More than 3500 men, women, and children crowd a hot Salinas high school gym July 11 to hear UFW President Cesar Chavez describe the battle workers are presently waging to stop growers from deducting Teamsters dues from their paychecks.

An estimated $150,000 is taken from Salinas Valley farm working families each month in Teamster dues, money which the UFW says could build more farm worker clinics and service centers, instead of financing the Teamster's $100,000 a month drive to destroy the popular-based Chavez Union.

Chavez was flanked at the meeting by over 30 national Catholic leaders who called the 1970 grower-Teamster agreements "a collusive steal of your contracts" and who promised renewed support of the head lettuce, table grape and Gallo wine boycott.

The women and men and children who work the vegetable fields of the Salinas Valley flocked to the general meeting to hear the "little giant," who in 1970 led 10,000 workers to contract victories in a massive general strike.

The July rally was the third mass farm worker rejection of Teamster leadership in 1974, and followed two months of active organizing on the Teamster ranches by the UFW.

(On February 18 eight thousand farm workers in the Imperial Valley shut down agribusiness with a work-stop to protest illegal Teamster dues and deductions. On June 6 some 3,000 field workers left their cutting knives and short handed hoes to protest the visit of Fitzsimmons who came to nearby Monterey to inaugurate Teamster Local 1973).

The tone of the meeting became somber, however, as Chavez relayed the tragic news of yet another labor "accident;" 18 year old Armando Contreras had been crushed that very day by a Merrill Farms Teamster-driven lettuce truck, and lay in critical condition at the Salinas Memorial Hospital. The Merrill truck did not carry a back-up.

(continued on page 14)
New Yorkers Tackle Hills Store

New York, N.Y. - The New York boycott campaign is concentrating on the Hills supermarket chain which has never reached an agreement with the UFW.

Part of the campaign is aimed at Hugh Carey, running for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, who is trying to project a "liberal" image to New York voters.

Carey's importance lies not only with the fact that he is the potential governor of the second most populous state in the nation, but also because his brother, Ed, is a major stockholder in Hills stores.

Hills has 106 stores in the state, 60 of them in New York City.

Ricardo Chavez, UFW executive board member, began a fast July 31 in front of a Hills store in the Huntington section of Long Island. A mass picket and religious service outside the store is planned sometime during the fast.

Meanwhile, the effects of the boycott may be taking effect on Hills. One store in Yonkers had to resort to giving away a head of lettuce with each bottle of salad dressing which was sold. UFW sympathizers participated in a mass picket, July 31, which also drew three or four anti-union trouble makers carrying guns. Police kept the gun wielders away no one was hurt but none of the gun toters were arrested.

Hills officials have tended to be sneaky. A delegation of clergymen visited one manager of a Long Island store, July 2. The manager, after meeting the delegation, excused himself, and without telling anyone called the police who arrived and expelled the visitors. No one was arrested.

Civil Rights Commission Charges

Discrimination in Census Count

Washington, D.C. - The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights found that the 1970 Census Bureau's count of Spanish-speaking people was inadequate citing poor counting methods, the lack of Spanish-language question forms, and for not asking the proper questions on the form.

In addition, says the report, the Census Bureau is "extremely deficient" in employment practices, not hiring enough bilingual census takers.

Manuel Ruiz, Civil Rights Commission chairman, points out that the Census is important to the English speaking in terms of representation, being able to obtain revenue, census Bureau, income, affirmative action programs and "all other economic and social endeavors."

Truckers Journal Blasts

Fitzsimmons' Corruption

Los Angeles, Calif.-Not all truckers are silently sitting back and allowing the Teamster's leadership run rampant in its campaign of cheating and corruption.

Overdrive magazine, the leading journal of professional truckers, has been a thorn to the side of Teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons and the Nixon administration.

The magazine, in the July issue, writes, "The previous history of the Fitzsimmons-Nixon love affair is a trail strewn with political intrigue and manipulation, moral bankruptcy and corruption, and influence-peddling at the highest level of government."

The magazine also called Fitzsimmons in another of his many notorious lies, Fitzsimmons, in an attempt to discredit Overdrive, claimed on national television that Editor - Publisher Mike Parkhurst had never been a truck driver.

The facts are that Parkhurst was an over-the-road trucker for several years, was an owner-operator, and still takes occasional trips by tractor-trailer.

Overdrive states, "There is no over-the-road trucker - trailer combination that Parkhurst can't drive. And if Fitzsimmons would get out of his marble tower or off the golf links long enough, Parkhurst would be glad to try to teach him how to drive a truck."

Canadian Labor Leader Attends Lamont Rally

Lamont, Calif. - Black eagle flags fluttered in the streets of this small agricultural town, on July 15 when more than 500 marching workers joined Cesar Chavez in a show of solidarity.

The marchers walked through the streets of Lamont for over an hour asking their neighbors to leave their homes and join them. Many persons responded to the calls "Viva La Huelga" and "Get Payed" and fall in with the campesinos.

The march set to the park where mass was held and Chavez introduced Jim Bestley, of the plumbers union in Toronto, Canada, and Francois Tomazó, of Paris, France where he is a member of a non-violence socialist group called "Cesar Chavez."

Mr. Bestley assured the campesinos that the Canadians will come not only in Toronto but in "all the length and breadth" of Canada with solidly behind them in their strike and boycott. He closed his speech with a hearty "Viva La Huelga" and the crowd in response with a boisterous applause.

Francois Tomazó, the next speaker, told the audience that "farm workers in the south of France are struggling just like you and explained that their struggle was the same as the struggle of the French worker. Chavez spoke of the problem of illegal strikers and said that the UFW would like to "ask them to go elsewhere and not to break the strike because it would just make things more difficult for us and for them in the end."

He continued by asking all grave workers, who are now working in non-union fields, that they could help the boycott by raising the grapes they pick. This way the growers will find themselves with poor quality grapes and "it is easier to boycott poor quality grapes."

Cesar also asked the audience to place pressure on their fellow workers not to pay any Teamster dues, like they're doing in Delano, Salinas, Imperial and Coachella. He said that once the Teamsters find themselves with no money they will leave.

Chavez finished his speech optimistically by saying we are better off than we were and that the boycott is a lot sooner than people think."

Growers Barred from Using Black Eagle

The Tulare County Sheriff's Department is supposed to force the growers to pay the Union if the growers violate the order. This is the first time in the county they face prosecution for misleading labeling practices.

A similar injunction was issued in May barring three Kern County growers from using UFW labels on their containers. The Tulare County growers affected by the injunction are Emco Vineyards, Popular Grape Growers, St. Agnes Vineyards and McDanel Bros. Farm Management Co. The injunction in the Kern suit were Bandoz Bros., Inc., Test-Cal Inc., and John Duflech and Sons.

Teamsters Charged with Racism in Court Suit

Richmond, Calif. - Four workers have filed a $500,000 class action suit against Teamsters Local 315 and Safeway Stores, Inc., charging discrimination in hiring, promotion, and firing.

The suit, centering around promotions of truck drivers, was filed by three Blacks and a Chicano on behalf of all minority workers at Safeway's distribution center in this San Francisco bay area city.

The suit alleges the Teamster local discriminates in recruiting members, refuses to order minority homes and joins, causes discrimination in hiring, promotion, and firing. The suit, centering around promotions of truck drivers, was filed by three Blacks and a Chicano on behalf of all minority workers at Safeway's distribution center in this San Francisco bay area city.

The suit alleges the Teamster local discriminates in recruiting members, refuses to order minority homes and joins, causes discrimination in hiring, promotion, and firing. The suit, centering around promotions of truck drivers, was filed by three Blacks and a Chicano on behalf of all minority workers at Safeway's distribution center in this San Francisco bay area city.

The suit alleges the Teamster local discriminates in recruiting members, refuses to order minority homes and joins, causes discrimination in hiring, promotion, and firing. The suit, centering around promotions of truck drivers, was filed by three Blacks and a Chicano on behalf of all minority workers at Safeway's distribution center in this San Francisco bay area city.

The suit alleges the Teamster local discriminates in recruiting members, refuses to order minority homes and joins, causes discrimination in hiring, promotion, and firing. The suit, centering around promotions of truck drivers, was filed by three Blacks and a Chicano on behalf of all minority workers at Safeway's distribution center in this San Francisco bay area city.

The suit alleges the Teamster local discriminates in recruiting members, refuses to order minority homes and joins, causes discrimination in hiring, promotion, and firing. The suit, centering around promotions of truck drivers, was filed by three Blacks and a Chicano on behalf of all minority workers at Safeway's distribution center in this San Francisco bay area city.

The suit alleges the Teamster local discriminates in recruiting members, refuses to order minority homes and joins, causes discrimination in hiring, promotion, and firing. The suit, centering around promotions of truck drivers, was filed by three Blacks and a Chicano on behalf of all minority workers at Safeway's distribution center in this San Francisco bay area city.
Mendota Meloneros Protest Grower's Low Wages

Coalinga, Calif. - More than 300 melon workers joined UFW strikers as they walked out of the fields of Pappas & Co., July 20, in protest over the grower's intolerable conditions. Workers overheard Pappas say to foremen, that he only wanted the melon workers to make $1.50 per hour, since many were overripe. Also the workers were filling a 28 square foot trailer when it was first told to them that it was 33.1/2 square feet.

The workers walked out after Pappas refused to increase the wage for the extra work and were soon welcomed by UFW picketers as they poured out from the fields.

An UFW picketer was greeting the workers, a water truck on the other side of the road on the property of Harris Farms Inc., abruptly appeared and sprayed a heavy shower of water over 50 yards over UFW members.

Later UFW member Eduardo Calacas, 45, was arrested for trespassing after sheriff's first had offered him a ride from the entrance road to the picket line.

The 300 melon workers gladly joined UFW members as they boarded UFW buses and returned to their labor camp.

Workers and UFW strikers arrived at the camp, owned by labor contractor Ernest Gulien, followed later by 15 county sheriffs.

Upon opening their lunches, one worker angrily showed to EL MALCIADO, two flies in his burrito. Their meal cost $2.00, and they only get $10.00 every four days for the prepared food.

One worker added that previously Teamsters had come onto the camp to sign up members, but only three signed. He added, "We know they don't have any guarantees.

Mendota strike organizer Manuel Chavez said that the workers are entitled to remain at the camp until they get their last checks.

The strike has been effective so far as more workers have walked out and seeing by the next day the Pappas melon packing shed completely dead. Early Sunday morning UFW strikers observed hundreds of workers walking before the small Grayhound bus depot ready to leave towards Salinas.

One worker added that previously Teamsters had come onto the camp to sign up members, but only three signed. He added, "We know they don't have any guarantees.

Mendota strike organizer Manuel Chavez said that the workers are entitled to remain at the camp until they get their last checks.

The strike has been effective so far as more workers have walked out and seeing by the next day the Pappas melon packing shed completely dead. Early Sunday morning UFW strikers observed hundreds of workers walking before the small Grayhound bus depot ready to leave towards Salinas.

Chavez Assails Use of "Illegals" in Mendota Rally

Mendota, Calif. - Cesar Chavez urged farm workers at a rally here to circulate petitions to tell legislators in Washington, D.C. about the flow of "illegal aliens," who are depriving the farm workers of their jobs.

The followers, only a few in number four years ago, are now a large UFW organizing group in Mendot, a campesino town that primarily harvests melons.

