

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Books

Perez-Brown, Maria, and Mickey Ibarra. 2017. *Latino Leaders Speak: Personal Stories of Struggle and Triumph*. Houston: Arte Público Press.

This book featured an essay written by Dolores Huerta that lent key insight into specific legislative successes of the CSO like abolishing citizenship requirements for public assistance and getting Spanish driver's licenses. Her background in the CSO provided useful context for how organizing for other Mexican Americans led to her shift into organizing for farmworkers.

Articles/Newsletters

Bart, Peter. 1966. "Schenley to Bargain With a Grape Union." *New York Times*, April 7, 1966. <https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/nyt/AA%201965%20-%201969/005%20APRIL%207,%201966.pdf>.

This article showed how the movement gained widespread support from civil rights and religious groups, growing from a strike on farms to a nationwide boycott effort capable of taking on one of the biggest grape companies in the country. An excerpt from this article was used in the "Grape Strikes and Boycotts" page.

Buckley, Louis F. 1958. "The Migrant Worker Today." *Review of Social Economy* 16, no. 1 (March): 36-43. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/29767594>.

This article provided an economic lens on the farm worker labor market and the nature of farm labor as an opportunity to work as a family group with both men and women in the fields. It also helped contextualize social farmworker issues of low wages and difficult working conditions with the economic issue of increasing mechanization and the corresponding increase in growers' demand for temporary seasonal workers over

long-term workers, which presented barriers to unionizing as workers on the move felt less strongly about organizing. This aspect helped me understand why unions had failed before, but also why it was so revolutionary for Huerta's union to succeed.

Jones, David R. 1967. "Farm Union Pins Its Hopes on Victory in Coast Grape Strike." *The New York Times*, October 2, 1967.

<https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/nyt/AA%201965%20-%201969/018%20OCTOBER%202,%201967.pdf>.

This newspaper article outlined Huerta's strategy as the union negotiator in Delano of targeting large corporations that were easy to boycott, including many big companies with which they successfully made agreements with later on. It was helpful to understand how big a role Huerta played in strategizing for union events.

Roberts, Steven V. 1969. "Grape Strike Comes to Coachella Valley." *The New York Times*, June 9, 1969.

<https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/nyt/AA%201965%20-%201969/035%20JUNE%209,%201969.pdf>.

This news article clarified Huerta's personal perspective on the union's goals, specifically that striking was not for money or security, but freedom and liberation for Mexican Americans everywhere. This helped me understand Huerta's broader impact on Mexican American identity and culture beyond the farmworker population.

TIME. 1969. "THE LITTLE STRIKE THAT GREW TO LA CAUSA." *TIME Magazine*, July 4, 1969, 16-21.

https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/DalzellArchive/TimeMagazine/July%204,%201969_001.pdf.

This article from TIME magazine details the course of events during the table grape boycotts and identified key barriers to unionizing, notably the transient nature of farm labor that meant many did not feel as passionate about the cause for unionization. This article also emphasized the nationwide influence of the movement as it was the cover story for this edition with an image of Cesar Chavez on the cover.

Turner, Wallace. 1975. "California Farm Workers Law Passed." *New York Times*, May 29, 1975. <https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/nyt/CC%201975%20-%201979/010%20MAY%2030,%201975.pdf>

This news article describing the passage of ALRA by a very large majority was helpful to understand the impact of the social and economic pressure exerted by the movement that allowed it to gain much more political support after a decade of organizing. The source provided specific numbers on votes that got the bill passed and an excerpt was included in the "Agricultural Labor Relations Act" section.

United Farm Workers. 1970. "Dolores Huerta: A Picture of Our Vice-President." *El Malcriado* (Delano), Oct 1, 1970, 8-13. https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/elmalcriado/1970/October%201,%201970%20%20No%208_PDF.pdf.

This newsletter from *El Malcriado*, the union publication created by the United Farm Worker Organizing Committee AFL-CIO, described the inner workings of the union as well as how the union respected Huerta as their vice president.

