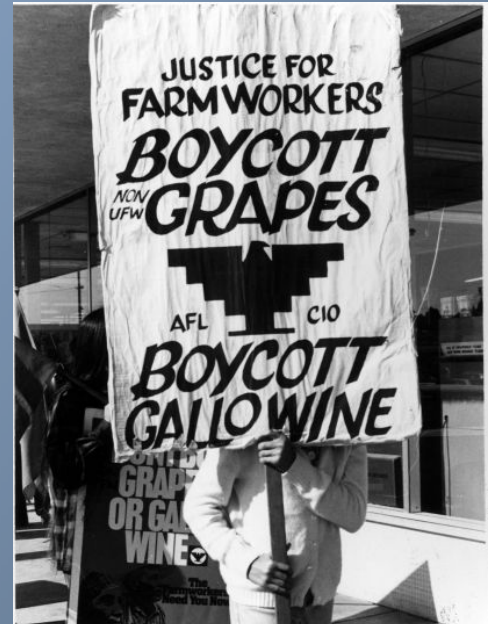


PRIMARY SOURCE MEDIA



"THERE'S AN ILLUSION BEING CREATED THAT ALL THE WORLD'S KNOWLEDGE IS ON THE WEB, BUT WE HAVEN'T BEGUN TO GLIMPSE WHAT IS OUT THERE IN LOCAL ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES. MATERIAL THAT IS NOT DIGITIZED RISKS BEING NEGLECTED AS IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN IN THE PAST, VIRTUALLY LOST TO THE GREAT MAJORITY OF POTENTIAL USERS."

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LATINO STUDIES COLLECTIONS

FALL 2011

Papers of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, 1959-1966

Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) was chartered by the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) to organize farm workers in California. During its seven-year existence, AWOC called many strikes against growers and farm labor contractors and achieved some success in raising wages of farm laborers. Their records reflect these activities until their merger with the National Farm Workers Association to form the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO in 1966.

Subjects covered by these records include:

- Agricultural laborers--Laws and legislation
- Alien labor--Government policy
- Boycotts
- Bracero Program (Public Law 78)
- Collective bargaining – Agricultural -- California
- Filipino Americans
- Mexican Americans
- Migrant agricultural laborers
- Strikes and lockouts -- Agricultural laborers -- California
- Strikes and lockouts -- vineyard laborers-- California -- Delano
- Trade unions--Organizing

248502.

23 reels.

Collections of the United Farm Workers of America

Series 1: Office Files of the President, 1951-1971

Cesar Chávez and the fight to organize the fields

In 1965, the mostly Filipino farm workers represented by the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee struck the Delano, California grape growers for a pay raise to \$1.40 an hour. They appealed for support to the National Farm Workers Association, the union of mostly Mexican and Mexican American farm workers being organized by Cesar Chávez. The result was a five-year battle that introduced the entire nation

to the plight of agricultural workers by means of the grape boycott, the TV documentary *The Harvest of Shame*, well-publicized marches, and attention to the religious fasts undertaken by Chávez. This historic strike led to the merger of AWOC and the NFWA and to the formation of the United Farm Workers of America, the best known and, for a time, the most successful union of its kind.

These publications will be of interest to scholars working in a broad range of disciplines and areas of study. The Filipino farmworker struggle for dignity will be of interest to departments that focus on Asian American studies. The impact of merger of Filipino and Mexican unions will interest scholars working in Ethnic Studies, particularly those now looking at the interaction of various racialized groupings in the United States with each other. Those working in immigration and border studies will be able to trace the development of the UFWA's positions on undocumented workers, guest worker programs, border security, and collaboration with Mexican unions. Students of labor history, agricultural history, and history of the US west will naturally find much to explore in these papers.

The crucial role of the Migrant Ministries and the liberal Catholic Church hierarchy in the movement will be of use to Departments of Religion. Gender and Chicana studies programs will be interested in the papers that shed light on the career of central UFWA leader, Dolores Huerta. Primary sources related to UFWA's use of theater, song, pilgrimage, and prayer will be of interest to cultural studies and Chicano studies. Finally, a review of recent scholarly publication makes it clear that the story of the United Farm Workers of America continues to fascinate social movement theorists. Thus, students in political science and sociology departments will find this collection particularly valuable.