Chavez said, "Illegal" are invading the country because the Nixon Administration is permitting ILLEGALs to come not only from Mexico, but from Costa Rica, San Salvador, the Philippines and the Arab nations in the hundreds and thousands. The tripled cost of the farm workers who hire the ILLEGALS, are closely tied to the Immigration Department, the Justice Department, the Federal Government.

Chavez said "Huelga" came in an uproar Chavez remarked in Spanish that he was sure for this sickness of exploitation of the farm workers by the growers, is called medically called, "HUELGA!"

Pacific Farms Harvest Halted by 'Blitzkrieg'

Lamont, Calif. - Seventy workers quit and eighty others went out on strike when an early morning blitzkrieg by the United Farm Workers hit the Pacific Farms labor camp on Wednesday July 3.

The walkout brought the harvesting and packing to a halt and marked the first melon strike in the Bakersfield area.

A call for help came from workers at the camp who asked the Lamont "Budjumpers" for support against the unfair labor practices and low wages at the Pacific Farms. The mutual aid has been switching the criteria for paying the workers, informing them one day only for a pack, another day all above was completed.

The contracters established a practice of telling the workers that they would pay them according to the amount of melons they picked from the fields. The contractors in reality would pay them according to the amount of melons that were packed and shipped. This practice in essence left it up to the contractors not to pay the workers for a considerable portion of their labor.

Pacific Farms Incorporated filed a court injunction against the strikers resulting in a temporary restraining order limiting the number of picketers.

Kern County Superior Court Judge John Falkner restriced the union to 12 picketers, 50 feet apart. UFW attorney Debbi Valmy, representing the temporary restraining order was unconstitutional, but Steel told her, "I don't want to consider if this is constitutional, only if its reasonable.

Judge Steel's statement is the type of attitude the UFW faces in dealing with the Kern County Municipal Court System and indicates the support the growers receive from the judicial system.

The workers in this area, in western Kern County in central California, are already facing continued police surveillance and harassment, and distorted news coverage by the local press.

Upon opening their lunches, one worker angrily showed to EL MALCIADO, two flies in his burrito. Their meal cost $2.00, and they only get $10.00 every four days for the prepared food.

One worker added that previously Teamsters had come onto the camp to sign up members, but only three signed. He added, "We know they don't have any guarantees.

Mendota strike organizer Manuel Chavez said that the workers are entitled to remain at the camp until they get their last checks.

The strike has been effective so far as more workers have walked out and seeing by the next day the Pappas melon packing shed completely dead. Early Sunday morning UFW strikers observed hundreds of workers walking before the small Grayhound bus depot ready to leave towards Salinas.

As UFW picketers were greeting the workers, a water truck on the other side of the road on the property of Harris Farms Inc., abruptly appeared and sprayed a heavy shower of water over 50 yards over UFW members.

Later UFW member Eduardo Calacas, 45, was arrested for trespassing after sheriff's first had offered him a ride from the entrance road to the picket line.

The 300 melon workers gladly joined UFW members as they boarded UFW buses and returned to their labor camp.

Workers and UFW strikers arrived at the camp, owned by labor contractor Ernest Gulien, followed later by 15 county sheriffs.

Upon opening their lunches, one worker angrily showed to EL MALCIADO, two flies in his burrito. Their meal cost $2.00, and they only get $10.00 every four days for the prepared food.

One worker added that previously Teamsters had come onto the camp to sign up members, but only three signed. He added, "We know they don't have any guarantees.

Mendota strike organizer Manuel Chavez said that the workers are entitled to remain at the camp until they get their last checks.

The strike has been effective so far as more workers have walked out and seeing by the next day the Pappas melon packing shed completely dead. Early Sunday morning UFW strikers observed hundreds of workers walking before the small Grayhound bus depot ready to leave towards Salinas.

One worker added that previously Teamsters had come onto the camp to sign up members, but only three signed. He added, "We know they don't have any guarantees.

Mendota strike organizer Manuel Chavez said that the workers are entitled to remain at the camp until they get their last checks.

The strike has been effective so far as more workers have walked out and seeing by the next day the Pappas melon packing shed completely dead. Early Sunday morning UFW strikers observed hundreds of workers walking before the small Grayhound bus depot ready to leave towards Salinas.

Three generations of compasinos listen and look during speeches at UFW support rally held at the very crowded Akolal High School gym at Stockton.
Three-Year Old Run Over on Picket Line

The body of three year old Barbaro Garza III is carried by pallbearers on the way to funeral service. The little boy was run over by a truck owned by Guilmara Farms while he was standing on a picket line.

In Critical Condition
Salinas Worker Crushed by Lettuce Truck

Salinas, Calif.-Eighteen-year-old Armando Contreras was critically injured on July 11 when he was crushed by a lettuce truck while working in the fields of Merrill Farms. The accident came just weeks after a 44-year-old farm worker was killed on a Bruce Church ranch when run over by a truck in similar circumstances.

Both Merrill Farms and Bruce Church are under Teamster Union contracts, and Salinas farm workers see the two tragedies as clear examples of Teamster-grocer neglect. White farm workers on ranches under UFW contract are frustrated by waning system on field equipment, neither Merrill nor Church had installed such systems at the time of the accidents.

Contreras' mother-in-law, that my son had been run over, that he was crying and trembling and white as a sheet. They ran him over and what could we say, and a truck...I don't want to remember it anymore.

The father was employed at the packing house along with other members of his family. Barbaro Garza, Jr., 23, rushed over to his son and grabbed him by the wrist, "I touched his hand, and there was nothing, I knew he was dead.

The Garza family was across the streets from Mazzie's participating in a wildcat strike which began the previous morning when 80 completed hours. I wouldn't be able to support my family, I was going fast," she cried as she demonstrated how her child had been crushed while clinging to her hand.

Disability, Contreras has been told, will pay $133 every two weeks, make up a small amount in the family's monthly bills. "I want to buy special food which is so expensive...I just can't make it with what they are going to give me."

Mrs. Lemus is ready to fight the negligence and disregard demonstrated by the union and company. "If we don't get justice, we will have to give him a fight."

Yet Mrs. Lemus, like Armando's fellow workers (see interviews with Merrill workers) is mainly concerned with how to avoid such tragedies in the future.

"I wish that my sons could study instead of working in the fields," pleads Mrs. Lemus, "Because they leave and you never know if they are coming back. I have three sons and three daughters working to make a living. We are left with need. We all know why we work; not because we like it or because of greed...but because we have to work.

The body of three year old Barbaro Garza III is carried by pallbearers on the way to funeral service. The little boy was run over by a truck owned by Guilmara Farms while he was standing on a picket line.

The father drew a sketch showing that the truck had been previously parked on the property of Mazzie Farms packing house, facing the picket line across the street, between the two parked cars and twelve feet off the road way striking the child.

Christy, driver of the truck was not held for questioning nor was he cited nor arrested.

Christy was previously employed by Mazzie's and is now employed by Guilmara Vineyards, one of the major vineyards in the fertile Salinas Valley.

The Arvin police department assigned only a man to conduct the investigation.

The aunt of the slain child, in speaking about the wildcat strike, stated, "They say if we don't work harder they'll take the money out of our hands. We work to buy food, death." But for Barbaro Garza III, 3 years old, death came before employ.
Death in the ‘Lost Hills’

FARM WORKERS KILLED IN CAMPER ACCIDENT

Wasco, Calif. — It was an early dawn Wednesday morning, July 3 at 6:00 AM, when a camper pick-up blew a tire, packed with 18 sleeping farmworkers, turned over twice, killing three and injuring the rest.

Dead were Alejandro Hernandez, 15, and grandson to Juan Hernandez, labor contractor and owner of the truck; also Riena Herma, mother, 45, and her daughter, Sylvia, 14, both living at 477 W. Ash, Shafter, Calif.

In critical condition are Maria Sanchez, 26, Ricky Hernandez, 14, and Salvador Hernandez, 17. Noelia Perez Garcia, 51, and a UFW member also has visible injuries along with three others still hospitalized.

The workers were enroute on Highway 46, north of Bakersfield, to the Wee Hammond Ranch, according to one worker, picking cotton (hoe weeds).

Sleeping During Crash

“We were all asleep when it happened,” said Francisca Padilla, barefoot at the hospital and still in her working clothes.

The truck threw all of the workers on to the road. “We tried to get up but we kept falling down,”

At the inquest held at noon, July 5, Juan Hernandez and his wife, Margarita, the driver of the truck, refused to testify upon the advice of their attorney Roger Randell, Fut Operations Specialist to the California Highway Patrol.

Charles Moore, gave Hernandez a lot to worry about when he listed the deficiencies to his ‘73 Ford Camper.

After the accident, Moore found the truck to be lacking a fire extinguisher, a first-aid kit, an emergency signal device for the rear passengers, and to be minus a sign at the entrance stating the seating capacity.

All of the defects, said Moore, are in direct violation to the California Administrative Code, Title 13.

Moore said earlier, that on Feb. 14, 1974, he had inspected Hernandez’s 1973 camper and stated that he must install these safety devices for the ‘73 camper as well. Since then, he had only added two escape-type windows to the ‘73, the one in the accident.

Investigating officers examined the left rear tire closely and found a nail imbedded 3/8 of an inch into the tread. The tire, said Moore, was completely-smooth in the center, while the minimum tread for a farm labor vehicle on the no. 2 inside groove should be 2/32 of an inch, yet this tire had a tread 1/32 of an inch deep and in some places was completely smooth.

Moore admitted that the tire did not actually blow out but gradually “went down” due to the overweight of the truck.

At the inquest, Moore did not know where everyone was seated, but the workers said there were five in the front and 14 in the back. Only three persons are permitted in the cab with a maximum of 13 people allowed in the rear.

Highway Patrolman Daniel Ramirez added in supplementary report that Francisca Padilla was sitting on one of the two spare tires in the back, which is illegal since everyone should have proper seating and no harmful objects be left in the back.

Hernandez is said to have a bad record with the UFW, and the Lomont office has cited his efforts in keeping the Roberts Farm open by supplying scab labor. At White River, last year, his wife, Margarita, of the Delano office recollected him being the biggest scab during that strike.

This marks the seventh farm labor bus and truck accident since January 15, when 19 farmworkers perished in a mail-equipped bus in Blythe. A farm labor bus safety bill is still waiting to be passed in the California State Legislature.

Bill AB 2975 would require farm labor buses to be inspected each year, meet the same requirements as school buses, and implement a driver’s training program approved by the California Highway Patrol.

The rash of farm work related accidents continue in California’s San Joaquin Valley as three campesinos lost their lives near Bakersfield when this camper carrying 18 sleeping workers on their way to work blew a tire and turned over twice. 

The 1973 Ford camper, belonging to labor contractor Juan Hernandez, which carried three compesinos to their deaths and injured 15 others was later found to be in violation of several safety regulations.
Angelenos Backing UFW

L.A. Boycott in Full Swing

Los Angeles, Calif. — Activities are catching a fever pitch as hundreds of Angelenos take to the sidewalks, parking lots and homes to organize the United Farm Workers (UFW) boycott against grapes, lettuce and Gallo wines.

The effects of the boycott can be seen by the difficulty faced by the grocers now selling the boycotted products at a profit. For example, grapes are now selling at $1.50 per pound (retail) compared to last year when they sold at 45-50 cents. A sympathetic Teamster truck driver told Winnie Arbello of the L.A. boycott that before the boycott, there were 46 trucks with large deliveries of grapes. According to the Teamster, 40 trucks were used yesterday at least 15 trucks are idle on any given day.