United Farm Workers. 1974. *Farm Worker Facts*, Newsletter. Columbus, Ohio: Columbus Boycott Office. <https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/RogeroPitt/01/FARMWORKER%20FACTS.pdf>.

The fact sheet included key statistics and descriptions of the difficult farmworker conditions in the early 1970s, including low wages averaging below the federal poverty level and stories of the violence and brutality faced by workers under growers. Although some of the statistics were debunked by other resources I used as overgeneralizations or misused data, most of them helped to provide a general idea of how farmworkers were treated in this time.

United Farm Workers. 1975. "Governor Brown's Law Will Break Sweetheart Contracts." *El Malcriado* (Delano), June 30, 1975.

https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/elmalcriado/flyers/07_June%2030,%201975.pdf.

This piece from El Malcriado was useful to understand the union's perception of Teamsters with a general sentiment that they were enemies of the farmworkers, and expressed their strong desire for a fair share in contract negotiations. Quotes from this source were helpful to communicate the strong language and sentiments expressed against Teamsters and their sweetheart contracts used to rally support for UFW.

United Farm Workers. 1965. "The Great Mass for All Farm Workers." *El Malcriado* (Delano, 23 edition), 1965, 4.

<https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/elmalcriado/adair/No23.pdf>.

This article from El Malcriado revealed the strong support gained by the movement from Catholic Church and clergy from all over the country, support that was declared explicitly and publicly. This source provided quotes from priests who described the reasoning behind the Church backing the movement as to fight poverty and injustice.

United Farm Workers. 1968. "Hey Boy, Who Said You Could Vote?" *El Malcriado* (Delano), March 15, 1968.

https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/elmalcriado/1968/April%201,%201968%20No%203_PDF.pdf

This article from El Malcriado included a story of the support shown by Senator Robert Kennedy, which provided insight for how the cause was able to garner support from a variety of prominent groups and people who sympathized with the farmworkers' plight.

Government Reports

Agricultural Labor Relations Board. 1977. "*First Annual Report of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1976 and June 30, 1977.*" California Agencies. https://digitalcommons.law.ggu.edu/caldocs_agencies/275

This document outlined the history leading up to the passage of ALRA and the functions and rules of the board it created. Charts in the document that included union election statistics showed the significance and support for the UFW with the most votes cast in nearly all elections recorded in the report.

California State Senate. 1961. *Report of the Senate Fact Finding Committee on Labor and Welfare: California's Farm Labor Problems*. Sacramento: Senate of the State of California. <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008319527>.

This report from the Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare was very in-depth, documenting California Senate hearings with union representatives, growers, agricultural workers, and economic experts about history of California agriculture and its seasonal labor force, the implementation and issues with PL 78, and data about the importance of certain crops like lettuce and grape and the large size of bracero workforce. It emphasized the social significance of farm labor rights as a topic at the time that was important to the US public, as well as why striking lettuce and grape in California was so economically important because of the sheer size of those industries. A wide variety of quotes and charts from this report were used in “Historical Context” and “Grape Strikes and Boycotts.”

Huerta, Dolores. 1969. *Proclamation of the Delano Grape Workers for International Boycott Day*. <http://lib.ncfh.org/pdfs/2k12/7975.pdf>

This speech includes words from Huerta directly about the goals and purpose of the movement, describing the time as “ripe for liberation” after a long history of the marginalization of Mexicans in the US. Quotes from this proclamation were used in “Grape Strikes and Boycotts” to provide information on the intentions and motivations for boycotting.

US Congress. *Pub. L. 82-78 An Act to Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949*. 82nd Cong. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-65/pdf/STATUTE-65-Pg119.pdf>

This document of Public Law (PL) 78 described the laws in place to protect braceros, including requirements to hire domestic workers before hiring braceros and the

establishment of reception centers for migrants. It helped me understand the protections they were supposed to be guaranteed and, consequently, what they were denied in abysmal living and working conditions.

