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San Jose, Calif.  
Mercury  
(Cir. D. 126,392)

MAY 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1883

# CRLA Says Reagan Obstructing Probe

SALINAS — The California Rural Legal Assistance Monday charged Gov. Ronald Reagan and members of his staff with obstructing proceedings of a special judicial commission looking into the activities of the agency.

The charge came in the form of a memorandum at the first of two days of hearings in Salinas before three former State Supreme Court justices. The

sessions will move to Soledad State Prison Wednesday.

The panel already has held six days of hearings in San Francisco and will hold other hearings in other portions of the state.

The memorandum also charged the governor's staff of inducing a former CRLA employe to steal confidential documents from the El Centro office of the agency.

Some of the documents were released by the governor's office last week, according to the CRLA.

The memorandum is in response to a critical report by Lewis K. Uhler, director of the state Office of Equal Opportunity.

Uhler's report is the basis for Reagan's veto last year of federal funding for the CRLA. The agency now is operating on a temporary grant.

Uhler responded to the CRLA's memorandum Monday by saying it represented, "The big lie technique."

Later, a deputy sheriff and a lawyer for lettuce growers testified that attorneys for farm unionist Cesar Chavez worked out of the CRLA offices and used its facilities during last year's strike.

Deputy Sheriff Walter Scott and Andrew Church, a growers' lawyer, testified that United Farm Workers attorneys gave out the Salinas CRLA telephone number as the place they could be reached during the lettuce strike last October, November and December.

Dennis Powell, head of the CRLA Salinas office, said the union lawyers were permitted to use the CRLA law library and to use its copying machine for a charge. They contended Scott was "just plain wrong" when he said he reached union attorneys on the CRLA telephone.

San Jose, Calif.  
The News  
(Cir. D. 75,531)

MAY 18 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## Panel Discredits CRLA 'Violations'

SALINAS (AP) — A federal commission has found "no merit" to a charge that California Rural Legal Assistance violated operating guidelines by aiding a farm workers union during a strike.

Chairman Robert B. Williams, retired chief justice of Maine, announced the finding Monday at the initial session of a hearing that continued today in Salinas.

The state had contended CRLA attorneys acted as lawyers for Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers Organizing Committee during last year's lettuce strike.

Gov. Reagan has vetoed \$1.8 million in federal funds for CRLA, accusing it of a number of improprieties. The federal antipoverty agency provided temporary funds pending outcome of the inquiry headed by Williams.

State Office of Economic Opportunity head Lewis K. Uhler, a leading CRLA critic, was present Monday, the first session he had attended since the commission convened last month in San Francisco.

Uhler said he hoped the commission "does not make a ruling" about CRLA and UFWOC "until they've been around the state."

Salinas County Sheriff's Capt. Walter Scott testified that he reached union attorneys by telephone at CRLA headquarters last year.

"That's just completely wrong," Dennis Powell, CRLA director in Salinas, said in later testimony.

Cruz Reynoso, CRLA executive director, filed a memorandum with the commission charging that Donna English, a state welfare worker in El Centro, was being prevented by the state from testifying before the commission there Thursday and Friday.

MAY 18 1971

Allen P. C. B. Est. 1858

# CRLA Probers Told of Witness 'House Arrest'

By George Murphy  
Chronicle Correspondent

## Salinas

A special federal commission investigating charges against the California Rural Legal Assistance program opened three days of hearings yesterday in this agricultural community where "strike" is a one-definition word.

The State of California attempted to show that CRLA attorneys worked closely with lawyers for Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers Organizing Committee during last year's lettuce strike, but the state gained little ground, at least during the hearing's first day.

Simultaneously, CRLA attorneys claimed that a welfare worker in El Centro — where the commission will hold hearings Thursday and Friday — is being held under virtual "house arrest" to keep her from testifying.

The hearings in Salinas' City Hall Rotunda, a circular building off by itself in the Civic Center complex, got off to a start indicative of the residual bitterness here from the farm workers' strike.

As spectators arrived, they were handed bumper stickers reading "Kick Out CRLA" with an underline "Waste of Taxpayers' Money." The visitors were also handed flyers charging the "CRLA and UFWOC work hand in hand. They have been a negative, disruptive and dividing force in our Salinas valley."

Another read "The CRLA should not help UFWOC to shackle the farm workers."

But inside the rotunda, the audience was composed mostly of CRLA supporters, and some of them, who spoke no English, were provided with earphones by which they could listen to the proceedings being simultaneously translated into Spanish.

The CRLA's harshest critic, State Office of Economic Opportunities director Lewis K. Uhler, was present at today's session—the first time he had attended a commission hearing since they opened in San Francisco late last month.

And it was at Uhler that

Additional funds provided at the time were inadequate to make \$50 million available many states and cities have been running out of money and may have to curtail the service.

Associated Press

CRLA executive director Cruz Reynoso aimed a strong attack in a memorandum filed with the commission yesterday morning.

Reynoso charged that a Donna English, a welfare department employee in El Centro, "was placed under what can only be described as a form of 'house arrest,' to prevent her from testifying before the commission when it meets in that Imperial county city Thursday and Friday.

"She is not permitted by the department even to leave her office. She cannot use the telephone," Reynoso declared.

When a Chronicle reporter attempted to phone Mrs. English at her El Centro office from Salinas, his call was transferred to Florence Kinloch, welfare department director.

Mrs. Kinloch said: "Mrs. English is on restricted phone calls this week.

"The policy has been the same here for the past three years — any newspaper calls come through me."

Mrs. Kinloch said she

## School Lunch Fund Increase OK'd by House

### Washington

The House approved yesterday a \$150 million increase in the program to provide free or reduced-price meals to needy children.

It sent to the Senate a bill to make \$50 million available for the balance of the current year and \$100 million for the year starting July 1.

Congress recently expanded the lunch program. The result was an increase from 2.3 million children receiving the meals in 1969 to 7.2 million in March of this year.



would take a phone number for Mrs. English to call and let her know she could "call that number after business hours."

Uhler, asked about the charge concerning Mrs. English, said, "I have no knowledge of it, and I have no comment on it."

Commission chairman Robert B. Williamson, retired chief justice of Maine, announced after yesterday's noon recess the commission had found "no merit" to charges that CRLA attorneys had represented persons in criminal actions and acted as lawyers for UFWOC during the lettuce strike in violation of guidelines set for CRLA.

While this was an obvious setback to the state's case, Uhler said those particular charges were "about the least significant of the points raised here today."

He added he hopes the commission "does not make a ruling" about alleged relations between the CRLA and the farm workers union "until they've been around the state."

Robert Hinrichs, a Salinas attorney who said he was acting "for individual persons who requested me to represent them," presented witnesses to attack CRLA's position.

Hinrichs said he had "no connection" with the State OEO, but he and Uhler were seen conferring at the counsel table and outside the hearing room.

Hinrichs produced Monterey Sheriff's Captain Walter Scott, who said he had been told by UFWOC attorneys during the strike that they could be contacted at CRLA headquarters.

Dennis Powell, CRLA directing attorney here, later testified that when he learned UFWOC attorneys were using his office phone number as a contact, he ordered it stopped.

As to Scott's testimony that Scott reached union attorneys at CRLA headquarters by phone during October, November and December of last year, Powell said: "That's just completely wrong, because they didn't."

Hinrichs did not cross-examine Powell on that statement

The commission, appointed by the Nixon Administration, is attempting to determine whether the CRLA should be fully financed to continue its work. Governor Ronald Reagan in January vetoed a \$1.8 million Federal appropriation for the program. The CRLA is currently operating on a temporary six-month grant.

The hearing will resume in Salinas at 9 a.m. today.

Fresno, Calif.  
Bee  
(Cir. D 110,294, Sun. 142,020)

MAY 18 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## CRLA Is Cleared On 3 Counts

SALINAS (UPI) — A commission of three judges investigating the Reagan administration's charges against California Rural Legal assistance has ruled three of the allegations have no merit.

The charges involved CRLA taking on a traffic court case, helping three women pickets arrested in the United Farm Workers lettuce strike be freed on their own recognizance and helping a Chicano boy be transferred from jail to juvenile hall on a misdemeanor charge.

On other charges against CRLA, Sheriff's Deputy Walter Scott testified Monday that CRLA lawyers worked out of the offices of Cesar Chavez' farm union.

The hearing was being held in unusual fashion. The administration has

refused to take part in it because it objects to its adversary-like nature.

