SECRET BALLOT ELECTIONS
FARM BUREAU STYLE
DEFEAT
THE FARM BUREAU INITIATIVE!

For centuries, California farmworkers have used the same slogan for the word "CHINO:" 'It is harder to defend than to attack." This year, both state and federal legislation is designed to protect us. We have pushed against us and we strengthened our resolve.

One of the services I perform for my community is that of buying the groceries for our table. The other day I was surprised to find out that our wholesaler is supplying us with Union-packed lettuce from California. The money saved would be forwarded to you.

The purpose is to attempt to provide us with our choice. To keep the organizing efforts that followed in the California Farm Bureau Initiative the way it was planned. Now we are prepared to defend the biggest fight of the year. We must take all our strength to win the California Farm Bureau Initiative. Money that should have gone into better living conditions that would have gone into better housing for our families was given to public relations firms to attack us. The result is that the farmers promoted themselves knowing that their actions were directed against the poorest of the poor. This issue of EL MALCR[ADO] gives the details of the Farm Bureau Initiative. In short it was designed to defend the Farm Bureau Initiative.

Dear Cesar,

One of the services I perform for my community is that of buying the groceries for our table. The other day I was surprised to find out that our wholesaler is supplying us with Union-packed lettuce from California. We have been forced to change our buying habits because of the deliberate, malicious, and biased "news reporting" that purports to inform CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RADIO.

The primary purpose is to attempt to provide us with our choice. To keep the organizing efforts that followed in the California Farm Bureau Initiative the way it was planned. Now we are prepared to defend the biggest fight of the year. We must take all our strength to win the California Farm Bureau Initiative. Money that should have gone into better living conditions that would have gone into better housing for our families was given to public relations firms to attack us. The result is that the farmers promoted themselves knowing that their actions were directed against the poorest of the poor. This issue of EL MALCR[ADO] gives the details of the Farm Bureau Initiative. In short it was designed to defend the Farm Bureau Initiative.

The Farm Bureau Initiative of California on November 7, 1972 will be a crisis in the state of California to act on the words of Senator Kennedy, the Democratic Delegates and the Party of the Democratic Platform.

We have worked very hard, sometimes, when we get tired, we may not be progressing. But the facts prove otherwise. Every attack we have made resulted in another triumph for Los Carneros. Every crisis is an opportunity.

We have gained muscle from the preliminary fights of 1972. We do not win this new fight. We will go to every vote in the state, and discuss and explain the facts of the Farm Bureau Initiative. We will explain how many votes put their signatures on the petition for the initiative as a result of fraud. We will show how the Farm Bureau used their money to influence the voters. We will try to show to the poor, how it denies free speech, how it denies the right to associate, how it denies equal payment and the process of law.

We believe the Farm Bureau Initiative reveals the true face of those who produced it. It is racist, they are racist. It is dictatorial they are dictatorial. It opposes free elections; they oppose free elections. It is designed to keep the poor in bondage. They are determined to keep the poor in bondage.

We will walk every precinct in the State of California. We will march through the Farm Bureau, the greedy growers and the rented politicians who make their riches off our misery.

And as we walk and talk about the fraudulent Farm Bureau Initiative in the State of California we will bring with us a related boycott ELLETUCE LETTERBOY

KETCHUM'S WAR AGAINST OUR UNION

Dear brothers,

Enclosed in a letter I received from our assemblyman (William M. Ketchum) who is now running for something higher, I find this in his press packet: "I have carried on a war against the United Farm Workers movement."

For your information...

Viva La Causa,

Doug Adam
Tamaqua

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PHOENIX, Arizona — One month after the completion of his 24-day fast of love, Cesar Chavez, Director of the United Farm Workers, returned to Arizona to begin a three-week organizing pilgrimage of the state in support of the campaign to recall Gov. Jack Williams and to spread the word of the Lemmon Valley.

Cesar returned to Phoenix July 6, and on the 7th a Mass was held at the Santa Clara Center, site of his recent fast. Chavez thanked the people for their support, and asked them to continue in the effort to recall Williams and spread the boycott of lettuce.

The next day Cesar traveled to Flagstaff, where on the 8th at 10:30 a.m. he was interviewed by Tom Thompson of KOAL television, a local station. He stressed the rights of workers to organize and the infringement of those rights imposed by the recent passed anti-union legislation, H.B. 3194.

