

The official voice of the United Farmworkers

English

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Negotiations with Teamsters Broken

Peace talks between the United Farm Workers, the Teamsters and top AFL-CIO officials ended abruptly August 10 when Cesar Chavez and Union chief counsel Jerry Cohen walked out when they learned area supervisor Jim Smith of the Teamsters had signed contracts with 25 Delano area table grape growers.

BULLETIN

The Delano office of the Teamsters was closed down and Jim Smith, a veteran of 25 years, has been suspended from his job, the Bakersfield Californian reported. Smith has been replaced as area supervisor by Cono Macias.

The talks held in Burlingame, California were set-up after AFL-CIO head George Meany and Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons conducted a series of talks in Washington. The signing of the Delano contracts was a violation of the partial "cease-fire" on which both unions had agreed.

Cesar Chavez told supporters in Visalia he deplored the signing. "We're tired of these tricks," he said. The farm worker leader added that the Teamsters' contracts with Gallo and Franzia wineries were also violations to the "cease-fire."

Following the UFW walk-out, Fitzsimmons said, "The contracts in Delano have been repudiated as they were negotiated by a Teamster negotiator with no authority to do so. They were a direct violation of my instructions."

Einar Mohn, head of the Western Conference of Teamsters reportedly has sent Chavez a telegram saying he hoped Chavez would return to the bargaining table, but Chavez said August 12 he had not seen the telegram.

At a Delano press conference the previous day, he said "We need some proof or guarantee," before talks resume, "they (Teamsters)

know what they should do to show good faith."

The Union has stated it will not return to the negotiating table until the Teamsters give Meany "iron-clad" assurances of their good faith.

He said the Teamsters had shown they were not willing to negotiate in good faith by their "tricks". The UFW says it has kept its word and stuck to the agreements for the talks. The Union had planned to call a lettuce strike in the Salinas Valley

following the Teamsters' truckers' strike there, but the strike was postponed because of the talks, Chavez said.

The Delano growers have admitted they knew before they signed the secret contracts they were jeopardizing the peace talks.

John Guimarra, Jr., one of the largest grape growers, reported the growers are "delighted" with the Teamster contracts and have no intention of giving them up.

Report from Santa Maria

Pickets and telegrams brought the beginnings of justice to a United Farm Worker Union picket in Santa Maria when Jesus Ortiz had his \$5,000 bail cut and was released on his own recognizance; charges of assault with a deadly weapon were reduced to a misdemeanor.

Charges against Ortiz rose from a picket line incident July 18 when Teamster organizer Rudy Pili attacked Ortiz with a knife. According to witnesses, Pili threatened a number of persons with the knife including a teen-aged girl.

Both Ortiz and Pili were jailed on charges of felonious assault with a deadly weapon. Bail was set for both at \$10,000. Pili was released within three hours on his own recognizance with the felony charges reduced to a misdemeanor.

Ortiz was held despite Union attorney William Carder's pleadings that Ortiz be given the same treatment as Pili.

Judge Harold Johnson of the Grover City Justice Court told Carder that he hesitated to release Ortiz because "he is a green carder from Mexico and he might go back."

Johnson then reduced the bail to \$5,000 but did not change the charges.

Ortiz, his wife and five children are six-year residents of Guadalupe, a small town near Santa Maria.

On the third day the Union staged a protest with 100 pickets at the court and sent telegrams of protest to federal, state and county officials.

Judge Johnson convened court early in the afternoon, release Ortiz on his own recognizance and reduced the charges against him to a misdemeanor.

A few pickets were able to attend the session held in a small courtroom.

Judge Johnson told the audience, "Be sure you tell the pickets outside that it's not because they are here that I am making these changes."

Teamster representative Bart Curto and his organizers moved into the Aquistapace Ranch on Bonita Road near Santa Maria recently to sign more than sixty workers employed by labor contractor Felipe Rivera.

United Farm Worker Union pickets marched into the field to encourage their brothers and sisters to resist the Teamsters' efforts to sign them.

"Nobody signed with the Teamsters," Tony Ruiz reported from the picket line.

Workers and UFW pickets shook hands and cheered each other on. The Teamsters left with their unsigned cards in their pockets.

SANTA MARIA, California—Charges against seven of the Guadalupe-10 for disrupting a public meeting were upheld by the Santa Barbara County Court.

The Guadalupe-10, leaders in community school and union activities in the Chicano community of Santa Maria, were cited two weeks following the Parent-Teachers Club meeting in March of 1972 where the well-known scab and John Bircher Melchor O'Campo spoke on the "Truth behind the Chicano Movement." Evidence presented in court consisted of tape recordings from the meeting.

Strikers beat eviction

by Pam Whalen

Gallo strikers continue to resist and attack heightened efforts to evict them from the E & J Gallo camps.

On Saturday, August 4, the Merced County sheriff helped Gallo serve the strikers civil summons for them to appear in court on Wednesday, August 8. Gallo is trying to obtain an injunction against the strikers to be able to evict them immediately.

Union lawyer Peter Hamfled explains, "The law gives much more protection to landlord interests than to tenant interest. The normal procedure is very speedy and unfair and doesn't allow for a cross complaint.

But Gallo wants an even speedier method, an injunction which will short circuit the normal eviction procedures. I have never seen anything like this before."

Since August 2, strikers had been maintaining a 24-hour-a-day vigil to prevent the actual eviction of Union member Rogelio Ramirez and his family. Rogelio was fired unjustly in May for his union activities and had already been evicted legally.

On August 8, while strikers and their families were defending Rogelio's home, four deputies from the sheriff's department came to evict Rogelio.....

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On August 7, several pickets were arrested after they were beaten by deputies, witnesses say. "All over the road the police were hitting the people. They hit and kicked them even when they were on the ground—if I hadn't been there I wouldn't have believed it," Aurelia Bustamante said.

They beat Marcelina Mendez even while she was handcuffed, witnesses said. She was bleeding badly and required stitches in her scalp. Police have said she was hit by a rock thrown by pickets.

Margarita Barron said the deputies took off their identification badges when

they waded into the pickets with their sticks and canisters of mace.

In another event, Teamster "goons" and Kern County deputies joined forces against the pickets. Susana Halfon said police rushed Tomas Barrios after Teamsters pointed him out. "The police rushed him and put a strangle hold on him and the goons then proceeded to punch and hit him all over," she said.

Ms. Halfon said the Teamsters were indiscriminately hitting men, women and children as police followed them arresting the victims.

Eugene Nalbandian, owner of the ranch they were picketing, pointed a shotgun at Ms. Halfon and said, "I'm going to shoot you, I'm going to shoot you, you better leave," she reported. She asked Lt. Klier to help her place Nalbandian under citizen's arrest and he refused. Later, when Teamsters requested citizen's arrests, the deputies complied.

In Tulare the TAC-squad is gaining a reputation equal to the Kern County Dodge Boys. These especially equipped deputies harass picketlines throughout the county, Union leaders said.

They wear green flight suits and travel in large vans in groups of 12 or more. They wear riot helmets with visors, a belt with tear-gas canisters and clubs. Cesar Chavez refers to them as Sheriff Wiley's outlaw corps. Chavez said they have spat on pickets, made obscene gestures to nuns on the picketlines and threatened the life of picket captain Juan Cervantes, 19.

One of the deputies known only as "Cater" told Cervantes, "We've got your description. We're going to get you. I'm going to kill you personally."

Despite the pressures caused by the violence, most Union pickets have stayed within the principles of non-violence of the Union's leader, Cesar Chavez. But there have been isolated reports of retaliation by some pickets. There have been reports of rock and bottle throwing and occasional fights.

Chavez has continually discouraged the acts, saying, "They think they're helping the Union, but they are not."





Finerman - Teamster deal backfires

By Bill Peters

Mel Finerman, Colorado's largest lettuce grower signed a "sweetheart" contract with the Teamsters Union August 1, reported Colorado Union Director Bob Thompson. Although Finerman refused to renegotiate an existing UFW contract, the company had steadfastly claimed they weren't interested in signing with the Teamsters either, he said.

So far, the Teamster contract has been costly for the company. On August 3, an entire crew of fifty workers, who had previously crossed United Farm Workers picket lines, joined the strike after being told that they must sign Teamster authorization cards.

This walkout left Finerman with only two crews of fifty workers each. According to Bob Thompson, Finerman needs between 300 to 400 workers to harvest 2,000 acres of lettuce. Thompson reports that one field of 80 acres was plowed under and that another 80-acre field was also destroyed after a partial first cutting. "There is no way they will be able to cut this lettuce with their present work force."

Magdaleno Avila, a Union organizer reported the scabs still working at Finerman feel strongly UFW organizers should be allowed access to the Finerman camp. On the night of August 9, scab workers came to the UFW and told them the Teamsters were circulating a petition to ban UFW organizers from the labor camp.

When UFW organizers arrived on the scene, they were confronted by Melchor O'Campo, a professional union-buster who is currently employed by Finerman.

O'Campo told the UFW organizers UFW had been voted out by the workers. The scab workers denied this and began to chant "Viva Chavez." When a fight between Francisco Alvarez, a UFW organizer and O'Campo broke out, police arrived on the scene and attempted to arrest Alvarez.

The workers however, stood behind Alvarez and persuaded the police to release him.

Meanwhile, a District Federal Court decision on whether UFW is to be allowed in the Finerman camp was delayed until August 20. Besides arresting UFW members for trespassing,

The Saguache County Sheriffs Department had on several occasions broken up UFW picket lines with pepper gas as strikers attempted to communicate with scab workers from property owned by a UFW member.

In a private meeting on August 8, County Sheriffs agreed not to use gas anymore but left open the possibility of arresting the picketers. The following day members of La Raza Unida and UMAS joined the picket line. No arrests were made during the spirited session.

At the present time, the total number of scab workers to walk out on strike at Finerman stands at 300. Most of these workers have left the area to find jobs elsewhere.

In a report dated August 1, Bob Thompson says, "In the past three weeks they (Finerman) have repeatedly sent recruiters to the border to bring cutters. This source

of labor dried up as our officers there got the word out.

"On July 10 they had 150 people in the camp, this was reduced to about 10 people on July 13. The company then raised the wages to

50 cents a box July 14 and got some new scabs to cut on Sunday. They continued to bring crews in for the next two weeks and we succeeded in getting two full crews and several trios to leave. Their work force has remained

about 100 to 150 since," Thompson said.

"We've had good support on our picketlines," Avila said, "UMAS (United Mexican-American Students of Boulder) and La Raza Unida have given the most help."

Strikers sprayed with pesticides

Union pickets who were sprayed with suspected pesticides while on a picket line near Lamont July 13 are seeking \$63 million damages from growers and state and county officials.

The 30 pickets and the United Farm Workers are listed as plaintiffs in the suit filed in Kern County Superior Court August 6 by Union General Counsel Jerry Cohen.

Among defendants are C. B. Christensen, state agriculture director, Sheriff Charles Dodge and several of his deputies and Kern agricultural commissioner James B. Stockton.

Other defendants are landowners Melvin Sabovich, Robert Sabovich, Sabovich Bros., Agro Vineyards and Delcor Inc. Also named is Merel Pace, a field supervisor who was operating the spray rig at the time of the incident.

The plaintiffs charge in the suit they were sprayed with the chemical pesticide Aldrin while they were "legally and peacefully" picketing at Sabovich property at Vineland and Panama roads.

Melvin Sabovich is quoted by the Associated Press as stating the incident occurred when the spray rig "malfunctioned."

Witnesses at the scene said the spraying was not an accident. "The spray opened just before it reached the picketline and stopped after passing it," Fred Sayre, Union legal assistant said. Other witnesses include several Catholic priests and Bishop George Evans of Denver

who were visiting the strike-lines.

Since the incident, Sabovich has stated the tank had pure kelp (seaweed) in it, but Union attorneys said an analysis of a dirt sample at the scene showed Aldrin deposit.

At the time of the spraying, at least 25 pickets required medical attention. Dr. Gary Okamoto said the victim's symptoms included "tearing, excessive salivation, vomiting and one had difficulty breathing."

Each picket asks the following:

General damages of \$78,500 and punitive damages of \$202,500 from grower defendants and Pace.

General damages of \$10,000 and punitive damages of \$30,000 from Christensen and Stockton. Similar damages are asked from Sheriff Dodge's Sgt. Howard Thurston and deputies Lupe Martinez and William Douglas.

