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- I endorse the conference & march. Please add my/organization to the list of endorsers.
- I will need free housing. Number of persons _____
- I will need information on hotel accomendations.
- I will be unable to attend. Please accept my donation of \$ _____

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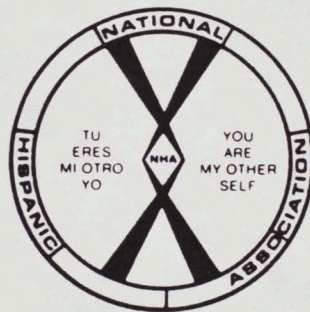
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**455 HEGENBERGER ROAD
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94621-1497**

NATIONAL HISPANIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

P.O. Drawer 21690
San Antonio, Texas 78221-0690

YOUR UNION WORKS MANY WAYS TO IMPROVE YOUR LIVES!

Part of the improvement the Union works for is what you receive on the job, as a guarantee in your Contract. Better wages are only the beginning. You need, and get, under UFW Contract, protection from pesticides in the fields, sanitation facilities in the fields, a medical plan, job security, a grievance procedure, and more. Your Union is able to win these benefits in negotiations with your employer and seeks to provide the same benefits for other farm workers — because you support the Union through your dues money and because our friends throughout the country support the Union with their contributions. Dues money is not enough to enable the Union to build the power to deal effectively with the growers to improve your lives on the job.

DUES MONEY IS USED FOR:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Contract administration | 9. Representation elections |
| 2. Grievances | 10. Boycotts |
| 3. Arbitration | 11. Office supplies |
| 4. Office rent | 12. Printing |
| 5. Volunteer staff (\$5/week etc) | 13. Postage |
| 6. Gas | 14. Office equipment |
| 7. Telephone | 15. Attorneys (& legal costs) |
| 8. Organizing farm workers | 16. And similar things and actions |

Improving your lives and your community requires much more than on the job benefits. You need the Improvements on the job that a UFW Contract provides, but you also need fair and equal treatment in all areas of your lives. This is where the political arm of your Union becomes extremely important; and where your help to build the Citizenship Participation Fund — which builds the power to deal with the political power of the growers and their friends — is so critical. Without CPD there would be no Agricultural Labor Relations Act. Without the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, there would be no elections. Without elections there would be no contracts. Without contracts, there would be no justice for farm workers.

FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF DUES MONEY FOR:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Lobbying | 4. Voter Registration |
| 2. Campaigns to stop bad laws (like Proposition 22 in Calif. and HB 74 in Fla.) | 5. Civic Action — to stop discrimination, bad housing, police brutality, etc.; and dealing with other community problems. |
| 3. Campaigns to pass good laws (like Proposition 14; and HB 3095 in Florida) | |

THESE ARE THE KINDS OF ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE A POLITICAL ACTION FUND!

You need the results of effective political activities, to protect the gains already made in improvements of your lives on the job; and also need the new gains that could be made with an effective political arm of your Union.



UNITED FARM WORKERS of AMERICA AFL-CIO

National Headquarters: La Paz, Keene, California 93531

(805) 822-5571

September, 1976

Dear Sisters and Brothers:

Our Union is now involved in the most critical campaign of our struggle to build a farm workers Union and to win, for ourselves, rights that other American workers have long enjoyed. We are behind and it will take a lot of work to catch up.

Proposition 14 — the Agricultural Labor Relations Initiative, if passed in November, will guarantee that the Agricultural Labor Relations Act, which we struggled so hard to pass, will be funded and operating at all times, and will speed up the process of organizing other workers.

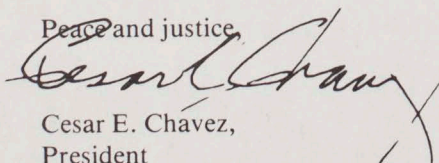
The Citizenship Participation Committee of our Union was created to help all of us become active and effective participants in the political processes that determine our lives. The effort, like the chains of slavery, is only as strong as the weakest link. Everyone of you is important to the political power we need to build, as a Union.

The history of our struggle has shown us that political power is an essential tool in winning our freedom. To build political power, we must gather two important ingredients:

1. People who are ready and willing to work to achieve their goals, and
2. A political fund to finance the activities that can achieve those goals.

Both of these essential ingredients depend on you. Your contribution to the Citizenship Participation Day Committee; and your participation in the political activities of your Union, together, can win freedom and justice for all of our people.

Peace and justice,


Cesar E. Chavez,
President



CITIZENSHIP PARTICIPATION DAY



WHAT DOES CPD MEAN TO YOU?

WHAT DO YOU MEAN TO CPD?

UNITED FARM WORKERS of AMERICA AFL-CIO

La Paz Keene, Calif. 93531
805-822-5571

Citizenship Participation Day means, for all of the farm workers who share your problems and your dreams, a chance to build the kind of political power that will help to solve farm workers' problems off the job, as well as protect the benefits we've already won on the job with UFW contracts.

The Citizenship Participation Day Fund, built with your contributions, when you contribute pay for a day you do not work, is designed to finance the political activities of the Union's members — activities that State laws and regulations restrict the Union from using dues money for.

If we are going to compete with the growers, with their rich, powerful and influential lobby, we need a strong political arm of the Union — with no government strings attached to strangle the farm workers' efforts to improve their lives through better legislators and better laws.

If we are going to have political power, we have to build a fund to finance it. The United Auto Workers did that. They call it CAP (Community Action Program). The AFL-CIO did that. They call it COPE (Committee on Political Education.) The United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, did it too. We call it CPC (Citizenship Participation Committee) and we fund it through Citizenship Participation Day.



UFW Photo by Ben Garza

Farm workers pictured above presented a clear, undeniable need for the workers who plant, cultivate and harvest our food supply to be treated like other working people — with the right to choose a union to represent them as they bargain with their employers for better wages and working conditions. They won passage of the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act. CPD helped make it happen. Florida farm workers sought a secret ballot election procedure like the Agricultural Labor Relations Act in California. They made a lot of progress this year and CPD helped; but there is a long struggle ahead before the farm workers in Florida win the right to secret ballot elections. CPD can help.

WHAT HAS CITIZENSHIP PARTICIPATION DAY, THE POLITICAL ARM OF THE UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO, ACCOMPLISHED?

1. Helped to pass the Agricultural Labor Relations Act, guaranteeing your right to a secret ballot election to choose your own Union.
2. Helped to qualify Proposition 14 for the November ballot to see that the ALRB has operating money to conduct elections and protect your rights under the law.
3. Made the Florida Legislature aware of the critical need for a secret ballot elections law for farm workers there.
4. Helped to win unemployment insurance benefits for farm workers.
5. Improved Workman's Compensation benefits for farm workers.
6. Worked for consumer protection.
7. Worked for better immigration laws.
8. Worked for better education for our children.
9. Worked for legislation to provide health and safety protections on the job, such as pesticide controls and other safety provisions.
10. Fought for a ban on the "Short Handled Hoe".
11. Fought for better housing for farm workers.
12. Fought for an end to child labor.

WHAT CAN A MORE EFFECTIVE POLITICAL ARM OF YOUR UNION ACCOMPLISH THROUGH YOUR PARTICIPATION IN CITIZENSHIP PARTICIPATION DAY?

1. Help pass Proposition 14 in November, to assure continuing progress toward justice for all farm workers.
2. Help win secret ballot procedures for farm workers in other states.
3. Help elect legislators who will respond to the needs of our communities.
4. Develop a strong political advocacy program to protect the gains farm workers have already made, and to make more and faster progress.
5. To continue the struggle for improvements in all areas of our lives.

HOW CAN YOU HELP YOUR UNION'S POLITICAL ARM (CPD) HELP YOU?

1. By signing the Citizenship Participation Day authorization to make your contribution to the Citizenship Participation Fund.
2. By actively participating in the political activities of your union.

¡SU UNION TRABAJA DE MUCHAS MANERAS PARA MEJORAR SU VIDA!

Parte del mejoramiento que la Unión busca es lo que usted recibe en el trabajo como garantía de su contrato. Mejores salarios es sólo el principio. Usted necesita y obtiene bajo los contratos UFW: protección contra los pesticidas en el fil, facilidades sanitarias en el fil, un plan médico, seguridad de su trabajo, procedimiento de agravios, y mucho más. Su Unión está en la posibilidad de ganar estas prestaciones por medio de negociaciones con su patrón y está interesada en proveer los mismos beneficios para otros trabajadores campesinos — porque usted sostiene su Unión por medio de sus cuotas, y porque nuestros simpatizadores en todo el país sostienen la Unión por medio de contribuciones, esto es posible. Pero el dinero de las cuotas no es suficiente para que la Unión pueda construir el poder que se necesita para entenderse efectivamente con los rancheros y mejorar la situación de los campesinos en su trabajo.

EL DINERO DE LAS CUOTAS SE USA PARA:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Administración de contratos | 9. Elecciones |
| 2. Agravios | 10. Boicoteo |
| 3. Arbitraje | 11. Artículos de escritorio |
| 4. Renta de Oficinas | 12. Trabajos de imprenta |
| 5. Voluntarios
(\$5/semanales etc.) | 13. Correo |
| 6. Gasolina | 14. Equipo de oficina |
| 7. Teléfono | 15. Abogados (y costo legal) |
| 8. Organizadores en el fil | 16. Otras cosas y acciones similares |

El mejoramiento de su vida y de su comunidad requiere de mucho más que las prestaciones del trabajo. Usted necesita del mejoramiento que los contratos UFW proveen en el trabajo, pero usted también necesita de que se le trate con equidad y justicia en todas las áreas de su vida. Por esto es que el instrumento político de su Unión se hace tan importante, y por qué su ayuda para acumular el Fondo de Participación Ciudadana — que construye el poder para entenderse con el poder político de los rancheros y sus amigos — es vital. Sin el Día de Participación Ciudadana, no habría Ley de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas. Sin la Comisión de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas, no pueden haber elecciones. Sin las elecciones no hay contratos, y sin los contratos no hay justicia para los trabajadores campesinos.

LEYES FEDERALES Y ESTATALES, REGLAMENTOS Y PROCEDIMIENTOS IMPONEN RESTRICCIONES EN EL USO DEL DINERO DE LAS CUOTAS PARA:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Cabildeo (Lobbying) | 4. Registro de votantes |
| 2. Campañas contra leyes injustas (como la Proposición 22 en California y HB 74 en Florida) | 5. Acción Cívica — para evitar la discriminación, la mala vivienda, la brutalidad policial, etc., lo mismo que entenderse con otros problemas de la comunidad. |
| 3. Campañas para pasar leyes justas (como la Proposición 14 y HB 3095 en Florida) | |

¡ESTAS SON LAS ACTIVIDADES QUE REQUIEREN UN FONDO DE ACCION POLITICA!

Usted necesita de los resultados de efectivas actividades políticas para proteger los triunfos ya obtenidos en el mejoramiento de su vida en el trabajo, y también necesita de los nuevos triunfos que podrían obtenerse con un instrumento político efectivo de su Unión.



UNITED FARM WORKERS of AMERICA AFL-CIO

National Headquarters: La Paz, Keene, California 93531

(805) 822-5571

Sept., 1976

Hermanos y hermanas:

Nuestra Unión se ha comprometido en la campaña más crítica de nuestra lucha para construir una Unión de Campesinos y para ganar para nosotros los derechos que otros trabajadores Americanos han venido gozando desde hace mucho tiempo. Nos hemos quedado atrás y nos tomará mucho trabajo alcanzar el nivel que nos corresponde.

Proposición 14 — Si la Iniciativa de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas pasa en noviembre, garantizará que la Ley de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas que nos costó tanto sacrificio para que pasara, sea financiada y esté en función todo el tiempo, y haga más rápido el proceso de organizar a otros hermanos.

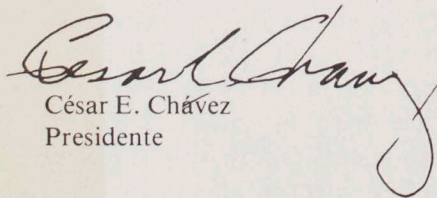
El Comité de Participación Ciudadana de nuestra Unión, fué creado para ayudarnos a ser más activos y efectivos participantes en el proceso político que determina nuestras vidas. “La cadena de la esclavitud es tan fuerte como el eslabón más débil.” Así es el esfuerzo y por eso cada uno de ustedes es importante para construir el poder político que necesita tener nuestra Unión.

La historia de nuestra lucha nos ha demostrado que el poder político es una herramienta esencial para lograr nuestra libertad. Para construir poder político debemos combinar dos ingredientes muy importantes:

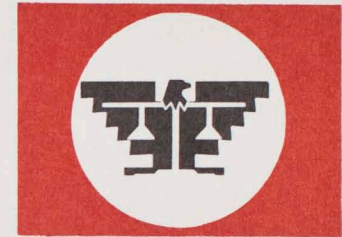
1. Gente lista y dispuesta a trabajar para lograr sus metas, y
2. Un fondo político para financiar las actividades que puedan alcanzar esas metas.

Estos dos ingredientes esenciales dependen de usted. Su contribución para el Comité de Participación Ciudadana, y su participación personal en las actividades políticas de la Unión. Esta es la fórmula para ganar libertad y justicia para toda nuestra gente.

Paz y Justicia,


César E. Chávez
Presidente

DIA DE PARTICIPACION CIUDADANA



¿QUE SIGNIFICA PARA USTED DPC?

¿QUE SIGNIFICA USTED PARA DPC?

UNION DE CAMPESINOS
DE AMERICA, AFL-CIO

La Paz Keene, Calif. 93531
805-822-5571

El Día de Participación Ciudadana significa, para todos los trabajadores campesinos que comparten con usted sus problemas y sus sueños, una oportunidad para construir el tipo de poder político que ayudará a resolver los problemas de los trabajadores campesinos, lo mismo que a proteger las prestaciones que ya hemos ganado en el trabajo con los contratos UFW.

El Fondo de Participación Ciudadana se acumula con las contribuciones tuyas, cuando usted contribuye con el pago de un día que no trabaja, esta contribución está designada para financiar las actividades políticas de los miembros de la Unión — actividades que de acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos de la Unión no pueden financiarse con el dinero proveniente de las cuotas.

Si vamos a competir con los rancheros, con sus ricos, poderosos e influyentes cabilderos (lobby), necesitamos que la Unión tenga un fuerte brazo político sin ataduras del gobierno que estrangulen los esfuerzos de los campesinos para mejorar su vida por medio de legisladores justos y leyes justas.

Si vamos a tener poder político, debemos de construir un fondo para financiarlo. La Unión de Trabajadores de Automóviles lo hizo y se llama CAP (Community Action Program — Programa de Acción de la Comunidad). La AFL-CIO lo hizo y se llama COPE (Committee on Political Education — Comité de Educación Política). La Unión de Campesinos de América, AFL-CIO, lo hizo y se llama CPC (Comité de Participación Ciudadana).



Foto UFW por Ben Garza

Los trabajadores campesinos que muestra la foto demostraron clara e innegablemente la necesidad de que los trabajadores que plantan, cultivan y cosechan nuestro abastecimiento de comida, sean tratados como la demás gente trabajadora — con el derecho a escoger una Unión que los represente en negociaciones con sus empleadores por mejores salarios y mejores condiciones de trabajo. Estos trabajadores lograron que se decretara la Ley de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas. CPC contribuyó a ese éxito. Los trabajadores campesinos de Florida lograron un procedimiento de elecciones por voto secreto similar a la Ley de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de California. Con la ayuda de CPC alcanzaron un gran progreso este año, pero aún queda una lucha prolongada antes de que los trabajadores campesinos de Florida ganen el derecho al voto secreto. CPC puede ayudar.

¿QUE HA LOGRADO EL DIA DE PARTICIPACION CIUDADANA, EL INSTRUMENTO POLITICO DE LA UNION DE CAMPESINOS DE AMERICA, AFL-CIO?

1. Ayudó a que pasara la Ley de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas garantizando así su derecho a elecciones por voto secreto para escoger su propia Unión.
2. Ayudó a que la Proposición 14 calificara en la boleta de las elecciones de noviembre de manera que ALRB tenga fondos para conducir elecciones y proteger los derechos que le garantiza la ley.
3. Hizo que la Legislatura de Florida se diera cuenta de la necesidad imprescindible de una ley electoral por voto secreto para los trabajadores campesinos en el Estado de Florida.
4. Ayudó a ganar las prestaciones del seguro de desempleo para los trabajadores campesinos.
5. Mejoró las prestaciones de "Workman's Compensation" para los trabajadores campesinos.
6. Trabajó por la protección de los consumidores.
7. Trabajó por el mejoramiento de las leyes de inmigración.
8. Trabajó por una mejor educación de nuestros hijos.
9. Trabajó por una legislación que provee protección de salud y seguridad en el trabajo como el control de pesticidas y otras provisiones de seguridad.
10. Peleó porque se prohibiera el "cortito" (azadón de mango corto).
11. Peleó por una vivienda mejor para los campesinos.
12. Peleó contra la explotación de menores en el fil.

¿QUE PUEDE LOGRAR MAS EFECTIVAMENTE UN INSTRUMENTO POLITICO DE SU UNION POR MEDIO DE SU PARTICIPACION EN EL DIA DE PARTICIPACION CIUDADANA?

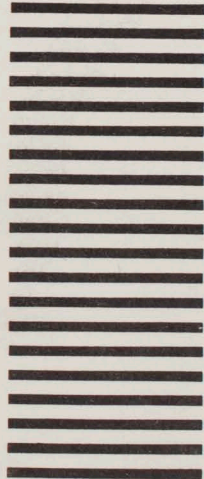
1. Ayudar a que pase la Proposición 14 en las elecciones de noviembre para asegurar el progreso continuo hacia la justicia para todos los trabajadores campesinos.
2. Ayudar a ganar procedimientos por voto secreto para los trabajadores campesinos en otros estados.
3. Ayudar a elegir legisladores que responderán a las necesidades de nuestras comunidades.
4. Desarrollar un programa fuerte de respaldo político para proteger los triunfos que ya logramos los campesinos y hacer más rápido nuestro progreso.
5. Continuar la lucha de mejoramiento en todas las áreas de nuestra vida.