Cesar spoke to a crowd of about 350 supporters at Laborer's Local 383 in Flagstaff.

"We're here because we feel that, as workers in this state and country, we have the right to come together and Strike, and the right of workers to Strike. The rights to Strike, the rights to come together and decide for it, the right of workers to Strike, and the right to come together and Strike, and to defend their rights.

"We're not going to let you know that, if it happens to us today, it will happen to you tomorrow. There's only one way that government can take away the powers of the people—gradually, until you wind up in a dictatorship.

"Bill Soltero of the Arizona Laborers' Union told the audience that the organizers of the rally were unable to rent a hall in Flagstaff, because the business community wanted to keep Chavez out. He noted that while farmworkers are underpaid and hungry, large growers are heavily subsidized by the federal government—a form of welfare that receives remarkable little criticism.

"Bill was followed by Ben Booth, Director of the Laborer's Union for the state of Arizona. He stressed the close ties between his Union and the United Farm Workers. "We've been working hard to make arrangements for Chavez's tour, governors in helping to cover expenses, and has taken time off from his busy schedule to travel with Chavez from place to place."

In opening his remarks, Chavez said that "we're here because we feel that, as workers in this state and country, and as people who are interested in the rights of workers to organize and the legislature and the Governor of this state have done it.

"We're, after many, many years, becoming more organized than farmworkers in a farmer union. But the legislature of this state, and the Governor of this state, have done it.

"And so, once again, we're a Non-violent movement, a Non-violent movement, and as a movement of principle, we are a movement of moral character, a Monastic movement, we are a movement of principle, we are a movement of moral character, a Monastic movement.

"The bill does many things, but the most important of all is that it takes away the right of workers to Strike. The rights to Strike, the right to come together and decide for it, and the right to Strike, and the right to come together and Strike, and to defend their rights.

"It's unconstitutional. We're going to the courts and we know we're going to win. But we need your help. We need your help.

"We're going to let you know that, if it happens to us today, it will happen to you tomorrow. There's only one way that government can take away the powers of the people—gradually, until you wind up in a dictatorship.

"This bill is aimed exclusively at our Union, and exclusively at farmworkers, who happen to be minority group people and poor people. And we say that these things are not right.

"We simply want to have the rights like any other group of workers to stand up and live in dignity."

Cesar said that the Recall Campaign reflected the dissatisfaction of many other people in addition to farmworkers. "This is not a fight just between the farmworkers and the Governor. It is also a fight between the Governor and many of the residents of this state who are dissatisfied.

"We know that the wages in Arizona are for farmworkers, but generally—47% in rank among the others—there are only three states poorer in wages than Arizona.

"Do you know why? Because 25 years ago the Republicans get to work in this state and passed the so-called Right-to-Work law to keep Unions out of this state. Consequently you have people working for the state government, the county governments and the city governments for a lousy two dollars an hour.

"These people, and the Union, and the wage competition freezes. You've had a wage freeze for three or four years, and that's why the wages in Arizona are so depressed. They will continue to be that way until we end the system of corporate capitalism in Arizona."

Recall petitions were circulated during and after the rally, and registrars were present to register people to vote.

Cesar traveled 225 miles northeast from Flagstaff that night, to Mary's Farms, deep within the Navajo Indian Reservation. The next day, July 7, he addressed about 200 students at the Navajo Community College at Mary's Farms. That afternoon he met with about a dozen leaders from the reservation and, among other things, the possibility of organizing Indian labor on the reservation was discussed.

Cesar's tour will take him around most of the rest of the state by the end of the month.

The small mining towns of southern Arizona will be emphasized, especially Douglas, where the peach workers' Strike continues. Cesar also hopes to gain admission to two prisons to address inmates there.

Pedro Muñoz, an Arizona Laborer's Union member, told the audience that no one in Flagstaff would rent the United Farm Workers a hall for Cesar's speech.

When asked if the principal problem in organizing farmworkers was the migrancy of so many workers, he said no. He said the real problem is the use of students and illegal to break strikes, as was done in the Indian fields of Yuma and the peach fields of Douglas.

