

“Sí, se puede”:

Dolores Huerta- Breaking Barriers for Farmworkers’ Rights

Brendan Shek

Junior Division

Historical Paper

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“I think that when you see inequalities and the things that are wrong in this world, that gives you energy. Struggle gives you energy.” -Dolores Huerta¹

Throughout the early-to-mid 1900s, migrant farmworkers in America had limited rights. Their employers often mistreated them, resulting in atrocious living and working conditions. From the depths of this hardship rose Dolores Huerta. Huerta championed labor equality for farmworkers and co-created a labor union named the United Farm Workers of America (UFW). Along with César Chávez, Huerta organized and led the UFW. Her campaign throughout the 1960s and 1970s was the driving force behind the enactment of laws that protected farmworkers’ freedom to engage in collective bargaining. Fighting for what she believed in, Huerta broke barriers against discrimination and unfair working conditions. The impact of her efforts has remained influential for agricultural workers today.

History of Agricultural Immigrant Workers

Following the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848, huge swaths of territory in western North America were ceded by Mexico and given to the United States.² Many Americans viewed this as an enormous opportunity and moved west to take advantage of the fertile land.³ As the nation’s economy flourished, slaves alone could not satisfy the growing demand for cheap labor. To compensate, employers looked elsewhere to recruit labor. During the mid-to-late 1800s, the Chinese, then the Japanese, immigrated to America in large numbers, employed as agricultural workers or in other menial jobs.⁴ Over time, however, prejudice against these

¹ Dolores Huerta, "An Interview with Dolores Huerta," by Frances Ortega, Southwest Research and Information Center, last modified October 29, 2003, accessed December 15, 2019, <http://www.sric.org/voices/2004/v5n2/huerta.php>.

² "Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," United States History, accessed January 14, 2020, <https://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h142.html>.

³ Alexandra Kindell, "Settling the Sunset Land: California and Its Family Farmers, 1850s-1890s" (PhD diss., Iowa State U, 2006), accessed January 15, 2020, <https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2907&context=rtd>.

⁴ Linda C. Majka and Theo J. Majka, *Farm Workers, Agribusiness, and the State* (n.p.: Temple UP, 1982)

immigrants grew, and the United States passed laws and made agreements to reduce immigration from China and Japan.⁵ Additionally, the Immigration Acts of 1917⁶ and 1924⁷ further restricted immigration from much of Asia. As the number of Asian farmworkers in the country dwindled, Mexican farmworkers would eventually grow to dominate the agricultural sector.

During the Great Depression, the United States government set up the New Deal programs to assist workers through the economic crisis. Laws were passed, such as the National Labor Relations Act (1935), the Social Security Act (1935), and the Fair Labor Standards Act (1938).⁸ Although these acts guaranteed workers in other industries the right to engage in collective action and established minimum wage, farmworkers were excluded from these important pieces of legislation.

An Activist is Born

“Every moment is an organizing opportunity, every person a potential activist, every minute a chance to change the world.” -Dolores Huerta⁹

Dolores Huerta was born on April 10, 1930, in Dawson, New Mexico. Initially, her father worked as a miner, but the Great Depression forced her family to become migrant farmworkers, toiling in insufferable conditions from sunup to sundown.¹⁰ Though Huerta never worked in the fields herself, she saw firsthand how brutal the working conditions were and the effect it had on her family.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ "1917 Immigration Act," University of Washington-Bothell Library, accessed January 15, 2020, http://library.uwb.edu/Static/USimmigration/1917_immigration_act.html.

⁷ "The Immigration Act of 1924 (The Johnson-Reed Act)." Office of the Historian, United States Department of State, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1921-1936/immigration-act>

⁸ Kathleen Mapes, "Migrant Workers," Oxford Bibliographies, last modified March 19, 2013, accessed December 16, 2019, <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199913701/obo-9780199913701-0071.xml>.

⁹ Danielle Cohen, "International Women's Day: Women Who Inspire Our Work," Obama White House Archives, last modified March 8, 2016, accessed January 15, 2020,

<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2016/03/08/international-womens-day-3-women-who-inspire-us>.

¹⁰ Marlene Targ Brill, *Dolores Huerta Stands Strong: The Woman Who Demanded Justice* (n.p.: Ohio UP, 2018), [Page 8-12].

Huerta's mother, Alicia Fernández, always treated poor farmworkers and working-class people with respect. Huerta observed how her mother treated these workers, which greatly influenced her beliefs.¹¹ Additionally, Huerta was raised in a racially-diverse community at the time, made up of Mexican-Americans, Filipinos, Jews, blacks, whites, and others.¹² Huerta's unique upbringing shaped the basis of her campaign for equality.

The Bracero Program

By August 1942, with World War II raging, "the United States began to experience a shortage of workers, a condition that became increasingly more critical as the war unfolded."¹³ In response, the United States created the Bracero program, a guest-worker agreement between the United States and Mexico. This program "afforded Mexican-Americans ample opportunities for work..."¹⁴ By 1964, 4.6 million Mexican farmworkers had signed work contracts in the United States.¹⁵ While the program technically guaranteed workers basic protections such as minimum wage, insurance, and free and adequate housing, these regulations were routinely ignored by employers without recourse.¹⁶ [Appendix A.] Employers treated workers unfairly since there were always more migrants willing to take their place if they refused to work. Huerta opposed the Bracero Program because she wanted workers to be treated fairly and equally.

¹¹ Debra Michals, ed., "Dolores Huerta," National Women's History Museum, last modified 2015, accessed December 18, 2019, <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/dolores-huerta>.

¹² Brill, *Dolores Huerta*, [Page 12].

¹³ Zaragosa Vargas, *Crucible of Struggle* (n.p.: Oxford UP, 2011), [Page 243].

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ "The Bracero Program," UCLA Labor Center, accessed January 15, 2020, <https://www.labor.ucla.edu/what-we-do/research-tools/the-bracero-program/>.

¹⁶ Bracero History Archive, last modified 2020, accessed January 15, 2020, <http://braceroarchive.org/about>.

