

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Ada, Alma Flor. *Gathering the Sun*. HarperCollins Espanol, 1997.

This source is a catalog of poems that describes conditions in agriculture. A poem about Cesar Chavez from this book was used by a Delano Grape laborer and is placed around schools in the Delano area. I used this poem in the “impact” section of my website because it shows how Chavez provided hope to the laborers.

Agtang, Lorraine. *Remembering Cesar Chavez and the Delano Grape Strike*. The International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 2015.

This is a primary source video of a former Grape striker. Agtang reflects on her gruesome experience working on grape farms as a teenager and how that prompted the immigrant community to strike. I used a clip in the “working conditions” section of my website.

Anderson, Henry, and Cesar Chavez. 1966. “Cesar Chavez speaks on the Delano Grape Strike.” *Speaking and Protesting in America*. KPFA. Berkeley: KPFA, Jan 15.

This source is a radio interview with Cesar Chavez. Chavez speaks about the initial progress of the Delano Grape Strike and the history of the National Farm Workers Association. Additionally, he talks about the determination of the strikers, which I used in the ‘Boycott’ section of my website.

Bustos, Roberto A. “The March To Sacramento.” Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of California San Diego, 1966.

<https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/THE-MARCH-TO-SACRAMENTO.pdf>.

Bustos, an immigrant striker, describes the march to Sacramento and the years 1965-1973 during the Delano Grape Strike. Bustos describes how the march faced significant opposition from police and grape growers. I used this source in the “strike and unity” section of my website to show that during the march, although there was opposition, many labor unions joined together.

“Calif. Gov. Brown Signs Historic Farm Labor Law.” *Arizona Daily Star* (Tucson, AZ), June 6, 1975.

This newspaper article from Arizona is about the California governor passing the ALRA and I found it on the Chronicling America website. I used this source on the “End of the Strike” page on my website. It shows how the UFW finally pressured the government to pass federal legislation and that states beyond California acknowledged the grape strike.

César Chávez Speaking at La Escuelita at a United Farm Workers Gathering in Granger, Washington. 1969. Photograph. University of Washington Libraries.

<https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/social/id/2408/>

This is a 1969 photograph of Cesar Chavez speaking during a Washington protest during the Delano Grape Strike. I used the image on the website to introduce Chavez and the UFW.

Chavez, Cesar. *Cesar Chavez to Los Angeles public*, Los Angeles, CA, 1968. Letter. From

Digital Public Library of America, The United Farm Workers and the Delano Grape

Strike.

<https://dp.la/primary-source-sets/the-united-farm-workers-and-the-delano-grape-strike>.

This is a Christmas letter Cesar Chavez wrote to the citizens of Los Angeles advocating for a full boycott of grapes. I used this in the “boycotts” section of my website.

Chavez, Cesar. “Address to the Commonwealth Club of California.” Speech, San Francisco, CA, 1984. Cesar Chavez Foundation.

<https://chavezfoundation.org/speeches-writings/#1549063588679-ed96425e-7969>

This is a speech Cesar Chavez gave about the struggles Braceros faced. I used Chavez’s description of the brutality of transportation and the negligence towards Mexican workers that were dying or extremely sick in the “working conditions” section of my website. He goes on to explain that the only hope these Braceros had was to organize by themselves and engage in a unified platform and finally, the UFW successfully granted economic and political justice to these Braceros.

Chavez Cesar. “The California Farm Workers’ Struggle.” *The Black Scholar* 7, no. 9 (1976): 16–19. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41066045>.

Originally published in 1976, Chavez examines the farm workers’ struggle for labor laws in California. He discusses programs the government should enact to limit grape owners’ power and gain better working conditions. He also discusses various boycotts and protests.

“Don’t Buy Schenley’s!” *El Malcriado*, March 1966.

This is a copy of *El Malcriado*, a labor newspaper that ran between 1964 and 1976 that Cesar Chavez established as the unofficial newspaper of the UFW. The newspaper sought to politically organize uneducated farmworkers and provide a unifying voice for the

movement. I used an excerpt on how Schenley's treats its farmworkers and why a boycott was needed in the "boycotts" section on my website.

Filipino farm workers picking lettuce, Nagano Farm, Morro Bay, California. 1930. Photograph
Digital Public Library of America,
<https://dp.la/item/0480f352d91b246aff3336f1cbf0af04>.

