

Short Handled Hoe Research

Possible themes and objects for inclusion on the 6Floors website organized in categories

Introduction

Explore – Object I

Explore/Object Row 1: History of the Short Handled Hoe

A. Origin

1. Liebhold Interview: Hoes, of course, are used for cultivation, [00:01:57] for getting rid of weeds, for thinning crops, working in the fields. The short-handled hoe is sort of an interesting story. Usually hoes have handles that [00:02:10] are about four or five feet long and you can stand up and use the hoe without bending over. The short-handled hoe has an 18-inch long handle and people theorized that [00:02:20] they started to arrive in the United States around 1880 or 1890. It's a little unclear but possibly coming into California with Chinese or Japanese [00:02:33] agricultural workers. (Length: 38 seconds)

B. Usage

1. Liebhold Interview: (46:10) "People talk about skilled work and unskilled work and this kind of work always falls into the unskilled end of things, but even unskilled work requires a tremendous amount of skill and when you watch people using a hoe that actually do it professionally, they're really good at it and they can take their hoe and sort of--it looks like with relatively little effort, be very effective at chopping the weeds and cultivating. I've taken my garden and gone out and tried to do it and I end up messing up the plants that it's close to. I end up killing my back even standing up with a long hoe because it's really a lot of work and I don't do a very good job with the weeds, so it clearly is something that requires a lot of experience and a lot of skill and I'm afraid that it's probably a skill that I will never really have." (Estimated length: 1:15)

2. Newspaper Clipping: "Anastasio Ochoa, 52, recalls using the hoe to thin long rows of young plants such as lettuce. 'You would stand right over the plant, bend down and cut the plant with your hoe, then move on to the next one. When you did that all day, you would really begin to feel a soreness in your back.'" Building An Empire, *Fresno Bee*, January 1, 2000. (Written by Robert Rodriguez) {image: empire_workers2.jpg}

C. Humanizing the Artifact

1. Liebhold Interview: I think it's [00:43:48] really important as an historian to humanize an artifact, to really to not think about it as something that is in a Plexiglas case on [00:44:03] exhibit on in a storage cabinet, but it something that's really owned by a real person and used by a person and what that might mean and certainly [00:44:13] the hoe is a good example of that. It would be sweaty. You can imagine that the handle would be sweat-stained, that there would be dirt on [00:44:25] it. Typically people would put their hoes in their belt loops and carry them around sort of as a way that people often carried their hoes. One of the [00:44:34] interesting parts of hoes is hoes actually need to be sharp and if you look closely at

this one, you can see it's been sharpened. I was once out watching [00:44:47] workers in the field and they were actually harvesting asparagus and they were working down a long row. In California, these [00:44:53] farms go on for miles and they came to a road, a little asphalt road where they stopped and all the workers took their asparagus knife and just [00:45:05] rubbed them against the asphalt to put a little bit more of an edge on the piece and you can imagine doing that here, that you would occasionally take [00:45:15] your hoe to some concrete or to some asphalt and just sharpen up that edge to keep it sharp so that it would be effective as a tool. [00:45:26] (estimated length: 96 seconds)

D. Geographic Location

1. Liebhold Interview: (3:36) "But short-handled hoes [00:03:38] were not in use all across the country. You don't see them on the east coast. You don't see them throughout most of the south. You [00:03:46] don't see them in Michigan even for same crops like sugar [00:03:56] beets that are grown in Colorado, in Michigan and California. Only in California did you see people using the short-handled hoe." (Estimated length: 30 seconds)

2. Newspaper Article: "Almost unknown and unwanted in sections of this country outside California and pickets of Arizona, the 'cortito' became a kind of institution here. Growers placed special orders for their manufacture and one company in Sacramento sold about 5,000 a year. By the 1970s, according to one estimate, there were 40,000 field workers in this state weeding and thinning with short handles." *Short Handled Hoe: A History of Agony for Dubious Advantages*, by Roberta Jones. *Los Angeles Times*; April 14, 1975. Pg. C1. {Images: LATshhhhistory4.14.75.pdf and LATshhhhistoryfrontcover4.14.75.pdf}

3. Juan Lopez in the Petition that Division of Industrial Safety Prohibit the Use of the Short Handle Hoe:

Exhibit D: I, Juan Lopez, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say:

I first started working in 1937 in Robstown, Texas, Nueces County. I was 15 years old at the time, and I used a long-handled hoe to thin and weed cotton, maize, onions, radishes, cabbage and spinach, as well as others. I migrated to Idaho, Washington and Oregon, in 1961, and went back to Texas every winter, because there was no work available up north and it was too expensive to live. In Texas there was at least a little work, and it was cheaper to live.

I was heading for Washington in 1965 when I met a friend on the way who told me that in California they were paying \$1.40 an hour just to clean around the row crops. What he didn't tell me was that the hoe used in this work had a short handle. When I arrived here, I couldn't find a place to live, so I had to live in my car. I would have gone back to Texas or on ahead to Washington, but I had no money left. I worked in short handle hoe jobs from then until late in 1966, when I hurt my back. I became very ill because of my back problems, and I was in so much pain that I had to go to the doctor, who told me that my back was injured. Since 1966 we have had to go to Idaho and Washington every year during the short handle hoe season, because there they use long handle hoes.

Dated: March 25, 1970

Explore/Object Row 2: The Symbolism of the Short-Handled Hoe

A. Behind the UFW

1. Liebhold Interview: (4:49) In Spanish, the short-handled hoe is referred to as el [cortito], which means [00:05:00] the short one or the little one and it was not a term of endearment, that it was people were really angry about the short-handled hoe and in the Latino community, [00:05:11] the short-handled hoe became the symbol around which the United Farm Workers did a lot of organization, that this was a real fight to gain power [00:05:23] in the fields, to control their own destiny, that people who worked an entire lifetime in the fields using hoes like this would often be debilitated [00:05:34] by age 50, that they could no longer bend over, that their spine had been ruined by the stooped labor. (Estimated length: 35 seconds)

