

Leonard Smith, CAF, said that Government-owned vehicles were used to transport farm workers to registration places but that CAF was not authorized to use Government-owned vehicles to transport voters to the polls. He said that a bus, borrowed from Marymount College, and personal vehicles of CAF staff members were used for this purpose.

Our examination of CAF financial records showed that CAF employees were extensively engaged in transporting farm workers to voter registration places over a period of several months and in transporting voters to the polls on November 8, 1966, and that grant funds were used for these purposes.

It was not feasible for us to determine the costs incurred for these purposes because CAF's time records generally did not show specific day-to-day activities of employees; and, as a result, salary costs could not be allocated to specific activities, travel vouchers did not always contain information on the purposes of employee travel or show a breakdown of the cost applicable to each of several travel purposes, and records on rented automobiles did not show the purposes for which the automobiles were used. We were able, however, to identify travel costs of \$899.68 incurred to transport farm workers to voter registration places and \$28.96 to transport voters to the polls. In addition, we noted travel costs of \$327.62 which involved voter registration along with other activities, but we could not determine the amount of these costs applicable specifically to voter registration.

ALLEGATIONS OF UNION ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES

The allegations regarding union organizing activities on the part of employees of OEO, CAF, and AFSC were that the Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers (CCFW)—a group in which CAF and AFSC were active—had sponsored a rally of migrant farm workers in Belle Glade on December 11, 1966; that at this rally the president of CAF and representatives of AFSC had exhorted the workers to express their dissatisfaction with their economic and social status and with their local, State, and national governments; that following the rally there was an organizational meeting of the United Agricultural Workers of America to which all the workers were invited; and that the union meeting was presided over by the Regional Director of OEO until the taking of a vote on whether to join the union, at which time a representative of AFSC assumed the chair. Mr. Rogers gave us the names of a number of persons who, he said, would be able to give us specific information concerning these allegations.

In our investigation of these allegations, we found fairly extensive evidence that CAF and AFSC employees participated in efforts to unionize farm workers in Florida. The information developed on this subject was obtained from many and diverse sources, and its development was quite time consuming. For that reason, we did not attempt to establish the full extent of participation by CAF and AFSC employees in unionization activities, but limited our examination to the extent that we believed necessary to demonstrate the nature of these activities and to learn whether Federal grant funds awarded to CAF had been expended in connection with these activities.

Early organizational activities

The earliest indication that we found of unionization activities on the part of CAF and AFSC employees involved efforts, in the March to May 1966 period, to organize migrant crew leaders.

We interviewed three persons who said that they had attended meetings of crew leaders in March or April 1966 at which CAF and AFSC employees and representatives of AFL-CIO were attempting to organize a union of crew leaders and migrant workers. The three persons interviewed were Calvin Clay and Walter Kates, employees of the Florida State Employment Service in Belle Glade, and Loren Meredith, crew leader and farmer, of Boynton. The CAF and AFSC employees identified as taking part in unionization efforts were William H. Johnson, CAF Regional Director for Broward County; Roscoe Webb, CAF Regional Director for Dade County; Leonard Smith, CAF Citizenship Educator, Delray Beach; and Hank Mayer, AFSC.

Messrs. Clay, Kates, and Meredith generally agreed (although Meredith said that he attended only one meeting) that, at these meetings, Johnson, Webb, and Mayer encouraged the crew leaders to form a union by pointing out to them the advances that the union had brought to agricultural workers in California: the advantages, such as insurance and bulk buying, which they could obtain by organizing; and that, if they were organized, they could "make the farmers come to them." Mr. Meredith said that a representative of AFL-CIO offered the crew leaders union financing, lawyers, and labor to help them organize.