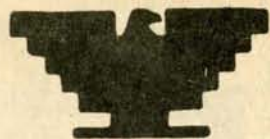


El Malcriado[©]



The Voice of the Farm Worker



FEBRUARY 1, 1971

DELANO, CALIFORNIA

VOLUME IV, NO. 14



EXPLOITATION,
RACISM,
DISCRIMINATION
against farm workers

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Exploitation Racism and Discrimination

In recent years many words have flowed expressing interest and concern toward these areas but in these same years words have not been effective in combating the various forms of discrimination, racism and exploitation.

One can glance in any direction to see the horror and grief produced throughout the country by this tragic behavior. The inhumanity of such practices has become so deeply entrenched in the United States that many GOOD citizens try to escape reality by saying that things are changing for the better. We know this is not true and to those who have been misled into believing as such we offer some insights into the lives of farm workers.

The Filipino, Chicano, Black, Puerto Rican, Arabian, Indian and Anglo workers who make up the nation's farm labor force of three million have been and still are the prime victims of exploitation, racism and discrimination. Farm workers first see such conditions in the fields, but the punishment for being poor does not end there. The burden of farm workers, whether union members or not, is made more harsh when one faces the institution known as the Department of Defense (DoD).

Whereas the sons of many wealthy perpetrators of gross injustice are seldom called upon to enter military service and shed blood in Viet Nam, the same does not hold true for farm workers. From the fields, many men go into the armed forces and find the same inhumane treatment. These many individuals serve under a system that condones and even causes the continuation of discriminatory, racist and exploitative conditions under which the families of these same men are forced to live. These servicemen have left their families in the fields but their hearts remain at home.

The Defense Department is now providing constant reminders to military men with farm working backgrounds: being served scab lettuce at every meal, farm workers in the service witness the DoD's attempt to destroy our union's organizing efforts to bring dignity and respect to all farm workers in the country. Not only has the DoD violated farm workers' rights as citizens as provided by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, but have also violated certain federal regulations.

The DoD will not succeed in turning ex-farm workers or sons of farm workers against their own families. This is true for draftees, enlistees, or lifers, who have lived and know the problems of farm workers. No matter how far from home, a soldier cannot forget the war of survival being fought here against poverty, hunger, and oppression.

Many farm workers have died in Viet Nam. 10,000 Chicanos (most of whom have been associated with agricultural work) have been among the over 40,000 U.S. lives lost in the war. Support from concerned military personnel is increasing daily across the country. Servicemen are demanding an end to DoD discrimination against farm workers by refusing to eat mess hall lettuce without the UFWOC label.

Men from all branches of the service have begun to do their share in trying to assist farm workers organizing efforts. It is only through this type of effort that farm workers in the United States will ever be free. But that day will remain distant until all people choose to understand that it is not a natural occurrence to see discrimination, racism and exploitation, and to realize that farm workers do not now and never will enjoy bearing the brunt of racism, discrimination and exploitation in the United States.

PHOTOS pages 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 by CRIS SANCHEZ

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A New Way To Pay Your Dues

On September 17, 1970, Cesar Chavez told UFWOC members of the serious lack of grower cooperation in deduction of monthly dues from paychecks. The members passed a resolution that union members PAY THEIR OWN DUES QUARTERLY. The following is an outline of the new procedure, which began on January 1, 1971.

WHO PAYS DUES?

1. EVERYONE over 12 years of age who is eligible for work and who is not a full-time student must pay union dues every quarter, whether he or she works.
2. Full-time STUDENTS pay only for the quarters they work.
3. MINORS under 12 years' old do not pay any dues. But they must obey state and national laws that protect their safety and they must observe the provisions in the union's collective bargaining agreements that have to do with seniority and hiring.

WHEN AND HOW MUCH DO WE PAY?