Less emphasis was placed on organizing L.A. in previous boycotts, but this metropolitan area of eight million people is now one of the leading boycott cities. The boycott is strategically important to the boycott since it is number two in the U.S. in grapes and lettuce and Gallo wine consumption. L.A. is located close to the California fields; for example, Gallo wine is only 130 miles from the Coachella Valley. Because of this, L.A. is often referred to as the "jumping ground" for the growers.

While boycotted items bring a better price in New York, nonetheless, it is less expensive for the growers to ship their produce to Los Angeles, thereby maintaining profits. However, that situation is beginning to change.

Los Angeles is a widely multinational city, with many people who have had direct experiences with exploitation. As the boycott picks up more steam, Los Angeles will no longer look at the growers as an insalvable salvation for the landowners.

The principle thrust of organizing is around "house meetings" where volunteers are recruited from the neighborhood to picket, leaflet and demonstrate.

The boycott organizing committee has recruited nearly 500 part-time volunteers through the 500 house meetings each week in the 65 areas of Los Angeles. Those volunteers, along with 104 full-time organizers in L.A. and 10 in Orange, are building widespread community support for the boycott.

For example, in the Echo Park community (in north L.A.) recently, five picketers gathered at 8 a.m. and collected the evening news to distribute to the boycotters. A public announcement was made in one in two weeks.

Although consumer response to the boycott is strong, many stores still continue to stock the boycotted items, even when confronted with petitions like the one in Echo Park. The managers "protest for this attitude is the Food Employers Council," a group of chains and small stores, adamantly refuses to recognize the boycott.

While supermarket managers survive on the purchases of the consumers, "It is clear," according to Dr. Drake, L.A. boycott coordinator, "that their position is not supported by the consumers."

The volunteers and organizers work on many areas of the boycott in addition to the house and community meetings. They picket between 75 and 100 stores on weekend-days, a long-used and successful tactic of the union. It is mostly during the picketing that the organizers and volunteers gather signatures for the boycott petitions.

Another popular and successful activity is "billboardings," which consists of five to ten people standing with large union placards at busy intersections and freeways on and off ramps encouraging people to support the UFW boycott.

One of the newest and exciting methods in the advertising campaign financed by the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO. One hundred and forty ads were purchased to go on the backs of Rapid Transit District (RTD) buses in the city.

The RTD ads say "Stand Up for Farm Workers — Boycott Grapes, Boycott Lettuce." With over 4% of the houses in L.A. exhorting people to "Stand Up for Farm Workers," the boycott campaign should grow quickly.

The boycott has had "good signs of responsiveness from the people," says Dr. Drake. Preparations are now being made to maintain the steady growth of the L.A. boycott and by August 1, the L.A. committee plans to have at least one large community meeting each night and soon after plans to have official boycott committee in each of the 65 L.A. areas.

East L.A.

Chicano Barrio Stores Drop Scab Products

Los Angeles, Calif.—Two independent grocery chains in East Los Angeles no longer carry lettuce, grapes, or Gallo wines after an intensive campaign led by 31 UFW organizers concentrated in this Chicano barrio. The Chains are Gateway with three stores and Mennon's eight locations.

The "East L.A." boycott crews have been instrumental in other successes like having scab grapes and lettuce removed from California State University Los Angeles, the largest educational institution in the area.

Conrado Terrazas made the appeal to the student body and faculty to endorse the boycott. He is the son of the Retired Brotherhood of Railroaders. The Volunteers also addressed this body of the university and in both instances the vote to back the farm workers was unanimous.

The growing number of volunteers participating in the boycott activities is one indication of the upsurging community support in East Los Angeles.

The number of volunteers skyrocketed from 14 to 397 in a span of one month.

One hundred and twenty house meetings and 253 personal visits to persons interested in the boycott occurred in one two week period. As a result of this intensive activity 23 East Los Angeles stores removed all the grapes and Gallo wine from their shelves and five took off the lettuce.

Weekends are a busy time for East L.A. boycotters. Human billboards hit the streets Friday mornings between 6 and 9 a.m. and again from 5:30 to 6:30 in the afternoons.

Stores are leafleted Saturdays and Sundays from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in strategic spots. A boycott occurs in one two week period.

The concentration during the week is on house meetings where the mobilization and education takes place for the intensive weekend activity when the public at large sees the increasing support behind the UFW boycott.

Store managers and owners on the East side are rapidly learning that it does not pay to keep boycotted items on the shelves. Some have tried to make a "deal" with the union. They promise to cut down the shelf space allowed for grapes if demonstrators would not go away. But the boycotters reply that they have no choice, their boycott is a full-time activity until all stores in the community are clean of scab products.

The organizers meet in the basement of La Soledad Church where they began to discuss the fruits of their labor and lay plans for further intensifying their activities. In the meeting room there is a hand sewn banner reading: "Life is like an onion: you peel it off layer by layer at a time. . . and sometimes you weep."
Boycott Takes to the Air... Two New Boycott Offices Open... Gallo Sales Drop in Denver

A series of 30 and 60 second "Boycott Gallo" radio commercials has been prepared by the Public Media Center of San Francisco. The tapes, distributed by the UFW, are now being aired by radio stations across the country.

The boycott commercials were aired last year for the first time....

Two new boycott offices are operating, one in Salt Lake City and the other in Honolulu. David Alcott is coordinator in Hawaii and Betty Ortiz in Salt Lake.

Organizing in the predominantly Chicano area of East Los Angeles has taken a different turn from many other cities. The 26 organizers in the borough each have the responsibility of organizing in an area covered by three parishes....

Mayor David Cambray recently proclaimed a "Farm Workers Week" in Toronto in support of the farm workers in their struggle to obtain legitimate contracts with growers in California, a... call of Metropolitan Toronto first approached city officials with the idea....

In Baltimore, three chains comprising 85 stores have agreed to sell any more scab products and the latest UFW movie on the strikes in Coachella and Kern County has aired locally....

Pauline Cormier, now on the Pittsburgh boycott staff, recently won a $400 law suit against the Kearny, New Jersey police for false arrest. She was arrested for not carrying identification and disturbing the peace as she picketed a Shop-Rite store. She won an acquittal later....

Gallo wines sales are down a third since the beginning of the year in Denver. The Catholic Diocese of Denver, the Colorado Council of Churches, and the local Democratic Party continue to support the Gallo boycott rejecting the efforts of a Seattle based representative from the winery who was sent to change their position.

Church "Collection" Boosts N.M. Boycott

Albuquerque, N.M. - The Catholic leadership of New Mexico has strongly endorsed the UFW boycott and recently instituted a special 'Collection of the Week' to raise money for the union.

The new and outgoing bishops of Santa Fe, Robert Sanchez and James Peter Diaz respectively, were joined by Neal Gonzalez (executive secretary-treasurer of the New Mexico State AFL-CIO) and Charles Montenegro (president of the American Federation of Government Employees local in Albuquerque) at a press conference announcing their support.

"Because of the success of the "Collection of the Week," covering most churches in the state, had raised $4,000 in 21 of the 59 churches which had reported at press time.

Most parishes participated in the collection and many priests read statements about the boycott to the congregations and some priests incorporated the farm worker issue into their sermons. Articles have also appeared in church bulletins.

Deaver Boycott Director Richard Longoria boosted the boycott efforts when he visited the state and appeared on all three Albuquerque television stations.

The Central Labor Council of Albuquerque will set up a liaison committee to work with the state strike committee sending letters to Albuquerque locals, will pass out leaflets as the boycott enters the 16th week organized fund raising activities.

Los Padres, a group of Catholic priests, each week a committee to help coordinate support activities at local parishes, and to distribute leaflets nationwide.

Iowa Democrats Pledge UFW Support

More than 3,000 delegates at the Iowa Democratic Party Convention adopted a resolution supporting the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

The Democrats went on record as "supporting the farmworker's right to choose their own union" and "opposed the use of non-UFW iceberg lettuce and grape products, and Gallo and Franciscan wines.

The Democratic party's endorsement of the boycott will give great impetus in the effort to publicize the UFW fight against the Teamster-grown sidelining of the grape market in North America.

Pro-UFW delegates campaigned for the resolution by beginning at the precinct level, then canvassing at the district conventions, and finally arriving at the state convention. Strong support for the farmworkers was evident at every level, from regular party members to students, clergy, and labor delegates.

The UFW Iowa Support Committee, recently formed, is currently working to generate publicity for the boycott as well as coordinating action programs throughout the state.

International Boycott Days to Commemorate Delano Strike

La Paz, Calif. - The Board of Directors of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO recently announced two international days of protest on September 14 and 15 to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the Delano grape strike.

The International Grape and Lettuce Boycott Days will be filled with massive demonstrations all over the world and will provide a common denominator to the still struggling UFW.

The boycott days will be held in concert with the peak of the grape shipments, which is a crucial period for the growers.

On the 14th, demonstrations are to be held in all the boycott cities, while on the 15th, the work will be concentrated around the churches. The union anticipates many endorsements of the boycott to be made during services by the churches.

In addition to the U.S. and Canada, demonstrations will be held in Israel, Europe, Japan and Latin America.

For further information, see the next issue of THE MALCHIADO or call your local boycott office.

Reminiscent of '60s

Regeneration of Bay Area Boycott

Oakland, Calif. - Enthusiasm for the boycott against grapes, lettuce and Gallo wines in the San Francisco Bay Area is beginning to resemble the militant spirit of the boycott of the 1960's.

Bay Area residents, long-time supporters of union and progressive politics, are once again joining the struggle of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO (UFW) in its fight for the rights of farm workers.

Three lines at the stores in the Bay Area are increasing numbers of volunteers who join the 65 full-time organizers each week-end at over 50 supermarkets.

As is the case in many cities, the Bay Area boycott committees have the house meetings as a main way of recruiting volunteers. In the Oakland/Alameda County area, for example, at least 15 house meetings are held per week. Through these meetings, and other tactics, "we are trying to form many more boycott committees here," says Fred Ross, Jr., coordinator of Bay Area boycott.

At these house meetings the boycott organizers explain the history of the agricultural movement, the history of the boycott, and the struggle to obtain legitimate contracts with growers in California.

A great many people volunteer for picket duty and contribute money at the meetings.

At this point, there are six boycott committees: San Francisco, the Mid-Peninsula/Santa Clara County, Oakland, North Alameda County, San Jose, and Marin County.

Each boycott area has formed "Grape, lettuce and Gallo" which picket stores, pass out leaflets and put up posters. The squads also distribute "Crispin Grapes" stickers at a surprising rate, the most popular one among Oakland residents being "The Nixon Eats Grapes" sticker.

In addition to community and student organizing, the committees have been doing work with organized labor. For example, a new group, the Alameda County Trade Union Committee to Support the Farm Workers has donated over $1,000 to the cause.

Committee's goal of the San Francisco Boycott is to gain boycott endorsement from that county's Board of Supervisors with a vote coming before the Board on July 29th. In addition, a media campaign through radio and advertisements is being set up.

On August 3, the Oakland Boycott will hold a mass demonstration and rally to coincide with the beginning of the Delano Strike. At the rally, an appeal for support will be made and a mass picket of all Lucky's, Fry's, and Safeway stores in the East Bay.