This is an image of Filipino workers picking lettuce in the early 1900s. This photograph was taken before the Delano Grape Strike happened, so I used this source in my historical context page to show how Filipino immigrants worked in harsh conditions when they arrived in the US.

Harris, David. "Battle of Coachella Valley: Cesar Chavez & UFW vs Teamsters." *Rolling Stone*.
Rolling Stone, Sep. 13, 1973.
<https://www.rollingstone.com/culture/culture-news/the-battle-of-coachella-valley-cesar-chavez-and-ufw-vs-teamsters-71968/2/>.

I used this source for an image of immigrant farmers in the 1930s. It also includes personal accounts of workers in Coachella Valley and their harsh experiences.

Hatton, Bob, Jose Marin Barrera, and Rico Barrera. *The Barrera Brothers: Introduction by Roberto Bustos Captain of the 340-Mile March*. Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of California San Diego, 1966.

Here, Bob Hatton interviews the Barrera Brothers, Delano laborers during the grape strike. In this portion of the interview, Jose Marin Barrera explains the daily routine of the UFW and strikers during the march to Sacramento. I used a quote from this source in

the “strike and unity” part of my website to show how grueling, yet impactful the march was.

Havens, David. “Reflections on the Beginning of the Farmworker Organization.” Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of California San Diego, 2000.

https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/essays/essays/001%20Havens_David.pdf

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Havens is a former Delano grape laborer, reflecting on the years 1962-1966 40 years after the strike ended. He recalls his years as a speaker and a volunteer for the NFWA. I used a portion of this essay to understand the climate and various speakers during the strike.

Huelga! United States: NET, 1968.

This is a documentary that was aired during the Delano Grape Strike. It details attempts to unionize, calls for better pay, the role of Cesar Chavez, and the effects of the movement on the lives of farm workers. I used a clip from this documentary on my website to show the march to Sacramento.

Huffman, Maria, and Dolores Huerta. Dolores Huerta: Vice President of the United Farm Workers. *Pacifica Radio*, February 23, 1968.

<https://awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/2017/03/09/interview-with-maria-huffman-feb-23-1968/>.

This is a radio interview with Dolores Huerta who describes the brutal working and living conditions for farmworkers. She indicates that farmworkers could not defend themselves in the fields because they were humiliated by grape owners. I used this source in the “working conditions” part of my website.

Imutan, Andrew G. Account. Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of California San Diego, 1965.

https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/essays/essays/015%20Imutan_Andrew.pdf.

In this account by Imutan, he cites Larry Itliong. I use this quote from Itliong to show how although the initial Coachella strike allowed workers to gain slightly higher wages, the progress was not there in the rest of California.

Lévy, Jacques. *Cesar Chavez: Autobiography of La Causa*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007.

This source is a biography by Jaques Levy. Levy used oral interviews conducted over five years to organize the life and work of Cesar Chavez, one of the main leaders of the grape strike.

Lewis, Jon. *In this Very Same Valley, the Mexican Race has Sacrificed Itself for the Last Hundred Years*. 1966. Photograph. Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of San Diego Library.

This is a photograph by Jon Lewis showing the Immigrants' march to Sacramento CA, the state capital to demand rights. I included this image in the "strike and unity" section of the website.

Lewis, Jon. *Tonight's End of March Day Rally Features a Candle Light Service*. 1966.

Photograph. Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of San Diego Library.

This is another photograph by Jon Lewis that illustrates a candle light service after a day of marching to Sacramento. It shows the community and unity of the strikers. I included this image in the “strike and unity” section of the website.

Macri-Ortiz, Barbara. Account. Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of California San Diego, 1990.

https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/essays/essays/068%20Macri%20Ortiz_Barbara.pdf.

Barbara Macri-Ortiz reflects on the end of the Delano Grape Strike from 1969–1990. She explains how signing union contracts spurred the creation of healthcare systems in the Delano Grape valley, which I incorporated into my website.

Malmin, John. *César Chávez with John Giumarra and others after signing pact ending California Grape Strike*. 1970. Photograph. *Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles, CA.

<https://digital.library.ucla.edu/catalog/ark:/21198/zz0002w3n3>.

