El Malcriado returns!

Carter endorses Prop. 14

Child labor persists

UFW photo by Cathy Murphy
West Foods strike wins historic contract victory

Farm workers won a historic victory Sept. 6 when officials of West Foods' Ventura mushroom plant caved in under pressure from an eight-day strike and international boycott and agreed to a contract meeting virtually all of the workers' demands.

The victory represented the first successful strike under California's Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA) and the first strike that agriculture was unable to halt with a restraining order, said Efllio Medina, UFW executive board member and director of Contract Administration.

Agreement on the two-year contract came after 44 hours of continuous bargaining during which 39 of the document's 44 articles were negotiated. In the 26 bargaining sessions between May 10 and Aug. 30, when the strike began, agreement was reached on only five of the articles because the Castle & Cooke, Inc., subsidiary refused to talk seriously, Medina said.

Workers ratified the contract 39-1. Highlights of the contract, which took effect Sept. 6, include:

- A minimum wage scale of $3.30, to go to $3.50 next year, compared to the previous $2.50.
- Nine paid holidays per year.
- One to four weeks of paid vacation, depending on seniority.
- Establishment of a hiring hall.
- Elimination of probationary periods to which workers are subjected.

Negotiations on the use of dangerous chemicals are continuing.

"It was a nice, nice, nice strike," Medina said. "There was beautiful solidarity among the workers." He said all but 10 of the plant's 225 workers honored the strike and that most of them participated in shifts of the round-the-clock picketing. The company's attempt on Sept. 1 to jam a busload of strikers from the picket line failed, Medina added.

He said the victory will have a major effect on UFW contract negotiations everywhere because "it will show the growers we're serious and the workers that they don't have to be scared."

West Foods' motion for a restraining order against the strike failed. The UFW attorney argued that under the ALRA, the firm first had to make its case before the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) before going to court.

The strike began as a work stoppage to protest the company's bad faith bargaining, Medina said. The strike vote was taken Aug. 30 at the plant, in front of company officials.

The contract is the UFW's first with a mushroom grower. The Teamsters have a contract in Oregon, Medina said, but that the UFW's is far superior.

He said the international boycott started in July against products of Dole Co., another Castle & Cooke subsidiary, was "extremely helpful" in persuading the company to negotiate seriously and in procuring the mediation services of Dan Raithenberg of the Berkeley Coop. The boycott was terminated last week.

West Foods workers, who voted July 13 to impose the boycott, have some of the worst jobs in agriculture. The mushrooms are grown in complete darkness in chemically treated beds of steaming horse manure compost.

Like coal miners, the bedding and harvest workers wear hardhats with lights attached as they crawl around cramped growing rooms to do their work.

"It's like working in a dark, steaming, stinking cave," said UFW negotiator Liza Hirsch.

Some crews are allowed to use rest rooms only at scheduled times. In some rooms the only drinking water is brought by the workers themselves in old plastic milk jugs. The uncovered jugs sit in the corners of the growing room and are shared by the entire crew.

The new contract provides for the addition of six drinking fountains and four toilets.

The company's extensive use of toxic chemicals poses a special health problem for the West Foods workers.

The mushroom beds are sprayed systematically with Dithane (Z-28), a known carcinogen.

Vapona, a chemical used by the company, has a reported lethal level of .05 milligrams per cubic foot.

"It's an imminent danger, safety and healthwise. That stuff only needs .05 milligrams per cubic foot and it's scared us right out of existence," said Teamster Joe Echevarria.

As we build our staff we hope to turn up stories that do justice to the farm workers while the English version will cater primarily to UFW supporters.

"El Malcriado" doesn't translate easily, but its closest English equivalents are "the miffed" or "the upstart." UFW President Cesar Chavez has said that a paper that the same name played an important role during the Mexican Revolution and that the term has special appeal for Mexican farm workers who feel opposed by their grower bosses.

As we build our staff we hope to turn up stories that do justice to the name of the paper.
**By Bob Dett Staff Writer**

"Most of the people in the strike don't appear to farm workers," Agricultural Labor Relations Board General Counsel Harry Delizonna told me Sept. 3. His investigation had turned up Teamster organizers from all over California manning picket lines at the V.B. and A. & N. Zaninovich grape ranches near Delano.

That afternoon, I had gone to "V.B.Z." to see if I could interview one of the reputedly violent Teamster strikers and find out exactly who they were. Most of all, I wanted to see if they were surrounded by the strong-arming of workers who didn't obey the strike command.

The Delano office of Teamster Local 946 had ordered the strike, first at V.B. Zaninovich on Aug. 18 and at A. & N. Zaninovich on Aug. 20. The contract renegotiations were snagged on the issue of wages. The growers had signed a new contract in 1973, causing workers to strike in protest of the termination of previous UFW agreements. The Teamsters solidified their winning by awarding the strikes.

The Teamsters negotiated a new contract with the UFW before the new contract was signed in 1973, causing workers to strike in protest of the termination of previous UFW agreements. The Teamsters solidified their winning by awarding the strikes.

The following Associated Press story, which speaks for itself, appeared in the Los Angeles Times on July 23.

WASHINGTON — Some farmers are outraged at a pro-union-prevalence proposal that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is considering to provide toilets, washing facilities and drinking water within a five-minute walk of a field worker.

Since the proposal was made last April, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has received complaints about 1,000 letters, mostly from farmers who cite cost, impracticality and difficulty of enforcing the regulations to potential problems. Few are from farm workers.

"What the lawmen couldn't see what was going on was that we had reported, that the workers were being most heavily harassed by their own union as they left for home. Their license numbers were being taken and they were being threatened and foreclosed," deputy Malcriado testified later under oath. Tulare County Sheriff's deputies had been escorting the workers to Delano in caravans for a few days earlier, but the workers had become truculent to the point of violence. Deputy troopers had snapped photos of the workers as they moved in. We were completely surrounded by the Teamster enforcers even before I could get a picture. It was clear they didn't want us there, no matter what we were, and they cut off any remaining elbow room when I identified myself as an El Malcriado reporter.