Toronto Focuses on "Little Italy"

Toronto, Canada - "No comprate l' uva degli California" (Don't buy grapes from California) is the rallying cry being heard in this city's huge Italian community known as "Little Italy," which is the third largest grape market in North America.

Over 400,000 Italians make the San Francisco boycott a local issue. The heart of the boycott is the San Francisco downtown district, the largest Italian population found in any city outside of Italy.

The Toronto boycott staff, led by Marshall Garber, a member of the UFW executive board, is embarking on a campaign directed primarily at the small but influential English language newspapers which are the story of the farm workers.

The second part of the program involves visiting fruit markets and convincing them not to carry California grapes this summer. The Italian Pastoral Commission, an organization of over 100 priests, is helping to carry out the visits to the small stores.

Couteras said several other committees are assisting, which include leaders of community groups and unskilled business representatives of Italian background. These representatives are from unions, the Steel Workers, Laborers, Garment Workers and Retail Union.

Akron UFW Protests to Again Appearance

Although the press generally ignored the demonstration, the NIghtwood Jaw and Scrivener, Cleveland did run a 20-second spot picking up on a "Reagan is a Giant" bumper sticker.

Three hundred people attended the June fund raiser, at the Akron Holiday Inn, paying $125 a piece to get in.

El Malchiado - July 31, 1974 - Page 7
NEGLIGENCE CITED IN FARM WORKER'S DEATH

Calexico, Calif.—Rafael Garcia Rodriguez, a farm worker from Heber, California, died a cruel and brutal death a month ago, in the Imperial County Jail, when county sheriffs denied him medical care.

Rodriguez was arrested on June 13, and days later he was suffering from hallucinations, trembling and was too weak to stand. He was thrown into a bare, dirty cell without bed, mattress or blankets but according to Captain Frank Pulmer, chief administrator of the jail, Rodriguez was placed in the cell for medical observation.

"Meloneros" Swim Canal, Join Strikers

Eighty Hispanicistas arrived early one morning, at the D'Arigo cantaloupe fields east of Calexico, during the melon strike in Imperial Valley last month. No sooner had a picket line been set up when four melonistas left the fields, jumped into an irrigation canal, separating the pickets from the workers, and swam across to join the strikers.

Getting out of the canal, Roberto Tafoya stood in his wet clothes and said.

"Everyone has his own problems, and everyone solves them in his own way. I will not let the growers rob me. I have gone out on strike many times with Chaves, in Bakersfield, Lamont, Firebaugh, Montrose, and Salinas, and I have gone to jail with him.

"The trip is that when we are together, we earn a living. We know that the strike is to unite our people. We are all equal, I like to make money, to buy cars and trucks, but the important thing is to live well. If there is something I can do for my people, I will do it, "When the union of Chavez calls me, I come. When we are together, thousands of us, we are victorious. We should all work for one another, always. Arriba Chavez!"

Other prisoners noticed Rodriguez was unable to eat while in the cell and they informed a nurse, but he replied, "let him starve." Rodriguez was not given any meals after that.

The water in his cell was shut off and he was forced to drink out of the toilet, which was full of excrement since it would not flush. He was covered with his own waste for a period of several days, because he could not control himself.

Prisoners who passed by Rodriguez's cell, daily, repeatedly told him that he was very sick, but the guards only laughed and he was not even attended to. What they did was fill his cell with such putridness that the toilet would not flush. He was covered with his own waste for a period of several days, because he could not control himself.

Rodriguez died five days after being arrested. The autopsy report says that he died of pulmonary and cerebral edema.

The circumstances of this death were brought to the attention of the growers by a large number of internationals, by the UFW, and by the Los Alamos of the Amistad in Brawley, California, and by the CILS, who has been working in the Bakersfield area, investigating farm worker strikes.

The Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, represented by Frank Pozzi, has an investigation under way to bring wrongful death action against the growers' defunct. A Board of Supervisors meeting last month, Altu threatened to file contempt charges against members of the Board for failure to comply with federal court orders requiring improvement of jails, Altu also demanded suspension of those then in jail, and Altu, and allowed Rodriguez to die.

The district attorney responded by saying that he had requested the State Attorney General to conduct a criminal investigation that would lead to indictments of those responsible.

Dan Boone, UFW lawyer, insisted that the Attorney General's investigation would only be a minimal step and called for an outside investigation of the entire sheriff's department.

Oregon Growers Block Anti Child Labor Law

Roberto Tafoya joins UFW Calexico strikers after leaving D'Arigo cantaloupe farm by swimming a canal.

Eighty Hispanicistas arrived early one morning, at the D'Arigo cantaloupe fields east of Calexico, during the melon strike in Imperial Valley last month. No sooner had a picket line been set up when four melonistas left the fields, jumped into an irrigation canal, separating the pickets from the workers, and swam across to join the strikers.

Getting out of the canal, Roberto Tafoya stood in his wet clothes and said.

"Everyone has his own problems, and everyone solves them in his own way. I will not let the growers rob me. I have gone out on strike many times with Chaves, in Bakersfield, Lamont, Firebaugh, Montrose, and Salinas, and I have gone to jail with him.

"The trip is that when we are together, we earn a living. We know that the strike is to unite our people. We are all equal, I like to make money, to buy cars and trucks, but the important thing is to live well. If there is something I can do for my people, I will do it, "When the union of Chavez calls me, I come. When we are together, thousands of us, we are victorious. We should all work for one another, always. Arriba Chavez!"

Other prisoners noticed Rodriguez was unable to eat while in the cell and they informed a nurse, but he replied, "let him starve." Rodriguez was not given any meals after that.

The water in his cell was shut off and he was forced to drink out of the toilet, which was full of excrement since it would not flush. He was covered with his own waste for a period of several days, because he could not control himself.

Prisoners who passed by Rodriguez's cell, daily, repeatedly told him that he was very sick, but the guards only laughed and he was not even attended to. What they did was fill his cell with such putridness that the toilet would not flush. He was covered with his own waste for a period of several days, because he could not control himself.

Rodriguez died five days after being arrested. The autopsy report says that he died of pulmonary and cerebral edema.

The circumstances of this death were brought to the attention of the growers by a large number of internationals, by the UFW, and by the Los Alamos of the Amistad in Brawley, California, and by the CILS, who has been working in the Bakersfield area, investigating farm worker strikes.

The Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, represented by Frank Pozzi, has an investigation under way to bring wrongful death action against the growers' defunct. A Board of Supervisors meeting last month, Altu threatened to file contempt charges against members of the Board for failure to comply with federal court orders requiring improvement of jails, Altu also demanded suspension of those then in jail, and Altu, and allowed Rodriguez to die.

The district attorney responded by saying that he had requested the State Attorney General to conduct a criminal investigation that would lead to indictments of those responsible.

Dan Boone, UFW lawyer, insisted that the Attorney General's investigation would only be a minimal step and called for an outside investigation of the entire sheriff's department.

Cesar Enriquez of Casa de Amistad in Brawley, California, and organizing community support demanding the firing of the officers responsible for the death.

There will be an inquest on Rodriguez's death, in Imperial Valley, at El Centro. The community is asking all interested persons to come to demonstrate and picket the courthouse, but Frank Pozzi, an attorney for several chicanista organizations in Portland, says such actions are "basically nonsense" explaining that most of the chicanos are forced to work by economic necessity so that the family can survive.

He continues by saying that the children are used as a source of cheap labor by the growers and are paid as little as one dollar an hour. He adds that the children are not really needed for the harvest since there is an adequate supply of adult workers whose need and can do the work.

The Chicanos organizations, Pozzi represents, are filing "friends of the court" petitions in an attempt to speed up legal procedures "so the growers cannot continue to use the children when, at last, we have a law against it.

In San Joaquin Valley

Portland, Oregon—Strawberry growers, in Washington and Oregon have blocked the enforcement of a federal law prohibiting employment of children under 12 years of age in agriculture.

The growers have obtained a temporary restraining order, a federal court in Portland, against the law claiming that if the law is enforced, they will face a loss of millions of dollars without the labor of children under twelve.

They also complained that they had not been aware of the law since there had been no debate and now suddenly find themselves without a large portion of their labor force.

One spokesman for the growers said many of the young workers, who often start as early as age six, were encouraged by their families to work "for a dollar and pick up a few extra dollars in the summer."

But Frank Pozzi, an attorney for several chicanista organizations in Portland, says such complaints are "basically nonsense" explaining that most of the children are forced to work by economic necessity so that the family can survive.

He continues by saying that the children are used as a source of cheap labor by the growers and are paid as little as one dollar an hour. He adds that the children are not really needed for the harvest since there is an adequate supply of adult workers whose need and can do the work.

The Chicanos organizations, Pozzi represents, are filing "friends of the court" petitions in an attempt to speed up legal procedures "so the growers cannot continue to use the children when, at last, we have a law against it.

Jesus' Children Scabbing At Gimarra

In San Joaquin Valley

Arvin, Calif.—UFW officials reported on June 11 that picketers had found more than 25 Jesus children "scabbing" in the Gimarra Farms plum orchards south of Bakersfield.

When one picketer asked about a suspected church foundation, one Jesus youth replied, "I only know they are white."

That means Tony and Susan Alamo of the Alano Christian Foundation, most repayable for their Saturday night church program on television, but are also reorganized by the UFW for breaking farm worker strikes. The People's World, a West Coast weekly, revealed on Feb. 23 that the foundation has been taking up enormous profits by organizing such labor in the Bakersfield area, through the use of their own labor contractors, Rod Sweat.

The Alamos usually take all of the money earned by these lost children and pay them only a dollar per day.

More than 25 long-haired anglo boys, 16-18 yrs. old, were seen sweating up and down rows of plum trees, using pales to gather the fruit. "I could not believe it," said Ester Gutierrez. "The boys had dust and sweat all over themselves and by 5:30 PM, they were still running, singing, and saying 'praise the Lord' at the same time."

One campesino called out, "Hey, brother."

"I'm not your brother," one fired back. "You ain't even from our religion."

"You guys are crazy," shouted another hooligan. "You're working for the wrong guy." Totally astonished, they all stopped working and called the farm worker a devil.

A.C.L.U. attorney, Dan Lavery, believes that the Gimarra Farms was using their labor between July and October of '73, Gimarra has orchards spread throughout the Shafter area, including Lost Hills and Wasco, in the San Joaquin Valley.

The interview disclosed that 100 youths were living in a condemned house, provided by the Alamos, that had only one toilet, one table, and no heating for the winter during February. All of them were eating food that was thrown out of markets such as Grand Central Market, in downtown L.A. and many of the children were suffering from intestinal disorders.

Lavery suggested that no one living in such a situation be asked to come. It is important to let the public know about the Alamos, by exposing them in as many newspapers as possible.
CONGRESSIONAL PROBE EXPOSES CORRUPTION IN IMMIGRATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Department of Justice in an investigation called "Operation Clean Sweep," has amassed evidence of drug smuggling, narcotics violations, fraud, slaving to get illegal aliens, and the top guys in the Southwest, and the ones from Washington, who are in the top, have participated in sexual misconduct from one end of this border to the other.

He said the files of "Operation Clean Sweep" were filled with documented cases of immigration officials who exchanged entry documents for the sexual favors of Mexican women for themselves and their friends.

The agent said the files showed that the same officials repeatedly used their connections in Mexico to obtain women for visitors from Congress and other agencies of the government with authority over immigration matters.

For example, a former assistant attorney general was entertained at a Mexican house of prostitution through efforts of immigration officers, investigators said.