2. Newspaper Article: Chavez's first reaction to the same question was a facial expression of abject misery—and he was silent for at least 10 seconds. Then he struggled to find the descriptive words: 'El cortito, the short hoe...probably the most crucifying work of all...degrading, the most vicious exploitation of the human body. For a person to bend down for 10 hours a day, to do that work, it's—well, in 10 years the body is just a wreck...' Further words of explanation failed. Instead, Chavez demonstrated the work of the linoleum floor of his office, performing a macabre dance of shuffling slow side steps between the vision of the lettuce rows as he bent over with his head only a foot and a half from the floor, the imaginary short hoe in his hand. He then described, in clinical physiological detail, the immediate and long-term effects of the work on the brain, the stomach, the muscles of the calves and thighs, the vertebrae and, finally, the whole spinal column." *Is Chavez Beaten?* By Winthrop Griffith. *New York Times*; Sep. 15, 1974. Pg. 258 (Image: NYTChavezbeaten9.15.74.pdf)

3. There is a song that was recorded by El Teatro about el cortito. The recording can be found here: <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/~ljones/UFW/hoe.html>

B. A sign of experience

1. Liebhold Interview: (9:00) The short-handled hoe is used primarily by people in California, a little bit in Arizona, not to any degree that I'm aware in Texas, and it would be used [00:09:16] for crops where you need to do cultivation, so sugar beets and row crops would be where you'd be doing it. Cotton needs to be cultivated, [00:09:27] but not to the same degree. Fruit, pruning of fruit trees, picking up citrus, and fruit, you, of course, wouldn't need a hoe, so there are [00:09:38] a variety of different tools for different areas. We have a little machete that was used to harvest broccoli. We have a short knife used by a bracero [00:09:49] that was for cutting grapes in the wine industry, but literally hundreds of thousands of braceros worked in the row crops, worked in Salinas, [00:10:01] worked in the San Joaquin Valley and row crops were tremendously important and as such, the short-handled hoe started to have this [00:10:14] iconic status that made it a symbol that really stands for their experience. (length: 1:14)

C. Control/Oppression

1. Liebhold Interview: (2:34) "The short-handled hoe in terms of American history has its real importance as really a tool of oppression, that the owners of row crops, so things [00:02:53] like lettuce, sugar beets, celery would demand in California that their workers use a short-handled hoe. This meant that the [00:03:03] workers had to stoop over, bending their back working in the field. The one idea was that [00:03:13] by being closer to plants, they would be more accurate [00:03:14] in their cultivation. It pretty clearly was a means of exercising control, that by forcing them to stoop over, it showed who was really in [00:03:28] control. It also became a tradition and traditions are very difficult to break and it becomes a question of who has the power to break the tradition." (Estimated length: 1:00)

2. Newspaper Article: “When a man must stoop to work, he rests by standing erect. Thus, the farm workers said, a foreman can easily tell who is working and who is resting and those who rest too often will not be allowed to return to work the next day.” *Short Handled Hoe: A History of Agony for Dubious Advantages*, by Roberta Jones. *Los Angeles Times*; April 14, 1975. Pg. C1. {Images: LATshhhhistory4.14.75.pdf and LATshhhhistoryfrontcover4.14.75.pdf}

D. Accuracy

1. Liebhold Interview: In terms of the growers’ community and growers [00:13:25] are important people, I think that the reaction would be a lot different. I think the growers would see— Their perception would be that they’re just [00:13:35] trying to do a great job, that their understanding of how to grow lettuce properly required this careful kind of cultivation, that they’re really [00:13:45] not trying to enslave a group of people and they’re misunderstood and that to them this become a red flag of perhaps unfair attack on them. It [00:13:56] would be interesting. I haven’t talked to any growers specifically about this, but it would be an interesting point.

2. Newspaper Article: “The short handle hoe is about 12 inches long and to use it a man must bend at the waist, chopping at weeds or thinning the crop with a flick of the wrist and forearm. In this way the worker is placed very close to his work, and that pleased the owners, for when a man aims at a weed from the distance of one foot, he rarely misses. The Chicano workers called it the “cortito” and they stooped to its service for more than 60 years.” *Short Handled Hoe: A History of Agony for Dubious Advantages*, by Roberta Jones. *Los Angeles Times*; April 14, 1975. Pg. C1. {Images: LATshhhhistory4.14.75.pdf and LATshhhhistoryfrontcover4.14.75.pdf}

3. Newspaper Article: “Farm workers required to use short-handle hoes have four times as many permanently disabling back injuries as those who use long handles, it was charged in a petition demanding a ban on the short-handled instruments in California. . . The petition contends that workers were told the reason they are required to use short-handled hoes is that it is easier for foremen to see who is not working because the non-worker stands up straight while the rest of the crew is bending close to the ground. But Les Hubbard, of the Western Growers Council, said some growers prefer short-handled hoes on certain crops because the worker can achieve greater accuracy when working close to the plants.” *Ban Sought on Farm Workers’ Short-Handle Hoe*. *Los Angeles Times*; September 23, 1972. Pg. OC1 (images: LATBansought9.23.72.pdf and LATBansought9.23.72frontcover.pdf)

Explore – Object in History

Explore/Context Row 1: Immigration—the Big picture

A. Asian immigration into California

1. Senate of California on Chinese immigration (Committee on Education and Labor. House) *An Address to the People of the United States upon the Social, Moral, and Political Effect of Chinese Immigration*, November 7, 1877. “We admit that the Chinese were, in the earlier history of the State, when white labor was not attainable, very useful in the development of our peculiar industries; that they were of great service in railroad-building, in mining, gardening, general agriculture, and as domestic servants. . . The Chinese require only rice, dried fish, tea, and a few simple vegetables. The cost of sustenance to the whites is fourfold

greater than that of the Chinese, and the wages of the whites must of necessity be greater than the wages required by the Chinese. The Chinese are, therefore, able to underbid the whites in every kind of labor. They can be hired in masses; they can be managed and controlled like unthinking slaves.” {Original Document: CAcmtel1.7.77.pdf}

2. Letter of Chinese Minister on Chinese Exclusion, sent to John Hay, Secretary of State on December 18, 1901. “In 1868 the Governments of China and the United States celebrated a treaty which guaranteed to the Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions as were enjoyed by the citizens of the most-favored nation... ‘Already they, the Chinese immigrants, have crossed the great mountains, and are beginning to be found in the interior of the continent. By their assiduity, patience, and fidelity, and by their intelligence they earn the good will and confidence of those that employ them. We have good reason to think that this thing will continue and increase. (Wharton’s International Digest, I, p. 457)’ ...But within a few years the labor unions on the Pacific coast began to object to the coming of Chinese laborers to that region to compete with them.” {Original Document: Chineseminister2.3.02.pdf}