Multimedia (Audio/Video)

Jonathon Harris, “¡HUELGA!: First Farmworker Union Contracts,” 1966,
https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/media/oral_history/music/Huelga%206.mp3

This audio recording of how they gained elections and unionization, persisting even after more than 3 years of organizing with little progress, showcased Huerta’s continued dedication to the movement over many years. Part of this recording was included in the “Grape Strikes and Boycotts” page.

KQED News, “Dolores Huerta & Cesar Chavez in Sacramento,” 1966,
<https://diva.sfsu.edu/collections/sfbatv/bundles/185999?searchOffset=0>

This news broadcast is of a speech delivered by Huerta after the March to Sacramento in which she threatens strikes and “paralyzing the agricultural economy” helped me understand her strategy of using economic diplomacy to apply pressure on the government and growers to take action.

Paul Lee, “¡Si, Se Puede! (Yes, We Can!): Bobby Kennedy Visits Cesar Chavez-REVISED,” Youtube Video, 4:20, August 2, 2010, <https://youtu.be/qQndvfZyf7w>.

This video included clips of Senator Robert Kennedy with Huerta directly behind him, which helped me understand their close relationship and his support.

Images

Ballis, George, photographer. *Dolores Huerta with Children at UFW Hall*. 1960s. Take Stock/The Image Works. Photograph.

<https://artsandculture.google.com/culturalinstitute/beta/asset/dolores-huerta-with-children-at-ufw-hall-george-ballis/qAH8wWa9OHD6AQ?hl=ca>

This photo shows Huerta with several of her children in the UFW hall, showing the involvement of children in union activities. This photo was used in the “Legacy” page when discussing the debate over her willingness to prioritize the cause over her children.

Collins, Marjory, photographer. Stockton vicinity, California. Mexican agricultural laborers arriving by train to help in the harvesting of beets. United States California Stockton San Joaquin County, 1943. May. Photograph. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2017853225/>.

This photograph showed a large crowd of Mexican agricultural laborers arriving to help harvest beets. The image included both women and men, which helped me see how farm labor was unlike other industries in that both women and men worked alongside each other in the fields, and provided essential context as to why Huerta’s role in the movement was unique to inspire other women to join.

Dolores Huerta Foundation. *Dolores Huerta and Cesar Chavez*. Photograph.

<https://bradkronendotcom.files.wordpress.com/2016/02/cesar-chavez-dolores-huerta-bw.jpg>

This image is of Dolores and Cesar pictured together, as they met at the CSO and later founded the NFWA together, becoming close but clashing confidants over the years. This photo was used in “Early Life and Activism.”

Dudelson, Scott, photographer. *2019 Yola Fest*. 2019. Getty Images. Photograph.

<https://www.gettyimages.in/detail/news-photo/american-civil-rights-pioneer-dolores-huerta-speaks-onstage-news-photo/1168910038?adppopup=true>

This photograph depicting Huerta speaking at an event in 2019 shows how she has not retired as an activist still today. It shows how she has held a lifelong devotion to social justice.

Gunterman, Joseph F., photographer. *Dolores Huerta Signing Up Members at the Founding Convention of NFWA*. 1962. Walter P. Reuther Library, Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs, Wayne State University. Photograph.

In this photograph of the founding convention of the NFWA where members were being signed up, Huerta was the only woman. It highlighted her unique role organizing as a woman, but also how she was effective at working with men of the union and garnering support. This image was used in “Founding the NFWA.”

Kouns, John A., photographer. Farmworker Movement Online Gallery, UC San Diego Library, San Diego, CA. <http://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/gallery/index.php?cat=15>

This collection of photographs taken by John A. Kouns includes photos of Huerta on the picket lines along with the Filipino farmworkers of the AWOC and the Mexican farmworkers of the NFWA. Kouns’ photos were included in “Grape Strikes and Boycotts.”

Los Angeles Daily News, *Mexican migrant workers travel by train to Los Angeles*. 1942. University of California, Los Angeles Library Department of Special Collections. Photograph. <https://digital.library.ucla.edu/catalog/ark:/13030/hb2m3nb10t>

This photograph taken in 1942 shows crowded trains with many people, including both young and old men. This image was used in “Historical Context.”