1. The union dues of \$3.50 a month are now paid by the QUARTER. They are paid three months at a time, that is, \$10.50 each quarter. The quarters are the following: FIRST QUARTER -- January, February, March. SECOND QUARTER -- April, May, June. THIRD QUARTER -- July, August, September. FOURTH QUARTER -- October, November, December. Dues are paid during the first 15 days of January, April, July, and October.
2. If you are working at the BEGINNING of a quarter, union dues are paid within 15 days.
3. If you are not working, pay your dues before you are dispatched from the Hiring Hall.
4. If you are a STUDENT, pay your dues only when you work. If you don't work at all during a quarter, you do not pay dues, but you must go to the Dues Department to have a student stamp placed on the back of your membership card for that quarter.
5. NEW MEMBERS pay only for the months that are left in the quarter in which they join. When the new quarter starts, they too pay their dues in full.



The membership Department reports that many problems will be eliminated through the new method of dues payments. Here, Joy Peeble, Kathy Gilligan, Linda Terrazas, Alice Tapia, Luis Melendres and Esther Uranday.

The future well-being of millions of exploited farm workers in the United States hinges at this point in the struggle on the outcome of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's battle with Bud Antle Inc., the nation's largest lettuce grower.

The U.S. government, through the Defense Department, has entered the struggle on the side of the growers by boosting its purchases from Antle, which produces 11% of America's lettuce crop. The farm workers' union

Research and Development Department of Dow, has taken profitable advantage of the University of California's extensive agricultural research projects. As a producer of agricultural chemical supplies (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) Dow has been especially appreciative.

In 1961, recognizing the danger of a union organizing campaign and in response to the impending fall of the Bracero Program, Antle signed a hasty contract with Local 890 of the Teamsters Union. (The Bracero Program permitted the importation of

the workers. Antle's definition of ratification, in his own words, was that "my workers kept showing up for work -- that's all the ratification I need." As a fringe benefit for Antle, in 1963 the Teamsters Union loaned him \$1 million.

The pattern set up by Antle has been repeated by other lettuce growers throughout 1970. Rather than allow field workers to choose a union they feel will adequately represent their needs and interests, growers

behind the battle of

has just filed suit in federal court in Los Angeles against Defense Secretary Melvin Laird and the grower, seeking to enjoin the Defense Department and Antle from "further illegal use of the armed forces' procurement channels to economically injure plaintiffs, to deprive them of First Amendment rights and deprive them of equal protection of the law."

United Fruit Company, second largest lettuce grower, has already signed with the UFWOC. Bruce Church Farms, third largest grower, continues to resist signing a union contract with the UFWOC. Both Antle and Church are actively resisting farm workers organizing efforts.

Antle is most typical of California's agribusiness octopus. Antle, himself a Bonanza - styled landowner, has leased over 3000 tillable acres from Dow Chemical Financial Corp. (a subsidiary of Dow Chemical Corp.) in exchange for minority interest in Antle Inc. Antle had previously sold Dow some 17,000 acres. Antle, like the

seasonal workers from Mexico, some of whom were hired by Antle during organizational strikes by the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the United Packinghouse Workers of America -- a practice that was subsequently banned.)

The farm workers were not consulted in the agreement with the Teamsters. In the years since, the contract has been "renegotiated" eight times without consultation with or ratification by

unilaterally decided on a union of THEIR choosing. Of course, Teamsters Union contracts favor the growers. Wages are comparable to those stipulated in UFWOC contracts, but other benefits (health, seniority, job security, etc.) are either missing entirely or not enforceable.

It must be pointed out that signing a contract does not magically end troubles for the farm worker. Ranch committees must be set up to coordinate union ac-



Stoop labor harvests lettuce near Watsonville. Teamsters claim they have "unionized" the Antle workers, but in reality only guarantee them a minimum wage, and keep the growers safe from worker demands for a real union - the UFWOC.

tivities between the hiring hall, union office and the fields. There is also the mammoth task of educating workers to the union benefits and requirements. This is not easy due to the general low level of education, poor psychological outlook and language barrier common among farm workers everywhere.