¿COMO PUEDE USTED AYUDAR A QUE EL INSTRUMENTO POLITICO DE SU UNION (CPC) LO AYUDE A USTED?

1. Firmando la tarjeta de autorización del Día de Participación Ciudadana para hacer su contribución al Fondo de Participación Ciudadana.
2. Participando activamente en las actividades políticas de su Unión.



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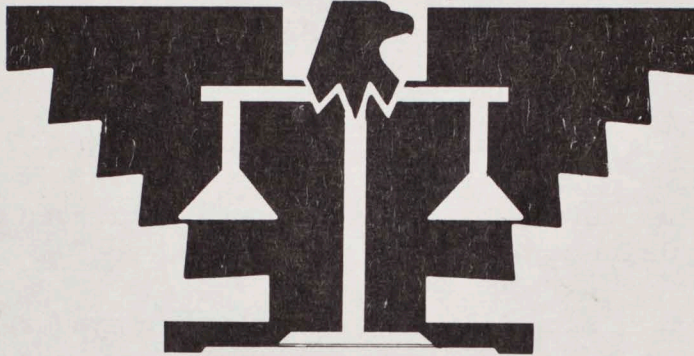
209 Flagg Place

Staten Island, New York 10304

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United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO

FIRST POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT CONVENTION

Selland Arena - Fresno, California
September 5, 1976



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 - A. Recommendations in Consonance with Caucus Recommendations
 - B. Recommendations Differing from Caucus Recommendations
 - C. Other Recommendations Originating from Endorsement Committee

- III. Detailed Procedures for Caucus

- IV. Detailed Procedures for Endorsement Committee

I. ENDORSEMENT PROCEDURES

A. Procedures Regarding Candidates with Local Constituencies:

1. The Convention will divide into geographical caucuses to hear candidate for State Senate, State Assembly and U.S. Congressional districts. There will be approximately five such caucuses.
2. Each candidate wishing to do so will be given an opportunity to address the appropriate caucus for their district.
3. No candidate may participate as a delegate in any caucus.
4. Following the presentations by all candidates, the caucus will discuss and decide which candidates to recommend for endorsement.
5. Decisions on caucus recommendations will be made by majority vote of delegates in each caucus.
6. Caucus recommendations will be made to the Endorsement Committee by the Caucus chairperson.

B. Procedures Regarding Candidates with Statewide or Nationwide Constituencies:

1. Candidates will be given the opportunity to address the Endorsement Committee, and may be given the opportunity to address the Convention.
2. No candidate may participate as a member of the Endorsement Committee.

C. Procedures Regarding Candidates Not Present, or Other Issues:

1. All other requests for consideration of endorsement of candidates or other issues will be referred to the Endorsement Committee for consideration and initial recommendation.

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II. PROCEDURES FOR CONVENTION ACTION UPON ENDORSEMENT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations in Consonance with Caucus Recommendations

1. Recommendations/motions for endorsement of candidates will be grouped and presented in the following manner

(if ready):

- Other, local non-partisan offices
- State Assembly
- State Senate
- U.S. Congressional districts
- Statewide offices
- Nationwide offices

2. Voting by Convention:

- a. -delegates will vote by voice vote,
-if needed, then by show of hands
-if needed, by polling delegates.

(Note: Roll call or per capita voting rules do not apply at the Endorsing Convention)

- b. Decisions on motions for endorsement will be made by majority vote.

B. Recommendations/Motions Differing from Caucus Recommendations

1. If Endorsement Committee makes recommendations/motions other than those recommended by the caucus, a minority report will be made, on those that are different, by a person from that caucus designated by that caucus chairperson. In the event the motion by the Endorsement Committee does not pass, a motion for the minority report may be in order. Motions for endorsements can be made only in support of a majority or minority report.
2. In the event of floor debate: 2 minute maximum per speaker and no more than 5 speakers from each side.
3. Voting rules II A 2 above apply.

C. Procedures for Other Recommendations Originating from the Endorsement Committee:

1. The Endorsement Committee chairperson presents a motion(s) to the Convention for action on additional recommendations as passed by the Endorsement Committee.
2. Voting rules II A 2 above apply.

III. DETAILED PROCEDURES FOR CAUCUS

A. Composition of Caucus

1. The caucus will be comprised solely of: (1) members of the Endorsement Committee; and (2) those delegates elected to so serve. One delegate is to be elected from among the delegates from each Ranch Community, Entity Community, Boycott Community and Boycott Support group.

B. Call to Order

1. Caucus chairperson will call caucus to order

C. Candidates

1. Each candidate seeking endorsement for a particular office by that caucus will be introduced to caucus in alphabetical order by caucus chairperson.
2. Each candidate will be given the opportunity to address the caucus for up to 5 minutes followed by up to 5 minutes of questions.
3. After all candidates have been heard and questions asked, candidates will be excused from caucus.

D. Caucus Discussion

1. Caucus will then discuss and decide which candidates to recommend to the Endorsement Committee for endorsement, non-endorsement, multiple endorsements or other recommendations.

- 8
2. Chairperson will recognize up to 3 people from each side on each motion regarding a candidate's endorsement, each of whom may speak for not more than two minutes.

E. Voting Procedure

1. The caucus will vote on whether to endorse the candidate in question.
2. The caucus delegates voting procedure will be
 - delegates will vote by voice vote,
 - if needed, then by show of hands
 - if needed, by polling delegates.
3. Decisions will be made by majority vote.

F. Reports from Caucus

1. After each decision, chairperson will appoint a person from the majority side of the caucus to be prepared to make a minority report on the convention floor in the event that Endorsement Committee does not concur in that caucus recommendation.
2. The caucus chairperson will make the report of the caucus to the Endorsement Committee.

IV. DETAILED PROCEDURE FOR ENDORSEMENT COMMITTEE

- A. Endorsement Committee chairperson will call committee to order.
- B. Consideration of Candidates Having Local Constituencies, Who Have Made Presentations to Caucuses
 1. Each caucus chairperson will make report to Endorsement Committee on recommendations from their caucus.
 2. After each presentation, the Endorsement Committee chairperson may call for special reports giving information relevant to the issues and the recommendation/endorsement being considered and on its importance to the best interest of the membership.

3. After the motion to recommend endorsement is made, the Endorsement Committee will discuss each motion for not more than five minutes before voting on the motion, if other recommendations have not yet been initially considered.
4. If the Endorsement Committee votes against the motion, the Endorsement Committee will then decide what action to recommend to the convention.
5. All Endorsement Committee voting will be
 - delegates will vote by voice vote,
 - if needed, then by show of hands
 - if needed, by polling delegates
6. Decisions will be by majority vote.
7. If the Endorsement Committee decides to make a recommendation other than that recommended by that caucus, the Endorsement Committee chairperson will assign the respective caucus chairperson the responsibility for the presentation of a minority report to the Convention.

C. Consideration of Candidates Having Statewide or Nationwide Constituencies Who Address the Endorsement Committee

1. Candidates will be given the opportunity to address the Endorsement Committee.
2. Speech will be limited to 10 minutes before the Endorsement Committee, followed by 10 minutes questions and answers.
3. Rules ^{IV}B-2 through ^{IV}B-7 above apply.

D. Consideration of Other Candidates or Issues

Rules IV B-2 through IV B-7 apply when:

1. Considering and formulating recommendations regarding candidates who address the entire Convention

2. Considering and formulating recommendations regarding candidates who have requested endorsement, but who are not present at the Convention.
3. Considering and formulating recommendations regarding any other candidates, issues, or resolutions.

E. Endorsement Committee Recommendations to the Convention

1. The Endorsement Committee chairperson will make the report on recommendations to the Convention.
2. Convention will then take action in accordance with the voting rules.

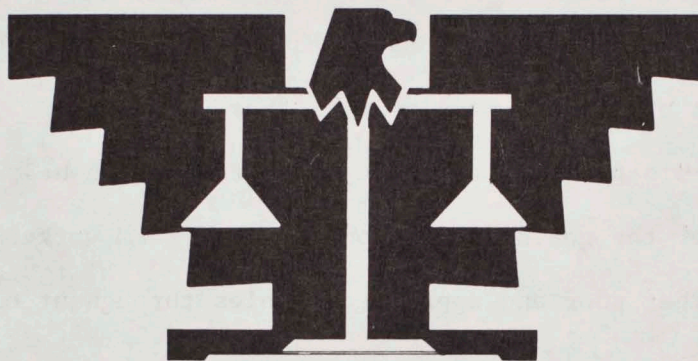
GUIDELINES FOR ENDORSEMENTS

1. WE WILL ONLY ENDORSE CANDIDATES WHO PUBLICLY SUPPORT PROP 14.
2. WE WILL ONLY ENDORSE CANDIDATES WHO REQUEST OUR ENDORSEMENT.
3. MULTIPLE ENDORSEMENTS ARE PERMITTED.
4. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED BEFORE ENDORSING A CANDIDATE:
 - a. Is the candidate running a viable campaign?
 - b. Does the candidate represent the aspirations of the masses of working people in his/her community?
 - c. Will this person's candidacy and/or election help further the goals of the community of farm workers and other poor and oppressed peoples throughout our country?

Unión de Campesinos de América, AFL-CIO

PRIMERA CONVENCION DE APOYO POLITICO

Selland Arena
Fresno, California
Septiembre 5 de 1976



CONTENIDO

- I. Procedimientos de Apoyo en Referencia a:
 - A. Candidatos con Electores Locales
 - B. Candidatos con Electores Estatales o de la Nación
 - C. Candidatos No presentes u Otros asuntos

- II. Procedimientos para Acción de la Convención sobre Recomendaciones del Comité de Apoyo
 - A. Recomendaciones de Conformidad con las Recomendaciones del "Caucus"*
 - B. Recomendaciones que Difieren de las Recomendaciones del "Caucus"
 - C. Otras Recomendaciones que se originan en el Comité de Apoyo

- III. Procedimientos Detallados para el "Caucus"

- IV. Procedimientos Detallados para el Comité de Apoyo

*Caucus: deliberación en junta privada.

I. PROCEDIMIENTOS DE APOYO

A. Procedimientos Relativos a Candidatos Locales:

1. La Convención se va a dividir en "caucuses" geográficos para oír al candidato para el Senado del Estado, al candidato para la Asamblea del Estado y para los distritos Congresionales de los Estados Unidos. Habrán aproximadamente cinco de esos caucuses.
2. Cada candidato que así lo desee tendrá la oportunidad de hablar al "caucus" que le corresponde a su distrito.
3. Ningún candidato puede participar como delegado en ningún "caucus."
4. Después de las presentaciones de todos los candidatos, el "caucus" discutirá y decidirá a qué candidatos recomienda para que se le apoye.
5. Las decisiones sobre las recomendaciones del "caucus" se harán por el voto de la mayoría de delegados de cada "caucus."
6. Las recomendaciones del "caucus" se harán al Comité de Apoyo por medio del presidente del "Caucus."

B. Procedimientos Relativos a Candidatos del Estado y de la Nación:

1. Los candidatos tendrán la oportunidad de hablar al Comité de Apoyo, y podrían tener la oportunidad de hablar en la Convención.
2. Ningún candidato puede participar como miembro del Comité de Apoyo.

C. Procedimientos Relativos a Candidatos No Presentes, u Otros Asuntos

1. Todas las otras solicitudes para consideracion de apoyo a candidatos u otros asuntos se referirán al Comité de Apoyo para su consideración y recomendación inicial.

II. PROCEDIMIENTO PARA ACCION DE LA CONVENCION EN RECOMENDACIONES DEL COMITE DE APOYO

A. Recomendaciones de Conformidad con las Recomendaciones del "caucus"

1. Recomendaciones/mociones para apoyar candidatos serán agrupadas y presentadas de la manera siguiente (si estan listos):
 - Otros, oficinas locales no partidistas
 - Asamblea del Estado
 - Senado del Estado
 - Distritos Congresionales de los Estados Unidos
 - Oficinas Estatales
 - Oficinas de la Nación
2. El voto en la Convención
 - a. -los delegados votarán de viva voz
 - si es necesario levantarán la mano
 - si es necesario se registrarán los votos de los delegados

(Nota: Las reglas del voto por lista o "per capita" no se aplican en la Convención de Apoyo)

- b. Las decisiones sobre mociones de apoyo se harán por voto de la mayoría.

B. Recomendaciones que difieren de las Recomendaciones del "caucus"

1. Si el Comité de Apoyo hace otras recomendaciones/mociones aparte de las recomendaciones del "caucus," se hará un reporte minoritario sobre esos que sean diferentes, ese

reporte lo hará una persona de ese "caucus" designada por el presidente del mismo. En el caso que la moción del Comité de Apoyo no pase, una moción del reporte minoritario estará en orden. Mociones de apoyo podrán hacerse solamente en respaldo de un reporte mayoritario o minoritario.

2. En el caso de un debate en la Convención: 2 minutos como máximo para cada orador y no mas de 5 oradores de cada lado.
3. Reglas para votar, se aplican las anteriores II A 2

C. Procedimientos para Otras Recomendaciones que se Originen en el Comité de Apoyo:

1. El presidente del Comité de Apoyo presenta una moción(es) a la Convención para acción sobre recomendaciones adicionales conforme las haya pasado el Comité de Apoyo.
2. Reglas para votar, se aplican las anteriores II A 2.

III. PROCEDIMIENTOS DETALLADOS PARA EL CAUCUS

A. Composicion del "Caucus"

1. El "caucus" estará integrado solamente de: (1) miembros del Comité de Apoyo; y (2) los delegados electos para este servicio. Un delegado será electo de la delegacion de cada Comunidad de Rancho, Comunidad de Entidad, Comunidad de Boicoteo, y Grupo de Respaldo al Boicoteo.

B. Se abre la Sesión

1. El presidente del "caucus" declara abierta la sesión.

C. Candidatos

1. Cada candidato que busca apoyo para una oficina particular por parte de ese "caucus" será introducido al "caucus" en el orden alfabético por el presidente del "caucus."
2. Cada candidato tendrá la oportunidad de hablar al "caucus" por cinco minutos seguido de cinco minutos de preguntas.
3. Después de que todos los candidatos hayan sido oídos y se les haya hecho preguntas, se retirarán del "caucus."

D. Discusión del "Caucus"

1. El "caucus" decidirá entonces que candidatos recomienda al Comité de Apoyo, para que se les apoye, que no se les apoye, o que se les de apoyo múltiple, u otras recomendaciones.
2. El presidente reconocerá a 3 personas de cada lado para cada moción relativa al apoyo de un candidato, cada uno de los cuales podrá hablar por un tiempo no mayor de dos minutos.

E. Procedimiento del Voto

1. El "caucus" votará en cuanto al apoyo del candidato en cuestión.
2. El procedimiento del voto para los delegados del "caucus" será:
 - los delegados votarán de viva voz
 - si es necesario levantarán la mano
 - si es necesario se registrarán los votos de los delegados
3. Las decisiones se harán por voto de la mayoría.

F. Reportes del "caucus"

1. Después de cada decisión, el presidente nombrará a una persona del lado de la mayoría del "caucus" para que

se prepara para hacer un reporte minoritario ante la Convención en el caso que el Comité de Apoyo no esté de acuerdo con la recomendación del "caucus."

2. El presidente del "caucus" hará el reporte del "caucus" al Comité de Apoyo.

IV. PROCEDIMIENTO DETALLADO PARA EL COMITE DE APOYO

A. El presidente del Comité de Apoyo abre la sesión

B. Consideración de Candidatos Locales que Hayan Hecho Presentación a los Cauces

1. Cada presidente de "caucus" hará un reporte al Comité de Apoyo sobre recomendaciones de su respectivo "caucus."
2. Después de cada presentación, el presidente del Comité de Apoyo puede pedir reportes especiales que den información pertinente a los asuntos y las recomendaciones/apoyo que se hayan considerado y sobre su importancia para los intereses de la afiliación.
3. Después de que se haya hecho la moción para recomendar el apoyo, el Comité de Apoyo discutirá cada moción por no más de cinco minutos antes de votar sobre esa moción, si otras recomendaciones aún no se han considerado inicialmente.
4. Si el Comité de Apoyo vota contra la moción, el Comité de Apoyo decidirá que acción recomienda a la Convención.
5. Todas la votaciones del Comité de Apoyo serán:
 - los delegados votarán de viva voz
 - si es necesario levantarán la mano
 - si es necesario se registrarán los votos de los delegados
6. Las decisiones se tomarán por voto de la mayoría.

7. Si el Comité de Apoyo decide hacer una recomendación aparte de la recomendación del "caucus," el presidente del Comité de Apoyo asignará al presidente del "caucus" respectivo, la responsabilidad de presentar un reporte minoritario ante la Convención.

C. Consideración de Candidatos del Estado o de la Nación que hayan Hablado ante el Comité de Apoyo

1. Los Candidatos tendrán la oportunidad de hablar ante el Comité de Apoyo.
2. El discurso ante el Comité de Apoyo estará limitado a 10 minutos seguidos de 10 minutos de preguntas y respuestas.
3. Se aplicarán las Reglas anteriores IV B-2 hasta IV B-7.

D. Consideración de Otros Candidatos o Asuntos

Las Reglas IV B-2 hasta IV B-7 se aplican cuando:

1. Se consideran y formulan recomendaciones relativas a candidatos que hayan hablado ante la Convención en pleno.
2. Considerar y formular recomendaciones relativas a candidatos que hayan solicitado apoyo, pero que no estén presentes en la Convención.
3. Considerar y formular recomendaciones relativas a otros candidatos, otros asuntos, u otras resoluciones.

E. Recomendaciones del Comité de Apoyo a la Convención

1. El Presidente del Comité de Apoyo hará el reporte sobre recomendaciones a la Convención.
2. La Convención Actuará de acuerdo con las reglas para votaciones.