Nadel, Leonard, photographer. Cramped El Bracero living quarters. 1956. Georgia State University Library Exhibits. Photograph. <https://exhibits.library.gsu.edu/current/items/show/334>.

This photograph depicted bracero living conditions as cramped with many people sharing the same small living space. This image was used in “Historical Context.”

Nadel, Leonard, photographer. *Bracero picking peppers*. 1956. National Museum of American History. Photograph. https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_1354798

This photograph showing a bracero picking peppers highlighted the backbreaking, difficult work that took place in the fields. This image was used in “Historical Context.”

Nichols, Lora W., photographer. *Stockton California*. 1936. Lora Webb Nichols Photography Archive. Photograph. <http://www.lorawebbnichols.org/ngnhn6lzeblbqngpo6ihorcmgqwrdd>

This photo of Stockton, California during the mid-1930s depicted what Stockton was like around the time when Huerta moved and where she was ultimately raised. This photo was used in “Early Life and Activism.”

Richards, Harvey, photographer. Farmworker Movement Online Gallery, UC San Diego Library, San Diego, CA. <http://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/gallery/index.php?cat=38>

This collection of photographs taken by Harvey Richards includes images of Huerta on the picket lines, fighting Teamsters union as an active, passionate, and energetic strike leader.

United Farm Workers. *Poster, Si Se Puede Boycott Lettuce and Grapes*. 1977. National Museum of American History. https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_518598

This poster was used to publicize the lettuce and grape boycott and includes Huerta’s slogan, Si Se Puede, and Imagery of farmworkers working backbreaking jobs. An image of the poster was included on the “The Struggle for Lettuce” page.

United Farm Workers. *There's Blood On Those Grapes*. 1975. Center for the Study of Political Graphics. <http://collection-politicalgraphics.org/detail.php?module=objects&type=browse&id=1&term=labor&kv=1996&record=28&page=1>

This poster and its imagery of blood on the grapes people eat was helpful in my understanding of the movement as not simply a labor dispute, but a struggle for the acknowledgment of personhood, human dignity, and civil rights. It also explained the specific products covered by the boycott including non-UFW grapes, lettuce, and gallo wine. The poster was included in the “Grape Strikes and Boycotts” section.

Wong, Alex, photographer. *Dolores Huerta Receives The Presidential Medal of Freedom*. 2014. Getty Images. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/civil-rights-and-womens-advocate-dolores-huerta-is-news-photo/145423520>

This photograph of Huerta receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom from Obama who later used her slogan in his election campaign shows the national impact she had and high regard held for her contributions. This image was used on the “Legacy” page.

Secondary Sources

Websites

Godwin, Jay, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Faith Bennett. 2022. “Dolores Huerta (US National Park Service).” National Park Service. <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/dolores-huerta.htm>.

This article described Huerta’s role in the grape strike, moving to New York and organizing boycotts at small stores and then moving onto large corporate grocery chains. It also provided insight into her perspective on emotionality in effective negotiation and diplomacy, challenging the belief that being expressive as a woman would undermine the cause.

“Research Guides: A Latinx Resource Guide: Civil Rights Cases and Events in the United States: 1942: Bracero Program.” 2022. Library of Congress Research Guides. <https://guides.loc.gov/latinx-civil-rights/bracero-program>.

This guide was a useful summary of what the Bracero program was and included a timeline of events before and after. Images from the Library of Congress of braceros arriving and the conditions working in the fields from this site were used in “Historical Context.”

“UFW History – UFW.” n.d. United Farm Workers. Accessed January 18, 2022. <https://ufw.org/research/history/ufw-history/>.

This website for the United Farm Workers, the labor union created by Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta that is still active today, provided key historical context leading up to the movements for farmworkers rights, as well as the interactions and mergers of the many different labor unions involved. It was helpful to order events and place the transition from NFWA to UFW in context.

Books

García, Mario T., ed. 2008. *A Dolores Huerta Reader*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.

