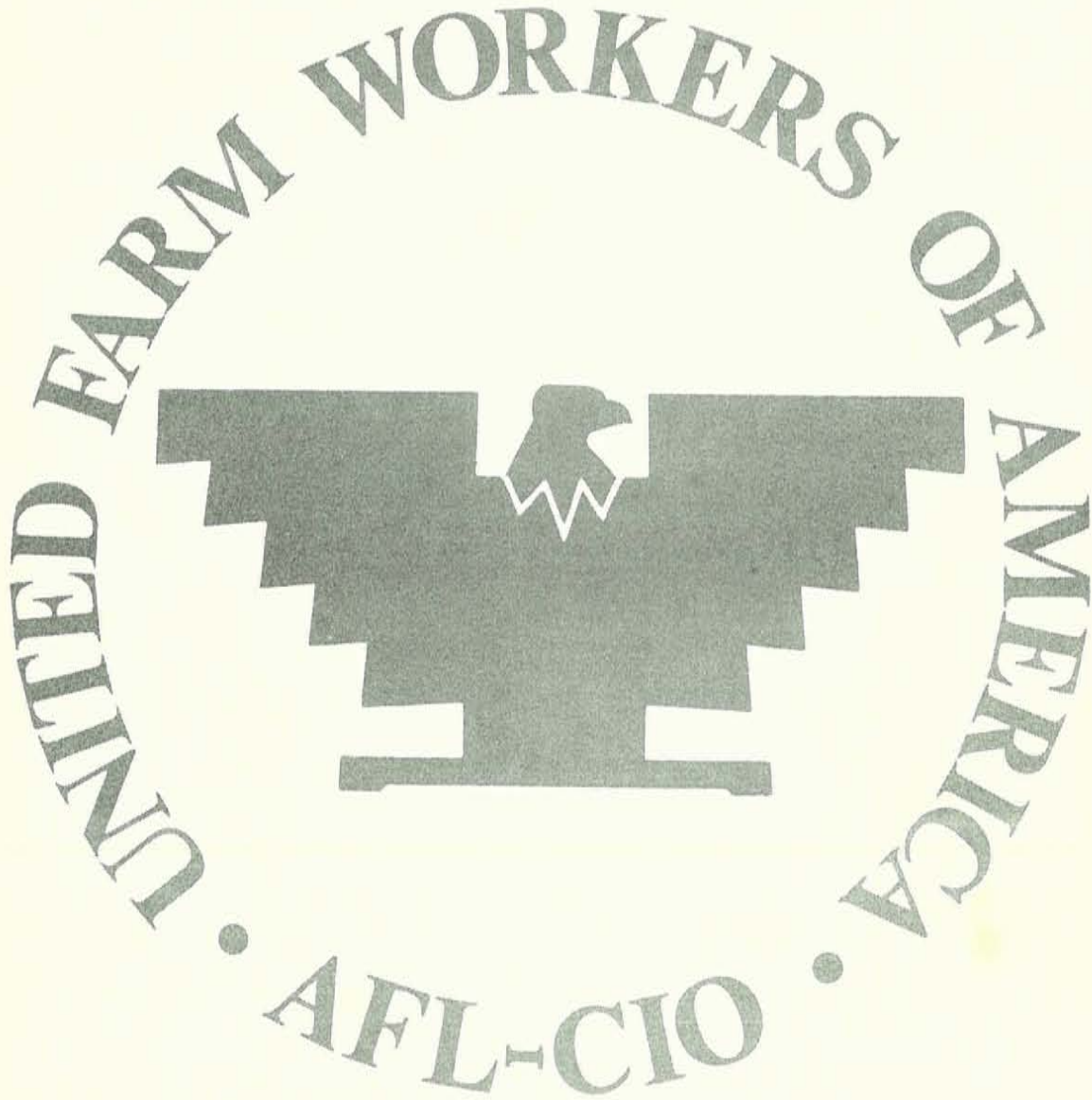


ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY

IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA



PREPARED BY:

UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO
BOX 62
KEENE, CALIFORNIA 93531



FRESNO COUNTY ILLEGAL ALIEN DOCUMENTATION - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Commencing on June 10, 1974 the legal staff of the United Farm Workers' Selma Field Office began submitting reports to the United States Border Patrol as to both residences and work locations of illegal aliens being used to harvest crops on Fresno County farms. During our first telephone conversations with the Border Patrol, Lewis Bartlett, Officer in Charge of the Fresno office, informed us that top priority would be given to the United Farm Workers' reports. As of September 23, 1974, of the 2641 illegal aliens reported by the Selma Field Office, 195 of them have been arrested and deported, representing a mere 7.4% rate of success.

In telephone conversations with Officer Bartlett he related that 48 of the 77 locations reported had been at least visited, but explained that a major reason for failure to make apprehensions was the delay in being able to investigate the reports. The average time between reports being filed by the United Farm Workers and the locations being checked was over one month. That one month delay gave the growers ample opportunity to break United Farm Workers' strikes against their ranches through the use of illegal aliens. Of the 21 locations which provided no apprehensions, Officer Bartlett admitted that 12 had been abandoned by the illegals by the time the patrol arrived because the harvest had ended.

Despite repeated requests, no effort was made to arrest the aliens in the fields where they worked, and little if any effort was made to illicit the support of other law enforcement agencies such as the Fresno County Sheriffs Department, even though the magnitude of the problem was admitted. During a television interview, Officer Bartlett estimated there to be 30,000 illegal aliens living in Fresno County alone.

1 I, Aurora Cortez, do hereby declare:

2 I went to Delfino Arediga's house at 16433 Goodfellow on 9
3 June 1974 because he owed my husband and I some money. He is a
4 crew boss for Superior Farming Company, main office 2322 S. Peach.
5 We worked on the corner of Cedar and Nebraska in Selma thinning
6 peaches.

7 We were short one day's pay so he told us to come to his
8 house to get the money.

9 We started talking about the fact that he didn't have enough
10 money to pay us, and in the conversation he started telling us
11 how much money he had spent in taking fruit to the Border Patrol.
12 He said that the Border Patrol did not want to go the ranches or
13 stop traffic to take illegals, but Chavez was putting a lot of
14 pressure on them, and if they didn't get anyone, they would be in
15 trouble.

16 He said he had a lot of friends in the immigration office.
17 They would let him know ahead of time where the Border Patrols
18 were going to be and when. This way they could go around them.
19 Also they were told to go very early like 3 or even 2 A.M. so by
20 the time the Border Patrol were out blocking the road they would
21 be out of the way.

22 Delfino said they had one person in the Border Patrol that was
23 not cooperating with them, he was kind of a new member and
24 Mexican-American.

25 The Border Patrol knows which ranches belong to whom and are in-
26 structed not to stop at Superior's ranches.

27 He mentioned one incident that happened last year with the
28 Border Patrol. The Border Patrol picked up two bus loads of

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illegals. They were reported by Chavez' members. They drove the two buses full of illegals to Clovis. There they let them out and told them to go. The Border Patrol reported that the bus drivers had stepped out of the buses and when they came back the illegals had escaped.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on 26 June 1974 at Sanger, California.


Aurora Cortez

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY

Barr Packing Company
7th & L Streets
Sanger, California

Grower - Shipper
grapes, plums, peaches, nectarines,
pomegranates, persimmons, onions, peppers

Number of illegals: 14
Working at: Barr Packing Company
Foreman: Pedro Ramirez

Living at: 3089 South Del Rey
Sanger, California

Property Owner: Barr Packing Company

Transportation: Pedro Ramirez

Comments: This particular group of illegals came across the border at Tijuana. They pay \$10.00 a week for rent to Barr. There is no bedding provided. Transportation to the fields cost \$1.00 a day. According to the illegals, they were moved to this location by Pedro Ramirez because the border patrol would not bother them there.

Information provided by: Maria Diaz
1260 North Hemlock
Readley, California

This information was turned over to the Fresno County Border Patrol office on June 6, 1974 to the officer in charge, Mr. Bartlett.

History of border patrol response:

- 6-27-74 Steve Johnson of the Selma United Farm Worker Field Office called Officer Bartlett and asked what had been done with the above information. Bartlett said they had not gotten to it yet.
- 7-22-74 Bartlett said they had gone to the house but did not make any arrests.
- 9-5-74 Bartlett said they had received other confirming information on the Del Ray address. Said they had arrested some illegals nearby but had not picked up anyone from the house.
- 9-10-74 Bartlett said they had not done anything since we last called because of the long weekend (labor day).

Number of illegals: 20
Working at: Barr Packing Company

Living at: 4123 Bethel
Del Ray, California

Property Owner: Ed Scheidt - the director of Barr Packing Company

This information was turned over to the Fresno County Border Patrol office on June 26, 1974. Officer in charge Bartlett said they would check it out.

History of Border Patrol response:

- 6-27-74 Bartlett said had not gotten around to it yet.
- 7-22-74 Border patrol agent checked it out but the illegals were not there. Bartlett said the man who was there was very hard to get along with.
- 9-5-74 Bartlett said again that they had checked it out on July 3 but "but apparently someone knew we were coming."
- 9-10-74 Bartlett said they had not done anything since the UFW last called because of labor day weekend.
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Number of illegals: 45
Working at: Barr Packing Company

Living at: 4731 Bethel
Del Rey, California

Property Owner: A. Vasquez

Transportation: Provided by A. Vasquez

Comments: Vasquez is housing these illegals in five chicken coops located behind his house. For more information, see declaration on following page.

This information was turned over to the Fresno County Border Patrol on June 26, 1974. Officer in charge Bartlett said they would check it out.

History of border patrol response:

- 6-27-74 Bartlett said they had not gotten around to it yet.
- 7-22-74 Bartlett said they had arrested four illegals who lived at the above address but that the arrests took place at a different location. Said the border patrol still had not checked the Vasquez place.
- 9-5-74 Bartlett said no action had been taken since the UFW last called.
- 9-10-74 No action taken since the UFW last called.

1 I, Jesse Lopez, residing at 4672 S. Bethel Ave., Del Rey, do
2 hereby declare:

3 That on July 3, 1974 at about 7:30 A.M. I was at my house at
4 4672 S. Bethel. As I looked out my window, I saw a Border Patrol
5 van pull up at my neighbors' house across the street at 4731 S.
6 Bethel. The van drove in the driveway very slowly; as it came to
7 a stop, about 15 illegals who live there with Antonio Vasquez ran
8 away and jumped the fence at the back of the yard. The Border
9 Patrol agents didn't get out of their van; they just sat there
10 until finally, after about three minutes a woman came out of the
11 house. At this time one of the men got out of the car and spoke
12 to her. After a short time the Border Patrol left without even
13 trying to catch the illegals. They drove south on Bethel, but in
14 a few minutes returned driving very slowly. This time they got out
15 and looked around in the orchard next to Vasquez's house. They still
16 didn't catch any illegals, because all the illegals had run the
17 first time. I should point out that the first time when they arrived,
18 the illegals started running at a distance of about 20 feet from
19 the van, and in my judgement they could not have avoided seeing
20 the illegals run. It is no wonder that the illegals in this area
21 are not afraid to stay here and take our jobs, whenever the Border
22 Patrol comes, they don't do their job.

23 We have complained before about these illegals, because the
24 conditions in our neighborhood are getting to be unbearable. There
25 are no toilet facilities for them. Sometimes they they just urinate
26 in the wind within plain veiw of my wife and children. Other times
27 they use a hole they dug to go to the bathroom. We can smell the
28 stink of that hole in the evenings sometimes. Also they go out in

1 the fields and orchards. The neighborhood dogs eat the feces and
2 sometimes when my wife and I are not looking, our children touch
3 the dogs which smell all the time. Our neighbors next door also
4 complain about the conditions that these illegals live in and
5 create for us. I have also heard my neighbor across the street who
6 owns the orchard express his disgust over the situation.

7 These illegals have no respect for our rights; one Sunday,
8 when we were getting into the car to go to church, one of the
9 illegals spun through our driveway very fast; his car kicked up a
10 whole lot of dust, and he could have hit one of my children. After
11 this he went to his driveway; when we got mad at him, he just
12 laughed at us. This was nothing new; I had gone to their house
13 many times to complain about them driving on our property.

14 At night these people regularly make noise. Sometimes they
15 wake us up in the middle of the night with their yelling and shout-
16 ing. In the evenings they target practice with hand guns. Last
17 night some reporters came to photograph the conditions there, and
18 a few minutes after they drove away, I distinctly heard three shots
19 coming from their property. These shots were directed towards the
20 orchard where the reporters had been a few minutes before.

21 Once I spoke with one of the illegals. He told me that he pays
22 Vasquez \$40 a week to stay there. He also pays \$2 for a ride to the
23 store, but he has to wait for Antonio to get a carload to go. He pays
24 Antonio for a ride to work, and for beer. He said Tony won't let him
25 buy his own beer.

26 He told me that when Vasquez brought him from Mexico, he charg-
27 ed him \$400 for transportation. Between the money that this coyote
28 gets for transporting and housing these illegals, he must be getting

Jessie Lopez

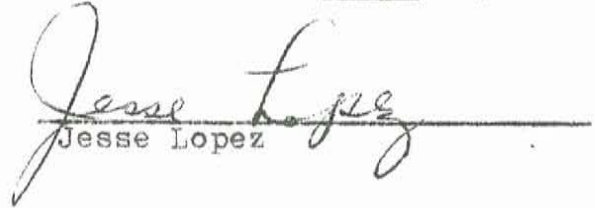
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1 very rich. I never see him working except when he takes the ille-
2 gals to work in the morning and brings them home at night. I
3 suppose his wife cooks for them too, but for the amount of money
4 it takes to feed them, he must keep most of the money for himself.

5 I wonder what this country is coming to when the health depart-
6 ment, the sheriff's department, and the Border Patrol can not do
7 anything about the presence of these people.

8 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true
9 and correct.

