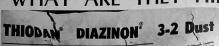
WHAT ARE THEY HID





KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ THE LABEL

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PLIPPERS: Green Peoch Aphid, Flea Breefe, Thrips — 33 po. Buds per core. Apply where issueds first appear and represent as required. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. NATOES: Aphids, Nister Beetla, Colorado Potato Beetla, Leefe, Green Strik Bug, Whitelly-17 lbs. per ocresem-17 to 33 for per ecre. Tomoto Frudworm, Yelperiped Armyworm, Thrips, Disperous Leaf Mines, Vine

gal files (Prospobile sp.) -35 list per acre. Do not apply NOTICE ON CONDITIONS OF SALE: I, Chargo Characal pany Cheston warrants that this motorial conforms with the directions may produce plant injury. Do not op ! I to the chemical description on the label and is rensorably

Taxic to fish and wildlife. Do not contaminate any body of water nor apply to any area not specified as the label

Cobbage Looper, k Math Larvae, e. Harlequin Bug.

OUT OF SMOKE

The farm worker on our cover is spraying this dangerous chemical, Thiodan Diazinon 3-2 Dust, on a field of broccoli near Indio. Photo by Iltis.

DELANO, December 30 -- *Trade secrets" and "private information" continued to be the key words today in the second day of Superior Court hearings on whether or not officials of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee should be permitted to inspect records on the use of dangerous poisonous pesti-

cides in Kern County. Kern County Counsel Ralph Jordan, representing County Agricultural Commissioner Sheldon Morely, obthe State Department of Public Health in this afternoon's session, as UFWOC attorney David Averbuck sought to show the necessity for making what he called "public

records" available for inspection by and commercial pesticide applicato control insects and plant diseases in their fields must have permits, and must file reports on dosages, applications, and other details of their operation with the

County Agricultural Commissioner. UFWOC attorney Jerome Cohen tried last August to inspect the records on the poisons in connection with research on the danger to farm workers which may result form their

Cohen told EL MALCRIADO information on the danger of the pesticides to farm workers and consumers is "woefully inadequate," and the Union had a responsability to

try to protect workers. He said that while the records in the commissioner's office are supposed to be public information Morely refused permission to see

Two hours after Cohen had gone to see the records, a temporary tors who use poisonous chemicals restraining order was issued by Superior Court Judge J. Kelly Steele

prohibiting Morely from divulging the contents of the reports.

The present hearings are a threesided affair. Crop dusting companies, represented by attorney Stephen Wall, are technically the plaintiffs, while Morely, represented by County attorney Jordan, are the defendants.

Cohen, represented by Averbuck, is the third party in the suit. To courtroom observers, it is clear that plaintiffs and defendants are on the same side, while Cohen and Averbuck represent the oppo-

Morely testified this morning that even though he was enjoined from making the records public, he had taken the information "in confidence." and would keep it confidential regardless of Judge Steele's temporary order, which still stands after five months

The Commissioner told hearing Continued on page 5

Continued

Judge George A. Brown be was acting under instructions from the State Director of Agriculture to keep the cotent and dosage of the application of economic poisons on table and wine grapes a secret, though Assistant State Director Allen A. Lemmon testified the directives were only staff instructions and did not have the force of law.

Lemmons said he knew of "at least some" cases where farm workers had been injured by the use of pesticides and cited an incident in Delano in which 16 out of 24 grape workers had been hospitalized for Parathion poisoning. The workers had entered the field 33 days after the poisoning was applied. Fields are usually declared safe after two or three weeks, he said.

In the most heated discussion of the hearings, Averbuck attempted to introduce a summary of reports filed by doctors with the Bureau of Occupational Health of the State Public Health Department.

Though authenticated by Dr. Milby chief of the Bureau, the report was for some reason unacceptable to County attorney Jordan, who objected to its introduction. Cohen said the report listed "many, many" cases of farm workers who had been poisoned as the result of working with pesticides in the fields.

Morely told the Court "no farm workers have been injured by the application of economic poisons in Kern County to my knowledge."

Lemmon, the State Assistant Director, and a pesticides specialist, mentioned several Kern County cases later in the hearings.

Thomas C. Griffin, owner of a spraying and dusting company, testified he had abandoned the use of the posticide TEPP (tetra-ethyl pyrophosphate) after he himself had become seriouly ill as a result of working with the chemical, but he refused to say whether other companies in the area were still using the substance.

He said releasing details of poison application to the public would re-Continued on page 11

On January 7, UFWOC General Counsel Jerome Cohen sent a letter to Stephen Wall, a Bakersfield attorney who represents a number of grape growers.

"The most pressing problem which faces us as of now is the ever-increasing danger to farm workers' health and safety which arises from the use of dangerous pesticides in the vineyards," Cohen

He sent along a proposal to all, in which an agreement between growers and pesticide applicators on the one hand, and the Union on the other, was suggested.

The purpose: to avoid litigation on the pesticide question and provide for a cooperative effort in protecting farm workers and consumers from the dangers of deadly economic poisons, some of which are based on "nerve gases" developed by the Third

German Reich for the extermination of humans. The answer of Mr. Wall, Esquire, to Mr. Cohen's proposal, began as follows:

"This is in answer to your January 7, 1969 letter to me enclosing a copy of what you propose for agreement between the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, my clients, and others. It is obvious either that we completely failed to communicate or else you are

truing to be funny. . . "I understood you to say also that your only other interest in seeing these specific reports on file now was for your use in formulating some pertinent language for future use in negotiating labor contracts, hopefully. You definitely stated that you were not interested in seeing the subject reports or using any part of the contained data in connection with your boycott effort or as the bas-

is of filing any lawsuit or lawsuits. . "Your actual purpose is clearly evident and there is not even a coincidental resemblance to the ones you expressed. But the end justi-

fies the means in your league -- right?" "Very truly yours, Stephen E. Wall" To this, Cohen replied on January 9,

"Let me assure you that the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee is attempting to act reasonably and develop adequate safeguards concerning the use of economic poisons in the vineyards. We are available to meet to discuss this subject at your convenience. We hope that such a meeting will take place soon, for the delay in working out

safeguards only hurts the workers and consumers." There was no further word from Wall or the growers, and on January 14, César Châvez sent the letter which was described at length on page 3 of the January 15 issue of EL MALCRIA-

"There is one critical issue of such overriding

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