In announcing legal action against the Teamsters earlier, the ALRB's Delizonna had said: "A telling piece of evidence is that there are 50 or 60 farm workers (working in the fields) and that there were only 40 Teamsters there. The evidence clearly indicated that only two of the Teamsters had picket signs. If so, the Teamsters controlling the workers were there.

Since the plant operates year-round, the Tulea mushroom plant workers in Ventura, Calif., picketed around the clock for eight days before winning their first UFW contract. (Photo by Nell Campbell)
Proposition 14: What & Why

News Analysis

"This enactment is intended to bring certainty and a sense of fair play to a presently unstable and potentially volatile condition in the state."

Section 1. Agricultural Labor Relations Act, as amended, 1975

When growers and unions reached a compromise last year that resulted in the passage of California's Labor Relations Act (ARLA), both sides pledged not to seek changes to the law in the future. It took the growers less than a year to renge on that promise.

When the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) ran out of money in February and sought a special operating appropriation, the growers got the board's conservative majority to oppose the funding unless changes were made to the law.

The legislation was about to alter the law, but it couldn't muster the two-thirds majority needed to pass the change from the floor. The board went out of business until July 1, when its regular budget for fiscal 1977 took effect.

As other stories in this issue document, suspension of the board's activities held up hundreds of representation elections, the growers got the board's legislative conservative majority to oppose the funding unless changes were made to the law.

The agricultural majority wasn't about to alter the law, but it couldn't muster the two-thirds majority needed to pass the change from the floor. The board went out of business until July 1, when its regular budget for fiscal 1977 took effect.

As other stories in this issue document, suspension of the board's activities held up hundreds of representation elections, the growers got the board's legislative conservative majority to oppose the funding unless changes were made to the law.

The agricultural majority was about to alter the law, but it couldn't muster the two-thirds majority needed to pass the change from the floor. The board went out of business until July 1, when its regular budget for fiscal 1977 took effect.

When growers and unions reached a compromise last year that resulted in the passage of California's Labor Relations Act (ARLA), both sides pledged not to seek changes to the law in the future. It took the growers less than a year to renge on that promise.

When the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) ran out of money in February and sought a special operating appropriation, the growers got the board's conservative majority to oppose the funding unless changes were made to the law.

The legislation was about to alter the law, but it couldn't muster the two-thirds majority needed to pass the change from the floor. The board went out of business until July 1, when its regular budget for fiscal 1977 took effect.

As other stories in this issue document, suspension of the board's activities held up hundreds of representation elections, the growers got the board's legislative conservative majority to oppose the funding unless changes were made to the law.

The agricultural majority was about to alter the law, but it couldn't muster the two-thirds majority needed to pass the change from the floor. The board went out of business until July 1, when its regular budget for fiscal 1977 took effect.

GETTING IT IN to see "Yes on 14" Director Marshall Ganz these days isn't easy. Here he takes a breather from a breakneck schedule to chat with a visitor.

As other stories in this issue document, suspension of the board's activities held up hundreds of representation elections, the growers got the board's legislative conservative majority to oppose the funding unless changes were made to the law.
In 1933 a massacre in Pixley, Calif., starkly dramatized the way growers felt about farm workers who wanted to unionize. About a dozen ranchers waited outside a union hall in the small San Joaquin Valley town that October, and as a striker's meeting emptied into the street, mowed down several farm workers with rifle fire, killing two and wounding several more. Despite a nationwide public outcry, no suspects were ever arrested.

Two years later, with passage of the National Labor Relations Act, American workers in almost every industry except agriculture won the right to vote at the job site on union representation. For the more than 40 years since, the "Pixley mentality" has prevailed in various forms to deprive farm workers of the right to free union elections. While some growers have changed their tactics with the times, they're often still motivated by vicious opposition to farm unionization.

The UFW salvos, first against the performance of an allegedly pro-UFW Agricultural Labor Relations Board and now against the proposition, have been nothing short of a smoke screen for their refusal to grant farm workers the right to a decent life. "They never really wanted to win the hearts of California growers," Assemblyman Richard Alatorre has said, and we agree.

Fortunately, the people of California have indicated the growers' flim-flam arguments by lending their signatures — more than 720,000 strong — to the farm workers initiative for the November ballot. We're confident they will reject the arguments again on Election Day.

Still, the argument need to be studied closely by well-meaning voters who run the risk of being conned by hysterical distortions and outright lies.

To allow union organizers to reach workers on ranch property during a few specified non-working hours on a limited number of days before representation elections hardly represents the wholesale deprivation of property rights that growers claim would occur if the proposition passes. And to say that the limited access is tantamount to forcing citizens to take a roadway of danger is an over statement of their back yards is nonsensical.

The California Supreme Court has upheld the ALRB's access rule, which Proposition 14 would write into law. Growers, after all, have access 24 hours a day to workers who live in company camps and ride to and from work on company buses. Without legally guaranteed access to workers by union organizers, the workers are effectively stranded without the right to make an informed choice.

"No on 14" materials featuring Parlier grower Harry Kubo continue to claim that the proposition would result in "blank checks" for the UFW. This is further poppycock, and the proof of its falsehood is in black and white. "The veterinarian dollar price funds necessary to carry out the act," the proposition states simply. Legislative analyst A. Alan Post has correctly charged that funding such a board "would be determined by the Governor and Legislature through the state's regular budget process." The ballot itself states that the proposition would result in little, if any, additional cost to the state.

Kubo's leadership of the agricultural campaign is revealing in and of itself. The Nisei Farmers League of which he is a founder and president "has done more to stant the growth of the UFW in the Central Valley than any other organization and association," Kubo has boasted. And his "gang," as Gov. Brown called them, aren't merely against Proposition 14 — they're against the Agricultural Labor Relations Act itself.

"Once we have reached our goal and have farm workers protected by contracts," he said, "we must continue to keep our members involved."

He talked of the need for political action.