He stressed that the Union is not against employers, since the livelihood of workers depends on the prosperity of the growers they work for, but that it was opposed to unfair employers who refused to recognize the desire of their employees to organize.
Colorado: DEBATE WITH FARM BUREAU

ALAMOSA, Colorado - A confrontation between La Causa and the Farm Bureau was held at the annual conference of the Colorado Farmers Union State Convention in Alamosa.

County school board chairperson and Democrat William Thompson, who was the keynote speaker at the convention, welcomed the Farm Bureau representatives who will battle Farm Bureau delegates in a full-out debate on farm labor issues and farm worker rights.

Fred Alinsky, director of the Chicago Labor Bureau, spoke on behalf of the Farm Bureau representatives who were opposed to the Farm Bureau delegate program.

Echos From the Valleys

Regional Farmworker News

Colorado: DEBATE WITH FARM BUREAU

TUCSON, Arizona -- The debate between La Causa and Farm Bureau representatives was held during the Farm Bureau's annual conference in Tucson.

The debate focused on the issue of farm worker rights, with La Causa advocating for greater protections and Farm Bureau representatives arguing for a more laissez-faire approach.

Florida: MIAMI VICTORIES IN MIA

MIAMI, Florida - La Causa scored a double victory over the Farm Bureau in a high-profile boycott campaign in Miami. The first victory came when the Farm Bureau agreed to a boycott of Florida-grown lettuce, and the second victory was achieved when the Farm Bureau agreed to a boycott of lettuce from other states.

At the convention, Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Massachusetts) introduced the La Causa boycott in California and Louisiana. They say the Farm Bureau is the number one distributor of lettuce in the country.

The Farm Bureau's health is based on the number of states that grow lettuce. In 1969, the Farm Bureau made the public aware of the entire lettuce truth.

The La Causa boycott also succeeded in convincing the Farm Bureau to stop selling lettuce that is not clearly marked with this organization's label.

The Farm Bureau has agreed to the boycott, which is expected to reach a record 4.2 million pounds a year.

The growers have begun to receive their lettuce, and the boycott is now in full force.

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Arizona: MINISTER BETRAYS FARMWORKERS

PHOENIX, Arizona—For two months now the Republican-controlled press in this city has been spouting lies about the National Farm Workers and their leader, César Chávez, while a member of the same body, the Arizona Ecumenical Council recently has added its effort immodestly.

The Reverend Paul R. Gaston of the First Congregational Church of Tempe, Arizona, took it upon himself to release to the press information he had gathered in a report commissioned by the Council, heavily embellished with his personal comments. According to the Reverend David M. Reed, Executive Director of the Council, "none of the report— that criticized the Union—was revealed by the Arizona Republic and the Phoenix Gazette.

The report was commissioned by the Arizona Ecumenical Council in a "Resolution on Farm Labor" passed at their quarterly meeting on May 31. That resolution urged the "organizing and funding of Truth Squads to document, by the end of June, and at least four times during June and July for at least four hours in each of four Union field studies." The Reverend Gaston paid his bill with his own money and his personal comments.

In any event, the Reverend Paul Gaston leaked the report to the press. He said that poor farmworkers would not go on strike and base their stories on his comments, that the Union lawyer for Arizona, said that the report was "not for release" and characterized it as "conclusive". Gaston did not go to La Paz, California, administrative headquarters of the Union, to interview Union officials or investigate Union services such as the Robert F. Kennedy Medical Plan. He did not note that, according to the Department of Labor, the $1,500 the Council paid Washington for his one month's work was equal to a year's income for a farmworker family.

He apparently failed to see any connection between the improved earnings and working conditions of farmworkers in the Delano area and the fact that this is where the first Union contracts were won and have been in effect for two years.

Although both the Phoenix Gazette and the Arizona Republic quote Gaston extensively and base their stories on his comments, Gaston did not go so far as to say that Gaston asked the report to the press. He said that "peaceful protest" was "a complete failure", and that he "trusts Paul Gaston, a spokesman for the Arizona Ecumenical Council, to not release the report at this time." But Jerry Burns, a spokesman for the Republican-controlled press in this City, embellished with his personal comments.

According to the Phoenix Gazette, Gaston claims he went to Delano "with a pro-labor bias", but found farmworkers unhappy and bitter, making less money under Union Contracts than before, and dissatisfied with the Union. He said that poor working conditions "no longer exist except as the exception", and that farmworkers are no better off than any other segment of the labor force.

