

"The Voice of the Farm Worker"

El Malcriado

DELANO, CALIF.

In English

APRIL 26, 1967

15¢

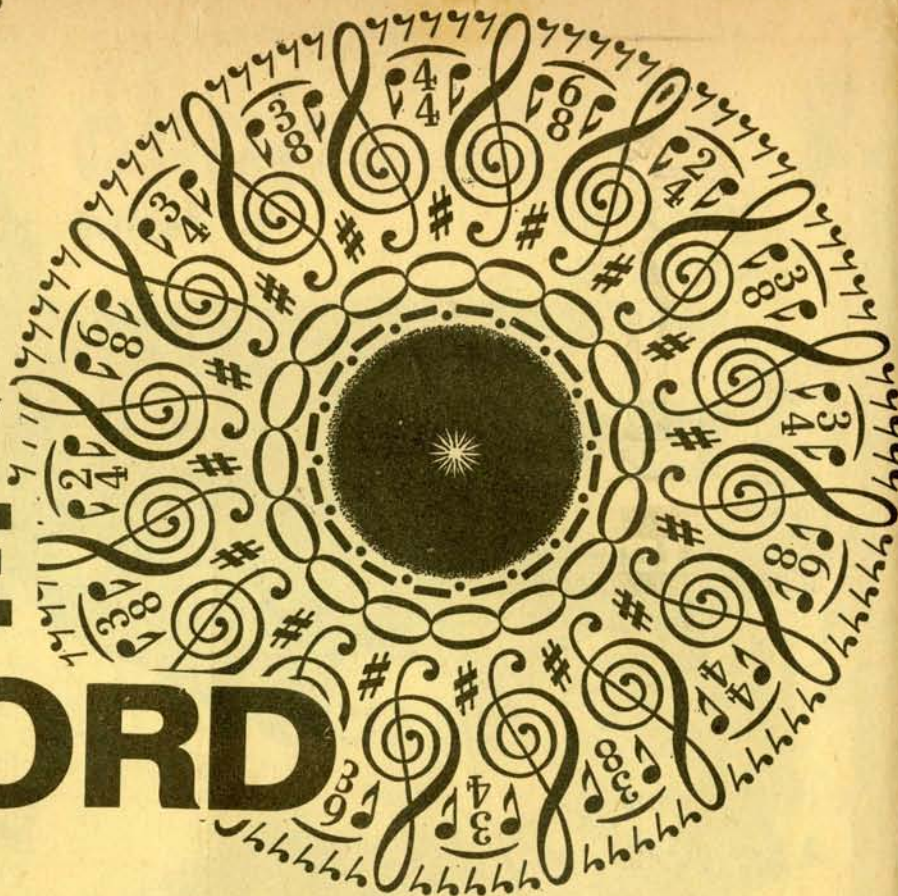


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EDITORIAL**We Want Wages, Not Words**

Last summer Cesar Chavez was meeting with DiGiorgio, discussing the terms of a future election. In the middle of the conference, a phone call came saying that Ida Cousino and Manuel Rosas, two of the strikers who were on the picket line at Sierra Vista Ranch, had been beaten by one of DiGiorgio's hired cops. Cesar Chavez stood up and walked out of the conference room. As long as maltreatment like this by the company should exist, our Union would not negotiate. The struggle began again and continued stronger than ever.

This week Manuel Rosas got out of jail (where DiGiorgio had put him). Also this week DiGiorgio signed our contract. And this week the union hiring halls for Sierra Vista, Borrego Springs and Arvin Ranch, completely operated by the farm workers, will begin to choose their workers under the rules of seniority, ending all at once, the injustices of the past.

This week negotiations begin in Napa, on the Christian Brothers Ranch, with the tireless fighter Dolores Huerta, along with a committee of workers from that ranch, representing us.

And this week the boycott against Perelli-Minetti has taken a new direction: the strikers are trying to stop the trucks carrying scab liquor, this crippling the production and sale of these scab wines.

And right now as we print *El Malcriado*, the National Labor Relations Board is counting the votes in the packing shed election at Starr Produce of Texas. Also in Texas, the strike and boycott against La Casita Farms is raging. Whether we win or not will soon be known, because the melons will begin to be distributed to the stores in June, and this fruit needs only a week to rot if nobody buys it.

And finally, the great news: this month a second edition of *El Malcriado* begins in McAllen, Texas.

These are our triumphs. Some in the past, some in the future, if all goes well. At the announcement of the DiGiorgio contract, the strike takes on a new life. The farm worker everywhere is noticing that this is not a movement of big words and much paper -- it is a movement which hopes to give to every man, to give to him directly, in the form of wages -- not of words; in the form of insurance -- not of promises; in the form of medical care and other help -- not of hoax and deceit.

The worker recognized that by joining with others and sticking together, is the only way he can get his rights. With this new spirit of solidarity, and with open arms, we receive our brothers and friends who are coming from Texas and Mexico, for another long year of work ... and of triumph!

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THE COVER

John Kouns, whose great photographs will soon be revealed in the Spanish edition of the book *HUELGA*, took this picture last year on the march to Sacramento. The man is Julio Hernandez, the boy is the youngest of his eleven children, Johnny.

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A TALE OF TERROR

I think you will be interested in having this story for your paper.

On Sunday or Monday, March 12 or 13 (I cannot recall the exact date) in the morning around 9 or 10 when I was pruning pear trees together with some other workers, five altogether, I was on the ladder and reached for a limb to prune it off. It fell, hitting me in the right eye. My eye immediately started hurting. I got off the ladder. I had to keep my eye closed because of the pain. I told the other workers that I was hurt. I sat on the ground until the crew was through at around 4 p. m. to take us back to Pleasanton from where we had been hired. We were working for Pedro Romero in Tracy.

The foreman had been working with another crew about three miles away, so he did not hear about my accident until he drove us back to Pleasanton. I asked to be taken to a doctor that evening, but Earl (his name) had to go to Tracy and he told me he would take me to the doctor the next day. I put cold, wet packs on my eye. I asked for some Murine eyedrops or aspirin but he didn't have any. I slept very little that night. The next day I was put off again because they were busy and couldn't take me to the doctor. I could not go myself, because there was no transportation. That went on for about three days, my eye kept getting worse. Finally, the foreman, seeing that my eye was dangerously infected and I might even lose it, asked whether I was a veteran. I have eight years in the service and I told him "yes." His firm was insured with the State Compensation Insurance Fund, No. 199789, but he did not want to take care of my injury through a private doctor. He took me to the Veterans Hospital at Livermore on March 18 and I am still in the hos-

pital. The infection has cleared up, I had an ulcer on my cornea, but I won't lose my eye. The lid is hanging down and it has to be sewn up. I am now in Ft. Miley (San Francisco) and don't know yet when I'll get out. I have written to the insurance company and am waiting to hear from them. I heard nothing from Pedro Romero and have not been paid for the work I did. They knew I was in the hospital and could have mailed me my pay.

You may use this story too:

Last spring (1966) a friend of mine and I drove from San Leandro to Hollister when we heard that there was work.

We got there at 10 a. m. and were put to work, snipping off garlic tops and roots. We worked from 10 to 6, and since we didn't have any money, we slept in the car. The next day we worked from 6 to 6. We ate only the sandwiches which we had brought with us.

In the evening we were told to wait for our checks outside the home of the employer, Battista Brothers in Hollister. We were not let into the office. The door opened just a crack and the girl handed out our checks. My friend's check was for \$1.11 and mine for \$1.17. She had shut the door before we could get in a word. There was nothing to do but leave. We had been working for two days, 22 hours each, for that kind of money. All we could do was pay for the gas to get back home. We used the pay checks to buy the gas.

I was ashamed to even tell anybody that I had let that happen to me. I had filled 28 baskets with garlic and got \$1.17 for it.

CURTIS ENGBERSON
San Francisco

THE PEOPLE'S PAGE

Double crosser's Cruelty

The Winner!

Curtis Engberson of San Francisco wins this issue's prize-- El Teatro Campesino's new record-- for the best letter from a farm worker. (See top letter this page). The contest is open only to farm workers, so send in your prize-winning letter today. It can be about anything connected with farm work.

Mr. Manuel Chavez:

I am writing to tell you that unfortunately I am not able to attend our regular meetings, for I am busy trying to find work. I left the previous ranch where I was working because I had to have an operation. The doctor told me I could do some light work and wrote out a piece of paper to give to the boss. The boss agreed, but when the time came for thinning the beets, he put me to this work, and I couldn't do it very

well. The next day the boss came at me angrily because I didn't want to do pruning. When I told him that I couldn't, he gave me my check and told me to leave. So now I am looking for work again and looking for a home for my family. But if you could possibly wait, I will pay my union dues as soon as possible.

Your friend,
RICARDO TORRES,
Watsonville, Calif.

One War Against Another

Dear Sirs:

In your last edition dated March 29, there is a letter which very strongly criticizes the organization "FUTURE OF LINDSAY". As a member of this program, I would like to express my most energetic protest against the declarations of Mr. Jose Jiminez. I am afraid this person has never visited our offices to obtain information on this matter; he is criticizing without a reason.

We would be very happy if Mr. Jiminez would care to hear about the other 5 cases in which we have helped the person in question.

As to everybody here exchanging their jobs in order to gain money, this is absolutely untrue for not one of the employees of this program receives a salary.

I am very sorry that your good paper must be subject to these attacks which also deter the good

Down With Pandol!

Dear Sir:

I am sending you \$2.50 so that you continue sending me El Malcriado.

I was studying the photograph that shows the stub of the paycheck from Patron Pandol's ranch, in which you eliminated the name of the farmworker so that he

would not be fired. With a check like that, no one could fire me, I'd quit.

Viva la Huelga! And may the Union win for all of us farmworkers!

A friend,
RAMIRO GUTIERREZ
Hollister, California

progress of the War on Poverty.

Sincerely yours,
J. Trinidad Chavez
Lindsay, California

EL MALCRIADO SAYS: This is a people's paper. We print both sides of every question. That is why we printed Mr. Jiminez' letter and your reply. Now you guys fight it out among yourselves.



A Poetic Solution

Dear Sir:

Thanks very much for sending me your interesting newspaper. I am always pleased to receive it. I would like to take this opportunity to send you this short poem I have written for Workers Day (May 1) which is, as you know, an important holiday in Mexico. In the poem I express what I believe to be the best solution to all of my country's problems.

I would very much like to see this poem published in your newspaper.

LUPERCIO GARZA RAMOS
Ciudad Juarez, Mexico

WORK

The millions stood
with silent voices

the candidate spoke
with empty pledges

I will

make silence into speech

I will

challenge vice with virtue

I will

trade famine for food

I will

give health for horror

And then the cry:
a promise is a lie!

Give only to us
the soul of our life

Give

us

work

How Far Does a Boss' Right Go?

Dear Editor:

Here in Lindsay there is a boss, Enrique Segura, and he is taking it upon himself to deduct from each worker two or three cents for every box of oranges, because he pays us in the afternoon for what we have earned that day. This is apart from the fact that the number of boxes is always short. To do this, and to steal, is the same thing, I believe. I hope you will publish this letter, so the people here in Lindsay will become acquainted with the problems we face.

MARIANO ARGUELLES
Lindsay, California

with Us:



HOFFA, President
of Brotherhood

DI GIORGIO

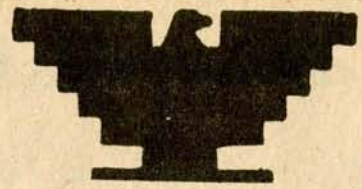
DEAL JUSTLY
FOR ALL WORKERS

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The DiGiorgio contract which is explained in these pages stands at the end of a century of suffering by five generations of farm workers.

DiGiorgio and his brothers--many years ago--brought the Chinese into the fields and used them up: then he brought Anglos, Negroes, Filipinos and Mexicans, and for 40 years he has used them to turn grapes into dollars.

And now because of a piece of paper called the DIGIORGIO CONTRACT, it is all over: the suffering, the cheating, the disgraceful wages and the injustices which have been endured by people without power. Now it is all over.

Points listed with a star after them were decided by agreement between the company and the workers. Points listed without stars were decided by the arbitration officials, because the workers and DiGiorgio could not reach agreement.

1

BACK PAY

All DiGiorgio workers who worked between the time of the election and now, will get 15¢ for every hour that they have worked since last August. This amount must be paid all at once.

2

TRUST FUND

DiGiorgio must contribute \$25,000 to start the Workers' Trust Fund. In addition he must contribute 5¢ per hour for every hour worked by every worker since last January 1, up to the end of the contract. The money will be used by the workers to buy group medical care.