NORMAS DE APOYO

1. SE APOYARA UNICAMENTE A LOS CANDIDATOS QUE PUBLICAMENTE RESPALDEN LA PROPOSICION 14.
2. SE APOYARA UNICAMENTE A LOS CANDIDATOS QUE SOLICIETEN NUESTRO APOYO.
3. SE PERMITIRA EL APOYO MULTIPLE
4. FACTORES QUE DEBEN CONSIDERARSE ANTES DE APOYAR A UN CANDIDATO:
 - a. Está el candidato enganchado en una campaña de peso?
 - b. Representa el candidato las aspiraciones de las masas de trabajadores de su comunidad?
 - c. La candidatura de esta persona y/o su elección ayudará en las futuras metas de la comunidad de los trabajadores campesinos y otras personas pobres y oprimidas en toda nuestra nación?

United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO

FIRST POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT CONVENTION

Selland Arena - Fresno, California

September 5, 1976



PERMANENT RULES GOVERNING CONDUCT OF CONVENTION

PERMANENT RULES GOVERNING CONDUCT OF THE
FIRST UFW POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT CONVENTION

Background and basis of Rules

The Convention Call for this First Political Endorsement Convention limits the business to matters dealing directly with considering and selectively voting on proposals for endorsement of various candidates and/or issues. Accordingly, only a portion of the Permanent Rules Governing a UFW Constitutional Convention, which involves a broader scope of actions, are needed or are applicable.

The following Permanent Rules Governing Conduct at this First Political Endorsement Convention are extracts adopted from Appendix A to the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO Constitution.

The Rules:

Rule 1 - Source of Rules

The UFW Convention shall be conducted in accordance with these rules and the UFW Constitution and if these rules and the UFW Constitution do not specifically cover a matter, Roberts' Rules of Order shall apply.

Rule 2 - Hours of Convention

The Convention shall be called to order at the hour specified in the Convention Call. The hours of the convention, recesses and other arrangements relating to the Convention shall be established by resolution or motion by each Convention.

Rule 3 - Conduct during the Convention

The Chairman shall be responsible for maintaining order in the Convention. He may request the Convention to act on the question of expelling a person for misconduct. A delegate may request the Chairman to have

the Convention act on expelling a person for misconduct. A majority of delegates voting shall decide the question of expulsion for misconduct.

Rule 4 - Order of Business

The Order of Business at a Convention shall be as follows:

1. Call to Order;
2. Report on Credentials;
3. Reading of Convention Rules;
4. Reading of Special Procedures for Endorsements
5. Reports of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, and National Executive Board of the Union. . . ."
6. Report of Committees;
7. Unfinished Business;
8. New Business;
9. Adjournment.

The order of business may be suspended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the delegates present.

Rule 5 - Delegates to the Convention

Section 1 - Election and Certification

Delegates shall be elected and certified as provided. . . in the Convention Call.

Section 2 - Seating of Delegates

Delegates shall be seated by acting on the Credentials Committee Report. In the case of a credentials challenge, the delegates under dispute shall not vote on the question of their seating.

Rule 6 - Procedures for Delegates Wishing to Speak

(a) Delegates desiring the floor must announce their names and the unit they represent in order to be recognized by the chair. If a delegate, while speaking, has to be called to order, he shall, at the request of the Chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

(b) No delegate shall speak more than once on the same question until all who desire to speak on that question shall have been heard, nor more than twice on the same question, except by consent of the majority. Speeches of delegates on the debate of any question shall be limited to three (3) minutes, but the time of speaking may be extended by the majority vote of the Convention.

(c) Should two (2) or more delegates rise at the same time to speak, the Chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

(d) Any delegate may appeal from a decision of the Chairman, without waiting for recognition by the Chairman, even though another delegate has the floor. No appeal is in order when another is pending or when other business has been transacted by the Convention prior to the appeal being taken.

Rule 7 - Motions and Debate

(a) When a motion to table is made, the motion shall not be put until the Introducer of the original motion is given an opportunity to speak on the question.

(b) No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, except to raise a point of order.

(c) A motion shall not be open to discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the Chair.

(d) A motion to lay on the Table shall not be debatable except as limited by Roberts' Rules of Order. When such a motion is made and amendments are pending to the original motions before the Convention, the motion to table shall apply to the amendments, and it shall require a new motion to table the original motion.

(e) A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the majority on the original question and shall require a majority vote.

(f) No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had an opportunity to speak upon it if he or she so desires.

Rule 8 - Precedence of Motions During Debate

When a question is under debate or before the Convention, no motion shall be received but the following, which shall take precedence in the order named:

- First: To adjourn;
- Second: To recess to a given time;
- Third: To raise a point of order;
- Fourth: For the previous question;
- Fifth: To postpone to a definite time;
- Sixth: To postpone indefinitely;
- Seventh: To refer to committee;
- Eighth: To divide or amend;
- Ninth: To set a special order of business.

Rule 9 - Voting at Conventions

A delegate in the Convention shall vote as follows:

- (a) Each delegate shall have 1 vote in the Convention. . . ."

Rule 10 - Convention Committees, Reports and Resolutions

(a) A majority of the Committee members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business.

(b) At least a majority of all members present and voting shall be required to adopt a recommendation, a report or a resolution.

(c) All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of the unit he represents and shall be submitted in triplicate form.

(d) All Committees shall report on all resolutions submitted to them.

(e) A majority of the delegates present and voting shall be required to act on a Committee Report or a Resolution"

(f) The reports of Committees shall be subject to amendments and substitutes from the floor of the Convention, the same as other motions and resolutions.

Rule 11 - Visitors to the Convention

All persons, other than delegates certified by the Credentials Committee and approved by the Convention, shall be permitted to attend the Convention upon the following conditions:

(a) They present themselves to the Credentials Committee and secure approval of the Committee;

(b) They not be permitted in the section of the Convention reserved for voting delegates.

Rule 12 - General Information and Committee Booth

There shall be a booth established in a convenient place within or on the premises of the Convention building to be known as "General Information and Committee" which shall be utilized by all delegates to seek information or ask questions with regard to any matter before the Convention. Each Committee of the Convention shall have a representative in the Booth, or available to come to the Booth immediately upon request. The booth shall be open during the convention hours and also one hour before and after regular established Convention sessions where feasible,

Rule 13 - Suspension of Rules

Any one or all of these rules may be temporarily suspended for any subject before the convention by a majority of the delegates voting on the question.

Rule 14 - Amendment of Permanent Rules

No permanent rule of the Convention, upon adoption, shall be amended except by an affirmative vote of a majority of the duly qualified delegates to the Convention, present and voting. No such amendment shall be considered until it shall have been referred to and reported by the Committee on Rules.

Amendments shall be effective immediately upon their adoption. In case of any conflict between these rules and the Constitution, the Constitution shall govern.

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Union de Campesinos de America, AFL-CIO

PRIMERA CONVENCION DE APOYO POLITICO

Selland Arena - Fresno, California

5 septiembre 1976



REGLAS PERMANENTES GOBERNANDO CONDUCTA DE LA CONVENCION

8

REGLAS PERMANENTES QUE GOBIERNAN LA CONDUCCION DE LA
PRIMERA CONVENCION DE APOYO POLITICO DE LA
UNION DE CAMPEVINOS DE AMERICA

La Historia en Base Del Reglamento

El llamamiento para esta Primera Convencion de Apoyo Político se limita a asuntos encaminados directamente a considerar y votar selectivamente sobre propuestas de apoyo a varios candidatos y/o asuntos. De acuerdo con lo anterior solamente una porcion del Reglamento que gobierna la Convencion Constitucional de la Union de Campesinos de America AFL-CIO que invuelve un amplio alcance de acciones se necesita o es aplicable.

Las siguientes Reglas Permanentes Gobiernan la conduccion de esta Primera Convencion de Apoyo Político son extractos adoptados del Apendice A de la Constitucion de la Union de Campesinos de America, AFL-CIO.

REGLAS DE LA CONVENCION

REGLA 1 - Fuente de Reglas

Las convenciones de la Union de Campesinos de America se conducirán segun estas reglas y la Constitucion de la Union, y si estas reglas, y la Constitucion de la Union no cubren la materia especificamente, se aplicarán las Reglas de Orden de Roberts.

REGLA 2 - Horas de Convencion

La Convencion se convocará a la hora especificada en la Llamada a la convencion. Las horas de la Convencion, los recesos y otros arreglos relacionados a la Convencion se establecerán por resolucion o mocion por cada Convencion.

REGLA 3 - Comportamiento Durante la Convencion

El que preside será el responsable del mantenimiento del orden en la Convencion. El puede pedirle a la Convencion que actue en el caso de expulsar a una persona por mala conducta. Un delegado puede pedir al que preside que la Convencion actue para expulsar, a una persona por mala conducta. Una mayoría de votos de delegados decidirá el caso de expulsion por mala conducta.

REGLA 4 - Orden de Negocios

El orden de negocios en una Convencion sera como sigue:

1. Llamada a orden
2. Reporte de Credenciales
3. Lectura de las Reglas de la Convencion
4. Lectura de procedimientos especiales para dar apoyo politico
5. Reportes del Presidente, Secretario-Tesorerero, Consejo Ejecutivo Nacional de la Union
6. Reporte de los Comites
7. Los negocios sin terminar
8. Negocios nuevos
9. Clausura

El orden de negocios puede ser suspendido por el voto de los tercios (2/3) de los delegados presentes.

REGLA 5 - Delegados a la Convencion

Seccion 1 - Eleccion y Certificacion

Los delegados serán elegidos y certificados como indica la Llamada a la Convencion.

Seccion 2 - Asiento de Delegados

Los delegados serán sentados de acuerdo con el reporte del Comite de Credenciales. En caso que haya disputa entre credenciales, los delegados en disputa no votarán en el problema de su asiento.

REGLA 6 - Procedimiento Para Delegados que Desean Hablar

(a) Los delegados que desean la palabra deben dar sus nombres y la unidad que representan para ser reconocidos por el que preside. Si un delegado que esta hablando es llamado al orden, debera, a pedido del que preside tomar asiento hasta que el caso de orden se decida.

(b) Ningun delegado hablara mas de una vez sobre un caso, hasta que todos los que desean hablar han sido oidos, ni podra hablar mas de dos veces sobre el mismo caso, excepto por consentimiento de la mayoria. Los discursos de los delegados en los debates de cualquier asunto se limitaran a tres (3) minutos, pero por voto de mayoria de la Convencion se podra prolongar este tiempo.

(c) Si dos (2) o mas delegados quieren tomar la palabra al mismo tiempo, el que preside decidira quien tiene derecho a la palabra.

(d) Cualquier delegado puede apelar de la decision del que preside, sin esperar reconocimiento del que preside, aunque otro delegado tenga la palabra. Ninguna apelacion estara en orden mientras haya otra apelacion pendiente o cuando la Convencion haya tratado otros negocios antes de la apelacion que se esta haciendo.

REGLA 7 - Mociones y Debates

(a) Cuando se hace una mocion para aplazar un asunto la mocion no se pondra hasta que se le de la oportunidad de hablar sobre el caso al que introdujo la mocion original.

(b) Ningun delegado interrumpira a otro en su presentacion, excepto para presentar una cuestion de orden.

(c) Una mocion no sera abierta a discusion mientras no sea secundada y declarada por la persona que preside.

(d) Una mocion para aplazar un asunto no sera debatida excepto como lo limitan las Leyes de Orden de Roberts. Cuando se hace tal mocion y ante la Convencion quedan pendientes enmiendas a las mociones originales, la mocion para aplazar se aplicara a las enmiendas, y se necesitara una mocion nueva para aplazar la mocion original.

(e) Una mocion para reconsiderar un asunto no sera oida si no fue hecha por un delegado que voto con la mayoria en el caso original, y requerira una votacion de mayoria.

(f) No se podra votar ninguna resolucion o mocion hasta que el que la introdujo ha tenido la oportunidad de hablar si lo desea hacer.

REGLA 8 - Precedencia de las Mociones Durante Los Debates

Cuando una cuestion esta en dabate o ante la Convencion, no se recibira ninguna mocion excepto las siguientes, que tendran precedencia en el orden nombrado:

Primero: Levantar la sesion

Segundo: Levantar la sesion por un tiempo especificado

Tercero: Hacer una mocion de orden

Cuarto: Para una mocion previa

Quinto: Mocion para posponer para tiempo definido

Sexto: Para posponer indefinidamente

Septimo: Mocion para pasar un asunto a Comite

Octavo: Dividir o enmendar

Noveno: Establecer un orden especial de negocios

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REGLA 9 - Votacion en las convenciones

Un delegado votará como sigue en la Convencion

(a) Cada delegado tendrá un voto en la Convencion

REGLA 10 - Comites de Convencion - Reportes y Resoluciones

(a) Una mayoria de los miembros de Comites constituita un quorum para la transaccion de negocios.

(b) Por lo menos una mayoria de todos los miembros presentes y votando se requerirá para adoptar una recomendacion, un reporte o una resolucion.

(c) Todas las resoluciones deberan llevar la firma del que las introduce y el titulo de la unidad que este representa y seran sometidas por triplicado.

(d) Todos los Comites deberan reportar en todas las resoluciones que se le han sometido.

(e) Una mayoria de los delegados presentes y votando será requerida para actuar en un Comite de Reporte o en Resolucion.

(f) Los reportes de los Comites serán sujetos a enmiendas y substitutos por la asamblea de la Convencion, lo mismo que otras mociones y resoluciones.

REGLA 11 - Visitantes a la Convencion

Toda personal que no sea delegado certificado por el Comite de Credenciales y aprobado por la Convencion, será permitida asistir a la Convencion con las siguientes condiciones:

(a) Deben presentarse al Comite de Credenciales y conseguir la aprobacion del Comite.

(b) No se permitira que se sienten en la seccion reservada para los delegados votantes.

REGLA 12 - Puesto para Informacion General y Comites

Habra un puesto establecido en un lugar conveniente dentro o cerca del edificio de la Convencion que se llamara "Puesto para Informacion General y Comites" que se utilizara por todos los delegados para buscar informacion o hacer preguntas relacionadas con cualquier asunto ante la Convencion. Cada Comite de la Convencion tendra un representante en el puesto, o disponible para venir al puesto luego que se lo pidan. El puesto estara abierto durante las horas de la Convencion y tambien una hora antes y despues de establecidas las sesiones de la Convencion cuando sea practicable.

REGLA 13 - Suspension de las Reglas

Cualquiera o todas estas reglas pueden ser suspendidas temporalmente por cualquier asunto ante la Convencion por una mayoria de los delegados que votan en la cuestion.

REGLA 14 - Enmienda de las Reglas Permanentes

Ninguna regla permanente de la Convencion que ha sido adoptada, podra ser enmendada excepto por un voto afirmativo de la mayoria de los delegados verdaderamente certificados, a la Convencion, presentes y votantes. Estas enmienda no se consideraran mientras no sean referidas y reportadas por el Comite de Reglas.

Las enmiendas seran efectivas inmediatamente despues de su adopcion. En caso de cualquier conflicto entre estas reglas y la Constitucion, la Constitucion mandara.

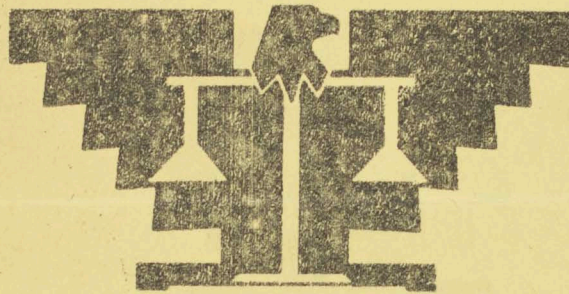
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donación a

BENEFICIO



**DE LA UNION DE CAMPESINOS
DE AMERICA, AFL-CIO**

**SI CON 14
COMITE**

8 p.m. — 1 a.m. domingo 5, Sept. 1976
Fresno Convention Center Exhibit Hall
Fresno, California

PREMIO: una cubrecama UFW, de crochet
no necesita estar presente para ganar!!

DANCE

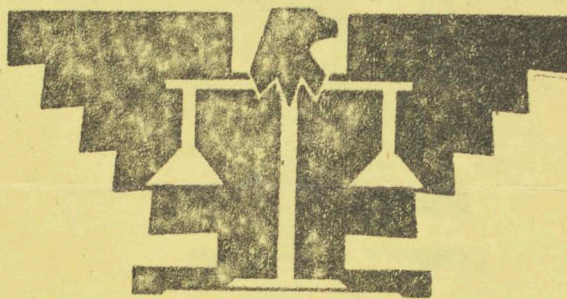
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\$3.00

donation to

BENEFIT



**UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL-CIO**

**YES ON 14
COMMITTEE**

8:00 p.m. — 1:00 a.m. Sunday Sept. 5, 1976

Fresno Convention Center Exhibit Hall

Fresno, California

DOOR PRIZE: hand crocheted UFW afghan
you need not be present to win!!



CMS ANNOUNCES...

**The Third Annual Legal Conference
"IN DEFENSE OF THE ALIEN"**

convening at
**The Sheraton Conference Centre
New York City**

March 20 — 21, 1980

This conference, the third in a series of legal conferences, sponsored by the Center for Migration Studies, New York Inc., is designed to explore legislative reform of the Immigration and Nationality Act and to propose the revision of pertinent immigration regulations.

The speakers for the conference will analyze the major areas of concern to the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, including: undocumented aliens in the United States; labor market impact of immigration; effects of immigration on population; and the impact of the alien upon U.S. society.

We will also examine various aspects of the enforcement of the present laws by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the implementation of current law on the Departments of Labor and State. Primary focus will be placed upon the process of deficiencies in INS regulations; procedure within the Department of Labor regulations; and inconsistent application of relevant standards by Consular officials of the Department of State.

Each of the conference participants will receive a copy of this year's conference proceedings, *In Defense of the Alien, Vol. III*.

The Sheraton Centre, New York, has set aside 50 rooms for conference participants. Room reservations are to be made by calling the reservations office of the hotel, (212) 957-6225.

To register, simply complete the registration form below and mail to the Center.