248500. Part 1: 1951-1971. 46 reels.

249792. Part 2 : 1965-1992. 64 reels.

252250. Part 3: 1947-1990. 67 reels.

Series 2: Papers of the United Farm Workers Work Department 1969-1975

The Work Department records, which are especially rich in correspondence and internal organizing reports from around the country, are essential to any study of the United Farm Workers

union. Included are papers that span the years 1969-1975, a period in which the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) grew into a union recognized as such by the AFL-CIO. Highlights of those critical years include the historic July 1970 agreement with the grape industry; the Salinas and San Marias Valleys' vegetable strike, said to be the largest farm labor strike in California history; the national lettuce boycott, and the famous 1973 grape strike. Teamster and police violence during that strike resulted in 44 shootings, 400 beatings, and 3000 arrests, as well as the deaths of strikers Nagi Daifullah and Juan De La Cruz. The grape victory and the new confidence in the vegetable fields prompted farm workers from around the country to begin to ask for UFW help organizing agriculture. Determination to decide union representation by farm worker votes, rather than leadership deals, led the UFW, in 1975, to fight and win the California legislature's approval of the groundbreaking Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALA).

252251.

17 reels.

Series 3: Papers of the United Farm Workers of America Administration Department, 1960-1975

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) was born of a merger of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) and the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) in 1966. Cesar Chavez led farm workers through a series of historic organizing drives, strikes, and boycotts, from the founding of the NFWA in 1962, through the 1973 founding of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO in 1973, and after.

The United Farm Workers Administration Department records are especially rich in the correspondence, agreements, negotiations, and grievances that the UFW had with the southern California grape growers in the early 1970's. Perhaps equally important, this collection will allow the researcher to delve into the actual workings at the base of the union: the local ranch committees, the regional support committees, and the boycott groups around the country.

The Administration Department files are especially rich in information about the ways in which the

United Farm Workers base shaped and implemented its collective mission. The records of the union committees on more than 24 farms are included in this collection, as are the working papers of the union newspaper, El Macriado, and the union printshop, El Taller Grafico.

A substantial group of documents relating to contracts and grievances illustrates in great detail the type of working conditions faced by farm labor and the relationship of forces on the ground as the UFW gained in authority. The Administration Department also kept track of support work around the country and helped to lead the Boycott Committees from Arizona to Wyoming, as well as in Denmark, Sweden, and France. The preparation and execution of the First Constitutional Convention of the United Farm Workers are fully documented. Especially noteworthy are a large series of files which detail the rich relationship between the UFW and Art Torres, at that time a California Assemblyman supportive of farm labor issues.

255198.

63 reels.

The Compact of Permanent Union: Records of the U.S. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico, 1973-1975

The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico was established by charter on September 20, 1973, and membership was announced jointly by President Richard Nixon and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Governor Hernandez Colon on September 27, 1973. The Ad Hoc Group was responsible for determining extent of the applicability of federal laws and regulations to Puerto Rico, in light of its commonwealth status. It was co-chaired by former U.S. Senator Marlow M. Cook and former Puerto Rico Governor Luis Muñoz Marín. This Ad Hoc Group was actually the second such group resulting from a 1967 plebiscite on Puerto Rican status. The First Ad Hoc Advisory Group met in 1970 and 1971 to consider the feasibility of granting U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico the presidential vote.

The Ad Hoc Group terminated upon submission of a bilingual final report on October 1, 1975 entitled, *Compact of Permanent Union between Puerto Rico and the United States: Report of the Ad Hoc*

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Advisory Group on Puerto Rico. If approved by Congress, the Compact would have revised and made permanent the open-ended relationship established by legislation in 1950 between the United States and Puerto Rico. Following a review of the proposed Compact by his Cabinet, President Ford announced on December 31, 1976 that he was rejecting the Ad Hoc Group's recommendations. Instead, he argued that statehood was a more appropriate step for Puerto Rico and recommended that the 95th Congress enact legislation toward that end. No action was taken on the Compact.