I used this article from the Los Angeles Times for an image of Cesar Chavez shaking hands with John Giumarra, the owner of Giumarra Vineyards Corp, one of California’s largest table grape growers. After years of protests, the UFW finally gained recognition.

Meister, Dick. “‘La Huelga’ Becomes ‘La Causa’; ‘There’s No Turning Back Now,’ Says Cesar Chavez Leader of the Grape Strikers ‘La Huelga’ goes on.” *The New York Times* (New York, NY), Nov. 17 1968.

Dick Meister was a veteran California labor writer and he wrote in the New York Times on how the nonviolence movement was progressing. It was published in 1968, the year Chavez started his hunger strike and was visited by Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Meister, Dick. "March to Sacramento." *San Fransisco Chronicle*, 1966.

Meister also wrote an article in the San Fransisco Chronicle about the march to San Francisco. He describes their chants and desperation during the march. I used a quote from this article in the "strike and unity" section of my website.

Miller, Mike. "The Farmworkers and Their Allies In the Early to Mid-1960s." Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of California San Diego, 2000.
<https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/essays/essays/REVISED%20FINAL%20MIKE%20MILLER.pdf>.

Miller was a member of the SNCC. His organization worked closely with the UFW and supported their efforts. I used this primary source in the "perspectives" section of my website to show how the strike received widespread attention from student organizations.

Miller, Mike, and Jim Drake. Letter to California citizens. "Letter To Boycott Committees—Need For Funds—Movement Boycott Supplement—List of Boycott Centers." San Fransisco, California, December 17, 1965.

In this letter, Mike Miller and Jim Drake, the coordinators of the National Boycott Committee, urge the California public to stop buying grapes. They urge everyone to spread the word of the boycott nationally, to ensure growers do not profit off of immigrant exploitation.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Los Angeles, California Branch, "Support the Farm Workers," 1965, Digital Public Library of America,
<https://dp.la/item/5689b6a3782ec4c07fe54a01ef245988>.

This primary source is a poster that I used in the “perspectives” section of my website. I thought it was useful because it illustrated that the grape strike was a larger movement than one for workers' rights—it was supported by civil rights groups like the NAACP and catalyzed further movements for immigrant workers.

Richards, Harvey. *Farmworker Living Conditions - Early 60's*. 1960. Photograph. Delano, CA. Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of San Diego Library.

This is a photograph that showed the metal shacks immigrant laborers lived in. They had very little amenities, no electricity, and no plumbing. I used this image in the “working and living conditions” section of the website.

Ryan, Francis. Account. Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of California San Diego, 1968.
https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/essays/essays/026%20Ryan_Francis.pdf.

Francis' primary source account describes his experience as a volunteer for Boycotts. I used his experience in the “boycotts” section of my website to show the dedication of the organizers and strikers in making sure grape growers' profits go down.

Scharlin, Craig, and Lilia V. Villaneuva. *Philip Vera Cruz: A Personal History of Filipino Immigrants and the Farmworkers Movement*. 3rd ed. University of Washington Press, 2000. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctvcwnnfj>.

Scharlin and Lilia use personal accounts from Philip Vera Cruz to show the initial work of Filipino labor unions and immigrant workers. I used a quote from this book to show

that although progress was made in Coachella, nothing was accomplished in the rest of California, so farmworkers continued to protest for better working conditions.

Special, Earl Caldwell. "Picket Shot, Many More Arrested in Grape Strike." *The New York Times*, (New York, NY), Aug. 3, 1973.

This newspaper article outlines the violence grape growers enacted in reaction to the grape strike. Even though this was published after the strike ended, it shows how farm owners resorted to violent methods to continue running their farms on cheap, exploitative labor.

Truth Squad. *The Truth Squad of the Arizona Ecumenical Council*. Tempe AZ: Arizona Ecumenical Council, 1972.

This is a report from the Truth Squad of the Arizona Ecumenical Council that studied the relationship between the UFW and grape growers. It characterizes the UFW as violent: organizing was an act of intimidation and threats. I used a portion of the report in the "perspectives" section of the website to show the opposition to the strike.

United Farm Workers. *Boycott Lettuce & Grapes: A Political Education Report No. 5*. Keene CA: Political Education Project, 1967.