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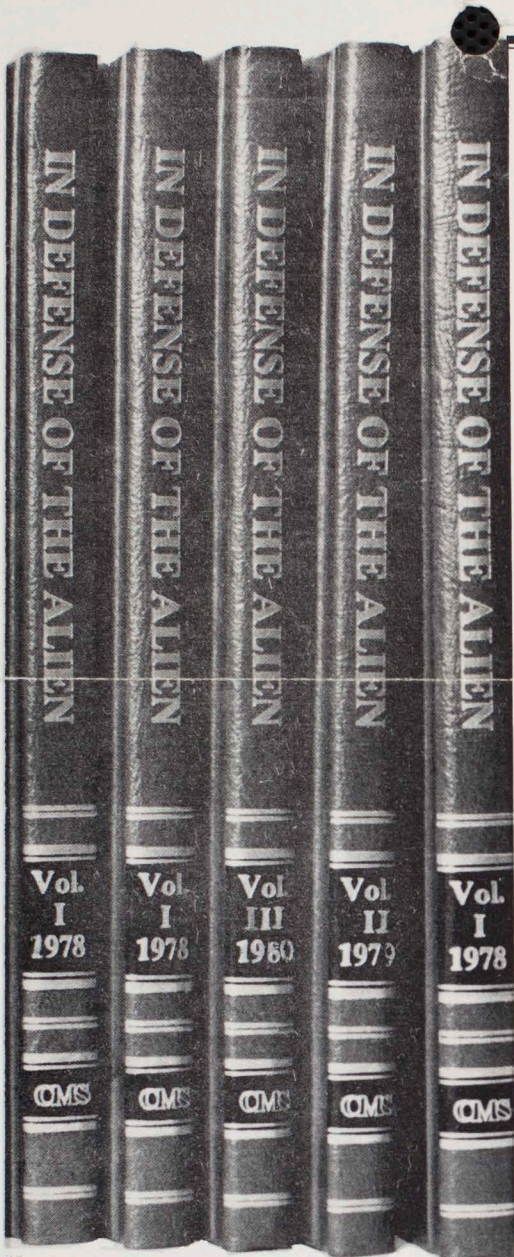
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Fee includes Thursday's luncheon, dinner and a complimentary copy of *Volume III, In Defense of the Alien*.

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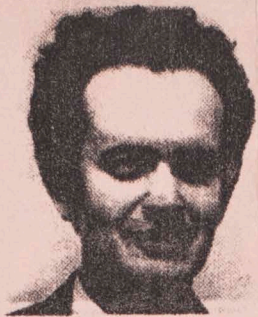
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Socialist Workers 1976 Campaign



PETER CAMEJO
FOR PRESIDENT



WILLIE MAE REID
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT



OMARI MUSA
FOR U.S. SENATE

WHERE SOCIALISTS STAND

¿Qué estrategia se necesita para llevar a la UFW adelante hacia la victoria en la campaña por la proposición 14, para así asegurar elecciones libres en los campos?

Creemos que debe ser la misma estrategia que usó la UFW para obtener su victoria que ha puesto en la boleta a la proposición 14 -- es decir, llevar la lucha de los campesinos al pueblo a través del estado, a esos lugares donde tiene bastante apoyo. La victoria no se basa en las falsas promesas de los partidos Demócratas o Republicanos, quienes son los mismos que han desatado a la migra racista contra nuestros campesinos y también saboteado la lucha en todas partes.

Es claro que la administración de Ford es enemiga del trabajador. Pero lo mismo es cierto de Carter quien quiere aparentar ser amigo del pueblo trabajador. Carter es el mismo que apoyó la ley "el derecho a trabajar" en su estado de Georgia, el mismo que comprende "los problemas" del agri-comerciante. El es uno de ellos.

El 25 de Agosto, el Times de Los Angeles citó a Carter en una conversación que éste llevó a cabo con un "ranchero". Carter dijo, "No creo que sea justo concluir diciendo que apoyo a la proposición 14 ya que no estoy familiarizado con ésta."

Los candidatos Demócratas y Republicanos vienen con su sombrero en la mano buscando el apoyo de la UFW, pero fueron estos mismos representantes quienes hundieron el financiamiento del ALRB. Leo McCarthy, el director de la campaña presidencial de Brown, fué uno de ellos.

No creemos que la lucha en pro la proposición 14, ni algunas otras batallas para ganar la representación en los campos, se puede ganar contando en los representantes de los grandes negocios, ya sean agri-comerciantes en la uva, en la lechuga o en el cacahuate.

La lucha de los campesinos requiere acciones en masa basadas sobre el tremendo apoyo que La Causa tiene. Pero la acción política en el nivel electoral también se puede usar para desviar el poder de la UFW. Creemos que los obreros deben tener su propio partido laboral basado en las uniones como la UFW. Un buen ejemplo es el Partido de la Raza Unida que ahora ofrece oposición a ambos partidos Demócratas y Republicanos en varias partes del país.

Nosotros somos los candidatos del Partido Socialista de Trabajadores. Nuestro partido ha "piqueteado," ha marchado y manifestado pro los derechos de los campesinos por todo el país. Nosotros continuaremos organizando a aquellos que nos apoyan para que participen activamente en la campaña por la proposición 14. Además, continuaremos nuestra participación después de noviembre. Agradeceremos el apoyo a nuestra campaña.

La campaña por la proposición 14 es una prueba. Ambos lados se han movilizado. Apoyo total y participación activa se le debe dar a la UFW para sacar el voto y asegurar una rotunda victoria. Se puede dar una derrota decisiva a los agri-monopolistas y se debe hacer todo lo posible para asegurar que los campesinos triunfen. Es un deber de toda persona que apoye al campesino.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES GIVE ACTIVE SUPPORT TO PROPOSITION 14 CAMPAIGN

What strategy is necessary to carry the UFW forward to victory in the Proposition 14 campaign which would ensure free elections in the field?

It's the same strategy that the UFW used in getting Proposition 14 on the ballot -- taking the cause of the farmworkers to the people across the state where support for the campesinos is the strongest. Victory is not in the empty promises of the Democratic and Republican parties, the same ones who have unleashed the racist migra against farmworkers and sabotaged the struggle at every turn.

Clearly, the Ford administration is an enemy of labor. But the same is true of Carter who poses as a friend of working people. It is Carter who supported the "right to work" law in Georgia and who understands "the problems" of growers very well. He is one of them.

On August 25, the Los Angeles Times quoted a conversation Carter had with a grower. Carter said, "I would think it is not a fair conclusion to say I support Proposition 14 because I'm not familiar with it."

The Democratic and Republican candidates come hat in hand looking for UFW endorsement but it was representatives of both of these capitalist parties that scuttled continued funding of the ALRB. Leo McCarthy, Brown's presidential campaign director, was one of them.

We don't think the battle for Proposition 14, nor other future battles to win representation in the fields can be won by relying on the Democratic and Republican representatives of big business, whether they grow lettuce, grapes, or peanuts.

The fight of the farmworkers requires massive actions based on the tremendous support La Causa has. But political action on the electoral level can also be used to channel the power of the UFW. We believe workers should have a party of labor based on union such as the UFW. A good example is the Raza Unida Party which is running in opposition to the Democratic and Republican parties in different parts of the country.

We are the Socialist Workers Party candidates. Our party has picketed, marched, and demonstrated for the rights of campesinos throughout the country. We will continue to organize our supporters to actively participate in the Proposition 14 campaign. And we will continue this active participation after November. We welcome the support of all farmworker supporters for our campaign.

The Proposition 14 campaign is a test. Both sides are mobilizing. Full support and active participation must be given to the UFW to get out the vote to ensure a resounding victory. Growers can be dealt a severe defeat. Everything must be done by supporters of the campesinos to make sure we do not fail.

For more information on the Socialist Workers
campaign, write or call:

4040 W. Washington Blvd.
Suite 11
Los Angeles, CA. 90018
(213) 732-8197

3284 23rd Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 285-4686

The Socialist Alternative

Peter Camejo for president

Willie Mae Reid for vice-president

PETER CAMEJO, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for president, and Willie Mae Reid, the SWP vice-presidential candidate, have been in the front line of struggles to advance the rights and well-being of working people.

Camejo, 36, was active in the student movement in the 1960s and was a leader of the massive movement against the Vietnam War.

Camejo actively supports the desegregation struggle and participated in the historic May 17, 1975, NAACP-sponsored march against racist attacks on school busing in Boston.

He has campaigned against layoffs and cutbacks, and in support of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Fluent in Spanish, Camejo is the first citizen of Latin American descent to be a candidate for president of the United States.

When WILLIE MAE REID ran for mayor of Chicago on the Socialist Workers Party ticket in early 1975, she was the first candidate for mayor running under any party label other than Democrat or Republican to obtain ballot status since the 1930s.

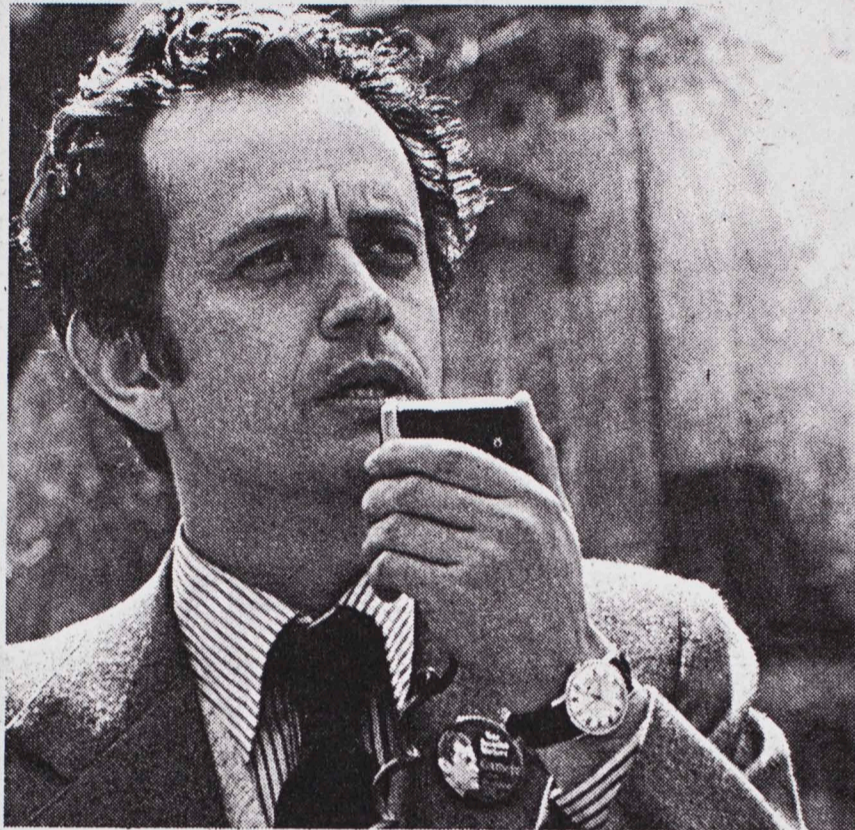
Reid, 36, grew up in Memphis, Tennessee, where she participated in civil rights struggles that ended the segregated seating of Blacks on city buses. After moving to Chicago, Reid was active in tenants' struggles and helped organize the Illinois Women's Abortion Action Coalition, a group fighting for women's right to choose abortion.

A member of the NAACP, Reid is campaigning in support of school desegregation and the right of Black students to use busing as a step toward equal education.

The Socialist Workers Party candidates are calling for "A Bill of Rights for Working People." This campaign platform proposes the following basic rights:

1. The right to a job
2. The right to an adequate income protected against inflation
3. Right to a free education
4. Right to free medical care
5. Right to a secure retirement
6. Right of oppressed national minorities to control their own affairs
7. Right to know the truth about and decide the political policies that affect our lives
8. Right to know the truth about and decide economic and social policies

A society that puts human needs above profits could implement this program.



Peter Camejo



Willie Mae Reid

The Socialist Workers Party calls for using the vast sums of money in the military budget to launch a crash program of useful public works at union-scale wages. In addition, all tax loopholes for the rich should be closed.

These measures, combined with a shorter workweek with no cut in wages, would mean that we could tear down the slums and build decent, low-cost housing; provide free child care, health care, and education; and provide full employment.

Camejo and Reid call for opening all the secret FBI and CIA political files. The American people have a right to know the policies that are carried on behind our backs.

Camejo and Reid are strong supporters of women's rights. They call for expanded child-care services, and both candidates marched in the May 16, 1976, demonstration for the ERA in Springfield, Illinois. The march was sponsored by the National Organization for Women.

They also oppose reactionary efforts to restrict women's constitutional right to choose abortion.

The SWP candidates stand for full and immediate independence for Puerto Rico.

They support the struggle for freedom by victims of racist injustice such as Gary Tyler, J.B. Johnson, Lureida Torres, Hurricane Carter, and Ray Mendoza and call for the abolition of the death penalty.

Neither the Democratic or Republican party can advance the interests of working people and the oppressed in American society. Both parties serve the interests of the corporate and financial barons who wield the power in America today.

Working people can only defeat the serious attacks on our rights and living standards through our own united action, independent of the Democrats and Republicans.

The Socialist Workers Party candidates urge the formation of a labor party based on the immense power of the trade unions as a way to defend and advance the interests of working people and all the oppressed in the political arena.

Camejo and Reid are campaigning for a new society—a socialist society where industry and science will be put at the service of the vast majority to improve their lives. Wars, racism, the oppression of women, and all other forms of human degradation will no longer exist. We believe this is a realistic goal, and a necessary one if humanity is to survive.

Join us in this struggle.

Support the Socialist Workers Campaign

Fill out the coupon below and mail today to:

— Send more information, including a copy of the campaign platform, "A Bill of Rights for Working People."

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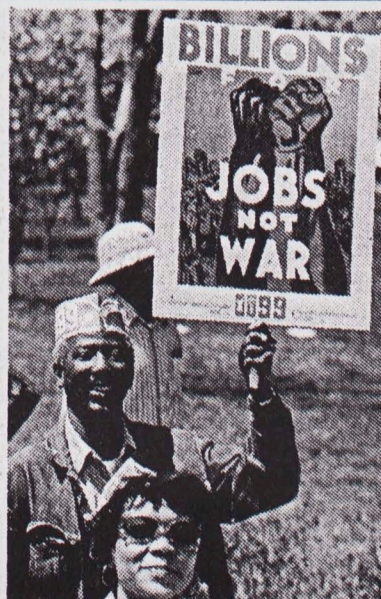
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LITERATURE

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Posters: Camejo for President; Reid for Vice-President; Desegregate the Schools; 200 Years of Racism is Enough; Billions for Jobs, Not War. All posters 10¢ each.

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Buttons: Vote Socialist Workers Party/30¢; ERA in '76/50¢; Photo buttons: Peter Camejo/35¢; Willie Mae Reid/35¢; Capitalism Fools Things Up/50¢.

Committee officers: Chairpersons: Fred Halstead, Ed Heisler, Linda Jenness, Andrew Pulley—Treasurer: Arthur Hughes. A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

Socialist Workers 1976 Campaign Committee,
14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.

A Look at the Record

Jimmy Carter:

What does he really stand for?



By Steve Wattenmaker and Dave Williams

Millions of Americans have been repelled by the criminal and unjust policies of the Nixon and Ford administrations. Low vote turnouts in the primaries reflected widespread dissatisfaction with both major parties.

Working people are looking for a change. They are looking for a political party and a candidate they can trust to represent them.

Is Jimmy Carter the answer?

As in past presidential races, we can expect to be served up a lot of campaign promises between now and November 2. But a politician's record is a far more reliable indicator than campaign rhetoric of what he or she will do once in office.

This brochure highlights some little-known facts about Carter's record in public office and his views on some critical issues facing working people in 1976.

Carter on Black Rights

Jimmy Carter's first venture into politics was his appointment to the all-white Sumter County, Georgia, school board in 1956.

According to the March 25, 1976, *Wall Street Journal*, "... during his six-year tenure [Carter] made no recorded attempt to implement the Supreme Court order to end segregation, which was issued two years before he joined the board."

Most of the thirty-nine Black schools in Carter's district were ramshackle makeshift classrooms that the school board rented for \$25 a year. Whites attended newer, larger schools.

When a group of white parents protested that the site of a new Black school would cause their children to walk down the same street as Blacks, Carter introduced a motion that the site of the Black school be moved. (*Wall Street Journal*, March 25, 1976)

Carter, who now says he is opposed to "forced busing" to desegregate schools, was never opposed to busing as a means to *maintain* segregation. In the school system he presided over, most white students were bused and Black students were "forced" to walk.

During his campaign for president Carter has often said that federal civil rights legislation was "the greatest thing that ever happened to the South in my lifetime."

But the record shows he was a supporter of racist practices not only in the 1950s and 1960s, but right up to today.

In 1970 Carter entered the Democratic primary for governor of Georgia and ran a campaign that even his most ardent Black supporters acknowledge was openly racist. Carter termed himself "a local Georgia conservative Democrat." He campaigned on the slogan that if elected he would "bring George Wallace to Georgia." (*Harpers*, March 1976)

A major backer of Carter's 1970 campaign was Roy Harris, a wealthy racist noted for organizing Georgia's White Citizens Council.

To make absolutely clear that everyone understood his intentions, five days before the election Carter visited a whites-only private academy where he told the students "you can rest assured that I'll do everything I can for private schools." (*Atlanta Constitution*, September 5, 1970)

"I could win without getting a single Negro vote," Carter boasted at the time, and that is almost what he did.

The results showed that 93 percent of Blacks who voted cast their ballots against Carter.

'Only tokens'

At his inaugural as governor, Carter solemnly announced "the time for racial discrimination is over." He also publicized the appointment of Blacks to office under his administration.

Was this the turning point in Carter's attitude toward Black rights?

In 1972 Carter's appointments of Blacks to government posts were criticized by Julius Hope, president of the Georgia NAACP, as "only token appointments of blacks in high level positions, if any." A year later Hope charged that the only change in Georgia was that the racism of the white leaders had grown "more sophisticated."

"I haven't found a whole lot Jimmy Carter has done," Hope commented, "but he scores 100 percent on talk." (*Atlanta Constitution*, October 9, 1972)

As governor in 1972 Carter said he would support a one-day white school boycott to register public opinion if the state legislature did not call on Congress to pass a Constitutional amendment opposing busing to achieve school desegregation.