General damages of \$117,500 and punitive damages of \$452,500 from all defendants.

The Union seeks general damages of \$350,000 and punitive damages of \$1,050,000 from all defendants.

Cited in the 14 cause of action suits are allegations including plaintiff's right to be free from retaliation, abridgement of constitutional rights and the right to be free from mental distress.

The suit charges the growers violated state law by spraying without permit and by an incompetent person.

It also charges that Christensen and Stockton failed to properly investigate the incident.

Finally, the plaintiff's allege the sheriff's department was negligent in failing to protect them from harm.



Court restrains Pandol

Superior Court Judge John M. Narin granted the United Farm Workers a restraining order against Pandol & Sons, a Delano area grape grower. The August 10 order prohibits Pandol from shipping grapes packed in boxes which still have the UFW "eagle".

Attorney for the Union, Tony Gaenslen told EL MALCRIADO the order allows Union officials daily inspection rights to Pandol's packing sheds. "If they send out any more boxes with the

Union label, they're in contempt of court," he said.

The Union sought the action when they found Pandol, whose contract with the Union expired July 29, was still using the Union label. Union attorneys are presently seeking similar action against other area growers. They contend the use of the symbol is an attempt to avoid the grape boycott against all non-UFW grapes called when the contracts expired.

Agbayani Village

... Retirement with respect

By Philip VeraCruz

"We have to help the strikers because they are our brothers and sisters. They are fighting for higher wages and our rights," said Paulo Agbayani in Jack Radovich's Labor Camp #2 in Richgrove, eight miles from explosive Delano. So, he walked out of his job and joined the Delano Grape Strike, decided in a mass meeting by the Filipino workers on September 8, 1965, in the Filipino Community Hall at 1457 Glenwood Street. Paulo's conscience could not let him work in the vineyards, hiding and scabbing while his fellow-workers were picketing and sacrificing for better working conditions and higher wages. He faithfully performed his assignment until he fell down and died in the Perelli-Minnetti picketline.

As a worker in Hawaii and then in California, Paulo's only home was a labor camp. Thousands of Filipino immigrants to the United States between 1920 and 1930 were victims of the anti-miscegenation law and remained single. Like Paulo they have no houses nor children to take care of them. They are now being discarded in labor camps and have no place to go. Housing is a need and a problem. Growers'

profits have cut severely into their starvation wages so that the paralyzing effects of having little money at retirement age have been inhumanly cruel. Low social security benefits are figured from poverty level income and, most of the time, are not even enough to live on a rich man's crumbs in a doghouse. In deep appreciation and gratitude for Paulo's sincerity, loyalty and dedication to the farm worker's liberation, the UFW named the first building of this project in his memory and honor: THE AGBAYANI RETIREMENT VILLAGE.

All agreed that retired homeless farmworkers need the village project. However the issues raised were: How and when? The idea had been in a talking stage since the AWOC-NFWA merger in August 1966. Oldmen could not wait. Others had already gone before the first line was drawn on the plan. Like a pendulum, arguments pro and con kept emotions swinging back and forth --- from hope to despair and vice-versa. As workers they only understood and believed what they could see, I had to face occasional temperamental outbursts from original strikers: "The village idea is just a tool to keep and fool people in the union." This destructive remark was inspired by opportunists whose main business was to mislead and to cheat senior citizens of their money. Village meetings were very boring because there was nothing to report. But now, much of the doubt, like a heavy fog, has been clearing up.

At the northeast corner of the Forty Acres, the same idea has been in the process of realization. The 59-unit building is being constructed through collective planning. Workers are taught how and why they do things. They learn that only their labor makes the building. It cannot be built by just a mere wish but by hard work.

In the first table grape contract, Lionel Steinberg in Coachella agreed to give two cents a box of table grapes picked and packed for housing. The other growers had the same provision in their contracts, but unfortunately they advised their lawyers to find a loophole in the law to evade making the payment. That was the dirtiest and greediest trick Agribusiness played on old farm workers needing better homes to spend the last few days of their lives. Billions of dollars worth of their life-time services are in the pockets

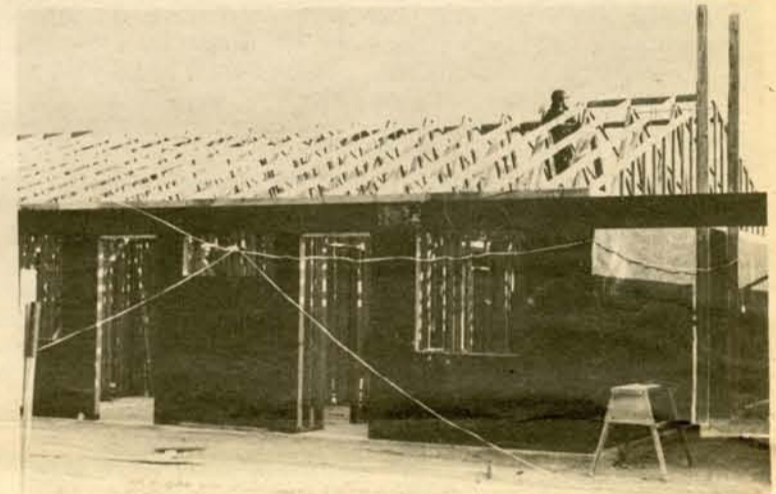
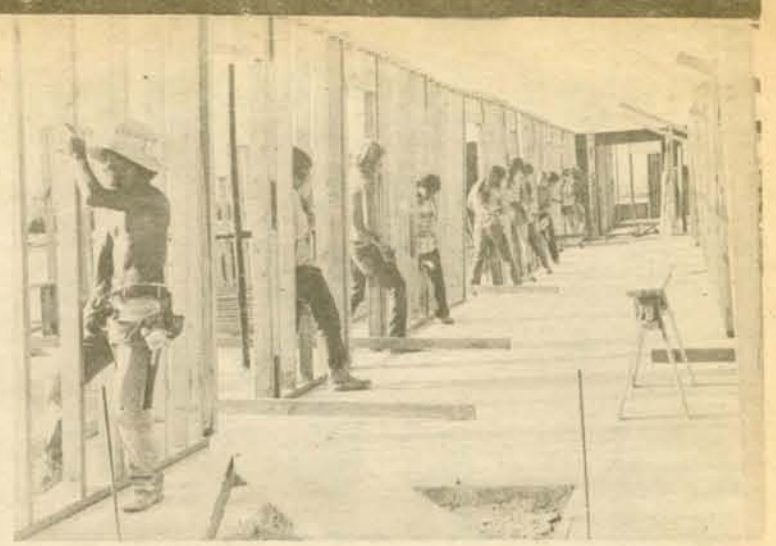
of social leeches who never planted one seed in the soil. The money collected in the first few months of the grape contracts is being used to finance the quarter of a million dollar housing project. Some additional funds must be raised to cover the shortage.

Spokesmen of the city of Delano were against our application for the building permit. Their main objection was, "too close to the dump." They suggested that it should be within the city. The Kern County Planning Commission asked if they could give the union some land in the city. The answer was "no", and later the commissioners voted unanimously in our favor.

Ramona Holguin was assigned in the Agbayani Retirement Village Department. She engaged Luis Peña as the architect and coordinated volunteer labor with the assistance of young men who had previously worked for the Self-Help Housing Project. The work force includes both sexes. Women are taking as much responsibility as their counterparts. George Salinas, a licensed contractor, volunteers his services and supervises the building construction.

Asian groups (mostly Filipinos) with their friends from Los Angeles and the Bay Area have been coming to help. Sometimes individuals visit and decide to be involved. Young people from the American Friends Service Committee have worked seven weeks on the project. There are twenty of them and Tom Russell is in charge.

We need some skills for the building: Masons, Air conditioning and heating workers and plumbers. Interested parties may contact The Agbayani Retirement Village, P.O. Box 130 Delano, Ca. 93215. Tele. (805) 725-4347. Your help will be much appreciated. Thanks.



photos: Sebastian

George Wiley dies

George Wiley, 41, founder of the National Welfare Rights Organization, drowned in the Chesapeake Bay July 7. He was boating with two small children when he tripped and was thrown overboard.

As he shouted instructions to his children, they threw a rope to him, but each time the wind blew it away. The choppy water pulled him under and his body has not been recovered.

Shortly before his death, Wiley a long-time supporter of the United Farm Workers sent two telegrams to Fresno

protesting the mass jailings and the mistreatment of prisoners by sheriff's officials.

"Shocked and outraged at conditions under which farm workers are being held ... urge that they be released on their own recognizance... also urge that you consider withdrawing your restraining order against the farm workers...." he telegraphed.

Wiley left the NWRO at the end of January to start the Movement for economic justice, an organization designed to fight poverty across color lines.

Huerta walks out

FRESNO, California -- Dolores Huerta, Union Vice-President walked out on what appeared was going to be a one-sided debate on Channel 30 TV in Fresno August 7.

Her opponents were a member of the Nisei Farmers representing the community, a representative of the Teamsters Union and Sheriff Willmirth, representing his department, and moderator Roger Rocca, Channel 30's commentator.

When she arrived she

learned that there was to be only one representative of the Union--herself. She refused to go on without farm worker representation.

Her argument: the Nisei farmer had been breaking the strike at White River Ranch in Poplar, and was publically anti-Union, the Sheriff's department had no record of beating up Teamsters as they had for farmworkers. The only valid opponent was the Teamster.

The "debate" went on without her.



Examination offer altered

The staff of the Rodrigo Terrones Memorial Clinic wishes to inform you that as none of the Delano area growers will be paying into the Kennedy Plan until the contracts are signed, the clinic will need some financial assistance to keep operating. Up until now we have been able to treat strikers free. However, we are asking you to help us by

paying:
 \$1.00 to see the doctor
 \$1.00 for lab test
 \$1.00 for x-rays
 \$1.00 for medicine
 Strikers who do not have Kennedy Plan hours will be asked to pay:
 \$3.00 for doctor and medicine
 \$1.00 for lab tests
 \$1.00 for x-rays
 VIVA LA HUELGA.

Illegal aliens - million dollar import business

Ten men died as a flatbed truck, carrying 47 Mexican farm workers who had entered the country illegally crashed in Southeastern Missouri last month. The driver, Octavio Ortiz-Alvarez, 39, of Orange Grove, Texas, has been charged by a federal grand jury with 12 counts of unlawfully transporting aliens into the United States.

The tragedy is only one page in the story of the hundreds of illegals imported annually by contractors, growers and other opportunists who wade in the cheap labor pool of Mexico.

Immigration Service officials say they are undermanned and are doing everything possible to curb this



flow; growers deny they are knowingly hiring illegals; and legislators say the Rodini Bill will solve the problem-- yet the use, and misuse of illegals as strikebreakers and cheap labor, continue to disrupt the industry.

The 400,000 illegals apprehended annually are costing the federal government an estimated 45 to 50 million dollars, but they are only the tip of the iceberg as officials generally agree most illegals either go un-



detected or quickly return after being deported.

The Union has continually charged growers and contractors with using illegals as strikebreakers but have received little response from the Border Patrol, even when they point out fields full of illegals, Union officials say.

"It is incomprehensible to me to see the attitude of Immigration Service officials in pretending to their job in urban areas--violating in many instances the rights of American citizens and at the same time ignoring the illegal migrant workers here in the fields. It seems apparent that their attitude is pro-grower and not for the rights of field workers," U.S. Congressman Edward Roybal said on a trip to the Delano Area August 6.

Perhaps E.V. Richard, Rural Manpower Service field representative, summed up his agency's attitude when asked how much of the state's farm laborers were illegal, "We have no way of knowing. No one knows. One Mexican looks like another. We ask them if they are citizens and if they say yes, we let it go at that."

So while the governmental agencies are either unable or unwilling to curb the flow

of illegal migrants, it is the U.S. farm workers and striking workers who are the losers when they are used as cheap labor or strikebreakers.

"The illegals practically take the bread from our mouths since it is they who are working and we are without work." The words come from a letter addressed to President Nixon, dated July 22. The writer is a middle-aged farm worker, a southern Fresno County resident for 18 years, the father of four children. The article about the letter was first printed in the Fresno Bee.