3. Herman Stump, Democratic Representative from MD. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. “When we consider the dense population of the Chinese Empire, now estimated at over 400,000,000 and constantly increasing, it becomes apparent that emigration from that country is becoming a necessity...The act of 1882, now about to expire, at first seemed to remedy the evil from August, 1882, to January, 1883, there being only 39 arrivals at the port of San Francisco, but in 1883, there were 3,014 arrivals, in 1884, 6,602, in 1886, 9,049, and from January 1 to October 1, 1888, 18, 838, which is enough to show you that by some clever device the laws were evaded.” {Original Document: CmtImmigration2.10.92.pdf}

#. (Secondary Source) From *At America’s Gate*: “Despite its intent, the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act failed to end Chinese immigration altogether. From 1882 to 1943, an estimated 300,955 Chinese successfully gained admission into the United States for the first time or as returning residents and native-born citizens. In fact, the number of exclusion-era Chinese admissions is greater than that during the pre-exclusion era, from 1849 to 1882, when 258,210 Chinese entered the United States. (pg. 12)

B. 1914-1934: Preparing for the Bracero Program

1. Newspaper Article: Newspaper Article: The committee, which has been working on this problem for some months, recommended the total exclusion of Japanese, for the reasons that “The Japanese population in California is increasing rapidly and will always remain an alien element in our midst, creating a race problem of ever-increasing difficulty, and because the Japanese are unfair competitors to Americans engaging in the same industries, owing to their use of unpaid female and child labor.” *Farmers Hit Japanese, The Los Angeles Times*. January 17, 1920; pg. II12 {Image: LATFarmershitjapanese1.17.20.jpg}

C. 1942-1964: Bracero Program

1. Introduction to the Bracero Program.

a. Liebhold Interview: (5:59) The bracero program was a short period of American history from 1942 to 1964 [00:06:12] under which Mexican nationals, Mexican citizens could come to work in the United States on short-term labor contracts. It was a guest

worker program and it [00:06:24] was initiated during World War II as— There was a tremendous lack of workers and looking for people to help out while [00:06:34] soldiers were fighting in Europe and in Asia and the program continued on. It became very attractive to growers. It was very attractive to [00:06:51] people in Mexico. It was a bilateral agreement. It was actually a series of different agreements and over the lifetime of the bracero program, [00:07:01] the 22 years it was in operation, it's estimated 4.5 million contracts were let and while some people came on numerous, [00:07:08], it's in excess of two million [00:07:11] different people came to work in the U.S. as guest workers. Now, many of these workers eventually stayed. They learned—had connections, learned [00:07:26] the land, and decided to stay. Others went back, but it represents a very important chapter in American history. (estimated length: 1.5 minutes)

2. How it Works

a. Liebhold Interview: [00:37:00] ... To be bracero, to qualify for the program, there were certain things that you had to do, that it was restricted to people from rural areas [00:37:11] of Mexico, that it was not open to Mexican nationals living in urban areas, so you had to prove that you were a rural worker. When you went to one of [00:37:25] the processing centers, typically the braceros would show their hands and they were supposed to be callused and if they weren't callused, then [00:37:30] they were probably clerks from a city and they might be tossed out. You also had to come with recommendations from your police chief. I think it was [00:37:47] the mayor of the village and the priest. I think there were three of them [00:37:51] and this would put you into the program. You would then go— sign up to be able to be a bracero and taken to a major [00:38:01] screening center. All of these things could be accomplished, but quite often, almost always they were accomplished with bribes, that people were [00:38:16] paying small bribes in order to be braceros and so it required coming up with money. Often people had to borrow money in order to qualify for [00:38:25] the program and to pay these. They had to travel long distances, often by foot. Sit for weeks at a time waiting for them to come up, so [00:38:33] it was quite an ordeal.

3. Illegal Immigrants in a Bracero World

a. Liebhold Interview: [00:38:34] Of course, on the other hand, to come to the United States just as an illegal immigrant would be difficult, too. You would still have [00:38:43] to travel a long distance. Early on, the crossing was relatively easy because the border was pretty soft. As time went by, the border [00:38:53] became tougher and tougher. The important part was as a bracero, you were guaranteed certain rights. You were guaranteed a specific [00:39:06] wage, certain number of hours for the contract that you would work, certain kind of living conditions. If you did have issues, the Mexican Consul [00:39:17] would support you and so there were tradeoffs in terms of being legal or undocumented. Many legal braceros eventually chose to become [00:39:29] undocumented because they had more flexibility but there were virtues and detriments to either way.

4. The Effect of the Bracero Program.

a. Liebhold Interview: (7:38) The bracero program is one of those stories [00:07:39] that's bittersweet, that it created opportunity for impoverished people, that many Mexicans had no opportunity for cash work and by coming [el norte], coming [00:07:56] north to work in the U.S., they could make what was for them huge money and they could build houses, they could feed their family, they could [00:08:06] buy agricultural equipment, they could buy things like radios and things that we think of as everyday necessities, clothing, but they were also exploited, that [00:08:18] they were paid lousy wages by our standards. They were put up in substandard housing. They were given poor food. They were segregated as separate [00:08:28] people and treated unfairly, so it is very difficult to understand. One has to look at the bracero program and see it as important but you [00:08:40] can't say that it was all bad nor was it all good. It was a complicated story and like all history, the more you look it, the more you unpack [00:08:46] it, the more troubling and confusing it becomes. (estimated length: 1.08 minutes)

D. The aftermath

1. Liebhold Interview: It certainly seems attractive and seems good, but eventually [00:31:16] the bracero program was terminated, was eliminated and the reason was that while it was doing a good job of providing opportunity for Mexicans, it [00:31:26] was providing low cost labor for growers, there was [00:31:39] a very high degree of exploitation, that some individuals were not willing to just go with the low wages they were paying but wanted to make them even lower yet and to cheat on the housing offered, to cheat [00:31:50] on the pay and the enforcement of those that were running the farms and paying the workers was not great enough and it became a highly exploitive [00:32:05] system. (estimated length: 50 seconds)

2. Liebhold Interview: There's a lead up to the termination of the program. It's coming as the civil rights desires in the [00:33:54] U.S. increase. The pressures to determinate the bracero program increase as part of that because there's a lot of— There is no question that the [00:34:05] rights of Mexicans are really being pushed and taken advantage of, so the civil rights campaigns that we think of most often as affecting African [00:34:17] Americans in the American south are being extended to thinking about braceros in the west. (estimated length: 39 seconds)