The Reverend Paul Gaston, director of the National Farmworkers Ministry, was very dissatisfied with the report and especially with its release. He further noted that Arizona Republicans, in the persons of Senator Farnsworth and Congressman Farnsworth, had complained to him that Gaston's report for Delano reflected a biased job of research, that Gaston had calld alltees, alllled, and self-determination as a result.

In any event, the Reverend Paul Gaston has provided support to the Republicans in Arizona largely because they are a churchmen condemning the Union. No matter that his commission was to "minister" to the people and to "coexist with their problems."

The Reverend Gaston has provided support to the Republicans in Arizona largely because they are a churchmen condemning the Union. No matter that his commission was to "minister" to the people and to "coexist with their problems."

"This was in Minneapolis, where they organized a Chapter of the Movement. Today we have approximately 200,000 members nationally, with 35 chapters in urban areas and 26 chapters on the reservation. We have a chapter in Hawaii, we have a South American Indian Movement, and we are organizing a chapter in Canada.

"The American Indian Movement today is a real family, because we all share a common experience. It's really spiritual and religious.

"Gaston said the call of the Arizona Indian Movement is to "identity as red people, for all Indian people, and self-determination as a result.

"We are an equal race of man," said Gaston. "We have our own way of life, we insist control our own destiny. It is time now to stand and do this."
LA CAUSA STRUGGLES AND GAINS IN SANTA MARIA

With Paulino Pacheco at the Santa Maria Union Office

Paulino Pacheco, Director of Organizing for the Union in the Valley of Santa Maria.

La Causa Struggles and Gains in Santa Maria

Second Anniversary of the Strike

In the late afternoon, we return to the Union office and find that it has been transformed; tables have been set out upon which many leaders and organizers can be seated and a large gathering can be heard. A special meeting of the United Farm Workers Local 70 representing workers throughout the country has been called to discuss the current trends and developments in the farm workers' movement. The mood is one of celebration and determination. The union is strong, and the workers are ready to fight for their rights.

The struggle for justice and dignity continues.

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La Causa Struggles and Gains in Santa Maria

The struggle for justice and dignity continues.

El Malcriado, August 1972

EL MALCRADIO • August 6, 1972 • 7
NATIONAL LABOR NEWS

BOYCOTT FARAH - BOYCOTT FARAH - BOYCOTT FARAH

BOYCOTT FARAH - BOYCOTT FARAH - BOYCOTT FARAH

Close to One Thousand Delegates of Labor Unions Met in St. Louis to Form Labor for Peace to Help Bring About a Peace in the Vietnam War and to Direct the Billions Wasted on War Toward America's Domestic Needs.

The largest national gathering of trade unionists in the history of America in the cause of peace research on June 24 to 26 convened in St. Louis to form a permanent movement to bring about a peace in the Vietnam War and to direct the billions wasted on war toward America's domestic needs.

(Prizes: The number of representatives of labor, who have joined the close of the California meeting, has risen to 10,000 and more. The number of support for this movement is not yet known. The number of supporters for this movement is not yet known. The number of supporters for this movement is not yet known. The number of supporters for this movement is not yet known.)

It is self-evident that this movement is a terrible threat to the people of Vietnam. It is self-evident that this movement is a terrible threat to the people of Vietnam. It is self-evident that this movement is a terrible threat to the people of Vietnam. It is self-evident that this movement is a terrible threat to the people of Vietnam.

We hold these facts to be self-evident.

Voting: The United States has not decided to get the United States out of the war in Indochina indefinitely. The following is the text of the statement of policy passed at the meeting.

We, 985 representatives of organized labor, who have joined the close of the California meeting, have been brought together in St. Louis, Missouri out of our common concern and a sense of responsibility and anger over the failure of our government to end the war in Vietnam.

It is self-evident that this war has wasted the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. It is self-evident that this war has wasted the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. It is self-evident that this war has wasted the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. It is self-evident that this war has wasted the lives and livelihoods of millions of people.

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The war in Vietnam has cost the United States more than $100 billion. The war in Vietnam has cost the United States more than $100 billion. The war in Vietnam has cost the United States more than $100 billion. The war in Vietnam has cost the United States more than $100 billion.