Taking the First Steps

In 1955, Fred Ross and Dolores Huerta set up the Stockton chapter of the Community Service Organization (CSO), “the most prominent Latino civil rights group of its time.”¹⁷ As co-leader, Huerta learned valuable management and organizational skills that she would later utilize while organizing farmworkers. During her time there, Huerta met César Chávez, a Hispanic man from a farmworker family who shared a similar vision: to achieve equal rights for migrant farmworkers and improve their abysmal working conditions. In 1962, they left the CSO to co-create the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) - their first labor union.¹⁸

Huerta and Chávez used the time between 1962 and 1965 recruiting new members. By employing the door-to-door recruitment strategy they acquired years before at the CSO, the size of the NFWA increased to one thousand families throughout seven counties in California.¹⁹ When the Bracero Program was discontinued on December 31, 1964,²⁰ the NFWA was in prime position to strike.

While Mexican farmworkers were no longer able to enter the country as freely as they once could, there were still many workers struggling in arduous conditions on farms throughout the southwestern United States; “[s]tate laws regarding working standards were simply ignored by growers.”²¹ Farmworkers were forced to perform physically-demanding work in treacherous conditions, while barely earning enough money to eke out a living.²² Many died from unfortunate

¹⁷ "About Cesar Chavez," Cesar Chavez Foundation, last modified 2016, accessed January 15, 2020, <https://chavezfoundation.org/about-cesar-chavez/>.

¹⁸ A&E Television Networks, "Dolores Huerta Biography," Biography.com, last modified October 3, 2019, accessed December 8, 2019, <https://www.biography.com/activist/dolores-huerta>.

¹⁹ Oscar Rosales Castañeda, "Mexican-American Struggles to Organize," The Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project, accessed January 15, 2020, https://depts.washington.edu/civilr/farmwk_ch5.htm.

²⁰ Philip Martin, "The Bracero Program: Was It a Failure?," History News Network, last modified July 3, 2006, accessed January 15, 2020, <https://historynewsnetwork.org/article/27336>.

²¹ "UFW History," United Farm Workers, last modified 2020, accessed January 15, 2020, <https://ufw.org/research/history/ufw-history/>.

²² United States Department of Labor, "Agricultural Operations: Hazards & Controls," Occupational Safety and Health Administration, accessed January 15, 2020, https://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/agriculturaloperations/hazards_controls.html.

yet preventable causes. Their limited English left them defenseless against employers, and their treatment was seen by Huerta and Chávez as “a modern form of slavery.”²³ Thus, they turned their attention to improving the living and working conditions of these workers. In September 1965, members of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC), a union comprised mostly of Filipino farmworkers, went on strike against grape growers in Delano, California, after demands for a wage increase went ignored. Larry Itliong, AWOC’s leader, enlisted the NFWA’s support, initiating a five-year struggle for justice.²⁴

Delano Grape Strike

The NFWA promptly assumed the lead for the strike due to their increased membership.²⁵ Chávez and Huerta divided their responsibilities; Chávez operated as the public speaker, while Huerta handled work behind the scenes, such as contract negotiations. Within the first two weeks of the strike, several thousand workers from over 30 farms had joined their efforts.²⁶ Union volunteers were dispatched to nearby cities and towns, where they set up boycott centers and organized those who supported their cause. Soon, their strike began to attract attention and assistance from citizens throughout the region.²⁷

The two largest grape growers in the Delano area, Schenley Industries and DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation, were targeted first as both were owned by corporate entities and relied heavily on migrant labor, making production easy to disrupt.²⁸ Public support was overwhelming; thousands rallied behind the NFWA. On April 6, 1966, Schenley capitulated and signed a

²³ Ericka N. Goodman-Hughey, "Who Is Dolores Huerta? How the Chicana Activist Changed the World," ESPN, last modified February 13, 2017, accessed January 30, 2020,

https://www.espn.com/espnw/culture/story/_/id/18678809/who-dolores-huerta-how-chicana-activist-changed-world.

²⁴ "UFW Chronology," United Farm Workers, last modified 2020, accessed January 15, 2020,

<https://ufw.org/research/history/ufw-chronology/>.

²⁵ "UFW History," United Farm Workers.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

contract with the NFWA, giving into their demands.²⁹ A few weeks later, DiGiorgio agreed to an election among its workers, deciding on a group to represent them. However, they invited the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, a conservative union that supported employers over workers, to counter the NFWA.³⁰ Outraged, Chávez and Huerta called on workers to boycott the election. With over half of the workers refusing to vote, the boycott was successful, and DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation was forced to accept the NFWA's terms.³¹ Shortly afterwards, the AWOC and the NFWA merged to form the United Farm Workers of America (UFW).³²

Despite the victory, Huerta and Chávez were not ready to end their strike. On September 9, 1966, they targeted Perelli-Minetti Winery, a wine-producing company located in Delano.³³ 48 farmworkers, represented by the UFW, walked off the fields on strike.³⁴ Members of the UFW called on the public to stop purchasing goods that the company produced. Such efforts were incredibly effective: "...the strike and boycott were costing Perelli-Minetti \$10,000 a day."³⁵ On September 18, 1967, over one year later, Perelli-Minetti Winery finally relented and signed a contract with the UFW, ensuring higher wages and better protections for farm laborers.³⁶ Strikes against smaller companies, such as the Christian Brothers and Almaden wineries, also ended in success.³⁷ While important victories, they did not fulfill Huerta and Chávez's goal of improving

²⁹ Letter, "Recognition Agreement between Schenley Industries Incorporated and National Farm Workers Association," April 6, 1966, accessed January 15, 2020, <https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/essays/essays/Schenley%20Contract.pdf>.

³⁰ "UFW Chronology," United Farm Workers.

³¹ "UFW History," United Farm Workers.

³² "UFW Chronology," United Farm Workers.

³³ "The Big Lie!," *El Macriado*, December 29, 1966, [Page 8-9], accessed January 15, 2020, <https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/elmalcriado/1966/December%2029,%201966%20No%2052.pdf>.

³⁴ Lauren Araiza, *To March for Others: The Black Freedom Struggle and the United Farm Workers* (n.p.: U of Pennsylvania P, 2014), [Page 50].

³⁵ Roger Bruns, *Encyclopedia of Cesar Chavez: The Farm Workers' Fight for Rights and Justice* (n.p.: ABC-CLIO, 2013), [Page 195].

³⁶ "Perelli Minetti Signs Contract with UFWOC," *El Macriado*, October 1, 1969, accessed January 15, 2020, https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/elmalcriado/1969/Sept%2015%20-%20Oct%201,%201969%20No%2012_PDF.pdf.

³⁷ "UFW Chronology," United Farm Workers.

farmworkers' rights universally. To accomplish this, the UFW looked to strike against the largest grape grower in California-- Giumarra Vineyards Corp.