The Teamsters Union has not done much more for the workers it represents than guarantee them a minimum wage. In effect, growers have followed the example of Antle, proud of themselves for getting off so easily. For a few cents more an hour growers could

"2,4-D," a Dow herbicide that was first "tested" by the Army in Vietnam and found to produce birth defects in humans.

Late last summer, the UFWOC opened the struggle against lettuce growers when farm workers from Antle ranches went to UFWOC leader Cesar Chavez and asked for help. Antle responded by signing new contracts with the Teamsters Union covering more workers (previous contracts had only covered artichoke workers, hoers, trimmers and machine operators)

dard UFWOC contract of \$2.10 per hour in the first year.

The workers at Antle and other large lettuce farms walked off their jobs. Antle, together with a group of growers who had just signed "sweetheart" contracts with the Teamsters Union, went to Judge Gordon Campbell's Salinas court to secure an injunction against UFWOC. On October 6th, Campbell ordered UFWOC to stop striking, picketing and boycotting activities relating to any of the group's farms.

the lettuce fields

continue to sit back and continue their exploitative ways. Antle, for example, persists in using

and raising the minimum wage level to \$2.15 per hour. This wage was meant to top the stan-

Recently, farm workers have walked off their jobs in California's Imperial Valley at farms owned by these growers in a show of sympathy and solidarity with the struggle going on in Salinas Valley.

While UFWOC immediately appealed the injunction, local law authorities refused to enforce it. Negotiators for the Teamsters and UFWOC met at several points to try to work out jurisdictional agreements that would honor traditional labor organization areas. Similar agreements have been worked out in the past, most notably around Santa Maria area farms. But again the growers exerted their legal influence, threatening to take court action against Teamster locals if any contracts were broken or altered. Teamsters Union representatives say they are running up against a brick wall when they talk about releasing the union or the workers from contracts.

On December 4th, UFWOC's appeal came up in Campbell's court. The judge refused to overturn his previous ruling, citing the workers' long acceptance of



Striking workers man Salinas picket lines in the early morning cold. Antle, the target grower, still uses a herbicide (2-4D) that produces birth defects in humans.

next page...

...behind the battle of the lettuce field

Teamster contracts as proof of their willingness to have that union, despite affidavits to the contrary by those same laborers. Judge Campbell also ordered Chavez to instruct his union organizers to stop immediately all activities as per the original injunction. When Chavez refused, he was ordered to jail until such activity stopped. Chavez' words as he was being led to jail were: "Boycott the hell out of them."

But the jailing of Chavez only prompted increased union efforts and brought only a greater response on the part of field workers.

Strikes spread, both in sympathy for the railroaded Chavez and in support of a desire to have UFWOC as the only union representing field workers. As Chavez sat in a Salinas cell, boycott of Antle and Church lettuce, as well as Dow Chemical products, increased in effectiveness and spread to all parts of the country.

Lawyers representing UFWOC appealed the case to the California state supreme court and secured a release of Chavez December 23. Antle, Church and other large growers, in their hour of greatest loss and fear, turned to another old friend -- the Department of Defense.

The Pentagon, following a Nixon Administration Directive, had previously increased its purchases and shipments of table grapes to Vietnam some 350% when called upon by desperate grape growers fighting UFWOC organizing of grape pickers. Now a similar move is being carried out. Antle has been shut off by the boycott from market after market. His price for iceberg lettuce fell to

4.5¢ per pound when the average for all lettuce was 7.5¢.

Suddenly the Pentagon has purchased in the first quarter of fiscal 1971 as much as it did for the entire fiscal 1970 or 1969. In 1969 the total lettuce bought from Antle was only 9.9% of the Pentagon's total purchase and in 1970 it went down to 8.3%. But for the first quarter of fiscal

1971, the Pentagon has purchased nearly 30% of its lettuce from Antle alone. This not only represents an amazing increase for Antle, but reflects a large gain in usual amounts purchased by the Department of Defense. And interestingly enough, Antle's price, through car-lot jobbers, is 16.06¢ per pound, far above average.