Reagan, who vetoed Office of Economic Opportunity funding for CRLA, said the commission should have been a fact-finding body, not a trial tribunal.

Despite the administration's refusal to participate, however, two lawyers were retained to assist anti-CRLA witnesses.

May 18-71

## CRLA HEARING

# Probers See No Link to Strike

SALINAS (UPI) —A sheriff's deputy testified Monday that California Rural Legal Assistance lawyers worked out of the offices of Cesar Chavez' farm union.

The testimony by Walter Scott came during a hearing by the federal Office of Economic Opportunity investigation into CRLA activities.

Robert B. Williamson, retired Maine chief justice who is the hearing committee chairman, said his organization had found no merit to assertions that CRLA attorneys had represented persons in criminal actions in violation of OEO rules.

Neither did the commission find merit in an assertion that they acted for the UFWOC during the strike, he added.

Scott, a Monterey County sheriff's captain, said that attorneys for the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee had told him they could be reached at the CRLA office during a strike against lettuce growers.

Dennis Powell, CRLA director in Salinas, testified he had ordered a stop to farm union

lawyers using the telephone in his office.

He also asserted that Scott was "just plain wrong" when he said he had telephoned union lawyers at the CRLA office during October, November and December.

The hearing concerns a veto by Gov. Ronald Reagan of federal funds for the CRLA which he says has inadequately carried out its job of serving the legal needs of the poor. The governor also holds the legal poverty agency has violated OEO regulations against taking part in partisan politics.

CRLA spokesmen say the governor is angry because the agency defeated him in court on welfare questions.

Cruz Reynoso, the CRLA executive director, asserted in a memorandum that Donna English, a welfare department employe in El Centro, is being held "under what can only be described as a form of house arrest" to prevent her from testifying before the commission. The commission will meet there Thursday and Friday.

Sacramento, Calif.  
The Bee  
(Cir. D. 172,411 Sun. 200,546)

MAY 18 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## Harassing Of Pair Charged

<sup>242</sup>  
A social workers union today charged tow Imperial County Welfare Department workers are being prevented by their employers from testifying before a federal commission.

The charge was leveled by Bob Anderson, Legislative lobbyist for the Social Services Union, Local 535, AFL-CIO.

He identified the workers as Donna and Michael English, who he said are being kept under virtual house arrest."

Sitting next to Assemblyman David Roberti, D-Los Angeles County, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Labor Relations, at a press conference, Anderson said it was a case of "apparent intimidation and coercion" of the social workers.

Roberti said he was "outraged" by the action of the Imperial County agency in the case of the Englishes, possible witnesses in the inquiry being conducted by a federal commission into the Reagan administration charges against California Rural Legal Assistance.

Anderson said their names were mentioned in a press release Friday from Gov. Ronald Reagan's office. The release concerned CRLA memos which purportedly linked the CRLA to activities of Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Shortly after the release, Anderson said, the social workers were told by their supervisor, Mrs. Florence Kinloch, they could not leave the building for an indefinite period or testify for CRLA during working hours.



Riverside, Calif.  
Enterprise  
(Cir. 5XW 44,294)

MAY 18 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## Salinas growers claim CRLA-farm union tie

SALINAS (AP) — A deputy sheriff and a lawyer for lettuce growers testified yesterday that attorneys for farm unionist Cesar Chavez worked out of the California Rural Legal Assistance offices and used its facilities during last year's strike.

The testimony before a special federal investigating commission was admitted over CRLA objections.

Gov. Reagan has vetoed federal funds for CRLA, charging it with assorted improprieties, but it has been

given a temporary allowance pending the inquiry.

Deputy Sheriff Walter Scott and Andrew Church, a growers' lawyer, testified that United Farm Workers attorneys gave out the Salinas CRLA telephone number as the place they could be reached during the lettuce strike last October, November and December.

Dennis Powell, head of the CARLA Salinas office, said the union lawyers were permitted to use the CRLA law library and to use its copying machine for a charge. They contended Scott was "just plain wrong" when he said he reached union attorneys on the CRLA telephone.

CRLA meanwhile filed a memorandum with the commission, saying it wished to question Mrs. Donna English, an Imperial County welfare worker, but that the Department of Welfare had ordered her not to leave her office, use the telephone or have any contact with the CRLA.

Riverside, Calif.  
Enterprise  
(Cir. 5XW 44,294)

MAY 18 1977

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## 'Stupid' memos

Two interoffice memos from a California Rural Legal Assistance attorney in El Centro to CRLA's director of litigation not only got into Governor Reagan's hands, but played into them. The memos were given the Governor by another El Centro attorney, an avowed enemy of CRLA.

The Governor, a critic of CRLA, has characterized them as representing a "brazen" and "dishonorable proposal that advocates such practices as coaching witnesses, encouraging falsehoods, etc." His description is close enough to accurate that outright disagreement with it is impossible.

Even CRLA Director Cruz Reynoso concedes the memos were "stupid," but says his office can disprove implications in them.

Governor Reagan has ordered an investigation and, suddenly eager to cooperate with the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, has invited Frank Carlucci, director, to join in the investigation.

Certainly investigation is warranted, but the whole controversy — Governor Reagan vs. the continuation of CRLA — cannot rest on this single incident, damning to CRLA as it is. The Governor, who has been unwilling to cooperate with the existing OEO's existing investigation of CRLA's activities, seems to want to make this one disclosure the proof of his entire case against the agency.

And for what it is worth, the Governor, lately concerned about invasion of privacy where his personal tax situation was involved, showed no qualms about receiving and publicizing confidential correspondence without seeming to care much about how it came originally to unfriendly hands.

Brawley, Calif.  
News  
(Cir. 6xW 3,534)

MAY 18 1978

*Allen's* P. C. B. Est. 1888

## Eliminate CRLA; pass override

To The Editor:

I am so glad CRLA is finally being investigated.

They are spending our tax dollars on things such as MECHA, UFWOC, taking away our County Hospital, and drumming up business for welfare.

Let's cut CRLA and pass our next school override. The money would be much better spent.

Sincerely,

SHIRLEY LERNO  
El Centro

Sacramento, Calif.  
The Bee  
(Cir. D. 172,411 Sun. 200,546)

MAY 18 1977

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## Judges Find No Merit

# Three Anti-CRLA Charges Fold

**SALINAS (UPI)** — A commission of three judges investigating the Reagan administration's charges against California Rural Legal Assistance has ruled three of the allegations have no merit.

The charges involve CRLA taking on a traffic court case, helping secure the release of three women pickets arrested in the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee lettuce strike and helping a chicano boy get a transfer from jail to juvenile hall on a misdemeanor charge.

On other charges against CRLA, sheriff's deputy Walter Scott testified that CRLA lawyers worked out of the offices of Cesar Chavez's farm union.

Robert B. Williamson, retired Maine chief justice who is the hearing commis-

sion chairman, said the body found no merit to assertions that CRLA attorneys had represented persons in criminal actions in violation of Office of Economic Opportunity rules.

Neither did the commission find merit in an assertion that they acted for UFWOC during the strike, he added.

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during a strike against lettuce growers.

Dennis Powell, CRLA director in Salinas, testified he had ordered a stop to farm union lawyers using the telephone in his office.

He also asserted that Scott was "just plain wrong" when he said he had telephoned union lawyers at the CRLA office in October, November and December.

The hearing concerns the veto by Gov. Ronald Reagan of federal funds for the CRLA which he says has inadequately carried out its job of serving the legal needs of the poor. The governor also holds the CRLA has violated OEO regulations against taking part in partisan politics.



Sacramento, Calif.  
Recorder  
(Cir. D)

MAY 18 1971

*Allen's* P. C. B. Est. 1888

### Suit Queries Constitutionality Of State 'Bankers' Lien' Law

*212*  
SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — A Ukiah, couple claims a bank cleaned out their checking account, didn't notify them for five days and then charged \$4 each for 15 small checks which bounced.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jojola filed a federal court suite Wednesday against Wells Fargo Bank and its Mastercharge credit card, asking that California's "bankers' lien" law be declared unconstitutional.

The law allows a bank to seize, without notice, the assets of a depositor which it claims owes the bank money.

The Jojolas said they were issued an unsolicited credit card in 1967 and used it to make \$400 in purchases at Christmas 1968. Although they made installment payments, they still owed \$200 last November when the bank seized \$163 from their checking account, leaving only 67 cents.