Reports indicate that immigration officers routinely beat Mexicans, often with leashed gloves, if the Mexicans refuse to be hassled around or do not answer the questions of the officers. The list goes on and on of corruption, just the ground level. The evidence of corruption at the top levels of the administration has been strongly criticized for illegal aliens, and notified the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of the violations.

The evidence of corruption against immigration officials, compiled during the 16 month long investigation by the department, which ended last September, was heard during a closed session congressional probe in June.

The Justice Department has been strongly criticized for failing to take action in cases of criminal conduct on the part of a number of immigration officials.

Examples of Corruption

Two examples of corruption by border patrofl men brought attention to the operations of the INS and led to the investigation.

In early 1972 Frank Paul Castro, a border inspector at the Tijuana border crossing, was convicted of accepting $250,000 for delivering border crossing cards to be used by illegal aliens. His wife, Nena, was convicted of conspiracy and bribery.

Joseph M. Byrne and Walter W. O'Donnell, two border inspectors at the Tijuana station, were accused of accepting $80,000 in bribes for allowing 24 tons of marijuana into the states in the fall of 1972.

Another border inspector, Leroy Lithspurger, was charged with offering to hire people to "bump off" witnesses who would testify against Castro and O'Donnell. He pleaded guilty to obstructing a court order and was granted probation.

Federal investigators, in a New York Times article, said that members of the Border Patrol, the enforcement arm of the INS, operate their own brokerage business for "illegal" Mexican labor to big ranchers in return for hunting privileges, tax payments, and other rewards.

Patrol Aides Ranchers

A federal investigator, for example, described one "illegal" alien racket:

"It was time for one of the big Texas ranchers to harvest a crop. He hired a crew of illegal aliens, and notified the chief of the Border Patrol sector of his action. The chief patrol agent saw to it that the ranch was not raided during the harvest.

"When the crop was in, the rancher notified the sector chief, and before the Mexicans were paid, the patrol arrested them and sent them back across the border."

"The rancher got his crop out of the field. An INS investigator agent got year round hunting rights on the ranches, and the Mexicans were introduced to slavery and deportation."

Federal agents have stated some immigration officers cooperate with organizations which engage in wholesale importation of persons not legally eligible to enter this country.

"For years," one agent said, "the top guys in the Southwest, and the ones from Washington, when they are in the vicinity, have participated in sexual misconduct from one end of this border to the other."

The Justice Department said that thousands of documents, including correspondence and telephone conversations, were turned over to the committee, along with thousands of pages of evidence and documents.

One of the more disturbing cases involved a woman named Anastasia, who was reported to be a "sudden" in the Gambino family of the Mafia, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He is also the nephew of the late "Tough Tony" Anastasia, one-time Mafia boss of the Brooklyn docks.

"During the investigation, in April 1971, said, "the former INS director, Ray Farrell, was a crony of Rooney, accompanying him on junkets so frequently that some INS officials referred to him as "Rooney's baggage boy," "Rooney's idea of a tough proposition, and a cursory question, "Rooney has involved in several deportation and visa cases."

"Rooney has intervened in several deportation and visa cases. His intervention in these cases is so effective that it is believed they are one of his most profitable vote getting activities."

Justice Dept. Cover Up

The Justice Department investigation had wound down by September 1973 and charges of a Watergate-type cover up began peeping up.

Recently, William Lawrence, director of a government subcommittee investigating the INS, charged the Justice Department with white washing the corruption committed by INS in the south.

Lawrence stated, "After living with this investigation for nearly 15 months, I have concluded the Justice Department has swept under the rug evidence of illegalities on the part of high level immigration people in the southwest."

Well placed New York Times sources state that more than 50 cases of criminal prosecution of regional officials in the southwest, as well as two at high levels, were abandoned.

However, Alfred Hanks, surveying attorney for the Justice Department, claimed that "the Justice Department is not that bad that the evidence was still being reviewed by government prosecutors."

Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers (UFW) union have long called for a thorough investigation of the INS's border patrol and its activities in relation to the illegal importation of aliens as well as its neglect in enforcing immigration laws.

For years it has been known that top officers in INS have covered for each other, squelching investigations and keeping scandals quiet.

The UFW has long maintained that undocumented workers are used as strikebreakers, as well as to depress the unemployment problem in the nation.

Chavez has charged that as many as two-thirds of all California farm workers are "illegal." In Fresno County alone, close to 3,000 undocumented workers are believed residing there.

In April 1650 aliens were apprehended in California's San Joaquin Valley, and the Border Patrol estimates that 250,000 aliens will be deported this summer.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Economic conditions in Mexico are one factor pushing people north in search of employment. As one "illegal" alien put it, "I cannot get work in Mexico, the gringos are mechanizing and getting everything."

Border Patrol neglect was clearly in evidence in Omaia, Cali., last month where hundreds of strawberry pickers went on strike. Border Patrol officers demanded documents from the strikers but let the scabs go without any question.

There is a lot of money, favors, and corruption involving INS officials and Border patrolmen. At the same time, growers are taking advantage of large, cheap, and unorganized labor pool of "illegal" workers who are allowed entry to the U.S. largely because of INS neglect.

There is a profit in a business which exploits "illegalis," and the "illegalis" are a business commodity which brings profits in various ways to governmental officials, politicians, and corporate owners.

Ybarra Sunland Service 94 Academy - Sanger, Ca. 93657 Beer, Mix Drinks, & Imported (209) 875-8222 1/2 all work guaranteed Owner: Anastasia B Ybarra Texas Tavern 127th St S. Sanger, Ca. 93577 (209) 875-9910 Viva La Causa "The best place in town to be in Let's get it on!

El Malcriado — July 31, 1974 — Page 9
The “Illegals” and the Growers

The phrase of “Illegals” describes farm workers who stand at one end of a broad spectrum of issues that have to be dealt with in the United States, and it is appropriate to ask whether the use of such terms is the most effective way to deal with these issues. In this article, we will explore the history of the United Farm Workers of America (UFW), a labor union that has been active in the United States for over 50 years. The UFW is a union that is dedicated to the rights of farm workers and has been instrumental in the fight for better working conditions and higher wages for those who work in the agricultural industry.

The UFW was founded in 1962 by Cesar Chavez, a labor leader who envisioned a union that would represent the interests of all farm workers, regardless of their nationality or legal status. The union quickly gained traction, and by the 1970s, it had become one of the most influential labor unions in the country.

The UFW’s history is characterized by a series of strikes and protests, most notably the Delano Grape Strike of 1965-1970. The union’s efforts have been met with resistance from agricultural barons, who have used a variety of tactics to prevent the union from gaining ground.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the UFW faced significant challenges, including a series of strikes and their subsequent legal battles. The union has been successful in gaining concessions for its members, including better working conditions and higher wages, but the fight for workers’ rights is far from over.

The UFW’s success has been due in large part to its ability to mobilize its membership and to work with other labor unions and civil rights organizations. The union’s efforts have been instrumental in the fight for better working conditions and higher wages for farm workers, and its history is a testament to the power of collective action.
Cesar in L.A.

A WHIRLWIND HITS THE CITY OF THE ANGELS...

Los Angeles, Calif. - Farm worker leader Cesar Chavez staged a three-day whirlwind tour of this metropoli­tan area picking up unprec­edented support from the labor movement and kick­ing off a bus-advertising campaign to publicize the UFW boycott of scab grapes and iceberg lettuce.

Chavez, in a tour unmatched strategic support when speaking before more than 600 union of­ficials, including leaders from the Los Angeles and Orange County Federations of Labor, AFL-CIO,

In addition the UFW leader launched a three-month bus ad­vertising campaign, sponsored by the L.A. County Federation of Labor (LACFL), which fea­tures the use of Twilight Spectacular posters on more than 100 city buses.

The signs, which appear on the back of city buses, are es­timated to reach 47% of the population twice a week or 5.2 million people weekly, according to the A.C. Nielsen Co., a pub­lic survey firm.

The campaign is the first of its kind in the U.S. and will assist the UFW boycott in the sprawling areas of Los Angeles, which is one of the top three grape markets in the country.

Chavez, "This adds a new dimension to the boycott and undoubtedly will give tremendous impetus to the boycott na­tionwide."

The bus campaign is costing $10,000 and is being financed by the Farm Workers Assistance Committee, a support group or­ganized by the LACFL. The com­mittee, however, also includes non-AFL-CIO affiliates such as the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), the United Auto Workers (UAW), the United Electrical Workers (UE), and other unions.

Labor Backs UFW

Never before has the L.A. labor movement shown such con­cern and solidarity with the farm workers cause and the tour may be an indication that the ranks of organized labor are closing against the Teamster union-bast­ling tactics.

Support from the LACFL is especially considered a key wind­fall, by UFW officials, since the labor federation contains more than 450 affiliates, 850 associated unions and labor coun­cils, and has a union membership of more than 600,000 work­ers in this highly industrialized port city.

Alan Kistler, National Director of the AFL-CIO, best summed up organized labor's support of the UFW when he told a meeting of more than 50 union leaders, "Our pledge to you (the UFW) and your val­iant members is that we will stay with you every inch of the way until justice has been ob­tained."

Individuals Offer Help

In addition, individual union of­ficials offered their services and financial and political sup­port in the UFW fight against the Teamster-grower conspira­cy. George Smith, Secretary­Treasurer of the Allied Print­ing Trades Council, offered his printing services to the UFW, and Rudy Rubio, President of Local 13 of the ILWU, offered to obtain work for striking farm workers so that they can sup­port their families.

Steve Robertson, a reporter for the Los Angeles Citizen,

the official organ of the LACFL, described the tour saying, "Chavez, president of the UFW, spent most of his time in skull ses­sions with union leadership, de­veloping methods of how organ­ized labor in Los Angeles can aid his union..."

"A leader known for his quiet strength, he delivered stinging attacks against the Teamsters, the growers and the U.S. De­partment of Immigration, saying all three were preventing true collective bargaining and union democracy by the most corrupt means available to them."

The tour, according to obser­vers, was a step forward in forging links between agricultural workers and industrial and skilled workers in the city and can only help in building the unity of the labor movement. As Chavez said, "The unity of the labor movement is essen­tial since it is the labor unions which are preserving democracy here in the U.S. and it is the unions which are preventing full fascism from developing here in this country."

Barbara Nardella, Secretary of the LACFL and Secretary of the Farm Workers Assistance Committee, succinctly sum­marized the tour by saying, "I am very excited about getting Cesar Chavez down here to build sup­port for the UFW and to build the unity of the labor movement."

Pledges of Support

Chavez received over $2,000 in contributions for the UFW as well as pledges of support from other unions and organ­izations such as the Santa Ana District Council of Carpenters, Laborers Union, Joint Board of the Culinary Workers, Local 32 of the Laundry Workers, Calif­ornia Federation of Teachers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Commu­nications Workers of America, United Rubber Workers, ILWU, and UF.

The tour, therefore, may well be a turning point for the boycott nationwide, especially with strong support from organized labor coming in and with the inception of the bus campaign, and it is very likely that the City of the Angels will see an organizing drive that Angelenos will never forget.

One out of every eight Los Angeles buses carry these boycott messages; a UFW survey indicates that 80% of all the city's residents have seen them.
...AND THEN BARNSTORMS THROUGH THE EAST COAST

New York, N.Y.,—“We will win because we are right. We will win because we work at it.”