DI GIORGIO'S NEWEST OUT
El Malcriado
Struck Delano
NON-VIOLENT REVOLUTION



CONTRACT

The fight for this contract lasted 16 months. The farm workers have this contract, not because DiGiorgio is generous, but because he was forced into it. Safeguarding the contract will be a neverending job.

Guarding the contract will be a sacred trust. Because we cannot forget the thousands and thousand of workers who have been forced to labor in the fields without these protections. It will never happen again at DiGiorgio. If we are lucky enough, or strong enough to win again, it won't happen anywhere any more.



3

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

DiGiorgio shall make contributions to the state Unemployment Insurance, in amounts to be determined by the state. (It will be about 5¢ per hour per worker). This means that the workers will be covered by unemployment during the winter and during lay-offs.

4

DISCHARGE RIGHTS **

The company cannot fire any employee without permission of all the workers through their union. No one may be fired in any case except for very serious things such as stealing.

5

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE **

A method of forcing DiGiorgio to correct his mistakes in regard to injustices suffered by the workers.

6

SENIORITY **

A fair hiring system in which your right to a job is determined by rules which benefit all the workers.

7

FREE HOUSING MUST BE CONTINUED

If the company provided free housing to a worker, it must continue to do so.

8

WAGES

Wages shall start at \$1.65 per hour this year, \$1.70 next year as a minimum wage. In addition all hourly and piece rates must increase 25¢ immediately. Next year's increase must be an additional 5¢ an hour.

Nationwide boycott

The AFL-CIO's producer

W ELECTIONS AT DIGIORGIO

El Malcriado

IN ENGLISH

NO. 4

face of the worker"

GIORGIO ELECTION



GIORGIO

MEET SIGN CONTRACT

ert DiGiorgio has agreed to begin negotiations with the union for a contract. Its for



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9

SHOW-UP TIME

Workers get a minimum of four hours pay in exchange for reporting to work, if no work is offered. This applies for all reasons except for rain.

14

HOLIDAYS

DiGiorgio must pay time and a half for work on the days of New Years, Good Friday, 4th of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

10

LEAVE OF ABSENCE **

DiGiorgio must give you time off for emergencies or for union business, or for illness.

15

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES

The company shall furnish all protective clothing needed on the job except gloves, and all tools and equipment.

11

RELIEF PERIODS **

Workers may rest for 15 minutes during each four hours of work, take one hour for lunch, and work no more than six days a week, if they desire.



DOLORES HUERTA, CHIEF NEGOCIATOR FOR THE UNION, AND TWO OF HER CHILDREN, ANGELA AND EMILIO.

12

CREDIT UNION

The workers have the right to a payroll savings plan using the Farm Workers Credit Union. This is a voluntary benefit.

16

UNION RECOGNITION **

Anyone who has worked more than 8 months (1600 hours) will get one week's vacations, paid in advance. Two years of work entitles the worker to two weeks paid vacation.

By recognizing the union as the only power of the workers, the company is recognizing you as an individual with rights which must be respected.

NEWA?

THE DOCKS of

Delano City Council in ARVIN

NEXT?

that we will have to "persuade" that Bisho

AMENTOR Scandal

JUDGE CHANGES

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D BY POLICE
RELEASED

STRIKE BULLETIN
ers Association released
old Delano grape strike

A SCAB KL



17

NON-PROFIT LABOR CAMPS

If the company runs its own labor camps, they shall be operated on a non-profit basis.

18

RIGHT TO EXAMINE RECORDS **

This is a provision of the contract which will help keep the company honest. The union will keep a very close eye on all of DiGiorgio's pay records, etc.

19

TOILETS, WATER, FIRST AID SUPPLIES **

These must be provided by DiGiorgio at all times.

20

SUPERVISOR CONTROL

Supervisors may not belong to the union or do any of the work that workers do.

21

JOB CONTROL

DiGiorgio may not change job classifications or eliminate any classes of work, without the permission and approval of the union.

22

COURT APPEARANCE

If a court appearance is required during working hours, the company must pay the wages of the worker during the period of time missed from work.

WHC DOES THE CONTRACT COVER?

The contract covers ALL WORKERS at ARVIN(DiGiorgio Ranch) except supervisors. At DELANO(Sierra Vista Ranch) it covers all employees except shed and office workers and supervisors. At BORREGO SPRINGS the contract covers everyone except shed and office workers and supervisors.

POISON!

DELANO--For the working family, there are only two choices in Delano today: go broke buying bottled water or let your babies die of nitrate poisoning.

For months, the city's water supply has been contaminated by nitrates from the big ranchers' soil treatment programs.

What's the city done about it? Louis Shepard, city manager, says Delano is still "studying" possible cures. So far, it's been all study, no solution.

Shepard said the city previously sent a letter to citizens advising them to buy bottled water for children six months old and younger. That recommendation still stands. Aside from hiring Clinton Henning, a Sacramento consulting engineer to study some more, the city seems content to let the entire burden rest on the State Health Department and the State Water Resources Department.

Delano has, however, closed three wells where the nitrate count has been 45 parts of nitrate per one million parts of water or higher. But at least one of these three wells has been reopened and Shepard wasn't sure how many have been reopened. And it took --by Shepard's own admission-- the recommendation of the State Health Department to get those wells closed in the first place.

Part of the problem, Shepard told El Malcriado, is that the underground basin from which Delano gets its water is several hundred square miles long. It extends roughly from near Porterville to around Shafter. How much of this water is Delano's and how far the city can go in controlling water that comes



from outside the city are legal problems which Shepard says must be solved before anything substantial can be done.

One possible solution the city might--and Shepard emphasized the "might"--get into is exchanging water with the Kern Canal, a federal project. Kern Canal water, Shepard said, has no dangerous amounts of nitrate in it. The canal could use Delano's nitrate-poisoned water because Kern Canal doesn't supply water for home use, only for agriculture, for which nitrate might be good, even if it's bad for people.

But this would require federal permission, Shepard said.

"It's going to be a while" before the problem is solved because "the variables are so great," Shepard said.

"What we'll do," he added, "is to take what appears on the surface to be the best solution and make an intensive study of it to see if it's physically or economically feasible." If that solution looks as if it won't work, the city will go on to study the other alternatives one by one. Meanwhile, the water's still bad for infants.

One of the solutions that may be studied is the possibility of drilling wells at Lake Woolomes where 95% of the water comes from the Kern Canal.

While all this studying is going on, Shepard admitted that about 60 other California areas, including nearby McFarland, have had the same problem. But Shepard did not indicate that Delano is going to check with these areas to see what their studies have come up with.

Nitrates Still

Pollute Delano

Water: City

Studying

Problem With

All Its Might

THEY ROB FEDERAL WATER, THEY IGNORE THE WAGE LAWS, THEY RECEIVE MILLIONS IN CASH FROM CORRUPT GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS--AND THEN THESE RANCHERS SCREAM AT THE RUMOR OF A FEW DOLLARS IN PUBLIC MONEY GOING TO THE FARM WORKERS. SO THE QUESTION IS....



DID THE FARM WORKERS STEAL GOVERNMENT MONEY?



The United Farm Workers, led by Cesar Chavez, has been under more or less continuous attack by the ranchers for "accepting public money to carry on its agitation." The fact that the union turned down a quarter million dollars in federal money at the beginning of the strike was ignored by the enemies of the farm workers.

Last week Chavez made a bold new proposal, in the face of attacks charging that the union's new land near Delano was purchased with government money. His suggestions, which promise to be a final solution to the problem, are reprinted here.

Chavez speaks:

"We not only welcome an investigation of all our activities which the ranchers charge are in conspiracy with the government, but we challenge the Congress of the United States to conduct a full and complete inquiry into the whole subject of government give-aways in agriculture. We ask that a Congressional committee hold extensive and thorough hearings to determine to what extent the government should be involved in California labor and agriculture.

"Specifically we ask that the Congress investigate proven violations of the federal 160-acre water limitation which

has become a national scandal. We can name a half-dozen ranches in the Delano area alone which are guilty of bold violation of the law in this regard.

"We also ask that the government find out why existing law protecting women and children in agriculture are not being enforced. We ask that the committee uncover illegal activities in the enforcement of the Sugar Act, which provides for a minimum wage for sugarbeet workers, a wage which is almost never paid anywhere. We want the people of the United States to

know who is responsible in these scandals.

"Moreover, we ask why 14 growers known to us received \$4,939,120.10 under the 1966 cotton program, the biggest give-away of all.

"Thus we welcome a federal investigation into whether the union used federal money to buy a small piece of land for its co-op near Delano. We ask that the growers and their men in the State Legislature join together with us in this common cause to petition Congress for an investigation and we ask only that it be full and complete."

First Vote

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex. --On April 13, 35 workers at Starr Produce Inc. here held an election. By secret ballot they voted on whether or not they wanted to have a union to protect and represent them. It was the first election of this kind in the history of Starr County and South Texas. And it was a great victory for the workers and the union, the United Farm Workers, which has been demanding exactly this kind of democratic election for all farm workers in Starr County since the strike began there 10 months ago. Results were not available at press time.

The union has been working to improve conditions at Starr Produce since last December, and has already won some important victories. The company started out fighting the union all the way, with threats and intimidations. On Dec. 21, the company fired Eugenio Peña because he was in favor of the union. The com-

pany at first refused to allow elections. But the workers continued to build their union. With the help of Eugene Nelson, one of the leaders of the United Farm Workers in Texas, elections were held.

The government decided that the workers had a right to vote on whether they wanted a union or not. The law which gives workers this right is called the National Labor Relations Act. It applies to all factory workers, almost all city workers and workers in packing sheds. But it doesn't apply to field workers yet.

The union also said that the company had been unfair in firing Peña. The union filed an unfair labor practices charge against the company and again the laws of the United States government protected the workers. So the company agreed to rehire Peña. The rehiring of Peña showed dramatically how the union is already helping the workers.

What is Starr Produce?

Starr Produce Inc. of Rio Grande City is an independent company that owns two packing sheds. In the winter they employ about 35 workers, packing onions and other winter crops. In the summer (May-June) they have over 100 workers, 65 in the canteloupes shed and 35 in the honeydew shed. The company and the union have already been working out their problems, and if the company continues to be reasonable, no strike will be necessary. With the victory in the packing shed election and a union contract and better wages for its workers, the union will be in a much better position to win contracts for field workers at La Casita and the other ranches where there are strikes in the area.

Church Again Aids Union

On March 30, all 10 Catholic bishops of the state of Texas issued a statement saying that agricultural workers "have a duty to form and join unions." The Catholic Church in Texas is thus more fully committed than ever before to bringing justice to the farm worker. But the big ranchers ignore the teachings of Christ and the pleas of the church. When the bosses refuse to listen to reason and refuse simple justice to their workers, then the workers have no other choice but to call strikes and boycotts. Knowing that the church is officially behind them will further strengthen the determination of the strikers to carry on the struggle until justice is achieved in Texas.

in Texas

EUGENIO PEÑA was fired last December for supporting the union at Starr Produce packing shed. After the union filed unfair labor practices charges with the federal government, the company rehired Peña.