This book included pieces written by multiple scholars covering Huerta's personal history, beginnings at the CSO, and her specific positions as UFW chief negotiator, lobbyist, boycott strategist, public spokeswoman. It was useful to gain a variety of perspectives on her role in comparison to other women like Helen Chavez, who was considered a more traditional Mexican American, as well as the resistance she faced from family, colleagues, and the public.

Kushner, Sam. 1975. *Long Road to Delano*. New York: International Publishers.

This book was a comprehensive overview of the history of farmworkers, particularly that of migrant laborers leading up to the strikes in Delano. It highlighted California agribusiness' dependence on migrant workers and how segregation was deliberately used as a means of preventing union organization.

Lomelí, Francisco A., Denise A. Segura, and Elyette Benjamin-Labarthe. 2019. *Routledge Handbook of Chicana/o Studies*. New York: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group.

This resource offered varying perspectives on Huerta's activism's continuing impact on subsequent Chicana/o social movements, with many activists of the Chicano civil rights movement in later years drawing from her work as memories and models of protest. It shows her direct impact on inspiring Mexican Americans to organize for their rights and mobilize for other causes like land repatriation and political empowerment.

Sowards, Stacey K. 2019. *¡Sí, Ella Puede! The Rhetorical Legacy of Dolores Huerta and the United Farm Workers*. El Paso: University of Texas Press.

This book contained an in-depth analysis of Huerta's personal rhetoric and methods to mobilize people for the movement like rallying cries, using Spanish and English, and focus on self-help and mutual aid. It was helpful to understand why Huerta was effective

at organizing where others believed social and linguistic barriers would make it impossible.

Yinger, Winthrop. 1975. *Cesar Chavez: The Rhetoric of Nonviolence*. Hicksville, New York: Exposition Press.

This book focused on Cesar Chavez's role in the movement and provided an overall overview of La Causa, as well as his role as the symbol of the movement while Huerta worked behind the scenes.

Essays

Avalos, Rebecca. 2011. "Lost Leader in History: The Transforming and Empowering Partnership of Dolores Huerta & César Chávez."

<https://dspace.calstate.edu/bitstream/handle/10211.14/3/Rebecca%20Avalos.pdf?sequence=1>.

This analysis paper on the rhetoric of Huerta and Chavez shed light on the many specific roles of Huerta from being chief mediator to lobbying for dozens of bills behind the scenes.

Garcia, M. 2013. A Moveable Feast: The UFW Grape Boycott and Farm Worker Justice. *International Labor and Working-Class History*, 83, 146–153.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/43302714>

This article described Huerta's action to adapt grape boycotts to New York by organizing local church, student, liberal, and labor groups. She was highly effective at building strong boycott communities in neighborhoods with high union membership and eager volunteers, successfully boycotting A&P (the richest US market chain) until they stopped selling grapes. It was helpful to understand her skill at rallying public support, even in places she wasn't personally from.

Garcia, R. A. 1993. "Dolores Huerta: Woman, Organizer, and Symbol." *California History*, 72(1), 56–71. <https://doi.org/10.2307/25177326>

This was a very detailed and informational essay on the perception of Huerta as a nontraditional Mexican woman and her atypical activism as regarded by her contemporaries.

Loya, Gloria I. 1998. "Considering the Sources/Fuentes for a Hispanic Feminist Theology." *Theology Today* 54, no. 4 (January): 491-498. <https://doi.org/10.1177/004057369805400406>.

This essay is written on Huerta and other Latinas through a lens of Hispanic faith and religion. I learned about her perspective on the connections between spirituality and social justice, describing nonviolence as a "very strong spiritual force." It was helpful to understand her own devout Catholicism and the importance of religion in her activism.

Multimedia (Audio/Video)

Bratt, Peter, dir. 2017. *Dolores*. Sausalito, California: 5 Stick Films.

This documentary is about the life of Dolores Huerta. It covers historical context of the 1960s with other movements including environmental, feminist, African American, and Native American, which was helpful to place the movement among other causes that inspired and fueled its success. The film also featured personal interviews with her children about the impact of her leaving them behind for the movement and being largely absent in their lives, which provided another perspective to the criticisms she faced for prioritizing the movement over them.