The Strike Continues

“[Y]ou can’t organize by fluttering all over the place or being flighty. That’s the worst thing you can do. You must stay with one thing and just hammer away, hammer away, and it will happen.” -César Chávez³⁸

On August 3, 1967, two-thirds of Giumarra’s 5,000 workers went on strike, backed by the UFW.³⁹ Huerta and Chávez applied the reliable boycott strategy they had successfully used to great effect in preceding strikes. However, Giumarra Vineyards was prepared. When the UFW sent organizers to cities and towns nationwide to persuade consumers not to buy products under the Giumarra label, Giumarra made agreements with other grape producers to sell their products under their brands, an illegal practice that was, nevertheless, ignored by the government.⁴⁰ The UFW was forced to take matters into their own hands, and declared a nationwide boycott of all Californian grape producers in early 1968.⁴¹

Working as union volunteers and boycott organizers was dangerous. Although the strike campaign was intended to be non-violent, they were often provoked to engage in violent skirmishes, resulting in injuries and arrests.⁴² However, this did not discourage them from attempting to spread their message: “[b]oycott leaders... enlisted civic groups, labor organizations, churches, and student and women’s groups; they made speeches, printed out literature on street corners and in front of grocery stores; and managed to get media attention.”⁴³

³⁸ César Chávez, *Cesar Chavez: Autobiography of La Causa*, ed. Jacques E. Levy (n.p.: U of Minnesota P, 2007), [Page 160].

³⁹ Bruns, *Encyclopedia of Cesar*, [Page 113].

⁴⁰ *Boycott Flyers* (United Farm Workers, n.d.), accessed January 15, 2020, https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/DalzellArchive/EarlyUFWboycottFlyers/Boycott%20flyers_008.pdf

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Bruns, *Encyclopedia of Cesar*, [Page 119].

⁴³ Bruns, *Encyclopedia of Cesar*, [Page xxvi].

[Appendix B.] Strikers also used marches and hunger strikes to garner publicity. These tactics paid dividends. The ever-increasing boycott attention spread to major cities across the nation, such as Detroit, Los Angeles, and Cleveland.⁴⁴ Boycott support was so widespread that “[r]ising public interest in the campaign led the mayor of Toronto to proclaim November 23, 1968, as ‘Grape Day’ in recognition of the city’s official support of the boycott.”⁴⁵ By 1969, the Delano Grape Strike was practically a household phrase. Strikes prevented California grapes from being unloaded in major port cities, including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal, and Toronto.⁴⁶ [Appendix C.] The boycott extended beyond North America as well; British, Swedish, Norwegian, and Finnish dockworkers refused to unload grapes in their countries.⁴⁷ These strikes and negative publicity had a profound effect on the companies’ ability to sell their products, and grape sales plummeted. Backed into a corner, Giumarra and the other grape growers were forced to accept the UFW’s terms. In a landmark deal, they reached an agreement that guaranteed safe and decent working conditions to agricultural workers and recognized the UFW as the representative of their workers.⁴⁸ The exhausting five-year ordeal was finally over.

Overdue Justice

After the UFW’s victory against the grape growers in 1970, Huerta was eager to do more. She lobbied heavily for the passage of a new law to ensure the government would protect farmworkers’ rights.⁴⁹ Due to widespread consumer support, along with Huerta’s efforts, the

⁴⁴ Matt García, *From the Jaws of Victory: The Triumph and Tragedy of Cesar Chavez and the Farm Worker Movement* (Berkeley: U of California P, 2012), [Page 83].

⁴⁵ Randy Shaw, *Beyond the Fields: Cesar Chavez, the UFW, and the Struggle for Justice in the 21st Century* (n.p.: U of California P, 2008), [Page 30].

⁴⁶ Larry Dane Brimmer, *Strike!: The Farm Workers' Fight for Their Rights* (n.p.: Boyds Mills Press, 2014).

⁴⁷ García, *From the Jaws*, [Page 99-106].

⁴⁸ Erica Hashimoto and Andres Irlando, "The Grape Travesty," *The Harvard Crimson*, last modified December 4, 1991, accessed January 15, 2020, <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/1991/12/4/the-grape-travesty-pbtoday-it-is/>.

⁴⁹ Vicki L. Ruíz and Virginia Sánchez Korrol, *Latinas in the United States: A Historical Encyclopedia* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2006), [Page 333].

state of California passed the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 (ALRA) on June 5,⁵⁰ nearly 40 years after the passage of the National Labor Relations Act in 1935.⁵¹ [Appendix D.] ALRA, part of the California Labor Code, protected the rights of agricultural employees to “full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of their employment, and to be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.”⁵² In short, it stated that employers could not deny farmworkers the right to engage in collective bargaining and that workers could choose whichever union they wanted to represent them, similar to the terms specified in the NLRA. Though limited to California, it was a remarkable step forward towards achieving equality.

Eventual Decline

Several years after the passage of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, the UFW suffered a sharp decline in membership, and with it, power. Stemming from poor management decisions and internal conflicts between senior members, a “mass exodus” occurred in the early 1980s, where many of the UFW’s best organizers and leaders left the union.⁵³ Huerta herself left the UFW in 1999 to focus on improving women’s rights.⁵⁴ Without the extensive network of leaders and volunteers, the UFW crumbled to a shadow of its former self; only 6,000 members

⁵⁰ Herman M. Levy, "The Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 - La Esperanza De California Para El Futuro" [The Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 - The Hope of California for the Future], Santa Clara Law Review, accessed January 15, 2020, <https://digitalcommons.law.scu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2298&context=lawreview>.

⁵¹ National Archives, "National Labor Relations Act (1935)," Our Documents, accessed January 15, 2020, <https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=67>.

⁵² Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, Cal. Lab. Code (June 5, 1975). Accessed January 29, 2020.

[https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=LAB&division=2.&title=&part=3.5.&chapter=1.&arti](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=LAB&division=2.&title=&part=3.5.&chapter=1.&article=)
cle=

⁵³ Shaw, *Beyond the Fields*, [Page 249-267].

⁵⁴ A&E Television Networks, "Dolores Huerta," Biography.com.

remain today, from 50,000 at its peak.⁵⁵ Even so, we cannot overlook how vital the UFW was in improving the lives of farmworkers.