3. Liebhold Interview: It also is tied up in Cold War ideology that the [00:34:34] bracero program lasts for many years to an extent because of Cold War concerns that— of control of work force, of the dangers of communism, [00:34:53] the role of government, and by the mid '60s, that Cold War power has really started to ebb and so some of those things that was keeping the [00:35:07] bracero program in place start to weaken. The last along those regards is actually automation, that growers start to see the handwriting on the [00:35:17] wall and in many cases are looking towards machines to do the process that were once done by hand and there's an increasing degree of automation that [00:35:28] makes it possible to not need as many workers, so less lobbying going on to keep the bracero program alive. (estimated length: 60 seconds)

4. Newspaper Article: "The present bracero program was initiated by Congress in 1951 when the Korean War boom was providing factory jobs for domestic farm worker sand thousands of "wetbacks" were swarming illegally in from Mexico to take their places. The law, which permits Mexican farm laborers to enter the IS legally and return to their homelands after harvest time, was extended through 1961 by an 11th-hour Congressional decision reached late last year. But Congressional leaders made it clear no further extensions were likely and the law is expected to expire Dec. 31...But without the braceros, who numbered 61,000 of the 368,000

workers in the fields during California's peak harvest month last year, growers foresee a forced reduction of crop acreage. It's feared many growers will run into financial trouble, and the impact will be felt throughout California's allied industries—canning, packaging and transportation.” *California Growers Fear Effects of Loss Of Bracero Workers*, by James Bylin. Wall Street Journal, September 22, 1964. Pg. 1 {Image: WJSBraceroWorkerLoss9.22.64.pdf}

Images for Context Row 1:

III. Explore/Context Row 2: The UFW and Boycotts

A. The Need for a Union

1. Living Conditions: Found in the film, *The Fight in the Fields*. [00:08:31] - We lived in tents that didn't have a floor, just dirt—mud, I would say. And we went cold and hungry during winter because there was no work. We survived by going out on the ditch banks picking mustard greens and my brothers would go out getting fish from the canals. (Jessie de la Cruz)

2. Working Conditions: Found in the film, *The Fight in the Fields*. [00:24:490] - When you wanted to go to the bathroom, there weren't any bathrooms. So you felt very embarrassed. You held it as long as you could, and then you went, and you were embarrassed. (Jessica Govea Thorburne)

3. Newspaper Article: “Vineyard workers share the plight of farm workers generally—working and living conditions that, in the words of the United States Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, “must be recognized for what they are—a national disgrace.” Most farm workers live, at best, in sterile, prison like compounds and, at worst, in crumbling shanties in rural slums, and have little voice in community affairs. Nor do they have much to say on the job, where they may work 10 to 12 hours a day, six and seven days a week, often lacking such simple amenities as toilets and clean drinking water.” ‘*La Huelga*’ Becomes ‘*La Causa*’, Dick Meister. New York Times. November 17, 1968. {Image: NYThuelgabecomescausa11.17.68.pdf}

B. The Strikes/Boycott

1. The Decision. Found in the film *The Fight in the Fields*. [00:35:10] – Once the Delano strike started, everything was extremely intense, because you had picketing starting every morning at 4:00 in the morning, that went on all day. We couldn't take any time off at all, because things were happening every moment. (Dolores Huerta)

2. Mieri Interview: Well, the boycott [00:09:18] started in September 1965 and it lasted five years and it was really boycotting grapes and later on lettuce and he organized farm [00:09:30] worker families and an historical event is the march from Delano to Sacramento and that was hundreds and hundreds of people, really powerful experience [00:09:41], and it lasted a couple of days and Cesar Chavez was leading that march but many of the people participated really were really creative. (32 seconds)

3. Newspaper Article: “‘Don't buy grapes...don't buy grapes...’ The plea should sound familiar, for it is being sounded all over the country today. If it is not at a supermarket in San Francisco or a chilly pier on the city's waterfront, then it is outside a crowded supermarket in New York City, Boston or Detroit, at a school cafeteria, church, government office, Congressional hearing room or political rally...Ask a striker or boycotter why it happened and you are likely to draw an incredulous stare and an angry question in return—(“You ever try

raising four kids on \$1.50 an hour?”)” *‘La Huelga’ Becomes ‘La Causa’*, Dick Meister. New York Times. November 17, 1968.

4. Found in the film *The Fight in the Fields*. [00:36:08] – Every labor guy knows that when we’re talking about recognition, you’re really talking about the guts of the union. We’re not talking striking for a wage increase or for a pension fund. We’re striking for the very elemental things of labor. (Cesar Chavez)

5. Mieri Interview: He could go on the field and really, and [00:24:00] there are great pictures of him and Dolores Huerta of really yelling, calling the workers there on the farm and gathering them around and [00:24:07] telling them about the work of the United Farm Workers, letting them know that they had rights and they really need to fight and unionize to [00:24:17] achieve that and so they could endlessly go through the rows and call out to people and talk to them, distribute flyers, distribute *El Malcriado*, do little flags [00:24:30] and distribute that to the people, encourage them to tell others about the union and the rights that they have so it was [00:24:38] pretty much basically one-on-one going to the fields and yelling and calling them up and letting them know about their rights. (40 seconds?)

C. The Unity

1. Found in the film *The Fight in the Fields*. [00:33:36] – But it became like a brotherhood, right. I think for the first time in the history of this country—the Filipino workers and the Mexican workers—which had always been segregated. The Filipinos in their own camp, the Mexicans in their own camp. This strike brought us together. We had the Filipino hall open for the strikers and we ate Filipino food and Mexican food. (Gilbert Padilla, UFW Treasurer)

2. Found in the film *The Fight in the Fields*. [00:46:36] 46:36 – The El Campesino started right on the picket line in the heat of moment. And we had the songs, and the actors, which we performed on top of flat bed trucks and on top of panel trucks in order to be seen. (clips of drama) 47:36 – they were the theatre, they were the audience and they were actors, and there was no distinction, and I didn’t want a distinction and it turns out that the use of theatre in this very direct way was a educational device and proved to be very useful. (Luis Valdez)