This lettuce worker in the Salinas Valley shows his short-handled hoe which he must use in his back-breaking work.

It appears the Nixon government is again trying to smash the farm workers union. (In August of last year, incidentally, Inter-Harvest of United Fruit, another large lettuce grower, signed a contract with UFWOC. Its sales to the federal government have since fallen off to almost nothing.)

UFWOC is now waiting for a decision to come down from California's state supreme court. It is confident the ruling will take into consideration the precedent set in Santa Maria where Teamsters Union officials were required to give substantial evidence that they had the consent of farm

workers. Failing to show any, they were released from their contracts by court order. UFWOC hopes that this will be a permanent settlement. The Teamsters were caught between the workers and the UFWOC on the one hand and the legal threats of growers on the other.

In the meantime, boycotts of all non-union lettuce and Dow Chemical products continue. There is no easy way or rule to follow. Consumers should ask to see boxes in which lettuce is shipped to grocery stores. On the outside of each box should be the black eagle insignia of UFWOC. If not, the lettuce is

non-union. This is the only way, time-consuming as it is, to effectively boycott non-union lettuce. Also, UFWOC emphasizes the need for a complete boycott of stores such as Safeway Markets, a chain that has announced it will sell non-union lettuce exclusively.

The court is scheduled to rule February 4th. If the decision favors UFWOC, the struggle against Antle will continue to be as effective as it is now and the farm workers will inevitably win. If the court goes against UFWOC, the struggle runs the serious risk of being lost. A setback of many years could follow. Look for the union eagle.

--BRUCE SEVERY, The Guardian

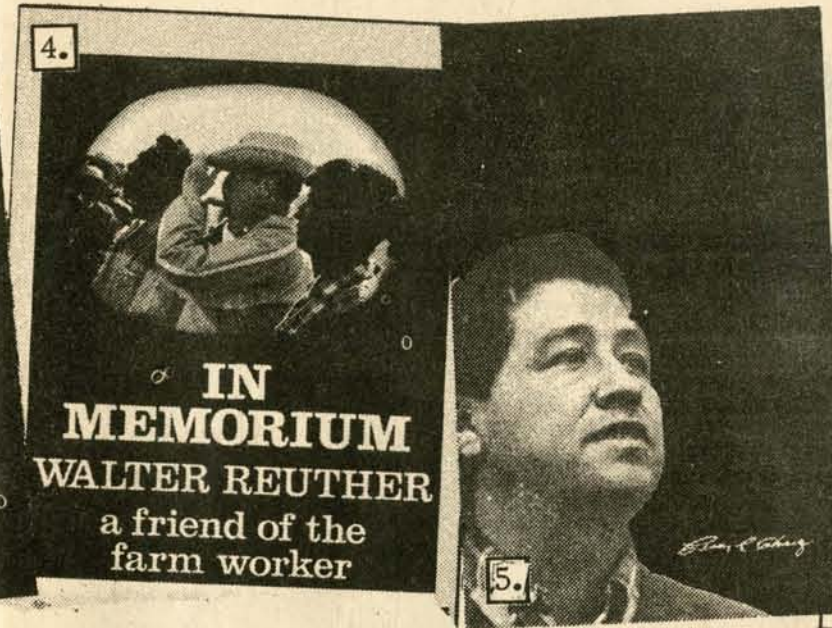
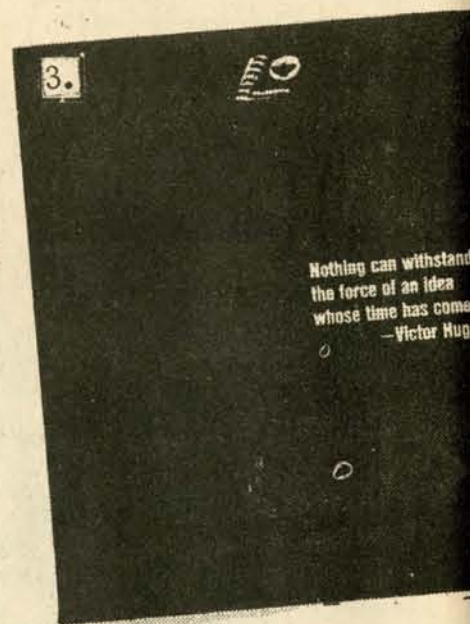


Early in the strike, workers march to Salinas from surrounding towns.