Farmworkers Today

Bias against migrant farmworkers remains; throughout the last decade, a number of bills were proposed to Congress that would make it more difficult for migrant agricultural workers to work in the country, such as the Illegal Immigration Reform and Enforcement Act of 2011⁵⁶ and the E-Verify Act of 2019.⁵⁷ However, recent laws supporting farmworkers' rights have also been introduced, including the Farm Laborers Fair Labor Practices Act (FLFLPA), passed in New York State in 2019, and the Fairness For Farm Workers Act of 2019 (FFFWA). The FLFLPA grants over 100,000 New York State farmworkers "overtime pay, a day of rest each week, disability and Paid Family Leave coverage, unemployment benefits and other labor protections,"⁵⁸ while the FFFWA, passed by Congress, extends the Fair Labor Standards Act, passed in 1938, to over 2.5 million farm laborers nationwide.⁵⁹ After 81 years, the FFFWA ends "racist exclusion of farm workers" by granting them the same overtime pay and minimum wage as other workers.⁶⁰ It had taken decades for agricultural workers to obtain the same rights as

⁵⁵ Jon Wiener, "Cesar Chavez and the Farmworkers: What Went Wrong?," *The Nation*, last modified January 5, 2012, accessed January 15, 2020, <https://www.thenation.com/article/cesar-chavez-and-farmworkers-what-went-wrong/>.

⁵⁶ Daniel Altshuler, "'Silent Raids' and E-Verify Immigration Enforcement Are Destroying US Farms," *The Christian Science Monitor*, last modified June 2, 2011, accessed February 7, 2020, <https://www.csmonitor.com/Commentary/Opinion/2011/0602/Silent-raids-and-E-Verify-immigration-enforcement-are-destroying-US-farms>.

⁵⁷ E-Verify Act of 2019, S. 301, 116th Cong., 1st. (Jan. 31, 2019). Accessed February 7, 2020. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/301/text>.

⁵⁸ "Governor Cuomo Signs Farm Workers Bill," New York State, last modified July 17, 2019, accessed February 9, 2020, <https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-signs-farm-workers-bill>.

⁵⁹ Julie Morales, "Harris-Grijalva Bill Ends 'Racist Exclusion' of Farm Workers from Overtime Pay 81 Years after Nearly All Other U.S. Workers Won It; California Passed Similar Law in 2016," *Si Se Puede*, last modified February 7, 2019, accessed February 9, 2020,

http://www.ufwfoundation.org/harris_grijalva_bill_ends_racist_exclusion_of_farm_workers_from_overtime_pay_81_years_after_nearly_all_other_u_s_workers_won_it_california_passed_similar_law_in_2016.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

workers in other industries, but Huerta had finally broken the barrier that had precluded farmworkers from gaining rights for such a long time.

Huerta's Legacy

“¡Sí se puede!” [Yes, we can!] -Dolores Huerta⁶¹

Dolores Huerta has broken gender, racial, and economic barriers for global human rights. She and the United Farm Workers transformed hundreds of thousands of lives and lobbied successfully for social justice on behalf of migrant agricultural workers. Before Huerta's campaign, the plight of farmworkers was disregarded; the public paid no heed to their daily struggles. With the numerous strikes, boycotts, and marches that took place, she helped bring the appalling treatment of farmworkers to the attention of consumers worldwide. Though often overlooked when compared to her male counterpart, César Chávez, she was as instrumental as he was at earning rights for farmworkers. Her drive for equality continues beyond farmworkers; she continues to fight for women's rights to this day. Her heroic efforts led to her induction into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1993,⁶² and she received the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights in 1998,⁶³ as well as the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2012.⁶⁴ As Richard Chávez, younger brother of César Chávez, put it, “[H]uman dignity and working conditions were improved and workers were treated like human beings and not like agricultural implements. The United Farm Workers did that and nobody else.”⁶⁵

⁶¹ ‘Sí se puede,’ a Spanish phrase coined by Dolores Huerta meaning “yes, we can,” is one of her most famous quotes and became the official slogan for the UFW because it embodied their ideals of determination and perseverance.

"History of ¡Si Se Puede!," United Farm Workers, accessed February 9, 2020, <https://ufw.org/research/history/history-si-se-puede/>.

⁶² Brill, *Dolores Huerta*, [Page 72].

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Goodman-Hughey, "Who Is Dolores," ESPN.

⁶⁵ Letter by Richard E. Chavez, "Letters to the Editor About Cesar Chavez & The United Farm Workers," October 13, 1974, accessed December 15, 2019, <https://cdm16694.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16694coll58/id/4090>.

Appendix A



Migrant Workers. Photograph. Accessed December 8, 2019. *National Center for Farmworker Health, Inc.*, www.ncfh.org/history.html.

This is a photograph of migrant workers taken sometime in the early 20th Century. Migrant workers like these were often forced by growers to live in small, run-down huts with little to no access to running water, electricity, and other basic necessities, in spite of laws prohibiting this.

Appendix B

STRUGGLE IN DELANO

Two-and-a-half years ago the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO sought union recognition from the grape growers of Delano, California. The growers refused; and even though the union represented a clear majority of the workers, it could not take advantage of election procedures of the National Labor Relations Act because farm workers are specifically excluded from the Act.

In September 1965, the union struck the Delano growers. Since then, mainly as a result of consumer boycotts, the union has won several contracts. But the strike still goes on against 31 Delano grape growers whose workers still receive the same abominably low wages and are subject to the same inhumane working conditions that existed before the strike began.

By far the largest and most repressive of these is Giumarra, who won't even provide his workers with toilets in the fields. On August 3, 1967, the union moved against Giumarra, and 950 of 1,000 workers walked out. At this point, Giumarra obtained a strike-crippling injunction from the area's grower-dominated judiciary, and replaced the strikers with scab labor imported from Mexico.

In mid-August 1967, the union launched a nationwide consumer boycott of Giumarra's principal grape labels. Suddenly, Giumarra flooded the market with the labels of the 30 other struck growers, which were pasted on top of his own labels. The union immediately reported this to the Food and Drug Administration, the California Industrial Welfare Commission, and the New York City Commissioner of Markets. But Giumarra has continued his illegal practices.

In one way, this ruse has strengthened the union's hand. Since these 30 growers and Giumarra grow most of America's table grapes, labels are no longer of any consequence, and the boycott is now against ALL CALIFORNIA TABLE GRAPES. (An exception is DiGiorgio's union-picked "Hi Color" label.)