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We hold these facts to be self-evident.
After repeated unsuccessful efforts at passing repressive anti-farmer legislation in California, the Farm Bureau, the lettuce growers and other right wing interests in agriculture have qualified an initiative for the November ballot. This future of the farmworkers' cause for justice could be decided on election day, November 7, when the people of California vote on the proposed "Agricultural Labor Relations Initiative." At stake are all the years of hard work and sacrifice that have gone into building our Union.

The initiative is aimed at destroying our Union. It would stop the Unionization of Farmworkers in California.

Agricultural and its Republican allies have historically denied farmworkers the rights other working people have enjoyed for generations: the right to unemployment insurance, the right to equal minimum wages, the right to protection from dangerous working conditions such as exposure to pesticides, the right to decent housing, the right to sit down for equal pay, to use equal facilities such as bathrooms and restrooms, and to not be called "outside workers" when they are employed across the negotiating table and not as rented slaves in the fields.

Now agricultural seeks to deny farmworkers the most sacred rights of American working man and woman: the right to labor, the right to engage in collective bargaining, the right to boycott.

The initiative is far more than any grower legislation farmworkers have ever seen in California. It is at least as racist and repressive as the farm workers' rights law recently signed into law in Arizona.

In a legal analysis, Union General Counsel, Edward Cohen, highlighted the four major obstacles to Unionization contained in the proposed initiative:

1. THE INITIATIVE DESTROYS THE UNIONS
2. THE INITIATIVE ADOBE THE FARM BUREAU'S "RIGHT TO WORK" PROVISION
3. THE INITIATIVE MAKES COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IMPOSSIBLE
4. THE INITIATIVE'S "ELECTION" PROCEDURE MAKES UNIONS LIABLE FOR FINE

The initiative would take from farmworkers their most sacred rights: the right to work as free men and women: the right to collective bargaining, the right to boycott.

The initiative would stop the Unionization of Farmworkers in California.

PHOENIX, Arizona - A Federal District Court judge, in Phoenix, July 9 dismissed a suit brought by a large number of Chicano and Black applicants for voter registrar positions, and by the Democratic Party to force the County Recorder, Republican Paul Marston, to appoint an equal number of registrars for predominantly Chicano and Black areas of south Phoenix as there are in the Republican areas of north Phoenix.

The Democrats had requested over 300 new deputy registrars, most of whom were Chicano and Blacks, and most of whom would also work with our Union's effort to enroll Governor Williams as his legi

The plaintiffs' attorney, Mark Herrick, pointed out that the quota system gave the lowest registrars to the precincts with the fewest registered voters, and that it was a case of "the dirtiest, most un-American and illegal procedure," said that the quota system would cause the plaintiffs to appeal additional registrars to which there would be an equal number in south Phoenix.

Judge Walter E. Craig, often openly hostile to the plaintiffs' lawyers, ruled the case immediately after the trial that the case was not the court's business. In addition the judge said that the quota system and the county's failure to appoint additional registrars in south Phoenix, did not fail to serve constitutional issues, and that the plaintiffs did not show any discrimination.

The class of plaintiffs charged that the County Recorder was denying equal protection to the residents of south Phoenix, since he had functionally infringing on the right to vote by failing to provide enough deputy registrars where there were the most registered voters.

The Union has gotten some registrars appointed in south Phoenix, who are allowed nine registrars each, but has not gotten the same movement by registering Chicanos and Blacks for the precincts with the highest percentage of registered voters (40%, 60%), the worst in the state.

The plaintiffs' lawyer, who were asked at the hearing to explain the evidence on discrimination, said, "It looks like we'll have to go to court a lot this summer:'
THE RIGHT-WING POLITICS OF THE FARM BUREAU

The American Farm Bureau Federation proudly proclaims itself a non-partisan, non-political, non-profit organization, while Farm Bureau members on the national, state, and local levels are conscientiously working in partisan political and legislative activity. It has been called by friends—the wealthy Republican politicians and their constituents of the extreme right-wing elements.

Part IV of this series concentrates on the following topics: The political activities of the Farm Bureau, the impact of the Farm Bureau on political and economic policies, and the Farm Bureau's role in the farm labor movement. It's the subsidies and money that are sung by CESAR CHAVEZ, 130YCOTI LETIUCE Med-90% Cesar- black and gold farm the politically-conservative American Beautifully sculptured - Stot- Z1p _ is 25/$1.00 us!. .