The plaintiffs, represented by California Rural Legal Assistance, said they weren't notified of the seizure for five days and wrote 15 small checks in the interim. The bank bounced all of them and charged the couple \$4 for each check.

The suite argued the seizure was an arbitrary and unreasonable violation of the 14th Amendment and asked that the "bankers' lien" be declared unconstitutional.

MAY 18 1971

Allen's P. C. E. Est. 1898

## Labor Dept. Study

# State Jobless Aid Called Inadequate

By Michael Harris

Several United States Labor Department investigating teams have concluded that the state's employment offices are providing inadequate service for Spanish-speaking Californians.

They said there were only 35 Spanish-speaking job counselors in the entire State Department of Human Resources Development, an agency with slightly more than 10,000 employees.

They also found that "actual implementation of any part of the (minority staffing) program submitted almost a year ago is negligible."

### HARSH

In spite of the harsh criticism in a preliminary draft of the findings of the investigation, Donald Phelps, regional director of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity office in San Francisco, was optimistic.

"I am sure the problem can be solved through nego-

tiations," said Phelps, who has been holding a series of meetings with state officials. "The (state) agency wants to find out what the deficiencies are, and I am sure good things will come out of our meetings."

The investigation was ordered late last year after California Rural Legal Assistance filed a petition with the U.S. Department of Labor Charging discrimination.

### OBEY

The complaint said the Department of Human Resources Development, which gets more than 80 per cent of its \$140 million budget from the Federal Government, had failed to obey the rules requiring it to devote 50 per cent of its funds to aid the disadvantaged.

The investigators' report was written last month but was not made public until CRLA obtained a copy and released it to the press.

Phelps, who said he agreed with the investigators' conclusions, reported the document was not intended for public release but was a preliminary study. The final report will not be ready, he said, until June 10 or 15.

### SHARP

The Federal investigators recommended a sharp increase in the number of people speaking Spanish in unemployment insurance offices. CRLA charged that some Spanish-speaking people were deprived of unemployment insurance benefits when they were turned down by clerks who spoke only English.

The investigators also recommended that job notices be written in both English and Spanish areas with large numbers of Mexican-Americans and that receptionists at such offices be bilingual.

"A disproportionate number of minority employees are in lower level jobs," the report continued. "The reference to the modest increase in minorities who are receiving supervisory responsibilities is encouraging (but) many of these persons are supervisory clerks and janitors."

A spokesman for Human Resources Development said he felt the federal charges were unduly harsh.

"We agree that is a lot of work to be done, but this department has a higher percentage and greater numbers of minorities than any other agency in the state government," the spokesman said.

"Our black employees exceed the percentage of blacks in the state population. Our Spanish-speaking proportion is short of their percentage, but we are moving in the direction of correcting that situation."

Riverside, Calif.  
Press  
(Cir. 5XW 34,405)

MAY 17 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1898

## 'Stupid' memos

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The Governor, a critic of CRLA, has characterized them as representing a "brazen" and "dishonorable proposal that advocates such practices as coaching witnesses, encouraging falsehoods, etc." His description is close enough to accurate that outright disagreement with it is impossible.

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Certainly investigation is warranted, but the whole controversy — Governor Reagan vs. the continuation of CRLA — cannot rest on this single incident, damning to CRLA as it is. The Governor, who has been unwilling to cooperate with the existing OEO's existing investigation of CRLA's activities, seems to want to make this one disclosure the proof of his entire case against the agency.

And for what it is worth, the Governor, lately concerned about invasion of privacy where his personal tax situation was involved, showed no qualms about receiving and publicizing confidential correspondence without seeming to care much about how it came originally to unfriendly hands.



Oakland, Calif.  
Tribune  
(Cir. D 225,033, Sat. 209,931,  
Sun. 251,534)

MAY 17 1971

Allen's P.C.B.

# Letters to The Forum

## Spank The Demonstrators

EDITOR: After watching carefully the behavior of young people on these so-called "peaceful" demonstrations, I believe the following action should be taken by the police in every case:

When these youngsters throw a tantrum, kicking, yelling, and demanding their own way, then our police should do what the parents should have done years ago: A good whack on their sitdowns would not only sting but would mortify them. Imagine what this would look like on the TV news! The whole world would laugh at such a sight.

It certainly would be more effective than arresting them. I'm sure they'd think twice about being placed in such a ridiculous position.

MRS. FLORENCE HABELT,  
Oakland.

## Sue or Starve?

EDITOR: California Rural Legal Assistance is being threatened. Governor Reagan is critical of it. Naturally then it follows that the Democrats are for it. Many lawyers have spoken favorably of it, claiming it's an instrument to help the poor.

As we all know, CRLA is that tax-supported legal agency that allows underprivileged lawyers to sue other underprivileged people — like you and me. I can't afford to sue anyone, I've got money. Sometimes in a good month and before the deadline for paying my tax, I might have as much as \$200 in the bank.

However, the trial lawyers are not so enthusiastic about no fault insurance, a law that might just possibly take some of the load off the courts. Could it be that like Briefless, the lawyer friend of Art Buchwald says, "they're trying to take the bread out of our mouths, if we can't sue we'll starve."

LLOYD MICKELS,  
San Leandro.

## Children: A Costly Luxury

EDITOR: In response to the letters by Marian Vieux and James Harvey (Forum May 5):

I could not agree more that people with children should bear all costs of schools, busing, free lunches, vandalism, etc. Single people and childless couples should not be expected to contribute. We are taxed out of our houses because of their children.

It is my opinion that if a person elects to have children, he should be prepared to pay all costs of that luxury. Or hasn't anyone heard of overpopulation?

MRS. SUZANNE VASTAG,  
Oakland.

## The Ultimate Question

EDITOR: O. L. Brannaman, Forum May 7, in denouncing those "who say that they will not stand by and see Israel defeated" because they might bring on World War III, succinctly states the underlying philosophy of peace lovers everywhere and for all time:

There can be no reason short of outright armed — and perhaps only nuclear — attack on one's own country to justify going to war and risking escalation into World War III and Armageddon.

Hence, it is each nation and perhaps ultimately each man for himself, with no mutual defense treaties worth signing and no allies.

It is as if Sen. Henry Jackson's allegorical hotel burglar went down the corridor, rattling the doorknobs and found them all open!

Then would the legendary Horatio — as opposed to the current Hubert — the defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, Leningrad and Stalin-

grad and all the countless times throughout history when the relative few have died to buy time that the often indifferent and unworthy many might live, have fought and ultimately died for nothing.

Should any man ever, under any circumstances, be required or even asked to lay down his life for that of another?

R. F. VERNON,  
Oakland.

## Indian Self Pride

EDITOR: The members of the American Indian Cultural Group of San Quentin are greatly disturbed by the article by Stephen Cook, published in the May 2 Tribune.

The article quotes warden Nelson as listing the American Indian Cultural Group as being among those minority groups at San Quentin that are deteriorating into "para-military organizations with revolutionary overtones."

I personally have been involved with the Indian group of San Quentin for seven years and have seen this group develop from an apathetic "no-give-a damn" attitude to establish itself as a most progressive, positive organization dealing with the issues concerning their people while serving time.

The statement credited to warden Nelson not only threatens the harmony and purpose of the American Indian Cultural Group but also threatens funds given to carry out an unmet need in the prison system today of instilling pride, integrity, and selfworth of the individual while serving time.

ADAM NORDWALL, Chairman,  
United Bay Area Council of  
American Indian Affairs.



### Misdirected Efforts

EDITOR: Why is it that the people over 18 involved in the riots and demonstrations don't get on their "soap boxes" and do something constructive such as getting more people registered to vote and imploring these people to actually go out and vote at elections?

Perhaps by this action these "non-violent demonstrators" will get the changes in governmental policy that they would prefer.

The place to initiate changes in governmental policy is the voting booth -- not the street.

MICHAEL E. SWEENEY,  
San Leandro.

### Bulldog Symbol

EDITOR: In connection with recent demonstrations and political activity, it seems incredible to me that people would characterize themselves as either "hawks" or "doves."

As a way of life, war is obviously stark terror and hardly merits comment. However peace at any price is slavery.

It would seem rather that a more appropriate symbol would be the "Bulldog."

That is to hang tight to time-tested values while at the same time firmly keeping an open mind to sensible change.

The peace-at-any-price demonstrators show me no class.

RAY FISHER,  
Hayward.