'Compromise' Means Sellout

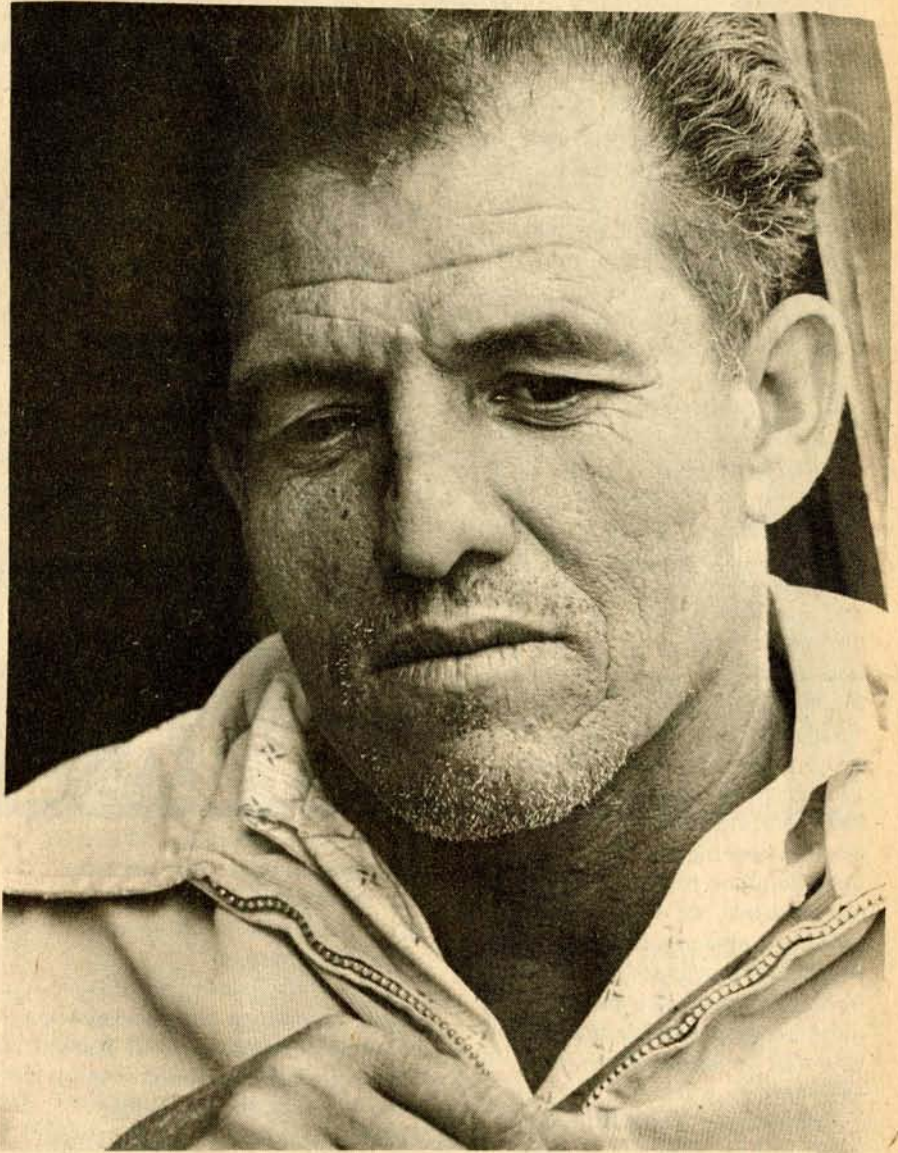
AUSTIN, Tex. -- The right-wing holy war against farm workers continues at the state capitol here.

As reported in the last edition of El Malcriado, the proposed state fair wage law probably will be passed only if the farm workers are not covered by it. This is what the Texas Establishment calls "compromise."

As the battle continues, the State Senate's labor-management committee voted to refer the \$1.25 minimum wage bill to a subcommittee, thereby delaying it further.

Opponents of the bill -- chiefly representatives of the Texas Farm Bureau -- had the nerve to declare their stand in the name of "brotherly love" and "self-determination" -- for the wealthy growers, of course.

State Sen. Joe Bernal of San Antonio, one of the bill's co-authors, still is agreeable to



compromise -- that is, selling out the farm workers.

The Alamo Messenger, official newspaper of the San Antonio Catholic Archdiocese, reported:

"Bernal said it was his hope that perhaps there could be a downward compromise on the amount of the minimum wage -- to \$1 instead of \$1.25 --

which could still include the farm workers. He added, however, that he has not discussed any of these areas yet with other co-sponsors of the wage legislation."

This seems to mean Bernal wants to be thought of as a friend of the farm workers -- but it's a pretty cheap friend who would sell them and the rest of the working people for 25 cents an hour.

TULARE: POVERTY IS A CRIME



VISALIA, Calif. --Spurred by primitive living conditions and a determined picket line, more than 100 people crowded into the plush Board of Supervisors chambers here last week to get something done about the notorious Woodville and Linnell labor camps. But all they got from the supervisors were more promises and more meetings.

Residents of the two camps, both of which are run by the Tulare County Housing Authority, have been conducting a rent strike for nearly two years. Instead of paying rent to the Housing Authority, the payments have gone into a trust fund until the rent strike ends. If the supervisors' attitude is any indication, the strike will not end for some time.

Ernesto Laredo of the Woodville-Linnell Tenants Association urged the supervisors to ask the state to build migrant worker housing for those who have no place to live now. As people move out of the camps, units are closed and not rented to any new tenants, Laredo added. He asked also that the units be reopened for the people who will be arriving soon for the summer work.

The camps, while filthy and cold, are at least better than sleeping in the fields and under the bridges, Laredo told the well-dressed, comfortable supervisors.

He said toilets are stopped up, the laundry is closed and a shower room heater has not been turned on for 15 years. Meanwhile, the Housing Authority has built up more than \$125,000 in surplus money and pays its director, Ferris Sherman, \$995 a month.

The supervisors, after much conversation, decided to meet with the Housing Authority at the next mboard meeting, even though supervisors previously met with the authority. The outcome will probably be no different this time--a big nothing, despite the fact that there are two new supervisors on the board.

Paul Espinosa, a rent strike leader who was in charge of the picket line, said the county "hasn't done anything" to improve conditions at the camps since the rent strike started in June 1965. Seventeen violations were found in Woodville and 34 in Linnell--these in tin shacks for which workers are forced to pay \$22 a month for the first shack, \$30 for two shacks and \$38 for three shacks. The limit is supposed to be four persons per shack, but Laredo said that often three families are crowded into one.

Supervisor Donald M. Hilman, smooth as an insurance salesman, admitted to El Malcriado that the camps do not even come up to the county building code. And Supervisors Chairman Charles J. Cummings, who resembles a jolly undertaker, said he would like to get \$3 million from the federal government to fix the camps. But both men said they would refuse to ask the people of Tulare County to pass a bond issue to fix up the camps if the federal money doesn't come through. So far, the county apparently has not asked for federal funds.

The tenants--about 300 in both camps--are facing an eviction deadline on July 1. It is impossible for federal money to get here that fast, Laredo pointed out. The supervisors could care less--Cummings, who denies he is in the real estate business, said he is "afraid the Housing Authority is waiting for money to build much better housing than working people can afford."

He suggested, with an actor's tremor of sincerity in his jovial, small-town Anglo voice, that the residents pay the rent out of welfare checks. Tulare County is nefarious for using its welfare department in an attempt to break the UFWOC strike by refusing checks until a man goes to work for a scab grower.

Cummings, his heart throbbing with Chamber of Commerce pride, also said he is proud that some World War I and World War II barracks are still being used to house farm workers in his garden-spot county.

It was a mean, low-down afternoon when the workers confronted the supervisors. Dark, ugly clouds shot rain and hail to the rich earth like machine-guns. The supervisors couldn't understand for whom the heavens wept.

PHOTO CREDITS:

George Ballis: P. 8,9,20,22
Robert Dudrick: P. 14,21
Bill Esher: P. 11,16,17,30
Jon Lewis: P. 15
Eugene Nelson: P. 13
Stevie Purfurst: P. 31



WORKING TOGETHER WE WILL ALWAYS WIN

Returning to Lamont for the second part of our interview with the members of the DiGiorgio ranch committee, we found that five of the members of the union had purchased a brand-new coffee making machine, which was in almost constant use. After a time the leaders closed the office and we all went to the Lamont Community Hall where there were already over 300 union members waiting to hear about the contract with DiGiorgio. The contract, which had been signed only the day before, had already been translated into Spanish, and there were already hundreds of copies available to the members.

Dolores Huerta, vice-president of the union and leader in the fight against DiGiorgio, had travelled from Delano to explain the contract to the members. But before the meeting started, Cesar Chavez, director of the union, asked all new members to take an oath in which they promised not to reveal the secrets of the union. This they did.

After Dolores' explanation, Marshall Ganz, the Lamont organizer, gave a stirring speech in which he showed the new contract to be one of the best ever to be received by a new union.

The meeting was attended by the year-round DiGiorgio employees. Out of 300 people present there seemed to be about 125 Mexicans, 125 anglos, and 50 Negroes. About half the workers were women. There were tractor drivers, irrigators, and shop and shed employees. They were there to find out about the contract and to express their opinion.

When the meeting was over, the workers left, to go back to their families. The workers live scattered over a half dozen towns: Lamont, Arvin Weedpatch, DiGiorgio and Bakersfield. They are at the very southern end of the San Joaquin Valley, right underneath the Tehachapi Mountains. Through here all the farm workers who come to California pass each spring.

These workers represent many different ways of life. Two things they have in common are, first, they are employees of the biggest ranch operation in California. Second, they are all members of the United Farm Workers, (AFL-CIO). When they voted for the union last fall, they voted to work together to obtain justice and security. So far, it seems to be working very well.

Lupe**Castro**

WORKING TOGETHER WE WILL ALWAYS WIN!

Herb**Hatridge**

"I came from Mexico in March 1957--walking. In Mexico I had already worked in the fields because my father had a small farm. In California I began to work at DiGiorgio immediately. In '59 I worked six months with the Southern Pacific, driving spikes in Nevada, California and Arizona. This was the first time I had worked under a union, but I quit this work because I had to go back to Mexico. On returning from Mexico I continued working in the fields, doing everything: field work, in the asparagus, in the packing sheds, cutting grapes. Now I'm an irrigator."

"In the fields we were paid very little and sometimes we only worked half a day. This was a long time before the beginning of the union. The crew pushers would always come along with threats of firing us. 'What kind of bums are you?' they would ask us. And I would answer them, 'I want to work like everybody else, and I'm a good worker, but you don't pay enough to feed one person, much less a family.'"

"I had done my own organizing apart from the union, talked to groups of workers about justice, better wages, and held social meetings where I would always tell them, 'Endure your poverty, endure the threats of the company, because soon the union will come to help us all.'"

LUPE CASTRO CAME FROM MEXICO TO WORK IN THE FIELDS OF CALIFORNIA. SINCE 1957 HE HAS WORKED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY AT DIGIORGIO'S RANCHES, WHERE HE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST "INTERNAL" ORGANIZERS OF THE UNION. RIGHT NOW HE LIVES ON THE RANCH TOGETHER WITH HIS WIFE AND THEIR SIX CHILDREN. HE WORKS AS AN IRRIGATOR AND IS A MEMBER OF THE ARVIN RANCH COMMITTEE.



"Once I heard Alex Murillo, our boss, say: 'All who are Chavistas will have to work in the wine grapes.' It was the worst work there was and it paid us 35 to 40 cents an hour. But we endured it, through the pride that the poor people have, you know? This was in October of last year."

"Finally we managed to stop three work crews--one of Puerto Ricans and two of Mexicans. The supervisors told us: 'You can't stop work because it is breaking the contract.' 'What contract?' we asked them."

"'You better go back to work because the wages are good.' But we knew that it was not true. We were only making seven or eight dollars a day working 'on a contract', or in other words on a piece rate."

"As soon as we managed to get the strike going we went and told the union. We found out that the first part of the DiGiorgio contract had been signed. This was something which we did didn't know. At the union, Marshall Ganz advised us that we should go back to work."

"Now I'm working in the irrigating, and still the company is harassing us, even though the contract was just signed three days ago."

"For the irrigators work at night, they take turns from 12 to 12, so that they will be able to sleep part of the night. And now because of the repression against those who are helping the union, they gave us shifts from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m., and we have to work all night. This way they're not firing us directly, but they are trying to force us to quit."

"These years were difficult. The Teamsters tried to buy me, first they started on us in a nice way, but when they saw that I wasn't looking for money but rather for justice for the oppressed workers, then they tried to force me into helping them. They (the Teamsters and the company) wouldn't give me work; they wouldn't let me work as irrigator (my speciality), but instead gave me the poorest work picking grapes."

"This new contract looks good to me, very good. The organizing of the workers is the most important thing. It is much more important than any of the terms of the contract, because once the workers agree to work collectively, together, united, then everything else takes care of itself."

"But you know, I wouldn't want my children to have to work in the fields, and even less under the conditions that I've had to work under: suffering the winter cold, suffering like a slave. Even now, working in the fields with some machines is different. Because this way the wages are closer to the level of the rest of the workers of this country. And basically we want the same things, isn't that true? And we all ought to have the right to obtain them."

they're not going to get rid of any more. The union is going to have to get them out, because they are too used to the way things were before, and they won't be able to change. I don't mind naming them: Bud Hughes and Ralph Schwartz, for instance."

"I have four kids and a house that I'm buying. \$1.65 an hour isn't going to do it. I don't mind telling you that I'm not satisfied with the contract. But during the campaign for this union I talked up. And every night the company saw my car at the union hall, and they said I wasn't acting reasonable. But there were a lot of things happening then that the company didn't know about. They didn't know what was happening at all."

"The contract should have something so that they can't limit the number of hours you can work. Because that is what puts money in my pocket more than anything else. People are coming to me now, since I'm the union steward, and complaining about how DiGiorgio is cutting down on the hours. It's a lot of work, being on the ranch committee and a union steward both."