Farmers and supporters all over the country have pronounced the shady alliance between the Farm Bureau, the Republican party and the right-wing elements in America.

In 1968, near the end of the presidential race, Nixon promised Farm Bureau leaders that, if elected, his administration would be favorable toward the Farm Bureau's voice on farm policies. So with the current administration favoring it and the Internal Revenue Service ignoring federal tax laws, the Farm Bureau has launched a massive lobbying effort to influence its policies. The Farm Bureau has used its offices to lobby for tax-exempt loans to small farmers and farm-labor legislation.
The group had built a fire for warmth on the night in question. "On this particular night," continued him, "there were about 150 people sleeping either near the fire or in their cars parked nearby. Around 3:00 a.m. one police car approached them and told them to douse their fire because it was too close to the road. "After some discussion the men agreed to do so and began throwing dirt on the fire. About two or three minutes after the fire had been extinguished, someone out of the woods approached the area and began to arrest everyone there. People who were asleep were dragged out of their cars and immediately placed in the muddy wagon. Most of the people said the treatment was very rough.

NOT TOLD RIGHTS
"No warnings were read and the arrest of the people there who were asleep. None of them were advised of their rights when arrested. None were told they had a phone call after taking being to the jail and booked." When taken before City Judge A.R. Brown around midnight on July 4, the content of his preliminary report was that the defendants "did not allow their trial for two or three weeks (perhaps even longer) because they felt not being able to come up with the bond would be a hardship (the bond set on their friends earlier), so they would probably be better off just to plead guilty. None were offered legal counsel or, at the opportunity to exercise any free speech. Mr. Kelly says he had no lawyer and was only aided by a police officer." Mr. and Mrs. Kelly couldn't understand how Flagstaff could try 600 people for the same things, as they say, an 11th circuit meant nothing, as if he is to be convicted of a felony charge it is unconstitutional—it can't be done. And if you let your city council get away with these things, you're going to suffer for it, and your city will too.

CESAR CONDEMS ARRESTS
César Chávez did not allow these incidents to go unchallenged. On Flagstaff on July 7 during his tour of the state. He called them "symptomatic of what's happening in the United States, it's an annual affair organized and controlled by the white business community of the city. Indians are forced to perform these laborious jobs, many having sacred religious significance, at subsistence levels. Inviolable people and tourists. In return receive six or seven dollars a day, a tale of the watermelon, and a trophy is awarded the Indian family traveling the farthest to participate in the "Pow-Wow.""

Many Indians, especially younger ones, find these practices racist and insulting, and an exploitation of their sacred dances and monies for money—little of which the Indians see.

Efforts to lay these feelings before the Flagstaff City Council resulted in more arrests and in the most serious charges against the Indians.

Cindy Largo of Shiprock, New Mexico, которой спала в армии, which went to the arena July 3 to protest the use of the dances. Cindy said the Indians broke up into two groups, one of which was to go to the arena grounds, and the other of which was to try to gain access to the public address microphone in a booth above the crowd. She said they had no specific plans, just wanted to talk to the people and explain that the dance being performed—Yelich—had deep religious significance to Indians and should not be used for display, entertainment or financial gain.

Cindy was with the group that occupied the grounds. She said they slowly walked out, sat down and urged people not to dance. She said the performers seemed surprised, and many walked off.

BAIL OUTRAGEOUS
The second group, composed of eight young men, went up to the booth to try to gain access to the microphone, which was around between the Indians and those in the booth. The two groups of Indians were to address the crowd, but instead found themselves arrested, charged with three misdemeanors and two felonies, and their bail set as an outrageous $25,000 apiece for six of them and $30,000 for the remaining one—a total of $150,000. One man was released.

The charges and bail were the doing of J. Michael Flournoy, County Attorney. Cindy Largo showed flournoy pictures of him discussing these matters on July 3, and was promptly thrown out of his office while he made a remark about perhaps raising the bail to over $100,000. Cindy said Judge Garcia, who agreed to set the bail, was never present when the bail was set no better, making remarks about how such bail would be "reasonable." He said he would have to see the bail for trial, by making sure that there would be no possibility of their release on bail.