10 Executed at Del Rey, California, on the 5th day of
11 July, 1974.

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13 Jesse Lopez

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Number of illegals: 66
Working at: Barr Packing Company
Living at: 7378 South Zediker
Parlier, California
Property Owner: Barr Packing Company
Transportation: Foreman from Barr
Information provided by: Juan Salazar
13394 West Cypress
Parlier, California

This information was turned over to the Fresno County Border Patrol office on June 26, 1974. Officer in charge Bartlett said they would check it out.

History of border patrol response:

6-27-74 Steve Johnson of the Selma Field Office talked with Officer in charge Bartlett. Bartlett said they had not gotten around to it yet.
7-22-74 Bartlett said they had not gotten around to it yet.
9-5-74 Bartlett said they had finally checked it out on August 28, 1974. It was too late - the illegals had already left.
9-10-74 Bartlett said they had not done anything about the South Zediker place since the United Farm Workers last called because of labor day weekend.

Number of illegals: 6
Working at: Barr Packing Company
Living at: McCall Street between Jensen and California
Sanger, California
Property Owner: Barr Packing Company
Transportation: A Barr foreman
Information provided by: George Verdugo
2008 East Front Street
Parlier, California

The above information was provided to the Fresno County Border Patrol office on June 26, 1974. Officer in charge Bartlett said they would check it out.

Four follow-up telephone calls were made by Union staff members to the border patrol office. By 9-10-74, no action had been taken.

Number of illegals: 85
Working at: Barr Packing Company
Living at: 14258 South Avenue
Parlier, California
Property Owner: Barr Packing Company
Transportation: Provided by crew bosses from Barr

This information was provided by George Verdugo.

This information was turned over to the Fresno County Border Patrol on June 26, 1974. Officer Bartlett said the address was unclear and they could take no action.

6-27-74 Bartlett said the address was unclear.
7-22-74 Bartlett said the address was correct and they would check it out.
9-5-74 Bartlett said they had conducted a raid there but only caught six illegals. The patrol had not been back since.
9-10-74 Bartlett said they had not done anything since the UFW last called because of labor day weekend.

Number of illegals: 30
Working at: Barr Packing Company
Living at: 14031 Adams - (See photograph on following page)
Parlier, California
Transportation: Provided by Alejandro Noyola and labor contractor
Pedro Ramirez

Comments: See declaration on following page.

This information was turned over to the Fresno County Border Patrol on June 26, 1974. Officer Bartlett said they would check it out.

History of border patrol response:

6-27-74 Bartlett said they had not gotten around to checking the Adams house out yet.
7-22-74 Bartlett said they raided the place on July 1, 1974 and arrested three. He also said at least thirty got away through the vineyards.
9-5-74 Bartlett said they had received other information on the Adams house but had not gone out there again.

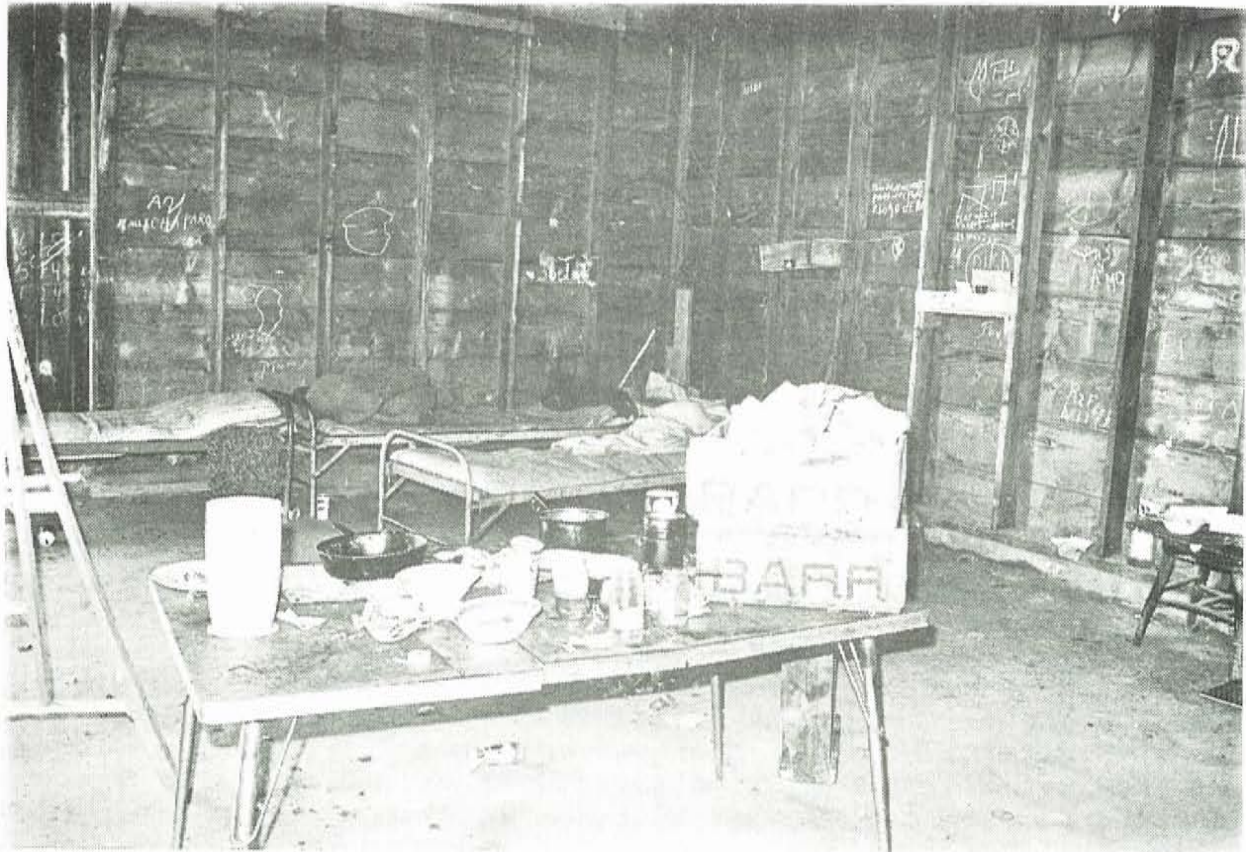


Photo by Mimi Plumb

This is the residence at 14031 East Adams in Parlier, California listed on the preceding page. The thirty illegals living here work for Barr Packing Company. They have been imported to break the United Farm Workers' strike against the Barr Company. The following is a declaration from community health worker Maria Diaz, who visited the Adams place on the 6th of June, 1974.

I, Maria Diaz, residing at 1260 N. Hemlock Ave., Reedley, California, do hereby declare:

That on July 6, 1974 myself and Helen Perry went to 14031 East Adams, Parlier, where reported illegal workers for Barr Company were staying. The place was a garage in bad condition with water puddles around the outside. Inside there were no facilities to wash, four bed frames--no mattresses, blankets or bathroom (they told us they bathe in the canal.) A toilet was outside for 20 people. The space inside was not big enough for 20 people and we saw some mattresses outside under trees. There was one regular-sized stove and one refrigerator inside the garage. Under the trees where they slept, there were dirty water puddles from water that had run from the faucet where they wash their dishes. The trees were located close to the fields and during the evening alot of flies are buzzing around the trees. Pots that they use for cooking were lying around in the kitchen part of the garage -- all of them rusty. There were flies buzzing around food that was left out. This garage was located in the back of a house. There were boxes and tractors clearly marked "BARR" all around the yard. Also there were boxes with the name "Pedro Ramirez" piled right outside the garage. Pictures were taken of all of this.

We talked with a group of 20 men who readily admitted that they were here without papers. They said that they've come from different parts of Mexico. We noted that these people are living in completely unhealthy conditions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ILLEGAL ALIENS AT BARR PACKING COMPANY

1. A total of 300 illegal aliens living at 3089 S. Del Rey, Sanger, California. Transportation to the fields is provided by Barr foreman Tony Vasques. Most of the illegals here sleep under the grape vines in the fields next to the camps.
This information was turned over to the Fresno County Border Patrol office on June 26, 1974. Four follow-up phone calls were made to the patrol during the next three months. Out of 300 illegals, the border patrol arrested four on the 17 of July.
2. A total of 100 illegal aliens living at 3433 Thompson Street on property owned by Manuel Camarillo. Camarillo takes them to Barr Packing Company on Barr's request for additional labor.
This information was reported to the Fresno County Border Patrol office a total of five times during a four month time period (June 26 - September 10). During that time, the border patrol apprehended only six illegal aliens on the Thompson Street property.
3. A total of ten illegal aliens living at 8602 Amigo Street, Parlier, Cal. A man by the name of F. Pruneda owns the property the illegals are living on. The illegals are picked up every morning at 4:30 by vans owned by Barr Packing Company.
This information was reported to the border patrol on June 26, 1974. No action had been taken by the patrol as of July 22, 1974.
4. A total of 30 illegals living at 10923 East North & Del Rey Streets in Sanger, California. Property is owned by Barr.
This information was given to the Fresno Border Patrol office on June 26, 1974. The border patrol, according to officer in charge Bartlett, visited Amigo Street on the 26th of August - almost two months after the original report was given to them. Bartlett said all the illegals had left by the time they arrived as the harvest was over.
5. A total of fifty illegals living at the Barr Labor Camp located on the corner of Newmark and South Avenues in Parlier, California.
This information was turned in to the border patrol on August 19, 1974.

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - FRESNO AND TULARE COUNTIES

ITO PACKING COMPANY, INC.
Reed and South Avenues
Reedley, California
and
18697 East South Avenue
Parlier, California

Grower - Shipper
grapes, plums, nectarines

The following groups of illegal aliens are employed by Ito Packing Company

<u>Number of illegals</u>	<u>Living At</u>	<u>Border Patrol Action</u>
12	605 Stanislaus St. Parlier, Cal.	Reported to BP on the 19th of September. No action taken as of the 23rd of September
45	Parlier Labor Camp 1370 Parlier Ave. Parlier, Cal.	Reported to BP on the 19th of September. No action taken as of the 23rd of September.
20	838 E. Early Ave. Reedley, Cal. Property owned by Reyes Rodriguez	Reported to BP July 17th - As of September 10, four of these twenty illegals had been arrested
8	Corner of 7th & L St. Sanger, California Property owned by Juan Nagera	Reported to Border Patrol on July 17th, 1974. No action taken as of September 10, 1974.
25	10148 Pederson Parlier, Cal. Property owned by T. Takanshi	Reported to BP on July 17. No arrests made as of September 10.
19	111 De Wolf Sanger, California Property owned by Jesus Espinoza	Reported to BP on July 17, 1974. Border Patrol finally checked residence on August 31, 1974. Officer Bartlett reported that by the time they got there the work was all finished and the illegals had left.
20	551 E. Dinuba Reedley, Cal.	Reported to the BP on June 26, 1974. Border Patrol finally checked the residence on August 28 - reported that they got there too late - the work was over and the illegals had moved on.

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - FRESNO AND TULARE COUNTIES

Report continued on use of illegals by ITO PACKING COMPANY and action taken by the Border Patrol.

<u>Number of illegals</u>	<u>Living At</u>	<u>Border Patrol Action</u>
74	1337 12th & N St. Sanger, California Property owned by Lupe Alvarado.	Reported to the Border Patrol on June 26, 1974. Patrol finally checked the residence on August 30, 1974. Officer Bartlett said the information as reported by the United Farm Workers was correct but that the patrol arrived too late - the workers had finished the harvest and moved on.
30	1411 J Street Reedley, Cal. Transportation to the fields is provided by Manuel Gonzalez in a brown Chevy Pick-up. License plate - 055976	Reported to the Border Patrol on June 26, 1974. On July 22, the Border Patrol arrested 17 of the thirty. The rest got away.
6	10587 Porter Parlier, Cal. Property owned by ITO PACKING CO. Informant George Verdugo reported that they are living in the companies' houses so that the Border Patrol will not find them.	Reported to the Border Patrol on June 26. BP finally checked the residence on August 28 - reported that the workers finished the harvest and moved on. No arrests made.
50	Tinoco's Labor Camp 706 Tulare Street Parlier, Cal. Property owner - JIM ITO	Reported to the Border Patrol on June 10th. No action had been taken as of June 26. On July 1, 1974, the BP made nine arrests. Said they would go back for the rest. They had not done so as of September 10, 1974.

DECLARATION OF WILLIE ZAVALA
RE: ITO PACKING COMPANY

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2 I, WILLIE ZAVALA, residing at 321 Morton Street, Sanger, California,
3 declare:

4 I worked on a crew for ITO PACKING COMPANY this year until I injured
5 my leg during the second week of July, 1974. There were twenty-two
6 workers on our crew, which was led by our crew boss, Jesus. Jesus is a
7 short, heavy-set man and he has one sick eye. He drives a late-model
8 blue pick-up with a white camper. He works only for ITO.

9 One day while we were working, an Ito foreman, a skinny Japanese guy
10 who I could identify came to where we were working. There were nine ille-
11 gals on our crew that I know of. On this day the foreman was talking to the
12 illegals. He said in Spanish, "The Immigration has a bus in Reedley loaded
13 full of illegals."

14 Another Ito field man who was there also then said to one of the illegals,
15 "But don't worry about it, Ramiro, if you get arrested, you'll be back
16 here in eight days." The person who said this is Tom Sacata.

17 Ramiro replied to Tom that he couldn't afford to be picked up because
18 it would cost him between \$300 and \$400 to return. It was common know-
19 ledge among the crew and the bosses that many of Ito's workers were here
20 without papers.

21 Once when our crew was working on Porter Avenue in one of Ito's plum
22 orchards, Ramiro had a gun with him. Two or three of the illegals used
23 his gun for target practice at a nearby Emperor vineyard during the lunch
24 break.

25 I have seen Jesus, the crew boss, drop the illegals on that crew off at
26 the "Pub" on the corner of N and 12th Streets in Sanger. There are some
27 very small huts in back of that bar.