"The best things about the contract is the new trust fund and the unemployment. And the wages too, I guess. But the company's tricks have started already. For instance yesterday they sent all the tractor drivers home. 'We don't pay for show-up time any more' they said. Well the contract says four hours show-up time must be paid."

"There are two things that are going to happen in this valley. First, it's going to be organized by the union. It's going to happen, it's just a matter of how long it will take. The other thing that is going to happen is that the farm workers will be tractor-ed out, just like they were in cotton. No more work."

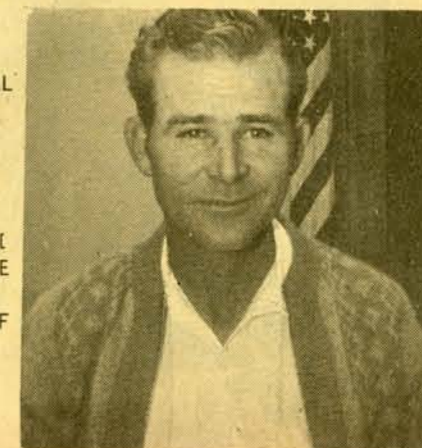
"You see a lot of races here in one union. You say that that's never happened before. But it's worked out okay here so far -- a lot better than anybody ever thought. Sometimes I think I can get along with a Mexican or a colored man better than I can with one of my own. They get to liking you and get to be your friend, and then, well, you're their friend and that's how it is."

"I remember back when there was a strike on the ranch before. There was an old man with a picket sign and a long beard. The sign said he was going to let the beard grow until the strike was won. Maybe that beard is still growing."

"When I started at DiGiorgio, they were paying \$1.05 for a tractor driver -- less for the field workers. I've done just about every job that they've got, including foreman. There is only one way that this contract is going to work: that's when all the bosses get kicked out. The company has already kicked out about twelve. But

"I don't mind telling you that I'm not satisfied with the new contract."

HERB HATRIDGE, 36, CAME TO CALIFORNIA AT THE AGE OF NINE FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA IN 1939. HE CAME DIRECT TO THE ARVIN AREA. HE HAS BEEN A FARM WORKER AT THE DIGIORGIO RANCH FOR TEN YEARS, AND HAS DONE NEARLY EVERY JOB THAT THE RANCH OFFERS. HE IS NOW A TRACTOR DRIVER AND A MEMBER OF THE RANCH COMMITTEE, AND ALSO A UNION STEWARD.



"But we endured it, through the pride that the poor people have, you know?"

LABOR HISTORY

'dark as a dungeon'

*Come listen you fellers
So young and so fine,
And seek not your fortune
In the dark, dreary mine,
It'll form as a habit
And seep in your soul,
Till the stream of your blood
Is as black as the coal.*

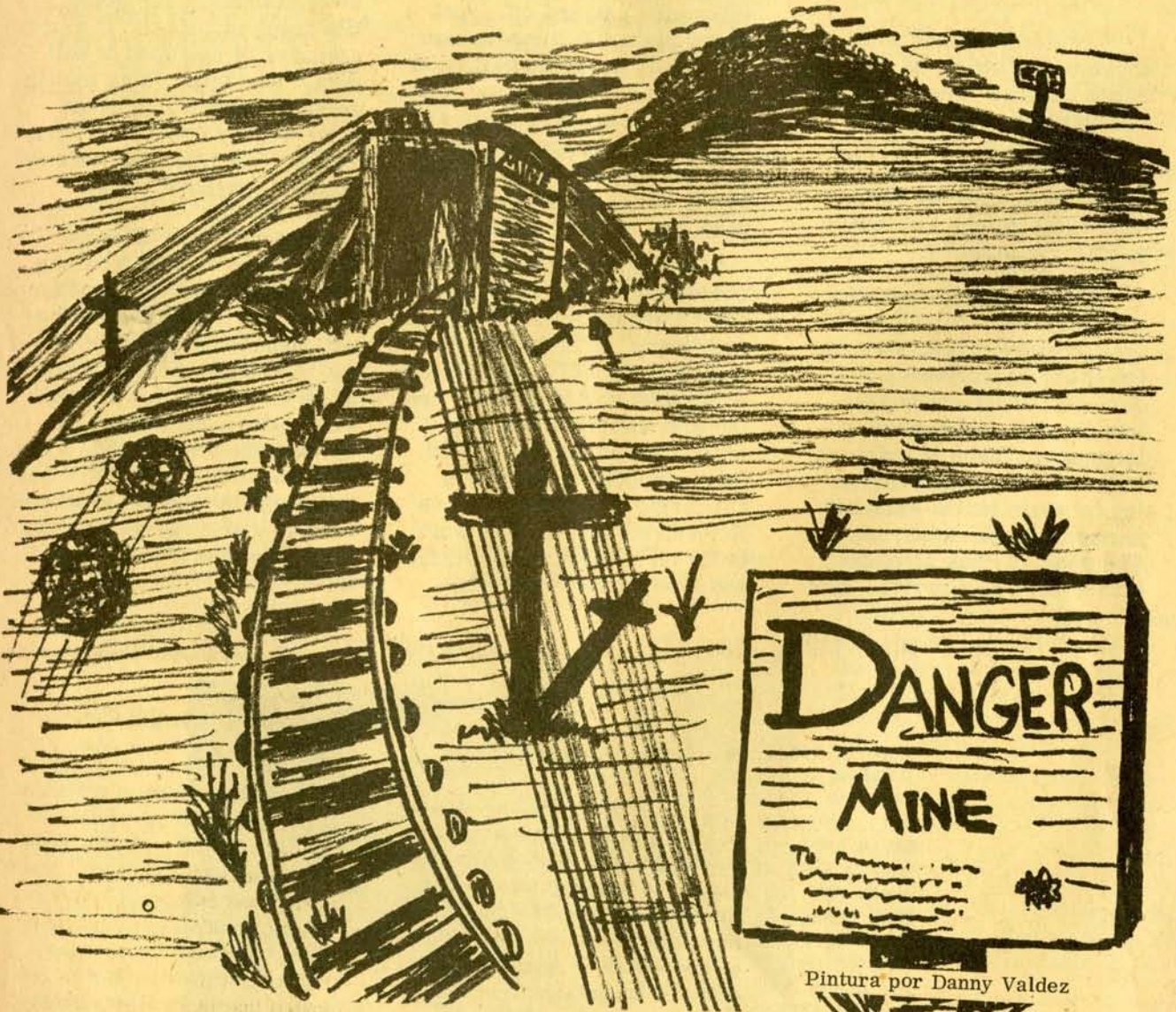
*It's many a man
I have known in my day
Who lived just to labor
His young life away,*

*Like a fiend with his dope
And a drunkard his wine,
A man will have lust
For the lure of the mine.*

*I hope when I'm gone
And the ages shall roll,
My body will blacken
And turn into coal.
Then I'll look from the door
Of my heavenly home,
And pity the miners a-diggin' my bones.*

*It's dark as a dungeon
And damp as the dew,
Where danger is double
And pleasures are few,
Where the rain never falls
And the sun never shines,
It's dark as a dungeon
Way down in the mine.*

--MERLE TRAVIS



Pintura por Danny Valdez

The story of the mine workers' struggle is a story of blood in the pits and the shafts of America's coal-producing regions. There was violence on both sides and only the arrival of widespread mechanization finally calmed most of the mine battles.

Miners in the Eastern Pennsylvania anthracite (hard coal) region established the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Ben evolent Association (MBA) in 1874, following the lead of the soft coal miners, who formed their own union earlier. Although MBA had reached an agreement with the Anthracite Board of Trade, which represented the owners, wages were slashed and in December 1874 the MBA went on strike.

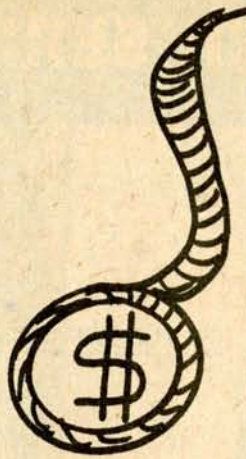
During the "Long Strike," hunger wore down the miners' resolve and many of them drifted back to work. Warfare developed between those who stayed on strike and the owners. Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a secret organization which once had pressured landlords back in Ireland, were charged with terrorism and "criminal activity." Popularly known as the "Molly Maguires," the group probably was more innocent than guilty. But on testimony of a company spy, 10 Molly Maguires were hanged and 14 others sentenced to prison for from two to 10 years.

This broke the "Long Strike" nearly a year after it began and stopped all significant organizing until the United Mine Workers (UMW) was formed in 1890.

The UMW reached a number of agreements in the bituminous coal industry and won full recognition, covering wages and hours. Then it moved in on the anthracite region.

Operators there were tightly organized and the workers lacked cohesion because there were so many immigrant groups none of which trusted any of the others.

Even though UMW membership was less than 10,000 in



Pennsylvania's anthracite region, 100,000 responded to a strike in 1900, in which the miners won some gains because the owners didn't want to endanger the chances of the Republicans winning the presidential election that year.

But two years later, another strike was called and this time 150,000 miners walked out because the pay was very low, the workday was 10 hours long, conditions were difficult and dangerous, and the lack of steady work cut yearly earnings to \$300 or less.

When the strike was called on May 9, 1902, the owners immediately threw 3000 coal and iron police into the area, along with 1000 special deputies. Then the operators worked up phony charges of violence, sabotage and rioting against the workers and demanded state militia.

The strike was long and bitter because of the attitude of beasts like George F. Baer, the owners' spokesman, who said, "The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for--not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of this country"

As the strike wore on, reducing supply and increasing prices, public sympathy turned from the miners to the operators. The New York Post called for "stern measures of suppression." But, as the operators refused to make even one concession, sympathy again swung to the strikers.

President Theodore Roosevelt, fearing political trouble, summoned a striker-owner conference at the White House. The union was willing, but management refused and had 10,000 state troopers thrown in to protect scabs.

This infuriated Roosevelt, who had a secret plan drawn up to put the army into the field with orders to kick out the operators and run the mines. J. P. Morgan the banker who was the power behind the operators, was told of this plan by the secretary of war, Elihu Root, and the owners finally caved in, but still refused to let a labor man serve on the arbitration committee. So Roosevelt chose the president of the Order of Railway Conductors and described him as an "eminent sociologist."

The arbitration raised wages and reduced hours somewhat, but the union still had not won recognition. This took a number of years, but it finally was obtained.

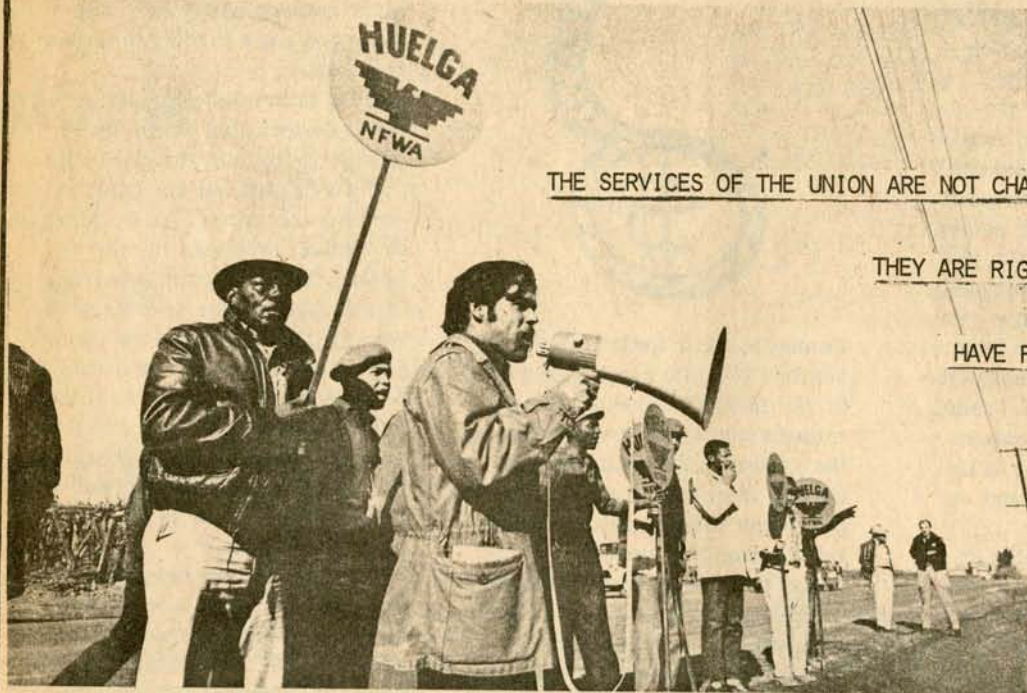
As the pace of mechanization speeded up in the coal fields, John L. Lewis, UMW president, decided not to fight the trend, but to get the best deal possible for what miners remained after the machines took over. This is the situation today, except that there are a number of small, non-union mines in the Southern mountains where conditions are almost as bad as they were 60 years ago.