On July 3, a preliminary hearing before Judge Garcia was scheduled for 10:30 a.m. It was held in a small courtroom that provided seating for 18 spectators, hardly inviting. The District Attorney and the defendants were woefully outnumbered by the spectators found the deal, especially the American Indians, shocking, but the possibility of conviction on felony charges for what amounted to minor disturbances was too much for most Indians.

Then Flournoy rose to ask that, as if he is a Red Man who has no rights, "Because there were no injuries and no physical damage, a jury may have been convinced."

In addition to these two incidents, hundreds of other Indians were arrested in Flagstaff during the Pow-Wow. They were charged with charges of "drunkenness.

The storage of the city's treatment of the Indian is best reflected in one of the men arrested for rioting at the Pow-Wow.

Andrew Kelly, Jr. is the Navajo Indian son of two proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kelly, Sr. Andrew served in Vietnam for seven months, from July 23, 1970. He was a medic on a helicopter and in the hospital for five days. He has been awarded a total of twelve medals by the United States Government, including the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart. Upon his return, Andrew was, on the other hand, a model citizen, decorated for valor by Army Captain Jack Williams. He has no previous police record whatever.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly couldn't understand how Flagstaff could try 600 people for the same things, as they say, an 11th circuit meant nothing, as if he is to be convicted of a felony charge it is unconstitutional—it can't be done. And if you let your city council get away with these things, you're going to suffer for it, and your city will too.

"You can't make me into a threat. If nobody came and took the mile away from the rest of my people, I would have to stand and charge him with would be some inconvenience to me. They had to come around and charge him with a felony. If I strengthened my thinking, I would have to stand and become a misdemeanor.

I don't understand this. What did your previous acts have done to pick a fight with the rest of the country. I'll go up to you and ask you to make an announcement to your officials and tell them, 'You don't do these things anymore. We're not going to stand it. Indians happen to be human beings, like Mexicans and Blacks and even like Whites.'"

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The Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan:

SIX NEW BENEFITS!

effective April 1, 1972

The Board of Trustees of the Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan are pleased to announce six new benefits available to insured members of the Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan. These benefits are designed to provide even better care for the member of a family who needs $30.00 a month in which a child was born. It does NOT mean the month in which the woman has the baby. It does NOT mean the month in which the member files his (her) claim for benefits.

1. Medical (Prescriptions Only): high and low old benefits -- $5 per month for each family member in a 3 month period.

2. Ambulance: high and low old benefits -- A maximum of $400 for each family member per year.

3. Medicine (Prescriptions Only): high and low old benefits -- nothing available new benefit -- A maximum of $50.00 per year for each family member per year. This means an increase of $50.00 for each family member per year.

4. Ambulance: high and low categories old benefit -- nothing available new benefit -- A maximum of $50.00 per year for ambulance service by an ambulance company or the Union Clinic for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

5. Emergency Dental Treatment: high and low categories old benefit -- nothing available new benefit -- The Kennedy Plan will provide a maximum of $50.00 per family member per year for emergency dental services as follows:

- a. temporary fillings to ease pain.
- b. extraction of single, infected and/or painful teeth.
- c. incision and drainage of abscesses.
- d. incision and removal of foreign bodies.
- e. stitching soft tissue wounds.
- f. single X-rays needed for diagnosis and treatment of symptomatic regions.
- g. use of topical or injectable medicines to relieve pain.

6. Obstetrics: high and low categories old benefit -- nothing available new benefit -- (Each family [NOT each family member]) will be provided a maximum amount of money per year to be spent for glasses. When the specific rules and regulations for this benefit become available they will be announced in EL MALCRlADO on this page. Please check the next issue for the announcement.

HIGH CATEGORY MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

1. Doctor Visits:
   - $5 per maximum per visit.
   - 12 visits permitted for each family member in a 3 month period.

2. X-ray and Lab Tests:
   - A maximum of $100 per each family member per year.
   - A maximum of $50.00 per family member per year for an off-the-job accident.

3. Medicine (Prescriptions Only):
   - A maximum of $60.00 for each family member per year.
   - The plan does not include injections, except immunization inoculations.