Their gutsy determination evoked the support of farm workers and other growers from all over the Oxnard area who joined their picket line and kept it well supplied with food and coffee. And in the end the West Foods growers and UFW negotiators fought through a back-breaking 44-hour bargaining session to win what is probably our best contract to date.

They earned it.

The successful West Foods strike and boycott offers concrete hope to all farm workers who wait for decent contracts at the ranches where we won elections last year.

Growers who refuse to negotiate in good faith, be forewarned.

**Fresno convention**

**An appreciation**

**By Jacques Levy**

**Contributing Editor**

Back in 1969, when UFW officials in the lookout for the UFW blessing. For the more than 40 years since, the "Pixley mentality" has prevailed in various forms to deprive farm workers of the right to free union elections. While some growers have changed their tactics with the times, they're often still motivated by vicious opposition to farm unionization.

The UFW salvos, first against the performance of an allegedly pro-UFW Agricultural Labor Relations Board and now against the proposition, have been nothing short of a smoke screen for their refusal to grant farm workers the right to a decent life. "They never really wanted to win the hearts of California growers," Assemblyman Richard Alatorre has said, and we agree.

Fortunately, the people of California have indicated the growers' flim-flam arguments by lending their signatures — more than 720,000 strong — to the farm workers initiative for the November ballot. We're confident they will reject the arguments again on Election Day.

Still, the argument need to be studied closely by well-meaning voters who run the risk of being conned by hysterical distortions and outright lies.

To allow union organizers to reach workers on ranch property during a few specified non-working hours on a limited number of days before representation elections hardly represents the wholesale deprivation of property rights that growers claim would occur if the proposition passes. And to say that the limited access is tantamount to forcing citizens to take a roadway of danger is an over statement of their back yards is nonsensical.

The California Supreme Court has upheld the ALRB's access rule, which Proposition 14 would write into law. Growers, after all, have access 24 hours a day to workers who live in company camps and ride to and from work on company buses. Without legally guaranteed access to workers by union organizers, the workers are effectively stranded without the right to make an informed choice.

"No on 14" materials featuring Parlier grower Harry Kubo continue to claim that the proposition would result in "blank checks" for the UFW. This is further poppycock, and the proof of its falsehood is in black and white. "The veterinarian dollar price funds necessary to carry out the act," the proposition states simply. Legislative analyst A. Alan Post has correctly charged that funding such a board "would be determined by the Governor and Legislature through the state's regular budget process." The ballot itself states that the proposition would result in little, if any, additional cost to the state.

Kubo's leadership of the agricultural campaign is revealing in and of itself. The Nisei Farmers League of which he is a founder and president "has done more to stant the growth of the UFW in the Central Valley than any other organization and association," Kubo has boasted. And his "gang," as Gov. Brown called them, aren't merely against Proposition 14 — they're against the Agricultural Labor Relations Act itself.

"Once we have reached our goal and have farm workers protected by contracts," he said, "we must continue to keep our members involved."

He talked of the need for political action.

Their gutsy determination evoked the support of farm workers and other growers from all over the Oxnard area who joined their picket line and kept it well supplied with food and coffee. And in the end the West Foods growers and UFW negotiators fought through a back-breaking 44-hour bargaining session to win what is probably our best contract to date.

They earned it.

The successful West Foods strike and boycott offers concrete hope to all farm workers who wait for decent contracts at the ranches where we won elections last year.

Growers who refuse to negotiate in good faith, be forewarned.

**Fresno convention**

**An appreciation**

**By Jacques Levy**

**Contributing Editor**

Back in 1969, when UFW officials in the lookout for the UFW blessing. For the more than 40 years since, the "Pixley mentality" has prevailed in various forms to deprive farm workers of the right to free union elections. While some growers have changed their tactics with the times, they're often still motivated by vicious opposition to farm unionization.

The UFW salvos, first against the performance of an allegedly pro-UFW Agricultural Labor Relations Board and now against the proposition, have been nothing short of a smoke screen for their refusal to grant farm workers the right to a decent life. "They never really wanted to win the hearts of California growers," Assemblyman Richard Alatorre has said, and we agree.

Fortunately, the people of California have indicated the growers' flim-flam arguments by lending their signatures — more than 720,000 strong — to the farm workers initiative for the November ballot. We're confident they will reject the arguments again on Election Day.

Still, the argument need to be studied closely by well-meaning voters who run the risk of being conned by hysterical distortions and outright lies.

To allow union organizers to reach workers on ranch property during a few specified non-working hours on a limited number of days before representation elections hardly represents the wholesale deprivation of property rights that growers claim would occur if the proposition passes. And to say that the limited access is tantamount to forcing citizens to take a roadway of danger is an over statement of their back yards is nonsensical.

The California Supreme Court has upheld the ALRB's access rule, which Proposition 14 would write into law. Growers, after all, have access 24 hours a day to workers who live in company camps and ride to and from work on company buses. Without legally guaranteed access to workers by union organizers, the workers are effectively stranded without the right to make an informed choice.

"No on 14" materials featuring Parlier grower Harry Kubo continue to claim that the proposition would result in "blank checks" for the UFW. This is further poppycock, and the proof of its falsehood is in black and white. "The veterinarian dollar price funds necessary to carry out the act," the proposition states simply. Legislative analyst A. Alan Post has correctly charged that funding such a board "would be determined by the Governor and Legislature through the state's regular budget process." The ballot itself states that the proposition would result in little, if any, additional cost to the state.

Kubo's leadership of the agricultural campaign is revealing in and of itself. The Nisei Farmers League of which he is a founder and president "has done more to stant the growth of the UFW in the Central Valley than any other organization and association," Kubo has boasted. And his "gang," as Gov. Brown called them, aren't merely against Proposition 14 — they're against the Agricultural Labor Relations Act itself.

"Once we have reached our goal and have farm workers protected by contracts," he said, "we must continue to keep our members involved."

He talked of the need for political action.

Their gutsy determination evoked the support of farm workers and other growers from all over the Oxnard area who joined their picket line and kept it well supplied with food and coffee. And in the end the West Foods growers and UFW negotiators fought through a back-breaking 44-hour bargaining session to win what is probably our best contract to date.