For the Union workers the problems are even more complex. Illegals make ideal strikebreakers for the growers whose regular work force is on the picket lines. As the union workers go out on strike to gain protections of contracts, they are replaced by uncomplaining il-



legals driven by the even deeper poverty of Mexico. "Mexico is so poor, it is a choice of breaking the strike here or stealing there," an illegal identified only as Juan said. The illegal strikebreaker agreed to an interview with EL MALCRIADO after he



had been abandoned by his contractor when he was injured in an orchard.

He said he had borrowed 5000 pesos (about \$400) before he left Guadalajara, Mexico. He traveled to Tijuana where he contacted a "coyote" (a person who smuggles workers across the border for a price). He paid the "coyote" \$250 and was led across the border with a group of other men.

After walking an hour they were picked up by a truck and driven to Tulare, California where Juan spent eight days before he contacted labor contractor Jose Escovedo from Woodlake, California. Soon he was working for "Giannini Ranch" along with at least 16 other illegals.

Everything went well until he fell from a 12-foot ladder and hurt his side and his wrist. He was taken to Dr. Gerald R. Paul in Dinuba. He was treated and told to return in two days.

When he returned and told the doctor he wasn't feeling better, he was given some insurance forms to fill out. When he showed the forms to Escovedo, the contractor told him, "You're illegal and have no rights."

When he returned to the

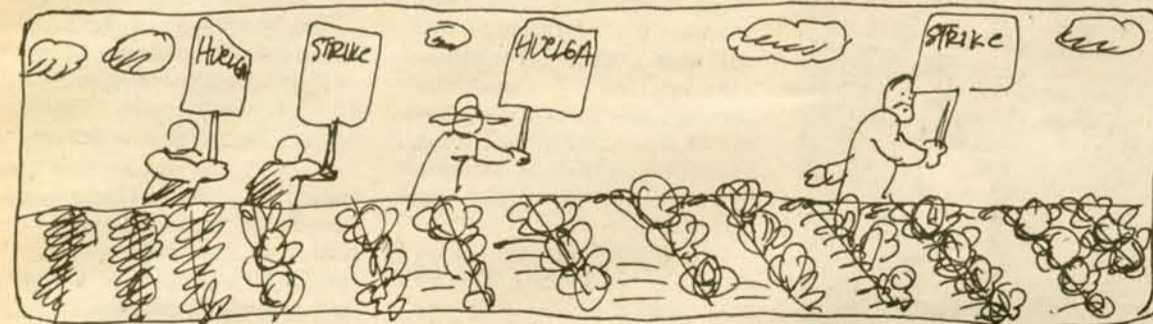
doctor without the forms he was given a clean bill of health even though he was still sick and had been spitting up blood. He was taken back to the fields, but when the foreman and contractor found he couldn't work he was abandoned.

He said he had met some Union workers who had taken care of him and taken him to another doctor. They were helping to see that he was taken care of and were trying to help him rejoin his family in Mexico.

Juan said he wouldn't work as a strikebreaker again. Then he said, "I must find work," my family is starving in Mexico."

"We are not against the illegals," said the letter-writer mentioned above. "They are Mexicans too, but they are taking our jobs. They will work for less, so our pay is less when we find work."

The letter ends: "Believe me, sincerely, that I would have never wanted to cause you even the slightest problem, but it's just that this is no longer tolerable."



Strikers denied food stamps

Allowing hungry strikers to obtain food stamps "prolongs strikes, and prolonged strikes mean higher wages at settlement, and eventually higher prices."

Steeped in Nixonian thinking, Alabama Republican William L. Dickinson attempted to tack a clause denying food stamps to strikers and their families on to a major piece of farm legislation that came before Congress last week. After extended debate, the House and the Senate agreed on a compromise farm bill which balanced limited concessions to the worker, the poor and the disabled against increased profits for the growers.

According to Dickinson,

unless the families of strikers felt hunger pains, "we destroy the economic function of the collective bargaining system and in this way we throw our system out of whack."

To keep the system running smoothly, however, the new farm legislation provides subsidy payments to farmers up to \$20,000 a year, plus subsidies paid NOT to grow products have no limits placed on them whatsoever.

Agricultural Secretary Earl L. Butz has reassured growers that the new system set up by this bill means the government "will share the risk that farmers run....if we overproduce.... or if domestic demand should some-

how subside." If prices drop below levels "fixed" by the administration, Uncle Sam will pay the difference to the growers.

For the blind and the disabled, the bill provides partial restoration of food stamps; for strikers, it removes the restrictions. Also included is a provision for semiannual adjustment of coupon allotments in \$2 increments according to changes in food prices.

Another clause, tacked on to the farm bill to balance the concessions to the poor, bans aid to North Vietnam through the Food for Peace Program unless Congress passes special legislation.

Nixon signed the farm bill into law August 10.

Bad bills never die

Sen. George Zenovich's farm labor bill, once-killed, is back to haunt the Union.

August 7, the California Senate voted 30 to 1 to allow reconsideration of the Zenovich bill by the Industrial Relations Committee. This bill, strongly opposed by the farm workers and defeated by one vote June 28, would require 60 days notice before an agricultural strike could be called.

A number of other bills are also before Senate Com-

mittees, including legislation drafted by John F. Henning, secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, calling for secret ballot elections. A bill presented by Assemblyman Bob Wood (R-Greenfield), bill AB 2304, focuses also on the question of secret ballot, but with anti-Union clauses. Also a Reagan administration-sponsored measure introduced by Sen. Fred W. Marler, (R-Redding), is also making committee rounds.

Attention RFK members

Now that the contracts have expired you can still extend your category. All those who are now eligible for the High Category should contact their nearest local clinic, if they wish to continue at that level.

All those who are now eligible for the Low Category can also extend their medical benefits.

The following clinics can give you more information: Imperial Valley -- Calexico

Salinas Valley -- Salinas
Fresno Area -- Sanger
Kern & Tulare Areas -- Delano
NOTE: The clinics are the only offices qualified to give you the correct information. Any problems that have not been resolved at your local clinics can be handled by the Central Office. Write to: P.O. Box 47, Keene, Ca. 93531 or call tel. (805) 822-5571. Thank You.
Maria Magaña-Director

BOYCOTT LETTUCE

BOYCOTT GRAPES

Endorsements

Massachusetts State Legislature
Governor's Committee on Migrant Affairs, Ohio
Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, Canadian Labour Congress
Communications workers of America (550,000 members and \$50,000)
Michigan State AFL-CIO
American Federation of Teachers (4¢ per member per month, for 3 months.)

California Federation of Teachers
Central Labor Council of Alameda County, AFL-CIO
Committee of Connecticut Religious Leaders for Farm Workers Rights
Office of Urban Affairs, Archdiocese of Hartford, Conn.

MORE SUPPORT FROM
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA:
United Auto Workers Local 832
Erie County Central Labor Council
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace workers
United Steelworkers of America Locals 6443 and 1794
International Union of Electrical Workers Locals 621 and 618
IHM Sisters of Monroe, Michigan
East Ohio Conference of the United Methodist Church
Sisters of Mercy, Erie and Crawford Counties
Sisters of St. Joseph
Sister Catherine Manning, ssj; President, Sisters Council of Erie

United Papermakers and Paperworkers Local 719
Hispanic Society
Catholic Migrant Ministry, Erie Diocese
Santa Clara County Council of Churches, Board of Directors.
Archbishop James V. Casey
Denver, Colorado
Conference of Mayor Superiors of Men (CMSM).
Bishop John A. Donovan, Diocese of Toledo, Ohio
Board of Rabbis, Interfaith Committee to Aid Farm Workers.
Five Acres, The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Los Angeles
National Federation of Catholic Seminarians.
Synagogue Council of America



Union supporters picket in Morton Grove, Ill., July 28.

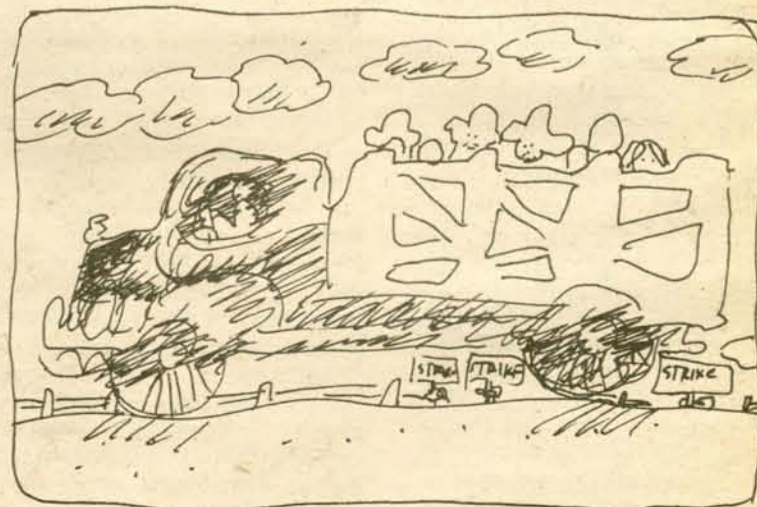
AIM has convention

No longer will it be "open season on all Indians who will stand and fight oppressive justice" declared Dwain Camp, state coordinator of the American Indian Movement (AIM) at the close of a national convention August 6.

About 3000 American Indians, representing 25 states and more than 100 chapters,

gathered at White Oaks, 70 miles northeast of Tulsa, Oklahoma. In addition to resolutions supporting political prisoners, demanding justice in the settlement of

treaty rights and land sovereignty, the AIM convention also gave support to the UFW's boycott of Safeway stores on lettuce.



BOYCOTT SAFEWAY

BOYCOTT A&P



1,000 March in Bay area

California -- Over a thousand farm worker supporters marched in the Bay Area July 28 demanding that Safeway Stores carry only UFW lettuce and grapes.

Representatives from the State County and Municipal Employees, Teachers, Boilermakers, Department Store Clerks, Transportation, Typographical and many other unions joined the march which began with a rally at Dolores Park.

Feliciano Urrutia, a Gallo striker from Livingston and Manuel Hernandez, a Bruce Church striker from Salinas spoke at the rally about their respective strikes and asked for reinforced boycott support. Fr. Eugene Boyle of the Inter-Faith Committee to Support the Farm Workers, who also spoke, termed the Teamster contracts, "one of the dirtiest acts of union busting in the history of our country."

El Teatro de los Topos portrayed the struggle in the fields and the crowd began a 14-block march to the 30th and Mission Street Safeway store.

There, a massive picketline was set up which was greeted with cheers from the largely Chicano neighborhood. Five other Safeway stores in the Bay Area were virtually shut down in the same manner and boycott organizers report 1,360 customers turned away from

Safeway's doors that day.

Area organizers also report members of the Longshoremen's Union have taken charge of picketing a Safeway Store each Saturday, and three chain stores in the area have stopped carrying grapes altogether.

(Information: Dan Sudran and People's World)

Denver on the march

By Elaine Graves

DENVER, Colorado -- Colorado United Farm Worker supporters and volunteers joined 20 Mel Finerman strikers from Center, Colorado in a solidarity rally, march and fiesta July 28.

Richard Longoria, Denver Boycott Director, introduced the strikers during a rally at Our Lady of Guadalupe Church.

Over 200 persons heard the strikers describe the United Farm Workers strike against lettuce grower Mel Finerman in the San Luis Valley, Colorado.

Lettuce striker Elias Rodriguez reported, "When the Teamster organizers came into the fields to sign up new members, the workers walked out in protest because they want the United Farm Workers."

Jose Garcia, a member of



the Mel Finerman workers negotiating committee, asked for help in boycotting Finerman lettuce and support for the striking farm workers.

David Fishlow, a former EL MALCRIADO editor, currently working with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), announced the ACLU will represent the Union during a hearing August 6 in Denver regarding the UFW organizers' rights to enter the San Luis Valley labor camps to talk to the workers. The decision of the court will be announced later this month after the court studies attorney's written arguments.

Members of the United Mexican American Students (UMAS) organization in Boulder presented over \$300 which they had collected for the strikers.

The people vs. Safeway

An ultimatum has been handed over to Safeway supermarket managers in Oakland: "Stop purchasing, displaying and selling lettuce and grapes that are other than UFW produced or face a boycott."