NEXT: The textile workers. (Lyrics from "Dark as a Dungeon" copyright 1947 and 1961 by American Music Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.)

\$801 Donated

DELANO--Nicolas Villolva of Martinez, Calif., presented UFWOC Director Cesar Chavez with checks totalling \$801. The money was collected from throughout Contra Costa County by a large number of concerned citizens... It previously was reported that the total was \$700.

FARM WORKER SERVICE CENTER



THE SERVICES OF THE UNION ARE NOT CHARITIES.

THEY ARE RIGHTS WHICH YOU

HAVE FOUGHT FOR AND WON

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

When you are fired from a job without being given 72 hours notice, the boss must pay you the money that you have earned immediately. If he does not -- if he tells you that you must wait for a few days to get your check, then he must pay you at your regular salary for every day that he makes you wait for your check.

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

When you are injured while working on your job, you are eligible to get Workmen's Compensation -- that is -- to have your medical bills paid and receive a weekly check during the time that you are not able to work because of being sick.

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

If you are sick, too sick to work, then you are eligible for State Disability Insurance -- that is -- to get a certain amount of money every week that you are sick, plus an extra amount if you have to spend any time in the hospital.

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

If you are a mother with children under 16 years old (or up to 18 if they are going to school) and your husband cannot find any work, you are eligible for Aid to Families With Dependent Children -- that is -- a certain amount of money every month until your husband finds a job.

THERE ARE MANY LAWS LIKE THESE WHICH PEOPLE DO NOT KNOW. THE NATIONAL FARM WORKERS SERVICE CENTER CAN HELP YOU LEARN ABOUT THEM AND GAIN YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THEM. OF COURSE, THE SERVICE CENTER IS NOT A MAGICIAN; THE PEOPLE THERE CANNOT MAKE UP NEW LAWS OR CHANGE OLD ONES TO HELP YOU, BUT THEY CAN AND DO HELP PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN CHEATED OUT OF WHAT SHOULD BE THEIRS UNDER LAW.

*IF YOU NEED HELP WITH YOUR PROBLEMS, YOU CAN CALL US
AT 725-0161, OR COME TO SEE US AT*

105 Asti St., Delano, Calif.



UNION INSURANCE--Mrs. Juan Guadalupe Trujillo receives \$1500 union insurance check from organizer Crescencio Mendoza for death of her husband in car accident. Mrs. Trujillo, of Fresno, said, "I am very grateful to the union for what has been done on my behalf and I want to appeal to all farm workers to join the union."

GOT SOME
EXTRA

BUTTONS?

DELANO--Button, button--who's got the button?

But not just any old button. What we need are old and new, rare and common huelga buttons, and any other pins that promote strikes, civil rights, welfare groups and other causes

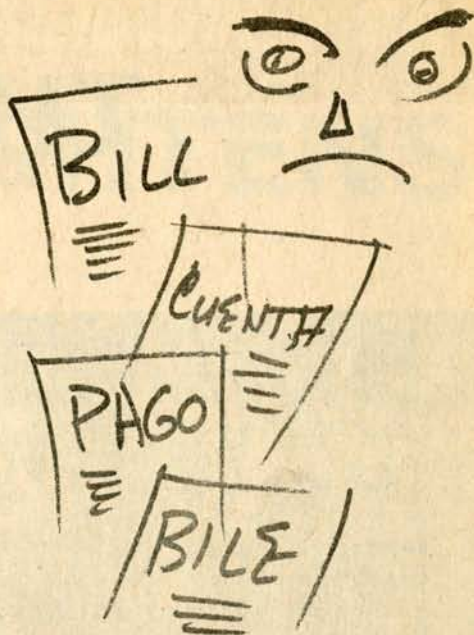
Cesar Chavez, looking over plans for the union's new buildings west of Delano, recalled that most halls have glass cases showing awards, guns or pictures. But Cesar realized that a unique union should have, at the very least, a unique display case in its hall.

So he's issuing an appeal for all members and supporters to send him any huelga or other buttons they're not using. He'll keep them until the new building is ready, when they will be put on display.

Buttons, of course, have played an important part in the grape strike, from the old NFWA Huelga buttons, the old AWOC red-and-white AFL-CIO pins to the newer Grapes of Wrath and Viva La Causa jobs. All these are part of our history.

So are the buttons put out by those who are against us. We even want them. So Cesar has been promised a Repeal the Income Tax and Shop in Delano buttons.

Got a button for the union?



**the new farm worker
always saves
in his credit union**

JUST WHEN YOU THINK THINGS ARE GOING FINE, SUDDENLY TROUBLES BEGIN. THE CAR NEEDS REPAIRS, APPENDICITIS STRIKES THE REFRIGERATOR DECIDES TO RETIRE FOR GOOD. YOU NAME IT AND IT CAN HAPPEN. WHY NOT DO AS SCORES OF UFWOC MEMBERS HAVE DONE, SAVE YOUR EMERGENCY MONEY WITH THE
FARM WORKERS CREDIT UNION?

Earn profits as you save. The larger the Credit Union gets the more profits you can earn, and with the recent successes of UFWOC in Delano, the Farm Workers Credit Union IS GROWING VERY WELL! (Only members of UFWOC can buy shares in the Credit Union.)

Perhaps you are already a shareholder in the Credit Union with \$5. Why not put all of your extra dollars into the Credit Union? Why not save with the savings institution that belongs to the farm workers? Don't take your savings to the usual places where that same money might be loaned to NON-UNION FARMERS who are your enemies. Just imagine \$25 that you might put into the usual savings institution might well be used to pay you those low wages that you dislike so much.

Come and visit us at 105 ASTI ST., DELANO or write to P.O. BOX 894, DELANO, CALIF. 93215. Phone us at 725-0161.

THE BOYCOTT



DELANO—Union spirits took off like a rocket last week with stirring new developments as the Perelli-Minetti boycott gained even more steam.

Headlining the ever-tightening squeeze on the scab winery and ranch was a petition to the National Labor Relations Board by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee asking for a federally-conducted election at Perelli-Minetti. The election would let the workers decide if they want UFWOC representation or a continuation of the sweetheart sellout that the Teamsters and the company signed late last year.

UFWOC already has signed up all P-M field workers. Many of these are the same workers who were brought onto the ranch by Teamster agents to break the UFWOC strike there last September.

The NLRB election would be under provisions

of the National Labor Relations Act. This law applies to nearly everyone but field workers. UFWOC, however, took swift advantage of the enemy's mistake. Owens-Illinois Glass Co., San Francisco, filed an unfair labor practices complaint against the union with the NLRB after a farm worker picket line nearly closed down operations. The union replied with the election petition, saying that if UFWOC can be charged under the labor act, it can get an election under the same law.

Owens-Illinois supplies bottles to Perelli-Minetti. Suddenly one morning two weeks ago, a line of UFWOC pickets appeared in San Francisco's murky pre-dawn gloom around the plant. Of the 1700 workers at the plant, only 200 crossed the UFWOC picket line. The glass workers, members of the militant and respected Glass

SQUEEZE TIGHTENS

Bottle Blowers Association (AFL-CIO) by individual choice, stood tall with UFWOC in the farm worker struggle, even though their respect for the picket line cost them from 35 to 40 dollars in wages for the day they did not report to work.

The glass union, however, did allow 200 workers to cross the line as a "security force" so that the glass that had been produced during the shift before would not harden. But the point was dramatically made: only five of Owens-Illinois' 24 production lines were running. Farm union pickets stayed on the line from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. the next day, and then let the glass company off the hook.

But there's more coming. The boycott office put two other bottlemakers on notice. Brockway Glass Co., Oakland, and Latchford Glass Co., Los Angeles, also make bottles for P-M. No reply has been received yet, but the union is watching them closely.

As the pincer tightens on P-M, the Rev. Jim Drake, who is working on the boycott, told the Friday night UFWOC membership meeting here that pretty soon Perelli-Minetti will not be able to sell, distribute or bottle his Teamster booze. "He'll have to drink it all by himself," the Rev. Drake said.

This was a reference to another expanding boycott front. Distillery Workers Local 122, New York, agreed to participate in the boycott. This action is especially important because Local 122 has all New York City area liquor stores organized—and New York City is by far the leading sales area for Tribuno vermouth, which Perelli-Minetti produces and bottles for Vermouth Industries of America.

John Tribuno, head of Vermouth Industries of America, has been warned he better get out of his P-M arrangement while the getting's good. Otherwise, his sales will go down the drain right along with his vermouth.

And in Wisconsin, by far the leading state in brandy sales, Jesus Salas of Madison said the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO has endorsed the boycott. So have several local central labor councils, as have the Retail Clerks and Bartenders unions. This will squeeze the life out of P-M's A. R. Murrow, Victor Hugo and Aristocrat brandy labels.

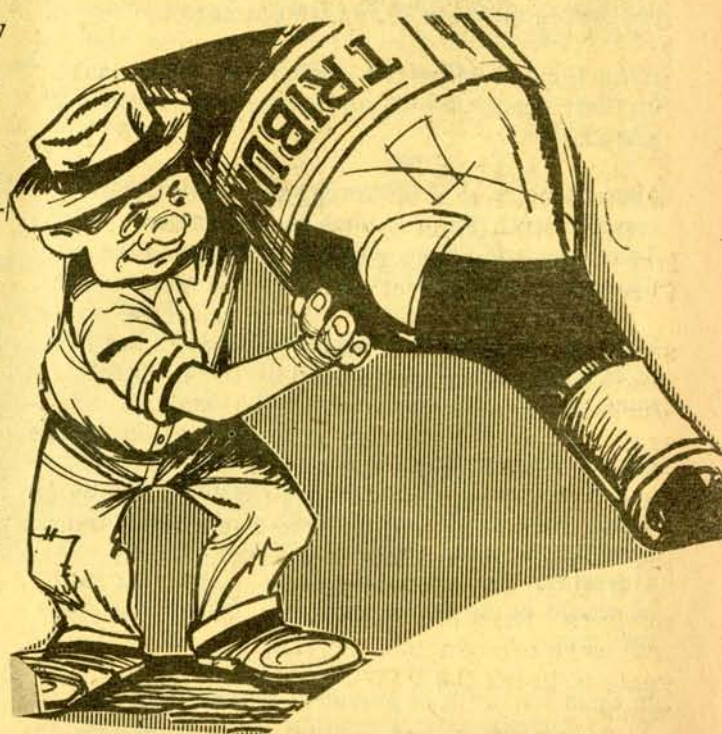
Meanwhile, Boycott Director Fred Ross and his tireless California picketers were no less busy, continuing their lines at Mayfair Markets across the state and at El Rancho markets in

Arizona. In the Ventura-Oxnard area, picketer Kathy Lynch was hit from behind by a Mayfair manager and she has filed assault and battery charges. In San Diego, one of California's most conservative towns peopled by retired admirals and such, the union pressure was just too much for one Mayfair manager: he quit his job.

Moving restlessly from state to state, area to area, store to store, the boycott committee also opened new lines in the Los Angeles area with the help of a dedicated, hard-core support group.

The rest of the far west and the Rocky Mountain States are feeling the effect of angry farm workers, too. Picket lines were opened in Oregon, where Mayfair has seven stores in Salem, 10 in Eugene and one in Oregon City, a Portland suburb. Thirteen Salt Lake City (Utah) Mayfair stores also soon will feel the heat of justice.

As one boycott worker at headquarters here commented, "We've passed the crisis stage. From now on, it's only a question of time" before Mayfair caves in and agrees to remove P-M products from all its stores. The boycottter said this also applies to the larger picture: P-M will fall—the question is only when.





THIS MAN, A FARM WORKER IN MEXICO, CARRIED ARMS SO THAT HE COULD STAND BY THE REVOLUTION. BUT IN DELANO, THERE ARE TWO CHICANOS WHO ARE BETRAYING OUR MOVEMENT.

The Traitor

DELANO--If Fred and Bill Perelli-Minetti, the Marx Brothers of agribusiness, think they've got their troubles with the United Farm Workers, they better take a look at what's happening on their very own plantation.

Even Perelli-Minetti's scabs can't quite make up their feeble minds about who's who and what's what.

Juan Campos, for instance, told UFWOC organizer Ruth Trujillo that he is a proud Teamster member. But his brother, Jose Campos, told a different story--it seems.

Both are scabbing in Perelli-Minetti's harem of harlots. But Jose apparently isn't quite sure which side he's on.