They earned it.

The successful West Foods strike and boycott offers concrete hope to all farm workers who wait for decent contracts at the ranches where we won elections last year.

Growers who refuse to negotiate in good faith, be forewarned.
The last shall come first

John Maher

First, we shall triumph in California, and then Cesar Chavez and yourselves will triumph in the United States, and then your children can go after the Teamster cowards who cannot find out who killed Mr. Hoffa because they don’t choose to, because they can only kill from ambush. And we will straighten those yellow dogs, and when they are straightened, we shall bring what the founders of this nation called Real Justice.

When we come here, whether we come north from Mexico for a job, or whether we come at the tip of a Contras whip or a Prussian boot or an English bayonet, we came here to build a New Jerusalem. And they will laugh at us for rhetoric, but we will have our New Jerusalem. And they are welcome to join us, and if they do not, then we will destroy them so that all children in this country can be free and so that the Constitution is being real in many places throughout the state and nation. Farm workers are effectively involved politically.

But back in 1969 Cesar Chavez also said that political power alone is not enough. “Effective political power is never going to come, particularly to minority groups, unless they have economic power.” But they are afraid that they are, or even the poor people can organize economic power.

“As a continuation of our struggle,” he said then, “I think that we can develop economic power and put it into the hands of the people so that they can have more control of their own lives, and then begin to change the system. We want to convince politicians that radical change is going to have any impact on our lives or our problems. We want to convince the leaders of students. Because we have nothing to lose, and men who have nothing to lose will always win. We will win.”

But back in 1969 Cesar Chavez also told them that their bosses, agribusiness, had been active in politics for a long time, and this was why farm workers - who had not - had for so long been denied their rights.

The first steps towards its goal.

A.A.Dress

Although some American Workers since 1935 have been guaranteed the right to hold job site elections on the union of their choice, some agricultural workers didn’t enjoy such legal rights until the adoption last year of California’s Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA).

The act, passed in the face of the kind of stiff opposition from agribusiness that traditionally has excluded farm workers from protective legislation, was designed to give the emerging power of the United Farm Workers of America.

But if winning passage of the ALRA was difficult, keeping the law operating proved to be almost as tough. Just five years after the passage of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) began over- seeing ALRA elections, political pressure and some union members had already de­ nounced the board to block additional funding the board needed to keep operating.

The board, overwhelmed in its first five months by more than 300 rural workers to supervise, quickly exhaust­ ed the $2.5 million it had been allotted for its first year.

While a majority of the legislature favored re-funding the ALRB, a two-thirds vote was necessary to provide the 33.7 million budget supplement the board needed to remain functional. Agriculture interests managed to get just enough votes to put the ALRB out of business, continuing a pattern of anticompetitive practices with farm laborer’s first attempts to organize more than 80 years ago. The ALRB would go on to skid off the ALRA after they had agreed to sup­ port the law at the time of its adoption?

Gov. Edmund J. Brown Jr., in­ troduced the Malcriado Page 5

That they were. Almost 40,000 farm workers had voted in ranch elections from early September until the board closed its offices in early February, and the UFW won a majority of those elec­ tions.

Balloting resulted in UFW victories at 192 ranches, compared to 119 victories for the Teamsters and 25 for “no union.” Another 43 elections were un­ decided because of complaints by all parties involved of unfair pressuring of workers and other questionable prac­ tices. The UFW expects to win most of those elections once hearings have been held to rule on the complaints.

(Continued on page 7)

Page 5
Our kids work in the fields like adults

Child labor for most Americans is an inhumane practice to be read about in the history books of the Industrial Revolution. But for these children in the onions at the Garin Ranch in Mettler, Calif., and the strawberries at Oshita Farms in Prunedale, and for thousands of farm worker families in this country, child labor is still a fact of life.

The photo on our cover shows a girl working with an empty pesticide container. The photos on this page are equally representative of a day in the life of a farm worker child. Part of the UFW's Cause is to enable farm worker adults to earn a decent living without using their children.

UFW photos and page design by Cathy Murphy
Following pikeet's death
ILWU launches boycott

The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) late last month threw up picket lines and started a nationwide boycott against all Hanford plant locations in retaliation for the August killing of ILWU pikeeter Norman Ray Lewis. Lewis, while ILWU says was peaceably picketing the Handymandy warehouse in Tracy, Calif., as part of a strike, was shot and killed. The allegedly was run down by company supervisor Leslie Laeger. Laeger left his wife and five children ranging in age from 4 to 14 years.

The union has called on the district attorney of San Joaquin County to indict Laeger for murder or to convene a grand jury to investigate the killing and issue a criminal indictment based on the facts.

Handyman of California, Inc., is a subsidiary of retailing conglomerate Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., of St. Louis, Mo.

Edison Brothers' subsidiaries also targeted for the boycott include Lee's Shoe Store, Sanders' Shoe Store, Baker's Shoe Store, Burt's Shoe Stores, Size 5-7 Shops, The Wild Pair, Joanes Boutique, and Unipied Sporting Goods.

In a letter to labor leaders throughout the country, ILWU President Harry Chavez argued that 만들어 Joe Goldblatt wrote that, "The death of Norman Lewis is the direct result of Handyman's and its policy of unyielding opposition to the organization of its employees, its refusal to sign a fair union contract, and its efforts to break a strike. We cannot, nor can any union, allow a revival of a policy of employer terror against our picket lines. The fight continues. Our picket lines are solid. We are determined to win the strike for which Norman Lewis gave his life." Bridges and Goldblatt asked other unionists to support the ILWU's efforts to win the strike for the Handyman in writing to bargain in good faith, urging the San Joaquin County District attorney to indict Laeger, convene a grand jury, supporting the boycott, and making a contribution to the Norman Lewis Memorial Trust Fund for the five children.

Edison Brothers' address is P.O. Box 14020, St. Loui, MO 63278. Contributions to the trust fund may be sent to the ILWU at 1188 Franklin St., San Francisco, CA 94109.