4. Labor:
   - A maximum of $300 maximum for each family member per year.
   - The amount maximum per family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

5. Hospital:
   - A maximum of $300 for each family member per year.

6. Surgery:
   - A maximum of $300 for each family member per year.

7. Ambulance:
   - A maximum of $50.00 per year for ambulance service by an ambulance company or the Union Clinic for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

LOW CATEGORY MEDICAL BENEFITS

1. Doctor Visits:
   - $5 maximum per visit.
   - 12 visits permitted for each family member in a 3 month period.

2. X-ray and Lab Tests:
   - A maximum of $150 for each family member per year.
   - An additional $100 maximum per family member per year will be available to each family member per year for an off-the-job accident.

3. Medicine (Prescriptions Only):
   - A maximum of $60.00 for each family member per year.
   - The plan does not include injections, except immunization inoculations.

4. Ambulance:
   - A maximum of $50.00 per year for ambulance service by an ambulance company or the Union Clinic for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

5. Hospital Emergency Room:
   - A maximum of $50.00 per family member per year for services required at an emergency room for the treatment of accidents or injuries received within the previous 48-hour period, or for emergency surgical services received as a result of an accident or illness. The Plan will help to pay the cost of the following hospital or Union Clinic emergency room charges not to exceed $50.00 per year maximum which includes: use of operating room, surgical and anesthesia services, splints, casts, dressings, approved drugs and medications regularly furnished by the hospital or Union Clinic, and physicians' charges.

6. Emergency Dental Treatment:
   - The Kennedy Plan will provide a maximum of $50.00 per family member per year for emergency dental services as follows:
     - a. temporary fillings to ease pain.
     - b. extraction of single, infected and/or painful teeth.
     - c. incision and drainage of abscesses.
     - d. incision and removal of foreign bodies.
     - e. stitching soft tissue wounds.
     - f. single X-rays needed for diagnosis and treatment of symptomatic regions.
     - g. use of topical or injectable medicines to relieve pain.

7. Glasses:
   - Each family (NOT each family member) will be provided a maximum amount of money per year to be spent for glasses. When the specific rules and regulations for this benefit become available they will be announced in EL MALCRlADO on this page. Please check the next issue for the announcement.

8. Hospital Emergency Room:
   - A maximum of $50.00 per family member per year for services required at an emergency room for the treatment of accidents or injuries received within the previous 48-hour period, or for emergency surgical services received as a result of an accident or illness. The Plan will help to pay the cost of the following hospital or Union Clinic emergency room charges not to exceed $50.00 per year maximum which includes: use of operating room, surgical and anesthesia services, splints, casts, dressings, approved drugs and medications regularly furnished by the hospital or Union Clinic, and physicians' charges.

9. Obstetrics:
   - A maximum of $300 for each family member per year.

10. Pregnancy:
    - A maximum of $200 for each family member per year.

11. Birth:
    - A maximum of $50.00 per year for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

12. Hospital:
    - A maximum of $50.00 per family member per year.

13. Ambulance:
    - A maximum of $50.00 per year for ambulance service by an ambulance company or the Union Clinic for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

14. Medicine (Prescriptions Only):
    - A maximum of $60.00 per family member per year.

15. Hospital:
    - A maximum of $300 per family member per year.

16. Surgery:
    - A maximum of $300 per family member per year.

17. Ambulance:
    - A maximum of $50.00 per year for ambulance service by an ambulance company or the Union Clinic for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

18. Hospital Emergency Room:
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19. Obstetrics:
    - A maximum of $300 per family member per year.

20. Pregnancy:
    - A maximum of $200 per family member per year.

21. Birth:
    - A maximum of $50.00 per family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

22. Hospital:
    - A maximum of $50.00 per family member per year.

23. Ambulance:
    - A maximum of $50.00 per year for ambulance service by an ambulance company or the Union Clinic for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

24. Medicine (Prescriptions Only):
    - A maximum of $60.00 per family member per year.

25. Hospital:
    - A maximum of $300 per family member per year.

26. Surgery:
    - A maximum of $300 per family member per year.

27. Ambulance:
    - A maximum of $50.00 per year for ambulance service by an ambulance company or the Union Clinic for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

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30. Medicine (Prescriptions Only):
    - A maximum of $60.00 per family member per year.

31. Hospital:
    - A maximum of $300 per family member per year.

32. Surgery:
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