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Farm Worker Boycott in

Marcos Munoz

A pale and spindly tree tilts over a scarred card table in a drafty Dorchester tenement and Marcos smiles broadly: "We say now that someday Santa Claus will come twice a year."

He is 29, he misses his wife and son who are 3000 miles away in California, he was working in the lettuce fields when he was 13, and he cannot read or write.

But for three years he has been the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in New England.

With a tireless crew of students, nuns, and housewives, Marcos pretty much made sure that California table grapes couldn't be bought in any Boston supermarket for two years. That boycott ended last summer when the grape growers signed with UFWOC and started pasting its black eagle on their boxes and crates.

Now Marcos is organizing the farm workers' boycott against lettuce growers who refuse to sign contracts with the union. He thinks the lettuce boycott will be as long and as hard -- Chavez was in jail three weeks for defying an injunction against boycotting -- as the grape fight. But, he said, "our goal is someday to be able to turn around and see everybody happy."

On cold pre-dawn picket lines outside the New England Produce Terminal in Everett and in countless rounds of lectures and suburban coffee parties, Marcos is gearing up his supporters for the long fight and also attempting to untangle the complicated issues in the lettuce fight.

A cardboard carton filled with Harvard blue examination booklets is the key to the network of area coordinators who, alerted by a telephone

chain, send their own supporters fanning out to check local supermarkets for non-UFWOC lettuce. If they find some, a flying squad of pickets will be in front of the market within a day.

Because of the complicated issues behind the lettuce fight, Marcos thinks, they are still finding some non-Union lettuce, particularly in the independent markets and smaller chains.

By comparison, the grape fight was simpler. In the California grape fields, pay was low and working conditions bad. All the workers wanted was recognition of their union and contracts with the growers. But on July 27, the same day the grape growers finally signed with UFWOC, the major lettuce growers announced they had signed secret contracts with the Teamsters Union.

The Teamsters were raiding UFWOC territory, were taking on responsibility they were unprepared to fulfill and, with the connivance of the growers, denying the farm workers the right to choose their own union.

Cesar, backed by the AFL-CIO leadership, reached a jurisdictional agreement with the Teamsters in mid-August. Several growers rescinded their Teamster contracts and signed new ones with UFWOC. Against the other growers, Chavez called first a field strike and then a boycott.

Principal target for Marcos and the Boston UFWOC supporters is the lettuce market under the Bud Antle and Bruce Church brands, both Teamster-contracted.

Munos said that the hotels, restaurants and hospitals are now buying much of the target lettuce that the supermarkets are shying away from. He has contacted the restaurants, although, he said, "we do not wish to picket them because they would lose money on food they have prepared."

He also charges that many local markets "are trying to confuse shoppers." He showed an empty Iron Duke carton. On it was a red clinched fist and the words: "Processed by Union Labor". It cited the United Packing House, Food and Allied Workers, the United Transportation Union and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks -- all irrelevant in the present dispute.

Heads Lettuce New England

Marcos admitted that women shopping for lettuce are not apt to be interested in what appears to be a dispute between two unions. But, he said, "we do not see it as that. As far as we are concerned, the growers are just hiding behind that.

"We say the Teamsters are not our enemy. We just hope someday the Teamsters will wake up and realize as long as two unions fight, the boss is the winner."

Marcos Munoz has been in the fight since he was 13, thinning and weeding lettuce on an Arizona farm for \$12.50 an acre -- 12 rows, each a mile long, the whole job taking about a day and a half to complete.