"The massive forced busing of students... is the most serious threat to education I can remember," Carter said. (*Atlanta Constitution*, February 17, 1972)

Carter also hailed George Wallace's defiance of a 1971 federal court school desegregation order requiring busing. (*Atlanta Constitution*, August 17, 1971)

Jimmy Carter still says he is opposed to busing as a means to achieve school desegregation. However, he no

longer advocates a Constitutional amendment to prohibit busing, not out of conviction but because, he doubts such an amendment could be written and passed. As president he says he would work to restrict busing. (Candidate's position paper)

Job and housing discrimination

Carter has said that he supports open housing laws. He has also said that he is in sympathy with neighborhoods striving to maintain their "ethnic purity."

At a news conference during his Indiana primary campaign, Carter spoke about the "bad effects" of what he termed "Black intrusion" into white neighborhoods.

The candidate said he had nothing against people trying to maintain the "ethnic purity of their neighborhoods."

Faced with a storm of protest, Carter qualified his racist statement and finally apologized for "an unfortunate choice of words." But the message got through loud and clear.

On the racist victimization of Blacks in the work force, Carter's campaign literature does not devote even one

STEVE WATTENMAKER is a member of the Socialist Workers 1976 Campaign Committee. He was an organizer of anti-Vietnam War protests—including some he helped organize with other GIs during a two-year stint in the Army. Wattenmaker joined the socialist movement in 1969 and is a former editor of the Young Socialist newspaper.

DAVE WILLIAMS is a graduate student at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, and a member of the Socialist Workers Party.

sentence to the discriminatory layoffs taking place today.

Not only is Carter sympathetic to the business practice of squeezing extra profit from discrimination and the lower salaries of Blacks, but he appears to have a personal stake in it as well.

A young Black was interviewed by a reporter on *Washington Post* columnist Jack Anderson's staff at the Plains, Georgia, peanut-shelling factory owned by Jimmy Carter. How is it to work for "Mr. Jimmy" as his employees call him?

"I've seen whites get hired and get paid more wages to do the exact same job that I'm doing," observed the youth. (*Washington Post*, June 1, 1976)

A revealing postscript to Carter's attitude toward Black equality appeared in the June 11, 1972, issue of the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution* magazine.

In the spring of 1972 Governor Carter made an extensive tour of Latin American countries. Upon returning he singled out as the high point of his trip a meeting he had with the descendants of Confederate families who left the United States after the Civil

War rather than face living without slavery.

In the community of Americana, Brazil, Carter laid the cornerstone of a Confederate museum and spoke emotionally while a Confederate flag fluttered overhead.

After returning home, Carter described how he felt stumbling on the Confederate outpost:

"My primary feeling was one of appreciation for their preserving in an almost unblemished way in names and inflections and voices of their ancestors, their obvious love for this country. None of them looked upon their ancestors as mistaken."

A Friend of Labor?

As Georgia's governor, Jimmy Carter championed the state's so-called right-to-work laws. These laws, which prohibit unions from signing closed-shop agreements with employers, are

antilabor provisions designed to keep unions from successfully organizing.

In 1971 Carter wrote to Reed Larson, head of the National Right To Work Committee:

"I stated during my [1970 gubernatorial] campaign that I was not in favor of doing away with the right to work law, and that is the position I still maintain." (*Christian Science Monitor*, April 27, 1976)

The results of these laws—high profits for business and borderline poverty for workers—are painfully evident in Georgia.

Government statistics published in 1974 show Georgia to have one of the lowest per capita incomes—\$3,088 below the national average for a family of four.

Keeping antiunion laws on the books is in Carter's own self-interest. The million-dollar peanut-shelling factory Carter owns in Plains, Georgia, is nonunion and wages are kept low.

According to Billy Carter, who runs the plant for his brother, "I pay some the minimum wage \$2.30 an hour and others a bit more." (*Washington Post*, June 1, 1976)

Carter now says that as president he would not advocate the repeal of section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act—the federal provision that allows states to enact right-to-work laws. He says he would sign such a measure if it passed Congress.

No plan for jobs

Between seven and eight million people are without jobs in the United States today, according to government figures. What will Carter do to get them back to work?

Carter's attitude toward solving unemployment was presented in a *New York Times* interview earlier this year:

"In the first place, no, I don't think the Federal Government should guarantee a job to everyone who wants to work. I think we should set an immediate goal to be achieved as rapidly as possible reduction of the unemployment rate to 4.5 percent or less. And then at that point reassess our goals and lower them further, trying to achieve a proper balance between unemployment and inflation." (*New York Times*, April 2, 1976)

Carter promises to reduce unemployment to 4.5 percent "as rapidly as possible." The Democratic Party platform promises to work toward "3 percent unemployment within four years."

But even these promises are not backed up with specific proposals that will lower unemployment significantly.

Carter now says that he supports the Democrats' widely publicized Hawkins-Humphrey "full employment" bill. However, the Hawkins-Humphrey bill itself is full of the same vague promises, steering clear of any real commitment to provide jobs.

No friend of public employees

While he was governor, Georgia ranked forty-fourth from the top in teacher salaries. In 1973 Carter vehemently opposed a cost-of-living raise for Georgia teachers, portraying the Georgia Association of Educators as greedy and selfish. (*Atlanta Constitution*, January 23, 1973)

Yet a month later Carter pushed through raises for himself and other state legislators totaling \$2.8 million. (*Atlanta Journal*, February 23, 1973)

Carter on World Affairs

Speaking in Chicago on March 15, 1976, Carter unveiled the views that will guide his foreign policy as president.

Carter's speech attacked what he called Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's "Lone Ranger"-style diplomacy. The Ford administration has been conducting foreign policy "exclusively, personally, and in secret," he said.

While Carter blasted Kissinger's style, the candidate displayed no disagreement over basic U.S. objectives.

Kissinger himself said he found the candidate's views "compatible" with his own. He said that while Carter hinted at disagreements, "the main outlines that I have found have been fairly consistent with foreign policy we've put forward previously."

Based on his record and his statements, Carter as president would:

- Continue to use the Pentagon's vast military power to back up America's economic, social, and political exploitation of countries around the globe. During the *Mayaguez* affair in 1975, Carter applauded President Ford's "forceful action" in bombing the Cambodian mainland and invading a Cambodian island off the coast. (*New York Times*, May 18, 1975)

- Continue massive war budgets designed to finance Washington's far-

Mondale: Carter's liberal running-mate

The nomination of Minnesota Sen. Walter Mondale as Jimmy Carter's running mate has raised some interest in Mondale's record in Congress, his priorities, and where he stands on key issues facing the country.

In an interview published in the July 26, 1976, *Newsweek*, Mondale stated a few of his views on several pressing subjects.

On military spending Mondale complained that "one of the biggest attacks made on me is that I'm for big cuts in defense." Not true says Mondale: "I want a strong defense. I have not gone in for big slashes." Mondale is currently supporting the B-1 bomber project in Congress.

This is in line with Mondale's position as a hawk on Vietnam until at least 1969.

On illegal government spying Mondale, who served on the Senate Intelligence Committee, was asked if he wasn't too strong an opponent of the FBI, CIA, and other government secret police agencies.

"Take the CIA," Mondale responded. "I never joined those who wanted to prohibit covert activities. I never attacked the need for the best intelligence apparatus in the world. I never attacked the need for the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

On busing to desegregate schools Mondale answered those who accuse him of being "secretly" in favor of busing with a flat denial: "I am not an advocate of busing."

Ally of big business

Another side of Mondale's record is his eagerness to do the bidding of large corporations—especially "pork barrel" projects for companies in his home state.

Alexander Cockburn and James Ridgeway gave several examples in the July 26, 1976, *Village Voice*:

Mondale worked to get agribusi-



Walter F. Mondale



Carter: pretending to be 'all things to all people'

flung military adventures and fuel the suicidal arms race. Carter has called for trimming the \$115 billion Pentagon budget by about \$5 billion—the amount of padding traditionally included when the budget is prepared as a cushion against any congressional cuts.

- Continue Washington's support to repressive, right-wing dictatorships from Chile and Spain to the Philippines and Iran. Carter reassured a group of American businessmen in Tokyo last year that as president he would honor commitments that prop up the bloody Park Chung Hee regime in South Korea. (*New York Times*, May 29, 1975)

- Continue the deployment of U.S. troops in dozens of countries. For example, on the issue of the Panama Canal, Carter told the *New York Times* on June 24, 1976:

"I think . . . that we should have control as if we had sovereignty [over the Canal Zone], that we should have limited arms and troops placement

there; that there should be adequate payment to Panama for the use of the canal.

"I would never give up full control of the Panama Canal as long as it has any contribution to make to our own national security."

• Continue to oppose independence for Puerto Rico. The Democratic Party platform, which Carter played a key role in shaping, hypocritically calls for respecting the right of the Puerto Rican people "to freely associate themselves with the United States as an autonomous community [Puerto Rico's current status] or as a state." (Claridad, June 20, 1976)

Independence for the United States colony in the Caribbean is not one of the options Carter and the Democrats offer the Puerto Rican people.

• Continue U.S. support to Israel and oppose the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Not only has Carter stated that a "viable Israeli nation" is the "cornerstone of our foreign policy," but that it was even "not feasible" for Israel to return the territory it seized from Egypt, Syria, and Jordan during the

What is the substance of Carter's positions on women's rights?

Carter has said that he is in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment, but he has done little more than pay lip service to its ratification. Even his home state of Georgia has not passed the ERA.

Child care is a vital social service for a great number of working people. Yet in New York, San Francisco, and other cities child care is being slashed to the bone as part of the recent wave of budget cutbacks.

Carter advocates cutbacks in social services. As an indication, in a recent fund-raising letter he wrote, "We must live, as a nation, within our means. The solution will be painful. Any homemaker knows it's hard to cut back. But any business person can tell you what will happen if you don't."

In front of different audiences Carter has explained his anti-abortion views in different ways.

Before a pro-abortion audience he would protest that his views opposing abortion were strictly "personal." On the other hand, in front of a primarily right-wing audience last February in Iowa, Carter called for a "national statute" that would "restrict the practice of abortion in our country," *Newsweek* reported.

Syndicated columnists Evans and Novak wrote that during the Democratic convention, Carter sent a note to the Missouri delegation promising to "restrict, insofar as possible," federal funds for abortion clinics and abortions performed under Medicaid.

'Truth, Openness and Love'

A Carter presidency, the candidate has repeatedly promised, will be "as honest and decent and true and fair and confident and idealistic and compassionate and filled with love as the American people."

How does Carter himself measure up to the high standards of truth, openness, and compassion?

Government secrecy, 'dirty tricks'

Carter has vocally opposed government secrecy in many of his campaign speeches.

Yet Carter does not want to weaken the CIA by curtailing the agency's notorious covert operations. He asks us to place our faith in him to watch over the CIA for us. "I will know what is going on," Carter pledges, "and if there is any wrongdoing, I will find out about it." (*Time*, March 8, 1976)

Shortly after the Pentagon papers were published telling the true and sordid history of U.S. aggression in Vietnam, Carter advocated a federal secrets law.

He discussed with Sen. Edmund Muskie the enactment of federal legislation that would make newspapers criminally liable for publication of classified material that might affect "national security." (*Atlanta Constitution*, July 9, 1971)

Watergate

In 1971...



Black students entering desegregated South Boston High School. Carter pledges to use the power of the presidency to limit busing for school desegregation.

During his 1970 campaign for governor, the Carter campaign organized a dirty tricks operation that was dubbed the "stink tank." In an attempt to win racist votes, Carter's top campaign aides anonymously distributed a photograph of Carl Sanders, his opponent in the race, standing with two Black basketball players. These pictures were sent to rural white-owned barbershops and white Baptist ministers throughout Georgia. (*Atlanta Constitution*, November 9, 1970)

'Compassion and love'

Amnesty for war resisters: Carter has gone on record in favor of a pardon for Vietnam War resisters limited solely to draft resisters. Such a pardon would affect about 4,400 individuals.

Left out of Carter's amnesty proposal are more than 600,000 military deserters and soldiers—many of them Black, Chicano, and Puerto Rican—who were handed less-than-honorable discharges for their opposition to America's racist war in Southeast Asia.

Cutbacks in New York City: While Carter now claims he supports some federal aid for New York City, he has no plan for solving the problems of the cities and ending the cutbacks.

Carter told the *New York Times* shortly after President Ford had turned down New York's request for federal funds that he agreed with the president's decision.

"If the Federal Government gets into the business of bailing out cities," Carter said, "it will remove the pressure on them to get their affairs in

order and encourage them to go bankrupt because the Federal Government would bail them out." (*New York Times*, May 18, 1975)

Kent State: Seven weeks after four students had been killed at Kent State, Carter told reporters that he would not hesitate to order the National Guard onto Georgia campuses to put down disorder "even before it erupts." (*Atlanta Journal*, June 21, 1970)

Death penalty: Carter signed a new death penalty bill in 1973 after the old law had been struck down by the Supreme Court. There are currently twenty-nine prisoners sitting on death row in Georgia. Eighteen of them are Black.

Who Does Carter Represent?

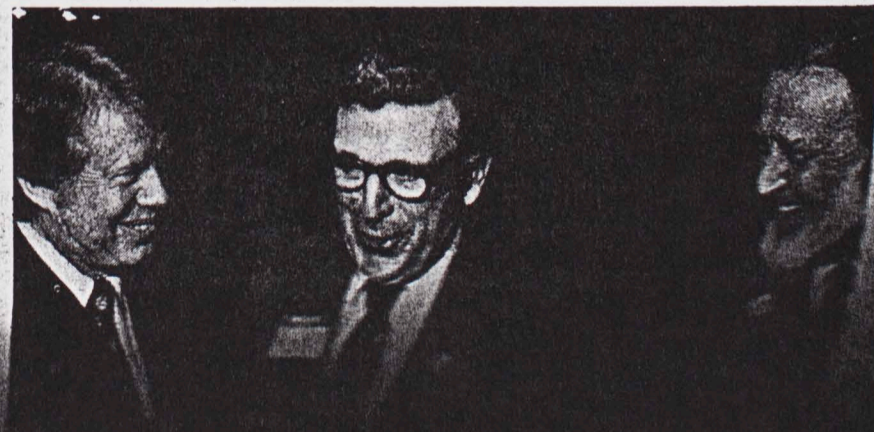
Carter's campaign rhetoric has been evasive and contradictory. What does he really stand for and whom does he represent?

As the standard-bearer of one of the two capitalist parties, Carter is pledged to uphold the interests of the handful of bankers and businessmen who run this society at the expense of the majority.

If elected, Carter will carry out the policies needed by the rulers, no matter what he may say during the campaign.

Working people have nothing to gain from supporting the Democrats or Republicans in November.

What working people need to do in this election is to break from both the Democrats and the Republicans and support a party that represents us. The Socialist Workers Party is such a party.



Women's Rights

Mary King, one of Jimmy Carter's principal advisers on women's rights, refers to her boss as a "natural feminist." According to the July 8, 1976, *New York Times*, she is quick to answer women who are outraged. Carter greets them "Hi, how's the campaign trail."

"It's a..."

Szep—Boston Globe



1967 war. (*New York Post*, March 22, 1975)

Jimmy Carter was an ardent supporter of the Vietnam War. Although he now claims to have turned against the war in 1971, as late as 1972 he urged fellow Democrats not to make the war a "partisan issue" by criticizing Nixon. (*Atlanta Journal*, May 6, 1972)

Huelga Uvas Desenmascara Traidores

LOS ANGELES—Los campesinos de California se hallan en la ruta de la huelga por primera vez desde que Chavez detuvo en el 1973, la gran ola de huelgas por mejoras de trabajo y derechos sindicales.

PERO ESTA VEZ, CAMBIANDO LOS PAPELES, la huelga contra el rancho de uvas V.B. Zaninovich de Delano fue iniciada por el sindicato teamsters y los rompeshuelgas están siendo reclutados abiertamente por los organizadores pagados del sindicato de obreros agrícolas UFWA de César Chávez.

Los pillos dirigentes de los teamsters robaron el convenio de Zaninovich en el 1973, por medio del terror y la corrupción, cuando la mayoría de los ranchos firmaron convenios amorosos con los teamsters, esperando escapar la militancia del UFWA. Pero, hace dos semanas, cuando expiró el convenio en Zaninovich, los trabajadores, ganando \$2.70 por hora, votaron para hacer huelga cuando el rancho rehusó negociar la demanda de \$3.15 por hora y un nuevo convenio. La huelga de 450-trabajadores, mayormente filipinos y algunos mexicanos, comenzó el jueves 19 de agosto, con una efectividad de 100% en los piquetes.

Al quinto día de la huelga, sintiéndose la compañía abatida y bajo el ojo observador de la mayoría de los rancheros, observando lo que prometía ser la primera batalla importante por un convenio bajo la nueva ley laboral agrícola ALRB del estado, los organizadores del UFWA trajeron esquiroles, lograron cruzar los piquetes y comenzaron a trabajar.

Los huelguistas reaccionaron furiosamente. Contrario a las tácticas pacifistas de Chávez, los organizadores de los teamsters le dieron luz verde a los huelguistas y en menos que canta un gallo, los esquiroles fueron sacados del campo. Los autos de los esquiroles fueron apedreados, y un trailer fue quemado.

El valle se ha electrificado con la huelga. La compañía ha estado llamando por la radio y la TV para que la ALRB declare la huelga "ilegal". Los otros rancheros respaldan a Zaninovich fuertemente. Los rancheros, a pesar de que se opusieron en un principio al ALRB, ahora ven a éste como un medio de eliminar huelgas "ilegales", y de calmar la militancia de los trabajadores del campo, robándole su arma básica —la huelga— y forzando todas las disputas laborales a la mesa de negociaciones, donde los vende-obreros y los rancheros pueden conspirar para acabar las huelgas y "mantener la paz".