NEW YORK BOYCOTT

Since New York is Giumarra's largest market, and trading center of his most affluent agent, Don Joseph of Victor Joseph & Son, this city was picked as the first point of concentration. In January 1968, 50 Farm Workers travelled 3,000 miles in an unheated school bus to the doors of Paul Hall's Seafarers Union which gave them a royal welcome and has taken care of all of their organizational and material needs since their arrival.

The Farm Worker pickets set up their lines at the Hunts Point Terminal in the Bronx, and immediately ran into trouble. They were harassed, threatened, and insulted. Then, on February 2nd, 22 pickets and a six-year-old child were arrested on a mass-picketing charge filed by Kleiman & Hochberg, head of the Hunts Point Produce Association. Later, the charges were dropped, and the boycott continued.

NEW YORKERS - DON'T BUY CALIFORNIA SCAB GRAPES!!

Currently, the Farm Workers are engaged in the stupendous task of exposing the "grape camouflage" to all New Yorkers. Every day, crews of Farm Workers appear before numerous organizations urging them to write and tell Giumarra and Don Joseph that their "organization, with a total membership of (number) is urging its members not to buy any California grapes this year, next year, or any year, unless the Giumarra Vineyards Corporation signs a contract with the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO."

These letters should be addressed as follows:

JOSEPH GIUMARRA EDISON CALIFORNIA	DON JOSEPH VICTOR JOSEPH & SON 467 SYLVAN AVENUE ENGLSWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY Telephones: 201 - 567-5902 212 - 967-6577
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With your help, we will not only be able to bring Giumarra to the bargaining table, but the 30 other struck growers as well.

Boycott Flyers. United Farm Workers, n.d. Accessed January 15, 2020.
https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/DalzellArchive/EarlyUFWboycottFlyers/Boycott%20flyers_008.pdf.

This is a boycott flyer created by the UFW in 1968 that was distributed throughout New York. It describes the situation in Delano, explains how the growers have been at fault, urges consumers to support their cause, and advises members of the public to avoid buying California grapes.

Appendix C



Protesters Hold Signs in Support of the Delano Grape Strike. Photograph.
Accessed December 8, 2019. <https://caamedia.org/blog/2015/08/20/bold-step-a-celebration-of-the-50th-anniversary-of-the-delano-grape-strike/>.

This is a photograph of the public, taking part in a boycott march in a show of support for the farmworker strike in Delano. Many such strikes occurred all across the United States, which helped raise awareness about farmworkers rights and prevent shipments from being unloaded at ports. According to the Los Angeles Times, an estimated 17 million Americans stopped buying grapes from California growers at the boycott's peak.

Appendix D

Calif. Gov. Brown Signs Historic Farm Labor Law

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. signed his landmark farm labor bill yesterday and said, "This is the beginning, not the end."

The Democratic governor said he hopes state-supervised, secret-ballot labor elections will bring stability and peace to California agriculture after a decade of violence.

But the 35-year-old governor cautioned Californians not to expect an instant solution to California's farm labor troubles.

"We shouldn't overstate what is going on here today. This is the beginning, not the end," Brown told a packed press gallery at the bill-signing ceremony.

"The inevitable struggles that are going to occur and must occur will go on in an equitable way. Let's not get ourselves on the back today. With a certain degree of humility, let's look to the future," Brown said.

The bill-signing marked the most spectacular achievement of Brown's five-month administration.

Brown's negotiations on the compromise bill eventually won him endorsements of major growers and California's two warring farm labor unions — Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers and the Teamsters Union.

As he signed the landmark bill before television camera crews and the standing-room-only press gallery, Brown flashed a smile. But he was serious throughout most of the ceremonies.

The bill takes effect Aug. 28, in time to allow elections in two key fall harvests — the Salinas Valley lettuce crop and the San Joaquin Valley table grape crop.

Chavez has praised the Brown bill as "the best labor law ever." He has said he will demand elections under the new law early in September at E. J. Gallo. Chavez said that could lead to the end of his nationwide Gallo wines boycott.

"Whatever tactics may have been employed in the past, what is required now is that the unions must win over the hearts and minds of farm workers," Brown said.

Brown said he believes the federal government should follow California's lead and enact a national farm labor law.

The Brown bill was endorsed by all major elements of California agriculture. But it only shifts the farm labor conflict to a new, and presumably more peaceful arena, with state controls. It was clear that the battling in California agriculture is not over.

The new agriculture law outlawed recognition strikes, but it permits secondary boycotts by unions which that was recognition elections. It also permits harvest-time strikes.



'The Beginning'

California Gov. Edmund C. Brown Jr., center, talks with reporters in Sacramento after signing the landmark farm labor bill. Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally, left, and Assemblyman Richard Alatorre flank Brown. Alatorre was one of the law's chief authors. (AP Wirephoto)

The Arizona Daily Star (Tucson). "Calif. Gov. Brown Signs Historic Farm Labor Law." June 6, 1975, 14. Accessed January 15, 2020.
https://www.newspapers.com/clip/21367420/signing_of_the_california_agricultural/.

This is a newspaper article from pg. 14 of *The Arizona Daily Star* on June 6, 1975. The article describes the importance of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act and Governor Brown's optimistic and hopeful attitude towards it. At the time, it was a landmark law that, for the first time ever, granted rights to farmworkers in California. The breakthrough for farmworkers' labor rights was celebrated by many throughout the nation.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

The Arizona Daily Star (Tucson). "Calif. Gov. Brown Signs Historic Farm Labor Law." June 6, 1975, 14. Accessed January 15, 2020.
https://www.newspapers.com/clip/21367420/signing_of_the_california_agricultural/.

This is a newspaper article from page 14 of *The Arizona Daily Star* on June 6, 1975. I used a picture of the cropped article in Appendix C to show that the breakthrough for farmworkers' labor rights was heavily publicized and celebrated by many throughout the nation.

"The Big Lie!" *El Macriado*, December 29, 1966, 8-9. Accessed January 15, 2020.
<https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/elmalcriado/1966/December%2029,%201966%20No%2052.pdf>.

The *El Macriado* was a newsletter written by members of the UFW, containing news and stories related to their cause, and distributed to subscribers throughout the nation. I used this source to gain more insight about the letters written by the Perelli-Minetti Winery and the UFW, as well as learn more about the strike against Perelli-Minetti.

Boycott Flyers. United Farm Workers, n.d. Accessed January 15, 2020.
https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/DalzellArchive/EarlyUFWboycottFlyers/Boycott%20flyers_008.pdf.

