



Starkspur Land-Stretcher Orchards.

Famous Starkrimson® and Starkspur® Golden Delicious, the "bread-and-butter" Semi-Dwarfs that make 1 acre of land do what 2 to 3 used to do.

Grow 182 or more Starkspur "Big Acre" Semi-Dwarfs where you could grow only 48 standard-size trees. Get more apples per tree, quicker, with less labor cost. The longer, typier, extra-fancy color fruit that always brings top market price.

7 Starkspur "Big Acre" Varieties for quick-bearing Land-Stretcher Orchards:

- Starkrimson® (Spur type)
- Starkspur® Red Delicious
- Starkspur® EarliBlaze
- Starkspur® Golden Delicious
- Starkspur® Lodi
- Starkspur® Arkansas Black
- Starkspur® Winesap

UFWOC—TEAMSTERS

(Continued from page 8)

doubtedly bring an immediate demand for negotiations with UFWOC, along with threats of strikes and boycott action in the midst of the harvest season. But refusal to cancel would bring the same UFWOC action, with no promise of help from the Teamsters in a violent jurisdictional dispute.

Many growers were clearly disappointed by the Teamster withdrawal, not so much because of the difference in contract terms but because the Teamsters offered an option in bargaining philosophy. The Teamsters focus their attention on direct worker gains; UFWOC puts considerable emphasis on such issues as "social justice" and "environmental protection."

In neither case was there any effort to obtain representation rights through worker elections. Among Chavez's complaints against the Teamsters was a charge that workers had no choice of unions—and even some of his supporters were able to observe the irony of this complaint. □

in their returns—just as charges for safety belts and padded dashboards are passed on to the car purchaser. So far, they have not been. Furthermore, growers must combat the myth that mechanical harvesters are always cheaper than hand labor. Mechanical tomato, pickle, or cherry harvesters frequently just substitute one set of headaches for another: high initial cost, expensive maintenance, and the need for skilled operators instead of migrant housing and the problems of managing crews of labor. All things considered, mechanization has not greatly reduced the cost of harvesting.

4.) **The weak selling or bargaining position of growers.** Few individual growers are in a position to attach a firm price to their product and make it stick. They are either beaten down by the buyers or undersold by neighbors. Fruit and vegetable growers are among the last of a dying race who put their product up for sale with a question, "What will you pay me?"

UFWOC and Teamsters Clash

By H. T. ROGERS

Western Editor

FARM workers union forces moved ahead on three fronts last month. In California's San Joaquin Valley, the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee virtually completed its sign-up of table grape growers. Then UFWOC turned to fight off a flank attack by the Teamsters that for a brief time threatened a major jurisdictional war. Meanwhile, in Chicago, the AFL-CIO executive council reaffirmed its intention to organize farm workers all over the nation, and negotiations were reported under way with a Michigan pickle firm.

The confrontation with the Teamsters was by far the most dramatic of these events, and it apparently left UFWOC in full control of farm worker organization.

In a fast-moving campaign, the Teamsters signed virtually all vegetable growers in the Salinas Valley and neighboring coastal areas to contracts covering field workers. The base for the campaign came in negotiations with the district grower-shipper association over a new contract for truck drivers, carton handlers, and vacuum cooler workers who have long been represented by the Teamsters. As part of its package of proposals, the

The question is: If this is true, what do we do about it? Clearly, growers must meet together to analyze the problems and discuss alternatives. Many groups are already facing up to their future. But there remain large numbers of growers who fear a loss of independence if they become involved in group action. Unless we wish to see the production of fruits and vegetables settle into the hands of a very small number of huge growers, bold action will have to be taken by men still in the business. It will be action that *must* come from the growers themselves. They cannot and should not be organized by some external non-agricultural force.

Jet transportation and new foreign production areas are fast making areas 5000 miles distant our next door neighbors. We shall never be able to face this competition unless we strengthen our own financial future. We must continue to develop and use new technology; must also improve our selling powers in the marketplace. □

Teamsters asked for negotiations on field workers.

The shipper association said it was not authorized to act for all growers, but agreed to help set up separate negotiations on field workers. Agreements followed quickly.

But the move by the independent Teamsters aroused the wrath of UFWOC and its AFL-CIO allies, and they swung into action with the momentum of their victory over the grape growers. After a series of meetings, the Teamsters agreed to forego further efforts to organize field workers, while UFWOC said it would not attempt any organization in handling and processing operations.

The agreement left a question—still unsettled at press time—about the Teamster contracts covering vegetable workers. Those five-year contracts were legally binding and could not be cancelled or assigned without agreement by the employers.

In meetings with grower representatives, the Teamsters requested cancellation of contracts on an "all or none" basis. Assignment of the contracts apparently was not suggested; Chavez had called the Teamster-employer agreement a "sweetheart contract."

The situation posed a dilemma for growers. Cancellation would un-