28 Once after I started working for Ito Packing, one of the foremen brought

1 a paper around for me to sign. He told me that the paper would fix it
2 so that the windows in my truck wouldn't get broken. He didn't know I
3 could read it, but I could, and the paper really said that there was a
4 labor dispute between Ito Packing Co. and the United Farm Workers of
5 America. It said that I agreed to work under those conditions.

6 On June 30, the day there was an article in the Fresno paper about
7 illegals, my neighbor _____, who works for Ito Packing Co.,
8 said that the word had been put ^{WZ} out by Jim Ito on that Friday night
9 (June 28, 1974) that all the illegals should stay home from work the
10 next day. He said, according to my neighbor, that the workers would be
11 checked very carefully that Saturday.

12 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
13 correct.

14 Executed at Sanger, California on the 17th day of July,
15 1974.

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17 Willie Zavala
18 WILLIE ZAVALA
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REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - FRESNO AND TULARE COUNTIES - CALIFORNIA

BALLATINE PRODUCE COMPANY, INC.
320 M Street
Sanger, California
Owner/Manager - Mr. Rasmussen

Grower - Shipper - Distributor
Specialize in table grapes, juice
grapes, peaches, plums, and
nectarines

Number of illegals: 60
Working at: Ballantine Produce Company - in a field located at 11467 East
Shields, Sanger, California
Foreman: Beto Cantu and Juan Zuniga
Living at: 1130 Jensen (a hotel)
Sanger, California
Property Owner: Jose Sanchez - he owns the Jose Sanchez Farming Services
Transportation: Transportation to the fields is provided by Jose Sanchez. He
also provides these illegals with food. Foremen Beto Cantu
and Juan Zuniga also provide transportation.
Comments: Jose Lopez of Sanger used to live in the 1130 Jensen house. He
was a legal resident who was working for Ballantine. He was
fired and replaced by these illegals - see declaration of the
following page.

This information was turned over to the Fresno County Border Patrol in the 18th of
June, 1974. Officer in charge Bartlett said they would get to it when they could.

History of follow-up phone calls to the Fresno Border Patrol office:

6-20-74 Bartlett said they had not had the time to do anything about it.
6-26-74 Bartlett said they made 24 arrests at the Jensen place on the 26th of
June - but that everyone else managed to get away.
7-22-74 Bartlett said they had not gone back to check again.
9-5-74 Bartlett said the office records showed no more arrests at the Jensen house.
9-10-74 Bartlett said they had not done anything recently because of labor day
weekend.

Number of illegals: 11
Working at: Ballantine Packing Company
Foreman: Gene Redondo - a labor contractor
Living at: 5211 Portola Avenue
Del Rey, California
Property Owner: Emilio Ambriz
Transportation: Transportation provided by Gene Redondo.

1 I, Jose Lopez, residing at 811 Annadale, Sanger, do hereby declare:

2 Three years ago I worked with a contractor by the name of Salvador Bailon
3 of Firebaugh. We worked in Huron, approximately 75 miles from our home.
4 Even though it was far, it was pretty good because we were paid a tolerable
5 salary. But the following year Bailon had 80 illegals, and at that time he
6 refused to inform us what our wages were until after the work had been done.
7 This made our money situation worse.

8 We tried to make the illegals understand that if they forced us to work
9 for a misery, we were going to report them to the Border Patrol. They
10 shouted back "go ahead Mexican-Americans, they won't listen to you anyway."
11 Then, we went to the Border Patrol Office and I found out that what the
12 illegals told us was very true. We, the Mexican-Americans, are as ignored
13 as the illegals. I thought that our biggest mistake was to trust in the
14 laws and in the unreliable representatives of the laws in this state.

15 Later, I worked for a contractor by the name of Ramon Echeverria of
16 Huron. This man also laid us off because of the high number of illegals
17 he had working for him. I found this out through my companions at work.
18 He did not tell us directly that he was laying us off because he had too
19 many illegals; he was not crazy. He just told us that he had too many
20 people working and had no work for us.

21 In the area around Sanger a few weeks back it was impossible to find
22 anyone who would give me work because of the number of illegals living in
23 the barns, chicken coops and condemned houses. It is very hard for us to
24 find work because the illegals have told me that the contractors and
25 foreman charge them dues just to give them work. We cannot pay taxes and
26 at the same time purchase jobs.

27 I was without work and there was a man named Alejandro Noyola who lives
28 in Parlier. I went with some other people to ask him for work. He was

1 pruning vines and he told me that it would be better for me to go look
2 for work at some other place because they were apying the illegals only
3 5 cents a vine and it wouldn't be worth it for me.

4 My brother and I, being citizens of the United States, went to fight
5 in the war and now I notice that there are more guarentees for the
6 illegals than for me. I say this because when I reported the illegals to
7 the Border Patrol, the officer didn't say anything. Six weeks later they
8 had finished pruning and the Border Patrol never came. Later I rented
9 a house at 1130 Jensen Avenue in Sanger. I was told to leave that house
10 so that they could give it to some illegals.

11 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

12 Executed on this 11th day of September, 1974 at Sanger,
13 California.

14 Jose Lopez
15 *Jose Lopez*
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REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - FRESNO AND TULARE COUNTIES

BALLATINE PRODUCE COMPANY

Number of illegals: 14
Working at: Ballatine fields located at Manning and Zediker
Parlier, California

Foreman: Gene Arrendondo

Living at: Jefferson and Dal Rey Avenue
Parlier, California

Property Owner: Gene Arrendondo

Transportation: Transportation and food provided by Gene Arrendondo

Information provided by: Dolores Reyna
11750 East American
Del Rey, California

This information was reported to the Fresno County Border Patrol office on June 18th, 1974. Officer in charge Bartlett said they would check it out.

History of Border Patrol Response:

6-20-74 Bartlett said nothing had been done yet

6-26-74 Bartlett said they had not gotten around to checking the place

7-22-74 Bartlett said they had gone out but made no arrests

9-5-74 No action taken to date

9-10-74 Nothing has been done since UFW last called due to labor day weekend

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - FRESNO AND TULARE COUNTIES

REPORT ON: METZLER AND SONS, INC.
P.O. Box 7875
Fresno, California

Grower - Shipper
peaches, plums, nectarines

No. of Illegals	Living At	Border Patrol Action
90	6437 Highland Parlier, Cal. Property owned by - Metzler & Sons. Illegals are living in back of the packing shed.	Reported to the Border Patrol on Sept. 19, 1974. No action had been taken as of the 23rd of September.
10	5005 S. Center Dr. Parlier, California Property owned by - Guillermo Avalos	Reported to the Border Patrol on June 20, 1974. As of September 10, no action had been taken.
20	4731 Bethel Del Rey, Cal. Property Owner - Antonio Vasquez Vasquez also houses illegals for BARR Packing Co. (See BARR Report).	Reported to the Border Patrol on June 20, 1974. As of September 10, no arrests had been made on the Vasquez residence.
30	3356 S. De Wolf Fresno, Cal. Property owned by Metzler & Sons.	Reported to Border Patrol on June 20. One arrest made on June 26 - Officer Bartlett said the patrol had arrived too late and that they would go back. No further action had been taken as of September 10, 1974.
35	3378 South Thompson Parlier, California Property Owned by - Metzler & Sons	Reported to the Border Patrol on June 18, 1974. On July 22, 1974 the Patrol arrested eight of the 35. No further action had been taken as of the 10th of September.

Informant David Rios told Union staff member Steve Johnson: "I used to live at the Metzler place on South Thompson and once Henry Metzler told me that he hires illegals because they work harder for less money. He drives them to the field in the morning and stays with them all day. An illegal who works for Metzler told me that Metzler now pays only \$2.00 per hour. When I worked there, legal workers were paid \$2.30 per hour."

1 I, Terry Salazar, residing at 1339 1/2 West Cypress Street, Parlier,
2 do hereby declare:


3 That on August 13, 1974, Maria Diaz and myself visited a known
4 residence of illegal aliens at 1109 South Leonard Street, Del Rey. We knew
5 that illegal aliens were living there because Maria Diaz had made various
6 visits to this place since February of 1974 and talked with the people
7 there and they had admitted being in the United States illegally. When
8 we arrived I noted that on this property there were approximately 15 different
9 living quarters, all scattered, different shapes, and rather small. We
10 first went to a hut-shaped room where a family of 8 members, all here
11 illegally, lived. Maria had talked with them before and been concerned
12 about the health of one two-year old who had a heart problem. The child
13 was still untreated for the problem. In the very small space there were
14 three beds; wooden floor, uncovered with any form of tile so that splintered
15 feet would be very likely; a table with two or three chairs; hot plate,
16 refrigerator, and sink; also, there was no sealing around the loose doors
17 so that air could easily enter. The place was very dirty and there were
18 multitudes of flies inside and on the children. Mrs. De Leon talked readily
19 with us because she knew Maria. She said that her husband had not been
20 able to get enough work from Barr Co, so that he had to go elsewhere to
21 look for work. She complained of having to pay \$60.00 a month for the
22 little place and gave us a rent receipt for the month of March signed by
23 their landlord, Donald L. Weber. The receipt is attached as Exhibit A.

24 After talking with her awhile, we walked outside and saw where the
25 toilet facilities were located a short distance away from the hut. We went
26 to where a group of about six men were standing and began talking with them.
27 They said they were from Michoacan, Mexico, and here without papers. They
28 said that they are now working for Sundance Fruit Co. picking peaches six

1 days a week. After talking with them awhile, we talked with some other
2 men who said that they had been layed off by Sundance Fruit Co. but that
3 they still have to pay rent to the company. One of the men told us that
4 "La Morena" of Sanger, describing her as the lady who owns the tortillia
5 factory in Sanger and who has illegal aliens living above the factory,
6 brings some illegal aliens there to their place where they are then given
7 work in the surrounding fields all belonging to Barr Company. I myself
8 noticed that the fields surrounding the premises all had boxes clearly
9 marked "BARR". He said that another labor contractor known as "La Borrega",
10 another woman also of Sanger, brings other illegal aliens and leaves them
11 there nearby where they are put to work in Barr's fields. He said that
12 they all know these various men to be illegal aliens because they often
13 talk together, and the other men standing around all nodded in agreement.
14 These same men then told us that there were six new illegal aliens living
15 there on these same premises off to one side and that they had seen them
16 going to work in Barr's fields.

17 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
18 correct.

19 Executed in Sanger, this 21st day of August, 1974.

20 
21 Terry Salazar

1 I, Salvador Gonzalez, residing at 571 E. Palm, Reedley, California, do
2 hereby declare:

3 The last days of May it was very difficult for me to get work.

4 As I had done in previous years I contacted Daniel Lozano, a contractor with
5 an office at 1223 G Street, Reedley, California. He contracts for Balentine,
6 Youngstown Grape Distributers, and Sun Valley Grape Distributers all in the
7 Reedley area.

8 I have worked for Daniel Lozano every year since 1959. Sometimes I have
9 even been one of his foremen. This year when I contacted him he told me to
10 come back. All through the months of May and June and part of July I kept in
11 contact with Lozano. Finally, he told me that he wouldn't need me because he
12 had that he had more people than he needed. He told me that if he needed me he
13 would call me.

14 For 17 years I have worked for Hamilton L.R. Inc., Minami Wine Co., and Ito
15 Packing Co., all in Reedley; Barr Co. in Sanger; and Caprilian in Dinuba. This
16 year when I went find work they all told me that they had more people than they
17 needed.

18 During all this time I didn't work. I need to work so that I can feed my
19 wife and four children. I also have to pay for my house, the car, the electricity,
20 the insurance, and my taxes. I must work to buy clothes for my children who
21 go to school. This year I was not able to save anything like I had in the years
22 before.

23 After I had been denied work at all these companies I felt humiliated
24 and anxious about not being able to find a job. I started talking to the workers
25 at these companies where I had been asking for work. I found out that they
26 were illegals and they told me that they had paid a "coyote" to bring them
27 from Tijuana to California. Some of them paid from \$250 to \$300. Sometimes
28 they cannot pay the "coyote" until they have worked and it takes a very long

1 time because there isn't enough work. They told me that the work was given
2 in shifts and they don't work too much. They said that the conditions they work
3 under are bad but that there was nothing they could do about it. They felt
4 trapped. If they tried to say anything about their conditions they were threat-
5 ened that they would be chased from the camps where they lived. Some of the men
6 were only earning enough to pay room and board and transportation.

7 I was told by an illegal that when he came with three others from Mexico
8 the Immigration officers told the "coyote": "You have come again when just
9 yesterday I sent you back". The "coyote" offered the officer money but the
10 officer said, "I can't now because the other officers are looking." So they took
11 the illegals back to Mexico. They came again another time and had no problems.

12 In my mind it is not clear why the illegals have gotten the preference
13 on jobs and the residents have gotten the preference on income taxes. The
14 authorities should investigate and control these situations.

15 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

16 Executed at Reedley, California, on this 18 day of Sept.
17 1974.

18
19 Salvador Gonzalez
20 Salvador Gonzalez

21 Declaration of Translator:

22 I, Maria Diaz, am fluent in the English and Spanish languages.
23 I read an accurate translation of the above declaration to Salvador Gonzalez in
24 Spanish, and he declared it to be true.

25 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

26 Executed at Reedley, California, on this 18 day of Sept., 1974.
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28 Maria Diaz
MARIA DIAZ

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I, EVERETT COVERDELL, of Farmersville and my wife

My name is Everett Coverdell. For about 10 years I have been working at the Kaweah Lemon Co., Post Office Box 325, Lemon Cove, California. Dave and Tom Kerns are the owners: they took the ranch over from their father, Nelson.

On Monday, August 26, 1974, I missed a day of work. The reason is that my car broke down. The next day, Tuesday, I showed up for work at 7:00 AM and Dick Dickerson, the supervisor, told me to go get my check from the office. He didn't give me any reason why I was fired. I had been working seven days a week for \$2.30 an hour. I was never paid for my overtime.