This primary source is a report from the UFW. It includes persuasive statistics and key dates on recent events in the strike. The report also connects the strike to broader labor activism, mentioning student labor groups and religious organizations. I incorporated a section from this report that advocates for a boycott of grapes on my website.

United Farm Workers. *Boycott Grapes*. 1975. Poster. Los Angeles, CA. Digital Public Library of America.

<https://dp.la/primary-source-sets/the-united-farm-workers-and-the-delano-grape-strike/sources/1326>.

This is a UFW poster calling for a “boycott of democracy” of grapes. I used this in the “boycotts” section of my website.

United Farm Workers. *United Farmworkers Poster*. 1970. Poster. Digital Public Library of America.

<https://dp.la/primary-source-sets/the-united-farm-workers-and-the-delano-grape-strike/sources/1324>.

This is a UFW poster describing Cesar Chavez’ vision of fair working conditions for all immigrant farmworkers. It contains a quote by Chavez and an inspiring image of him gathering with grape strikers.

United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, *Warning: Eating Grapes May Be Hazardous to Your Health*. 1969. Poster. Delano, CA. Digital Public Library of America.

<https://dp.la/primary-source-sets/the-united-farm-workers-and-the-delano-grape-strike/sources/1320>.

This is a UFW flyer informing consumers about the grapes containing pesticides. It shows the dangerous conditions workers lived in and deterred consumers from buying grapes. I used this in the “boycotts” section of my website.

United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, *Cesar Chavez Jailed! Dow Chemical Guilty*. 1970. Poster. Los Angeles, CA. Digital Public Library of America.

<https://dp.la/primary-source-sets/the-united-farm-workers-and-the-delano-grape-strike/sources/1323>.

This is a UFW organizing committee poster that announces a rally protesting the arrest of Cesar Chavez. It showed the collective efforts of supporters in gaining workers' rights.

United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, excerpt from *Communist Infiltration of the National Farm Workers Association Delano, California*. October 8, 1965, Digital Public Library of America, <https://dp.la/item/e8878b0115ecb348edb8e3703087e7fa>.

I used this investigation to show how the strike did face opposition. It also demonstrates the Cold War historical context and how changes in political and economic systems could mischaracterize an individual as a communist.

Schatz, Arthur. *Labor Activist Cesar Chavez Talking in Field with Grape Pickers of United Farm Workers Union*. 1968. Photograph. *LIFE* Magazine. Delano, CA.

I used this image on my thesis page. It shows how Chavez actively engaged with picketers and immigrant grape workers and how they had a common goal of political and economic emancipation.

Western Conference of Teamsters. *Chavez Takes Your Money and Gives You Nothing!* 1970.

Poster. San Diego, CA. Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of California San Diego.

https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/DalzellArchive/TeamsterAntiUFWCartoons/Cartoon_025.pdf.

This is a poster from the Western Conference of Teamsters characterizing Chavez as a greedy leader, taking your money and giving nothing in return. I used this in the “perspectives” section of my website to show growers’ opposition against Chavez.

Western Conference of Teamsters. *Don't Be Strapped to a Bad Union!* 1970. Poster. San Diego, CA. Farmworker Movement Documentation Project, University of California San Diego.

https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/ufwarchives/DalzellArchive/TeamsterAntiUFWCartoons/Cartoon_029.pdf

This is another poster from the Western Conference of Teamsters illustrating the UFW as having discrimination, empty promises, and an organization that puts burdens on workers. I used this in the “perspectives” section of my website to show growers’ opposition against Chavez.

Wong, Kent. “United Farm Workers (UFW) Movement: Philip Vera Cruz, Unsung Hero.” UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 2009.

https://www.aasc.ucla.edu/untoldcivilrights/UCRS_Philip_Vera_Cruz_r2.pdf.

Kent Wong, an acquaintance of Philip Vera Cruz wrote an article on the key role of the Filipino laborers during the grape strike. I used this primary source to gain knowledge on the early strikes AWOC initiated.

Secondary Sources:

“1942: Bracero Program.” A Latinx Resource Guide: Civil Rights Cases and Events in the United States. Library of Congress. Accessed April 9, 2023.

<https://guides.loc.gov/latinx-civil-rights/bracero-program#:~:text=An%20executive%20order%20called%20the,on%20short%2Dterm%20labor%20contracts>.

I used this source to get an overview of the Bracero Program. I also included the image of Braceros in my immigration historical context part of my website.