Time and again during his tumultuous tour through New York and New Jersey in late June and early July, Cesar Chavez repeated this message to his audience. The unprecedented display of support from a broad cross section of the public gave ample evidence that the people, in ever increasing numbers, were convinced that the cause of the farm workers is a righteous one.

Much of Chavez’s east coast tour was concentrated on gaining additional support from labor officials and prominent clergy. As usual he also participated in picnics and spoke at mass rallies.

ALBANY: Two nationally prominent entertainers who have long supported the UFW, Pete Seeger and Arlo Guthrie, sang at a “Stop the Grapes” benefit to the delight of more than 3,000 friends of the union.

ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE: Crowds were large and enthusiastic as Chavez made his way through the Empire State. Twenty-five hundred heard him at a Syracuse rally and 1,800 in Rochester. The UFW president drew a sympathetic response, at these and other locations, when he declared: “The growers and Teamsters have two choices; they can either let the workers have free elections or we will force them into an economic situation where they’ll have to give in.”

NEW YORK CITY: Chavez repeated the challenge, at a highly publicized June 27 press conference, calling on the Teamsters leaders to agree to lawful elections to determine who really represents the workers in the fields.

Labor officials at a dinner rally at the Church of the Incarnation, Long Island, were incensed overplanes to remember those who opposed the UFW. Recalling the struggles of other unions in the 30’s and 40’s, William Jones, vice president of Local 3, of the Cake Bakers, said, “It is incumbent on all unions to remember those days and support the UFW boycott.”

NEW JERSEY: Political leaders and labor officials joined in an impressive solidarity meeting fund raiser for the union. At a Woodridge, New Jersey press conference, Chavez extensively documented the use and exploitation by growers of Mexican nationals and was joined by officials from the state AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers, steelworkers, and others from organized labor.

Two hundred labor officials from more than 30 unions pledged their financial and organizational support to the UFW, later at a luncheon.

HOPATONG, N.J.: More than 100 union members and other UFW supporters picketed Pathmark Store while many New Jersey residents watched the boycott activities carried live on a local Spanish-language TV, Station.

PATTERSON, N.J.: Three thousand people attended a “Support the Union” rally and heard speeches by Chavez, Archer Cole from District Three of the International Union of Electrical Workers; Richard Lynch, vice-president of the New Jersey state AFL-CIO; and Assemblyman John Sinnsimer, sponsor of a recent boycott support measure in the legislature.

LONG ISLAND: The UFW and Chavez gained more union support at a breakfast of clergymen at the Most Holy Trinity High School.

It was sponsored by the Office of the Spanish Apostolate of the Diocese of Rockville Centre, the Long Island Council of Churches, the American Jewish Committee and the New York Federation of Reformed Synagogues.

Over 200 union officials from Local 25 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Long Island Federation of Labor donated generously to the union cause and pledged support at a luncheon meeting.

BUFFALO, N.Y.: Representative of Mayor Stanley Makowski reads a proclamation observing “Farm Workers Day to an audience of 150 labor leaders and The Most Rev, Edward D. Head, bishop of the Buffalo Roman Catholic Archdiocese, presented a statement of support.

The whirlwind tour of the UFW president ended with an international demonstration of support for the union as 100 Canadians marched across the peace bridge to join with U.S. backers at LaSalle Park rally.

Chavez Addresses Presbyterian Convention

Louisville, Ky.—United Farm Worker’s leader Cesar Chavez here to address the assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, said Monday he is starting a national drive to remedy the “terrible problem of 60,000 to 70,000 illegal Mexican and Philippine workers” competing with American farm workers on the West Coast.

Chavez charged the Department of Justice is “completely lax in enforcing the regulations preventing the entry of illegals and to prevent them from breaking into the U.S.”

“We don’t know why the Justice Department is not enforcing the law,” he said, “but we do know it’s a total breakdown. We go to the Immigration Service and they say they can’t do anything.”

Chavez, whose union seeks collective bargaining rights for illegal farm workers, said he would ask the northern-based United Presbyterians to support his drive against the “illegal entries.”

“I hope they will familiarize themselves and will want to do something about supporting our plan to do something about the invasion,” he said.

Chavez’ efforts at integration are already endorsed by the hierarchy of the Northern Presbyterian Church.

UFW President Cesar Chavez and Vice-President Dolores Huerta were guests of Cardinal Terrance Cooke, of the New York City Catholic Archdiocese, during a meeting attended by many guests of St. Patrick’s Cathedral.

(Photos by Alex Beauchamp)
DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS FOUND AT ORANGE COUNTY LABOR CAMPS

Santa Ana, Calif.—The Orange County human relations commission (HRC) released a report June 14 revealing what it described as deplorable and unsanitary farm labor camps which house some 2,000 migrant farm workers in this county just south of Los Angeles.

Two researchers, Daniel Nieto from HRC and Mildred Miller (executive director of the county fair housing council), conducted a four-week investigation of 11 camps for HRC in May of this year.

Nieto and Miller found that the Tri-County camp in Huntington Beach, owned by Albert Farm's Association had, "baracks where the workers slept consisted of 16 bunks in each side of the wall. Some women were filthy along with the beds. Some of the beds had sheets, many did not."

"There were flies inside and clothing washed by hand hanging on a string, tied from one bed to the other. The cement floors were filthy, there were heaters, but in some barracks they worked and in others they did not," Nieto also visited another camp, operated under the name Orange County Vegetable Growers in Huntington Beach was owned by Fujita Farms, and described it saying: "The first thing that hit me at this camp was the smell of urine on the ground. The conditions vary and no recreational facilities. The entire complex is dirty and run down. There is no provision for privacy and no recreational facilities." (See our own article (SOC) on this.)

"Farm machinery and trucks keep churning up the dirt roads. The only attempt at cleaning buildings is once a week. Lighting in the barracks is poor, overhead 40-60 watt bulbs. There are no tables, chairs, cookers, clothes racks. The men are issued one blanket and a thin mattress pad. There is no provision for privacy and no recreational facilities."

(SOC has played an important role in calling attention to camp problems and has begun English and health care classes at several of the camps.

In brief, investigators found conditions varied from camp to camp, but most places were worse than anything seen before at baracks. For example:

- Most housing witnessed by the HRC was made of poor quality wood stack. Others had single sheets of tin for walls. On hot days they're like an oven, on cold days or nights like a refrigerator. A few buildings were made of concrete blocks but without proper heating they get very cold at night.
- The ratio of building space to men was found to be very inadequate at all camps.
- Only two of the sites had proper heating facilities.
- Most windows were dirty or broken and usually closed off, which prevented ventilation.
- Poor lighting existed in most sites and several buildings had live exposed wiring.
- Several of the kitchens were extremely filthy and fire hazardous. They also lacked proper storage space, forcing food items to be stacked on the floor. Flies, mosquitoes and rat droppings were found in many of the kitchens.
- Most camps had no laundry facilities for workers to wash their clothes.
- Most toilet areas observed, according to the report, "were a disgrace to human sensitiveness, extremely filthy and unsanitary." There was also a lack of enough facilities.
- Open sewers were seen at several camps.
- No posting of minimum wage standards or benefits.
- The workers were not warned about recently dusted areas nor of other pesticide dangers. Many farm laborers said pesticide dust had entered their living quarters and eating areas.
- Nutritional diets at labor camps were very poor, consisting mostly of heavy, starchy foods rather than a balanced diet.
- Several of the camps had poor rubbish disposal.

HRC estimated that most of the workers living in these camps were paid an average of $5.30 an hour. A large portion of the wages, however, goes back to the growers since deductions are made for food, board, clothing and personal items which the growers sell.

For example, H. Fuglsang charged $166 a month for meals, two kids and some $64.50 a week and Villa Park $45 a day.

One camp is reportedly earning profits of $50,000 a year but is failing to pay state and federal taxes. So not only do the migrants have to pay a large portion of their wages back to the grower but the general public also since taxes are not being paid.

Aside from bad living conditions HRC also reported that health care at the camps was minimal and for a long time the county health department refused to administer care since they saw the camps as private premises and out of their jurisdiction.

"Only when conditions at the camps threatened the welfare of people living outside the barracks would the health department step in.

Due to the closeness of beds in the barracks and lack of proper medical care contagious diseases are an especially serious problem. Tuberculosis and Venereal diseases afflicting many workers.

"It is extremely difficult to stop because the migrant population is often moving.

What is needed according to Dr. Joseph A. Carrillo, a pediatrician from Orange, is general medical care, dental care, immunization, TB screening and knowledge of where to go to get treatment. The workers must also be free from intimidation from farm camp operators when they seek care.

In the past some labor camp operators have threatened to fire workers and not give them adequate treatment. "Ilegal aliens are especially afraid to seek care because they fear their status will be discovered which would lead to their deportation.

After the HRC investigation, members of the 1973-74 Orange County grand jury also visited the camps. After their visit, A.W. Gazley, foreman of the jury, said: "Conditions observed by jurors confirm those reported by the Human Relations Commission."

In a letter to the county board of supervisors, Gazley wrote: "Citizens of Orange County should bow in shame, not only at the inhuman conditions observed, but also that their elected or appointed officials should be so delirious in their duties that they permit these conditions to exist."

The 1973-74 grand jury was dismissed July 1, 1974. This dismissal date did not give the grand jury time to compile enough evidence to indict any camp operators. However, Gazley told reporters that the grand jury has found that laws were violated.

All the conditions witnessed by the HRC and the grand jury, are the same very much which UFW has described for years and wants to abolish.

UFW cannot stand indifference while workers are being subjected to filthy, disease and exploitation, such as is found in these working conditions. UFW will continue to fight "La Causa" until all these indignities are abolished.

Strike Wave Looms (continued from page 1)

warning system, a standard feature on all UFW lettuce contracts.

The crowd was stunned by the news as Chavez reminded them that only one month earlier a Bruce Church Inc. truck had run over and killed 44 year old Pedro Diaz in another Salinas lettuce field.

"After two deaths and so many injuries we see the growers and Teamsters still don't have the dignity to desire to protect the worker," said Chavez.

"What do they care?" he asked, "since we're just farm workers? What can it mean to those who are happy with their treacherous contracts? What does it matter to them that the workers suffer as they do? What has it cost them? What is the cost? How many more will die?"

"This gang of men that have no respect for the working man's rights just come to take away your dues, making themselves rich with the blood of those who fight the fields."

Chavez then cited the case of workers at Norton Co. who ran the Teamsters dues, yet were not fired.

"They won't fire them, they won't fire them because they are united and they have never paid those dues," Chavez added that while the Teamster union recently raised both dues and initiation fees is doubly illegal. According to Federal labor laws, a vote by a workers convention is required to raise such fees.

Rev. John Bieten of Los Angeles captured the applause and laughter of the crowd when he told them in Spanish, "It's not in here, but it's going to be a lot better for the Teamsters."

Fred Ross Jr., director of the San Francisco boycott asked just two questions of the farm workers.

"In the Bay Area there are two men. One is Tony Mendez and the other is called Uribio, a physician from Orange, is general medical care, dental care, immunization, TB screening and knowledge of where to go to get treatment. The workers must also be free from intimidation from farm camp operators when they seek care.

In the past some labor camp operators have threatened to fire workers and not give them adequate treatment. "Illegal aliens are especially afraid to seek care because they fear their status will be discovered which would lead to their deportation.

After the HRC investigation, members of the 1973-74 Orange County grand jury also visited the camps. After their visit, A.W. Gazley, foreman of the jury, said: "Conditions observed by jurors confirm those reported by the Human Relations Commission."