The man who they hired to take my place is an illegal alien. There are about 40 illegals working for the Kerns. Some of them sleep in the fields in little huts under the trees: others live at Jack Camp on Highway 198. I think the reason they hire these illegals to take our places is that they can pay them less.

I have already tried calling the border patrol in years past and they said they couldn't come out because they didn't have enough help. I also tried to get the Sheriff to do something about it last Wednesday but he said he couldn't do anything about it either. It has gotten so bad around here that now I can't find any work. All the growers can hire the illegals for less than I can work for.

I think it would be good if the United Farm Workers would come to Lemon Cove. Then maybe we wouldn't have the illegals taking away our jobs and making the wages go down. I sure hope the Union comes up here some day.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Farmersville, California on the 5th day of September, 1974.

EVERETT COVERDELL
EVERETT COVERDELL

1 I, Ramon Marrufo, residing at 1120 M. Street, Reedley, California do
2 hereby declare:

3 That I have worked for the Flamingo Tortilla Factory of Parlier, California
4 since February of 1967. I worked for Julia Ybarra, and Julia's son in law,
5 Gerardo, also worked on my crew. On August 8, 1974 Gerardo told me I was fired and
6 that I should come back to get my pay check. At our workplace there were five
7 workers; aside from myself and the Gerardo there were two men and one woman.
8 They were all illegal aliens from Mexico. I was paid \$100 per week, the other
9 two men were paid \$70 a week, and the woman was paid \$50 a week. Gerardo gave no
10 reason why I was fired, but I suspect it was because Julia was tired of paying me
11 more money than the others. She knows that this year there are many illegals in
12 this country who are glad to work for little money.

13 Since I was fired I have tried to find work at two other "Tortillaria's"
14 and also three packing sheds. They were Ballantine Packing Co., Royal Valley
15 Packing Co., and Hamilton Fruit Co. All of these places told me they needed no
16 one this year. Jobs are very hard to find, and losing the one that I had has
17 made things very hard for me and my family.

18 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

19 Executed at Selma, California on this 6th day of September, 1974.

20 Ramon Marrufo
21 Ramon Marrufo

22 Declaration of Translator:

23 I, Juan Salazar, am fluent in the English and Spanish languages. I Read an
24 accurate translation of the above declaration to Ramon Marrufo in Spanish, and
25 he declared it to be true.

26 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

27 Executed this 6th day of September, 1974 at Selma, California.

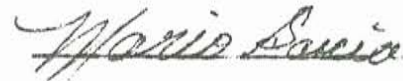
28 Juan Salazar
Juan Salazar

1 I, Mario Garcia, living here at No. 50 Parlier Labor Camp, Academy
2 Road, Parlier, declare:

3 That for the past four years I have been working for Waldo
4 Johnson who lives at 13138 South Academy in Kinsburg. During other
5 years we always worked for four months each year. This year we
6 worked only one and a half months, because Johnson hired 40 illegals.
7 Last year he employed 15 illegals.

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9 I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is
10 true and correct.

11 Executed at Parlier, California on this 31st day of August 1974.

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13 Mario Garcia

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1 I, Ramona Munoz Encinia, residing at 7092 Navalencia Avenue, Reedley,
2 California, do hereby declare:

3 During the month of May I worked for the contractor Tomas Flores for 4
4 weeks. My work was thinning cotton and I worked with many illegals. The illegals
5 told me they were from Mexico without papers.

6 After we had worked 4 weeks, Tomas Flores told me: "I'm going to have to
7 separate the illegals from the legals." Flores' crew, in which I was working,
8 was broken up. 30 or 35 illegals went to a crew of Manuel Chavez that was
9 already made up of illegals. I was left on a crew of 13 legal residents.
10 Three illegals were added to this crew. They told us that they were from Nochi-
11 itlan, Mexico, and they were only 15, 16, and 17 years old. Tomas Flores justi-
12 fied this by sayin: "They are better protected from the Immigration here with
13 you than with the other crew. The legal residents' crews aren't checked too
14 often."

15 After the legal residents were separated from the illegals, we were given
16 only one and a half weeks of work. The illegal crew was given three and a half
17 weeks of work. The contractor probably gave us less work because we were paid
18 more than the illegals. We got \$2.00 per hour and he only paid them \$1.80
19 per hour.

20 Three weeks after I was laid off, I went back to Flores with my two sons who
21 needed work to pay for their clothes to go to school. The 35 illegals were
22 still working for Flores but he said that he had no work for my sons.

23
24 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

25 Executed at Reedley, California, on this 30 day of Sept.

26 1974.

27 RAMONAMUNOZ
28 Ramona Munoz Encinia *Encinia*

SPECIAL REPORT: HARBORERS OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

Title 8 of the United States Code Annotated, Section 1324, paragraph (a) states:

(3) Any person.....who willfully or knowingly conceals, harbors, or shields from detection, or attempts to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, in any place, including any building or any means of transportation; or
(4) willfully or knowingly encourages or induces, or attempts to encourage or induce, either directly or indirectly, the entry into the United States of -

any alien, including alien crewman, not duly admitted by the immigration officer or not lawfully entitled to enter or reside within the United States under the terms of this chapter or any other law relating to the immigration or expulsion of aliens, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, for each alien in respect to whom any violation of this subsection occurs;

Of the nearly 200 harborers of illegal aliens that the United Farm Workers of America have reported to the Fresno Border Patrol, the U.S. Attorney, and the Fresno County Sheriff's Department, none have been arrested. A bus driver for the Fresno office of the U.S. Border Patrol had had so little exposure to the enforcement of the harboring laws that he stated in a telephone conversation with a member of the Union legal staff that the Border Patrol did not have the authority to arrest people for harboring illegal aliens.

The people identified as harborers in this report include such men as Antonio Vasquez, a resident of 4731 South Bethel Avenue in Fresno County. Illegal aliens were first reported at his address on June 20th of this year. On July 1, a series of photographs appeared in the Fresno Bee newspaper showing some of Vasquez' illegals fleeing from the photographer. On July 2nd, television footage was shown on local channel 47 showing Vasquez pointing a rifle at the television reporter as he was photographing the same illegals. On the following morning, after insistent complaints from the television station, the Border Patrol was observed by neighbors while investigating the complaints. According to sworn declarations from the neighbors, the Border Patrol van pulled up in the drive way of the Vasquez residence just as the illegals fled through the back fence. The officers made no attempt to apprehend the suspects. To this day Mr. Vasquez has not been arrested for harboring nor have any of the illegals living with him been arrested.

According to statements made by one of the illegals living at the Vasquez residence, he and the other twenty men staying outside in cardboard lean-tos, pay Vasquez \$30 a week to live there. Vasquez is netting around \$35,000 a year in profits off harboring illegal aliens seven months of the year.

Manuel Herrera, the operator of the Del Rey Hotel on Pismo and Portola streets in Del Rey, California, also harbors illegal aliens. On August 1, United Farm Worker pickets stood outside this hotel asking the illegal aliens not to go to work. Twenty of these illegals asked if they could go on strike with the UFW. The aliens were warned by the Union organizers that such a move might get them arrested, and they were asked to leave the country instead. Mr. Herrera admitted in front of representatives

of the Justice Department who were present that day that he knew that at least 121 of the people living in his hotel were illegal aliens.

The next morning 41 of the undocumented workers living in the Del Rey Hotel were arrested in an unusually large Border Patrol raid. The U.S. Attorney who was present at the arrest was restrained from arresting Mr. Herrera for harboring because the Border Patrol said they could not afford to retain the aliens during the trial.

Mr. Herrera's illegal workers told witnesses that they paid him an average of \$42 per week to stay in his hotel. With an average of 127 men living there, Mr. Herrera makes close to \$150,000 per year on a seven month basis.

The harboring statutes also cover those who smuggle aliens into the country. Called "coyotes" by farm workers, these smugglers provide a service that is essential to the successful entry of most aliens.

The Union legal staff has accumulated evidence on several coyotes operating in the Fresno area. Of the six reported so far this year, none have been arrested, even though license numbers and addresses were provided in many cases.

In one case, the Union turned over the transcript of a tape recording which detailed a deal being made between a Union member and another of Fresno's coyotes, Alberto Saez to transport a man from Tijuana. Mr. Saez also runs two camps for illegals in Parlier, California. The U.S. attorney seems willing to prosecute harborers and smugglers, but the Border Patrol does not seem capable of apprehending them.

See declarations on the following pages for more information on Mr. Vasquez and Mr. Herrera.

1 I, Dolores Lopez, residing at 4672 S. Bethel Ave., Del Rey,
2 do hereby declare:

3 That on July 3, 1974 at about 7:30 A.M. I was at the corner
4 of Behel and American Avenues, less than a quarter of a mile from
5 my house which is right across the street from 4731 S. Bethel.
6 From where I was standing I could see clearly the house at 4731
7 which is owned by Antonio Vasquez. In the past I have seen Antonio
8 Vasquez take maybe 12- 18 workers who live there at his house in
9 the back in the horse barn and in some cardboard lean to's to work
10 in the morning. He drove them in his pickup/ camper, license
11 # 96392L. He usually comes back after he drops them off, I've
12 heard that they work in the fields for Barr Packing Co.

13 This morning at 7:30 my friend told me to look down at Vasquez's
14 house. I looked, and I saw a Border Patrol van parked in front of
15 his house. I knew it was the Border Patrol vehical because it was
16 green, and I saw later that it had an emblem on the door which said
17 "Border Patrol". I also saw the officers' dark green uniforms
18 later.

19 As I was watching, a woman who lives at the house walked out
20 to the van and talked to the officers for about 5 minutes. During
21 this time I saw several of the people who live in back of the house
22 running in the opposite direction of the Border Patrol. They ran
23 to a field which is in the back of the barn where the workers live.

24
25 It seemed odd to me that the agents went to the front of the
26 house rather than going back where the illegals were to catch them.
27 So, when the Border Patrol agents drove by me after they were
28 through talking to the woman, I was kind of staring at them. They

Dolores Lopez

1 made a U-turn at the corner at American and drove back down to the
2 house again. At this time I called my husband, who was at our
3 house watching what was going on, on the telephone. He told me
4 that he was watching what was going in. He said that the agents
5 went into an orchard which is right next to where the illegals
6 have been staying and looked around. When they saw that the illegals
7 were not in plain sight, they left. I saw the van go by within a
8 couple of minutes after they had returned that second time. It did
9 not return any more.

10 The other people who saw the Border Patrol come were my
11 husband, Jesse Lopez, and my friend, *Elvira Perez*.

12 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is
13 true and correct.

14 Executed on this 3rd day of July, 1974, at Del Rey,
15 California.

16 *Dolores Lopez*
17 Dolores Lopez
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1 I, William Antoine Powers, residing at 4653 N. Glenn, do hereby declare:
2 That on or about the First of August, 1974, I was accompanying the United
3 FarmWorkers of America, AFL-CIO, strike line as a First Aid person while
4 in Del Rey, California. The reason for our strike line activities that
5 day was that we wanted to explain to the illegal aliens that they were
6 being brought into the United States by the growers, purposely to break
7 the strikes of the United Farmworkers. To my understanding most of the
8 illegals, after talking with the United Farmworker Strikers, were sym-
9 pathetic and wanted to go on strike. If they could not go on strike they
10 said that they did not have enough money to go home because either they
11 did not get enough work to pay for their way or that the growers did not
12 pay them enough money.

13 My location, between the hours of three (3) a.m. and four-thirty
14 (4:30) a.m., was at the Del Rey Hotel, located on the corner of Pismo
15 and Portola Streets in Del Rey, California. It was during this time per-
16 iod that I had a conversation with Manuel Herrera, leasor and operator
17 of the Del Rey Hotel. Because of the deplorable conditions that the men
18 were living in, I asked Mr. Herrera if his Hotel was a registered Labor
19 Camp and whether he knew the laws concerning Labor Camps. To this he re-
20 plied, " Yes, I guess you would call this a Labor Camp.", and when ask-
21 ed about registration, he said it was not registered.

22 I then asked Mr. Herrera if he knew of the resident status of the
23 men living at his Hotel. He stated, " Most of these men are illegal a-
24 liens.". When further questioned as to his responsibility concerning the
25 law and how he was helping exploit the men, he said he knew that they
26 were illegal and that his giving them a place to live was against the
27 law. Concerning exploitation, he said he felt that he was treating them
28 fair. I latter learned that he was charging the men 42.00 dollars on the

1 average per week. When you add that up for the 127 men who live there
2 for approx. seven months, you come up with the total of \$149,352.00 .
3 For this he provides the quarters that Mr. Herrara wouldn't want his
4 family to live in, and he gives them food that is allowed to ferment
5 for at least a couple of days. Above all this, no sheets are given to
6 the men, because, "They just take them."

7 I asked him why he broke the law and exploited these people. To
8 this he turned and walked away.

9 Most, if not all, of our conversation was heard by several picket
10 line observers, one being from the justice department out of San Francisco,
11 about three Fresno County Sheriffs, and 20-25 United Farmworkers Stikers.

12 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
13 correct.

14 Executed on this 21st day of Sept., 1974, at Selma,
15 California.
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19 William A. Powers

20 WILLIAM ANTOINE POWERS
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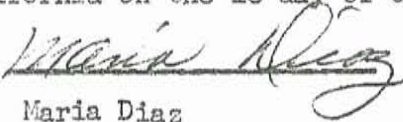
1 I, Maria Diaz, residing at 1260 N. Hemlock, Reedley, California,
2 do hereby declare:

3 That on July 6, 1974 myself and Helen Perry visited 13198 E. Manning,
4 Parlier, under the advisement by Juan Salazar and Ricardo Macias that this
5 place was inhabited by illegal aliens. We talked with a women living
6 in the white house with the above noted address and she admitted that
7 there were illegal aliens living in an old barn in back of the house.
8 We went back to the barn and talked with 12 men who admitted that they
9 were here illegally from Mexico. These men said they worked between
10 two and three days a week for Ricardo Hinojosa, 13428 Manning, Parlier,
11 who is their labor contractor. Ricardo has a man working at the camp
12 doing cooking and he takes them to work. Their main complaint was that
13 they are not given enough to eat even though they have to pay \$28 a week
14 for food and \$30 a month for room.