Los organizadores de Chavez están respaldando a la compañía de Zaninovich. Cuando se le pregunta a los organizadores del sindicato de trabajadores agrícolas UFWA, en sus oficinas en Delano, el por qué tratan de quebrar la huelga contra Zaninovich, contestan: "Es una huelga ilegal; ellos rompieron nuestra huelga, por qué no debemos romper la de ellos?"

Un veterano de las luchas campesinas en California, le dijo a **DESAFIO**, lo siguiente:

"Muchos trabajadores creen que los organizadores de César Chávez (presidente del UFWA) están en conturbenio con Zaninovich y el gobernador Brown. Los organizadores dicen que la huelga es ilegal porque eso es lo que han estado diciendo sus miembros sobre cualquier huelga en los pasados doce meses —todas son ilegales! Vea, muchos miembros del UFWA están deseosos de irse en huelga para lograr contratos en todos los ranchos donde se gana-

ron las elecciones el año pasado. Pero Chávez le prometió al gobernador Brown que no habría 'problemas' —es decir, que no habría huelgas— este año Brown le dio la ley laboral agrícola ALRB. Así que los organizadores han estado diciendo que las huelgas son 'ilegales' echándole la culpa de sus problemas a los legisladores —y prometiendo que la proposición

14 garantizará convenios sin huelgas. Así que si los teamsters ganan la huelga, desenmascararía el cuento de los organizadores y mostraría el acuerdo entre Chávez y el gobernador Brown, como una maniobra pro-gubernamental.

"Además, la idea de que 'quebraremos su huelga porque quebraron la nuestra' es una desgracia. Mientras estos dirigentes desconocen lo que es la solidaridad entre los obreros. La huelga es una gran oportunidad de echar a un lado a los hampones baratos que controlan el sindicato teamsters, y solidarizarnos con nuestros hermanos y hermanas en huelga. Con esa práctica podríamos barrer con los rancheros.

"Más aún, la mayoría de los trabajadores de Zaninovich son filipinos. El romper su helga, hace que Chávez, cuyos miembros son mayormente mexicanos, haga un gran favor a los rancheros, manteniendo viva la llama del antagonismo racial que ha convertido en los pasados años, a los campos en un lugar seguro para los capitalistas".

¿PLANEA CHAVEZ ENDOSAR A CARTER?

La actitud de rompeshuelga de los organizadores de Chávez será seguida por otra trama esquiroles más sutil en la convención mal organizada de un día del UFWA, el domingo 5 de Sept. en Fresno. El fin de esta convención es para endosar la candidatura presidencial de Jimmy Carter y Walter Mondale, ya que Brown, cuya abortada candidatura presidencial fue respaldada por Chávez, ahora se ha convertido en apoyador de Carter, Chávez no se va a quedar atrás.

Un volante repartido entre los campesinos le pide que asistan a la convención porque "políticos de todo el país van a estar allí". Se le ha dicho a los trabajadores que la convención respaldará a esos politiqueros que apoyen la proposición 14. Pero, ¿y Jimmy Carter?

NI ALLI NI ALLA EN LA PROP 14

Durante la semana del 23 de agosto, al ser entrevistado por el L.A. **Times**, Carter, un rico ranchero también, dijo que apoya la Proposición 14. Un día después, Carter recibió una carta de una asociación de rancheros de Calif., protestando su posición. A la mañana siguiente, el L.A. **Times**, anunció que al repasar la entrevista "cuidadosamente" que Carter no había respaldado la proposición. Carter es el politiquero capitalista por excelencia, quiere estar con Dios y con el diablo, siempre y cuando joda a los trabajadores. Pero, Chávez todavía se va a atrever a respaldar a Carter. Chávez es el ejemplo de la bancarrota de todos los dirigentes sindicales que siguen el juego de los capitalistas.

Esta es una larga batalla, pero no podemos triunfar con dirigentes que hacen acuerdos con el enemigo y están dispuestos a aceptar migajas. No hay una solución barata al problema de los campesinos. Ninguna ley capitalista nos va a dar el convenio que necesitamos. Los campesinos, miembros y amigos del PLP (comunistas) están recogiendo fuerza por todo el valle porque llaman por la unidad multi-racial, se oponen a los esquiroles, defienden y dan la bienvenida a los "inmigrantes ilegales" que tanto odia Chávez —y organizan por el derrocamiento revolucionario del sistema capitalista. ¡La victoria es nuestra!

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GRAPE STRIKE WILL UNMASK THE TRAITORS!

LOS ANGELES, August 30—For the first time in three years, when Cesar Chavez called off the great strike wave in 1973, California farmworkers are back on the strike path. But this time, in a startling reversal of roles, the strike of grape workers at the V.B. Zaninovich ranch in Delano is under the auspices of the Teamsters Union and the strike-breakers are being recruited openly by paid organizers of Cesar Chavez' UFW.

The Teamsters union crooked leaders stole the Zaninovich contract back in 1973, through terror and corruption, when most of the California growers signed sweetheart contracts, with the Teamsters hoping to escape UFW militancy. But two weeks ago, when the contract expired, union members, making \$2.70 per hour voted to strike when Zaninovich refused to negotiate an \$3.15 per hour and a new agreement. The strike of 450 mostly Filipino and some Mexican workers, started on Thursday, August 19, with virtually 100 per cent effectiveness and militant picket lines.

On the fifth day of the strike with Zaninovich running scared and all the growers anxiously watching what promises to be the first major contract battle under California's new Agricultural Labor Relations Law, UFW organizers showed up with scabs, who cross the picket lines and went to work.

Striking workers reacted furiously. Unlike Chavez organizers, whose pacifist tactics is to kneel and pray while scabs walk all over them, Teamster organizers gave the green light and strikers pummeled and chased the pitiful scabs out of the fields. Scabs cars were stoned, and a trailer shed burnt to the ground.

News of the militant strike has electrified the valley. Zaninovich is on all the radio and TV stations crying foul and calling on the Agricultural Labor Relations Board to declare the strike "illegal." His strongest support is coming from fellow growers, who, despite early opposition to the ALRB, see it a means of eliminating "legal" strikes, defusing the militancy of farmworkers by robbing them of this basic weapon—and forcing all farm labor disputes to the confines of bargaining tables in smoke-filled rooms where union hacks and growers can break bread together and "keep the peace."

CHAVEZ ORGANIZERS BACK ZANINOVICH

Chavez' organizers are backing Zaninovich and the growers 100 per cent. At the UFW 40 ACRES union headquarters in Delano, Chavez' organizers asked why they are trying to break the strike, replied: "It's an illegal strike; they broke our strikes, so why shouldn't we break theirs?"

As a veteran observer and participant in the California agricultural wars told a **CHALLENGE** reporter:

"Many workers here believe that Chavez organizers are in bed with Zaninovich and Governor Brown. The organizers are saying the strike is illegal because that's what they've telling their own members about strikes for the last 12 months—they're all illegal! You see, many UFW members have been scraping for a fight, for a strike to win contracts at all the ranches where they won elections last year. But Chavez promised Governor Brown that there would be no "trouble"—i.e., no strikes—this years if Brown gave him the ALRB. So the UFW organizers have been pushing the line that strikes are "illegal" blaming their problems on the legislators—and promising that Prop. 14 will guarantee contracts without strikes. So, if the Teamsters win a strike victory now, it blows the UFW organizers' story right out of the water and exposes the Chavez-Brown deal as a pro-governor maneuver.

UNMASK THE

"Furthermore, this "break their strike because they broke ours" line is a disgrace. It shows that these leaders have no idea what the working class solidarity is all about. The Zaninovich strike is a great opportunity to go around the cheap gangsters that run the Teamsters Union, join ranks with our brother and sister workers who are striking and help them win. With this policy we could steam-roller the growers. We could really flatten them.

"Moreover, most of the Zaninovich workers are Filipino. By scabbing on them, Chavez, whose members are mostly Mexican, is really doing a job for the growers, keeping alive the racial antagonisms that have made the fields a safe place for the capitalists for the last 100 years."

CHAVEZ PLANS CARTER ENDORSEMENT?

The open strike breaking by Chavez organizers is to be followed up with a more subtle form of scabbing on Sunday, September 5th, when a hastily called, one day UFW convention opens in Fresno. The purpose of the convention is for UFW leaders to endorse the Carter-Mondale ticket. Since Gov. Brown—who 2 months ago had Chavez support in his abortive anti-Carter race—has now switched over and become a Carter's No. 1 gun in the West—Brown's ally Chavez is also jumping on the band wagon.

A leaflet passed out to farmworkers urge them to attend the Fresno Convention because "politicians from all over the country will be there." UFW members have been told that the convention will endorse those politicians who support Proposition 14. But what about Carter?

FLIP-FLOP ON PROP. 14

During the week of August 23, in an interview with the *L.A. Times*, Carter (a rich grower himself), was quoted as supporting Prop. 14. A day later Carter received a letter from a leading California growers' association, protesting his stand. The following morning, the *L.A. Times*, announced that a "careful replay" of the interview revealed that Carter had not really endorsed Prop. 14. Carter himself quickly told the press that he was for no against Prop. 14. He simple "has no position." So much for grower Carter's support for farm laborers. Is this enough to stop a Chavez-UFW endorsement? Will the convention delegates speak on this issue? As *C-D* observer points out, "the strike breaking by UFW organizers, the encouragement of race hatred by UFW leaders, and Chavez' political scabbing—the lining up of farmworkers as precinct walkers and backers of two-bit Democratic Party politicians and their grower-capitalist bosses merely demonstrate again the bankruptcy of all union leaders who want to simple carve a niche for themselves and a handful of followers inside the capitalist system.

"This is a long battle, but we can't win with leaders that make deals with the enemy and are ready to settle for crumbs. There is no nickel and dime solution to the farm labor problem. No capitalist labor law is going to hand us a contract no much less, a decent life. The communists here (PLP) are picking up strength all over the valley because they are calling for multi-racial unity, chasing the scabs, defending and welcoming the "illegal alien" workers that Chavez hates—and organizing for the revolutionary over throw of the capitalist system. WATCH THEM! THEY'RE GOING TO WIN!"

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ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSITION 14: THE FARM WORKER INITIATIVE

In 1935, after years of labor strife, the U.S. Congress adopted the National Labor Relations Act which supported the right of industrial workers to organize, vote for the union of their choice and bargain with their employers. Farm workers were specifically excluded from that law at the request of rural legislators whose votes were needed to pass the NLRA. Farm workers have been denied this basic right to vote for the union of their choice for 40 years.

On May 5, 1975 labor and grower representatives and key legislators met with Governor Jerry Brown to hammer out a compromise version of a collective bargaining law for California farm workers. The Governor connected his phone to loudspeakers in his office and put in a call to Cesar Chavez because the growers wanted to know whether the UFW leader accepted the compromise law. Cesar Chavez agreed to the compromise law and promised that the UFW would abide by its terms. The growers made the same commitment!

By late May 1975, all parties (growers, UFW, etc.) agreed to the provisions of the Calif. Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA) of 1975. The ALRA passed the Calif. Assembly 64-10 and the Senate 31-7. Gov. Brown signed it into law on June 5, 1975. On July 1, 1975 Cesar Chavez began a 1,000 mile march to explain the law to farm workers. Strikes came to a halt. Chain store boycotts stopped. By February 6, 1976, over 350 secret ballot union representation elections had been held. The UFW won a clear majority despite the fact that grape and lettuce growers were openly campaigning for the Teamsters.

At that point the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) ran out of money and the growers demanded changes in the new law as the price for providing additional funds. The Governor reminded the growers that the law was a delicate compromise which they had supported; he also argued that it was too soon to change a law that was only five months old. The growers and their legislators persisted in opposing the funds and they succeeded. On February 6, 1976 secret ballot elections for farm workers stopped. By late March the legislature still had not provided funds for the ALRA. In 28 days in April, the UFW and supporters gathered 728,000 signatures of California voters to put the labor law on the general election ballot. On Nov. 2, 1976, the people of Calif. will decide whether farm workers have the right to vote for the union of their choice.

In 1975 the state of California granted farm workers the right to vote in secret ballot elections for the union of their choice. In 1976 the state of Calif. nullified that right by taking away the opportunity to vote. In short, they stopped printing ballots and took away the ballot boxes.

The Farm Worker Initiative (Proposition 14) has a simple objective: to guarantee to farm workers both the right and opportunity to vote in secret ballot elections for the union of their choice. The Initiative calls on the legislature to provide the necessary funds to operate the law. The Initiative cancels the existing ALRA and puts the language of a new ALRA in its place. The Initiative requires that the Governor appoint a new Agricultural Labor Relations Board. The Initiative, if adopted, can only be amended by a vote of the people.

The growers argue that Gov. Brown betrayed them in 1975 by appointing a pro-UFW Board. The evidence does not support the growers' contention: (a) 67 of 72 Board decisions were issued without dissent. In only 1 case were the supposed "pro-UFW" Board members (Chatfield, Mahony, Ortega) lined up against Grodin and Johnsen. (b) Of 11 farm worker

elections set aside by the Board, 5 had been won by the UFW and 3 by the Teamsters. (c) Of the Hearing Officers hired by the ALRB most had NLRB backgrounds; 5 had previously represented the Teamsters and only 1 had previously represented the UFW.

What are the differences between the existing ALRA & Proposition 14 (the new ALRA)?

- (1) Proposition 14 writes into the law the same access rule that the ALRB adopted in September of 1975 after hearing testimony from all sides. Prop.14 and the ALRB ruling allow union organizers to be on company property for one hour before and after work and for one hour at lunchtime to talk with workers about the issues of the election. The organizers must be identified and there is a limit of one organizer per 15 workers.
- (2) Proposition 14 allows (does not require) the ALRB "in appropriate cases" to assess treble damages against a union or a grower found guilty of unfair labor violations.
- (3) Proposition 14 states that the Board shall make an employer's list of employees available to any union that files a notice of intent to petition for an election when the notice of intent is accompanied by a "reasonable showing of interest" by the workers.
- (4) Proposition 14 states that a minimum of 50% of an employer's workers must petition for a decertification election before the ALRB will hold a decertification election.

What is the purpose of the access rule? The access rule is designed to protect the right of workers to hear about the issues in a union representation election. The ALRB promulgated the access rule because they discovered that many farm workers live in company housing, or in isolated labor camps or in barns, sheds and under trees on company property. The growers had access to the workers day and night; without an access rule the growers were also able to invite the Teamsters into the fields and call on rural sheriffs to arrest UFW organizers thus denying the workers the right to hear from all sides in the election.

Why are the growers opposed to the access rule? They argue vehemently that it is a violation of the constitutional right to private property. They claim that it will lead to further violations of property rights. However, the access rule is very limited and very specific and applies only to election situations in agriculture. The State Supreme Court affirmed the ALRB access rule. Justice Wm. Rehnquist refused to set the rule aside.

The growers argue that Prop.14 is no longer needed since the legislature has now provided funds for the ALRB. It is an unlikely argument from those who used all their considerable power to kill the farm worker election law in the spring of 1976. The existence of Prop.14 caused the big growers of Calif. to change their strategy and support ALRA funds for one year. If it had not been for Prop.14, the farm worker election law would be dead today. If Prop.14 is not passed the farm worker election law may well be maimed or killed in the future.

The right to vote is one of our most cherished American rights. Prop.14 asks the people of California to ensure that those who work in the fields will never again be deprived of the right to vote in secret ballot elections to determine their own future.

Written by:
The Rev. Wayne (Chris) Hartmire, Dir.
National Farm Worker Ministry

Proposition 14 - Farm Worker Initiative

WHY IS IT NECESSARY?

LOS ANGELES TIMES • 5/27/76

Senate Passes Farm Labor Bill

Measure Sent to Assembly; OK Seen This Week

BY JERRY GILLAM
Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO—The Senate Monday approved Gov. Brown's compromise farm labor bill calling for secret ballot union elections to end years of strife in California agriculture.

A 51-7 vote sent the historic legislation, authored by Sen. John F. Dunlap (D-Napa), to the Assembly, where backers predicted it would be approved by the end of the week. Applause and cheers erupted in the crowded upper-house chamber when the winning vote was announced.

To only four Democrats and seven Republicans voted for the Administration measure. All seven nay votes were cast by GOP members.

The compromise was reached in negotiations between Brown Administration negotiators and growers' groups, the Teamsters Union, the United Farm Workers of America and the AFL-CIO Labor Federation.

In his opening remarks on the Senate floor, Dunlap said, "I know there bill doesn't satisfy everyone. It is not a 100% bill. It is not a Teamsters bill and it is not a growers bill.

"If a farmer, growers bill and a near fairly with all concerned. But it is not a special interest bill. It is a bill in the public interest."

The Administration hopes the legislation will become a model for other states to use in coping with the agricultural labor problem.

LOS ANGELES TIMES
6/6/76

Brown Signs Farm Labor Compromise

Governor Calls Law Start Toward Ending Violence in the Fields

BY JERRY GILLAM
Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO—Gov. Brown Thursday signed into law a landmark bill guaranteeing secret-ballot union elections for California farm workers, calling it a "beginning toward ending 10 years of turmoil in the fields."

Brown signed the historic measure in a crowded Capitol ceremony flanked by key Democratic lawmakers who helped push it through the Senate and Assembly in only 10 days.

Brown had negotiated the compromise among growers, the Teamsters Union, Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers of America and the AFL-CIO Labor Federation, which have been in odds over farm worker representation for a decade.

LOS ANGELES TIMES
2/7/76

Farm Labor Board Closes Up Shop as Legislative Stalemate Blocks Funding

LOS ANGELES TIMES
4/17/76

General Counsel of State Farm Labor Board Quits

Claims Law Has Become a 'Travesty of Justice,' Supports Ballot Initiative Backed by Chavez Union

BY HARRY ROBERTSON
Times Staff Writer

The beleaguered Agricultural Labor Relations Board authorized another major blow Monday when its chief administrative officer resigned and a key member of the board itself is expected to resign quickly.

The ALRB, which is opposed to administering the nation's first farm labor law, has been almost without money since February when a coalition of Republicans and rural Democrats blocked an emergency \$2.5 million appropriation to operate the agency.