ALRA update

(Continued from page 5)

The Teamsters joined the growers in favoring an end to elections. They knew that many of their victories came only after workers had been fired, threatened, and even assaulted to force them against the UFW. Writing in The Nation, veteran Fresno labor reporter Ron Taylor observed that the resolution at the Sept. 3 city council meeting made Parlier the first city to take a stand against the ALRA.

Councilman Aracdio Viveros said the resolution was passed because many Parlier residents are farm workers or come from farm labor backgrounds. Kubo, a boy who also worked in the fields as a youth, but now heads Citizens for a Fair Farm Labor Law, the leading anti-ALRA organization.

Required the application of National Labor Relations Act precedents to ALRA decisions except where clearly not appropriate to agriculture.

Required the ALRA to designate the bargaining units (ranch or area covered) for each election before it is held.

Eliminated the law's requirement that employers give back pay raises to workers whose contract in bad faith.

Scrapped the board's access rule allowing union organizers to talk to farm workers on strike in Person both before and after work, and an hour during lunch breaks.

Satisfaction by the governor, a majority of the legislature, and thousands of farm workers with the performance of the ALRA had no effect on the legislative minority. It is strongly opposed to the ALRA itself.

The changes they want are many and major," a Los Angeles Times editorial said, and most directly against the organizing efforts of Chavez Cesar Chavez and his United Farm Workers, the country's leading agricultural labor union.

The ALRA is a necessary and important instrument for both farm workers and the industry," Chavez said after the signing.

But without a functioning ALRA, the UFW was forced to move on its own to get the new law working. The Union's Executive Board launched both a boycott of the growers and a campaign to "win the war against the ALRA." The campaign, called "Renacimiento" and "Worker Renaissance" program featuring UFW President Cesar Chavez.

Chavez will speak in the morning after attending a public seminar beginning at 8 a.m. and major," a speaker. (Photo by Lee McGrath)

'Renacimiento's' scheduled

La Tierra Nueva (The New Earth) Cooperative, a 60-acre farm run by 40 farm worker families in Yerettin, Calif., will be the site Sept. 19 of an all-day community meeting to "build the farm worker Movement. The seminar, sponsored by Los Angeles Economic Community (Farm Workers Economic Society), will be held at the society's headquarters at 38845 Monson Dr., about four miles from the court.

Also scheduled for the 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. renacimiento are mariachis, ethnic groups, a dance, ceremonies to inaugurate the cooperative, plus commencement ceremonies for the 1976 class of the Rainier (Earth College), a two-year farm worker college in Del Rey offering 13 units.

The day's events are open to the public at no charge and are cosponsored by the Farm Fresh America, Inc., the cooperative, the city, and the college.

How to make the board's access rule a part of the ALRA itself.

1. Up the number of workers needed to call a decertification of a union to 50 from 30 per cent of the workforce.
2. If the measure passes in November the financial rug can never again be pulled out from under the law and no amendments to it enacted without another vote by the people of California.

3. Farm workers and volunteer moved into the streets during the month of April to fill petitions with at least 312,046 signatures to place the initiative on the ballot. More than twice that number — 728,000 — were gathered in just 29 days, setting a record for any effort. The tremendous public response startled and angered agribusiness but delighted farm workers and UFW supporters everywhere.

With the initiative easily qualifying for the ballot, the Union turned its attention to the fall campaign. Chavez said he was confident that the system was working more positively than had the legislators in Sacramento.

"We don't confuse the American people with their political," he said. "We are convinced that when the people are faced with a direct appeal from the poor, struggling against great odds for a just cause, that they will respond positively. The people of California are for justice and it is to that yearning that we appeal."
Three growers added to UFW boycott list

By Bob Datz
Staff Writer

In mid-July company negotiators talk with H. P. Metzler Products, a Fresno fruit grower, were broken off after five months without progress no progress. Just three weeks later Tanis Ybarra, UFW Selma Field Office director, and the company announced they wanted to settle as soon as possible.

A meeting was set up for Aug. 11, after which company attorney Jordan Bloom confided that the Union "would probably get everything you want" if the workers would accept a minor company demand on hiring.

"I'm almost positive their sudden receptiveness," Ybarra said last, recent negotiating sessions seem to support his view. But recent meetings and making progress, said UFW Negotiating Director David Burcica.

The UFW has used boycotts since 1966 — when it launched a nationwide boycott against Dole as a device to pressure growers into good-faith bargaining. Since 1973 the Union has boycotted Gallo wine and non-UFW head lettuce, and in July started boycotts against three firms, including H.P. Metzler, it contended were bargaining in bad faith.

One of those firms, Dole Co., was removed from the list after a contract settlement last week at West Foods in Ventura, a fellow subsidiary of Castle & Cooke Inc.

Boycotts continue against Metzler, Maggio-Tostado in the Coachella Valley, and McFarland Kosher Delano area. Contract negotiations are continuing with all three.

H.P. METZLER

With no previous union contract, workers at the Metzler Ranch voted in the UFW on Sept. 24, giving the Union 68 votes to 13 for "no union." Twenty ballots were challenged and unfair treatment was alleged to have occurred.

A solid organization committee at Metzler had been developing since June 1976. "They knew they were weak," a company official told the Union. "We don't want any union people on our ranch.'"

"We've had your way you'll get results to destroy the company, isn't that right?" Metzler attorney Bloom reminded as negotiations faltered in late August.

UFW negotiator Dolores Huerta's response was immediate, "You guys don't want to negotiate." Talks were frozen solid for three weeks.

The boycott against the Metzler boycott began. The company had stood firm against a hiring hall after "playing games" during the earlier meetings, Ybarra said. "At one meeting they would give us the hiring hall and at the next they'd take it back." She said piece-rate and other information on current conditions requested from the growers had not been provided.

Yet the talks' new tone in August put both sides "very close on seniority, the hiring hall, and the grievance procedure," Ybarra said.