15 Upon this visit we found a check stub with Ricardo Hinojosa's name
16 on it and on a later visit on July 15, 1974 we were permitted to enter
17 and take pictures of the inside of the barn.

18 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
19 correct.

20 Executed at Parlier, California on the 16 day of July, 1974.

21 
22 Maria Diaz

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DETACH BEFORE CASHING CHECK
STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND DEDUCTIONS FOR
EMPLOYEE'S RECORD COVERING PAY PERIOD TO
AND INCLUDING DATE SHOWN BELOW

RICARDO HINOJOSA

DATE July 6, 1974
 TO M. Peña

TOTAL WAGES	13702
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	9 39
WITHHOLDING U. S. INCOME TAX	
S. D. I.	
STATE INCOME TAX	
<u>borde</u>	<u>77 50</u>
<u>Coyote</u>	<u>20 00</u>
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	
AMOUNT THIS CHECK	30 16

This check stub is from a paycheck drawn on the account of Ricardo Hinojosa of 13428 West Manning Avenue in Parlier, California. It was found in an old barn inhabited by illegal aliens located at 13198 East Manning in Parlier, California. This illegal alien, M. Peña, will never receive the \$9.39 deducted for Social Security Tax. Note the deduction for rent (borde) and the rarely seen withholding notation, "coyote \$20.00". "Coyote" is slang for a man who earns his living by smuggling aliens across the border illegally into the United States.

According to another check stub found in this same barn, a J.G. Lopez netted \$14.05 from gross wages of \$58.05 after deductions of \$30.00 for rent, \$10.00 for an advance on wages, and \$3.96 for Social Security tax.

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - KERN COUNTY - SUMMATION

During a four month time period, United Farm Worker staff members in Lamont and Delano, California reported a total of 1,778 illegal aliens working at ranches in Kern County which were being struck by the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO. Of those 1,778 illegal aliens, the Bakersfield office of the United States Border Patrol caught a total of 175.

What follows is a list of struck ranches in the Kern County area where the presence of illegal aliens was reported more than once.

BOZANICH & SONS	Delano, California	8 illegals
CARATAN	Delano, California	32 illegals
DEL CORE	Bakersfield, Cal.	40 illegals
GIUMARRA VINEYARDS	Bakersfield, Cal.	150 illegals
MOSESIAN	Delano, Cal.	82 illegals
LAWRENCE VINEYARDS	Delano, California	20 illegals
ROBERTS FARMS	McFarland, California	86 illegals
SANDRINI BROTHERS	McFarland, California	24 illegals
TENNECO INC.	Bakersfield, Cal.	20 illegals
TUDOR	Delano, California	21 illegals
M. ZANINOVICH	Delano, California	57 illegals

The reports on the following pages are examples of the kind of information turned over to the Bakersfield office of the United States Border Patrol.

Each report gives a summary of what action, if any, was taken by the Border Patrol once they had received these reports

Information of the use of illegal aliens in the Kern County area was researched from June to September, 1974.

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - KERN COUNTY

ROBERTS FARMS, INC.
Route 1, Box 600
McFarland, Cal

Grower - Shipper

Number of illegals: 40
Working At: Roberts Farms
Foreman: Ruben Valles

Living at: William Mosesian's Camp
Mountain View Road
1 and one half miles east of Weedpatch

Property Owner: William Mosesian

Transportation: Provided by Ruben Valles
Camp cook provides food for which the illegals pay
\$26.00 a week.

This information provided to the Bakersfield office of the United States Border Patrol on July 1, 1974.

Number of illegals: 25
Working at: Roberts Farms
Foreman: Jesse Marquez

Living at: Camp on DiGiorgio Road
West of Comanche

Transportation: Jesse Marquez

COMMENTS: These illegals are living in barracks - the beds are dirty, the mattresses smell of urine.
They work twelve hours a day: eight hours in hoeing cotton, four in tomatoes. There were no bathrooms made available in the fields.

This information was provided to the Bakersfield Office of the U.S. Border Patrol on the 8th of August, 1974.

SUMMATION ON ROBERTS FARMS: Between June 10 and September 20, 1974, the United Farm Workers of America reported the presence of eightyone illegals working on the ROBERTS FARMS. During that three month period, the Bakersfield Border Patrol office apprehended a total of fourteen illegal aliens on Roberts Farms.

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - KERN COUNTY

GIUMARRA VINEYARDS CORPORATION
P.O. 1969
Bakersfield, California

Grower-Shipper
Grapes

<u>No. of illegals</u>	<u>Living At</u>	<u>Border Patrol Action</u>
18	9909 Myrtle Ave. Trailer behind the house Lamont, Cal. Robert's foreman, Santana Soto owns the trailer. He charges the illegals \$25 a week for sleeping on the floor.	Reported to the Border Patrol to Officer Neil Henry on the 10th of July, 1974. At the end of August, they were still 15 illegals living there in the trailer.
8	724 Jackson in a boarding house owned by a man named Mike Bakersfield, Cal. These illegals entered the Valley by train, paying \$250 a man to their coyote.	Reported to the Border Patrol on the 14th of June, 1974. Officer Ron Worley took the information. At the end of August, they were still living in the boarding house.
50	Informant didn't know where their living quarters were located. The illegals were working together as a crew in a Guimarra field located on Comanche and Bear Mountain Rd.	Reported to the Border Patrol on the 8th of June, 1974. No action had been taken by the 18th of August by which time the harvest had ended and the illegals had left the area.
19	10008 Velma 10009 Velma 9920 Velma Lamont, California The illegals are living 6-7 to a house. Properties owned by Secundina Melendez	Reported to the Border Patrol on the 6th of June, 1974. On July 10, a second report was turned over to the Border Patrol as the number of illegals living in the Velma houses had increased. No action taken by the Border Patrol on either report as of the end of July.
36	9916 Elmco Lamont, California Property owned by Maria Rodriquez. Guimarra foreman Narciso Quinones Maldonado is providing the illegals with transportation. Living conditions in the house very poor - crowded and dirty.	Reported to the Border Patrol on the 6th of June, 1974. Follow up reports made during the summer indicated that there were still illegals living in the Elmco house as of August 1.

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - KERN COUNTY

ZANINOVICH FARMS
Route 1, Box 910
Delano, Cal.

Grower - Shipper
Grapes

No. of Illegals	Living At	Border Patrol Action
13	314 State Street in small cabins & a trailer next to the house. Earlimart, Cal.	Reported to the Border Patrol on July 18, 1974. Reported again on July 30 - no action had been taken.
5	Two houses just east of 20819 Ensign St. Richgrove, Cal.	Reported to the Border Patrol on June 11, 1974. Reported again on June 19 - no action had been taken. Reported again on June 26 - agent said information was not in office.

TEX-CAL
Route 1 Box 156
Earlimart, Cal.

Grower
grapes

No. of illegals	Living At	Border Patrol Action
4	Oasis Cafe Earlimart, Cal	All three living locations as well as the name of the ranch were re- ported to the Border Patrol on the 26th of June, 1974. Reported again on July 2 - agent in charge said information was not in office.
29	Camp at Avenues 176 & 48 Earlimart, Cal.	Reported again on July 9 - no action had been taken.
10	Behind the Rancho Grande Earlimart, Cal.	

HEGGBLADE - MARGULEAS - TENNECO, INC.
201 New Stine Road
Bakersfield, California

Grower - Shipper - Distributor -
Sales Agency
Grapes (fruits & vegetables)

No. of illegals	Living At	Border Patrol Action
20	House located at Avenues 208 & 56 Delano, Cal. Foreman - Anito Mucios	Reported to the Border Patrol on July 18, 1974. Reported again on August 8 - no action taken.

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR - KERN COUNTY

CARATAN INC.
Route 2, Box 258
Delano, Cal. 93215

Grower - Shipper
Grapes

No. of illegals	Living At	Border Patrol Action
13	Camp on 24th & Ave. 160 Delano, California Transportation provided by Caratan buses. Foreman Bob Ranches provides the illegals with food in the camp.	Reported to the Bakersfield office of the US Border Patrol on May 21, 1974. Information phoned in again on May 29 - no action had been taken. Reported again on June 19 - Agent in charge said border patrol had no record of the previous reports.
15	On Caratan property - located on Cecil & Fomoso. Living in shacks behind the Caratan cold storage locker. Transportation is provided by coyote named Andrew Torres.	Reported to the Border Patrol on May 21, 1974. Reported again on May 31 as the illegals were still living there. Reported again on June 19 - agent in charge said no reports had been received from the United Farm Workers during May. Reported again on the 9th and 17th of September - the property had never been checked.

TUDOR & SONS
Route 1, Box 217
Delano, Cal.

Grower - Shipper
Grapes

No. of illegals	Living At	Border Patrol Action
4	724 High Street Delano, Cal. Property owned by Virginia Oropesa. Food and transportation provided by Virginia Oropesa. Tudor foreman Gil Vallejo knows these workers are illegals.	Reported to the Border Patrol on the 11th of June, 1974. Reported again on the 19th of June - no action taken. Reported again on June 28 - agent said he would call back and let us know if they had checked the place - agent never called back. Reported again on July 7 - agent said they had never received the report in the first place.
20	338 Fremont St. Delano, Cal. Property owned by Blas Franco. Transportation provided by Virginia Oropesa.	Reported to the Border Patrol on June 11, 1974. Reported again on June 19th - no action had been taken. Reported again on July 2, 1974 - no action had been taken.

2 I, Ernie Barrientos, do declare that:

3 On March 21, 1974 at 11:30 P.M. a car came in to the Caratan
4 camp on Road 160, Avenue 24. The car stopped at the kitchen.
5 There was a lot of commotion so I got up and looked out the window.
6 The driver got out and opened up the back seat and 5 illegals got
7 out. They went to the Boarding House at the camp where there
8 was 14 other illegals. They got some beds and mattresses and put the
9 in the same room with the other illegals.
10

11 At this time I was employed by Caratan. The next morning the
12 foreman who could not speak Spanish came and asked me to help the
13 illegals fill out the application forms. I asked for their names,
14 date of birth and Social Security cards. The names on the cards,
15 however, were different from the names they had given. I was
16 helping them fill out their applications in the room where they
17 had slept.

18 From talking with the illegals, I found out that they pay
19 the "coyote" \$240.00 each to bring them from Mexico. They must pay
20 this in American money. The illegals refuse to identify the
21 "coyote" beyond calling him "the coyote." They did tell me,
22 however, that they went to Calexico where they are taken to the
23 border. When it is dark or they cannot be seen, the "coyote"
24 tells them to jump the fence at the border. He tells them that
25 it must be done quickly. Some break their legs or get caught on
26 the wire but the coyote urges them on. There is a van on the
27 other side of the border. Up to 20 men will be put in the back.
28 There is almost no ventilation since there is only one window up
29 front. The van takes the illegals to the outskirts of Indio
30 where there is an inspection station. There the "coyote tells
31 them to scatter and that he will meet them in Los Angeles on a
32 certain day at a certain place at a certain time. If they are not
there they are left behind. Not all make it and there were

1 some in this group that did not.

2 The illegals are paid \$2,41/hour. Social Security,
3 insurance, unemployment compensation and Teamster dues are
4 taken out. The dues amount to \$23.00/month. One illegal
5 protested to a Teamster organizer and he was told that there
6 must be some mistake in the company and to check there.
7 The illegals are paid by check on Saturday. \$16.00/~~week~~ is
8 taken out for food. It is cooked in the camp by a cook and it
9 is "the worst food I have ever eaten."

10 On June 16, 1974 (approximately) Willie Barrientos came
11 to the camp and I gave him the information about the illegals.
12 He gave it to Fina Hernandez who reported it to the Border
13 Patrol. On June 15 I went to the dedication ceremony at
14 Forty Acres and I was returning to the camp afterwards when
15 I saw the Border Patrol coming down Road 160 and then turn
16 to Avenue 24. They stopped a 100 yards from camp and then
17 flipped a U (turn). They came back on Avenue 24, stopped at
18 the stop sign and drove off. They did not get out of their
19 car at any time. They did not try to inspect the camp at all.
20 When the illegals' report was filed, the Border Patrol was told
21 that the best time to come is NOON. The time was 4:15 P.M.
22 on a pay day so that no one would be there even if the
23 Border PATrol had bothered to investigate.

24 I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing
25 is true and correct.

26 Executed at Delano California on the 26 day of June, 1974.

27
28 *Ernie Barrientos*

29
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31
Ernie Barrientos

1 DECLARATION OF RAMON GUTIERREZ

2 I, Ramon Gutierrez, declare and say that:

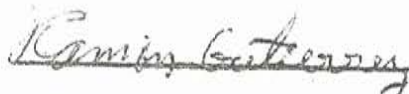
3 I live at the Sierra Vista Labor Camp on Highway 176 just north of
4 County Line Road in Tulare County, California. On the southern side of the
5 camp there are about 200 people living in box cars. Of these about 140 are in
6 this country illegally. They are brought here from Mexico by coyotes. They
7 pay \$250.00 to \$300.00 to come here. They are taken from the border to Santa
8 Ana or El Monte and are brought here six to eight in a car. They always arrive
9 during the night.