3. Mieri Interview: [00:09:51] The El Teatro Campesino was formed about at the same time that the United Farm Workers Union was created [00:10:00] and it was founded by Luis Valdez and he really was inspired by the work of the farm workers. He created all this place that could play every [00:10:12] Friday night and so _____ attend and everybody and they were really very inspiring stories and so that’s very embedded in the whole farm workers movement [00:10:23], the El Teatro Campesino. Also a magazine called *El Malcriado* and that was produced by them and it was distributed. (40 seconds)

4. Music was also used to produce solidarity. Lyrics to “The Ballad of Cesar Chavez” can be found on basecamp.

D. The Sacrifice

1. Film Clip: *The Fight in the Fields* [00:31:30] – First we had our own meeting, to decide whether we would strike or not. I always remember Helen, and tell this story about Helen, because when we got to Helen, of course Cesar was worried about what she would think because of all the kids. And when we got to Helen she said, “well, what are we? Aren’t we a union?” (Dolores Huerta)

2. Newspaper Article: “My father and Cesar [Chavez] parted company four years before Chavez died in 1993. Chavez, 66 at the time of his death, father of eight, grandfather of 27, leader of thousands, a Hispanic icon who transcended race, left the world a better place than he found it. He did it with the help of a great many good people, and the sacrifice of their families, many of whom believed in his cause but didn’t always understand what he was asking of, or taking from, them. ... During those years my father was gone a lot, traveling with, or for Cesar. I “understood” because the struggle to organize farm workers into a viable union was the work of a lifetime, and people would constantly tell me how much they admired what Dad was doing. Hearing it made me proud. It also made me lonely. He organized the clergy to stand up for the union, went to jail defying court injunctions and was gone from our house for days on end, coming home, my mother likes to say, only for clean underwear. It was my father who fed the small piece of bread to Cesar ending his historic 25-day fast in 1968. It’s no wonder Dad missed my first Little League home run.” *At the heart of a historic movement*. John Hartmire. Newsweek. New York: July 24, 2000. Vol. 136, Issue 4; pg. 12.

Images:

<http://memory.loc.gov/master/pnp/cph/3g00000/3g02000/3g02400/3g02420u.tif>

IV. Explore/Context Row 3: Cesar Chavez

A. Early life: Studs Terkel Interview

1. Terkel Interview (First Part: 8:50) – I remember some of the more horrible experiences was coming into San Jose, California and not finding—well first of all being lied to that there was work there, immediately. We found out that work was going to come in two or three weeks. We had hardly any money—no money at all—we couldn’t get a house, and having to live on the outskirts of town, sleeping in the car or under a bridge—we were kids, you know, it wasn’t that bad—but the humiliation was something intolerable.

2. Terkel Interview (First Part: 9:32) – We got hooked once in a real scheme where we were picking grapes and a labor contractor told my father that, well offered this job—this was in Fresno, we were going by Fresno, we were on our way to Delano, but we stopped at some service station and this labor contractor saw the car loaded and came and offered all kinds of job securities and lot of money, so we went and worked the first week, the grape was very bad and we couldn’t make much, we all stayed out school to make some money. So the first week, Saturday we were to be paid, and we didn’t get paid. So he came and said that the winery hadn’t paid him, but he would have the money next week. So, he gave us \$10.00. So my dad took the \$10, and as I recall, went to the store and bought \$10.00 worth of groceries. We worked another week, and about the middle of the second week, my father was asking him for last weeks pay. And he had the same excuse. Well, this went on, and we were getting 5, 10, 7 dollars a week for about 4 weeks, for the whole family. We weren’t getting our money, though we were earning more than we were getting. He claimed he well, he hadn’t been paid. So one morning my father made the resolution, “no more work, he doesn’t pay us right now, we won’t work.” So we got into the car and went over to see him, and when we got there the house was empty, he had left, and so we went to the winery, and the winery said, well we were paying him. And they showed us that they had paid this man, but this man had taken our money.”

3. Terkel Interview (Second Part: 3:59) – Along the highway there were signs in most of the small restaurants that said *white trade only*. My dad read English, but he didn’t know the

meaning. We had always lived in AZ and segregation in schools wasn't so pronounced. So he went to coffee for my mother and he asked us not to come in. But we went in anyway. He went in and asked for coffee, and this young waitress said, "We don't serve Mexicans. Get out of it." I'm sure the rest of her life she didn't think of it, but we did. Every time we thought about it, it hurt us.

4. Terkel Interview (Second Part: 7:15) – We went across town, into this little place there was this young waitress again with either her boyfriend or a close friend who were involved in conversation. She looked up, it wasn't what she said, but it was a gesture....a gesture of total rejection. She said "what do you want?" Very timidly, we said, "we'd like to buy two hamburgers" and she sorta laughed a sarcastic laugh and said "we don't sell to Mexicans" and then she turned around and continued her conversation. That stayed with us.

5. Mieri Interview: He was born March 31st, 1927, close [00:17:36] to Yuma in Arizona. His father was a farm worker and they had some property there that unfortunately they lost to some issues with [Anglos] in that [00:17:46] area and taking over property that they owned and he went to different schools and when his father passed away, he had [00:17:55] just graduated from the 8th grade and he was 15 years old. He went into work with his brother to support their mother. They didn't want their mother [00:18:06] to work, so he started doing farm laboring in Arizona and then later on moved to California and worked in the valley there. (40 seconds?)

Images:

1. imageYoungCesar.jpg

B. How the Farmworkers saw Chavez

1. Ramirez Interview: "I really believe in my life there were three important stages. The third stage was working with Cesar Chavez. He always listened to people. It had a big impact on me seeing a man of his capacity, who could have achieved anything, living the way he did. Whenever he came to Napa we'd go to the second hand store, because that's where he bought his clothes. He was really down to earth. He said we could never pretend to be more than the people we were trying to organize. He wasn't interested in getting anything for himself. He was interested in changing other people. I hope I can achieve just a thousandth of what he did." Interview with Elvia & Agustin Ramirez in Fairfield, CA on 12/3/01. Agustin works as a union organizer for the International Longshore and Warehouse Union, and Elvia works in a Napa Valley winery. Project support from the Rockefeller Foundation {Images: FID6.jpg and b_10.jpg}

2. From the film *The Fight in the Fields*. [01:19:06] – We looked at him like he was like god—we would do anything. We would go out to fields, there maybe growers who were armed with guns or rifles, but that didn't bother us. We felt like here was a man who instilled a lot of courage. (Al Rojas, UFW Organizer)

C. UFW

1. Liebhold Interview – [00:25:34] In this particular case of the hoe, there were many groups that were interested in ending the use of the hoe and there frankly were groups that were interested [00:25:42] in preserving the use of the hoe. In terms of those that wanted to end the use of the hoe, Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers were certainly [00:25:53] a very strong group, that Chavez was very strong about raising the physical conditions for agricultural

workers. Some of the [00:26:02] most downtrodden workers in the nation are agricultural workers and trying to free them from pesticides were one of his big causes and trying to [00:26:15] make sure they got fair wages and trying to make sure that they physically were not being abused and the hoe was part of this. The hoe became part [00:26:19] of this physical abuse, so as the farm worker union became stronger, the pressure to not use the hoe became stronger.