Delivered personally July 6 by Elaine Brown and Bobby Seale for the Black Panther Party, the ultimatum launched an all-out boycott against six Oakland Safeway stores "on a scale unprecedented in California." According to an editorial in the July 14th issue of the Black Panther Party paper, this boycott reflects "the determination of the Black Panther Party to demonstrate our support for and solidarity with the struggle of the predominantly Mexican-American farm workers of California."

The boycott began July 20 in front of the 27th and West Streets stores. Demonstrations took place throughout Oakland with 200 people marching with "Boycott Safeway" signs.

The march, rally and all-day picketing was organized by the Strike Support Committee for the Farm Workers and UFW officials. Support on the lines came from La Raza Educators, the Centro

Infantil de la Raza, the Comité Popular, students from Merritt College, the Oakland Branch of the American Federation of Teachers and the Black Panther Party.

Leaflets handed out announced support from the CFT, OPEU 29, and AFSCME 1695, in the form of regular financial contributions plus the organization of rank and file support committees. Also more support came from the Committee of Concerned Teamsters who got pro-UFW resolutions passed in Teamster Local #853 (warehousemen) and in Branches 1 and 6 Local #896 (bottlers).

As one picketer, Virginia Reed commented "We're fighting for the survival of the people. We are trying to show support for the farm workers. The Teamsters, Safeway, and the government -- the system, they are all one and are trying to destroy the Union. I'm Mexican-American. I'm poor. I've got to get out there and help the people."

Father William O'Donnell pastor of a Catholic Church in Berkeley, also on the lines, reported "One Catholic came up to me and said he was 'horrified' that I was here and I explained to him, that I was 'horrified' he would shop at Safeway...."

Cleveland boycotts Fisher-Fazio

The Cleveland boycott has challenged the city's largest chain store, Fisher-Fazio.

On July 16 a complaint was filed with the Cleveland Office of Consumer Affairs against Fisher-Fazio for trying to sell scab grapes and lettuce under the wings of the Aztec Eagle

An alert UFW staffer Nancy Hickey, discovered one of the Fisher-Fazio chains displaying the Union label over scab products. Pictures were taken, and supporters gathered around to be witnesses for the complaint lodged by UFW Ohio Boycott Director Eliseo Medina. The Cleveland Office has re-

ferred the complaint to the State Consumer Affairs Division of the Ohio Commerce Department.

On July 21, a rally and picketline were organized in front of one of the biggest Fisher-Fazio stores in Cleveland, to demand an end to the fraudulent use of the Union label and a commitment to handle only UFW lettuce and grapes. According to a company spokesperson, Fisher-Fazio doesn't take sides, buys grapes and lettuce from the Teamsters and non-Union fields as well UFW. Fisher-Fazio claims that the complaint is unfair and unjust.

Ohio Resignation

An Ohio grower, John J. Burma, resigned from the Governor's Commission on Migrant Affairs after the Commission endorsed the grape and lettuce boycotts.

The Commission members are sending telegrams to California grape growers urging them to hold free e-

lections so that farm workers can decide who they want to represent them.

Burma, a grower of leaf lettuce from Hartsville, Ohio, said that as a grower he could not boycott lettuce.

Well, maybe you can't John, but there are millions of other Americans who can and do. Si, se puede.

Cesar Chavez:

"We cannot see the justice of the injunctions"

Hundreds of people from all walks of life traveled to the San Joaquin Valley to stand, and often to be arrested, with striking grape pickers who have been subjected to grave injustices on the picketlines, in the jails and in the courtrooms.

The supporters joined the strikers in their protests against police brutality in the Fresno jail and on Kern and Tulare county picket lines. They also were challenging the constitutionality of the court imposed injunctions which limited picketers to

one every 100 feet.

"We cannot see the justice of the injunctions," Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers said. "If we were a mob committing violence it might be justifiable, but we are not."

He accused the courts of granting the injunctions to appease the growers and attempting to destroy the UFW.

Chavez made the remarks on the Fresno jail steps where he was joined by state Sen. George Masconi, a gubernatorial candidate. They called for mass picketings

in opposition to the injunctions. "Until we arouse public opinion and possibly jail 10,000 or more and make the county officials look inward and realize their grave and unjust error."

Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker and leader of the Catholic Worker Movement, and Fr. Eugene Boyle, of the Interfaith Committee to Support the Farm Workers, were among the first to be arrested with the Union strikers.

As the number of those in jail climbed past 400, and

more people joined the strike lines, the Fresno sheriff's department stopped making arrests because, "picketers did not pose a threat of violence."

When supporters came to be arrested and were not obliged, some--Sister Diana, Sister Clarita, Sister Lucille Martinez of Las Hermanas, Sister Concepcion Longoria, Sister Maria Tapia and Brother John William began a fast and vigil in solidarity with those fasting inside Fresno's jails.

Joan Baez, folksinger and

non-violence advocate and Daniel Ellsberg, who was recently acquitted in the Pentagon Papers trial, joined farm workers, nuns, priests, about 50 members of the War Resisters' League and other supporters in mass picketing to protest the injunctions. Although the 300 Union supporters were not arrested they were confronted by a counter demonstration of about 50 growers', families and friends who stood inside the orchard waving an American flag.

Ms. Baez sang several

protest songs before the grower demonstrators began singing "God Bless America". When the Union supporters joined in they stopped singing. "It was like they had forgotten the words," Ms. Baez said.

Union attorney Ellen Lake is attempting to get the more than 450 pickets released on their own recognizance in Judge James V. Paige's municipal court.

Some of the priests and nuns were offered releases, but refused to leave the jail until all the picketers inclu-

ding the strikers were set free.

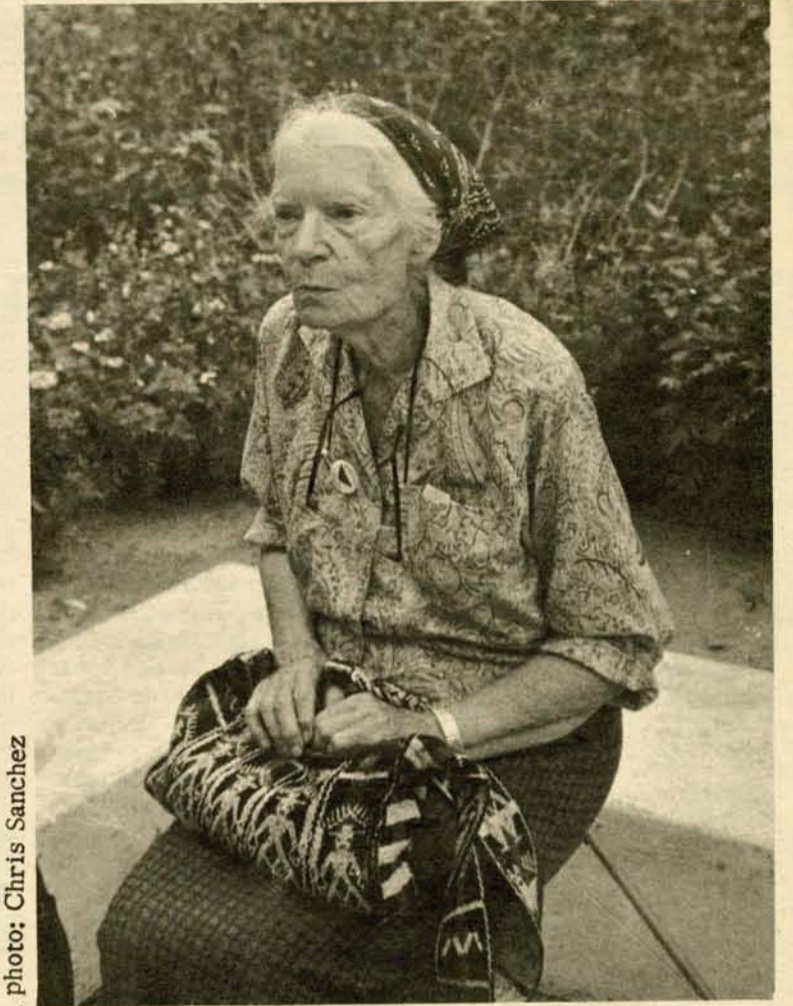
On August 10, Fresno County Superior Court Judge Denver C. Peckinpah reversed a municipal court decision and said he would begin reviewing the cases individually on Monday, August 13. Ms. Lake termed Peckinpah's decision as "a wonderful victory that shows people must be presumed innocent and not held on a presumption of guilt."

While the strikers are in jail, it was permitted for them to have daily mass.

When Bishop Sidney Mathew Metzger of El Paso (a strong supporter of the Farah strike there) visited Fresno he said masses at the county jail, juvenile hall and the industrial farms.

At the mass in the county jail, this reporter attended as an aid to the bishop. There the prisoners were in good spirits and hungry for news about the strikes. The men stumbled through the hymns, applauded the sermons and gave the peace greeting with a lot of enthusiasm. The mass jailings did not break the strike.

photo: Chris Sanchez



DOROTHY DAY, 75: Editor of the CATHOLIC WORKER, and longtime crusader for the rights of the poor, came to Fresno County where she was arrested with Union strikers for violating the injunctions. She spent over two weeks in the county's Industrial Farm.

All the world has learned to fight violently, but only a few have mastered the difficult ways of non-violence. The non-violent movement of the farm workers is the most important movement in the world today... the world has great respect for you when you stand firm & do not return the stupidity of violence.

JOAN BAEZ

BISHOP SIDNEY MATHEW METZGER: "Just because laws are on the books--this does not mean they are just laws." The bishop commended the strikers and their supporters in the Fresno jail for the peaceful manner in which they have protested the "injustice" of the injunctions. "Blessed are the peace makers, for they shall be called the children of God."