10 The Immigration Department has been here three times in the month
11 and a half that I have lived here. Each time they have taken 30 to 35 people
12 away. Each time, three days later, the people are brought back again. When
13 the Immigration Department takes them from the camp they are sent to El Centro,
14 California and then they are sent across the border to Mexicali or Tijuana.
15 Then they are brought back across the border by the same coyotes that brought
16 them the first time. Each time they have to cross the border they are charged
17 another \$250.00 to \$300.00. Some of the people here still owe the coyotes
18 money. They have a credit system and the coyotes come here at night to collect.
19 If the people can't pay they are turned over to the Immigration Department.

20 There are many places where I can't work because it is cheaper for
21 the growers to hire the illegals. If I can find work it is usually at a
22 lower wage. If you support the United Farm Workers of America here you have
23 to be quick on your feet because the growers make it hard for you. Both the
24 growers and the Teamsters want the illegals here because the growers can pay
25 less money to the illegals and the Teamsters can charge them Union dues with-
26 out ever having to give them any benefits.

27 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
28 correct.

29 Executed at Delano, California on the 31st day of August, 1974

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31 

32 RAMON GUTIERREZ

DECLARATION OF DOMINGO GONZALEZ,

I, Domingo Gonzalez, residing at 8004 Harold Street, Lamont, California

hereby declare:

1 The HRD office in Lamont sent nine of us to the King Ranch. On Saturday,
2 August 3, 1974 we got there at 6:00 a.m., because the work was supposed to start
3 at 6:30. When we arrived, the foreman told us that he could only give us four
4 hours of work. Overnight he had gotten together a crew of about 20 people;
5 about eleven of them were illegal aliens. The foreman would not tell me his
6 name, and I don't know the contractor's name either.

7 I talked to one of the illegals, and he told me they were paying them \$2.00
8 an hour. They promised us \$2.40 an hour. There was no water and no toilet.
9 We had to go ask for water at a house nearby.

10 We worked for five and a half hours. The foreman had asked us to come
11 back on Monday, but before we left he sent word for us not to come back.

12 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

13 Executed at Lamont, California this 13th day of
14 August, 1974.

Domingo Gonzalez
Domingo Gonzalez

15 I, Patricia Black, declare that I am fluent in Spanish
16 and English and that I read the foregoing declaration to Domingo Gonzalez
17 in Spanish and he declared it to be true.
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Patricia L. Black
Patricia L. Black

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1 I, Ramon Olmos, hereby declare:

2 I am an assistant to the attorneys for the United
3 Farm Workers of America. My principal job is to observe
4 and report events on the picket lines. My address is
5 723 Cooper Road, Oxnard, California.

6 On August 8, 1974, I was with a UPW picket line at
7 the tomato field at the corner of Van Allen and Gawne
8 Roads. I have been told the field is farmed by Hatanaka.
9 The Border Patrol arrived with three buses and two cars.
10 As soon as they appeared, about 50 workers about 200 yards from
11 where I was began running and ran into a corn field. The
12 Border Patrol men looked around a little then left.

13 Later the same day, about 11:55 A.M., we had moved
14 to a field on Farmington Road near Lonetree, which I believe
15 is farmed by Western Tomato Growers and Shippers. The
16 Border Patrol arrived in three cars and a truck. The
17 truck, with two patrolmen, went to the part of the field
18 about 100 yards in front of me, and the cars went to another
19 part of the field. The two patrolmen then put eight people
20 working in the field inside the truck and began walking
21 toward the truck with six others.

22 At that time, an Anglo man drove up to the patrolmen
23 in a yellow and white pickup. He is known to me as Gene Brown,
24
25
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1 Production Manager for Western Tomato Growers and Shippers.
2 He talked to the patrolmen about ten minutes. Then the
3 patrolmen released all fourteen people and they returned
4 to work.

5 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing
6 is true and correct.

7 Executed in Stockton, California, August 16, 1974.

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Ramon Alvarez

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - MONTEREY COUNTY

SUMMATION: Between May 22 and September 9, 1974, Juan Huerta, head of the United Farm Workers' King City field office, reported a total of 203 illegal aliens to the Salinas office of the United States Border Patrol. During that three month time period, follow-up conversations with the Border Patrol indicated they had not picked up a single illegal alien in the King City area. Included below are two sample reports given to the Salinas Border Patrol by Mr. Huerta.

REPORT ON: CRINKLAW RANCH
OWNED BY: WILLIAM CRINKLAW

Number of Illegals: 22
Foreman: Fidel Tirado and Ramon Geuara

Living at: Durazno Labor Camp
Located on Broadway near King City, California by the
King City Cementery

Property Owner: William Crinklaw

Transportation: William Crinklaw

Comments: Foreman Fidel Tirado never asks for papers. His orders are to hire the workers regardless of their legal or non-legal status.

Reported to the Salinas office of the United States Border Patrol on May 22. Officer in charge Koohns said they would do what they could. As of June 11, no action had been taken.

REPORT ON: GREENFIELD FARMS OWNER: Robert Thorp
Arroyo Seco Road Bassette & Sons
Greenfield, Cal.

Number of illegals: 18
Foreman: Vicent Garcia & Luis Garcia

Living at: Labor Supply Camp
106 Oak Street
Greenfield, California

Transportation: Provided by Robert Thorp and the Garcias

Reported to the Salinas office of the United States Border Patrol on June 29. No action taken as of the 20th of July.

August 2, 1974

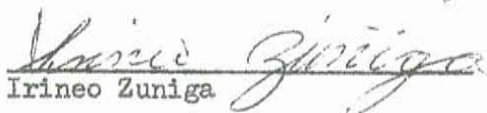
I, Irineo Zuniga, declare the following:

I and seven other farm workers were discharged from our jobs at Las Colinas Vineyards Ltd., in San Lucas, California, because the company is employing illegal workers in our places.

Las Colinas Vineyards employs a labor contractor by the name of Anthony Veca. He is supplying the company with undocumented workers.

We have called the Border Patrol office in Salinas, but they said they were too busy to come to San Lucas promptly. Therefore, due to the actions of the company and the Border Patrol we are unemployed.

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the above declaration is true and correct.


Irineo Zuniga

IZ/jh

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

SUMMATION: Between June 5, 1974 and September 25, The United Farm Workers' Organizing Office, located in Santa Maria, California, reported the presence of 265 illegal aliens to the San Luis Obispo office of the United States Border Patrol. Of those 265 illegal aliens, 63 were apprehended by the border patrol.

OWEN T. RICE & SONS, INC.
1910 E. Stowell Road
Santa Maria, Cal. 93454

Grower - Shipper
Potatoes

Number of illegals: 23
Working at: Owen T. Rice properties located on East Betterarias Road
Foreman: Labor contractor Alejandro Ahumado

Living at: In a small town called Guadalupe near Santa Maria

Transportation: Alejandro Ahumado

Information provided by: Monica Flores
617 West Main Street
Santa Maria, Cal.

This information was reported to the U.S. Border Patrol - San Luis Obispo office - on the 8th of July, 1974. The officer in charge said they would check the field. During the following three months, United Farm Worker staff members called the San Luis Office nine times to ask what action the border patrol had taken on this information. On August 9, 1974 Agent McCluse told us they had picked up six illegals on the Rice Ranch - the rest of them got away.

FURUKAWA SALES, COMPANY
865 Black Road
Santa Maria, California 93454

Grower - Shipper
Lettuce, strawberries, vegetables

Number of illegals: 40
Working at: Furukawa Farms
Foreman: Alfonso Robles

Living at: Barracks located on the Furukawa property behind the owner's ranch house.
Transportation: Provided by Furukawa buses
Food: Provided by labor contractor Felipe Rivera

Comments: Workers live in barracks; the bathing and toilet facilities are filthy. The illegal workers are pushed to work faster and paid less than the legal workers. They are forced to pay for and eat the food provided whether they like it or not.

This information reported to the U.S. Border Patrol, San Luis Obispo office, on the 5th of June, 1974. The agent in charge said he didn't know when they would be able to check out this location. On August 1, 1974, two months later, the patrol picked up ten illegals working at Furukawa. The rest of the undocumented workers had already left the area.

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR ACTIVITY - SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

SOUZA BROTHERS PACKING COMPANY
P.O. Box 405
Santa Maria, California 93454

Grower - Shipper
lettuce

Number of illegals: 6
Working at: Souza Brothers' property at Donovan & Blossen Road
Foreman: Pedro Sanchez

Food & Transportation: Pedro Sanchez

This information was reported to the San Luis Obispo Border Patrol office on the 9th of August, 1974. Officer Berry said they would check the place out in the morning. By the 29th of August, no action had been taken.

VARGAS LABOR CONTRACTOR COMPANY
1100 block of West Cook Street
Santa Maria, California

Vargas, a labor contractor, is providing illegal aliens to:

TEPUSQUET VINEYARDS	26 illegals
NIPOMO FARMING COMPANY	10 illegals
HONBO FARMS	22 illegals
SISQUOC VINEYARDS	66 illegals

Vargas is housing these illegals in an apartment complex located on the 1000 - 1100 block of West Cook Street in Santa Maria, California. He provides them with transportation to and from the above mentioned ranches. He also sells the illegals the food they eat.

Information provided by: Monica Flores
617 West Main Street
Santa Maria, California

Information on Vargas as well as the location of the fields where the illegals were working was given to the San Luis Obispo office on the U.S. Border Patrol on numerous occasions by United Farm Worker staff members. On August 27, the border patrol picked up eight of the 66 illegals at Sisquoc, three of the 22 illegals at Honbo Farms, and ten at the Vargas' apartment. No other action has been taken against Vargas, who is one of the bigger illegal alien contractor's in the Santa Maria area.

SHEEHEY FARMS
East Betteravia Road
Santa Maria, Cal.

Grower

Number of illegals:	22	Living at:	California Hotel
Foreman:	Pedro Palomo		Caravan Hotel
Working at:	Sheehey Farms		Santa Maria, Cal.

Comments: Sheehey tells foreman Pedro Palomo ahead of time when the Border Patrol is in the area so that Palomo can clear out the field.

This information was turned over to the border patrol on August 8, 1974. The Border Patrol picked up eight illegals living at the California Hotel. Sheehey Farms has not been raided so far this year.

SPECIAL STRIKE REPORT: ON THE USE OF ILLEGAL ALIENS DURING THE GALLO STRIKE

On September 6, 1974 160 workers picked up United Farm Worker huelga flags and struck the E & J Gallo ranch in Livingston, California. Within the next five days, 270 workers had left the Livingston fields in sympathy for the strike. On the third day of the strike, union organizers in the area called union headquarters to report that several illegal aliens had come to the UFW office to report that large numbers of illegal aliens were working in the grape fields at Gallo. Union staff began calling the United States Border Patrol office in Fresno to report the location (both work place and home address) of illegals who were being used to break the strike at Gallo.

On September 20, the US Border Patrol checked the E & J Gallo Winery Company and found no illegal aliens working at its 5,000 acre Livingston vineyard. An article in Fresno Bee, October 2, 1974 quoted Herb Walsh, deputy chief patrol agent for the Northern California area, as saying:

"We went in and checked like we would at any other place," said Walsh, who personally led the check. "We talked to the people and asked them to produce a type of identification." None of the 420 grape pickers interviewed were illegal aliens, Walsh added.

Within two days of the raid, both the Washington, D.C. office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and Gallo Wineries put out news releases giving Gallo "a complete, clean bill of health this week" as regards the hiring of illegal aliens. (quote from the Gallo press release). On the morning of the raid, September 20, union organizers called union headquarters to report that Gallo's work force had dropped from its normal strength of 480 to a low of 250 that morning. The next day, Saturday, the work count dropped to 204. But on Monday, September 23, the work force was back up to 480.

That Monday night, the same two illegal aliens who had brought information to union staff members earlier in the week, came by the office to report that Gallo foremen had checked the papers of the entire work force the day before the Border Patrol raid and told everyone who was working illegally to leave the fields.

For further details on the Border Patrol raid, see the declarations on the following pages. These declarations were taken by the legal staff of the Livingston, California United Farm Worker field office.

Names have been removed from two of the declarations to protect the identities of the declarants.

1 I, (Name withheld), residing at (Address withheld),
2 Livingston, California do hereby declare:

3 I have been employed by the E & J Gallo Company in Livingston since
4 January, 1974. My present home is on property which belongs to Gallo.
5 On Thursday, September 19, 1974, I was working on Jose Gonzalez's crew,
6 which is crew #1. Jose Gonzalez is the supervisor. We were working on
7 what is called the Chester Ranch. There were about 40 tractors on the
8 crew I was on. In the morning, about 9:00 A.M., I noticed Alberto
9 Cardenas going around to all the tractors in my crew. When he came to
10 our tractor, he spoke to the four people who worked on my tractor. He
11 said tomorrow you have to bring your green cards if you have one, because
12 the immigration is coming. If you don't have one, don't come to work,
13 because they are going to check everybody. I also saw Alberto go to one
14 crew and speak, and one of the persons took off running. I later heard
15 that person got laid off.

16 The next day, on the twentieth, I did not go to work because I don't
17 have any papers either. Nobody else that works on my gondola went either
18 because they also don't have any papers. On Friday, about twenty people
19 who live in the same camp I live in did not go to work either.

20 I also have some friends who work on crew #2, which is supervised
21 by Joe Morin. They told me that they saw Joe Morin hide some women who
22 were illegal when he got the word that the immigration had arrived. They
23 said that he hid them down by the river.

24 On Saturday, the 21st of September, I went to get my check. Frank
25 Meza was there in Gallo's office giving out the checks. I was surprised
26 because usually Jerry Russell gives out the checks because he is the
27 secretary. Frank Meza is the contractor who gives us the jobs. He was
28 asking everybody for work cards and green cards. If you didn't have a

1 green card, he would take back your work I.D. card, and you would be laid
2 off. When I got to Meza, he asked me for my green card. I told him I had
3 lost my wallet, and that I'm from Texas, so he gave me my check, and he
4 didn't take my I.D. number. So I returned to work on Monday, even though
5 I don't have any legal papers.

6 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
7 correct.