This is a flyer distributed by the United Farm Workers in the midst of their labor rights campaign, advising consumers to boycott grapes at all costs due to poor treatment of workers. I used this to learn a little bit about how their boycott campaign became so large, and also to learn about some of the statistics relating to the worker strike.

Chavez, Richard E. Letter, " Letters to the Editor About Cesar Chavez & The United Farm Workers," October 13, 1974. Accessed December 15, 2019.
<https://cdm16694.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16694coll58/id/4090>.

This is a letter to the editors of the *New York Times*, written by Richard E. Chavez (younger brother of César Chávez) about the benefits the National Farm Workers have created for migrant farmworkers in the United States. I used this letter to gain insight on the impacts of NFW's actions. I also used a quote from Chavez's letter in my conclusion.

Chávez, César. *Cesar Chavez: Autobiography of La Causa*. Edited by Jacques E. Levy. N.p.: U of Minnesota P, 2007.

This is an autobiography written by César Chávez detailing his experiences working within the UFW. This was an incredibly important source since it gave me a chance to understand what was going on within the UFW during the strikes and the boycott. I used a quote from his book under my "The Strike Continues" (pg. 8) header.

Huerta, Dolores. "An Interview with Dolores Huerta." By Frances Ortega. Southwest Research and Information Center. Last modified October 29, 2003. Accessed December 15, 2019. <http://www.sric.org/voices/2004/v5n2/huerta.php>.

This is a full-length, unedited interview conducted by Frances Ortega with Dolores Huerta in 2003. I used one of Huerta's lines as a quote in the beginning of my paper, before the thesis.

Letter, "Recognition Agreement between Schenley Industries Incorporated and National Farm Workers Association," April 6, 1966. Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/essays/essays/Schenley%20Contract.pdf>.

This is a copy of a primary source: the agreement letter between the National Farm Workers and Schenley Industries. I used this to gain more insight on the agreement that they made, protecting workers' rights and acknowledging the NFWA as the negotiator for the workers.

Migrant Workers. Photograph. Accessed December 8, 2019. <http://www.ncfh.org/history.html>.

This is a photograph of poor migrant farmers, taken sometime during the 20th century. This photo shed light on the poor conditions migrant workers had to endure before Dolores Huerta lobbied for change. I used this photo to show the dismal conditions of the living areas of migrant workers before Huerta improved their lives.

"Perelli Minetti Signs Contract with UFWOC." *El Macriado*, October 1, 1969, 8-9. Accessed January 15, 2020. https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/elmalcriado/1969/Sept%2015%20-%20Oct%201,%201969%20No%2012_PDF.pdf.

This is an article about the Perelli-Minetti strike written in *El Macriado*, the UFW's union newsletter, where members of the UFW wrote articles about recent news related to their cause and delivered it to subscribers. I used this source to talk about the Perelli-Minetti Strike on page 8.

Protesters Hold Signs in Support of the Delano Grape Strike. Photograph. Accessed December 8, 2019.

<https://caamedia.org/blog/2015/08/20/bold-step-a-celebration-of-the-50th-anniversary-of-the-delano-grape-strike/>.

This is a photograph of protesters holding up signs displaying their support for the workers' strike. I felt that this was an important photograph to include in my paper because it shows how many Americans nationwide agreed with their efforts and what they were doing.

Watson, Mary Lou. "Mary Lou Watson 1966–1968." *Mary Lou Watson 1966–1968*. Accessed December 9, 2019.

https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/essays/essays/025%20Watson_Mary%20Lou.pdf.

This is a reflection article written by Mary Lou Watson, a volunteer who joined and took part in the farmworkers' movement. She experienced, first-hand, the struggles migrant farmworkers faced, and became heavily involved in the Delano grape boycott. I used this reflection piece to gain further insight on the boycotts and learn something from someone who actually participated within this event.

Secondary Sources:

"About Cesar Chavez." Cesar Chavez Foundation. Last modified 2016. Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://chavezfoundation.org/about-cesar-chavez/>.

This is a website about César Chávez and of his various accomplishments. However, I mainly used this source to describe what the CSO was like during the early stage of Huerta's organizing career.

A&E Television Networks. "Dolores Huerta Biography." Biography.com. Last modified October 3, 2019. Accessed December 8, 2019. <https://www.biography.com/activist/dolores-huerta>.

This is a biography of Dolores Huerta. I used the information from this source to write the latter portion of my "Taking the First Steps" header on page 4, as well as learn when Huerta stepped down from the UFW, which is found under the heading "Eventual Decline."

Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, Cal. Lab. Code (June 5, 1975). Accessed January 15, 2020. https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=LAB&division=2.&title=&part=3.5.&chapter=1.&article=.

This is a website that contains the text of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975. It shows what was written in the Act and what kinds of rights were protected. I used a direct quote from the Act in my paper.

Altshuler, Daniel. "'Silent Raids' and E-Verify Immigration Enforcement Are Destroying US Farms." The Christian Science Monitor. Last modified June 2, 2011. Accessed February 7, 2020. <https://www.csmonitor.com/Commentary/Opinion/2011/0602/Silent-raids-and-E-Verify-immigration-enforcement-are-destroying-US-farms>.

This is an article about the Illegal Immigration Reform and Enforcement Act of 2011, and the potentially catastrophic effects it could have on the agricultural industry. I used this article to learn more about the Act and about the effects it could have.

Araiza, Lauren. *To March for Others: The Black Freedom Struggle and the United Farm Workers*. N.p.: U of Pennsylvania P, 2014.

This is a book about the United Farm Workers and its past. I mostly used this book to understand the earlier parts of the UFW's history, such as the Perelli-Minetti strike. This source proved to be very valuable as it helped me to compile information about the UFW.

Ask Media Group. "What Were the Living Conditions for Migrant Workers in the 1930s?" Reference. Last modified 2019. Accessed December 15, 2019. <https://www.reference.com/history/were-living-conditions-migrant-workers-1930s-6d1ac98926759b85>.

This is a website that gives information on what living conditions were like for migrant workers in the 1930s. It gives many details about the quality of their lives and provides explanations for how and why the conditions were so poor.

Bracero History Archive. Last modified 2020. Accessed January 15, 2020. <http://braceroarchive.org/about>.

This is a website detailing what the Bracero Program was. It gives a great summary of what it was and its purpose. In addition, I cited this website as a footnote within my paper.