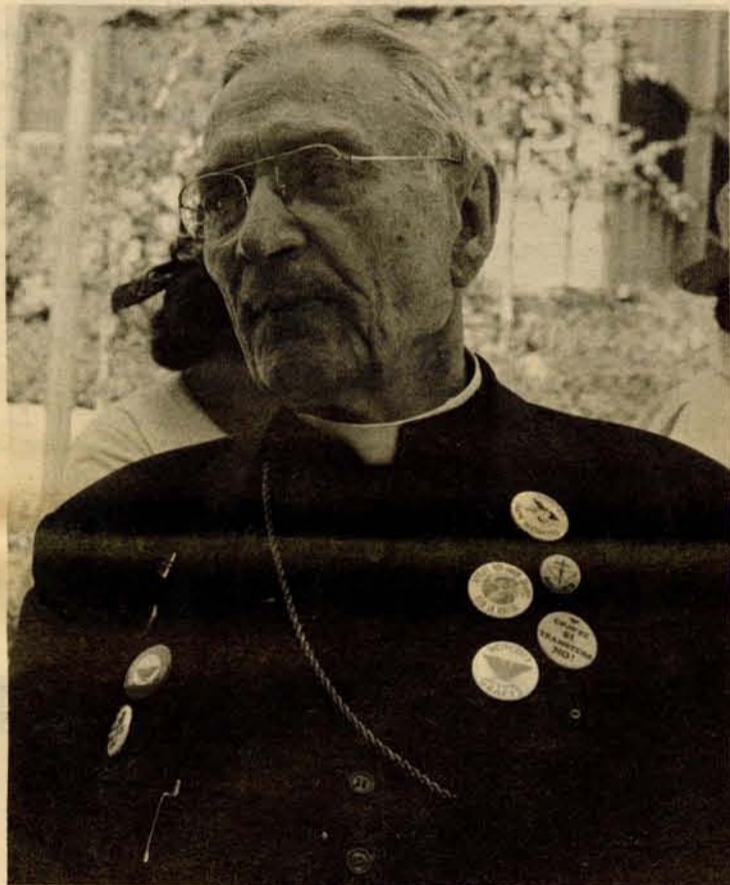


photo: John Banks

JOAN BAEZ

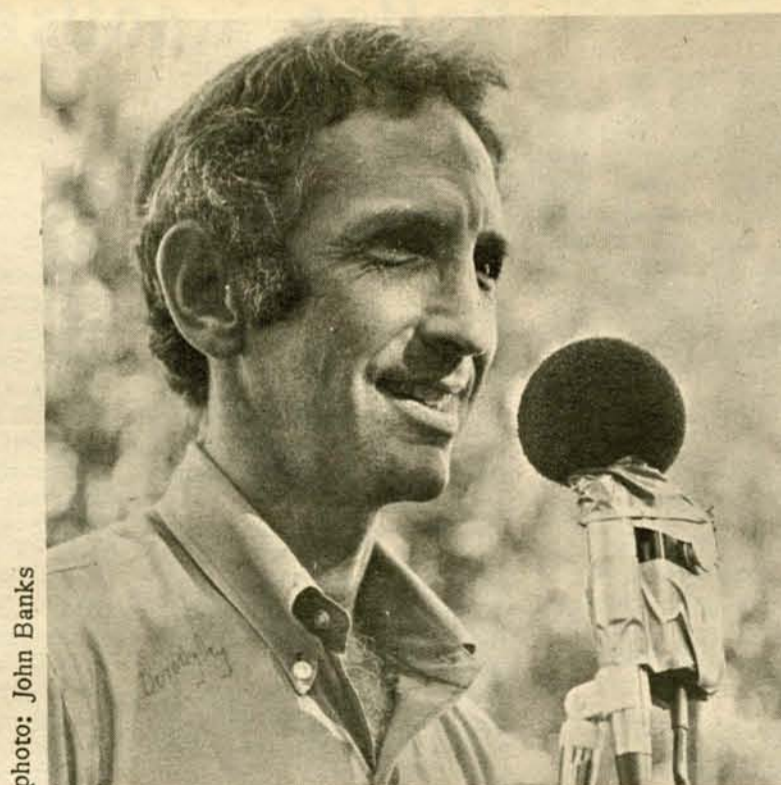
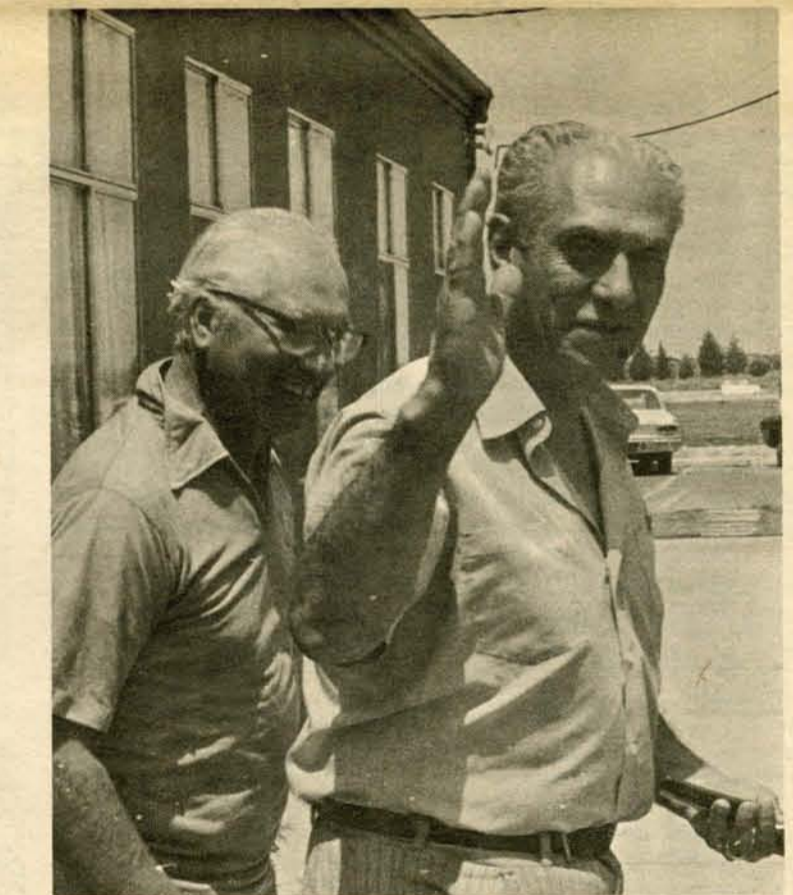
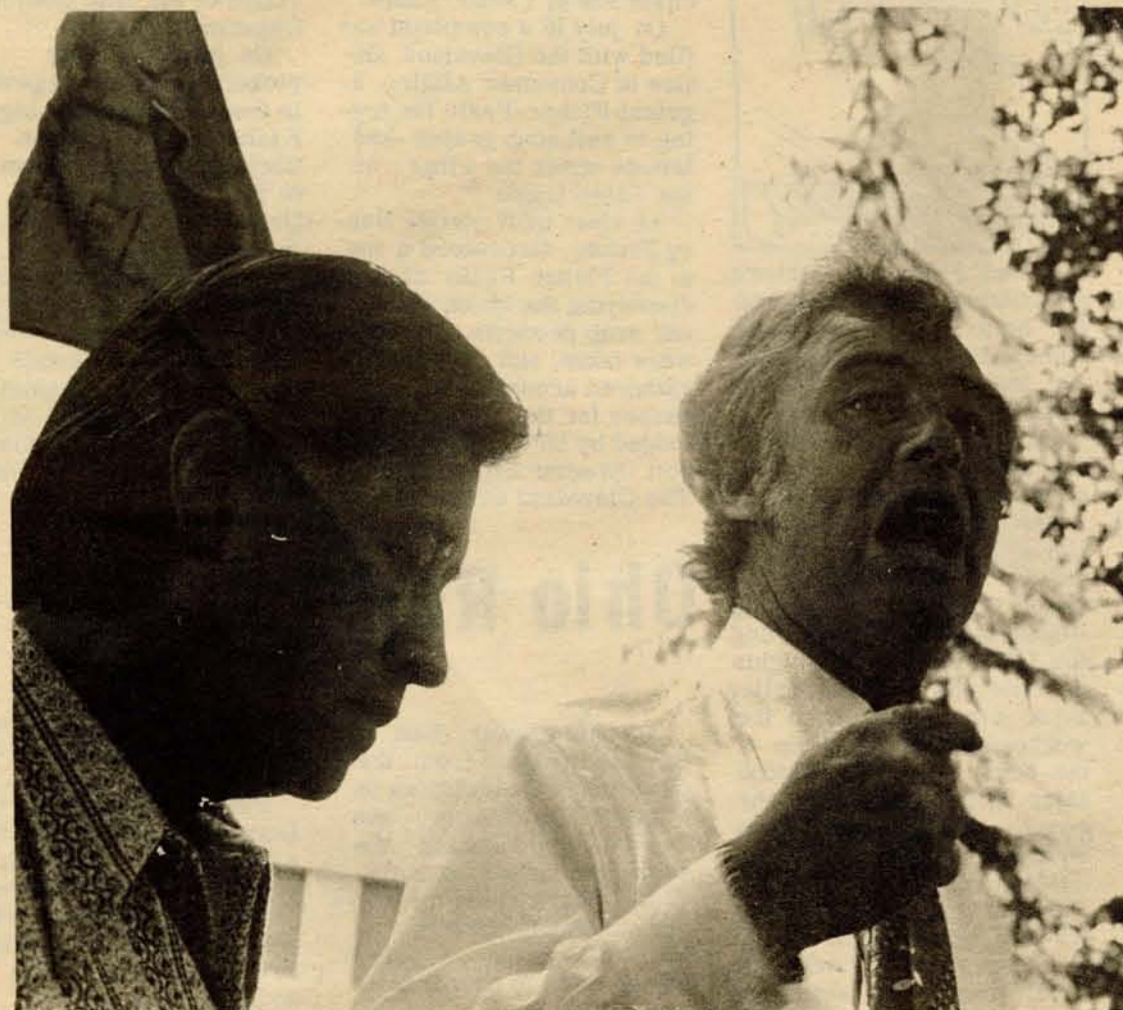


photo: John Banks

DANIEL ELLSBERG: "I'm here to pay a great debt to Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers.... you have taught me much about non-violence. Five years ago, I turned to Robert Kennedy, the man I hoped could save the world--when I lost that leader, I turned and read about Cesar Chavez and the non-violent struggle of the farm workers. It was through their example that I reached a decision... you cannot lie about war...."



U.S. CONGRESSMAN EDWARD ROYBAL: An overt demonstration of power, they're using power not for the purpose of keeping peace, but it was obvious to me that they were there for the purpose of pushing people around." The congressman made these remarks after a picketline he was on in Tulare county was paid a special visit by the Tulare Sheriff's Tac-squad.



CALIFORNIA SENATOR GEORGE MASCONI: "I'm prepared to go jail if I am arrested exercising what I see as my constitutional rights." He compared Fresno County to the South of the mid-1960's where "injustice was accorded people in Mississippi because the color of their skin was black and not white."

Labor news

Political prisoner sues Government

BUFFALO, New York (LNS) -- Martin Sostre, the 50-year-old black Puerto Rican activist who has served 6 years of a 30-40 year sentence for selling narcotics filed a \$70,000 suit in June against officials of the New York State Department of Corrections, charging physical assault and harassment.

Sostre is also asking for an injunction against further harassment and abuse by Corrections Department officials.

Sostre's conviction came out of the 1967 rebellion in the black ghetto in Buffalo. At that time, he ran a black liberation bookstore which was a center for activists and community residents.

At first he was charged with arson and incitement to riot but two weeks after the rebellion those charges were dropped and he was

charged with selling heroin. The witness against him, Arto Williams, later admitted he had lied about buying heroin from Martin in exchange for a reduction of his own sentence.

Ever since Martin was imprisoned without bail in 1968, he has been a target of harassment and brutality by prison officials. He has spent nearly all of the time since his arrest in solitary confinement. He has been beaten, been refused visitors and was even forced to stand out in zero-degree weather, naked, last January.

The current suit resulted from Martin's refusal to submit to a rectal examination. These examinations are currently being challenged in the Supreme Court as unconstitutional. In an effort to force Martin to submit to the exam, seven

guards assaulted him. He has been charged with assault on a guard as a result of the incident.

Throughout this harassment, Martin has fought to get a new trial based on Arto Williams' recanted testimony. Williams had been in California and refused to return to New York for fear of being charged with perjury. Finally, in June, Williams returned to New York and testified that he had lied.

However, instead of admitting Martin's innocence and dropping charges, the prosecution reacted to Williams' testimony by charging that he was lying now. Judge John Curtin has reserved decision on Martin's application for a writ of habeas corpus. He has also rejected a plea for bail.

UAW faces battle

UAW leaders are preparing to negotiate new contracts in the auto industry before the old ones run out between mid-September and October. Although the big three--Ford, GM and Chrysler--report record highs in profits, they have managed to keep wages down, a move bolstered by Nixon's discriminatory economic policy that restricts wage increases to 5.5% despite a rise in the cost of living exceeding 10%.

As the September 14th showdown approaches, rank and file auto workers continue to push their demands through militant local actions. The Ford plant in Mahwah, New Jersey was shut down in June of this year by workers protesting the 115-degree heat inside the plant.

When the local's vice-president was fired as a result, the workers called a wildcat strike and shut the plant down again. In the same month, wildcat strikes were called at Lordstown, Ohio and Norwood plants, and another at GM's Fleetwood plant in Detroit.

On July 24, while Chrysler announced record sales and profits for the first half of 1973, two workers barricaded themselves in a cage surrounding the electric control panel and shut down the power in the plant.

It stayed that way, too, for 13 hours until Chrysler agreed to fire a racist supervisor and also promised

not to take disciplinary action against the two workers. A petition with over 200 signatures demanding the firing of that supervisor had been ignored previously by Chrysler.

Results in recent union elections have also been important. At General Motors in Fremont, California, the old union leadership was defeated and replaced by members of the Brotherhood Caucus, a militant rank and file caucus. Workers at Chrysler's Eldon Ave. plant elected by a two to one margin a militant black committeeman to take over to one margin to take over the local's presidency.

Key contract demands being put forward by auto workers include a lifting of wage controls and an end to compulsory overtime. Most auto workers to keep their jobs work 10-12 hours a day with days off only once every two weeks. Pressure is strong to reverse speed-ups also.

Whereas in 1970 no plant turned out more than 45 cars an hour, some are now hitting a hundred or over. With speed-ups and increased hours, health and safety hazards multiply.

Other demands focus around the fight against discrimination and the fight for regaining the right of workers to strike over grievances. Auto workers also oppose the increase in runaway shops and the exploitation of unorganized labor.