Sen. Chavez indicated he and other ALRB officials would have remained with the agency if "the law itself had not become a travesty of justice at this point."

"Historically and professionally, I could not tolerate sitting around any longer while the Legislature debates all these things whether or not it would be a farm labor law."

"From secret ballot elections are needed to help keep peace in the fields and produce any reasonable amount of food for the nation's tables."

Sen. Chavez said he had already decided that the state would pay the \$2.5 million initiative to revive the law.

PRODUCE NEWS 1/31/76

Calif. Agriculture Unites to Amend ALRB Law Amendments Proposed To Farm Labor Act

THE PACKER 1/31/76

NEWPORT BEACH, CALIF.

California agriculture will once behind a series of corrective amendments to the new state farm labor act during the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

Opposition during the four months the law has been in effect demonstrate the need for the changes, according to David Aard, executive vice president of Western Growers Assn. (WGA), one of the farm groups involved in the program.

Bill to Bail Out Farm Labor Board Hits Assembly Snag

SACRAMENTO (UPI)—Gov. Brown's \$2.5 million bill to bail out the financially troubled Farm Labor Board was snafu'd from the Assembly agenda Thursday as demands mounted for overhaul of the fledgling agency.

The 4½-month-old board is faced with going out of business Feb. 1 for lack of money while mostly Republican rural legislators threaten to block the emergency appropriation unless substantial changes are made in operation of the board.

They indicated if the proposal was voted upon now by the full Assembly, it likely would not achieve the

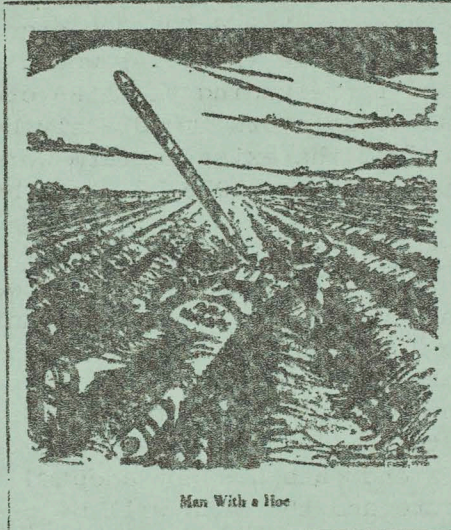
necessary two-thirds margin for approval and would be defeated.

Meanwhile, Sen. Clare Berryhill (R-Shingie Springs), a grape farmer and leader of the opposition to the appropriation, declared he had rounded up the votes needed to deny the proposal and a two-thirds majority in the Senate.

"I can tell you flat out I've got enough votes to stop that appropriation unless there are some changes," he said yesterday.

LOS ANGELES TIMES
1/16/76

Los Angeles Times, Thurs, April 8, 1976 - P. 9



Man With a Hoe

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Los Angeles Times
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SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE • 5/17/76

Farm Union Petitions Flood of Signatures to Revive Farm Board

SACRAMENTO — I asked Farm Workers set the stage for a "revival" bill for the farm labor law. More than 150,000 signatures on petitions to revive the state farm labor board.

I was a part by Chavez of a week-long legislative farm union would up a two-week 30-day campaign in promoting their petition to revive the board's three months for the November ballot.

The petition would request the demand board would have 17% would change in the farm labor law and request the legislature to spend funds for the board.

The 17% initiative reported by the union are more than the \$2.5 million appropriation needed to make the public bill, the board's board and the legislature will take more than a month.

In Los Angeles more than 200 farmers and having 15% demonstration, marched in the street to offer a message about the law and to request more than 20,000 signatures.

ALRB Reluctant Lacks Votes

BY JIM CALDWELL
SACRAMENTO, CALIF. — The California Legislature will probably reject an initiative to revive the Agricultural Labor Relations Board's \$2.5 million due to lack of votes. The bill has been hanging in the Assembly for a month and a half while 500 supporter Senator David Roberti, Los Angeles, has tried to find the needed votes to pass the emergency funding for the Agriculture Labor Relations Board (ALRB).

Roberti last called for an overnight committee to report back to the legislature with recommendations concerning the funding. This week it was reported that the oversight committee will not report anything to the legislature.

According to Mike Valle, Senator George Zerkow's assistant the legislators are not even going to call for a vote on the bill. He said, "It's not been a topic of conversation for the last week and Sen. Roberti is not going to bring the bill up for a vote."

In my opinion the bill is dead.

Senator Zerkow is in a meeting with the ad hoc committee. He told those in attendance that "I have accomplished one mission, that is getting a fast and honest Farm Labor Board. The only figure on the initiative qualifies for the November ballot and it will pass if the ALRB is not working."

3-PART IV SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1976

Strangling the Farm Board

The board that administers California's new Agricultural Labor Relations Act has run out of money, and will have to cease operations Feb. 1 unless the Legislature approves Gov. Brown's recommendation for a \$2.5 million supplemental appropriation.

This board must not go out of existence, despite unrelenting and contentious performance over its first 6½ months.

No one has been entirely satisfied with the law or the board's enforcement of it, but they still remain the state's best hope of ending years of violence and turmoil in the fields and of assuring farm workers a more secure life.

But a coalition of rural legislators, led by Sen. Clare Berryhill, a Republican grape-grower from Shingie Springs, is determined to secure debilitating amendments to the law in exchange for support of the emergency appropriation. And, as of now, they seem to have the votes to deny it the necessary two-thirds majority.

The changes they want are many and major, and would work most directly against the organizing efforts of Cesar Chavez and his United Farm Workers of America.

One amendment would deny union organizers access to farm property even during nonworking hours. A right that was given them by the board in one of its most controversial rulings. Another would make the time for an election three weeks after workers petition for it, and three weeks later,

by which time the harvest might be over and the petitioners working on another farm. Still another would define farm labor contractors as employers, creating an entirely new element of confusion.

There can be no doubt that the intent of the amendments is to weaken the rights of workers and strengthen those of growers, while retaining the pretense of fair collective bargaining.

LOS ANGELES TIMES
1/29/76

THE STATE

The Agricultural Labor Relations Board should be allowed if the law is not changed its laws and board policies, said Allen Hillis, executive vice president of the California Grapes and Tree Fruit League. Milk, whose organization represents most of the table grape growers, said the board has heavily favored farm labor and while not considering positions supported by growers. The board is scheduled to go out of business Feb. 1 unless the Legislature approves a \$2.5 million bill now before the Senate.

Holding the Budget Hostage

California's \$12.8 billion budget for 1976-77 has been denied the two-thirds vote necessary for passage in the Assembly, primarily because it contains a \$2.5 million appropriation to revive the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, which has been unable to conduct collective-bargaining elections among farm workers since it ran out of money last February.

The board's opponents are playing a dangerous game. The Legislature already is nine days past its constitutional deadline for submitting the budget to Gov. Brown. If it does not reach the Assembly to sign it into law by midnight next Wednesday—and he still has much work of his own to do on in-state operations—would come to a halt, and local governments would be denied the subventions on which many of their services depend.

The obstructionist tactic of a minority in Sacramento also threaten a return to the disruption and violence that were common in California's fields and groves before enactment of the farm labor statute a year ago.

It is also apparent that the dissidents no longer speak for large elements of California agriculture, who believe that a functioning board is the best hope of defusing the initiative that Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers union has qualified for the November ballot. The growers would be worse off under the initiative than they are under the present law. In fact, it is difficult to understand what the minority hopes to achieve by its continued resistance to funding the ALRB. Its demands for major and debilitating amendments to the law are unacceptable to majorities in both the Assembly and the Senate, and to the governor.

L.A. TIMES
6/24/76

6

Farm Board Issue Blocks State Budget

But most of the dispute was over the \$2.7 million included in the budget for the established farm labor board, which has been dormant since it ran out of money in March.

Democratic leaders thought two factions might defeat opposition to the funding.

—The threat of passage of a farm labor initiative that was qualified for the November ballot by Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers of America —Three new Brown appointments to the board and a new general counsel to replace former members who had drawn strong criticism from growers for an alleged bias toward Chavez' union.

BY WILLIAM ENDICOTT
Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO — Republicans and a handful of Democrats blocked passage Tuesday night of a \$12.8 billion state budget for 1976-77, primarily because of disagreement over funding for the controversial Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

The Assembly vote, 46-16 to 25 and 24 votes, a two-thirds majority of the 68-member house, were needed for passage.

(over)

PROPOSITION 14 — THE FARM WORKER ELECTION LAW

W H Y I S I T N E C E S S A R Y ?

What will Proposition 14 do? The summary on the November ballot reads as follows: "Agricultural Labor Relations. Initiative Statute. Repeals Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975; reenacts as Agricultural Relations Act of 1976. Makes technical amendments to maintain status quo under 1975 Act, except requires new appointments to Agricultural Labor Relations Board. Additional amendments require: access for union organizers to property of employers for certain periods; minimum of 50% of employees to petition for decertification of union; Legislature to provide appropriations necessary to carry out the Act; Board to provide employer-supplied lists of agricultural employees to persons involved in elections. Permits Board to award treble damages for unfair labor practices. Financial impact: Proposition 14 would result in minor, if any increased costs to state."

Why is Proposition 14 necessary? Prop.14 became necessary when a minority of grower-supported legislators successfully blocked refunding of the ALRA and brought elections to a halt on February 6, 1976. If Prop.14 passes, there will be a stable farm worker election law in California which will finally resolve the eleven (11) year battle over union recognition in the fields. If Prop.14 passes, farm workers will be assured of voting in secret ballot elections for the union of their choice or for "no union".

But haven't funds already been provided? Farm workers and their supporters worked for refunding of the ALRA from January-April 1976. They were not successful. In April of 1976 farm workers gathered 728,000 signatures of registered voters ensuring that the Farm Worker Initiative (Prop.14) would be on the November ballot. Agribusiness' united opposition to refunding the ALRA crumbled with the advent of Prop.14. Some growers and rural legislators immediately began arguing that the only way to defeat Prop.14 was to refund the existing farm worker election law. On July 1, funds for the ALRA were voted into the 1976-77 state budget.

If the funds have been provided, why is Prop.14 necessary? Funds for the current fiscal year were provided only because Prop.14 was hanging over the heads of agribusiness. Without the existence of Prop.14 a united agriculture may well have succeeded in keeping the ALRA out of the 1976-77 budget. They succeeded for six months (Jan.-June '76) because it takes a 2/3 vote to pass an emergency appropriation. It also takes a 2/3 vote to adopt the state budget. If Prop.14 fails, growers will seek weakening amendments to the law next year and will try to kill ALRA funding in the state budget if such amendments are not adopted. If Prop.14 passes, farm worker elections will be secure and the ALRA will be protected from future legislatures and future governors who may be openly unfriendly to the rights of workers.

___ Enclosed is my contribution for the "YES ON 14" campaign.

___ I would like to help with the YES ON 14 Campaign.

___ Our group would like to have a speaker on Proposition 14.

___ Please send more information on Proposition 14.

InterFaith Committee
to Aid Farm Workers
1430 W. Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90015
(213) 386-8130

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE: () _____ Assembly District _____

LLAMAMIENTO
A La
PRIMERA CONVENCION DE APOYO POLITICO
Que Tendrá Lugar En La
ARENA SELLAND
Del
CENTRO DE CONVENCIONES DE FRESNO
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

UNION DE CAMPESINOS DE AMERICA
AFL-CIO

Un Fraternal Saludo A Todos Los Miembros:

El Consejo Ejecutivo Nacional autoriza la Primera Convención de Apoyo Político de la Unión de Campesinos de América, AFL-CIO, que se reunirá en la Arena Selland del Centro de Convenciones de Fresno, California, el domingo 5 de septiembre de 1976 a las 8:00 a.m. y permanecerá en sesión hasta las 6:00 p.m. de ese día.

Esta Convención se llevará a cabo porque hemos llegado a un punto crítico de la existencia de nuestra Unión. En 1975 después de diez años de lucha que comenzaron con la huelga de uva en Delano, tuvimos éxito en lograr la Ley de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas. Esta ley se creó para garantizar a los trabajadores campesinos el derecho a elecciones por voto secreto para escoger la Unión que los represente. Después de ganar una gran mayoría de elecciones que se llevaron a cabo al amparo de la nueva ley, los acaudalados y poderosos gigantes de la industria agrícola trataron una vez más de recuperar el control sobre nuestras vidas. Los rancheros y los amigos que tienen a su servicio en la Legislatura, paralizaron las elecciones en el fil reteniendo los fondos de la Comisión de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas. Esos pocos potentados y los legisladores a su servicio, se opusieron a la voluntad de la mayoría de los legisladores y se interpusieron en el camino de los trabajadores campesinos que por tanto tiempo han luchado por alcanzar el sagrado derecho de elegir por medio del voto secreto la Unión que los represente.

No dispuestos a permitir que el poder de los rancheros dentro del área política derroten nuestro derecho a ser oídos por medio de elecciones libres como miembros con igualdad de derechos en el proceso democrático, la Unión de Campesinos de América, AFL-CIO — tu Unión — llevó el caso ante el pueblo de California. Pedimos al pueblo de este Estado que use su voto sagrado en favor de nuestra causa. Le pedimos que firmara una petición para poner una Iniciativa en la boleta electoral de

noviembre. Esta Iniciativa que hoy se llama Proposición 14 nos garantiza el derecho a que se nos oiga por medio de elecciones libres y asegura los fondos para que la Comisión de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas funcione y conforme la ley nos permita ejercer el derecho a ser oídos por medio del voto. El pueblo de California respondió. A lo largo y a lo ancho del Estado, la petición recibió buena acogida y todos nuestros apoyadores firmaron.

En noviembre el pueblo de California tendrá nuevas elecciones para legisladores y al mismo tiempo votará sobre nuestra Iniciativa, la Proposición 14. Un "Sí" para la Proposición 14 es un voto en favor de los campesinos para que puedan ejercer su derecho a ser oídos. Si la Proposición 14 pasa en las elecciones de noviembre, nadie podrá arrebatar nuestros derechos, tendrán que llevar el asunto ante el pueblo para que vote otra vez — ante el mismo pueblo que nos apoya hoy.

Así como necesitamos desesperadamente tener voz en los files cuando votamos por la Unión de nuestra preferencia, también necesitamos tener voz en el proceso democrático de nuestro estado y de nuestra nación para asegurarnos de que los potentados y poderosos rancheros no nos arrebaten los derechos que hemos ganado con tanto sacrificio. Nosotros podemos edificar ese poder político que se necesita para proteger nuestros derechos por medio de nuestra Unión y su participación en el proceso político. No puede haber mejor ejemplo para demostrar la necesidad de nuestra participación en el proceso político, que dar una mirada a los ocho años pasados bajo la administración de Nixon y de Ford. Durante los años de Nixon y Ford en la Casa Blanca, los trabajadores de los Estados Unidos y sus familias han perdido terreno en la lucha por una vida mejor. El abismo entre el rico y el pobre se ha hecho mas hondo y la meta para alcanzar igualdad de derechos e igualdad de oportunidades se ha alejado más. Tenemos que participar para reponer el tiempo perdido.

Los candidatos para puestos políticos necesitan de nuestro apoyo en las elecciones de noviembre y nosotros necesitamos saber si los candidatos comprenden nuestros problemas y si nos apoyan en nuestra lucha para resolverlos. En esta Convención de apoyo político oiremos a los candidatos y tomaremos nuestras decisiones para determinar a quien debemos apoyar o no apoyar.

Tu participación en esta Convención es muy importante. Es el primer paso que te conduce a participar en el proceso democrático. Es el primer paso que debes dar para asegurar que tu — y no los rancheros — tienes el poder para controlar tu vida.

Representación

Cada Comunidad de Rancho, Comité Organizador, y Comité Especial tendrá derecho al número de Delegados que se indica en la siguiente escala:

1-50 miembros	=	2 delegados
51 - 100 miembros	=	4 delegados
101 - 300 miembros	=	6 delegados
301 - 500 miembros	=	8 delegados
501 - 700 miembros	=	10 delegados
701 - 1,000 miembros	=	12 delegados
1,001 - 1,500 miembros	=	14 delegados
1,501 - 2,100 miembros	=	16 delegados
2,101 - 2,800 miembros	=	18 delegados
más de 2,800 miembros	=	20 delegados

Cada Unidad Administrativa y Comité Especial (grupos de boicoteo) dentro de cada entidad tendrá derecho al siguiente número de Delegados:

1 -25 miembros	=	2 delegados
26 - 50 miembros	=	4 delegados
51 - 100 miembros	=	6 delegados
más de 100 miembros	=	8 delegados

Solo los miembros solventes con la Unión pueden participar en las elecciones para Delegados. En el caso de miembros que trabajan bajo contrato, se les considera solventes si no están atrasados en sus cuotas más de 60 días. No se reconocerá como Delegado a la persona que no esté solvente con la afiliación, Comité o Unidad a la cual esté llamado a representar.

Para los propósitos de la elección de Delegados se calculará la afiliación de cada Comunidad de Rancho tomando como base el punto de máximo empleo durante el período de 12 meses que finaliza el 15 de agosto de 1976.

El número de miembros de cada Comité Organizador se determinará por el número de trabajadores que estén trabajando activamente en organizarse o el número de trabajadores en el rancho durante las elecciones, lo que sea más conveniente.

El número de miembros de cada Unidad Administrativa o Comité Especial (grupo de boicoteo) se determinará por el número de miembros de la Unión que estén en servicio activo como voluntarios de tiempo completo durante los últimos seis meses anteriores a la fecha en que se inaugura la Convención.

Los miembros del Consejo Nacional Ejecutivo, los miembros del Consejo de Revisores, los Comités de Rancho, y otros Oficiales electos, servirán como Delegados acreditados en virtud de su posición con todos los privilegios de los Delegados Electos.

Los delegados a la Convención serán electos por voto secreto por los miembros de la Comunidad de Rancho, Comité Organizador, Unidad Administrativa, o Comité Especial (grupo de boicoteo) el día 20 de agosto de 1976.

Los nombres de los Delegados Electos se mandarán a Mack Lyons, Director del Departamento de Participación Ciudadana inmediatamente después de su elección, y deberán recibirse en esta oficina antes del 25 de agosto de 1976.