2. Newspaper Article: “Perhaps the most famous back injury attributed to the short hoe belongs to Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers of America. For 10 years in his youth Chavez worked the fields of the Imperial Valley. ‘I remember coming for the first time from Yuma,’ Chavez said in an interview. ‘We had always used the long hoe in Yuma and done very well. When we got to Brawley they gave us short hoes and we didn’t understand. We thought the handles had broken.’ The hoes were no mistake, and 10 years later Chavez’ back was permanently damaged. Today there are periods when he cannot rise from bed and others when he works under continuous pain of herniated discs.” *Short Handled Hoe: A History of Agony for Dubious Advantages*, by Roberta Jones. *Los Angeles Times*; April 14, 1975. Pg. C1. {Images: LATshhhistory(frontcover)4.14.75.pdf}

3. Mieri Interview: Cesar Chavez actually suggested to have a symbol for the Union when they first created it and [00:01:36] they decided to choose this, the symbol of an eagle because he felt that it could provide—encourage the workers and provide courage. Really, that’s [00:01:46] what the eagle represents. It’s an Aztec eagle and Cesar asked Richard to design it and Richard was having a hard time doing it until he decided [00:01:54] that if he were to [do] square off the edges of the eagle, it would make it really easier for farm workers to copy it and put it in the [00:02:03] flags that were all handmade and that they were used during the marches and boycotts. (33 seconds)

D. Jacket

1. Mieri Interview: The [00:00:19] jacket is a black nylon jacket and it belonged to Cesar Chavez and I think that’s the most important thing and he actually wore towards [00:00:28] the later years before his passing in 1993. It has the symbol of the United Farm Workers which is an eagle, black on a red background and [00:00:39] on the other side has his name embroidered and, yes, the fact that he wore it I think is what makes this object so powerful, to know that [00:00:50] he marched with it, that he was giving speeches and represent who it was as a person is just fascinating. It looks like a regular jacket, so really [00:01:02] what gives it meaning is the fact that he owned it and he wore it. (42 seconds)

IV. Explore/Context Row 4: The Fight to Ban the Hoe

A. Introduction

1. Liebhold Interview: (14:18) It became the part of an important legal case, the—Maurice Jourdan of the California Rural Legal [00:14:20] Assistance Group is the person who led the attack to have the hoe taken out of the arsenal of tools to be used and they had to [00:14:31] use a very narrow interpretation of the law, that it was an unsafe tool and they had to prove that this was an unsafe tool. [00:14:41] ... The California Industrial [00:15:32] Safety Board initially heard the testimony and turned it down because it was an industrial health issue and so it was [00:15:43] tried in that court. It was appealed to the California State Supreme Court and that’s where on appeal it was ruled to be unsafe [00:15:53] and eventually forbidden

from use, so from an industrial history perspective it would represent a totally different kind of story that would be sort of interesting [00:16:05] for a small group of people. (estimated length: 58 seconds)

B. The Hearings

1. Medical Testimony

a. Dr. David Flanagan, MD in the Writ of Review

1. "One might be tempted to say that the spine may not be in an optimum position when using the short hoe, but there is no weight involved in the work being done, but this is imply not the case. For an average 170 pound male in this position, the muscles are actually lifting more than 90 pounds every second. If you multiply that times the number of seconds in that position during an eight or ten hour day, it represents thousands of pounds daily and it is easy to see that this significant amount of weight is being applied to the spine at the very point where most degeneration occurs and most symptoms develop."

2. "They are subject to unusual stresses and strains with an increasing degeneration or wearing out of these structures. With repeated injury and insult to these structures, the wearing process accelerate and there is no regeneration of these structures and therefore there is no medical cure, merely a patching up or slowing down or an ongoing process of degeneration. The ligaments become stretched, scarred, and lax. The joints become ragged, irregular, and denuded of their smooth articulating surfaces. The discs become more brittle, with cracks and hardening or seepage of the liquid centers, which then bulge and apply pressure on the nearby nerves to the lower extremities. The bones fracture in some cases and these fractures do not heal."

b. Dr. Robert Thompson, MD in the Writ of Review: I have the feeling that they sort of expected this, that this is their away of life to have backaches, so they don't really come to the doctor complaining about it. (El Centro transcript, pg. 29)

c. Dr. Murphy in the Writ of Review: "Degeneration of the vertebral discs is a natural process that occurs in all of us as we get older, but is greatly accelerated by poor posture, particularly marked forward bending because not only are the stresses multiplied greatly the farther one bends over, but these forces are concentrated to the posterior aspect of the annulus fibrosis which is where most disc herniations occur... There is no doubt that the body position necessary to use the short-handle hoe placed tremendous stresses on the lumbar intervertebral discs which result in premature aging of the spine."

d. Dr. Jerome Lackner in the Petition that Division of Industrial Safety Prohibit the Use of the Short Handle Hoe:

1. Exhibit Q: I, Jerome A. Lackner, M.D., hereby declare:

I am a physician, licensed to practice in the State of California. I have practiced for twelve (12) years. My practice is devoted to internal medicine. For over five (5) years I practiced medicine intermittently in Delano, California. During those five (5) years my patients were the farmworkers of that agricultural area.

I am thus quite familiar with the tool used in agricultural work called the "short-handled hoe". I am likewise familiar with the postural position the farmworker must be in to use such a hoe.

There is no question in my mind that the use of this barbaric instrument, which is designed to increase the accuracy of hoeing and weeding at the expense of human health, is

a physical, emotional, and spiritual detriment to all those who must earn their living by its use.

Furthermore, there is no question in my mind that the severity and frequency of the back disease among field workers exceeds that in other populations. The causes for this excessive frequency and severity are multiple and include poor nutrition and long hours among other factors. Prominent among these factors is the use of the “short-handled hoe” and other forms of prolonged stooped labor.