California sweatshop scandal

Nixon's team players are not the only people who like to see the past go up in smoke. According to the director of recent investigation of the garment industry in California, there are companies which "completely destroyed all work records to get around paying the minimum wage of \$1.65 an hour."

The California Department of Industrial Relations sent in a team of investigators to check up on work practices in the garment industry. All 71 of the Los Angeles area manufacturers surveyed were found to be in violation of state labor laws. In fact, the study points to the existence of "more exploitation of workers in the garment

industry than in any other industry other than restaurants, agriculture and convalescent homes." The industry is the lowest-paying manufacturing industry in California, currently averaging \$106.96 a week for its 86,000 workers, largely Spanish-speaking, the vast majority their world women.

Only 15% to 20% of the workers in the garment industry are unionized, which has given employers leeway to carry out illegal practices. According to one investigator, "We found workers getting \$1 an hour on piece work rates, and widespread use of 'home work' which is the illegal system used by some companies of letting workers

take jobs home where no records of any kind are kept."

The Industrial Welfare Division, in charge of tracking down violators, has 40 agents to inspect 390,000 employers in California who employ women and minors covered by the state law regulating minimum wages and working conditions.

Sweatshop working conditions along with the need for unions in the garment industry have led to the extended militant strikes like that at Levi Strauss a couple of years ago, the recent strike won by workers in Oneita in South Carolina and the strike and boycott now being carried out against Farah,

Dallas police kills 12-year old

DALLAS, Texas (LNS) -- Two police officers, Darrel Cain and Roy Arnold, were on a routine patrol in Little Mexico, a Chicano community north of downtown Dallas, July 24. Around 3:00 a.m. they saw three boys running from a gas station on Cedar Springs Street.

Arnold said that he recognized two of the boys, who were brothers, and so two officers went to their home. There they handcuffed Santos Rodriguez, 12, and his 13-year old brother David, and started driving them to the gas station for questioning.

On the way to the station, Santos sat in the front seat with policeman Arnold and David was in back with Cain. According to David's testimony, Cain took two or three bullets out of his .357 Magnum gun and leaning forward, pointed the pistol at Santos' head and started questioning him.

Caine reportedly thought his gun was empty, and was playing Russian roulette in an attempt to frighten the boy into confessing to the robbery. After the first question, Caine pulled the trigger. The gun did not go

off. After the second question, Cain pulled the trigger again. This time the gun fired, and Santos was killed.

Cain was indicted for murder with malice and a \$5,000 bond was set. The Chicano community was so outraged however, that his bond was raised to \$50,000. He has been in jail since July 26, unable to raise bond. Arnold returned to duty July 27, reassigned to a desk job.

Two days after the murder, July 28, some 2,000 people met at Kennedy Plaza and marched to City Hall. The crowd, including Black, Chicano and white mourners, demanded an end to police harassment and brutality in the poverty-ridden Chicano community. Clapping, shouting and stomping, they chanted "We want justice, we want Cain."

The tension and anger of the crowd erupted as demonstrators overturned police motorcycles and a wagon containing television cameras. Then they broke windows and looted nearby stores. One large sign was passed from hand to hand which said, "Should this crime be forgotten?"

WHAT ARE YOU IN FOR, BUD? MASS MURDER IN INDO-CHINA?

NO.

HOLDING DOWN WAGES WHILE LETTING PRICES AND PROFITS RUN WILD?

NO.

FOSTERING RACISM AND UNDERMINING THE BILL OF RIGHTS?

NOPE.

SLASHING WELFARE, OEO AND THE ECOLOGY PROGRAM.

NOPE.

HELPING IT TRY TO OVERTHROW ALLENDE IN CHILE?

NO, NOT THAT EITHER.

WELL SEELE... WHAT DID THEY GET YOU FOR?

BREAKING + ENTERING. I GOT 30 DAYS.



International news

Cambodian bombing covered up



"What was so secret about those 1969 U.S. bombings....?"

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger acknowledged July 16, that American B-52's "secretly" bombed targets in Cambodia in 1969 up until the U.S. invasion May, 1970. Later in the week, the New York Times gave the Pentagon's own statistics: 3630 raids and more than 100,000 tons of bombs during the fourteen months preceding the invasion.

The Senate Armed Services Committee is currently investigating these unannounced raids, most of which took place while the official American policy on Cambodia was to honor that country's position of neutrality in the Vietnam war.

In Cambodia the raids were no secret. Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk had protested the American bombing throughout the fall and winter of 1969, and has revealed recently that bombing raids date back to 1963.

Sihanouk was deposed in March of 1970 by General Lon Nol, whose American allegiance was strong, and the secret raids continued with no objections from the new government in Phnom Penh.

Two months later, the invasion of Cambodia officially expanded the American war into Cambodia and secrecy about future raids was unnecessary.

At issue now is the cover-up of the raids. Not only did the bombing runs go unreported, but official military papers documenting the raids were destroyed and replaced with falsified reports.

Nixon has admitted that he authorized the raids, but no one in the White House or the Pentagon is willing to take the responsibility for the phony documents.

Former Air Force Major Hal M. Knight, who revealed the "secret" bombing, testified in front of the Senate Committee concerning his own role in carrying out and covering up the B-52 raids.

Knight said that the hand-delivered orders always came early in the evening and the raids were flown at night "because there wouldn't be anybody flying around to notice that the bombs landed in Cambodia and not in South Vietnam as indicated later in falsified reports."

After each raid, false reports were prepared and sent to Saigon. "As for the actual target material,"

Knight said, "I was required to wait until daylight and then go outside and burn it."

In a letter to Senator Stuart Symington, acting chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, Defense Secretary Schlesinger defended the raids, saying they were "fully authorized" and necessary for the protection of American servicemen.



The bombing was kept secret "because of the sensitive operational and diplomatic situation... to insure the operations would not be compromised."

Major Knight was more specific. In his testimony he said that a superior officer told him to keep the knowledge of the raids from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and especially from committee chairman J.W. Fulbright, an outspoken critic of the war.

Mexican farm workers seize land

EL MALCRIADO recently received information about the development of farm worker and small farmer struggles in Sinaloa, Mexico.

During the last two years there has been a continual increase in the number of land seizures, and the militancy among small farmers and farm workers has been on the rise. Throughout Mexico these kinds of actions have given a push in the growing move toward unionization among workers, farm workers and students. The unions that are forming share many ideas and beliefs which have been expressed for years by agrarian reform movements, that the present pattern of land ownership and system of distribution strengthen the already oppressive system which makes large landowners and growers the sole beneficiaries in agricultural production.

Land seizures have been the farm laborers' answer to this system, and support has come from workers and students who are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that their own oppressive situations are not any different.

Lands Invaded.

Land seizures have occurred under different circumstances depending on the

region and land-holding patterns in that area.

In Carrizo Valley, for example, the problem is a general one, although one of the most serious problems has been centralized on the Collective Farm "Venustiano Carranza" where 176 farmers have been demanding additional and since 1958. The legal order itself wasn't carried out until 1969, but even this has not been adequate because the person in charge of land distribution from the Department of Agrarian Affairs has spent his time selling the land earmarked for the farmers.

Today these farm workers have recognized the necessity of defending themselves and are organized in direct opposition to the large landholders and their representatives who use any means available to them to push the farm workers off what land they do hold collectively.

These representatives have tried to put off the protests by declaring: "We will give you a few acres and then see if we can arrange to give you any more." But the farm workers themselves have answered that "we don't believe in saints who are always out to lunch." They don't plan to stop now the struggle they started back in 1958.

'Error' kills hundreds

As the August 15 deadline on U.S. bombing in Cambodia approaches, the U.S. military effort there has been intensified.

Bombing of the capital area around Phnom Penh in Cambodia has reached an all-time high. A Pentagon spokesman said the number of B-52 missions rose from 40 to 50 per day and the number of tactical fighter-bomber missions was higher than the 200-a-day average of recent weeks.

HUNDREDS KILLED IN BOMBING ERRORS

The increased attacks have been marked by three

mistakes in one week, the worst occurred August 6 when a B-52 mistakenly bombed a Cambodian Naval base killing 137 persons and wounding 268. Less than 24 hours after this incident, U.S. F-111 planes dropped bombs on a village six miles from the naval base.

AUGUST 15 DEADLINE

Intensification of bombing has been the U.S. government's method of preparing for the August 15 halt forced by the Congress on the President. The massive campaign around Phnom Penh is a last ditch effort

Gulf Oil Boycott

A boycott of the Gulf Oil Corporation has been called by the Gulf Boycott Coalition, protesting Gulf's support of the war against the people of Angola.

Since 1961 Angola has been fighting for independence from Portugal. Angola's right to freedom has been endorsed and supported by the United Nations as well as the United States.

Nonetheless, the Gulf Oil Corporation supports Portugal's war against Angola financially with annual payments of over \$50,000,000 per year for oil rights in that colony.

When its policy is questioned, Gulf points to the

so-called energy crisis in the United States. The crisis is not measured by a lack of resources but rather by the loss of the cheapest sources of supply by the major oil companies. The amount of crude oil in the world, the amount of available oil sources in the United States, is adequate to meet actual and future needs.

This crisis is the creation of a million-dollar promotional campaign by companies such as Gulf to convince the public that a real shortage does exist.

In this manner Gulf attempts to justify its support of Portugal in the war against the 5.2 million Angolan people.

Information about the boycott can be obtained by writing Gulf Boycott Coalition, Box 123 D.V. Sta., Dayton, Ohio, 45406.

to destroy the Royal Government of National Union led by Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk, which now governs 90% of Cambodia's territory.

When questioned about relations with the U.S. supported Lon Nol group, Sihanouk said, "This or that solution of the Cambodian question, which the U.S. and certain West and East European powers want to "offer" the Khmer (Cambodian) people like a poisoned plate is absolutely unacceptable."

Moncada

More than 27,000 people gathered at the historic Moncada fortress in Eastern Cuba to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the assault led by Fidel Castro on July 26, 1953. That action began the fight which culminated in 1959 in the overthrow of the dictator Fulgenico Batista.

Parallel celebrations were organized in the United States also, the largest taking place in New York where more than a thousand people attended sessions despite efforts by reactionary Cuban exiles to close down the Exposition by bombing the 1199 Drug and Hospital Workers Union Building where the event took place. The bomb caused over \$3 million in damages.

Injunction challenge

August 3, 1973

Quentin Reynolds
Chairman of the Board
Safeway Stores, Inc.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

It has happened again. Those with power and influence in our society have failed to exercise their corporate moral responsibility to assist the most oppressed people of our society, the farm workers, achieve their just rights.

For this reason, we the undersigned religious people, have chosen to join our struggling farm worker brothers and sisters in their challenge of an injunction which is clearly a grave infringement of their constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly. We have also chosen to accept with them the con-

sequences of this action: arrest and imprisonment. This imprisonment in the very primitive conditions of the Fresno County Jail and the other makeshift detention facilities. Proven beatings of some of the farm workers by sheriff's deputies has been but the logical outcome of an outrageously unjust situation.

We believe that the current strike, including the beatings could have been prevented had Safeway, the largest chain store in the country, lifted even a little finger to help. We believe that Safeway must continue to bear a major share of the pain and suffering endured by so many of the farm workers today.

We religious persons plead with you to activate your corporate moral conscience and use your well-known power and influence to alter the destructive course of present events.

Signatories:

Fr. Eugene J. Boyle
Mr. James Burke, S.J. Wisconsin
Mr. John McConeville, S.J., California
Fr. Patrick Carroll, S.J., Oregon
Fr. Michael Cooper, S.J., Chicago
Fr. Louis Cox, New York
Fr. William Davis, S.J., Oregon
Fr. Neil Doherty, New York
Mr. Andrew Dzida, S.J., California
Mr. Donald Foran, S.J., Oregon
Bro. Charles Fitzsimmons, C.S.C.

