

so we could leave. In two or three cases, some of our pickets were beaten up. In one case, the grower ordered the spray rig to leave the fields and to go out to the road and spray us with pesticide. We hope it was sulfur, and not anything worse than that, but we don't know.

In another case, they drove a tractor disk rig back and forth right next to the picket line so it would make enough dust to force us to leave the picket line; these are just examples of a number of attempts on their part to discourage our picketing.

We were never able to get the district attorneys in either Kern or Tulare County to file charges against them.

Mr. THOMPSON. Then subsequently the Teamsters moved in and were allowed on the property by the growers; is that right?

Mr. CHAVEZ. They openly asked the Teamsters to come in because at that time the growers thought they were the lesser of the two evils.

On the payday before the DiGiorgio election as the workers were being handed their paycheck they were also handed a letter from the company asking them to vote for the Teamsters Union. We could not go inside the fields. We were kept outside and we could not campaign.

Mr. THOMPSON. Now, in the case that you mentioned where the Teamsters arrived at a contract with the grower, do you know the provisions of that contract?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. The provisions of that contract are less for the workers than the provisions in the contract that we have with another grower who has a similar type of operation. When you look at the Schenley contract as compared with the Perelli-Minetti contract signed with the Teamsters, the Perelli-Minetti contract is much inferior.

Mr. THOMPSON. It sounds like a sweetheart arrangement.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We say it is a sweetheart contract; yes.

Mr. THOMPSON. Of course, you realize that in the circumstances of the *Mayfair* case, that even if you were included under the law as Mr. O'Hara's bill would do, that type of boycott activity at their stores would be a secondary boycott and would be illegal.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, we say this was a—

Mr. THOMPSON. I don't say if I were out there I would not be boycotting with you, but—

Mr. CHAVEZ. The question is we probably would not even have to go out there if we had the procedure.

Mr. THOMPSON. Precisely.

Mr. Gardner, do you have any questions of Mr. Chavez?

Mr. GARDNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chavez, I would like to compliment you on your testimony today. There are several questions I would like to ask.

First of all, going back to the numerous arrests which you had among your members, were there ever any convictions at all?

Mr. CHAVEZ. There has been one conviction; yes.

Mr. GARDNER. What was that conviction?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That conviction was for resisting arrest on the picket line where one of the hired guards for the DiGiorgio Corp., attacked one of our pickets, a lady picket. The police came and one of our pickets, Manuel Rozas, who was bleeding from a head wound inflicted when he went to the woman's aid, was found to have been resisting arrest at that point and he was arrested. He has served 8 months.