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*The Forum is always open to all reasonable opinion.  
Brief, legible letters receive preference. All must be signed.*

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# Public Lobbyists

## *They Serve Taxpayers, Not Business*

By BILL STALL  
Associated Press

Not all lobbyists represent big business. The average taxpayer—whether he knows it or not—may be footing the bill for one, two or more paid registered lobbyists in Sacramento.

Eighty-four public and semi-public agencies have registered lobbyists in Sacramento this year—ranging from the Association of Bay Area Governments to the Kern County Water Agency.

They include California Rural Legal Assistance Inc., the war-on-poverty agency under fire from the administration of Gov. Reagan.

Just like the advocates for the big oil firms and the construction companies, the lobbyists for public agencies have to register on the fourth floor of the Capitol and file monthly reports of expenses.

Their goal is the same as that of the private industry lobbyists: to work for legislation that helps their interests and against legislation that would harm their clients.

SOMETIMES the reports include payment of tabs at the favorite lobbyist-legislator gathering spots in Sacramento.

Some are well-paid fulltimers such as former Assembly Speaker Edward Craig who represents Orange County. His March report listed a salary for the month of \$1,725 and expenses of \$922.

Another is former San Francisco Mayor John F. Shelley, who represents the city and county of San Francisco. He reported \$5,021 in expenses in March on top of his \$2,363-a-month salary.

Some of the lobbyists are city or county employees or attorneys who spend most of their time at home and travel to Sacramento only when legislation affecting their organization comes up.

A few of the agencies hire some of the well-known big business lobbyists who handle several accounts. The California Highway Patrol Association retains Daniel J. Creedon who also represents the California Brewers Association, California Funeral Directors Association and the city of Vernon.

Their interests often overlap and a taxpayer could support two lobbyists who go to Sacramento and wind up opposing themselves in the Capitol—if the city of Long Beach and county of Los Angeles were on opposite sides of an issue, for example.

The range of public lobbyist activity ranges across the full scope of local government—from cities, counties and school districts to associations of public employees and state college students.

The rules specifically exempt, however, "a state official or an elected nonstate public official acting in his official capacity" from lobbyist registration requirements.

One of the first examples of this type of lobbyist cited around Sacramento is the giant University of California which retains Hay Michael as the head of its legislative office in the Senator Hotel, where a number of lobbyists have their offices.

ASSEMBLYMAN Willie L. Brown Jr., D-San Francisco, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, believes the university and other state agencies should have to register with the legislative analyst's office just as do all other advocates and file expense reports.

"We don't really know to this day how much money goes into the lobbying process from the general fund appropriation we made for all these agencies," said Brown, who once served as chairman of the committee on control of lobbyists' activities.

"It could be a waste of public money. That's the people's university," he said. "They ought not to be here fulltime lobbying."

Brown said his comments apply as well to the state colleges "and the people who work for all agencies of state government" and serve as legislative advocates. For instance, the Department of Motor Vehicles retains a fourth floor Capitol office for its legislative representative, former DMV director Tom Bright.

Bright's office is a particular convenience for lawmakers

weekender

Special

THERE ARE lobbyists for at least a dozen cities and towns—ranging from tiny Emeryville to Los Angeles—and eight counties.

—it handles registration of autos for them and others in the Capitol each year, saving them the trouble of doing it by mail or at a local DMV office.

**MICHAEL DISPUTES** Brown's arguments and estimates his office operates on a budget of \$80,000 a year.

"We feel that we don't lobby in the sense that many others lobby," he said. "It's an information function. I wouldn't maintain that we don't present our best arguments for policies adopted by the board of regents. If that's lobbying, then we lobby."

"We do have an objection to the university being singled out from other state-supported activities and treated differently from other state-supported activities in this regard. If I am to report what it costs to perform this job, then I think the governor's legislative secretary ought to and a person in the Department of Public Works and all other state agencies."

Michael added, "I lobby for nothing except the public interest as it relates to the university. I don't have clients. I don't make campaign contributions. I don't entertain lavishly and all that sort of thing."

Assemblyman Brown sees a difference in cities—such as his—and counties in having fulltime representatives in Sacramento.

"The counties have enough of a direct interest in what happens from an economic standpoint. Their money that goes to promote revenue into their areas comes from a different source," Brown said.

**ONE OF CRLA'S** three registered advocates is James F. Smith, who lists the lobbyist portion of his salary at \$10,330 a year and reported \$468 in office and secretarial expenses during March.

A letter in his file from CRLA director Cruz Reynoso declares, "He is charged by our organization with representing the interests of impoverished rural California." Also in his office are registered lobbyists Peter F. Schilla and Arthur A. Torres.

Smith said the Reagan administration objected when CRLA decided to open an office of legislative advocates in Sacramento. Last December Reagan vetoed CRLA's \$1.8 million budget approved by President Nixon's Office of Economic Opportunity director.

Smith explained, "The position that federal OEO and we took was that it was quite clear that as attorneys we were not only entitled to, but obligated, to represent our clients in the legislature as well as before the courts when their interests are affected."

"We are not here as lobbyists representing CRLA, but as attorneys representing our clients on issues that affect them."

**AN EXAMPLE** was a bill CRLA pushed last year to allow some Spanish-speaking residents to register to vote in the June 1970 primary election after the State Supreme Court ruled in a CRLA-brought suit that they could not be denied the right to vote just because they could only read Spanish and not English.

"It failed by one vote in the Senate," Smith said.

An example of the lobbyist who represents both a public agency and a private firm is John R. Wendt, who works for both the California Savings and Loan League and the Port of Oakland.

"I work for the port on a parttime basis. I don't have a heck of a lot of problems up here affecting the port," he said.

The port is not just interested in its maritime facilities. It also operates the Oakland airport, has an interest in the tourist business through its Jack London Square, and has industrial park property.

One example of a bill Wendt watched closely was the measure to ban construction of the Southern Crossing Bridge across San Francisco Bay.

**THE CITY** and the port long have favored the bridge.

Wendt will talk to legislators and try to persuade them to see his client's arguments, just as he would on a bill affecting savings and loan firms.

"The techniques are the same. The job is the same. The work is the same," Wendt said.

"What is different, I think, is that people are, in general, less skeptical if you say you represent a public agency. Maybe a little less suspect of the self interest involved in the thing. That's probably a very subtle distinction."

An example of how many agencies with their own advocates can be involved in a single issue, here are other local government entities that had an interest—either direct or indirect in the Southern Crossing bridge:

Alameda County, ABAG, Bay Area Air Pollution Control District, East Bay Municipal Utility District, East Bay Regional Park District, Town of Emeryville, Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District, League of California Cities, San Francisco city and county, city of San Jose, San Mateo County, Santa Clara County.

San Francisco, Calif.  
Examiner  
(Cir. D 203,025 - Set. 139,057)

MAY 17 1977

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

# Salinas Testimony- 'CRLA-Chavez Tie'

By Joel Tlumak

Examiner News Staff

**SALINAS** — A Monterey County sheriff's deputy and a counsel for farm growers today testified that lawyers for Cesar Chavez used facilities and worked out of the office of California Rural Legal Assistance during last year's lettuce strike.

They were called to appear before the Special Commission probing CRLA to substantiate charges by Governor Reagan that the poverty attorneys were illegally involved with Chavez' United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Dennis Powell, head of CRLA's Salinas office, said UFWOC lawyers were permitted to use the CRLA law library — a very expensive one — and also use its copying machine at a charge.

But he said Deputy Sheriff Walter Scott "was just plain wrong" when he said he reached UFWOC attorneys at a CRLA telephone last October, November and December.

Powell said at the second week of the commission's hearings that CRLA never authorized UFWOC attorneys to give out its phone number.

Deputy Sheriff Scott and farm grower counsel Andrew Church told the commission that UFWOC attorneys said specifically they could be reached at CRLA headquarters in Salinas.

CRLA objected to such testimony today as hearsay — but the commissioners admitted it as evidence.

This was the first time any cross-examination took place at the hearings.

Before testimony began today, CRLA attorneys charged that a potential witness was under virtual "house arrest" where she works.

CRLA said it specifically wanted to question Mrs. Donna English, an Imperial County welfare worker, but because of Governor Reagan's action releasing information about potential witnesses, Mrs. English "was immediately placed under what can only be described as a form of house arrest."

The CRLA claimed "she is not permitted by the Department of Welfare to leave her office. She cannot use the telephone. She cannot see clients. She is under specific instructions to have no contact with any CRLA personnel."