"The Bracero Program." UCLA Labor Center. Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://www.labor.ucla.edu/what-we-do/research-tools/the-bracero-program/>.

This is a website about the Bracero Program. It summarizes all the main points and parts that occurred during the program. Additionally, I used this website to cite a footnote within my paper.

Brill, Marlene Targ. *Dolores Huerta Stands Strong: The Woman Who Demanded Justice*. N.p.: Ohio UP, 2018.

This is a biography of Dolores Huerta, written by Marlene Targ Brill. I used information from this book at two different locations in my paper: at Huerta's childhood, when she was growing up, and at the end, where I listed a couple of her most notable achievements.

Brimner, Larry Dane. *Strike!: The Farm Workers' Fight for Their Rights*. N.p.: Boyds Mills Press, 2014.

This book focuses on the cultural and social history of the farmworkers movement, led by Dolores Huerta and César Chávez. It is an exceptional book that provided me with lots of information on the Delano Grape Strike.

Bruns, Roger. *Encyclopedia of Cesar Chavez: The Farm Workers' Fight for Rights and Justice*. N.p.: ABC-CLIO, 2013.

This is a biography about César Chávez and the UFW. I used this amazing source to a great degree and it was crucial to my understanding of the functions of the UFW. I also cited this as a footnote several times in my paper.

Castañeda, Oscar Rosales. "Mexican-American Struggles to Organize." The Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project. Accessed January 15, 2020.
https://depts.washington.edu/civilr/farmwk_ch5.htm.

This is a website about the start of the organization's efforts to try to unionize workers in the field. I gained valuable information from this site, and I used this source as a footnote under my "First Foray into Activism" header.

Cohen, Danielle. "International Women's Day: Women Who Inspire Our Work." Obama White House Archives. Last modified March 8, 2016. Accessed January 15, 2020.
<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2016/03/08/international-womens-day-3-women-who-inspire-us>.

This is an article summarizing the achievements of three famous women in history, one of them being Dolores Huerta. I used the section on Dolores Huerta to provide the quote under the heading "An Activist is Born."

"Dolores Huerta." Dolores Huerta Foundation for Community Organizing. Last modified 2019. Accessed December 8, 2019. <https://doloreshuerta.org/dolores-huerta/>.

I used this site to give me a brief description of Dolores Huerta's life and her achievements as a civil rights activist. It chronologically lists notable events from her life that helped with my organization and understanding.

Eimer, Stuart P. Telephone interview by the author. 7 Jan. 2020.

Stuart Eimer is a professor at Widener University and a member of the Frances Perkins Forum, a group committed to educating others about workers' rights and economic justice. His expertise and knowledge about the history of organized labor in America was extremely helpful when I was searching for information, and my interview with Professor Eimer helped me to better understand the labor movements and its history.

E-Verify Act of 2019, S. 301, 116th Cong., 1st. (Jan. 31, 2019). Accessed February 7, 2020.
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/301/text>.

This is a transcription of the E-Verify Act of 2019. I used this source to learn more about the Act and about how it would impact illegal migrant farmworkers in the country.

García, Matt. *From the Jaws of Victory: The Triumph and Tragedy of Cesar Chavez and the Farm Worker Movement*. Berkeley: U of California P, 2012.

This is a book about César Chávez, the UFW, and the farmworkers' movement for better rights. This book covered an extensive amount of information, though I mainly used this book for information on the middle and the end of the strike/boycott.

Godoy, Maria. "Dolores Huerta: The Civil Rights Icon Who Showed Farmworkers 'Sí Se Puede.'" National Public Radio. Last modified September 17, 2017. Accessed December 8, 2019.
<https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2017/09/17/551490281/dolores-huerta-the-civil-rights-icon-who-showed-farmworkers-si-se-puede>.

This is a brief article detailing the gains Dolores Huerta has made for farmworkers. Included within this article is a small excerpt of an interview conducted with Huerta, which gave me valuable information about her experiences and her thoughts and feelings about her campaign for change.

Goodman-Hughey, Ericka N. "Who Is Dolores Huerta? How the Chicana Activist Changed the World." ESPN. Last modified February 13, 2017. Accessed January 30, 2020.
https://www.espn.com/espnw/culture/story/_/id/18678809/who-dolores-huerta-how-chicana-activist-changed-world.

This is an article about the accomplishments of Dolores Huerta for farmworkers and women. It gives a biography about her life and talks about how her achievements have been honored. I used this article to learn about the specific working conditions of farmworkers before Huerta and the UFW fought for their rights as well as find out what kinds of awards she won due to her efforts.

"Governor Cuomo Signs Farm Workers Bill." New York State. Last modified July 17, 2019. Accessed February 9, 2020.
<https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-signs-farm-workers-bill>.

This is an informative article about the Farm Laborers Fair Labor Practices Act (FLFLPA), passed by New York State in 2019. I used this article to help me understand how the Act would improve the lives of farmworkers in New York, and learn about some of the new rights they would gain.

Hashimoto, Erica, and Andres Irlando. "The Grape Travesty." The Harvard Crimson. Last modified December 4, 1991. Accessed January 15, 2020.
<https://www.thecrimson.com/article/1991/12/4/the-grape-travesty-pbtoday-it-is/>.

This is an article about the events that occurred after the Delano Grape Strike and boycott. It helped me understand events that came after the strike and helped me to write the short term impact of the UFW's grape strike/boycott.

"History of ¡Si Se Puede!" United Farm Workers. Accessed February 9, 2020.
<https://ufw.org/research/history/history-si-se-puede/>.

This is an article about the history of the phrase 'Si Se Puede' and why it is so symbolic to the UFW. I used this web page to learn more about Huerta's famous line.

Kindell, Alexandra. "Settling the Sunset Land: California and Its Family Farmers, 1850s-1890s." PhD diss., Iowa State U, 2006. Accessed January 15, 2020.
<https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2907&context=rtd>.

This is a paper written about the first farmers who moved into California in the 1800s and their reasons for doing so. This helped me understand how agriculture became such a large and important industry in California in the late 19th Century and throughout the 20th Century.

Levy, Herman M. "The Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 - La Esperanza De California Para El Futuro" [The Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 - The Hope of California for the Future]. Santa Clara Law Review. Accessed January 15, 2020.
<https://digitalcommons.law.scu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2298&context=lawreview>.

This is an article about the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 and about its history. This helped me because it taught me nearly all the things I needed to know about the Act.