Acevedo, Nicole. "A Former 'Bracero' Feels Seen with New Statue Honoring Immigrant Labor's Hidden History." NBC, October 3, 2019.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/latino/new-bracero-monument-highlights-immigrant-labor-program-s-hidden-history-n1060821>.

This is a news article about an immigrant who participated in the Bracero program.

Acevedo describes the need for laborers during WWII. I used this to understand what the Bracero program promised and for an image I included in the immigration historical context part of my website.

Anastas, Katie. "Mapping UFW Strikes, Boycotts, and Farm Worker Actions 1965-1975."

Mapping American Social Movements. University of Washington, 2015.

https://depts.washington.edu/moves/UFW_map-events.shtml.

This source is an interactive map made by the University of Washington. It shows the boycotts, strikes, organizations, speeches, etc. of the grape strike across the US.

Araiza, Lauren. *To March for Others: The Black Freedom Struggle and the United Farm*

Workers. University of Pennsylvania Press, 2014. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt5hjkj9>.

Araiza investigates the relationship between the UFW and the civil rights movement. On the march to Sacramento, civil rights groups such as the NAACP and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee joined farmworkers in protests. I used this source mostly to understand the different perspectives and supporters for the grape strike.

Bacon, David. "Legacy of the Delano Grape Strike, 50 Years Later." San Francisco Chronicle.

San Francisco Chronicle, September 18, 2015.

<https://www.sfchronicle.com/opinion/article/50-years-after-the-Delano-grape-strike-6508846.php>.

This secondary source includes great photographs of the protests and aftermath of the grape strike. It also shows how pivotal the strike was for political and social change.

Brown, Patricia Leigh. "Forgotten Hero of Labor Fight; His Son's Lonely Quest." *The New York Times*, (New York, NY), October 19, 2012.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/19/us/larry-itliong-forgotten-filipino-labor-leader.html>

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This New York Times article focuses on Larry Itliong and how he began the Delano Grape Strike. This source also included a map of the California grape farms which I used on my website.

"Campaign for Fair Food." Coalition of Immokalee Workers, October 24, 2018.

<https://ciw-online.org/campaign-for-fair-food/>.

This is the website from the Coalition of Immokalee Workers and its achievements through the Fair Food program. I used an image from this page to show the present day protests for tomato farmers. I used this in the "impact" section of the website

Chatfield, LeRoy. "Farmworker Movement Documentation Project - Primary Source Accounts by the UFW Volunteers." UC San Diego Library, 2004.

<https://libraries.ucsd.edu/farmworkermovement/>.

This source was a comprehensive overview and compilation of farmworker accounts and images from the Delano Grape Strike. This documentation project was super helpful in finding photos and read on primary source accounts.

“Education of the Heart: Cesar Chavez in His Own Words.” UFW. Accessed February 27, 2023.
<https://ufw.org/research/history/education-heart-cesar-chavez-words/>.

This source includes a plethora of quotes from Chavez. I used these quotes on my website to show his determination and optimism throughout the strike.

Ferriss, Susan, Ricardo Sandoval, and Diana Hembree. *The Fight in the Fields: Cesar Chavez and the Farmworkers Movement*. San Diego, CA: Harcourt Brace, 1998.

This is a book that documents accounts of the farmworker movement and Cesar Chavez. I used this book to gain an understanding of Chavez’s tactics and revolutionary actions.

Ganz, Marshall. *Why David Sometimes Wins: Leadership, Organization, and Strategy in the California Farm Worker Movement*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

This book was useful in conducting research and understanding the strike. Ganz tells the story of Chavez and provides historical context from the early 1900s. It also describes how the Filipino and Mexican farmworkers joined forces to create the UFW.

Garcia, Matthew. “A Moveable Feast: The UFW Grape Boycott and Farm Worker Justice.” *International Labor and Working-Class History*, no. 83 (2013): 146–53.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/43302714>.

This source mainly focuses on Chavez's boycott strategy, the determining element of the strike which had the greatest enduring legacy.

Loza, Mireya. "A Century of Mexican Guestworkers in U.S. Fields." Georgetown Americas Institute, February 9, 2022.

<https://americas.georgetown.edu/events/a-century-of-mexican-guestworkers-in-u-s-fields>.