Efforts to reach Mrs. English at her office in El Centro today for comment on the allegations were unsuccessful.

The CRLA, which is literally fighting for its life in the current hearings, further charged that its witnesses are being intimidated by the governor's release of a sealed document on file with the investigation panel.

As hearings opened today, leafleters were passing out leaflets and bumper strips linking CRLA to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, the union headed by Cesar Chavez.

About 70 persons attended the morning hearing session — most of them attorneys, newsmen and other officials connected with the case.

The first hearings were held the last week in April, but Reagan and CRLA Director Cruz Reynoso squared off last week in sharp exchanges — typical of the entire proceedings so far.

Reagan's people will still not take an active part in the hearings, although the governor's staff is reported to have provided private attorneys for witnesses who are expected to testify this week against purported illegal activities by the poverty attorneys.

Ever since these hearings by a three-member commission of justices from state supreme courts were proposed, the governor's poverty chief Lewis K. Uhler charged they



were unfair.

He demanded more than just hearings — full-scale, field investigations.

Attorneys for CRLA claim the governor's office is planning to present Washington with a separate white paper, attacking the hearings and, presumably, the decision of the commission.

Reagan's people don't expect to win their case at this level. But they mean to pressure Washington on their own and throw up charges that promises made in Washington were not kept on how the probe was supposed to be run.

The hearings here will last through tomorrow and will move on Wednesday to Soledad Prison, where guards and prisoners will be questioned on charges that CRLA attorneys helped trigger prison disturbances.

On Thursday and Friday the hearings will move to El Centro, near the Mexican border.

The 283-page Uhler report against CRLA made charges that the poverty attorneys illegally represented labor unions, took on criminal cases when they weren't supposed to and interfered with rural school districts.

MAY 17 1971

Allan's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## 'Witness Sealed Off'

# CRLA Aides File Charge

By Joel Thumak  
Examiner News Staff

**SALINAS** — A potential witness in the California Rural Legal Assistance hearings is under virtual "house arrest" where she works, CRLA attorneys charged today.

The allegation was contained in a memorandum filed with the three-member panel of judges who opened a second week of hearings into CRLA affairs.

The broadside — aimed at Governor Reagan — came just before today's first witness took the stand in these politically-charged hearings which for the first time have moved to grower-dominated farm country.

Earlier hearings were in San Francisco.

### Welfare Worker

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San Francisco, Calif.  
Examiner  
(Cir. D 203,023, Sat. 167,357)

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# Reagan-CRLA Drama Plays 242 Salinas Valley

By Joel Thumak  
Examiner Staff Writer

SALINAS — Act Two of the Reagan-CRLA melodrama opened here today as the governor and the poverty attorneys continue their bitter fight both in and out of the hearing chambers.

This is the second week of the hearings on the governor's charges against California Rural Legal Assistance.

The first hearings were held the last week in April, but Reagan and CRLA Director Cruz Reynoso squared off last week in sharp exchanges — typical of the entire proceedings so far.

## Private Attorneys

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Ever since these hearings by a three-member commission of justices from state supreme courts were proposed, the governor's poverty chief Lewis K. Uhler charged they were unfair.

He demanded more than just hearings — full-scale, field investigations.

And Uhler has refused to abide by the ground rules of the hearings, which means neither he nor his staff will be permitted to cross examine witnesses or present the state's case in the courtroom-type proceedings.

## Continuing Clashes

As a result, Reagan and CRLA have clashed repeatedly out of the hearing chambers, attacking each other at press conferences, revealing secret documents and portions of pre-hearing, closed-door transcripts.

Attorneys for CRLA claim the governor's office is planning to present Washington with a separate white paper, attacking the hearings and, presumably, the decision of the commission.

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against CRLA made charges that the poverty attorneys illegally represented labor unions, took on criminal cases when they weren't supposed to and interfered with rural school districts.

These charges will be checked out here and in El Centro. And the staff of the special commission expects the justices to hold further hearings during one more week.

MAY 17 1971

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

# New Hearing at Salinas on CRLA

By George Murphy

Chronicle Correspondent

## Salinas

A three-judge commission investigating charges against the California Rural Legal Assistance program opens its second week of hearings here today.

The commission, headed by retired Chief Justice of Maine Robert B. Williamson, will spend two days here, Wednesday at Soledad Prison, and Thursday and Friday at El Centro.

The commission held its first week of hearings in San

Francisco during the last week in April.

During that session, the judges narrowed to 39 the number of charges brought against CRLA by the State Office of Economic Opportunity.

There were many more charges contained in the 283-page, so-called "Uhlen Report," named for State OEO Director Lewis K. Uhler.

Among them were allegations CRLA attorneys engaged in unethical practices, did legal work beyond the scope of existing OEO regulations, participated in pick-

eting by farm workers, and fomented disorders in State prisons.

Among the charges relating to Salinas, the commission will attempt to determine if, as the Uhler report charges, "CRLA acted exactly like a labor union," in relation to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

## PICKETS

Another charge was that CRLA attorneys were advising UFWOC pickets who had been arrested on trespassing charges, and appeared in court on behalf of a UFWOC attorney.

The Uhler Report served as the basis for Governor Ronald Reagan's veto of a \$1.8 million Federal grant for continuing CRLA activities.

But Frank Carlucci, the Nixon Administration's Director of Federal OEO, granted CRLA six months temporary funding pending the recommendations of the commission.

## ABSTENTION

The State has refused to take part in the hearings in an adversary role, and Chairman Williamson ruled last month in San Francisco that State OEO attorneys could act only as "observers" in the hearings because of their decision not to produce witnesses or to cross-examine.

The relations between the Nixon and Reagan administrations -- at least between their representatives -- deteriorated somewhat as the CRLA investigation progressed.

## LEAK

A Federal OEO evaluation report on Uhler's operation was leaked to The Sacramento Bee late last month.

It was highly critical of the State OEO, and brought about an angry letter from Uhler to Carlucci demanding Carlucci find out how the report was leaked.

During the April hearings, Governor Reagan told a press conference that if the commission did not "go into the field" its members "should resign."

Chairman Williamson, in later ordering hearings in Salinas and El Centro, noted sternly the commission "would hold hearings wherever the evidence warrants."



Fresno, Calif.  
Bee  
(Cir. D 110,294, Sun. 142,020)

MAY 16 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

# State Welfare Chief 242 Works 'In A Hot Kitchen'

By George Williams  
McClatchy Newspapers Service

SACRAMENTO — Lewis K. Uhler: alumnus of Yale, Boalt Hall and the John Birch Society — and now Gov. Ronald Reagan's antipoverty chief.

Uhler is an attractive man, athletically built. Hair well-brushed and clipped above the ears and far up the neck, he has the look of a man who has a shave and facial after lunch each day. He is square-jawed and smiles often, showing white, even-set teeth. He is the epitome of what has come to be known at the Capitol as "the Reagan-aide look."

"I think we are doing what too many Republicans have been unwilling to do," said Uhler. "We wanted to get into politics in a very real way. It is a very hot kitchen. The flak level is intense. It has meant a total change in life pattern. But we came in and accepted the challenge, and now we are sitting in the kitchen."

## Fighting CRLA

The heat in Uhler's kitchen is generated by his battle with California Rural Legal Assistance, the federally funded legal-services organization for the poor which incurred the wrath of the Reagan administration by winning class-action suites against the state.

Uhler took the state Office of Economic Opportunity job last July after managing the successful congressional campaign for nomination of John Birch Society official John Rousselot in Pasadena. Since then he has been wrapped up in the fight against CRLA.

His lengthy report on CRLA activities, prepared last summer and fall, was used as the basis for Reagan's veto of CRLA's \$1.8 million federal grant for 1971. The federal Office of Economic Opportunity postponed action on the veto. It released money to keep CRLA operating for six months while a federal panel of out-of-state Supreme Court justices studies Uhler's report.

So far, Uhler has refused to cooperate with the justices, insisting along with Reagan that they leave San Francisco, go out in the rural areas and investigate CRLA themselves. The justice panel has scheduled hearings in Soledad Prison, in Salinas and in El Centro. But the justices are adamant that Uhler must present witnesses in a public forum so their testimony may be subjected to cross-examination.

## More Important Things

"I hate to take the time necessary to wrestle with CRLA," says Uhler, smiling, as he sits in his second-floor air-conditioned office in the Human Resources building. "There are just more important things to be done for the poor people of California."