Confronted by UFWOC staffer Sharron Martin and Nick Jones, of the Migrant Ministry last week, Jose first showed them a UFWOC membership receipt, neglecting to say that he was kicked out for not paying dues. Then he said he would come to the UFWOC office and join the union.

In Spanish, he told Jones: "I KNOW THE TEAMSTERS ARE A WHITE MAN'S UNION."

Which is an interesting comment for a Mexican. After all, who but a chicano would know that better?

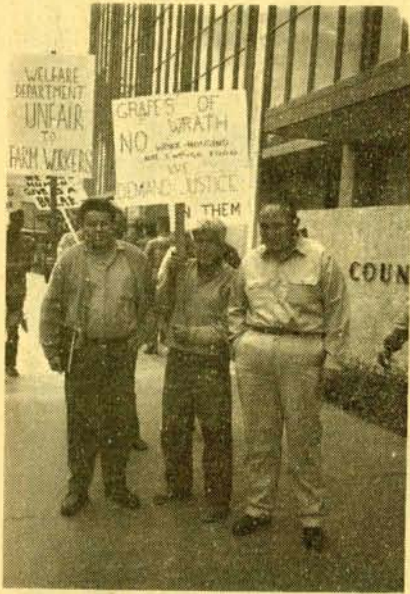
Yet, Jose still is working at Perelli-Minetti, where his fellow chicanos are enslaved by a "white man's union" which has sold out to the company. And his brother brags about being a Teamster.

What did it take to get Jose Campos to sell out La Raza? What did the Perelli-Minettis do to capture Jose Campos? Who closed Jose Campos' mind and ears to the truth--the truth that the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and only the UFWOC is the union of all farm workers--Mexican, Filipino, Anglo and Negro?

If Jose Campos knows this, he really would have come to the UFWOC office to sign up and keep up his dues. But somehow somebody named Perelli-Minetti got to him, with the help of the company-union Teamsters. Yet, Jose doesn't seem to be quite sure of himself.

Just tell us this, Jose Campos: How much of what did it take to capture you?

Direct Action Gets Results for Stockton Workers



ON THE MARCH--Farm workers carry signs in front of Stockton civic center protesting barbaric conditions in San Joaquin County.

STOCKTON, Calif. -- Direct action gets direct results, 130 farm workers learned here.

They marched on city hall because they had no place to sleep during two months without work. City Manager Frank Fargo tried to get the national guard amory as lodging, but failed. Then the Stockton Gospel Center Mission came through with temporary housing.

But it couldn't have been done without the surprise city hall march, which dramatized the farm workers' plight to Stockton and San Joaquin County.

Still, the victory was only a short-term one. The real solution is unionization, said Manuel Chavez, UFWOC organizing director, who was here during the march.

Chavez said Salinas used brute force in dealing with a similiar

housing problem last year by jailing the farm workers and then giving them 24 hours to get out of town.

"Don't get these men a house in jail," he appealed.

Richard Lopez, MAPA president, said trouble would occur if Mexican-American demands are not met. The demands include more and better jobs for Mexican-Americans and help to the farm workers. Chavez said the MAPA demands are a prelude to UFWOC organizing here.

Adam Romero, unofficial march leader, said the workers' problem is a lack of jobs.

"We are in a bad situation," he said. "We are out of a job. We have been out of a job for two months. We have no source of income. We have no place to sleep. Most of us are sleeping out in the weeds." (Some others are sleeping under bridges.)

Although some work is available, Ramos said, farmers are hiring aliens instead of domestic workers, offering domestic work only when "they have no' thing else available."

"The farmers," he added, seem to like us in the summer

when we are helping them make money. But in winter, they seem to throw us away. They use us as instruments to make money and then they throw us away." He agreed with Manuel Chavez that unionization is the only answer "because people don't seem to hear us now."

Speaking of the slave-holding farmers, Romero said:

"They seem to think just because we are farm workers we should keep quiet as we have done for 50 years. But we think it is time for a change."

Although Stockton did take some action, Mayor Jimmie Rishwain kept insisting the problem is the responsibility of the County or of the Community Action Council

Rishwain and Fargo said they had tried to get federal money for housing, but "very little enthusiasm was received from the county and the farmers." (SURPRISE!)

But the tide is changing. The freedom on the farm movement, which started in Delano, is rapidly spreading to the rest of California and out into Arizona, Texas, Florida and Michigan. San Joaquin and its wealthy farmers can't hold out for long when the wave of freedom inspires the people.



PARTIAL VICTORY--Workers file into gospel center to spend night after demonstration moved Stockton to action.



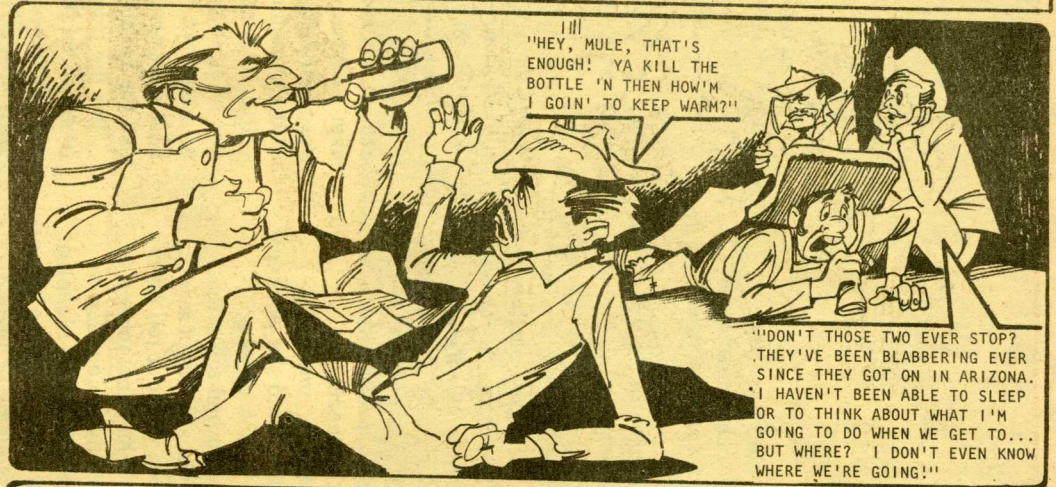
IN THE NORTH

AFTER OUR FRIENDS HAD WORKED IN TEXAS FOR TEN DAYS, THEIR CROOKED EMPLOYER CALLED THE BORDER PATROL AND SCARED OFF ALL OF HIS WORKERS BEFORE PAYING THEM. HONORIO, WHO HAD HIS FALSE PASSPORT, WAS THE ONLY ONE TO RECEIVE HIS PAY. AFTERWARD, THE THREE MEN HOPPED A TRAIN HEADING FOR CALIFORNIA. AFTER 24 HOURS WITHOUT EATING OR SLEEPING, OUR FRIENDS ARE STILL TRAVELLING ON THE SAME TRAIN.



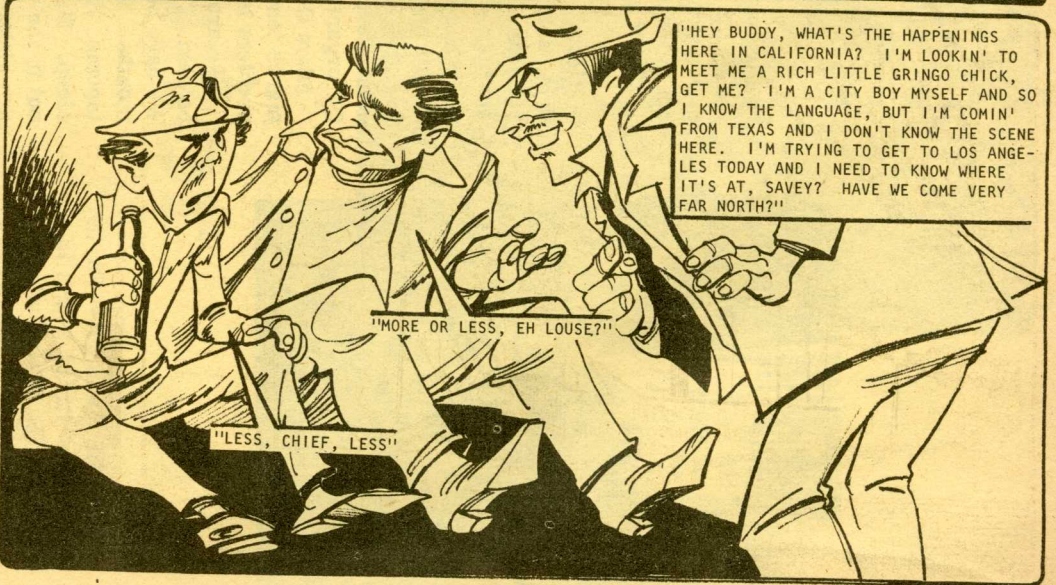
"DAMN, IT'S COLD IN THE NORTH. BUT EVERY FREEZING HOUR BRINGS ME CLOSER TO LOS ANGELES. IT'S BEEN HOURS SINCE WE CROSSED THE BORDER FROM ARIZONA INTO CALIFORNIA -- WE MUST BE AT LEAST 200 MILES NORTH OF MEXICO -- I HOPE WE'RE ALMOST THERE!"

"THAT ROLLED UP PAPER REMINDS ME OF THE TACOS WITH BEANS 'N CHEESE 'N RED CHILE THAT MY OLD LADY USED TO MAKE FOR ME."



"HEY, MULE, THAT'S ENOUGH! YA KILL THE BOTTLE 'N THEN HOW'M I GOIN' TO KEEP WARM?"

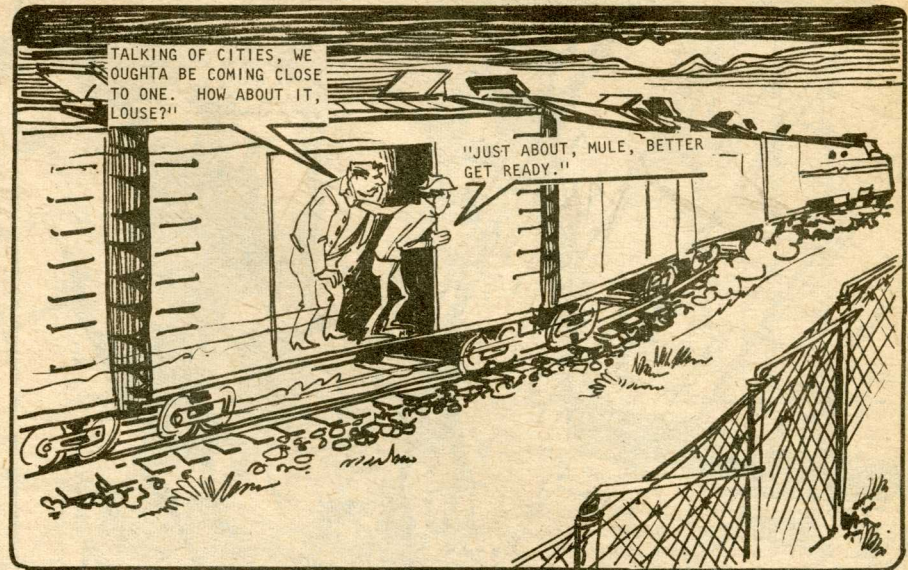
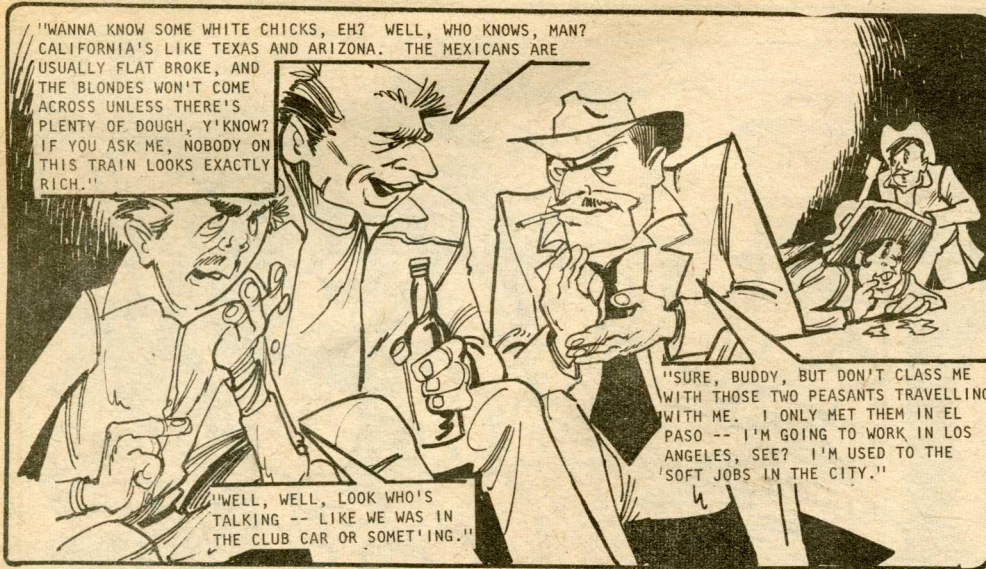
"DON'T THOSE TWO EVER STOP? THEY'VE BEEN BLABBERING EVER SINCE THEY GOT ON IN ARIZONA. I HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO SLEEP OR TO THINK ABOUT WHAT I'M GOING TO DO WHEN WE GET TO... BUT WHERE? I DON'T EVEN KNOW WHERE WE'RE GOING!"