In a letter to the county board of supervisors, Gazley wrote: "Citizens of Orange County should bow in shame, not only at the inhuman conditions observed, but also that their elected or appointed officials should be so delirious in their duties that they permit these conditions to exist."

The 1973-74 grand jury was dismissed July 1, 1974. This dismissal date did not give the grand jury time to compile enough evidence to indict any camp operators. However, Gazley told reporters that the grand jury has found that laws were violated.

All the conditions witnessed by the HRC and the grand jury, are the same very much which UFW has described for years and wants to abolish.

UFW cannot stand indifference while workers are being subjected to filthy, disease and exploitation, such as is found in these working conditions. UFW will continue to fight "La Causa" until all these indignities are abolished.

They say they are Teamster organizers and that they represent you. Is that true?"

A unanimous "no" echoed across the auditorium as the young volunteer director asked his second question.

"Then is the only solution to keep up the boycott?"

"Yes" came back an overwhelming response, "Si Se Puede."

Cesar Chavez also hugged and one doctor, Bhagavat the leader of India's largest farm worker confraternity, who brought thousands of his countrymen 50 million farm workers.

Once again, like so many times in the past, Cesar Chavez renewed the United Farm Workers commitment to the projected strike in 1974.

"The day must come," he concluded, "when by the force of the boycott the state is confronted with the fact of thousands of men and women across the nation, and your strength and opposition, we will be free to have our own union to fulfill the aspirations of all the farm workers here in Salinas and over the whole United States."

Page 14 – July 31, 1974 – El Malcriado
Desperation and loneliness in the faces and minds of "illegal" aliens used by the growers and their allies to try to destroy the heart of the campesino movement. This decrepit barren labor camp, and many like it, will be allowed to flourish by a bought-out Immigration Service—until the time the aliens are no longer needed; then they'll be easily found and sent back home.

(Photos by Mimi Plumb)
Salinas: Bitter Years, Bitter Struggle

Salinas, Calif. - The farm worker's current fight against Teamsters' Union dues is the latest development in the struggle against Salinas Valley agribusiness which began when iceberg lettuce turned the valley into a boom area in the 1920's. Lettuce monoculture, for decades, has consistently used their economic and political power to fight unionizing efforts by farm and packing shed workers.

The lettuce barons have used outright repression, manipulation to eliminate jobs, the importation of "illegal" aliens, and the use of the powerful Teamsters Union to eliminate contract protections won by the United Farm Workers (UFW) union.

Few Companies Control

The valley today is controlled by a handful of companies such as Bud Antle (United Fruit), D'Arrigo, and others—whose land holdings extend far beyond Salinas into southern California, Arizona, Colorado, and even Latin America. Antle alone controls 40% of the nation's wrapped lettuce.

The average size of a Salinas farm in 1971 was 1,100 acres, more than three times the national average. The number of acres of lettuce harvested in Salinas remained nearly constant between 1963 and 1973 but the market value nearly tripled, from $35.5 million to $119 million.

Thousands of farm workers averaged 2-1/2 cents per head harvested, while two dozen lettuce growers each profited $5 in 1963.

The introduction of iceberg lettuce in the 20's sparked waves of migrations as Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Filipinos, poor Whites, and finally Mexicans were brought in to work the fields.

An employer at a convention of fruit growers and farmers in the 1930's expressed their common, highly critical attitude toward the Mexican workers when he said, "We want the Mexicans because we can treat them as we cannot treat any other living man...we can control them by keeping them at night behind bullet gates, within a stockade eight feet high, surrounded by barbed wire...we can make them work under armed guard in the fields."

Reminds one of what grower's wife Ann Merrill said last year when she called strikers "crawling dogs" at a meeting in Salinas.

The labor contractor was established by the 1930's as the core of the agricultural labor system, allowing the growers to escape from having to deal directly with the workers.

Contractors had complete power to hire and fire workers without justification and capitalize on the workers' fear and ignorance to keep them financially indebted and virtually enslaved in run-down labor camps.

Workers, however, tried heroically to organize. 79 agricultural strikes erupted in California during the first half of the 1950's, including a large strike by Filipino and Mexican field and shed workers in 1954 and a strike of 4,000 shed workers in 1956.

These early strikes were brutally repressed by local police and vigilante committees organized by such farmer groups as the Western Growers Protective Association (now the Western Growers Association).

Union halls and labor camps were gas bombed and burned, and labor organizers were jailed. Scabs escorted by armed guards were rushed through picket lines as police dispersed strikers with smoke bombs.

Antle Eliminates Jobs

Bud Antle set out to destroy the rapidly expanding Shed Workers Union. He introduced two technological innovations—packaging the lettuce in the fields instead of in packing houses, and rapid cooling with a vacuum process. These changes eliminated the jobs of 8,000 recently organized shed workers within three years.

Antle proceeded to sign the first sweetheart contract with the Teamsters in the lettuce industry in 1961, following a strong strike in the Imperial Valley by the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO. Although the Teamsters have widely advertised this contract as a product of their long standing interest in farm workers, the contract actually covered only a few of Antle's workers. The rest of the lettuce industry signed sweetheart contracts with the Teamsters in 1958 in an effort to stave off an organizing drive by the UFW. Nearly 10,000 workers responded with a massive strike which won back five of the contracts with some of the largest growers.

Cesar Chavez was jailed for two weeks in Salinas that winter for his organizing efforts. The workers now under the remaining Teamster contracts find themselves faced with the same problems that have oppressed them for years—little protection against pesticides, inadequate medical care and housing, no worker organization at the ranch level, and no job security. These problems continue to plague farm workers in a county where record unemployment reached an unprecedented level of 8.1% in June of this year.

Salinas Valley agribusiness; since the 1920's it's been an upward flight to organize farm workers against many grower weapons.

---

**IMPEACHMENT because I love my Country**

With flag in red, white & blue. Bumpersticker: $.35 @, $5/1, $10/2. Smaller sticker: $.35 @, 10/$1, 100/$3. Fast delivery, Constitutional Enterprises, Inc., non-profit, PO Box 541294, Atlanta, Ga. 30308 LOCAL REPS WANTED

**OIC-CET**

WE HELP OURSELVES

Opportunities Industrialization Center of the Central Coast Counties

AT OIC-CET YOU GET TRAINING NOT PROMISES

**OIC will teach you English**

SIGN UP AT ANY OF THE OIC-CET CENTERS

---

**BOOKS IN SPANISH**

We feature contemporary books in Spanish--Borges, Octavio Paz, Neruda, Garcia Miqures, and others.

**CODY'S BOOKS**

Telegraph and Bladie, Berkeley
UFW Calls for Sloane Strike Support

Los Angeles, Calif.—The United Farm Workers of America last week again called on its supporters to back the strike and boycott against the R&G Sloane Company. Previously the UFW supported the strike and boycott against Farah Manufacturing which ended up in these workers winning the right to be represented by a union of their choice.

For the past year and one half more than 500 members of Local 621 of the AFL-CIO United Rubber Workers have been in strike against Sloane. They charge that the management is out to destroy the union and is determined to impose unsafe and long-discarded working conditions on the work force.

Sloane, once the world’s largest manufacturer of plastic pipe fittings, has paid a big price in its attempt to continue operating.
In the course of the strike the company has plummeted from first place in sales in the nation to 31st.

Safely of the workers is one of the key issues in this labor dispute. In 1958, before the union was organized in the plant, there were 150 industrial accidents on the premises.

Now, according to union officials, things have again reached a crisis stage because of management policies. Workers now inside the plant have reported that numerous accidents, including two deaths, have taken place since the beginning of the year.

Sloane, which is owned by the Susquehanna Corporation, demanded a contract that would compel workers to put in as many as 12 hours daily without overtime pay. Also, there would be no overtime pay for Saturday or Sunday work.

The UFW has proposed a wage and work schedule which would lower the weekly income of workers by $42 a week. Replacing the union shop clause of management's contract with a straight open shop under the management proposal. Also, the company demanded that it be the only judge as to whether workers are entitled to a 5 percent merit increase.

The management refused to attend negotiating meetings called by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service on two occasions.

The Sloane Management has repaid the workers, who in 1955 gave up their pay checks for several weeks so that the company's owners could have money to buy raw material, with a vicious attempt to smash the union and to eliminate many of the benefits won since the union was organized.

Local 621 president, Hiram Rivera, says, "we're determined to win the strike, this isn't just an attack on Local 621, it's an attack on all unions by big business."

In addition to the UFW, many other unions and community organizations have come to the support of the embattled R&G Sloane Co.

Farm Workers Strike in Portugal

Mantova, Portugal—Striking farm workers in the south of this newly reformed country are beginning the first outbreak of peaceful unrest in nearly half a century.
The farm workers are demanding wage increases to keep up with the rising inflation of 20 per cent a year, along with strikers in two other towns 100 miles southeast of Lisbon.
The area's military command has attempted to portray the outbreaks as "leftist inspired" and claims the strikers are responsible for several recent fires.
However, although strikes are not yet technically legal the new military government of General Spinola has instituted a policy of tolerance and is hoping to settle the current outbreak of strikes in the urban and rural areas in a peaceful manner.

Hiram Rivera, President of United Rubber Workers Local 621, is into the thick of things during union's strike against R&G Sloane Co. in Los Angeles.

NEW!! NEW!! NEW!!

Sterling Silver Band Ring, Hand Cast by "Lost Wax" Process $15.00 (Specify sizes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price Per Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#BC</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#EAGP</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#UP</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#DUC</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#NEK</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#FN</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#BCT</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#BCT</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#AZT</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#CB</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#RING</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provide your order to EL TALLER GRAFICO, 212 Sunnyside Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90021.

El Malcriado — July 31, 1974 — Page 17
Teamsters-Canners Convanance

Destroys Rank and File Movement

AN HISTORICAL LOOK AT THE IBT (PART ONE)

by Don Watson

Editor’s Note — The current attempt by the alliance of corporate owners and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) to destroy the United Farm Workers is not the first time this has happened in labor history. IBT’s takeover of the canner industry in northern California is a history of strikebreaking by the Teamsters, their use of scabs, sweetheart contracts, and a shocking disregard for the goals and aspirations of the labor rank and file.

The following is the first of three articles describing the Teamsters takeover of the canneries.

AFL

Labor history shows that it has been as difficult for unions to organize in the canneries as in any other industry. The American Federation of Labor (AFL), formed at the turn of the century, was at first cautious about entering the canneries but the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), a more radical organization formed in 1905, made organizational attempts before World War I.

The “Fellers of the World” made the best organizational effort in San Fransisco. Holding an AFL charter, they struck in 1918 with mass picketing and demonstrations. This was the second of being connected with the IWW and of being German, and their strike was ultimately crushed by vigilantes and “Citizens Committee.”

The Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union successfully tried to organize in 1933 with the help of the Communist Party whose leaders were later jailed under the Criminal Syndicalism Act, a harsh California law.

The AFL became serious in 1935, when the canneries came under the Wagner National Relations Act (Wagner Act). A conference was held at Stockton in 1936 and AFL charters were issued to organizing canneries throughout northern California. An organizing drive won the support of the Longshoremen’s Union now the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union (ILWU), which had a considerable power on the Pacific coast following the 1941 waterfront strike.