His large office, overlooking Capitol Mall, has been paneled, carpeted and redecorated especially for him. Over his right shoulder hangs a picture of US Atty. Gen. John Mitchell. "Best wishes, Lew," it is inscribed. Signed, "John."

Uhler, his wife and three children moved from his native Los Angeles



Lewis K. Uhler

Bee Photo

County to a stylish home in Hidden Valley, a Sacramento suburb.

Uhler was born in Alhambra on Nov. 22, 1933, the son of an executive for the largest orange grower in the world.

At Yale he was in Yale Key, California Society, and Young Republicans. After graduation, he married Cynthia Louise Ross of Alhambra and went on to law school at Boalt Hall, University of California, Berkeley. Mrs. Uhler attended Brigham Young University.

"He has very incisive mind," recalled former Sacramento County Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Robert Puglisi, a Boalt Hall classmate. "He seemed to have a very well-organized philosophy of law even at that stage, a well-organized idea of what our legal system ought to achieve. In contrast to many of his classmates, he knew what he believed, had confidence in what he believed and had confidence where he was going. He was a very personable and bright young man."

Another classmate was Cruz Reynoso, now executive director of CRLA. While Uhler was preparing for Yale at Alhambra High School and his father was a traffic manager for Sun-kist Growers, Reynoso and his father were in the orchards picking oranges in Orange County. "He was a pleasant young man at Boalt Hall, Reynoso remembers. "He did not participate vigorously.

"I was surprised about his work in  
See Uhler page D8

# Uhler: Young Reagan Aide Continues Fight On CRLA

Continued from page D1

the state Office of Economic Opportunity. I'm not used to dealing with untruthfulness and deception from a fellow attorney. Good, straightforward disagreement — yes. But Lew violates regulations. He now believes the ends justify the means. He's Machiavellian. I really don't know how to handle it when a person deals with other human beings in that manner."

Reynoso recalled a recent incident during the CRLA justice panel hearings in San Francisco. Uhler, Reynoso said, had indicated he would not cooperate with the panel, closed his briefcase and walked halfway to the door. Then he stopped, turned to the panel, and said, "I am not walking out, gentlemen." Then, he left.

"Just how do you deal with that?" Reynoso asked.

After law school, Uhler was commissioned in the Army and became a counter-intelligence officer. This military background is apparent today in his speech. He purses his lips carefully before letting words escape in an effort to be precise. "Precise and precision" are words he uses often. Also, "on target" and "search and kill."

After completing his Army hitch, Uhler went into private law practice in Southern California where he got involved in a political campaign and was hooked on it.

He met John Rousselot, a national officer of the John Birch Society, joined the society and helped Rousselot on his first campaign for Congress in 1960. Rousselot won and Uhler became the congressman's administrative assistant, running the Pasadena office.

## Closed Meetings

He attended closed-door meetings with Birch Society founder Robert Welch, and Uhler's wife was on the host committee for a Robert Welch testimonial dinner in Los Angeles.

Uhler was with a law firm in Covina when Reagan chose him to serve on the California Law Review Committee. He served also on the California Republican State Central Committee.

Uhler reorganized state OEO last July when he came to Sacramento. He abolished a statewide advisory committee made up of representatives of the poor because he did not believe the poor should be involved in making decisions at the state level. "We've got to get the private sector involved," he often says. "We've got to start thinking private sector."

A federal OEO official said Uhler told a mayors' convention in San Diego last summer: "The problem with the War on Poverty is that poor people are on the boards of directors."

Among the casualties in the state OEO reorganization was black attorney Carl Johnson, a Republican. Johnson said he was fired because he worked with a team of 13 CRLA evaluators, which included Tom Clark, former US Supreme Court justice. This team concluded that "while not perfect, CRLA is an exemplary legal ser-



ices program." Johnson is still unemployed.

To replace men who differed with his philosophy, Uhler hired a number of former lawmen and investigators in other fields — a former Central Intelligence Agency operative, a former FBI man — virtually all with right-wing political backgrounds.

Uhler issued to members of his staff — those who were "on target" in agreement with his philosophy — special flip-out, FBI-type investigator identification cards.

Embossed in gold on the leather were the words "Special Agent." After a critical federal report on Uhler's agency was released April 29 charging him with using federal money to spy on the poor, Uhler picked up all of the special agent wallets and had them locked away.

#### Investigates Rumor

The Sacramento Urban Coalition investigated a rumor last fall that Uhler's investigators were being armed and given firearms training for their work among the poor. The investigation was inconclusive. Uhler said some former law enforcement officers on his staff could be carrying guns but not in connection with their duties.

The focus of state OEO shifted to a concentrated probe of CRLA.

Uhler mailed questionnaires to 3,400 judges and attorneys throughout the state asking pointed questions about CRLA activities. He followed up on the negative replies and his investigators started to construct what has come to be known as the Uhler Document — a 283-page indictment of the rural legal assistance program. This was used to justify Reagan's veto of CRLA.

The report was not well-received.

A San Francisco Barristers committee said the report was "filled with half-truths, misrepresentations, misunderstandings and recriminations. Some of its mistakes would be hilarious were the repercussions not so serious. The fault seems to lie in incomplete, biased and sloppy investigation."

#### Sloppy Job

Conservative columnist James Kilpatrick, an avid supporter of Reagan and Uhler, called the report "a thoroughly sloppy job."

He said further: "The gentleman's evaluation runs to 283 pages, half of them repetitious; the document is about as objective as a non-partisan evaluation of the Chicago police prepared by Eldridge Cleaver."

"I wouldn't deny it for a moment," Uhler said. "The facts are not correct in some places. We had to draw some quick conclusions. Some of the answers we got just don't do the job. But I think essentially we are absolutely on the money."

But why would a bright lawyer with a reputation for painstaking thoroughness and skillful research release such a report?

From interviews with Uhler, members of his staff and others, the following sequences of events was pieced together:

—Gov. Reagan wanted to build a case against CRLA, which had a reputation for attracting Ivy League lawyers who could run circles around country judges and attorneys in California.

—Reagan sought Uhler, the Yale man with the reputation for thoroughness, to start the job early last year. But Uhler had a commitment to manage the campaign of his old friend Rousselot, who was running in the June primary against popular Dr. Bill McColl, a former professional football star. After the successful campaign, Uhler came to Sacramento and tried to catch up fast on his investigation of CRLA.

—But he found his staff — new and old — was not up to it. He recognized their work was not adequate. So he called in a supervising investigator from the State Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification to give his investigators an accelerated course on how to probe.

Then the shocker came. Uhler thought he had until Dec. 29. But Washington OEO authorities had set the deadline for Reagan's decision — to veto or not to veto the CRLA appropriation — for Dec. 12. Reagan ordered Uhler to release the report. Uhler was reluctant. His reputation was at stake. But he had no choice.

#### See Reinstatement

Many federal OEO officials say it is inevitable that the justice panel evaluating the Uhler document will advise President Nixon that the report lacks sufficient merit and that Nixon will reinstate CRLA.

Legislation has already been introduced to replace antipoverty lawyers with a new federal program. Shriver said the new program would "shackle" attorneys seeking to help the poor. Shriver said he would not be surprised if Nixon named Uhler to head the new legal service.

Uhler says he would like to forge about CRLA and start working on his "premise for the poor."

He wants to create more jobs through the "private sector."

"Creative and innovative programs," he said. "Get the National Guard involved to search and kill poverty. There is so much expertise in the private sector. We have got to get them involved."

"We can't have these confrontations. In conflict situations, these private sector people get turned off. We've got to end such agitational activities, some of which intentionally agitate, and start creating an atmosphere for the private sector. We have to take a no-nonsense approach."

"We want to bring this up to an elevated level, far away from the confrontation approach," says Uhler. "This is my premise for the poor."

Cruz Reynoso, Uhler's law school classmate and now executive director of CRLA, sees it differently.

"What he has put together is a phalanx to fight the poor. It's ironic," says Reynoso.



Long Beach, Calif.  
Independent  
(Ch. 5XW 31,114)

MAY 16 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

# Demos urged to 'consider'

## South in 1972

By BOB HOUSER  
Political Editor

SAN JOSE — Speaking not for a Democratic Southern strategy but for a "Southern consideration," U.S. Sen. Ernest F. (Fritz) Hollings, D-S.C., left a drawling intimation of availability for the 1972 vice presidency here Saturday.