He was among the farm workers who went out on strike against the grape growers in the late summer of 1965. When Chavez began the boycott in 1967, Munoz recalls, he was asked if he would like to organize Massachusetts. "I said sure; I thought Massachusetts was just next to California."

Later his family joined him and for two years the Saint Leo's parish center in Dorchester was a lively headquarters, with as many as 22 farm workers, including Munoz' wife and son, and other fulltime workers. Most went back to California after the grape victory and the grey shingled house is quieter now.

Munoz feels the loneliness intensely. A day before Christmas he was alternately laughing at recollections of his son's happiness last year and speaking quietly of this winter's cross-country telephone calls. But, for now, the boycott -- La Causa -- sustains him.



MARCOS MUNOZ: "For many of us, it is like being born again."

Marcos is short and stocky and looks like a farm worker who has somehow found himself in the city. But quietly, forcefully, he dominates his surroundings.

Working in the fields, he said, "was an empty life. I got to the point in my own mind that if someone asked me if I wanted to die today or tomorrow, I would say I didn't care.

"But now I see the beauty of life. I see how much I have to give to life. The movement is everything and I have a purpose in life. When you take away a purpose, you take away life."

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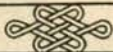
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APPEAL OF A



What price must we pay for our Union?

Are we trying to achieve something from another world?

Not only do I feel the scars that my life as a farm worker left on me, I also feel that my parents suffered what my children are suffering, all the miseries of the farm workers of this country, and of those of the whole world.

Many times I cried like a child; other times as a coward. I cried tears of despair because I did not have food, or because my children were sick and I could not afford to call a doctor.

At the beginning of my life as a farm worker I foolishly believed that if a man were poor, it was his fault, but after working for many years, I realized how wrong I was. Many times I thought that strikes were good, but I was afraid to get involved in an unsuccessful movement -- I saw time after time how other farm workers had failed to gain with their strikes. Only as the years went by did I realize that I was living a hopeless life.

Fortunately, one day I met Mr. Chavez; I saw in him a man of strength and sincerity, a man with confidence in his destiny. From that day on I began to talk about the strike and the Union. I could see the hopes of each farm worker to improve his lot, but I could also see that they felt the same distrust and fright I felt in former years.

Our first step was to request recognition for our Union. The farmer laughed at us, and when we understood that the strike was not going to help us gain our goals, we travelled across the country to boycott their products. The farmers kept laughing at us, but our faith in our cause was greater, and, thanks to God, we won.

I was sent to Portland, Oregon, and I had to leave my family in California because I did not have the money to take them with me. After six months, when I came back to California to study the new strategies for our movement, my daughters, the twins, did not recognize me. I felt like crying.



FARM WORKER



When the farmers learnt that we were organized, they conspired to jail our leader. As a response to that illegal act, Mr. Chavez began a long fast that lasted 25 days; he wanted to demonstrate by fasting that our cause is a NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT.

For our next boycott trip I was sent to Detroit, Michigan. I found so many good people there I shall never forget that city. When Cesar Chavez asked me to come back to California, my family that was in Detroit with me was very happy to return to California to the house where most of our children had been born; our address is 555 E. Tulare Street, Dinuba, California.

I also felt happy thinking I was going to be working for our organization among my old, dear friends, but Mr. Chavez wanted me to help our friends the lettuce workers to carry on their boycott against the lettuce farmers, and now I am here in San Jose helping two strikers from Salinas. I feel I love San Jose more every day. Because my family is happier living in the country, I am here by myself, and very often I feel sad, especially when my wife says that it looks like I care more for our cause than for my family.

And now with our tireless leader in jail again, I find myself in constant sorrow. But maybe this is part of the price we have to pay to get our Union recognized.

Sometimes I feel like fasting and praying to the point of complete despair. I ask why can't we have what others already have: A UNION.

Please write to my family and tell them which is my real mission. Write to me and tell me if I have to wait another five years to soften the hearts of our opponents.