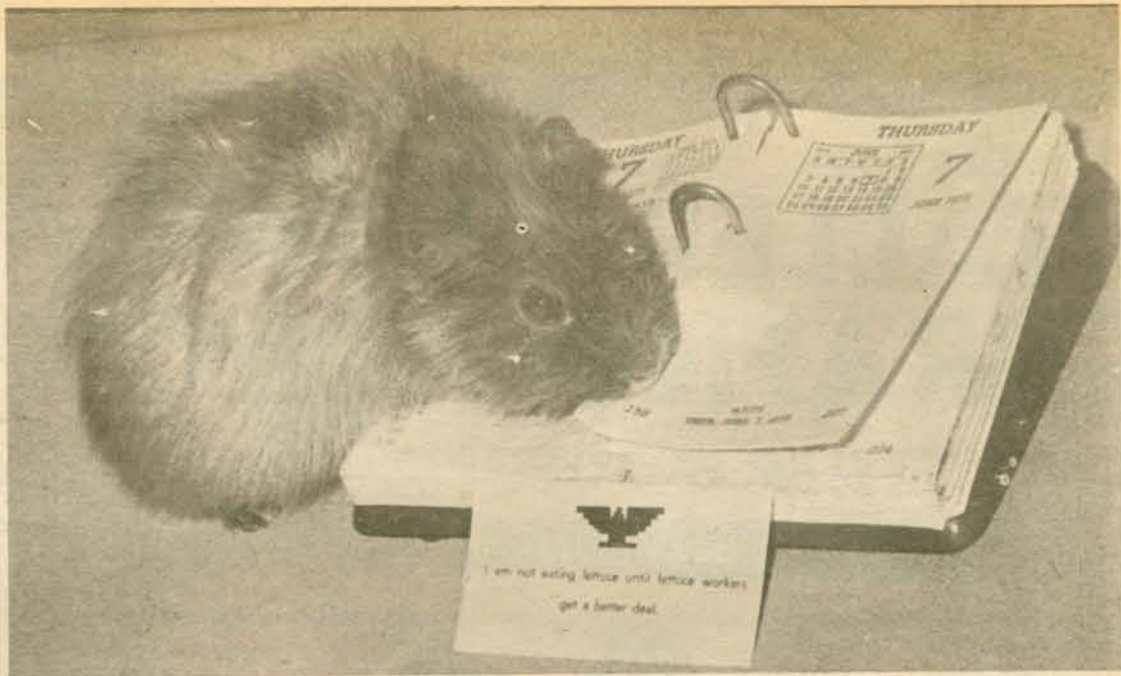
Fr. James Hagan, San Francisco Archdiocese
Fr. Patrick Hurley, Oregon
Mr. Robert Lebel, S.J. New England
Fr. Joseph LeBran, S.J., New England
Fr. Patrick Lee, S.J., Oregon
Fr. Ralph Loona, SDB, Los Angeles
Fr. Frank Oppenheim, S.J. Chicago
Fr. Juan Romero, PADRES
The Rev. David Schilling, Methodist, Milpitas, Calif.
Fr. Richard Smith, S.J. Oregon
Fr. William Spine, S.J. Chicago
Mr. William Sullivan, S.J., California
Mr. Garry Uhlenkict, S.J. Oregon
Fr. Eugene Toland, Maryknoll, New York
Fr. Carl Voelker, S.J. Wisconsin
Fr. Michael Walsh, S.J. Oregon
Fr. John Wyand, Albany New York

Sr. Annabelle Raich
St. Louis
Sr. Bernita McTernan, Burlington, California
Sr. Rose Cecilia Harrington
Torrance, California
Sr. Mary Ellen Moore, Chicago
Sr. Katharine Morris, Pasadena
Sr. Bernice Snell, Portland

Sr. Mary Mardell, Provincial of Sacred Heart Srs., San Francisco
Sr. Karen Gowser, Portland
Sr. Rita Ann Houlihan, New York
Sr. Carol Frances Jegen, Chicago
Sr. K.C. Young, Los Angeles
Sr. Timothy Gatto, San Francisco
Sr. Judith Best, St. Louis
Sr. Carol Naumann, San Francisco
Sr. Mary Ellen Caldwell, Du buque
Sr. Elizabeth Pleas, Dubuque
Sr. Marilyn Schaefer, San Francisco
Sr. Rose Cirillo, Stockton
Sr. Joyce Higgins, Stockton
Sr. Sandra Anderson, Tacoma, Washington
Sr. Elizabeth Barber, Pasadena
Sr. Katharine Box, Pasadena
Sr. Alice Callaghan, Pasadena
Sr. Maureen Mahoney, Orange, California
Sr. Lucy Malarkey, Pasadena, California
Sr. Connie O'Conner, Rosemont, Pennsylvania
Sr. Regina Peltier, Marymount College, Salinas, Kansas
Sr. Rachel La Paz de Jose, Tucson Arizona
Sr. Felicia Sarati, Union City California
Sr. Mary Cathleen Small, San Francisco
Sr. Joan Viery, California
DOROTHY DAY, The Catholic Worker, New York



Farm Worker Forum



Boycott news from the East

(The following material comes from a Newsletter put together by Union Vice President Dolores Huerta and all of those working with her on the A&P boycott--EL MALCRIADO)

The price of grapes went down to the ground for the scab Coachella growers. In the New York market grapes were selling for \$2.60 per lug; in Los Angeles, \$1.00 a lug, and likewise throughout the country.

ATLANTA -- Jim Lynch reports the Georgia State University government endorsed the boycott and a lot of attention has been given to the boycott by local press.

ST. LOUIS -- Nancy Welch continues her picketing at Schnooks', a fancy St. Louis chain. Picket lines and organizing at a very good pace and support is growing daily.

NEW YORK -- The boycott momentum continues. A 500-person demonstration at Hunts Point Market included a large number of clergy -- priests, nuns and supporters. The demonstration in protest against the violence our brothers and sisters are suffering at the hands of Teamsters and sheriffs was called by the Inter Faith Committee to Aid Migrant Farm Workers. Results--four wholesalers agreed to carry only UFW grapes.

Chain store cooperation is mounting. Three of the top New York City chain stores totaling 900 stores agreed to cooperate with the lettuce grape and D'Arrigo boycott.

NEW JERSEY, PHILADELPHIA -- Ruth Shy and Dave Cormier are doing another joint action on Shop-Rite a large New Jersey Philadelphia chain this weekend. ACME, which had given a pledge of agreement has gone back on their word as Jose Gomez (former NY-NJ coordinator) predicted they would. They will be next on the picket list. Picket lines against A&P continue in Philadelphia, also.

TORONTO -- Lupe Gamboa attended the Vancouver B.C. meeting of the New Democratic Party and reports that labor has pledged its support.

BOSTON -- Boston continues working on the independents and making plans for a big AFL-CIO sponsored rally August 7. The rally is being headed by Joe Sullivan, head of the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO, also director of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers. Nineteen clergymen went out to join the picket lines in California, reports Nick Jones, from leading congregations in Boston.

CHICAGO -- Chester Ruiz and Gus Gutierrez report 36 picket lines at Jewell's and continuing activity at the Water market to keep the price of the grapes down. A March will take place in North Chicago where support is needed for Jewell July 28.

MONTREAL, CANADA -- Jean Collier and Gerard Buffrey report their first victory in Montreal. A coop chain store of 8 stores has agreed to handle only UFW produce, grapes and lettuce. Pretty good considering they have been there such a short time.

DETROIT -- Cesar Chavez spent a three-and-a-half-day tour of Michigan and reports are that his reception was magnificent. Press coverage, which was very sorely needed, was abundant as was the fund raising accompanying his tour. At last count over \$8,000 has been turned in. Richard and Patty report that A&P has agreed to carry only UFW grapes but will not commit themselves on the lettuce, so the picket lines continue.

MILWAUKEE -- Dave Jorgensen reports that all of the wholesalers with the exception of one have agreed to carry only UFW grapes.

MINNESOTA -- Luis Cantu is taking on a major chain in Minnesota. He met with a delegation of 45 people and was told flatly no, so he is setting up the Huelga Flags.

OHIO -- Eliseo Medina reports picketing and legal action against Fischer Fazio, a Cleveland Chain.

BALTIMORE -- Billy Randell, formerly the Bronx NY organizer has taken over the Baltimore boycott. Steve Jimenez had to return to California due to his mother's illness. Billy was the young man who was beaten up in front of Turco's vegetable stand recently.

MIAMI -- Susan Stratil helped get one of New York's top chains by putting up 15 picket lines against the chain in Miami. Florida is picketing A&P's and organizing new Committees in other parts of Florida.

PITTSBURG -- The YWCA, the Alleghany County Civil Rights Commission, endorsed the A&P boycott. The NAACP, the Americans for Democratic Action, the Oakland Democratic Club, the 14th ward endorsed the grape and lettuce boycott and are all manning picket lines. Pittsburg is also working on independents and is being successful in cleaning out the small stores.

UAW joins in

FREMONT, California -- Members of the United Auto Workers, Local 1364, of the Fremont General Motors plant formed a UFW Support Committee to work with the Fremont Boycott staff. On July 26 some thirty members of 1364 covered the parking lot of the Fremont Hub Safeway. There they joined the boycott staff in a mass picket of the store.

Enthusiasm was very high among the men and women of 1364, and when confronted by Fremont Police and the Safeway injunction, many were willing to go to jail on the spot.

Fremont police, well aware of the size of the UAW and the fact that they comprise the single, largest economic unit in Fremont, declined to push the issue. The following Saturday,

under the leadership of Support Committee Chairman, "Wheaties" Gonzalez, the ranks had grown with members of UAW from the San Leandro International Harvester Plant. Chanting and leafleting, the Auto workers brought a color and a flair to the boycott that was all their own.

With promises to also bring out their brothers and sisters in the Milpitas Ford Plant, the Auto workers are becoming a vital force which we can count on in the months ahead now the "Second Great Grape Boycott" is on.

This show of union solidarity is the kind of power that growers, Teamsters, police and government combined will be unable to defeat.

Jerry Caveglia
Fremont Boycott

Malcriado request

ALL BOYCOTTERS PLEASE NOTE: You need to supply EL MALCRIADO with pictures and stories of your boycott so send them the stories and photos when you have a special event because they cannot have a reporter at your cities.

Also we need to push EL MALCRIADO sales so your supporters can have graphic stories of the strike. If you are not using EL MALCRIADO in your boycott, you are not doing your job. EL MALCRIADO should accompany you to every meeting church service, picket line, and in busy areas of your city.

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Teamsters' claims prove false

by Msgr. George G. Higgins

The last release of this column took note of the fact that those clergymen who are actively supporting the United Farm Workers in the current farm labor crisis in California are being severely criticized, notably by Frank Fitzsimmons President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Mr. Fitzsimmons has repeatedly made the charge that pro-UFW clergymen (whose name by the way is legion) are totally incompetent in the area of collective bargaining and labor-management relations and, accordingly, has bluntly advised them to mind their own business and stop taking sides in the Teamster-Farm Workers controversy. As a matter of fact, Fitzsimmons has repeated this charge and has offered this gratuitous advice so frequently-- and with such intemperate vehemence-- in his recent public statements as to suggest that he may be getting a little paranoid on the subject.

Be that as it may, the Teamsters, in a desperate and completely counter-productive effort to neutralize the influence of their clerical critics, are acting very irresponsibly. They are deliberately trying to create the false impression that the religious community in this country is turning against the United Farm Workers and presumably coming over to the Teamsters' side in the current farm labor crisis. That's not a mere impression on my part. It's a matter of public record.

Two weeks ago, for example, during the course of a visit to California in connection with the Teamster-Farm Workers controversy I came across a copy of the Teamsters' Media Kit prepared by a Los Angeles public relations firm. One of the items in this kit included the following statement with reference to the participation of the clergy in the farm labor dispute.

"Contrary to Chavez' claims, the Bishops' Committee has not endorsed a boycott of lettuce or grapes. Three of the five ad hoc bishops have resigned. Chavez is losing the support of the Catholics. He is now turning to Protestant splinter groups and Jewish leaders for help."

Every sentence in that paragraph is demonstrably false:

(1) Chavez has never claimed that the Bishops' Committee on Farm Labor has endorsed a boycott of lettuce or grapes. He has claimed, with complete accuracy, that a number of individual bishops, State Catholic Conferences, clerical and lay organizations, etc., have enthusiastically supported the boycott.

(2) Only one member of the Bishops' Committee has resigned, and that for reasons which has nothing to do with the pros and cons of

the farm labor controversy. Incidentally, he has been replaced on the Committee by a bishop who, both before and since his appointment, has strongly supported the UFW and severely criticized the Teamsters.