As the boycott continues, consumers are being asked to avoid Metzler products — grapes, almonds, and peaches. "We don't want to put any more pressure on the growers than we have," the negotiations, and making progress, said UFW Negotiating Director David Burcica.

The UFW has used boycotts since 1966 — when it launched a nationwide boycott against Dole as a device to pressure growers into good-faith bargaining. Since 1973 the Union has boycotted Gallo wine and non-UFW head lettuce, and in July started boycotts against three firms, including H.P. Metzler, it contended were bargaining in bad faith.

One of those firms, Dole Co., was removed from the list after a contract settlement last week at West Foods in Ventura, a fellow subsidiary of Castle & Cooke Inc.

Boycotts continue against Metzler, Maggio-Tostado in the Coachella Valley, and McFarland Kosher Delano area. Contract negotiations are continuing with all three.

LAND REFORM CONFERENCE

Set in Fresno next month

A State Conference on Land Reform will be held by the California Food Policy Conference October 15-16 in Fresno, Calif.

The conference is the third in a series of six being sponsored by the coalition and will focus on the control and use of agricultural land in California.

Twenty-one full-time kindergarten and first grade students are attending the school, which in past years centered largely on supplementary after-school activities for farm worker children.

Three growers added to UFW boycott list

The Sept. 9 reopening of the Huelga School in Delano, Calif., marked the beginning of the school's first year as an accredited alternative school.

Language classes also are taught in the after school program, as are sessions in photography, science, math, puppetry, and dance. A variety of skills classes ranging from mariachi to basic auto mechanics are available to adults through the evening program. While daytime programs are full, openings are still being added in the adult classes until they start on Sept. 20.

UFW negotiators Dolores Huerta's response was immediate, "You guys don't want to negotiate." Talks were frozen solid for three weeks.

The boycott against the Metzler boycott began. The company had stood firm against a hiring hall after "playing games" during the earlier meetings, Ybarra said. "At one meeting they would give us the hiring hall and at the next they'd take it back." She said piece-rate and other information on current conditions requested from the growers had not been provided.

Yet the talks' new tone in August put both sides "very close on seniority, the hiring hall, and the grievance procedure," Ybarra said.

As the boycott continues, consumers are being asked to avoid Metzler products — grapes, almonds, and peaches. "We don't want to put any more pressure on the growers than we have," met negotiations, and making progress, said UFW Negotiating Director David Burcica.

The UFW has used boycotts since 1966 — when it launched a nationwide boycott against Dole as a device to pressure growers into good-faith bargaining. Since 1973 the Union has boycotted Gallo wine and non-UFW head lettuce, and in July started boycotts against three firms, including H.P. Metzler, it contended were bargaining in bad faith.

One of those firms, Dole Co., was removed from the list after a contract settlement last week at West Foods in Ventura, a fellow subsidiary of Castle & Cooke Inc.

Boycotts continue against Metzler, Maggio-Tostado in the Coachella Valley, and McFarland Kosher Delano area. Contract negotiations are continuing with all three.

HUELGAS CHOICE SCHOOL

Accredited in September

The Huelga School, with most learning done with the Teamsters. Coincidentally, the Western Conference of Teamsters also bargained to be one of his frequent clients.

Three years later, representing once-Teamster-organized Maggio-Tostado, Inc., Smith moved to have the UFW's 43-34-vote representation election victory overturned because the union did not notify the company of the union's filing of the very same March day he met in a preliminary negotiating session with the UFW.

No further meetings were held for another four months because "they just wouldn't even return our calls," said Ed Kim to which the control of land affects the use of water, and will focus on the control and use of agricultural land in California.

The company wants to examine the profiles of the three growers' products.

Weekends will cover such issues as land and the law, energy-intensive farming, current legislative approaches to land reform, alternative ownership patterns, and means of moving from farm worker to farmer (this workshop will be conducted in Spanish).

Participants also will take a first look at the effects of the federal Reclamation Act of 1902 on the Westlands Water District near Fresno. Water conservation will cost no more than $5 and will end Oct. 8. Further information is available from Mack War­ ner, 500 Lake St., San Francisco, Calif., 94121.

Workers will cover such issues as land and the law, energy-intensive farming, current legislative approaches to land reform, alternative ownership patterns, and means of moving from farm worker to farmer (this workshop will be conducted in Spanish).

Participants also will take a first look at the effects of the federal Reclamation Act of 1902 on the Westlands Water District near Fresno. Water conservation will cost no more than $5 and will end Oct. 8. Further information is available from Mack War­ ner, 500 Lake St., San Francisco, Calif., 94121.

Workers will cover such issues as land and the law, energy-intensive farming, current legislative approaches to land reform, alternative ownership patterns, and means of moving from farm worker to farmer (this workshop will be conducted in Spanish).

Participants also will take a first look at the effects of the federal Reclamation Act of 1902 on the Westlands Water District near Fresno. Water conservation will cost no more than $5 and will end Oct. 8. Further information is available from Mack War­ ner, 500 Lake St., San Francisco, Calif., 94121.

Workers will cover such issues as land and the law, energy-intensive farming, current legislative approaches to land reform, alternative ownership patterns, and means of moving from farm worker to farmer (this workshop will be conducted in Spanish).

Participants also will take a first look at the effects of the federal Reclamation Act of 1902 on the Westlands Water District near Fresno. Water conservation will cost no more than $5 and will end Oct. 8. Further information is available from Mack War­ ner, 500 Lake St., San Francisco, Calif., 94121.

Workers will cover such issues as land and the law, energy-intensive farming, current legislative approaches to land reform, alternative ownership patterns, and means of moving from farm worker to farmer (this workshop will be conducted in Spanish).

Participants also will take a first look at the effects of the federal Reclamation Act of 1902 on the Westlands Water District near Fresno. Water conservation will cost no more than $5 and will end Oct. 8. Further information is available from Mack War­ ner, 500 Lake St., San Francisco, Calif., 94121.

Workers will cover such issues as land and the law, energy-intensive farming, current legislative approaches to land reform, alternative ownership patterns, and means of moving from farm worker to farmer (this workshop will be conducted in Spanish).