Any reader of this declaration who doubts the veracity of these observations is invited to test the effects of this instrument of torture on his own body by spending six to ten hours in its use. I am certain that if those who have the power to set health standards and working conditions for farmworkers would spend a day working in the fields with such a hoe in their hands we would see the speedy abolition of this insalubrious anachronism.

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

Dated: August 23, 1971

2. Farm worker Testimony

a. Eljio De Haro in the Petition that Division of Industrial Safety Prohibit the Use of the Short Handle Hoe:

1. Exhibit B: I, Eljio De Haro, hereby declare:

I first worked with the cortito in 1965 in Calexico, California. I had worked in New Mexico since 1950 with a long handle, thinning and weeding cotton. I could very easily work 10 hours a day with a long handle. We migrated to California because of higher wages and more work available. When I work with the cortito I find it very hard to work 8 hours. I come home with so much pain, sometimes rubbing and hot patches don't help. It does not matter how slowly the boss allows us to work, because it is still very hard on the back, neck, and things to work bending down so close to the ground. **I believe if the grower would bring 20 hoes with long handles and 20 short handled, no one would pick up the short handle hoe. Only a man out of his mind would choose a short handle. I want my wife and children, who are willing to help me to be able to work, but the only way I will allow it is with a long handle.** Please don't force me to ruin my children's backs, as I have done against my will with mine. Soon all farm workers will refuse to work for any grower who is deliberately killing his workers with short handle hoes. I am 41 years old and have 7 children.

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

Dated: March 20, 1970

b. Jesus Serrano in the Petition that Division of Industrial Safety Prohibit the Use of the Short Handle Hoe:

1. Exhibit C: I, Jesus Serrano, hereby declare:

I started working in the fields when I was 13 years old. Back in New Mexico we thinned and cleaned around the plants with a long handle hoe. Cotton was the main plant we worked with; there were also sugar beets, cabbage, broccoli, tomatoes and cauliflower. My folks later migrated to California in search of better jobs and better pay.

After working for several years with the cortito I was hired as a crew pusher (mayordomo) in 1958. I was a crew pusher for 10 years. Starting in 1968 I became disabled, and now I can no longer bend over.

During my working years my friends used to make fun of me because of the way I walked, bent forward like a gorilla, which is caused by working with a cortito. I consider

myself an experienced man with both hoes, short and long. Being a crew pusher I found out that the growers believe that they can get more work out of the people by only allowing hoes with a short handle. The grower has more control over the workers when he has them working with a short-handled hoe, because he can see they are resting when they stand up.

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

Dated: March 20, 1970

c. **Sebastian Carmona** in the Petition that Division of Industrial Safety Prohibit the Use of the Short Handle Hoe:

1. Exhibit E: I, Sebastian Carmona, hereby declare:

I first came to the United States in 1950 and worked in the fields around Santa Rosa, Texas, until 1959. After about two years I was promoted to crew-pusher. From 1950 to 1959 I experienced all phases of agriculture from planting to harvesting lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage, sugar beets, okra and parsley, all with a long handle hoe.

I later migrated to Soledad, California, in 1959, and started working for Salinas Strawberries as a foreman. I found myself obligated to make my people use short handle hoes. I could see no reason for using the short handle, so I asked the growers. They told me I could either accept things the way they were or lose my job, and that went for my people in the fields, too. After six years with Salinas strawberries, mostly crew-pushing in thinning and weeding, I starting asking questions again and was told it is easier to see who's not working because they stand up while everyone else is bending over.

In 1966 I went to work for Bruce's church; against I questioned the use of the short handle hoe, and again my job and the jobs of my people were threatened.

As the years went by I began to realize that I wasn't walking as erect as before. I definitely feel that using the short handle hoe was responsible for weakening me to the point that I can no longer sit or stand straight as I once did. I am 46 years old.

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

Dated: March 20, 1970

3. Contractor Testimony

a. **Leo Breedlove** in the Petition that Division of Industrial Safety Prohibit the Use of the Short Handle Hoe:

1. Exhibit P: I, Leo Breedlove, hereby declare:

I am a farm labor contractor and the operator of Newman Labor Camp in Newman, California. For twenty years I have supervised crews of farm workers in the San Joaquin Valley who have used the short handle hoe to weed and thin tomatoes and sugar beets.

I have heard the many complaints of the people who used the short handle hoe and have seen the misery it causes those who are forced to work wit hit year after year. The short handle hoe requires the employee to bend over at the waist and remain in that position for long periods of time. This posture becomes extremely painful on the back and legs and causes fatigue that slows the workers down to an inefficient and unproductive pace.

About four years ago I began to supply long handle hoes to the employees of my labor camp. The reaction to the use of the long handle hoe by both the workers and the growers was very favorable. Because the long handle hoe is used while in a standing position, the workers get less tired and their backs don't pain them. All of the growers that my employees work for have said the long handle hoes does ea good a job on their crops and allows the workers to be more productive.

I, as well as every major labor contractor in Stanislaus County, provide only long handle hoes. In fact, I cannot even give away the short handle hoes that I still have. I feel the short handle hoe is an unnecessary and hazardous tool and should not be used by people who must work long days in the fields. I also believe the long handle hoe is better because it allows the workers to do as good a job for a longer period of time without damaging their backs.

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

Dated: September 14, 1972

C. The Supreme Court Decision

1. "In sum, we conclude that the respondent agency [Division of Industrial Safety] erred in determining that it would be an "unreasonable extension of its authority" to find that the short-handled hoe is an "unsafe hand tool" within the meaning of title 8, section 3316 of the California Administrative Code." *Carmona v. Division of Industrial Safety*, 13 Cal.3d 303 [S.F. No. 23053. Supreme Court of California. January 13, 1975.]