Todos los asuntos de la Convención serán resueltos por votación de los delegados.

Credenciales

Credenciales en blanco con su respectivo duplicado se enviaron a las Comunidades de Rancho, Comités de Organización, Comités Especiales (grupos de boicoteo) y Unidades Administrativas. Las credenciales deberán estar refrendadas con la firma de los directivos de las respectivas entidades como se indica en los blancos. Los originales se mandarán a la Oficina del Director del Departamento de Participación Ciudadana, La Paz, Keene, California 93531, tan pronto como los Delegados sean declarados electos. El duplicado le queda al Delegado Electo para presentarlo al Comité de Credenciales en el recinto de la Convención.

El Comité de Credenciales se reunirá en el Centro de Convenciones con anterioridad a la inauguración de la Convención. La Convención no se constituirá dentro de sus funciones sino hasta después de que el Comité de Credenciales haya examinado y reportado las credenciales de todos los delegados presentes a la hora y fecha señaladas para la inauguración.

Resoluciones

Resoluciones relacionadas con actividades políticas y firmadas por 25 miembros solventes pueden someterse antes de la Convención y deberán remitirse al Secretario-Tesorero con sede en La Paz, Keene, California 93531. Estas resoluciones deberán remitirse con la debida anticipación para que lleguen a La Paz antes del 30 de agosto. Durante la Convención podrán someterse resoluciones firmadas por el 10% de los delegados acreditados y deberán presentarse ante el Comité de Resoluciones.

Alojamiento

La Convención solo durará un día, de modo que no habrá necesidad de alojamiento. No obstante, se servirá comida a medio día para los delegados.

Gilbert Padilla
Secretario-Tesorero



¡NO COMPRE LOS PRODUCTOS DOLE!

POR QUE BOICOTEAMOS DOLE

El 27 de septiembre de 1975 los trabajadores campesinos de West Foods Co. en elecciones democráticas votaron a favor de UFW 136 contra 39.

En 1 de diciembre de 1975 la Comisión de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas siguiendo los mandatos de la ley certificó nuestra victoria y ordenó a Dole que negociara contratos para que los campesinos trabajaran amparados por la ley.

Han pasado ocho meses y Dole sigue empeñado a no negociar de buena fé. No quiere escuchar al Comité de Rancho ni quiere iniciar pláticas serias de negociación con la Unión de Campesinos.

Los campesinos trabajan en cuevas y establos viejos llenos de polvo en donde crecen los hongos, no les proveen máscaras protectoras y por eso están expuestos a enfermedades pulmonares y enfisema. Sólo un contrato UFW con sus cláusulas protectoras de la salud puede salvarlos de la enfermedad y la miseria.

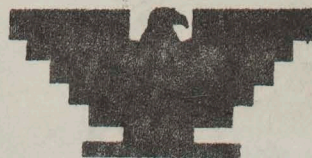
Dole es una corporación multi-nacional que casi ha monopolizado la producción de hongos en el Oeste, controla el 40% de las ventas de banano en los Estados Unidos, importa piña de las Filipinas. Dole es una corporación que se interesa en sus ganancias y se olvida de los campesinos que trabajan en sus cuevas en donde crecen los hongos.

¡Dole puede ignorar a los campesinos, pero no puede ignorar a sus consumidores! Sólo usted puede lograr que Dole obedezca la voz de la justicia. NO COMPRE LOS PRODUCTOS DOLE. Ayude a los campesinos a luchar contra la miseria.



BUSQUE LA ETIQUETA

DE LA UNION



FARMWORKERS SAY "NO" TO:

DOLE BANANAS, MUSHROOMS, PINEAPPLES & COCONUTS

On July 13, more than one hundred mushroom workers rose to their feet voting to call a boycott of their employer, West Foods, Inc., and its parent company the giant multinational food corporation Castle and Cooke.

The mushroom workers, under California's new Agricultural Labor Relations Act, had held an election on September 8, 1975. . . the results UFW 136, Teamsters 39, no union 9. Since the election's certification date, December 1st until the workers met on July 13th, a total of 26 negotiating meetings had been held, with no major concessions reached. It was apparent to the workers negotiating that the company had no intention of reaching an agreement.

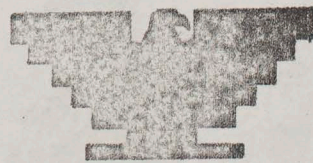
Castle and Cooke's revenue for the first quarter of 1976 was \$186,222,000.00. Through Dole, Castle and Cooke accounts for 40% of the American banana market, and 48% of the worldwide processed pineapple market.

Yet the workers at West Foods have one of the worst jobs in agriculture. They work in complete darkness with barely enough space to squeeze around in the "caves" where mushrooms are grown. They must use dangerous organo-phosphates, pesticides, and other dangerous chemicals, one Vapona, a known carcinogen (cancer causing agent). The sanitation facilities at the plant are hopelessly inadequate.

Negotiations between the UFW and Castle and Cooke have stalled. We need your help. As West Food striker Ricardo Olvarrieta put it, "This struggle is not just for us but for our children and their children too."

BOYCOTT DOLE PRODUCTS!

Boycott Grapes & Lettuce
Unless You See...



THE UFW Label



UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO
FIRST POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT CONVENTION
COMMITTEE ROSTER

Jerry Cohen, General Counsel

Credentials Committee

Chairperson: Eliseo Medina, Executive Board Member

Pauline Flores, Contract Administration Department
Bill Granfield, Salinas Field Office
Juan Ramirez, Perelli-Minetti
Raul Ramirez, Inter-Harvest
Jose Morales, Inter-Harvest
Oscar Mondragon, Director, San Ysidro Field Office
Manuel Gasca, Paul Masson
Jose Renteria, J.J. Crosetti
Luciano Bejarano, Vie-Del
Nicolas Arroyo, Valley Vineyard Service
Ricardo Ysordia, United Celery Growers
Salomon Borga, San Jacinto

Rules Committee

Chairperson: Richard Chavez, Executive Board Member

Felix Gonzales, Napa Valley Vineyards
Samuel Sanchez, Admiral Packing Co.
Julian Gutierrez, DRM Grove Labor
Jose Isabel Basulto, Reclaimed Islands Land Co.

Resolutions Committee

Chairperson: Gilbert Padilla, Secretary-Treasurer

Monica Flores, Campesino Center, Santa Maria
Jose Lopez F., Perelli-Minetti
Cornelio Salinas, Nalbandian
Martin Escalante, Rilco
Rigoberto Castillo, Valley Vineyard Service
Jose Luis Castro, Inter-Harvest
Domingo Ortiz, Pic D' Rite
Barry Quinlindrin, Freedman
Samuel Tec, Chula Vista Farms
Guillermo Bernal, Hemet Wholesale Nursery
Baltazar Lopez, Akitomo Nursery
Miguel Lopez, Inter-Harvest
Tom Dazell, Salinas Legal Department
Cres Fraley, Central Administration, La Paz

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COMMITTEE ROSTER, CONTINUED

Endorsement Committee

Chairperson: Mack Lyons, Executive Board Member

Baltazar Cardenas, Derselt Co.
Enrique Ceja, Klein
Pedro Escoto, California Coastal Farms
Carlos Luna, Coachella Growers
Jesus Mireles, Kaplan
Salvador Orosco, Green Valley
Teresa Perez, Tejon Ranch
Elio Saldivaz, W.H. Smeds and Son, Inc.
Juaquin Solorio, Del Porto
Ledia Garcia, Maggio-Tostado
Chano Garza, Clemente Macias
Patricio Hermosillo, Inter-Harvest
Sally De La Rosa, McFarland Rose
Roberto Garcia, Director, Salinas Field Office
Frank Ortiz, Division Director, Contract Administration Department
Ruth Shy, Director, Coachella Field Office
Vince Silva, Director, Lamont Field Office
Tanis Ybarra, Director, Selma Field Office
Jessie Constancio, Southern California Boycott
Paul Milne, Northern California Boycott
Minnie Ybarra, San Ysidro Service Center
Dianna Lyons, Citizenship Participation Department
Nathan Schumacher, Central Administration Department
An McDowell, National Farm Workers Health Group
Jo Brardi, Southern California Boycott Supporter
Bill O'Donnell, Northern California Boycott Supporter

**UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION DE CAMPESINOS DE AMERICA
AFL-CIO**

• Selland Arena, Fresno •

**First Political Endorsement
CONVENTION**

**Primera CONVENCION
de apoyo Político**

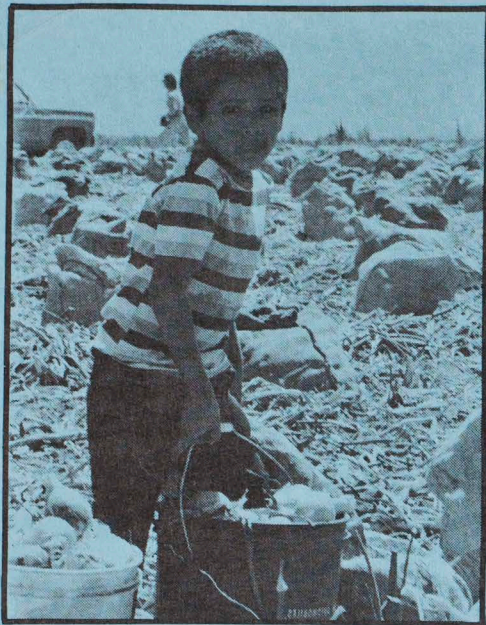
5 Sept. 1976

AGENDA

- 8:00 a.m.** Introducción
Introduction:
Tanis Ybarra, Director, Selma Field Office
Jefe de Protocolo
Chief of Protocol:
Art Torres, Member of the California
Assembly
Oración
Invocation:
Rev. Msgr. George G. Higgins, Secretary for
Research, U.S. Catholic Conference
Bienvenida
Welcome:
Luciano Bejarano, President Vie-Del Ranch
Committee
Abre la sesión
Call to order:
&
Propósito del Llamamiento
Purpose of Call:
Cesar Chavez, President, United Farm
Workers of America, AFL-CIO
Introducción de Oficiales
Introduction of Officers:
Gilbert Padilla, Secretary-Treasurer
Dolores Huerta, First Vice President
Philip Vera Cruz, Second Vice President
Pete G. Velasco, Third Vice President
Richard Chavez, National Executive Board
Member
Marshall Ganz, National Executive Board
Member
Mack Lyons, National Executive Board Mem-
ber
Eliseo Medina, National Executive Board
Member
9:00 a.m. Reporte de Credenciales y Acomodar Delegados
Report on Credentials and Seating of Delegates:
Eliseo Medina, National Executive Board
Member
Reglas y Procedimientos
Rules and Procedures:
Richard Chavez, National Executive Board
Member
Día de Participación Ciudadana
Citizenship Participation Day:
Mack Lyons, National Executive Board Mem-
ber
Reconocimiento de Candidatos
Recognition of Candidates:
Philip Vera Cruz, Second Vice President, UFW,
AFL-CIO
9:50 a.m. Caucuses comienzan
Caucus starting
Honorable Richard Alatorre, Member of the Califor-
nia Assembly
Jerry Whipple, Director, Region 6, United
Automobile Workers International Union
Anuncios - Cartas - Telegramas
Announcements - Letters - Telegrams:
Dolores Huerta, First Vice President, UFW,
AFL-CIO
Ms. Grace Montanez Davis, Deputy Mayor, City of
Los Angeles
11:00 a.m. Jimmy Herman, President, Local 34, International
Longshoremens and Warehousemens Union
Honorable Alan Cranston, U.S. Senator
12:00 noon Lunch
1:30 p.m. Resoluciones
Resolutions:
Gilbert Padilla, Secretary-Treasurer, UFW,
AFL-CIO
John Maher, President, Delancey Street Foun-
dation, Inc.
Anuncio
Announcement:
Entertainment: Pete G. Velasco, Third Vice
President, UFW, AFL-CIO
2:00 p.m. Bill Soltero, Business Manager and Secretary-
Treasurer, Laborers Local 383, Phoenix, Arizona
Governor Jimmy Carter, Democratic Candidate for
President — Phone Call to Convention
3:00 p.m. Comité de Apoyo Reportes y Recomendaciones
Endorsement Committee Report and Recom-
mendations:
Mack Lyons, National Executive Board Mem-
ber
4:00 p.m. Celestino Sanchez Montion, Secretario General
Confederación Nacional de Campesinos
"SI CON 14" Reporte
"YES ON 14" Report:
&
Reconocimiento de Invitados
Recognition of Guests:
Marshall Ganz, National Executive Board
Member
6:00 p.m. Clausura
Adjourn

**YES ON 14
SI CON 14**





UFW photo by Cathy Murphy

FARM WORKERS ASK YOU TO VOTE **YES ON PROP. 14**

For a few history-making months last year farm workers had the rare chance to vote in secret ballot elections for the union of their choice.

In the spring of 1976 the big corporate growers of California killed the first farm worker election law ever passed in our nation. Elections stopped!

In April of 1976, 728,000 Californians signed petitions to put the farm worker election law on the November ballot.

You can help: farm workers ask you to join a people's campaign to pass PROP. 14 — The Farm Worker Election Law! PROPOSITION 14 is the only way to guarantee free elections for farm workers.

**TO GUARANTEE SECRET BALLOT
ELECTIONS FOR FARM WORKERS**

YES ON 14!

YES ON 14 Hdqtrs. • 1411 W. Olympic • Room 502 • Los Angeles 90015 • 213/381-3726

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THIS IS WHY THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA SUPPORT PROPOSITION 14

- The children of farm workers still work in the fields and are injured in the fields.
- The people who harvest the food we eat are too often without enough food for themselves and their own families.
- Farm workers and their children have waited a long time for a little bit of justice and some hope for the future.
- Proposition 14 is not everything — but it is a way for farm workers to begin to take control of their own lives and to make the future better for their children.
- Proposition 14 will guarantee free secret ballot elections so that farm workers can vote for the union of their choice, or for no union.
- Proposition 14 can bring a measure of peace to California's fields by replacing conflict and bloodshed with elections and peaceful collective bargaining.

AFTER 11 YEARS OF STRUGGLE AND STRIFE WE CAN BRING PEACE AND JUSTICE TO THE FIELDS.

YES ON 14!

Please mail to: **"YES ON 14" Campaign**
1411 W. Olympic Blvd., Room 502
Los Angeles 90015

_____ I would like to help the **"YES ON 14"** Campaign.

_____ Enclosed is my contribution. (Checks should be made payable to the **"YES ON 14"** Campaign.)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION DE CAMPESINOS DE AMERICA
AFL - CIO



SUNDAY / DOMINGO

5 SEPT. 1976

**Selland Arena
Fresno Convention Center
Fresno, California**

**UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION DE CAMPESINOS DE AMERICA
AFL-CIO**

• Selland Arena, Fresno •

**First Political Endorsement
CONVENTION**

**Primera CONVENCION
de apoyo Político**

5 Sept. 1976

AGENDA

- 8:00 a.m.** Introducción
Introduction:
Tanis Ybarra, Director, Selma Field Office
Jefe de Protocolo
Chief of Protocol:
Art Torres, Member of the California Assembly
Oración
Invocation:
Rev. Msgr. George G. Higgins, Secretary for Research, U.S. Catholic Conference
Bienvenida
Welcome:
Luciano Bejarano, President Vie-Del Ranch Committee
Abre la sesión
Call to order:
&
Propósito del Llamamiento
Purpose of Call:
Cesar Chavez, President, United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO
Introducción de Oficiales
Introduction of Officers:
Gilbert Padilla, Secretary-Treasurer
Dolores Huerta, First Vice President
Philip Vera Cruz, Second Vice President
Pete G. Velasco, Third Vice President
Richard Chavez, National Executive Board Member
Marshall Ganz, National Executive Board Member
Mack Lyons, National Executive Board Member
Eliseo Medina, National Executive Board Member
- 9:00 a.m.** Reporte de Credenciales y Acomodar Delegados
Report on Credentials and Seating of Delegates:
Eliseo Medina, National Executive Board Member
Reglas y Procedimientos
Rules and Procedures:
Richard Chavez, National Executive Board Member
Día de Participación Ciudadana
Citizenship Participation Day:
Mack Lyons, National Executive Board Member
Reconocimiento de Candidatos
Recognition of Candidates:
Philip Vera Cruz, Second Vice President, UFW, AFL-CIO
- 9:50 a.m.** Caucuses comienzan
Caucus starting
Honorable Richard Alatorre, Member of the California Assembly
Jerry Whipple, Director, Region 6, United Automobile Workers International Union
Anuncios - Cartas - Telegramas
Announcements - Letters - Telegrams:
Dolores Huerta, First Vice President, UFW, AFL-CIO
Ms. Grace Montanez Davis, Deputy Mayor, City of Los Angeles
- 11:00 a.m.** Jimmy Herman, President, Local 34, International Longshoremens and Warehousemens Union
Honorable Alan Cranston, U.S. Senator
- 12:00 noon** Lunch
- 1:30 p.m.** Resoluciones
Resolutions:
Gilbert Padilla, Secretary-Treasurer, UFW, AFL-CIO
John Maher, President, Delancey Street Foundation, Inc.
Anuncio
Announcement:
Entertainment: Pete G. Velasco, Third Vice President, UFW, AFL-CIO
- 2:00 p.m.** Bill Soltero, Business Manager and Secretary-Treasurer, Laborers Local 383, Phoenix, Arizona
Governor Jimmy Carter, Democratic Candidate for President — Phone Call to Convention
- 3:00 p.m.** Comité de Apoyo Reportes y Recomendaciones
Endorsement Committee Report and Recommendations:
Mack Lyons, National Executive Board Member
- 4:00 p.m.** Celestino Sanchez Montion, Secretario General Confederación Nacional de Campesinos
"SI CON 14" Reporte
"YES ON 14" Report:
&
Reconocimiento de Invitados
Recognition of Guests:
Marshall Ganz, National Executive Board Member
- 6:00 p.m.** Clausura
Adjourn

**YES ON 14
SI CON 14**