Linne, Robert. Telephone interview by the author. 8 Jan 2020.

Robert Linne is a professor at Adelphi University and a member of the Frances Perkins Forum, a group dedicated to educating others about workers' rights and economic justice. His expertise and knowledge about organized labor in America was exceedingly helpful when I was searching for information, and my interview with Professor Linne helped me to understand much more about the labor movement.

Majka, Linda C., and Theo J. Majka. *Farm Workers, Agribusiness, and the State*. N.p.: Temple UP, 1982.

This is a book written by Linda C. Majka and Theo J. Majka concerning the history of agricultural workers in California. I used this book to learn more about the farming situation in California prior to the Bracero Program.

Mapes, Kathleen. "Migrant Workers." Oxford Bibliographies. Last modified March 19, 2013. Accessed December 16, 2019.
<https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199913701/obo-9780199913701-0071.xml>.

This is a detailed article written by Kathleen Mapes about the background of migrant workers. I used this article to gain insight on the history of migrant workers and the Bracero Program. In addition, I used this article to prove that migrant farmworkers were being excluded from certain rights.

Martin, Philip. "The Bracero Program: Was It a Failure?" History News Network. Last modified July 3, 2006. Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://historynewsnetwork.org/article/27336>.

This is an article about the Bracero Program, summarizing what the Bracero Program was like. It informs me of the conditions of the Program, the arguments for supporting/opposing it, and what happened as a result of it. I used it to understand the consequences of the Bracero Program.

Michals, Debra, ed. "Dolores Huerta." National Women's History Museum. Last modified 2015. Accessed December 18, 2019. <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/dolores-huerta>.

This is a short biography about Dolores Huerta. I used a quote from this website under my "An Activist is Born" header, where I stated that Huerta's mother, Alicia Fernandez, greatly influenced her daughter through the kind treatment of working-class people.

Morales, Julie. "Harris-Grijalva Bill Ends 'Racist Exclusion' of Farm Workers from Overtime Pay 81 Years after Nearly All Other U.S. Workers Won It; California Passed Similar Law in 2016." Si Se Puede. Last modified February 7, 2019. Accessed February 9, 2020. http://www.ufwfoundation.org/harris_grijalva_bill_ends_racist_exclusion_of_farm_workers_from_overtime_pay_81_years_after_nearly_all_other_u_s_workers_won_it_california_passed_similar_law_in_2016.

This is an article about the Fairness For Farm Workers Act of 2019 (FFFWA), passed by Congress just last year. I used this web page to understand more about the Act and how it would benefit farmworkers.

National Archives. "National Labor Relations Act (1935)." Our Documents. Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=67>.

This is a brief summary of the National Labor Relations Act, passed in 1935. I used this website to refer to the date the Act was passed, so I could compare that date with the date the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 was passed.

"1917 Immigration Act." University of Washington-Bothell Library. Accessed January 15, 2020. http://library.uwb.edu/Static/USimmigration/1917_immigration_act.html.

This is a website about the Immigration Act of 1917. I used this website to learn more about the Immigration Act and how it decreased immigration of Asian farmworkers, which led to the domination of Mexican farmworkers in the decades to come.

Rainey, James. "Farm Workers Union Ends 16-Year Boycott of Grapes." Los Angeles Times. Last modified November 22, 2000. Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2000-nov-22-mn-55663-story.html>.

This is an article about the UFW and the grape boycott that took place throughout the nation. I used this source to arrive at the estimate of 17 million Americans who participated in the boycott and refused to buy grapes from the California growers. (estimate is used in Appendix B)

Ruíz, Vicki L., and Virginia Sánchez Korrol. *Latinas in the United States: A Historical Encyclopedia*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2006.

This is a book about the important Latinas in the United States; however, I mainly used this book to learn more about Dolores Huerta. It gives a short little biography on her life that I found very useful to understanding just how great of an impact she had. I also used this to learn the specifics of how she contributed to the passage of ALRA in 1975.

Shaw, Randy. *Beyond the Fields: Cesar Chavez, the UFW, and the Struggle for Justice in the 21st Century*. N.p.: U of California P, 2008.

This is a book about how the UFW revolutionized the concept of labor unions and goes into detail about all of their most famous successes. I used this book mostly to look for additional details to beef up my paper.

"Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo." United States History. Accessed January 14, 2020. <https://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h142.html>.

This is an article about the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which was the treaty that ended the Mexican-American War in 1848 and ceded most of the land in western North America to the United States. I used this website to understand how and why Americans gained much of the land in the west in the mid-1800s.

"UFW Chronology." United Farm Workers. Last modified 2020. Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://ufw.org/research/history/ufw-chronology/>.

This is a website that describes the events during the Delano Grape Strike. This was an incredibly important resource since I used it very often to determine the chronology of the events that occurred during the strike.

"UFW History." United Farm Workers. Last modified 2020. Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://ufw.org/research/history/ufw-history/>.

This is a website that describes the events during the Delano Grape Strike. This was an incredibly important resource since I used it very often to determine the chronology of the events that occurred during the strike.

United States Department of Labor. "Agricultural Operations: Hazards & Controls." Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Accessed January 15, 2020. https://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/agriculturaloperations/hazards_controls.html.

This is a website describing all the hazards and dangers farmworkers faced while working in the fields. I used this site to gain insight on the horrific conditions these workers faced. United States Department of State. "The Immigration Act of 1924 (The Johnson-Reed Act)."

Office of the Historian. Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1921-1936/immigration-act>.

This is a website about the Immigration Act of 1917 and 1924. I used this website to learn more about the two Immigration Acts and how it decreased immigration of Asian farmworkers, thereby leading to the domination of Mexican farmworkers in the decades to come.

Vargas, Zaragosa. *Crucible of Struggle*. N.p.: Oxford UP, 2011.

This is a book about the history of Mexican-Americans from colonial times to the present day. It gave me answers to questions that I couldn't find anywhere else. I also used a quote from this book under my "The Bracero Program" header.

Wiener, Jon. "Cesar Chavez and the Farmworkers: What Went Wrong?" *The Nation*. Last modified January 5, 2012. Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://www.thenation.com/article/cesar-chavez-and-farmworkers-what-went-wrong/>.

This is an article focused on how and why the United Farm Workers collapsed in the early-to-mid 1980s. It was an important resource when writing about what happened after the Delano Grape Strike since it yielded so much information about the decline of the UFW.