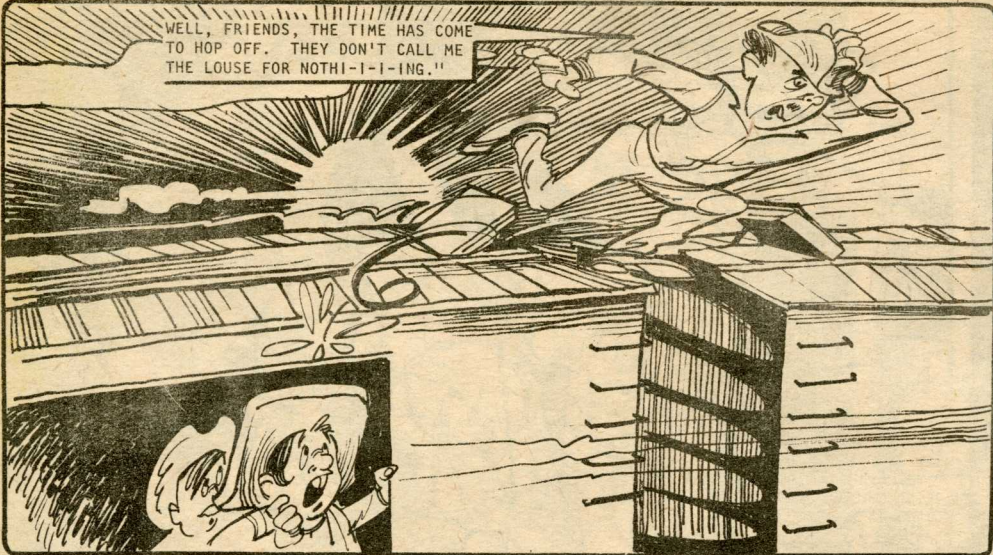


"HEY BUDDY, WHAT'S THE HAPPENINGS HERE IN CALIFORNIA? I'M LOOKIN' TO MEET ME A RICH LITTLE GRINGO CHICK, GET ME? I'M A CITY BOY MYSELF AND SO I KNOW THE LANGUAGE, BUT I'M COMIN' FROM TEXAS AND I DON'T KNOW THE SCENE HERE. I'M TRYING TO GET TO LOS ANGELES TODAY AND I NEED TO KNOW WHERE IT'S AT, SAVEY? HAVE WE COME VERY FAR NORTH?"

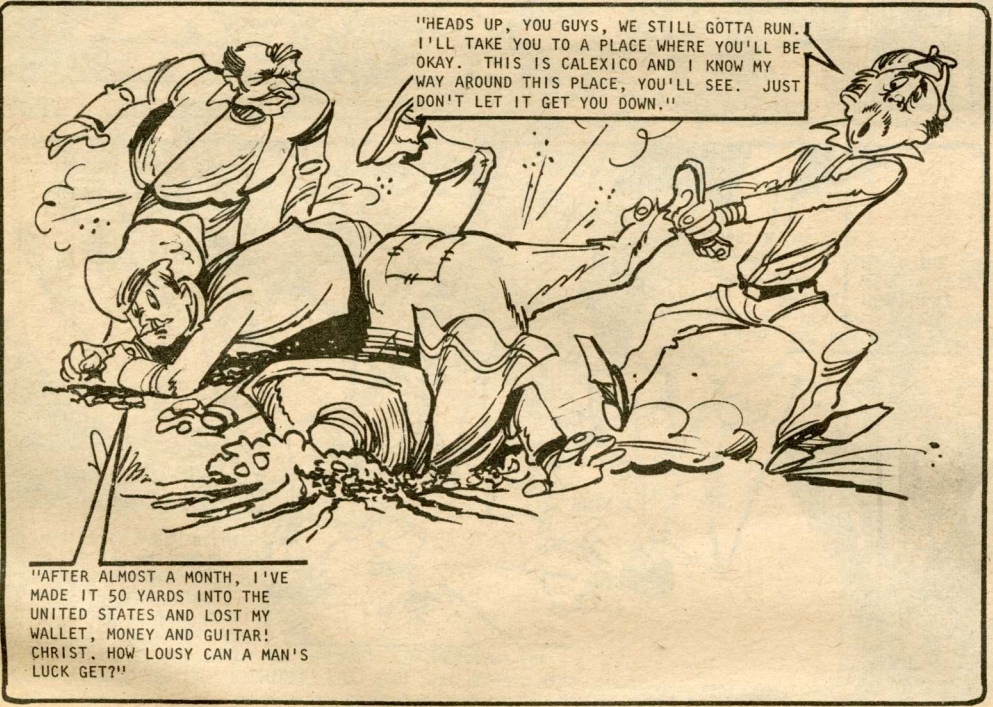
"MORE OR LESS, EH LOUSE?"

"LESS, CHIEF, LESS"



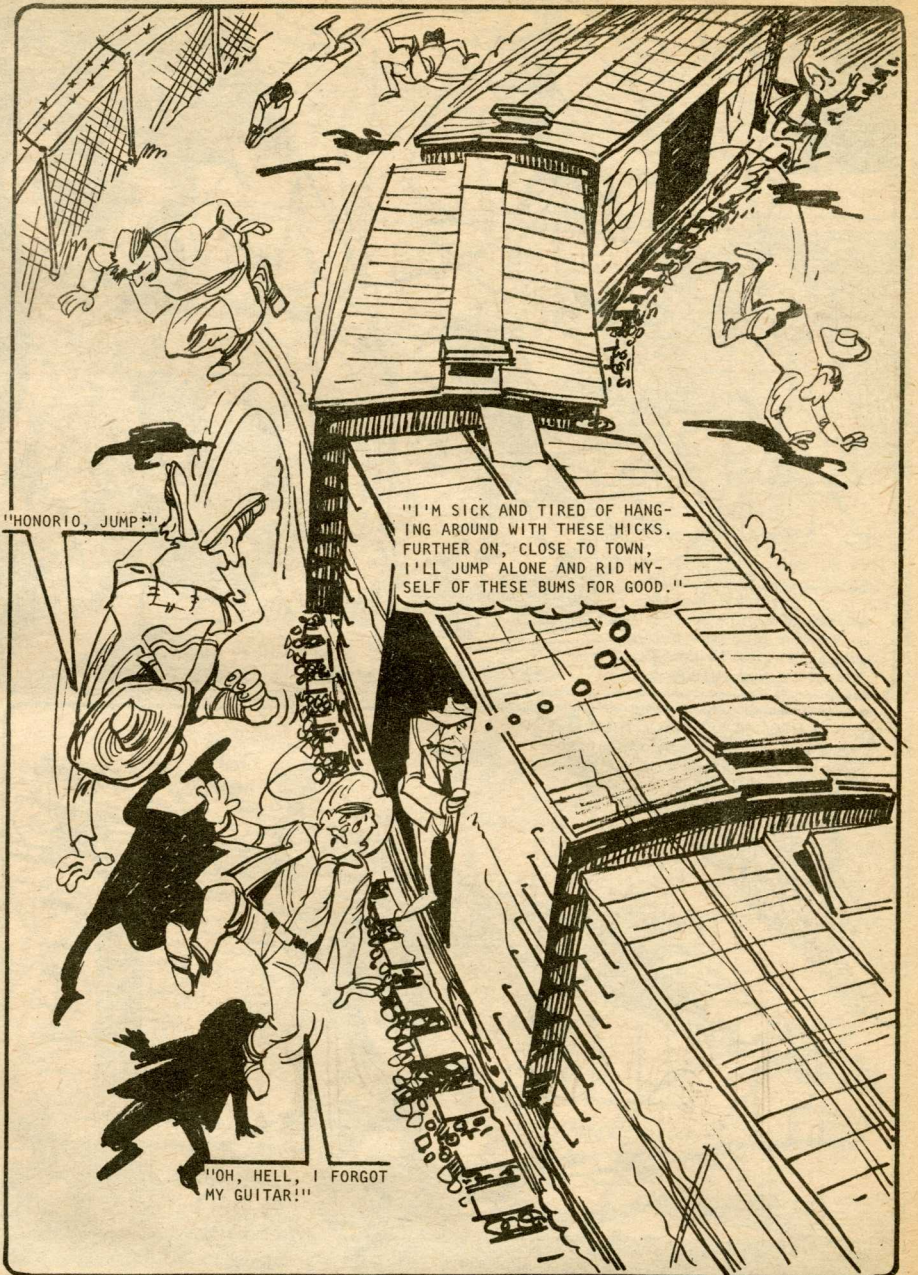


WELL, FRIENDS, THE TIME HAS COME TO HOP OFF. THEY DON'T CALL ME THE LOUSE FOR NOTHI-I-I-ING."



"HEADS UP, YOU GUYS, WE STILL GOTTA RUN. I'LL TAKE YOU TO A PLACE WHERE YOU'LL BE OKAY. THIS IS CALEXICO AND I KNOW MY WAY AROUND THIS PLACE, YOU'LL SEE. JUST DON'T LET IT GET YOU DOWN."

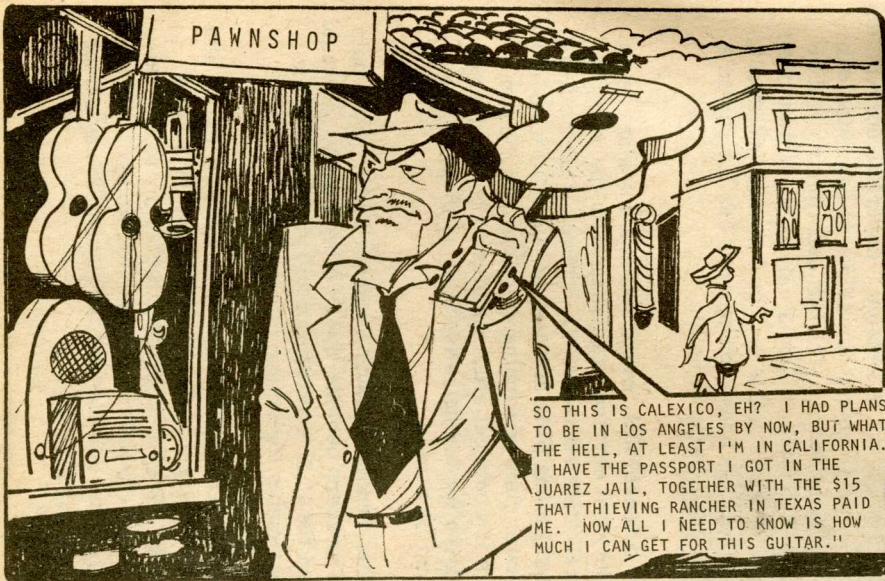
"AFTER ALMOST A MONTH, I'VE MADE IT 50 YARDS INTO THE UNITED STATES AND LOST MY WALLET, MONEY AND GUITAR! CHRIST. HOW LOUSY CAN A MAN'S LUCK GET?"



"HONORIO, JUMP!"

"I'M SICK AND TIRED OF HANGING AROUND WITH THESE HICKS. FURTHER ON, CLOSE TO TOWN, I'LL JUMP ALONE AND RID MYSELF OF THESE BUMS FOR GOOD."