Participants also will take a first look at the effects of the federal Reclamation Act of 1902 on the Westlands Water District near Fresno. Water conservation will cost no more than $5 and will end Oct. 8. Further information is available from Mack War­ ner, 500 Lake St., San Francisco, Calif., 94121.

Workers will cover such issues as land and the law, energy-intensive farming, current legislative approaches to land reform, alternative ownership patterns, and means of moving from farm worker to farmer (this workshop will be conducted in Spanish).

Participants also will take a first look at the effects of the federal Reclamation Act of 1902 on the Westlands Water District near Fresno. Water conservation will cost no more than $5 and will end Oct. 8. Further information is available from Mack War­ ner, 500 Lake St., San Francisco, Calif., 94121.
UFW has 49 contracts

Elections held between September 1975 and February 1976 under California's Agricultural Labor Relations Act resulted in signed contracts with 40 growers, bringing the total number of UFW contracts to 49, according to figures obtained from the Union's Negotiations Division.

Contracts are proceeding with many of the 82 remaining ranches where UFW victories were left uncertified when the California legislature cut off funds for the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, bringing the board's certification activities to a halt. Contract talks cannot begin until an election has been certified.

Agreements reached with the certified companies have meant the UFW label can now be found on a wide range of crops. Before last fall's elections, Union contracts were mostly in wine grapes.

Among the contracts now in force are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admiral Packing</td>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>lettuce, celery, plants, flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akune Nursery</td>
<td>Oxnard</td>
<td>lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almaden Vinyards</td>
<td>King City</td>
<td>celery, grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Brothers</td>
<td>Napa/Fresno</td>
<td>wine grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Mont La Salle)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Coastal</td>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coca-Cola</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>citrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colace Brothers</td>
<td>Calexico</td>
<td>alafia, melons, row crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. J. Crosetti</td>
<td>Watsonville</td>
<td>lettuce, row crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRM</td>
<td>Coachella</td>
<td>table grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. T. Englund</td>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>lettuce, row crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Freedman &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Coachella</td>
<td>lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Valley</td>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>lettuce, row crops, tomatoes, celery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce Coop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harden Farms</td>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H &amp; M Farms</td>
<td>Oxnard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InterHarvest</td>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Colinas</td>
<td>King City</td>
<td>wine grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vineyards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mann Packing</td>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>broccoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Mason</td>
<td>King City</td>
<td>wine grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannyards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pic'd Rite</td>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyer Tomatoes</td>
<td>King City</td>
<td>strawberries, tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Artichoke</td>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>tomatoes, artichokes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Perelli-Miniti</td>
<td>Delano</td>
<td>wine grapes, artichokes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molera Agricultural</td>
<td>Castrovile</td>
<td>wine grapes, artichokes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novitiate Wilson</td>
<td>Los Gatos</td>
<td>machine tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaimed Island</td>
<td>Stockton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas Marketing</td>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>lettuce, row crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coop</td>
<td></td>
<td>cely, plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara Nursery</td>
<td>Oxnard</td>
<td>grapes, grape, grapes, grape, grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Smeds &amp; Sons</td>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>grapes, tomato, celery, row crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Smeds &amp; Sons</td>
<td>Oxnard</td>
<td>cely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Brothers</td>
<td>Oxnard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Celyn Growers</td>
<td>Oxnard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Harvest</td>
<td>Watsonville</td>
<td>caiiflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributing Valley Vinyards</td>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>wine grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYF Farms</td>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>grapes, raisins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watanabe Ranch</td>
<td>Oxnard</td>
<td>vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast Farms</td>
<td>Watsonville</td>
<td>lettuce, row crops, mushrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Foods</td>
<td>Ventura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LA PAZ — A year after workers began organizing themselves for a union representation election at Valley Vineyards Services, Inc., the ranch near Livingston, Calif., became the 48th under UFW contract and the 39th since California's farm labor law was passed last year.

Negotiations committee members and UFW president Cesar Chavez signed the pact Sept. 1 at the Union's headquarters here in ceremonies attended by about 100 headquarters staffs.

"This is perhaps our best contract," Chavez said before introducing the five-member negotiating committee from the ranch formerly named "Montejo." The company employs 600 workers during peak harvest season.

The agreement, which is the first new grape contract signed as the result of state-run elections, provides an initial base wage of $3.35 per hour for general laborers and $5.00 per hour for mechanics.

Recent Teamster agreements with E. & J. Gallo and Dalton Richardson pay general laborers $3.26 and $3.15, making the latest UFW contract the best-paying grape pact in the state. It also provides employee fringe benefits similar to other recently negotiated UFW contracts.

Each member of the Valley Vineyards negotiating committee made brief remarks that included praise for the Union's volunteer staff.

"The work you do is of your own free will while farm workers do it out of necessity," said Committee President Nicolas Arroyo.

Recalling the workers' efforts to organize for their September 1975 election, committee member and former Gallo striker Rodolfo Gonzalez said, "The Union responded with its saving hand. When the company saw the UFW eagle coming, they began to have nightmares, their knees became wobbly, and they placed security guards in the fields. But the Movement could not be stopped."
**Convention spirited**  
**Salinas delegation sets the tone**

It was late Sunday afternoon in Fresno's Selland Arena, and delegates to the UFW's First Political En­dorsements Convention were tired. Many had driven during the night to reach Fresno by 6 a.m. to register, and they'd spent all day in business sessions in the Lilenfeld convention center. But they had enough energy to rise enthusiastically — at Executive Board Member Marshall Ganz' request — to express support for all the full-time workers for Proposition 14. As they got to their feet, a demonstration broke out in back of the arena.

Right away it was clear what was hap­pening. The high-spirited Salinas-areas delegation had hung a "spontaneous" demonstration — reminiscent of the kind you see at political conventions — complete with banners and a march­band.