8 Executed at Livingston, California on this 1st day of October, 1974.

9
10 (Name withheld to protect the declarant)

11
12 DECLARATION OF TRANSLATOR

13 I, Agnes Rose, am fluent in the Spanish and English languages. I read
14 an accurate translation of the above declaration to (Name withheld)
15 in Spanish, and he declared it to be true.

16 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
17 correct. Executed at Merced, California on this 1st day of October, 1974.

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19 Agnes Rose
20 Agnes Rose
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1 I, Clemente Castillo, residing at 1346 W. 11th St. in Merced do hereby declare:

2 I have been employed by the E. J. Gallo Co. in Livingston as a field
3 worker for about three weeks. I work on a crew of about 200 pickers. There
4 are approximately 50 tractors with 4 people working on each tractor picking
5 wine grapes for the gondolas. Since I have been working on this crew and
6 particularly on last Thursday and Friday, September 19th and 20th, there have
7 been no Immigration Officers checking my crew for papers. I was at work both
8 of those days, and I would know if the people on my crew had been checked.

9 One of the pickers on my tractor is an illegal alien. He told me that
10 he has been arrested before and turned over to the Immigration and another
11 time arrested by the Border Patrol. He said it took him some time to return
12 to Gallo to work again.

13 On my whole crew of 200 workers, there are at least 20 people who I know
14 don't have papers, but I believe that roughly 100 of the entire crew are illegal
15 even though I have not spoken to each of them. Of the ones that I know are
16 illegals it is because I have known them at work and in my community. I have
17 taken them to work sometimes, and I have found out which ones have papers and
18 which ones are afraid of being picked up. Even some of my neighbors are illegal
19 and work for Gallo.

20 There are plenty of people working for Gallo this year. Many of them are
21 illegals, but all of Gallo's workers like the high pay which Gallo has paid
22 since Chavez started organizing here. Many residents that I know have tried
23 to work for Gallo, but since there are so many illegals working there, they
24 have not been able to work there.

25 When I came to work at Gallo, they asked if I had papers, but I knew that

26 continued--
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1 many people have gotten work without them. They may have to pay extra for this,
2 but I don't know who they pay.

3 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

4 Executed at Merced, California on this 25th day of September, 1974.

5 Clemente Castillo
6 Clemente Castillo

7 DECLARATION OF TRANSLATOR

8 I, Agnes Rose, am fluent in the Spanish and English languages. I read an
9 accurate translation of the above declaration to Clemente Castillo in Spanish
10 and he declared it to be true.

11 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

12 Executed at Merced, California on this 25th day of September, 1974.

13 Agnes Rose
14 Agnes Rose

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1 I, _____ residing at _____, Livingston, California

2 do hereby declare:

3 Next to my house there is a barrack where about twenty people live. The
4 barrack along with the house I live in belongs to the Arakelian Vineyards.
5 All of the twenty men are living in the United States illegally. Some
6 sleep outside, and they don't go out very often except to go to work. Nine
7 of those workers work for E & J Gallo ; they pick wine grapes.

8 At 13777 Westside Boulevard, there live about 35 illegal aliens in a white
9 house. This property also belongs to Arakelian. I once talked to Aurelio
10 Garibay, one of the illegals there. He complained that his roommates who
11 worked for Gallo were not able to get him a job there. Gallo pays more
12 than Arakelian because of the strike.

13 Fifteen or twenty illegal aliens live at 15492 Vinewood. Guadalupe Arroyo
14 Vega is the wife of one of those workers, and she told me that all of the
15 men living there pick grapes for Gallo. This property also belongs to
16 Arakelian.

17 Arakelian has a migrant camp at 16742 W. River Road. At this camp there
18 are about 40 undocumented workers living in small houses. Many of these
19 workers also work for Gallo. I know this because I have seen them taken
20 to work at Gallo's vineyards.

21 Some of these illegals who work for Gallo have false greencards. These
22 cards would not get them past the Border Patrol, but they help them to
23 get jobs at Gallo. Some of the other illegals got jobs at Gallo without
24 greencards. They had worked there last year during the big strike, and
25 since they did not walk out last year, Gallo was willing to rehire them
26 this year.

27 About two weeks ago, the Border Patrol raided the Arakelian Camp on River
28 Road. I was told by a friend of mine who had been at the camp the night

1 before the raid that that night Abundio Aguilar, a Livingston Police officer,
2 had come to talk to some people from his hometown in Mexico. That night they
3 all left and stayed at the Vinewood house which was not raided. When the Border
4 Patrol came they arrested some of the illegals, but they didn't get any of
5 those from the officer's hometown.

6 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.


7 Executed on this 25th day of September, 1974 at Livingston, California.

8
9 Declaration of Translator

10 I, Agnes Rose, am fluent in the English and Spanish languages. I read an
11 accurate translation of the above declaration to Guermína Hernandez in
12 Spanish and she declared it to be true.

13 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

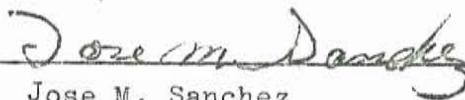
14 Executed at Livingston, California on this 25th day of September, 1974.

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16 _____
17 Agnes Rose
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2 I, Jose M. Sanchez, do declare that: I live at 1635 C. Street, Livingston
3 California. I am legally in this country and have been for eleven years.
4 I have worked for two years now for a grape grower named Robert Vieker
5 at 6672 N. Hunter Road in Livingston. I worked for him pruning grapes
6 in the 1972 and 1973 season. In 1972 I was paid \$1.80 per hour for my
7 work, and in 1973 I received \$2.20 per hour for my work. Both years that
8 I worked there about half of the people employed there were illegals. I
9 know they were illegals because in conversations we had, they mentioned
10 that they didn't have any papers. This year when I went again to ask for
11 a job, the rancher said he didn't have any work. I know that illegals
12 are working on that ranch now. About a month ago the immigration picked
13 up one of the illegals named Juan who worked with me on this ranch. This
14 past Sunday, I saw Juan uptown again, and yesterday a friend of both of
15 ours told me that Juan is back working for the same rancher where I
16 can't get a job.

17 I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true and
18 correct.

19 Executed at Livingston, California on the 20 day of September, 1974.

20 

21 Jose M. Sanchez

22 I, Agnes, Rose, hereby declare that:

23 I am fluent in both Spanish and English. I read the above to the
24 declarant and he understood and affirmed the contents thereof before
25 signing.

26 Executed at Livingston, California on the 20 day of September, 1974

27 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
28 correct.



Agnes Rose

1 I, Rojelio Villarreal, residing at 1345 10th Street, Merced, California,

2 do hereby declare:

3 During the first part of September, 1974, my next door neighbor, who is
4 an illegal alien, and I went to the E & J Gallo Ranch to ask for employment.
5 Another friend of mine who receives social security also went. All three of
6 us filled out applications, and my friend who receives social security got a
7 job right away, because he had worked there last year during the strike. My
8 friend who is an illegal and I were told to come back. The next day we both
9 went back, but still nothing. The third day I went back alone, and was told
10 that Gallo had enough workers, and that they wouldn't hire anymore this year.
11 I left my telephone number for them to call on my application in case they
12 needed anyone.

13 Gallo still has not called me, but my next door neighbor who is an
14 illegal got a job three days ago.

15 I do not think it is fair that someone who has no legal papers to be
16 in this country should be given a job before me when I have to pay taxes in
17 this country, and I have a wife and four school children to support.

18 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

19 Executed at Merced, California on this 25th day of September, 1974.


20 
21 Rojelio Villarreal

21 DECLARATION OF TRANSLATOR

22 I, Agnes Rose, am fluent in the Spanish and English language. I read an
23 accurate translation of the above declaration to Rojelio Villarreal in Spanish
24 and he declared it to be true.

25 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

26 Executed at Merced, California on this 25th day of September, 1974.

27 
28 Agnes Rose

REPORT ON ILLEGAL ALIEN FARM LABOR - ARIZONA

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE ARROWHEAD RANCH OF GLENDALE, ARIZONA

PREPARED BY THE LEGAL STAFF OF THE PHOINEX UNITED FARM WORKERS' OFFICE

Arrowhead Ranches is a partnership owned by Robert Goldwater and the four Martori brothers. This partnership is one of the incorporators of GOLDMAR, INC., an Arizona Corporation, which is a large development and investment company now operating the ranch and involved in many large real estate deals in Arizona. Its 1972 assets were listed at \$16,286,000. The Arrowhead Ranch is managed by Art Martori and produces grapes, lettuce and citrus.

1972

As early as the fall of 1971 and spring of 1972 workers reported up to 200 illegals working in the citrus at Arrowhead. This was verified by union organizer Lupe Sanchez and others who visited with these men in the orange groves on the ranch where they lived. The illegals were living in cardboard boxes and under tarps in the citrus groves and frequently would eat only citrus during the times when work was slow. TV crews and reporters were taken to the scene and there were numerous reports at the time.

Local workers filed a \$33 million lawsuit against the ranch in March of 1972 since many of them had been displaced by the illegals and others were forced to work for the 80-90 cents an hour the illegals would accept. Subpoened records of the Border Patrol showed repeated raids at the ranch; raids that always produced illegals. (1970 - 28 raids, 103 apprehensions; 1971 - 37 raids, 186 apprehensions). The Border Patrol agents admitted at the time of that lawsuit that they were only apprehending a small percentage of the illegals since they would all scatter when the patrol appeared.

1973

During the spring and summer of 1973, illegals were used to break the Union's strike in the grapes at Arrowhead Ranch. During the hearing on a preliminary injunction extensive testimony on illegals was admitted. Workers testified that they had worked in crews with between 40-50 illegals in each. Picketers observed every morning dozens of illegals cross from the orange groves to the grape fields, some were transported in the back of the foreman's pick-ups. Celia Horton, one of the strikers, testified that she attended a meeting at the Arrowhead labor camp in May, 1973 where there were at least 100 illegals. Ranch foreman Frank Sanchez admitted to her at the time that he was aware they were all illegals but they "had it better off here than in Mexico."

Frank Sanchez is the regular supervisor of the illegal crews. His wife supplies food for most of the illegals which is taken to them in the field. For this they are charged up to \$24 a week. For many of the others Sanchez will go buy groceries for them and then deduct some amount from their checks, usually much higher than any reasonable cost for the food. The illegals live either in the citrus groves on the ranch or in old barracks near Sanchez' home. Illegals who recently left the ranch told us that Sanchez and

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE ARROWHEAD RANCH OF GLENDALE, ARIZONA CONTINUED

another foreman _____ Mesa, warn the men to be on the lookout for the Border Patrol and Sanchez and Mesa would warn them of the patrol's coming by honking pick-up horns or yelling to the workers.

1974

During the early weeks of the strike this year, once again large numbers of illegals have been found on the Arrowhead Ranch. Strikers have gone into the groves to speak with the men. During the first week of the strike on April 24, 1974, five illegals left the ranch and spoke very freely about their experiences.

Several of the illegals walked to Phoenix all the way from the Mexican border, a three day trip, without food or water, other than what they found along the way. The illegals said that Arrowhead also pays \$80 per worker to several contractors who drive workers from a pick up point in Case Grande to the ranch. When the illegals arrive at Arrowhead, they are given a number and referred to by that number during their stay. Should a contractor from California or another state need workers, they are arbitrarily assigned without any choice on the part of the workers. One of the illegals described being called to a meeting by their foreman and being informed that about twenty of the workers were needed in California. The foreman proceeded to choose workers at random regardless of whether they desired to go.

Although the illegals worked approximately 10 hours a day, six days a week, the wages averaged between \$30 and \$60 a week, in obvious violation of the minimum wage laws. Several of the men reported that social security deductions had been taken from their checks even though they did not have social security numbers.

On August 25, 1974, The Arizona Republic, a Phoenix newspaper, published an article entitled "Visions of fortune lure illegal aliens to state." Author Tom Kuhn estimated that no fewer than 50,000 illegal aliens are employed by Arizona industries and agriculture, a figure that exceeds the number of Arizonans currently out of work.

Kuhn also stated that one of the biggest employers in the area (of illegal aliens) is the Arrowhead Ranch of Glendale. It is estimated that during the winter, there will be as many as 300 to 400 illegal aliens living at the Ranch in the citrus groves.

* * * * *

The declarations following this report refer to the use of illegal aliens at both Arrowhead and other struck ranches in the Phoenix area.

A F F I D A V I T

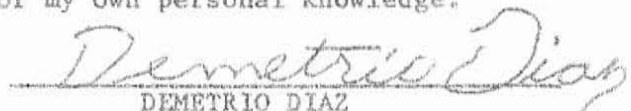
STATE OF ARIZONA
County of Maricopa

DEMETRIO DIAZ, being first duly sworn deposes and says:

- a.) That my family and I live in Guameo Chico, Michuacan, Mexico.
- b.) That a man named "Alberto" came to our house and asked my family and me if I wanted to work in the United States, that he had work lined up for us working in the oranges for at least \$20 a day, and that he would get us across the U.S. border and that we would walk for two days to reach the Ranch, and that he would charge me \$100.
- c.) That on the 20th of December, 1973, 21 of us traveled with "Alberto" to Altar, Sonora, Mexico by bus; that most of us didn't even have blankets because "Alberto" had told us that they wouldn't be needed; that when we arrived in Altar, we spent the night outside with only a little fire to keep us warm while "Alberto" slept inside a house.
- d.) That at 2 A.M. we rode to the Border in two pick-up trucks, where we were dropped off, we jumped over the fence and then followed "Alberto" through the desert for four days and nights, sleeping at the most four hours a night and at times walking up to three hours bent over so that the border patrol wouldn't find us.
- e.) That the food we had brought last us three days, after which we killed a desert pig to eat, because the last day and a half of the walk, we had no food to eat.
- f.) That one young short boy hurt his leg, that his leg was so swollen that the boy couldn't walk, that "Alberto" gave him some marijuana to make the boy walk, that the boy couldn't get up, that "Alberto" wouldn't let us carry him, saying "no, leave him." And that the boy was left in the desert with one gallon of water and unable to walk, an entire night's walk from the US border.
- g.) That on the path of the desert were many human skeletons and loose bones alongside empty water cans.
- h.) That 20 of us arrived in Casa Grande, ARizona with "Alberto" at a house where he telephoned a foreman named "Meza" to come and get us, that "Meza" took us to an orange orchard to sleep without having eaten, and that the next morning "Meza" took us to work picking oranges, also without having eaten.
- i.) That the orchard he took us to belonged to Martori's, and in that orchard I stayed to live in for the next five months.
- j.) That the first afternoon after work, I went to eat with by brother, but that most of my comrades didn't eat any food that day, that they had no money, and that they didn't eat until the evening of the second day of work.
- k.) That we were taken to work by Meza everyday, that we picked oranges,

lemons, grapefruit, and mandarins, that we worked from sun to sun, six days a week, that I never missed a day of work in the five months I stayed with "Meza" at Martori's.