This collection contains the records accumulated by the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico. It documents the development and operation of the Group and development of the Compact of Permanent Union. It also contains citizen, Ad Hoc Group member, and federal agency views on Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States.

255201.

7 reels.

FBI File on Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers

This FBI file reveals details regarding the investigation of labor organizer Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers as a subversive group. The records included here are roughly chronological in organization. Scholars of 20th century U.S. history, labor history, Mexican/Chicano studies, and social history will find this collection an invaluable resource.

S3354.

2 reels.

The Ford Administration and Hispanic America: Office Files of Fernando E. C. DeBaca

Originally appointed as deputy special assistant for Hispanic Affairs, in July 1974 by President Nixon, President Ford elevated Fernando E. C. DeBaca to Special Assistant to the President for Hispanic Affairs in September after President Nixon's resignation. The function of DeBaca's historic role as the first Hispanic Special Assistant was to advise the President on the needs of Spanish-speaking Americans and to promote the President's programs within the Hispanic community and the federal government. In addition, through the

Office of Public Liaison, he provided liaison for Hispanics requesting government assistance.

The collection includes material on his efforts to oversee and promote the President's policies in the federal government, especially in areas of federal employment opportunity, presidential appointment of Hispanics and minority business programs. He served on and collected material from the Domestic Council Committee for Illegal Aliens and the Interagency Council for Minority Business Enterprise but these materials provide only scant information about his own contributions. There is documentation on his participation in the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking Persons (CCOSSP), and his lobbying efforts for its extension, as well as for the Voting Rights Act and bilingual education appropriations.

Material is widespread in this collection on DeBaca's energetic outreach and shared goals with Hispanics and major Hispanic organizations through conference participation, speeches, correspondence, visits and telephone calls. The material contains the hopeful, sometimes ardent and verbose, expectations and pronouncements of a minority attempting to gain government assistance and build political power. DeBaca faced occasional conflict between his loyalties to the administration and his Hispanic constituency, although this is more implied than documented in the files. His well-documented publicly stated views were sometimes controversial and in contrast to the President's, such as his endorsement of blanket citizenship for illegal aliens, statements about Cuban refugee attitudes and an Army depot layoff affecting a local Hispanic labor force.

246426.

10 reels.

Papers of the National Farm Workers Association, 1960-1967

Founded by Cesar Chavez and a precursor to the United Farm Workers organization, the NFWA was formed to focus on the problems of Spanish speaking migrant workers. Their records cover the formative years of the association, marked by membership drives, grape and lettuce strikes and boycotts. Much of the material is in Spanish.

Subjects covered by these records include:

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- AFL-CIO
- AWOC
- California Migrant Ministry
- DiGiorgio Company
- Foreign Contract Labor
- Immigration
- MAPA
- Mexican-American Organizations
- NLRB
- OEO
- Pilgrimage to Sacramento
- Schenley Company
- Strikes
- Teamsters
- Union Agreements
- US Senate Migratory Labor Committee

248501.

10 reels.

Papers of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, 1959-1970

Forged out of unity between Filipino-American and Mexican-American farm workers in the great 1965-1970 strike against the grape growers in Delano, California, the UFWOC won the public to the cause of agricultural labor through a nationwide consumer boycott of table grapes and exposure of pesticide use. The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee was chartered in 1966 by the AFL-CIO in the afterglow of the historic farm worker "Pilgrimage to Sacramento" led by Cesar Chavez. Other principals include Dolores Huerta and Larry Itliong. Press releases and correspondence document UFWOC's relationships with Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy, as well as with the Mexican American Political Association and California Rural Legal Assistance. These papers are a critical part of the story of the formation of the United Farm Workers of America, the most successful organization of agricultural labor in the U.S. to date.

249792.

7 reels.

Latin American Collections *from the Library of Congress*

Archivo Franciscano Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (Mexico). Mexico City: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, El Centro Documentación Historia, [197-]

This collection includes both Franciscan and non-Franciscan sources from the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries dealing with activities in Mexico, California, and the Southwest.