Hollings' cordiality to delegates at a marathon party reform convention was as broad as his Randolph Scott accent. But he dismissed any pretensions to a spot of the national ticket, other than his stated conviction that the South should be included in the Democratic Party's national strategy.

The 49-year-old South Carolinian inserted a biting anti-Nixon dinner speech in Saturday night's convention program to provide a relished respite to about 700 Democratic activists wrestling with a complicated plan to change the state party's structure.

IN EARLY voting the convention did adopt, by 414 to 184, the recommendation that local elections be made partisan. That would mean City Council candidates, for example, would have to run as members of a political party, not as nonpartisans. Implementation, however, will require state legislation.

Delegates also soundly rejected the idea of having the official party make preprimary election endorsements. Opponents argued successfully that such endorsements would destroy the open character of political primaries. Only volunteer political groups may now make preprimary endorsements. The vote against the scheme was 463 to 184. The Long Beach area's 32nd Congressional District delegation, headed by Mrs. Cora Cocks and Richard Cart-

wright cast all of its 20 votes to defeat the measure.

THE CONVENTION interrupted deliberations on other reforms, including consideration of making most party positions elective and starting them at the precinct level, to listen to Hollings as featured speaker at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in San Jose's Hyatt House convention center.

Hollings contended America finds herself in 1971 "overpoliticked, overpromised and underperformed. He added: "The richest nation cannot provide work . . . unemployment soars to 6.1 per cent . . . 3,000,000 veterans are jobless. We are still 26 million housing units behind the need — there is no home for the brave."

Government is on trial, Hollings said, not for conspiracy but for failure to coordinate. "The people stand leaderless and the government directionless — everywhere the questions are the same — what is the policy, who is in charge, and why can't government work?"

Hollings charged the Republicans with "government by accountant . . . custodial care without opportunity . . . always seeking policy advice from the captains of industry, the leaders of finance.

FARM prices, he said, dipped from 74 per cent to 67 per cent of parity under Nixon and so Nixon hauls some machinery onto the White House lawn "so the President can look farmerish. Then back with Bebe (Rebozo) to Key Biscayne."

Democrats, Hollings acknowledged, "are far from blameless for the country's condition." He said the war was escalated under a Democratic administration, fires of inflation were stoked under a Democratic



administration, and "the first chasms of a credibility gap were opened under a Democratic administration.

Democrats learned from it all, he said, "but the President refuses to learn."

Nixon can't win, Hollings said, "but we can lose . . . if we act like prima donnas . . . if we practice kamikaze politics."

He used former Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy as an example kamikaze politics in which the candidate was more interested in being right than in winning an election.

Hollings, South Carolina chairman for John Kennedy's presidential campaign, said several Democrats could carry South Carolina in 1972, including Sen. Edward Kennedy.

He said Kennedy ranks high with Democrats but "doesn't come on strong with the independents in the polls."

He said he thinks Kennedy, however, could get the 1972 presidential nomination if he tried for it.

Sen. John V. Tunney delivered a two-part message, one castigating the Nixon and Reagan administrations and one appealing for convention unity.

On unity, Tunney called for Democrats to "overturn the tradition of weak parties that shred into remnants after an election."

Too long, he said, have California's parties operated under "the limp partisanship of turn-of-the-century reformists." He told reformists here that they "are about to recast history, to mold it into new di-

mensions."

Lumping President Nixon and Gov. Reagan into another mold, Sen. Tunney charged they represent the Republican three R's — recession, repression and regression. He pledged a

personal fight to not only thwart Reagan's attacks on the California Rural Legal Assistance, but to work for greater funding for it.

The governor, as a potential 1972 presidential favorite son in California,

"is obviously feared by the President," Tunney said. "He's the most insecure man in Washington."

And Reagan, he charged, "is preening and posturing" over the plight of the poor in this state.

MAY 16 1971

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1933

## CONSTANT REMINDERS

# What Kind of a Lawyer Is Nixon?

JOHN P. MACKENZIE

WASHINGTON

President Nixon is a lawyer. All America knows it. Anyone who failed to appreciate this fact when he took office has only to watch a Nixon press conference, where the subject of his legal background comes up repeatedly—if not in the questions from newsmen, then certainly in the answers.

Reminders that the chief executive has practiced law often crop up without warning. In a recent press gathering when a reporter asked

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*From the Washington Post.*

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about new tax depreciation benefits for business and received the reply, "I, as President, and as I may say, too, formerly one who practiced a good deal of tax law . . ."

Increasingly, however, the question is raised: Just what kind of a lawyer is Richard Nixon?

"A towering legal mind," says Charles S. Rhyne, former president of the American Bar Assn., friend of Mr. Nixon's since their days at Duke law school and 1968 chairman of Citizens for Nixon.

If Mr. Nixon is such a fantastic lawyer, critics ask, then how could he ever utter in public the word "guilty" about a defendant whose trial was in progress? How could he solemnly sign a letter proclaiming himself the sole constitutional authority for choosing a high court justice? How could he shatter years of work to reduce "command influence" with a premature intrusion upon the military justice system?

★

Other questions about the President's legal brilliance are being raised, some of them more politically barbed:

—How could he and John N. Mitchell, his attorney general and former law partner, lump in the innocent bystanders in their denunciation of those arrested and held in Washington's antiwar demonstrations?

—How could the President knuckle under to Gov. Reagan's veto of the California Rural Legal Assistance program when virtually every professional adviser agreed that CRLA was worthy of more federal funding?

Richard Nixon was a grind as a law student at Duke. A full scholarship student during the Depression, he achieved the envied rank of third in a class of 50 "not because I was smarter but because I worked longer and harder than some of my more gifted colleagues," he wrote in "Six Crises."

Mr. Nixon's most intensive period of daily general law practice occurred between 1937 and 1941 in his native Whittier. He handled divorce cases, real estate cases, even tax cases, and served as city attorney for nearby La Habra. As the result of applying the same "iron butt" technique that he had employed at Duke, he was receiving professional recognition when the war began.

Running for Congress and winning in 1946, almost immediately after leaving the Navy, Mr. Nixon assumed a prosecutor's role in the House Un-American Activities Committee in the Alger Hiss investigation. His next association with a law firm was brief, in Los Angeles dur-



ing 1961 and 1962 after leaving the Vice Presidency.

He became a full-fledged Wall St. lawyer in 1963 after losing the race for California governor. As head of the firm that eventually became Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander & Mitchell, he specialized in attracting business and making friends.

Candidate Nixon ran part of his 1968 campaign against the Supreme Court, rapping criminal law decisions on "law and order" grounds and the campaign hardly expanded his legal vistas. He vowed to appoint "strict constructionist" justices and judges, sloganeering rather than educating the electorate on the rule of law.

Limited in scope as the crime and courts package was, it was not the product of original Nixon thinking. Instead it was a carbon copy of an election strategy worked out by congressional GOP task forces.

Once in the White House, Mr. Nixon understandably stopped attacking court decisions and his Administration looked forward to turning the courts around. Bad lawyering as well as bad investigative work helped to defeat his nominations of Clement Haynsworth and G. Harold Carswell, thereby prolonging the wait for more conservative high court actions.

But by all odds, the worst lawyer's goof was the off-the-cuff remark about the "guilty" Manson, a mistake compounded by an inadequate "clarifying" statement to reporters but for which the President made a total retraction in a nationally televised press conference.

Knowledgeable persons in government have made clear that the Manson statement was just what the President said it was—a slip of the tongue.

His defenders are on less firm ground, however, when they charge that the quote was taken out of context. In context, the remark was part of an extended discussion of Manson as an example of a defendant who had been "glamorized" in the media despite the heinous charges against him. A lawyer's caution

should have signaled that any discussion of an ongoing trial was laden with danger.

The judgment about Mr. Nixon's pretrial reference to My Lai as a "massacre" prompted dismissal motions from Calley's lawyer but more complex reactions from others. Many were willing to overlook the My Lai remark in light of the need for recognition throughout the world that the United States recognized, if belatedly, the need to come to grips with the Vietnam tragedy.

What aroused many, however, was the contrast between the Nixon pretrial statement at a Dec. 9, 1969, news conference and the posttrial intervention over Calley's confinement.

In 1969, the President said:

"... I am going to do everything I possibly can to see that all of the facts in this incident are brought to light and that those who are charged, if they are found guilty, are punished."