- l.) That we were paid every Saturday by check, that my check's came between \$0 (nothing) to \$40 per week.
- m.) That none of us had a Social Security number, but that Social Security was taken out of the checks; i.e. One week I was to have earned \$30, but there was \$10 deducted for Social Security.
- n.) That the food we ate was brought to us by "Meza", that he took our orders in the afternoon and then bought us the food and took it out to us in the orchard.
- o.) That at the end of the week, money was taken out of our checks for the food that "Meza" had brought for us, that he never showed us how much money had been spent on our food, but that too much money was taken from our checks for the food that was brought to us, i.e.: for a bag of flour, two dozen eggs, salt, 3 cans of beans, we were charged up to \$20, which was taken out of our checks.
- p.) That we slept in a lemon orchard of Martori's from December to April, and made our beds of cardboard and orange crates, that there were no bathrooms in the orchards, and that we cooked out food on fires in the orchards.
- q.) That there was a guard all the time to make sure that no one left the orchard.
- r.) That the guard called "Meza" one night when my brother left the orchard to go to a dance, and that the Border Patrol picked up my brother before he arrived at the dance, and sent him back to Mexico.
- s.) That "Meza" often said that if we left the orchard, he would call the Border Patrol.
- t.) That "Meza" often said, "The Border Patrol are my friends, and if there is ever a report, the Border Patrol calls me, and I tell my workers to hide."
- u.) That the Border Patrol never entered a field where I was working to check the papers, that one day the Border Patrol arrived where I was working, and a man named "Pedro" whom they call the "Hippie", went out to talk to the officers and I saw Pedro give them something from his pocket, then the officers went away.
- v.) That "Alberto" and two other men named "El Tio" and "Pedro" (not the "Hippie") brought a new group of illegals every two weeks.
- w.) That it is known among the workers I livedwith in the orchards that "Alberto had been working for Meza as a tractor driver, and then had switched jobs to bring illegals from Mexico to work at Martori's.
- y.) And that I make this affidavit of my own personal knowledge.


DEMETRIO DIAZ

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF ARIZONA
County of Maricopa

FILIMON VILLALPANDO AYALA, being first duly sworn deposes and says:

- a.) That I live with my family in Jeruco, Michuacan, Mexico.
- b.) That in March of 1974, a man called "El Tio" arrived at our house and promised me a good wage if I would go with him to the United States to work in the fields, that he would charge me \$80 to show me the way, and get me a job.
- c.) That on March 20th, I left my family and followed "El Tio" along with 27 other men, that we rode to the border of the United States, jumped the fence, and followed "El Tio" through the desert of Arizona, and on the 26th of March, arrived at Case Grandes, Arizona, from where "El Tio" had a man drive us to Martori's camp.
- d.) At Martori's, some of us stayed in the citrus orchards, and some of us stayed in the small houses of the camp, that I stayed most of the time in the attic of the camp houses to sleep, but at times I would join the majority of the illegal workers in the orchards to sleep and cook our meals.
- e.) That there were over one hundred illegal aliens working where I was in the citrus orchards of Martori.
- f.) That the foreman for whom I worked is named Pancho Sanchez.
- g.) That the only way to get food was to ask the foreman to go buy what we needed, that Pedro Sanchez or a man called Santos would buy our food, and that at the end of the week, they would take out of our checks the money they had spent on our food, but they usually charged us \$5 or more for each time they went to buy us food.
- h.) That we worked from about 6AM to 5 or 6PM, for six days a week.
- i.) That the most we ever made in a day was \$10.00, that the checks I received while working at Martori's ranged from \$34 to \$61.
- j.) That the Border Patrol never bothered us in the orchards where we worked, that while I was working I never saw an officer of the Border Patrol.
- k.) That Pancho Sanchez would tell us when the Border Patrol was going to arrive, and he would tell us to "run, hide, scatter" so that we had a better chance of evading getting caught, but that while we were hiding, I never heard the Border Patrol enter the field.



Filimon Villalpando Ayala

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF ARIZONA
County of Maricopa

JUAN OJEDA, of 2709 West Garfield, Phoenix, Arizona, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

- a.) That on May 23, 1974, I went along with four other men to visit the Arrowhead Orange fields that are situated on the right and left hand sides of 59th Avenue, one half mile North of Beardsly in Maricopa County, Arizona.
- b.) That there are at least 40 illegal aliens cooking their meals, and sleeping in these orange fields.
- c.) That the illegal aliens work in these fields at this time, picking the oranges at the rates of \$1.35 an hour, 8 hours a day, six days a week.
- d.) That these orange orchards have no bathrooms, no toilets and no washing facilities.
- e.) That there is a foreman named "Nicolas" who takes some of these illegals that sleep in this orchard, to different orange orchards and grape fields to work; and the vehicle he uses is a green '67 Dodge pick-up, with license plates DN8536.
- f.) That the illegals who live in this orchard have no transportation of their own, and have to wait for someone to bring food to them.
- g.) That I called the Border Patrol on the afternoon of May 23rd, 1974 at approximately 4:20 P.M. to report the location of these same illegal aliens.
- h.) That on the 24th of May, 1974, I went to check the same orchard at 11:00 A.M. and the Border Patrol had not yet arrived.
- i.) That on the 25th of May, 1974, I returned to the same orchard in the late morning, and the Border Patrol had not yet arrived.
- j.) And that I make this statement of my own personal knowledge.


JUAN OJEDA

SPECIAL STRIKE REPORT: SAN LUIS, ARIZONA

On August 27, 1974, 200 workers walked off their jobs in the lemon orchards of San Luis, Arizona to form a United Farm Worker picket line. As of October 4, that picket line had grown to a strength of 2000 workers.

By the second week of the strike, it was clear that the most serious problem the striker's faced was an increase in the number of illegal aliens coming across the border to work in the lemon orchards. San Luis, Arizona is separated from San Luis, Mexico by a chain link fence. Illegals who cross the border only have to go some 220 yards to arrive in the commercial center of San Luis, Arizona and lose themselves in the crowd. On September 12, La Voz de la Frontera, a Mexican newspaper, ran an article entitled "Hole in the International Border" written by reporter Francisco Flores. The article dealt specifically with the San Luis strike area:

San Luis, Mexico - Do the Northamerican Border Patrol Agents really close their eyes to illegal immigrants? This is an important question at this time in this border area near Yuma, Arizona. In the Yuma area, members of Cesar Chavez' Union are presently on strike against the citrus growers.

An immigration official, who did not reveal his name, was asked the above question. His laconic response was, "We aren't interested in problems between strikers and growers. We simply try to catch illegals and return them to their country."

Moments before this interview, photographer Alfredo López had taken a number of pictures of some young people passing through a hole in the fence of the International Border. The hole is about a meter and a half high and 30 centimeters wide. The hole is situated in front of the Water Station in this city, which has been functioning some two years. Nevertheless, with the strikes now going on in Yuma against citrus growers and the contracting of illegals to break the strikes and salvage the harvest, traffic of undocumented workers through this hole has increased.

Carlos Cortez has worked for the irrigation district in San Luis for fourteen years. His job is directly in front of "The Hole" and he told La Voz that every day at least 200 people pass through the fence.

When the strikers realized the extent of the damage caused by this influx of illegal aliens, they began contacting the Border Patrol on a daily basis, reporting to them the location of these illegals and asking them to enforce

Immigration law by deporting the illegals back to Mexico. Finding the Border Patrol either unwilling or unable to do its job (see declarations following), the strikers took action on their own. During the second week of the strike, 350 workers organized themselves into a 24 hour a day border patrol. Each night, this farmworker patrol encountered on an average of eighty undocumented aliens attempting to cross the border into the strike area. By explaining the strike situation, the farmworkers were able to turn many of the illegals back.

As a result of the effectiveness of this action as far, the farmworkers are expanding their patrol. On Sunday, October 6, some 2000 people will position themselves along a 125 mile area of the border. Tents, equipped with communication equipment, will be stationed every 20 miles and cars will patrol the area 24 hours daily. Thus, the hole in the fence and many others like it, will be effectively blocked for the duration of the strike or until such time as there is evidence that the United States Border Patrol is capable of doing its job well.

AFFIDAVIT

1 STATE OF ARIZONA

2 County of Yuma

3 EDUARDO GARCIA, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

4 On the evening of September 17, 1974 at approximately 10:00P.M.
5 I observed a truck in San Luis, Sonora, Mexico with about forty people in the
6 truck. This truck was parked near the border about two miles from the border
7 check point, at a point where there is no fence at the border.

8 I was standing on the United States side of the border with some other
9 men watching this truck.

10 It is clear to me that these forty men were trying to enter the United
11 States illegally because the men left the truck and began to walk across the
12 border at this point rather than at the official border crossing. When they
13 saw me and the others they immediately ran back to the Mexican side.

14 One of the men with me told me that the driver of the truck was Pablo
15 Cobarruvia, a foreman for the Curtis, Woodman and Roach Company.

16 At his house in San Luis, Sonora there are many men living for whom he
17 provides housing and food. I believe this is where the men staying awaiting
18 a chance to cross the border illegally.

19 Other workers with whom I have spoken tell me that Pablo Cobarruvia works
20 every year at the C.W. and R. Company as a supervisor and that his crews of
21 citrus workers are always largely illegal aliens.

22 The above was translated into English for me. It was read to me in Spanish
23 and I know its contents to be true.

24 _____
EDUARDO GARCIA

25
26 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME this 20th day of September, 1974.

27
28 _____
BRUCE MEYERSON
Notary Public

A F F I D A V I T

1 STATE OF ARIZONA

2 County of Yuma

3 JOSE LARA, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

4 On or about September 6th at approximately 10 A.M. I along with twenty
5 other persons were picketing at a field owned by the Yuma Citrus Company
6 at Avenue 5E between 14th and 15th Avenues.

7 While we were picketing there we saw several illegal aliens picking
8 lemons in that field.

9 We than told a deputy sheriff that was present that there were many
10 illegals in the field and asked him to go check it. The deputy's name was
11 Dingley. He went into the field and returned a few minutes later and told
12 us that there were several illegals there. He said that there were too
13 many for him to apprehend so he said he would call the border patrol.

14 We waited for the border patrol for about an hour. When they did not
15 come we again asked the sheriff and he told us he never called them. We
16 then sent some of the picketers to call them.

17 About 45 minutes later the border patrol arrived and we observed them
18 take six men from the orchard. One of the border patrol officers then
19 told us that he thought about 20-25 others had run away when they saw the
20 agents coming.

21 _____
22 JOSE LARA

23 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME this 19th day of September, 1974.

24
25 _____
26 BRUCE MEYERSON

27 Notary Public
28

A F F I D A V I T

1 STATE OF ARIZONA

2 County of Yuma

3 THOMAS LUNA, being first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says:

4 That he resides in San Luis, Arizona, and has been employed by various
5 Yuma lemon growers for the last 10 years and that he makes this affidavit
6 of his own personal knowledge.

7 That he is currently on strike with hundreds of other workers seeking
8 collective bargaining agreements with Yuma area lemon growers;

9 That many of these growers are employing illegal aliens to break the
10 strike and that one of these growers is Spencer & Spencer, Citrus Development
11 Company;

12 That Spencer and Spencer Citrus Development Company is currently employ-
13 ing approximately 60 to 80 illegal aliens in its packing sheds in Yuma
14 County;

15 That it is very difficult to find the illegals when the growers know
16 you are coming to look for them since they will move the crews of illegals
17 from field to field;

18 That the foregoing has been translated for him into Spanish and he knows
19 the contents thereof to be true.

20 _____
21 THOMAS LUNA

22 SUBSCRIBED TO AND SWORN before me this 19th day of September, 1974.

23
24 _____
25 BRUCE MEYERSON
26 Notary Public
27
28

A F F I D A V I T

1 STATE OF ARIZONA

2 County of Yuma

3 JAIME LOMELIL RUANA, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

4 On or about Wednesday, September 11, 1974 I was at the office of the
5 United Farm Workers in San Luis, Arizona. At this time a woman worker from
6 the Spencer and Spencer Company came to me and reported about the use of
7 illegal aliens at this company. This woman was not herself a member of the
8 Union but several of her relatives whom I have known for many years are
9 members.

10 This woman told me that at the packing shed where she worked the
11 Spencer and Spencer Company was employing about seven or eight illegal
12 aliens. This packing shed is located in the city of Yuma and is used to
13 pack citrus fruit.

14 When I was told this information I reported it to the United States
15 border patrol office in Yuma. At this time I am not entirely sure what
16 action the border patrol took in regard to this matter. However, a
17 discussion with one of this woman's relatives a week later indicated that
18 no one from the border patrol had gone to this packing shed and the illegal
19 aliens were still working there.

20 _____
21 JAIME RUANO

22 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 19th day of September, 1974.

23
24
25 _____
26 BRUCE MEYERSON
27 Notary Public
28