Charles O. Cline, on an 80 year old janitor, striking Stockton Food Products, is led away after being beaten by several vigilantes deputized by a grower’s group during the infamous Battle of Stockton in 1937. (La Follette Newspapers)

The Teamsters leadership, at the executive meeting, advised St. Sure they were prepared to go through all the legal lines. St. Sure regarded this as the actual beginning of relationships between the Teamsters as the overseers of the operation, and CP&G.

Real ordered Local 70 drivers to strikebreak but on April 9, 1000 canny strikers held a mass meeting in the East Bay, marched an envelope to the Teamsters’ hall, leafleted a Local 70 meeting and pleaded for continued support.

The drivers responded by voting 175 to 35 to refuse to strikebreak. Local 70 President Clifford Langerus explained, “Nobody has the right to order men to become strikebreakers.”

In November 1937, the Teamster president Dan Tobin removed all Local 70 officers except Real, took over the local directly through trusteeship, and named IBT Representative Joe Casey the trustee.

Dove Beck Arrives

But the rank and file continued their defiance, forcing Tobin to send Dave Beck, IBT vice-president from Seattle, to quell them. Beck had already obtained a reputation in Washington and Oregon for signing sweetheart contracts with employers in warehouses.

Beck organized a Teamster meeting in Richmond on February 23, 1938 and presented a wage increase proposal, a dollar an hour (five for six years) to the striking union. According to Beck, “The bloodiest battle in Stockton’s history,” was broken and a “Cannery Employee Association” was set up by the employers to replace the striking union.

The Santa Clara Labor Council, reported, “No-canner worker who wore a union button, carried a union book or who had taken part in union activities, was given voice or vote in the new Santa Clara union.”

The San Jose Union Gazette on July 2, 1937, said, “It is frankly admitted that it was the canny workers over possible strikes that led to the sweeping organization of the canneries... and new unions created under leaders acceptable to the employers. The employers lent a hand in this reorganization work by encouraging and even insisting that their employees join the new unions.”

The canners even paid for a “cannery workers” newspaper and hired “Bob” Purcell, a former San Francisco Chronicle newspaperman, to be its editor. The canner sponsored “unions” were formed during a California Council of Canners U. T, the Teamster Local 70 Secretary Charles Real became the president of the council and lent considerable support. A leader of what was considered a bonafide union, (The Teamsters were not ready at that time to take over outright jurisdiction), St. Sure later admitted he didn’t think there was a good deal of assurance that they represented a majority of the people.

Page 18 — July 31, 1974 — El Malcriado

(EAST PART CNT)

Part two of the history of the Teamsters takeover will appear in the next edition.
THE RANCH COMMITTEE
WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW
ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY

When you work in the fields you get paid but what happens when you become too old to work? Or hurt or sick? How will you feed your family? And what will happen to your family if you die?

Social Security protects you and your family against loss of income in old age, disability or death and Medicare protects you against the heavy medical expenses of old age and severe disability. It is not a welfare program but an arrangement between you and your employer and the federal government in which you earn your protection by working for a certain period of time in which is known as "covered employment."

Social Security "covers" farm workers who over the year earn $510 or more from one employer or who are employed by one employer for 20 or more days on a "time-basis" rather than on "piece-rate basis."

During your working life you contribute part of your pay to a fund and your employers contribute an equal amount. When you become unable to work because of age (or death or disability) you or your survivors or dependents receive monthly cash benefits from this social security fund.

The program covers workers wherever they move and covers workers who are not U.S. citizens, benefits are paid outside the United States to covered workers, their dependents and survivors.

The average monthly social security for a retired man and wife, both receiving benefits, is now $598 a month for a retired worker living alone, can receive $315 and the average family payment for a disabled worker, his wife and one or more children in eligible for is $380 a month. For a widowed mother with two children, the average is $418 a month.

Here is a summary of benefits:

1) Retirement income. Youbegin collecting at age 65 (or as early as 62 at a reduced rate). Benefits may also be paid to your wife at age 62, or at any age if she is caring for your children under 18 or for an unmarried dependent child who was totally disabled before 22; they may also be paid to your unmarried dependent children under 18, or between the ages of 18 to 22 if they are full-time students, or at any age if they were totally disabled before 22.

2) Payments if you are disabled. Benefits are paid to you at any age under 65 (and to your eligible dependents) if you are so severely disabled that you are not expected to be able to work for 12 months or more.

3) Payments to your family if you die. Benefits are paid to your family or other dependents if you die insured at any age.

4) Medicare. This is the basic hospital and medical insurance plan which protects you against the costs of hospitalization and medical services and related post-hospital care. Those eligible for social security at age 65 are also eligible for coverage under medicare. People who have been receiving social security disability benefits for 2 consecutive years, or insured people and their dependents who suffer from chronic kidney disease also qualify for medicare. You are covered under medicare at age 65 whether you retire or not, and regardless of your income or ability to pay.

These are the steps a worker must take to become eligible for social security benefits:

a) Get an application for a social security number, either from a local social security office or Campesino Center. Applicants must now provide evidence to establish their age, citizenship, alien status and true identity.

b) Complete the questions on the card, sign your name and return the card to the social security office.

c) When you receive your social security number, take it to your employer. Tell him you want social security deducted from your pay. Be sure he records your number correctly.

d) When you are paid mark down on your social security record book (available free from any social security office) the date and amount you are paid. Also note your employer's name and address.

e) Ask your employer for a receipt of wages and deductions either at the end of a year or when you leave an employer.

f) At the end of a year, tear out the postcard in the back of your record book and send it in to social security for information on the money paid to your account during the year. Extra cards are available for future years.

g) If you change employers, be sure to give your new employer your social security number.

1) Most important be sure your employer takes your social security contribution out of your pay. The people responsible for making the social security deductions and for recording and sending them in don't always do this. If this happens to you what can you do?

First, check your social security record by sending a "request for statement of earnings" postcard to the Baltimore headquarters office. Social Security will tell you by mail how much is credited to your account, if nothing is credited, or if it seems that more should be there, you can start to straighten out the record by going to or calling the local social security office. Should information show that you are eligible for social security coverage which was not reported, social security will credit your record for the unreported earnings.

Remember, get in touch with your social security office or Campesino Center if: . . . . you're 62 or older and plan to stop working.
. . . . you're within 2 or 3 months of 65 even if you don't plan to stop working.
. . . . someone in your family dies.

The Social Security Administration has offices throughout the country. For the address of your nearest office, look in the phone book or ask at your post office.

And, finally, you may always appeal any decision of the Social Security Administrator.

RAUL'S GROCERY
 Groceries - Soft Drinks - Beer - Wine. Tel. 375-6123
 Mr. & Mrs. Raúl Luna
 Viva La Causa
 823 J. St. Sanger, CA 93531

LA RAZA BOOKSTORE
122 F. Street
Phone: 466-5131
Sacramento, C A
Man. Manager
Philip Sanchez
Co. Manager
Luis Gonzalez
Viva La Causa

AVILA'S MARKET
Pit Bar-B-Que Every Sunday
Groceries, Beer, Wine
52-77 Harrison Blvd.
Hiway 86 Coachella 92242

Join El Malcriado's Distribution Campaign!

Send this form in with your check or money order and we'll send your papers out immediately so you won't miss an issue.

I want to help distribute EL MALCRIADO.
Send me:

bundle (s) of 50 issues in Spanish.

bundle (s) of 50 issues in English.

bundle (s) of 50 issues with issues in English and issues in Spanish.

Check one:

Send number indicated above every issue.

Check this issue only.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

Tel. No.

Amount Enclosed $ (5.00 a bundle pre-paid)

MAIL TO: EL MALCRIADO P.O. BOX 62 KEENE CA. 93531

El Malcriado - July 31, 1974 - Page 19
Teamsters Give $25,000 to Nixon Support Group

Washington, D.C.—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) has contributed $25,000 to the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, becoming one of the heaviest financial supporters of Nixon's rapidly deteriorating presidency.

The Committee for Fairness has grown into a heavily financed, sophisticated, computer-assisted operation in the last year which was made possible by large contributions, like the Teamsters.

The Teamster contribution, which was authorized by the IBT board, is the largest ever given to the committee by a group or individual except for monies given to the committee by a group given by an anonymous high official of the committee.

IBT President Frank E. Fitzsimmons claims the committee "is non-partisan, and its only interests are good government. With this rationale, Fitzsimmons saw no reason not to draw the $25,000 from the union's political education funds which generally makes contributions to candidates for political office.

The Nixon and IBT have been patronizing each other for years and this contribution is the latest example of the bond that exists between them.

The Teamsters strongly supported Nixon in 1972 although most of labor remained neutral and Fitzsimmons even went so far as to proclaim that Nixon would go down in history as the greatest president the country ever had. Not only did Fitzsimmons lead the president with superlatives but he also opened the union's coffers to him.

In 1972, Fitzsimmons drew two million dollars from the union's pension fund for use of the presidential campaign and directed IBT officials and employees to support and make cash contributions to the re-election campaign. IBT individuals gladly obeyed and responded by giving the re-election committee $75,000 in 1972.

Fitzsimmons continued to offer his services to Nixon when he became vice-chairman of Democrats for Nixon which was financed by the Committee to re-elect the President.

Fitzsimmons is still in Nixon's back pocket, earlier this year, for example, Nixon told him to persuade IBT drivers from joining a trucker shut down and strike organized in protest of rising gas prices. Fitzsimmons gladly responded to Nixon's bidding and many Teamsters did not join the strike.

The Nixon administration, which is notorious for selling its favors, has not neglected its Teamster friends and has aided them in organizing their forces in the farm industry.

Charles Colson, then special counsel to the president, in May 1971 wrote and delivered a memo to the Department of Labor and Justice instructing them to take action against the UFW (United Farmworkers of America).

The Department of Labor obeyed and refused to take action, throughout the year, on repeated UFW complaints that the Teamsters were interfering in negotiations between the UFW and the lettuce growers.

Colson sent another memo to the same agencies unlawfully directing action against the UFW, late in 1971. In this memo he made it clear who the administration was going to back in organizing the farm workers.

He wrote, "The Teamsters union is now organizing in the area and will probably sign up most of the grape growers this coming spring and this will need our support against the UFW."

During the presidential election year the Departments of Labor and Justice continued to refuse to interfere and denied UFW requests for investigation and assistance as IBT thugs attacked UFW picket lines.

The Department of Defense also helped in quashing UFW efforts when it increased its buying of scab grapes and lettuce. This was done at the time the UFW intensified its boycott and thousands of scab grapes and lettuce were being destroyed.

Even to day the Department of Defense continues to be the world's largest buyer of non-union farm products.

Now that the Teamsters have proven that they are the closest of friends and that despite the president's drop in popularity they will continue to scratch each other's backs.

DO NOT BUY

Table Grapes And Iceberg Head Lettuce

All table grapes and iceberg head lettuce that does not bear the union label of the United Farmworkers of America.

Plastic Pipe And Fittings

RJ Sloane Manufacturing Corp., Sun Valley, California. On strike for 16 months (Local 621, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers).

Thermos Bottles, Jars, Lunch Boxes, And Kerosene Lamps

Aladdin Industries, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee...sold under its own name and other labels including Dura-Clad, Thermostor And Economy, (United Steelworkers of America).

Cigarettes And Tobacco

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company...producers of Winston, Salem, Camel, Doral, and Vantage. (Cigarette Workers International Union).

Printing

Los Angeles Herald Examiner (10 unions involved covering 5,000 workers).