"My God, give me strength and hope,
Let me to touch the hearts of those to whom
this testimony is addressed. I am a
poor farm worker tired of suffering by so much
injustice done in the name of the law."

Many of you are lucky and see your children every day; many of you make good salaries and can take care of your children, please help us so one day we will enjoy the same kind of happiness.

I thank you very much, and I pray God will bless all of you

PEACE AND LOVE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD,
Hijinio Rangel, Rep. UFWOC
237 No. 1st, San Jose, Ca 95113

HOT LINE HOT LINE HOT LINE HOT LINE

CHAVEZ: "MACHINES ARE OK"



Before speaking to 3000 students at Sacramento State College, Cesar talks informally with some UFWOC supporters.

On January 19th, addressing a gathering of 3000 students at Sacramento State College, Cesar Chavez explained UFWOC's position on mechanization of jobs which are presently done by hand.

Cesar told the friendly gathering that "we are not opposed to technology." He further stated that we welcome some machines that will do agriculture's "back-breaking" jobs. While he realizes that machines can produce more food to feed the hungry, Cesar also maintained that "we are against machines that are for throwing men out of jobs and increasing the profits of the growers."

His comments on those machines in the grape industry that are taking 100% of the jobs were: "We want one-half of the profits they make from those machines to help better the lives of the farm workers that they will replace."

Cesar stated that he supports efforts to unionize soldiers and when asked if he was considering running for public office, he replied, "I have nothing against politicians, but I don't want to be one."

A LETTER FROM A HUELGUISTA

Dear Cesar

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Farm Workers Union Board of Directors for delivery of the death benefit check for my deceased husband. I have long to see farmworkers unionized.

Hope you all the success in the Salinas Valley.
My regards to everyone.

Viva La Causa

Mabel F. Noland

CANNERY OFFICIAL PURGED

Because of the unorthodox techniques he used during the Salinas Valley strike, Ted (Speedy) Gonsalves is no longer secretary-treasurer of the Modesto based Cannery Workers Union Local 748.

On January 14th, the International Teamsters Union assumed control of the 12,000 member local. They alleged that over \$50,000 in the local's funds had been spent without authorization.

Western Conference of Teamsters Vice-President William Grami, acting on orders from Teamsters Acting President Frank Fitzsimmons who runs the union while President James Hoffa is in prison, signed notices which were posted in canneries within the territory of Local 748. The notices

said: "There has been a complete lack of internal financial controls in the local union which has resulted in the unauthorized expenditure of large sums of money, in excess of \$50,000, without the knowledge, consent or approval of the local executive board or the membership."

A hearing within the next 15 days will consider the possibilities of continuing or dissolving the temporary trusteeship. Grami commented that the International's emergency trusteeship was imposed because Gonsalves' Salinas expenses were not authorized by the local, NOT because his help which consisted of intimidating UFWOC members, wasn't appreciated.

HOT LINE HOT LINE HOT LINE HOT LINE

UFWOC SUES FOR \$10,000,000

On January 28, 1971, UFWOC filed suit against Salinas lettuce grower Bud Antle, Inc. and the Teamsters Union Local 890 in protest to Antle-Teamster conspiratory activities of the past eight years. Acting on behalf of the striking employees of Antle, UFWOC attorney Jerry Cohen is asking for over \$10,000,000.00 in damages.

The UFWOC and the strikers charge that in March, 1963, the Teamsters Union loaned Bud Antle, Inc. \$1 million through the Teamsters' Central States southeast and southwest areas Pension Fund. The 6 1/2% loan was covered by the mortgages on Antle's lettuce cooling facilities. Over \$500,000 is still owed to the Teamsters by Antle, who is paying it off at \$12,000 a month.

In 1961, after the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the Packinghouse Workers Union struck Antle, Antle signed his first sweetheart contract with the Teamsters. On July 27, 1964, Antle and the Teamsters signed another agreement. The minimum wage was \$1.12 an hour,

but the contract only covered certain segments (about 5%) of Antle's workforce. These agreements were no more than sham contracts designed to insulate Bud Antle from legitimate unionization of his workers, and designed to protect the financial interests which the Teamsters hold in Antle's operations.