LMX0001 Shelf No. 83/143.
GUIDE: MicRR guide no. 104.

19 reels.

Coleccion de Documentos Ineditos Relativos al Descubrimiento, Conquista y Organizacion de las Antiguas Posesiones Espanolas de America y Oceania

This collection includes previously unpublished documents from the Royal Indies Archives and other royal archives, covering the period from the thirteenth through the eighteenth centuries. It contains numerous printed documents relating to the discover, conquest, and organization of former Spanish possessions in the Americas and East Indies. There is no systematic arrangement for the documents.

L530095 Microfilm 38868.
There is no guide for this collection.

9 reels.

Coleccion de Documentos Ineditos Relativos al Descubrimiento, Conquista y Organizacion de las Antiguas Posesiones Espanolas de Ultramar

Contains transcripts of previously unpublished documents relating to the discovery, conquest, and organization of former Spanish possessions,

especially Cuba, the Philippines, and Mexico (Yucatan). In addition to letters, reports, and memos of Don Gabriel Fernandez de Villaloba, the collection contains a "general index" to the papers of the Council of the Indies. Other items include documents relating to the ecclesiastical and civil administration of the Indies.

LSP0001 Microfilm 30103 4 reels
There is no guide for this collection. A chronological index of documents, a name index, and a place index appear at the end of each volume (where appropriate)

Documentary Relations of the Southwest

Contains bibliographies of documents that deal with the greater Southwest, together with indexes arranged by personal names, place names general subjects key terms, ethnic groups, and archives. Also included are special data files entitled: Biodex Southwest, Biofile Southwest, and Geofile Southwest.

LSW0001 Microfiche 89/9032. 98 fiche.
GUIDE: MicRR guide no. Z1251.S8 B37.

East Florida Records

Records of the Spanish administration of the occupation of East Florida, 1783-1821. These records were seized by the United States government in St. Augustine in 1821, preserved in Tallahassee, and donated to the Library of Congress in 1905. The collection consists of 85,000 documents in 381 bundles or legajos. Among these files of Spanish Governors' correspondence are substantial materials documenting the Spanish regime in West Florida.

Select examples of records include matrimonial licenses, 1785-1803 (reel 132); accounts of Jesse Fish, 1763-1770 (reel 146); municipal accounts, 1792-1820 (reel 148); records of civil proceedings, 1786-1821 (reel 163); papers on captures, shipwrecks, protests, etc., 1789-1813 (reel 164), and miscellaneous papers, 1784-1821 (reel 174). In addition, an Index of Royal Decrees, 1595-1762 (bundle 489) and the Montiano letters (bundle 37) relate to a much earlier period of Spanish control of the Floridas.

L110013 MSS 19.398. 175 reels.
A guide is available for this collection.

East Florida Papers Calendar

A calendar is a listing of a group of document with an entry for each document identifying the date, writer, place of origin, receiver, place of destination, subject of report, and other descriptive details.

The East Florida Papers Calendar is a microfilm of 56,000 catalog cards prepared by the University of Florida which index the East Florida Papers. Cards are in chronological order.

LEF0001 Microfilm No. 902. 11 reels.

Records of the States of the United States of America

This collection includes early Spanish records from New Mexico, California, Texas, Florida, and Arizona, as well as some issues of a few Spanish language newspapers, broadsides, and other documents.

Contents:
A. Legislative Records
B. Statutory Records
C. Constitutional Records
D. Administrative Records
E. Executive Records
F. Court Records
F.X. Special Records
L. Local Records, County and City
M. Records of American Indian Nations
N. Newspapers
R. Rudimentary States and Courts
X. Miscellany

LUSA001 Microfilm 1550-1551. 1871 reels.
MicRR guide no. Z663.96.G8

Spanish Archives, 1506-1802

Reproduces transcripts, photocopies and translations of Spanish documents from the Archivo General de Indias, Papeles de Cuba, Archivo de Simanca, and others; primarily from the 17th and 18th centuries.

LSPA001 Microfilm 1244 and Microfilm 2503. 4 reels.
There is no guide for this collection.

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