2. Letter from Asher Rubin, Deputy Attorney General to Richard Wilkins, Chief of the Division of Industrial Safety: "At issue was the scope of the Division's safety order which states that unsafe hand tools shall not be used. (Safety Order 3316) The Division took the view that this order banned interpretation was challenged by the plaintiffs in *Carmona* who alleged that the Division's interpretation was unduly narrow and that "unsafe hand tools" should include tools which, by their use over a period of time, could cause injuries. The Supreme court agrees with the plaintiffs. It held "that any hand tool which causes injury, immediate or cumulative, when used in the manner in which it was intended to be used may constitute an "unsafe hand tool" within the meaning of the regulation." (Opinion, p. 17)"

3. Newspaper Article: "The California Supreme Court paved the way this week for barring the use of the controversial short-handle hoe, a tool that farm workers have contended for years causes permanent injury. The court, in a unanimous decision, ordered the California Division of Industrial Safety to take a new look into complaints that the 12-inch handled hoe is "unsafe" because of the manner in which it is used." *Short-Handle Hoe Faces A Short Future*. The New York Times, January 19, 1975, pg. 45. {Image: NYTShortFuture1.19.75.pdf}

D. The Aftermath

1. Newspaper Article: "State Sen. Clare Berryhill was one of the first in his block to seek a delay in the enforcement of the ban on the short-handled hoe. There has been no great rush to follow suit, however, and for good reasons. In his haste to get into print this matter in behalf of his fellow growers, the senator overlooked one of his own very fundamental articles of private enterprise. Berryhill said at least a 30-day stay is imperative because there is a shortage of long-handled hoes. Yet one wholesale hardware firm in Turlock had laid in a supply of 2,500 long-handled hoes because the court order had been anticipated. It can reasonably be assumed that other suppliers have acted with similar foresight." *The Hoe Hassle*. The Fresno Bee, April 22, 1975. Vol. 106, No. 18972, pg. 22.

2. Newspaper Article: "The Los Angeles Times reports growers are discovering that workers are 5 to 10 per cent more efficient since they have started using the long-handled hoe. Robert Antle, president of the world's largest lettuce producer is frankly amazed but refreshingly candid and human in his reaction. He confesses having fought the change and fretted over its consequences only to find out it is not a problem and could well be an improvement. It is most certainly an improvement from the worker's point of view. 'Frankly,' Antle told the Times

reporter frankly, 'I feel like a goddamn jackass.'" *The Hoe Hassle*. The Fresno Bee, April 22, 1975. Vol. 106, No. 18972, pg. 22.

3. Newspaper Article: "Robert Antle, a maverick grower who turns out about 10 per cent of the valley's lettuce and who regularly disagrees with other growers, says he thinks worker productivity is actually increasing instead of going down as workers get used to the new tool. Once one of the most persistent opponents of the long-handled hoe, Mr. Antle now says: 'I think you can project a 5 to 10 per cent productivity gain. If you're going to go 100 yards, it stands to reason that you'll get there sooner if you are standing up instead of bent over.'" *In California's Lettuce Valley, a Harvest of Turmoil*, by Robert Lindsey. *New York Times*, May 16, 1975; pg. 35. {Image: NYTLettuceTurmoil5.16.75.pdf}

4. Newspaper Article: "Robert Antle, president of Bud Antle, Inc., the world's largest lettuce producer, said yesterday he is "amused" at the results...Antle said field workers adjusted quickly to long-handled hoes, maintained more stamina, and raised production between five per cent and ten per cent on the first day of the changeover." *Praise for Long Hoes*. *San Francisco Chronicle*, April 15, 1975.

Explore – Object in the Museum

Explore/Museum Row 1:

A. Acquiring the Object

1. Liebhold Interview: (10:53) The Smithsonian sponsored a very large exhibition, a traveling exhibition celebrating our own history, our 150 years of existence and as the exhibition traveled the country, it traveled to California and the Chavez family saw the exhibition and thought that it was important that this hoe, this family heirloom and this was something that was really priceless. It was really well respected within the family, that it should be in the Smithsonian with these other treasures of American history, with Jefferson's desk, with the Star Spangled Banner, with those great things. It would be important to have the Chavez hoe and so while the Secretary of the Smithsonian was out in California, they contacted us and made the presentation, so it was really--it was a wonderful thing. The collections became stronger, they got the--really the honor that they duly should receive and it was a great occasion. (estimated length: 61 seconds)

B. Designing the Exhibit

1. Liebhold Interview: (17:34) You could put this hoe in many different exhibitions. And that's actually always a fun game to play is given three extraneous pieces, what exhibition could you create out of this and it's a good exercise. Everybody should try it because they're many different answers. One could do clearly a biography of Cesar Chavez, a really interesting and very dimensional personality. One could obviously do something on agricultural traditions. One could do a story. This could be a big chapter and a story on immigration and migration. One could look at Latinos in the United States. I think the list of possible exhibitions and stories of which this sort of innocent little hoe could be a minor player really are great. There are lots of different things and that's what you want to do as a curator is collect those objects that are not single purpose, that can be used in many different ways.

C. Exhibiting the Object

1. Liebhold Interview: (18:56) The Chavez hoe has been on exhibition. At least one before we had a small case on Cesar Chavez and the Chavez jacket was in that exhibition as was the hoe. Our second hoe has not been on exhibition and it's certainly something that we look forward to sharing. Everybody, any curator that has a good object in that collection sort of really seeks to get to find an occasion to put it on an exhibition. It's like having a dollar in your pocket and being in a candy store, that you want to use it.

Image:

D. Associated Objects

1. Liebhold Interview: (41:37) "We collected other agricultural products that were harvested by migrant workers. It included things like asparagus and asparagus knives are sort of a handle with a long metal piece and you slide it and it cuts the asparagus under ground and you pull the asparagus out. Asparagus were harvested extensively by Filipinos and there is an asparagus knife that is Filipino, favored by Filipinos and it looks a little bit different than other asparagus knives and we have one of those in our collections."

2. Jacket—Mieri Interview: It was on display last year during the Hispanic Heritage Month commemoration at the [00:12:37] Smithsonian with a number of other Latino Hispanic objects from the collections and we did a small case last year commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Delano [00:12:48] grape strike. We had the flag there, not necessarily the jacket. It was right in front of the jacket on a different display case and I think when visitors come to [00:12:58] the museum and they see the jacket on display, it really—I'm hoping that it'll make them reflect about Cesar Chavez as a great hero leader [00:13:09] in American history and also reflect on the conditions of the farm worker and what he fought for. (34 seconds)

Other

Liebhold Interview: (4:28) Agricultural work in general is one of the areas where child labor has always been and continues to be a real issue, that [00:04:37] you can go into the fields in many places in the United States today and find kids picking tomatoes or picking cucumbers right next to adults. It's distinctly [00:04:53] possible that hoes like this would be used by very young children. (estimated length: 25 seconds)

Image: Basta13.jpg