Section 923 of the California Labor Code specifies that all workers have the right to freely organize themselves and form unions to bargain collectively with their employers. It forbids employers to interfere with or coerce their employees' choice of a union. Because of the sham contract between the Teamsters and Bud Antle, Antle's workers are being denied these rights. Teamster Local 890 cannot represent Antle's workers because of this "irreconcilable conflict of interest."

EL MALCRIADO was hit with a \$1,010,000 libel suit in October, 1966, when we published the facts concerning the 1963 loan and contract.

A GOOD BILL IN CONGRESS

Last week in Washington, D.C., Congressman Bill F. Ryan, a New York Democrat, introduced a bill which would prohibit the DoD from increasing lettuce purchases from growers involved in labor disputes.

The aim of this bill is to put a halt to the Pentagon's flagrant strike-breaking efforts against UFWOC.

Ryan mentioned the Pentagon's aid to struck grower Bud Antle, Inc., one of the largest lettuce producers in the world. This aid has come in the form of increased purchases of Antle lettuce by the DoD: an increase from less than 10% of Defense Department purchases to more than 30% since the start of the boycott.

CANADIANS BOYCOTT LETTUCE

The following telegram was received during Cesar's imprisonment. In a recent phone call from Mrs. Hartmen, she informed us that their commitment still very much holds and that they are planning further action:

Mr. Cesar Chavez, Director, U.F.W.O.C.
Salinas, California, U.S.A.

150,000 MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN UNION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES TODAY REQUESTED TO ACTIVELY BOYCOTT THE

PURCHASE OF ALL DOW CHEMICAL AND BUD ANTLE PRODUCTS UNTIL A COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED WITH UFWOC. THESE FAMILIES, MEMBERS OF CANADA'S LARGEST NATIONAL TRADE UNION, WILL STAND WITH YOU IN CALIFORNIA COUNTY JAIL CELL UNTIL JUSTICE IS DONE.

VIVA LA CAUSA.

Mrs. Grace Hartman, National Secretary-Treasurer
Canadian Union of Public Employees
Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada

TWELVE
DIFFERENT
SCENES DEPICT
THE FIVE LONG
YEARS OF
STRUGGLE
TOWARD WINNING
THE GRAPE
CONTRACTS, AND
TODAY'S BATTLE
FOR JUSTICE IN

UFWOC COMMEMORATIVE
Stamps

THE LETTUCE
FIELDS....

THE ARTIST,
ANDY ZERMENO,
HAS CAUGHT
THE EMOTIONS
OF STRIKING
FARM WORKERS
IN BEAUTIFUL
COLOR.

THE STAMPS, ALL IN FULL COLOR, ILLUSTRATE
THE PLIGHT OF FARM WORKERS
BOTH BEFORE AND DURING THE FORMATION OF THEIR OWN UNION.

FARMWORKERS



UFWOC, AFL-CIO,
Social Justice Through
Collective Bargaining.

FARMWORKERS



Farm Union Gains Victory Over Rural Poverty.

FARMWORKERS



Farm Workers: Their
Religious Heritage

FARMWORKERS



Farm Worker Victories: Better Wages, Better Housing, a Better Future.

FARMWORKERS



Collective Bargaining on
the Farms: Control of
Dangerous Pesticides.

FARMWORKERS



Farm Union Contracts: Security for the Aged and Disabled.

FARMWORKERS



Secret Ballot Elections:
Democracy in Agriculture

FARMWORKERS



UFWOC: Justice, Dignity, Brotherhood

FARMWORKERS



UFWOC Contracts:
Safety Hazards Banned

FARMWORKERS



Union Contracts: Dignity and Justice for the Farm Worker.

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The Salinas Grape Strike, 1965-1970.

FARMWORKERS