I used this source for an image of Mexican agricultural workers I included in the "working conditions" section of my website.

Marcum, Diana. "Looking Back 50 Years after Delano Farm Workers' Grape Strike." Los Angeles Times. Los Angeles Times, September 27, 2015.

<https://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-0927-delano-strike-20150927-story.html>.

This secondary source is a newspaper article that was published on the Delano Grape Strike's 50th anniversary. It outlines the precedent it set for other farmworker movements. I also used an image of a Delano striker from the 50th anniversary celebration.

Melendy, H. Brett. "Filipinos in the United States." *Pacific Historical Review* 43, no. 4 (1974): 520–47. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3638431>.

Melendy gives a detailed account of the reasons Filipino people came to the United States in the broader context of Asian immigration in the early 1900s.

Melendy, H. Brett. "Filipino Americans." *Countries and Their Cultures*. Accessed February 28, 2023. <https://www.everyculture.com/multi/Du-Ha/Filipino-Americans.html>.

Melendy also wrote this article which included an overview of Filipino Americans. I used an image of Filipino immigrants from here on my site.

“Milk with Dignity Campaign.” Migrant Justice , December 10, 2021.

<https://migrantjustice.net/milk-with-dignity-campaign>.

This is an article by the organization Migrant Justice that explains the success the present-day Milk with Dignity Campaign has had. I included an image of how Milk with Dignity signed a contract with Ben & Jerry’s ice cream which gave dairy farmers adequate housing and labor conditions.

Miller, Alan C. “FBI Spied on Cesar Chavez for Years, Files Reveal.” *Los Angeles Times*, May 30, 1995.

Miller reveals and describes the 1,434-page FBI on Cesar Chavez was revealed. I used this to gain more knowledge about the details and motives for why people accused Chavez of being communist.

Revilla, Linda. “Remembering Our Manongs and the Delano Grape Strike” *Positively Filipino*, October 7, 2015.

<http://www.positivelyfilipino.com/magazine/remembering-our-manongs-and-the-delano-grape-strike>.

I used an interview conducted by Herb Delute from this website. I included this quote from the Delano laborer in the “impact” section of my website because he explains how the legacy of the strike extends to the present day.

Smith, Ashley. "Vermont Dairy Workers Battle Corporate Greed and Demand 'Milk with Dignity.'" Truthout, March 29, 2023.

<https://truthout.org/articles/vermont-dairy-workers-battle-corporate-greed-and-demand-milk-with-dignity/>.

I used this secondary source published this March to get information on the continued campaigns from the Milk With Dignity Campaign. I included an image from this website on my project that showed immigrant dairy workers campaigning in 2022 to end the exploitation of their labor.

Street, Richard Steven. "Delano Diary: The Visual Adventure and Social Documentary Work of Jon Lewis, Photographer of the Delano, California Grape Strike, 1966-1970." *Southern California Quarterly* 91, no. 2 (2009): 191–235. <https://doi.org/10.2307/41172470>.

Street examines the photographs of Jon Lewis, a photographer of the Delano Grape Strike. I included some of Lewis' photographs on my website. Street also describes the harsh working conditions individuals faced on farms.

Schneider, Mike. "Farmworkers Use Florida March to Pressure Other Companies." AP News, March 18, 2023.

<https://apnews.com/article/florida-agriculture-farmworkers-protest-tomatoes-fair-food-c7502c1f2c5a01d7f611d2d1b959bac9>.

I included the video from this source on my website to show how the Fair Food Program's strikes continue today. In March this year, farmworkers marched 45 miles in

Florida, demanding higher wages, better housing, and fair working conditions. It clearly shows how the Delano Grape Strike's impact ripples through our society today.

"Today in History - August 22." The Library of Congress. Accessed February 28, 2023.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/today-in-history/august-22/>.

This is a secondary source that provided various primary photographs of grape farms and strikes.

"Workers United: The Delano Grape Strike and Boycott (U.S. National Park Service)." National Parks Service. U.S. Department of the Interior. Accessed February 27, 2023.

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/workers-united-the-delano-grape-strike-and-boycott.html>.

I used this website to better understand the events of the Delano Grape Strike and begin my research. Additionally, it included an image of the Filipino Community Center that I used in the "Delano Grape Strike" section of my website.