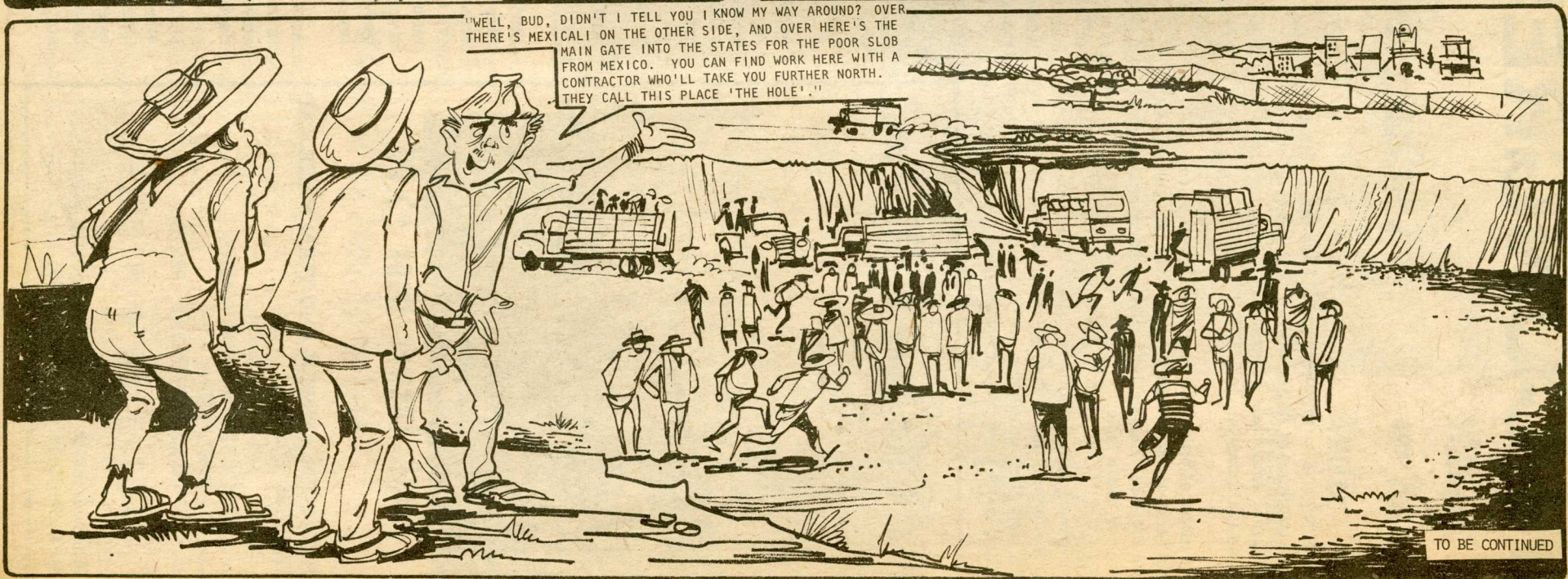
"OH, HELL, I FORGOT MY GUITAR!"



SO THIS IS CALEXICO, EH? I HAD PLANS TO BE IN LOS ANGELES BY NOW, BUT WHAT THE HELL, AT LEAST I'M IN CALIFORNIA. I HAVE THE PASSPORT I GOT IN THE JUAREZ JAIL, TOGETHER WITH THE \$15 THAT THIEVING RANCHER IN TEXAS PAID ME. NOW ALL I NEED TO KNOW IS HOW MUCH I CAN GET FOR THIS GUITAR."



IT'S TELESFORO'S FAULT IF HE FORGOT HIS GUITAR. FINDERS KEEPERS, LOSERS WEEPERS. THIS MAKES TWO TIMES I'VE RESCUED IT -- AND IT'S MINE NOW. WITH THE 15 OR 20 BUCKS I SHOULD GET FOR IT, I HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT AND HAVE MY SUIT PRESSED WHILE I TAKE A BATH SOMEWHERE. WHO KNOWS WHAT BECAME OF TELESFORO AND GORGONIO, BUT PEPE PEPINO ALMOST HAS IT MADE IN THE STATES.



"WELL, BUD, DIDN'T I TELL YOU I KNOW MY WAY AROUND? OVER THERE'S MEXICALI ON THE OTHER SIDE, AND OVER HERE'S THE MAIN GATE INTO THE STATES FOR THE POOR SLOB FROM MEXICO. YOU CAN FIND WORK HERE WITH A CONTRACTOR WHO'LL TAKE YOU FURTHER NORTH. THEY CALL THIS PLACE 'THE HOLE'."

TO BE CONTINUED

IN CONGRESS

The Quiet Struggle



WASHINGTON---While farm workers are battling on the front lines of California, Texas, Florida and Michigan, important progress is being made here in the nation's capital, too.

A number of bills have been introduced in Congress to help farm workers and UFWOC maintains close ties with the Rev. Eugene Boutillier, who is campaigning here for these bills.

The most important bills are two which would put the farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act. This act, the basic labor law of the country, does not include most farm workers, although it does apply to

shed workers.

One bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives, the other in the Senate. The number of the House bill is HR6343 and the Senate bill's number is S8.

The bills would extend collective bargaining rights to farm workers and the Senate measure adapts some of the law's provisions to take account of the seasonal nature of much farm work. This means farm workers would be placed within the same special provisions that construction workers are under.

Phillip Burton, a Congressman from California who introduced the House version, said, "It has been three decades since the National Labor Relations Act was passed. The time has come for extension of its benefits and protection to the men and women who toil in our vast agricultural industry."

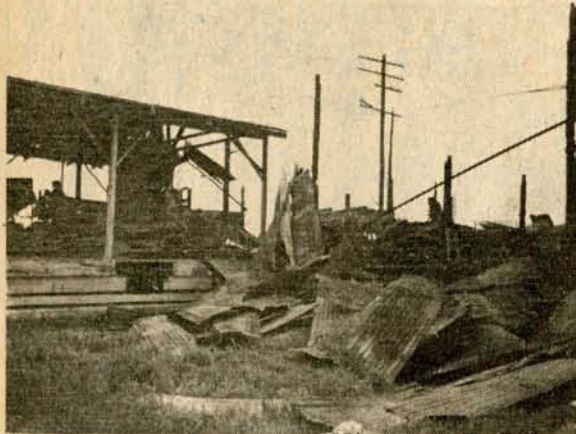
Another important bill is S197, introduced in the Senate. It would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide limits on child labor outside school hours and when school is not in session. Under the current federal law, employment of children is regulated only during school hours. The bill asks that a child be permitted to work on farms only if he is 14 or older or is between 12 and 14 and travels no more than 25 miles from his house to work and has his parent's written permission to do so.

S193, a Senate bill, would set up a voluntary farm employment service to go along with the existing federal-state services. Of course, if the collective bargaining bills are passed, UFWOC would have an easier time of winning elections and the contracts it would get after the elections would make provision for hiring halls, such as those at Schenley and DiGiorgio.

Another Senate measure, number SJR5, would help farm workers become voters more easily. It would amend the U.S. Constitution to reduce residence requirements for voting.

In housing, Senate bill S196 would give growers and other builders a bigger tax break on farm labor housing. Whether the farms would try to take advantage of the lower taxes and let the farm workers freeze in the cold anyway is a question any campesino can answer.

What's the Name of This Town?



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LAST TIME'S WINNER

Andrew Avila of Huron correctly identified Coalinga and he wins \$5.



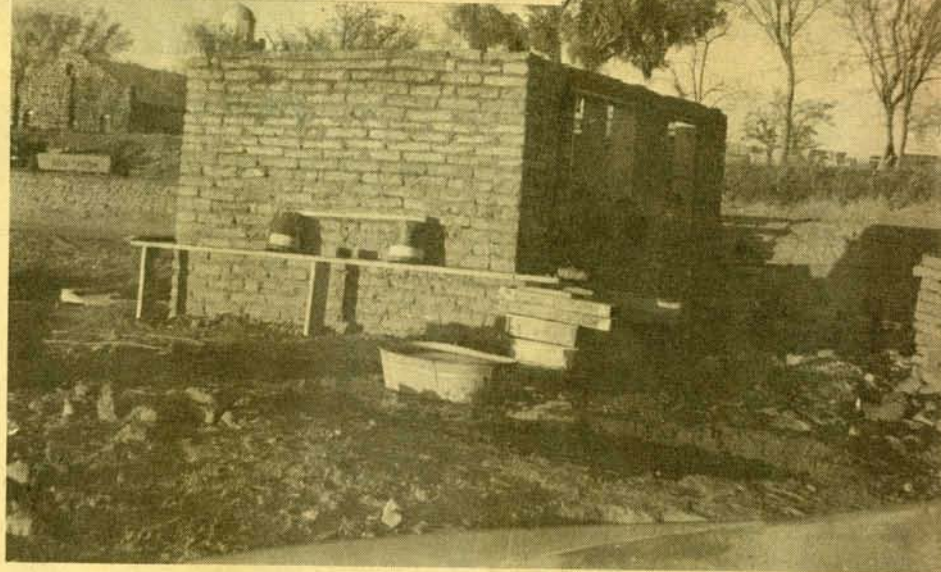
Where an Idea is Under Construction

No building by itself ever made an organization work, but when people can work together making a building, then they already have an organization. Thus it is with the LA FORTUNA FEDERAL CREDIT UNION and COOPERATIVE in San Miguel, New Mexico. FORTUNA serves southern New Mexico including the towns of MESQUITE, SAN MIGUEL, STAHLMANN FARMS, ANTHONY, VADO, TORTUGAS, LA MESA and CHAMBERINO. Its officers are Manuel Martinez, president; Jesus

Samaniego, vice president; Agustin Herrera, secretary; Chuy Silva, treasurer, and Jesus

Nieto, supervisor. In addition there is a credit committee to approve

loans, and a supervisory committee to keep everyone honest.



Bay Area Supporters to Bring Food to Delano

SAN FRANCISCO--The next monthly food caravan to Delano sponsored by the San Francisco Labor Council will leave Saturday, April 22. Union members and strike supporters are requested to bring urgently needed food and to drive to Delano in their own cars.

Cars will leave from the S. F. Labor Temple at 8 a. m. April 22. Rides will be available for those without cars. The visitors

will have lunch at Filipino Hall, 1457 Glenwood St., Delano (central business exit off Highway 99). They will meet with Director Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO and Assistant Director Larry Itliong.

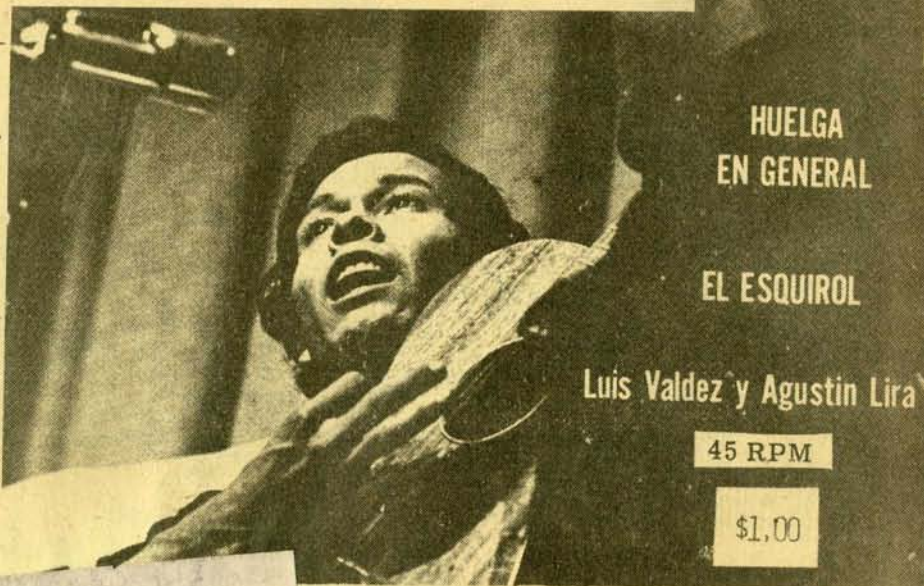
Some 300 strikers and families are dependent on the food collections to continue their year-and-a-half strike. Food urgently needed includes:

Coffee, sugar, milk, rice, flour, pinto beans, canned fruits, canned vegetables, canned meat, red dry beans, lard, potatoes, baby food, toiletries and soap.

Visitors from the East Bay will assemble at 8 a. m. April 22 at the Delano support center, 568 47th St., Oakland. Food and clean usable clothing may be left at this depot by calling Pete Velasco at 655-3256. Those wishing to stay overnight in Delano should bring a sleeping bag.

This new 45 rpm record is available only from FWP, Box 1060, Delano, Calif-----\$1.00

Since Luis Valdez started El Teatro Campesino (The Farm Workers Theatre) in 1965, the Huelga (Strike) and the Teatro have grown together, giving each other mutual inspiration. Its actors, all farm workers, have spread the message of the Huelga from Canada to Mexico, and across the entire Southwest of the United States. Its art is propaganda, but its propaganda is pure art. Through the Teatro, more than through anything else, the feelings of the people of Delano have been communicated to over 2 million farm workers. And we must keep these feelings and this spirit with us, for our future will not come easily; there is a long struggle ahead.



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