As they paraded through the aisles other delegates joined the procession, and soon virtually all seats had emptied and more than a thousand farm workers and supporters were winding through the arena, chanting, "Catorce, Sit! Catorce, Sit! (Fourteen, Yes!)

"This is the first time we've had, everybody, every race, every religion — and this convention is the way to change everything," said Photographer Roberto Garcia. The area's 136 strikers who didn't return to their homeland after the 1973 strike and the 300 delegates, who delivered cheers and applause of solidarity for all West Foods workers who at that moment were striking for a UFW contract.

Delegate had gathered from ranches and Union offices, clinics, and services from every farming area in California. The largest area delegation came from Salinas, where the Union has most of its contracts.

"The ranches made all new banners for this convention, the majority of them," said Salinas Field Office Direc­tor Roberto Garcia. The area's 136 delegates and visitors from 26 nearby ranches headed to the convention in a car caravan, Garcia said, but he couldn't guess how many ears had added up to all. He could say was, "That's a big caravan."

**Growers file funds report**

The anti-Proposition 14 organization Citizens for a Fair Farm Labor Law had raised $20,920 by June 30, according to a financial report filed with the group filed with the state Aug. 2.

The voluntary statement ex­pectedly disclosed that the group's budget for the year, including more than $6,651.78, including a $5,000 legal retainer to the Los Angeles law firm of Gibson Dunn & Crutcher. The first filing required by law is due Sept. 28.

Most of the 81 contributions listed were for $250 and came from growers in the Woodland area. Donations of $1,000 apiece were made by L.K. Hamilton, Inc., of Reedley and the Napa County Farm Bureau.

Marshall Gust, executive director of the Yes on 14 campaign, said the con­tributions list would help the UFW.

"We will send letters to the growers/contributors saying, 'We're targeting your farm for organizing activities, and we're giving you your ad­dress,'" Ganz said.

On July 28 the Fresno-based anti-14 group filed an amended complaint to its statement of organization, replacing Tim Bone of Fresno with Harry Kubo of Salinas. Francis G. Kubo is president of the Nisei Farmers League. Patricia "Corky" Larson, co­ordinators of Women for Agriculture and wife of Coaches Valley grower K.K. Larson, was listed as vice president. Grower PR representative Don Curlee is secretary and Bone, treasurer.

The other major anti-14 organization is the California Farm Bureau Federation Political Action Committee, headquartered in Bune, its officers are leaders of the California Farm Bureau Federation.
Carter likes 14

(Continued from page 1)

Labor Relations Act (ALRA), Taylor told the delegates, "Instead, I find farm workers fighting for the right to organize."

Business Manager Bill Soltero of Labor's Local 383 of Phoenix, Ariz., speaking in animated Spanish, exhorted the delegates to work hard for Proposition 14 and asked all who would commit themselves to do so to raise their hands.

Near the end of the day, after a spirited 14-minute floor demonstration in support of Proposition 14, dozens of delegates took their turn at floor microphones to announce pledges of money and time for the initiative campaign. More than $20,000 was pledged, mostly in increments of a few hundred dollars.

Carter, whose telephoned comments were broadcast over the arena's P.A. system and simultaneously interpreted into Spanish through closed-circuit portable radios furnished most of the delegates, told the assembly that he was far away in distance, "I'm close to you in spirit.

"The achievements of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers of America have already added a great chapter to the history of labor," he continued. "You've shown... that you people can achieve self-determination through the struggle for the right of collective bargaining. Yet throughout the struggle you have maintained your commitment to nonviolent change.

"You've had special problems in California among the farm workers. And the farm labor law passed by the legislature and the governor recently is now being tried and tested throughout the state. But for 11 months the law that had been passed was rendered ineffective. For that reason I support Proposition 14 and the election of Jimmy Carter and Joe Biden.

"The initiative's passage would help ensure the passage of Proposition 14 and the election of Jimmy Carter and Joe Biden."

"But you can't vote for him; he's not on the ballot," Carter continued. "But you can work for him in the campaign. I'm asking your help to win the contest that will determine the future of this nation for the next generation."

"Eertastic strife between farm workers and growers is a losing proposition for both of us. For that reason I support Proposition 14."

"The fact is that the very best unemployment figures are a difficult subject. He added that the ALRA may become a model for farm labor legislation on the federal level and lashed out at Republicans in the legislature who opposed Proposition 14 and the election of Jimmy Carter and Joe Biden."

"Ford is not only an economic disaster of Nixon."

"The Ford policy of 'deliberate unemployment and economic decay,' citing nationwide unemployment statistics since 1968 and observing that those figures leave out many who have given up looking for work, millions of our brothers and sisters thrown out on the scrap heap, ignored, forgotten, wasting away in poverty.

"Ford is not only an economic disaster of Nixon, he's our master in wrecking our economy."

"The fact is that the very best unemployment figures under Ford are worse than the worst unemployment figures under Nixon," he said.

"The Senator also urged farm workers to take advantage of the state's new bilingual post card voter registration system to register 500,000 new voters to help ensure the passage of Proposition 14 and the election of Jimmy Carter and the other candidates who will advance the working democracy."
El Malcriado is back!!!

Now you can get all of the news of the Farm Worker Movement from the UFW’s official publication.

Don’t miss a single issue!

Subscribe today!

--- EL MALCRIADO SUBSCRIPTION FORM ---

We will begin servicing our subscribers on December 1, 1976. Our annual subscription is $6.00 for twenty six issues. We will publish every two weeks in both Spanish and English. If you subscribe now you will save money off our newsstand price — and get the convenience of home delivery — and you are guaranteed every issue.

NAME ____________________________________________________________________________________

ADDRESS ________________________________________________________________________________

CITY __________________________ STATE ______ ZIP ________________

☐ SPANISH EDITION ☐ ENGLISH EDITION ☐ BOTH

☐ I AM INTERESTED IN ORDERING BUNDLES OF EL MALCRIADO FOR MY ORGANIZATION

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO EL MALCRIADO.
SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FORM TO: EL MALCRIADO, LA PAZ, KEENE, CA 93531