(3) Chavez is not losing the

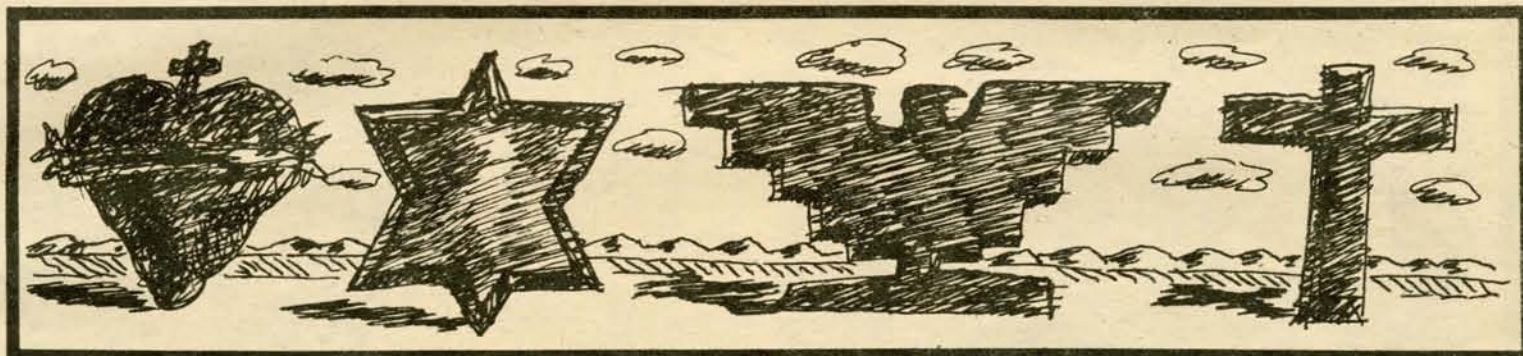
support of the Catholics. To the contrary, he is currently receiving more Catholic support than at any previous time in the history of his movement.

(4) Chavez is not turning to Protestant splinter groups and Jewish leaders for help

To the contrary, he is turning to main line, mainstream Protestant groups and Jewish organizations and is receiving an increasing amount of support from both.

The Teamsters know all this as well as I do.

By pretending otherwise-- for the obvious purpose of misleading the media-- they have severely damaged their credibility. That's admittedly a very harsh judgment, but the record speaks for itself and simply cannot be ignored.



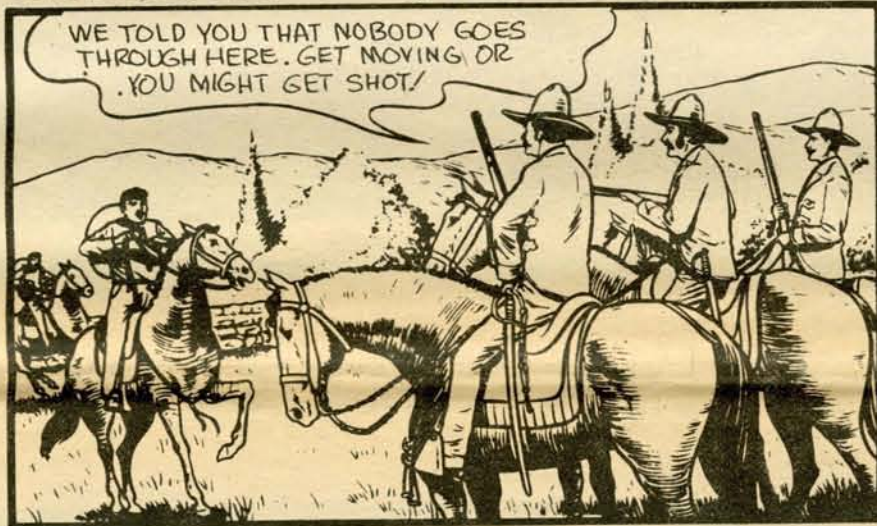
Number 4 of a series

Emiliano ZAPATA

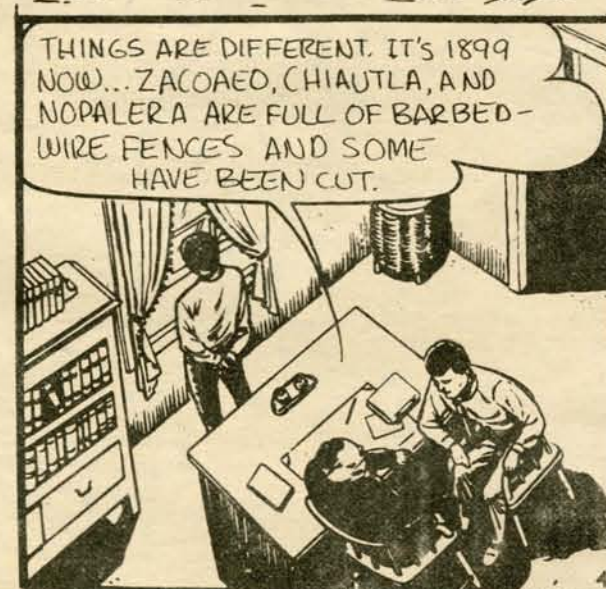
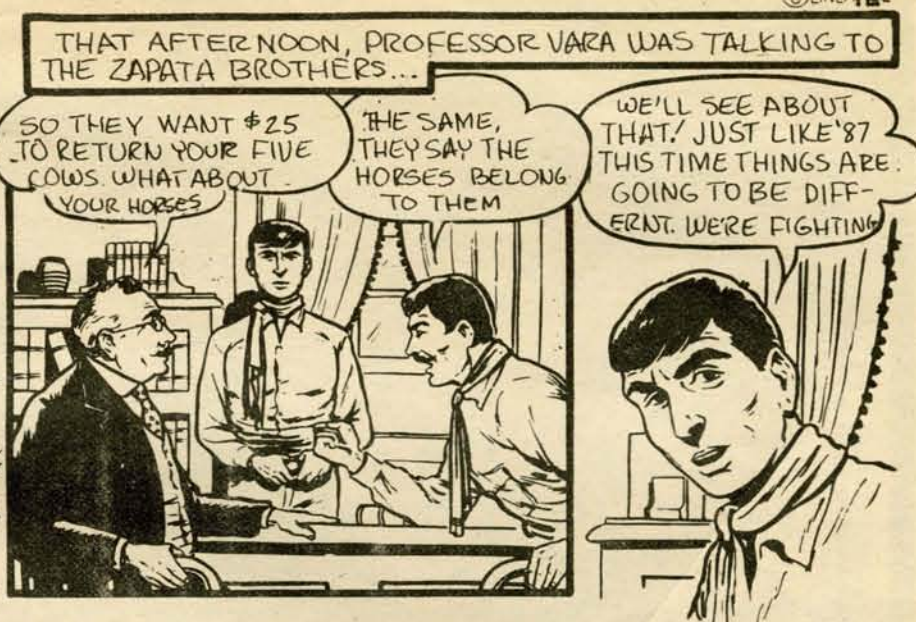
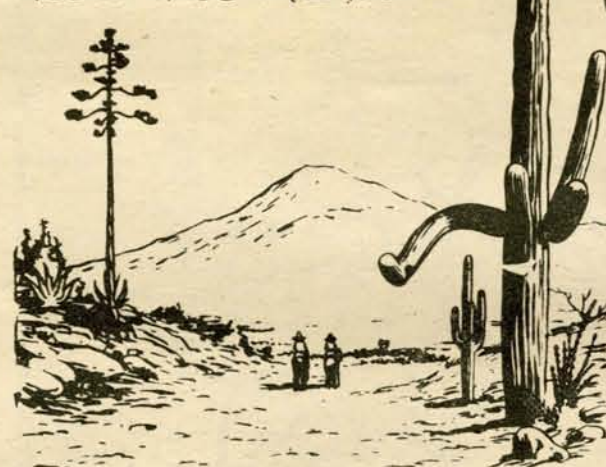
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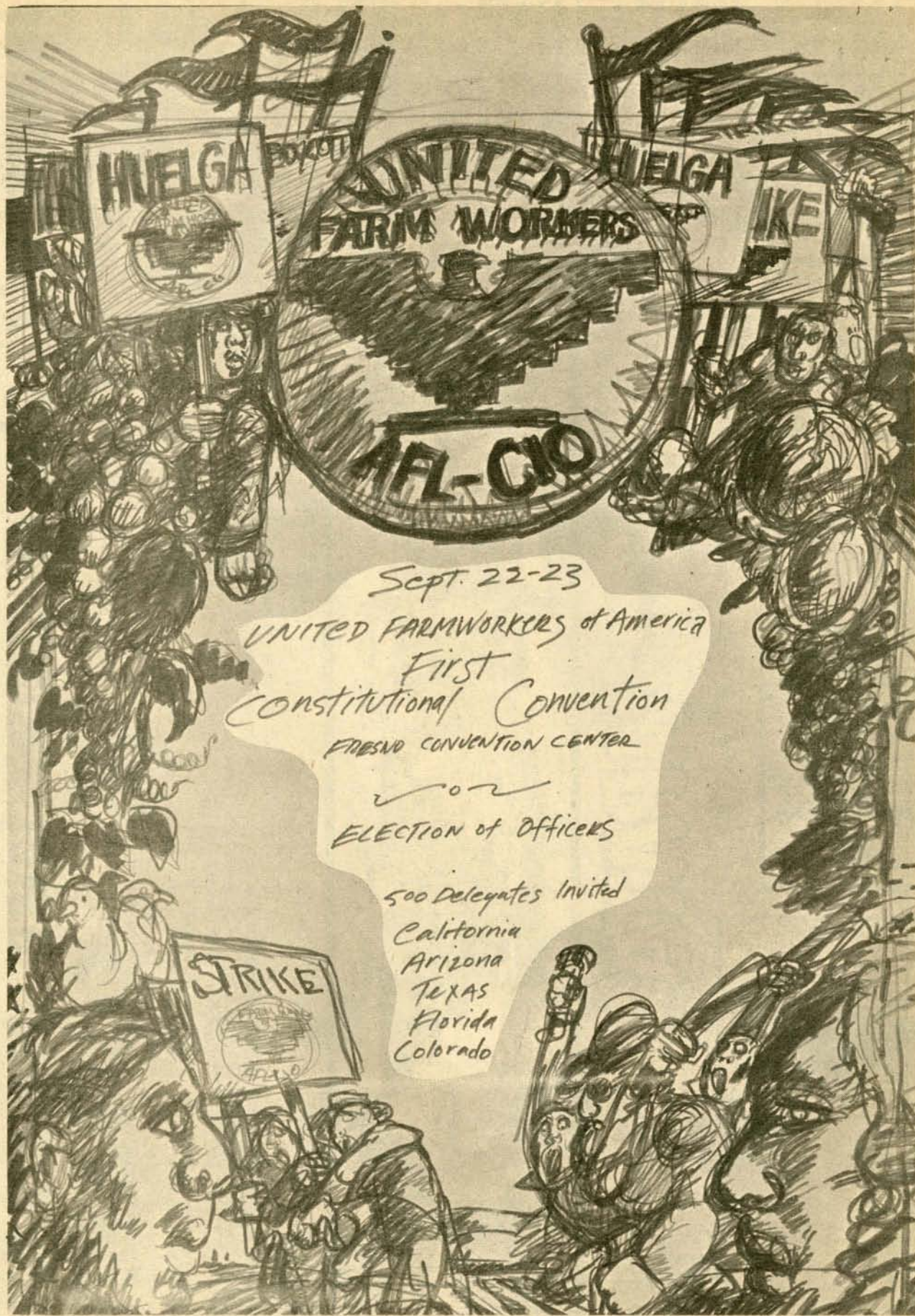
THE RURAL POLICE OF PORFIRIO DIAZ, WHO WERE KICKING THE COMPESEÑOS OFF THEIR LAND, STOP EUFEMIO AND EMILIANO ZAPATA.



THEY RETURNED TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STONE FENCE, WHERE A STERILE STONEY HILL ROSE, THE FERTILE LANDS BEGAN JUST WHERE THE RURAL POLICE HAD STOPPED THEM.



CONTINUARA



Sept. 22-23

UNITED FARMWORKERS of America
First
Constitutional Convention

FRESNO CONVENTION CENTER

ELECTION of Officers

500 Delegates Invited

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Texas
Florida
Colorado

STRIKE