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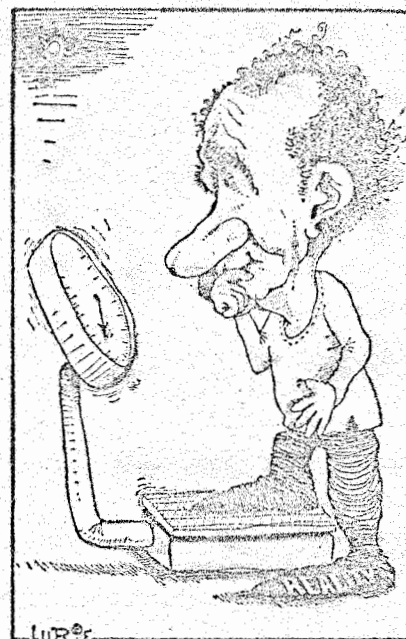
When the military jury found that Calley, for one, was guilty of premeditated murder of 22 Vietnamese civilians, there was intense reaction that caused the President, saying he wanted to "cool down" the country, to order Calley's release from a military stockade and to announce that he would review the case personally.

Since the military review authorities knew who their commander-in-chief was, the announcement was taken as a signal that compassion would be shown at the top.

It is as though the Supreme Court had announced right after the jury convicted Manson that it would review the case eventually, according to one lawyer. "Everybody knows the court will some day receive the case, so what is the message?" he asks.

Mr. Nixon's explanation of the principles of bail prompted CBS reporter Robert Pierpoint to ask, after admitting "I am not a lawyer," whether "in this country men who are convicted of multiple murders get out on bail."

The chief executive, challenged now on professional as well as politi-



cal grounds, proceeded to explain, correctly, that bail rules do vary among the states. He did not correct the impression that states vary in the way they treat persons convicted of multiple murders.

Lawyers' lingo, the President has shown, is something that can be utilized or ignored as the occasion seems to require. A suggestion for negotiations between "two Chinas," he said two weeks ago, might be "a nice legalistic way to approach it, but I think it is completely unrealistic."

By contrast, a question about how he would deal with school desegregation in the wake of the Supreme Court's 9-to-0 call for more drastic remedies, "involves some very technical legal distinctions, and I will not go into them in detail."

It is Mr. Nixon's habit of shifting in and out of the lawyer's role that puzzles observers and at the same time aggravates the President's own problems. If he did not continually remind the nation that he is a lawyer, he might be measured as a politician and not by the additional standard of the lawyer virtues of consistency, restraint and precision.

Assuredly the President's legal background, along with his uses of law as tool for decision and a protective mechanism, are critical elements in evaluating his personality and performance. To ask what kind of a lawyer he is is also to ask what kind of man he is, and the answer may depend on who is asked.

Oakland, Calif.  
Tribune  
(Cir. D 225,000, Sat. 209,931,  
Sun. 251,334)

MAY 16 1971

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

# Taxpayer Footing

## Bill for Public Lobbyists

By BILL STALL

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Not all lobbyists represent big business. The average taxpayer — whether he knows it or not — may be footing the bill for one, two or more of the paid registered lobbyists in Sacramento.

Eighty-four public and semi-public agencies have registered lobbyists in Sacramento this year — ranging from the Association of Bay Area Governments to the Kern County Water Agency.

If the California Rural Legal Assistance Inc., the war-on-poverty agency under fire from the administration of Gov. Ronald Reagan, has one, too.

Just like the advocates for the big oil firms and the construction companies, the lobbyists for public agencies have to register on the fourth floor or the Capitol and file monthly reports of expenses.

Their goal is the same as that of the private industry lobbyist: to work for legislation that would help their interests and against legislation that would harm their clients.

Sometimes the lobbyists report their having paid for tabs at the favorite lobbyist-legislator gathering spots in Sacramento: Posey's, the Senator Hotel, the Firehouse restaurant.

Some are well-paid full-timers, such as former Assembly Speaker Edward Craig who represents Orange County. His March report listed a salary for the month of \$1,725 and expenses of \$922.

Another is former San Francisco Mayor John F. Shelley, who represents the city and county of San Francisco. He reported \$5,021 in expenses in March on top of his \$2,363-a-month salary.

Some of the lobbyists are city or county employees or attorneys who spend most of their time at home and travel to Sacramento only when legislation affecting their organization comes up.

A few of the agencies hire some of the well-known big

business lobbyists who handle several accounts. The California Highway Patrol Association retains Daniel J. Crendon, who also represents the California Brewers Association, the California Funeral Directors Association, and the city of Vernon.

There are lobbyists for at least a dozen cities and towns — ranging from tiny Emeryville to Los Angeles — and eight counties.

Their interests often overlap and a taxpayer could support two lobbyists who wind up opposing one another in the Capitol — if the city of Long Beach and county of Los Angeles were on opposite sides of an issue, for example.

Public lobbyists represent everything from cities, counties and school districts to associations of public employees and state college students.

The rules specifically exempt, however, "a state official or an elected nonstate public official acting in his official capacity" from lobbyist registration requirements.

One of the first examples of this type of lobbyist cited around Sacramento is the giant University of California, which retains Hay Michael as the head of its legislative office in the Senator Hotel, where a number of lobbyists have their offices.

Assemblyman Willie L. Brown Jr., D-San Francisco, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, believes the university and other state agencies should have to register with the legislative analyst's office, just like all other advocates, and file expense reports.

"We don't really know to this day how much money goes into the lobbying process from the general fund appropriation we made for all these agencies," said Brown, who once served as chairman of a committee on control of lobbyists' activities.

"It could be a waste of public money. That's the people's university," he said. "They ought not be here full time lobbying."



He said university officials should be called before the legislature only at lawmakers' requests as they are needed for testimony at hearings and the like.

Brown said his comments apply as well to the state colleges "and the people who work for all agencies of state government" and serve as legislative advocates. For instance, the Department of Motor Vehicles retains a fourth floor Capitol office for its legislative representative, former DMV director Tom Bright.

Bright's office is particularly convenient for lawmakers—it handles auto registrations for them and others in the Capitol each year, saving them the trouble of doing it by mail or at a local DMV office.

Michael disputes Brown's arguments and estimates his office operates on a budget of \$80,000 a year.

"We feel that we don't lobby in the sense that many others lobby," he said. "It's an information function. I wouldn't maintain that we don't present our best arguments for policies adopted by the board of regents. If that's lobbying, then we lobby."

"We do have an objection to the university being singled out from other state-supported activities and treated differently from other state-supported activities in this regard. If I am to report what it costs to perform this job, then I think the governor's legislative secretary ought to and a person in the Department of Public Works and all other state agencies."

Michael added, "I lobby for nothing except the public interest as it relates to the university. I don't have clients. I don't make campaign contributions. I don't entertain lavishly and all that sort of thing."

Assemblyman Brown sees a difference in cities — such as his — and counties in having fulltime representatives in Sacramento.

"The counties have enough of a direct interest in what happens from an economic stand-point. Their money that

goes to promote revenue into their areas comes from a different source," Brown said.

One of CRLA's three registered advocates is James F. Smith, who lists the lobbyist portion of his salary at \$10,330 a year and reported \$462 in office and secretarial expenses during March.

A letter in his file from CRLA director Cruz Reynoso declares, "He is charged by our organization with representing the interests of impoverished rural California." Also in his office are registered lobbyists Peter F. Schilla and Arthur A. Torres.

Smith said the Reagan administration objected when CRLA decided to open an office of legislative advocates in Sacramento. Last December Reagan vetoed CRLA's \$1.8

million budget, approved by President Nixon's Office of Economic Opportunity director.

Smith explained. "The position that federal OEO and we took was that it was quite clear that as attorneys we were not only entitled to, but obligated, to represent our clients in the legislature as well as before the courts when their interests are affected."

"We are not here as lobbyists representing CRLA, but as attorneys representing our clients on issues that affect them."

An example was a bill CRLA pushed last year to allow some Spanish-speaking residents to register to vote in the June 1970 primary election after the State Supreme Court ruled in a CRLA-brought suit

that they could not be denied the right to vote just because they could only read Spanish and not English.

"It failed by one vote in the Senate," Smith said.

An example of the lobbyist who represents both a public agency and a private firm is John R. Wendt, who works for both the California Savings and Loan League and the Port of Oakland.

"I work for the port on a parttime basis. I don't have a heck of a lot of problems up here affecting the port," he said.

The port is not just interested in its maritime facilities. It also operates the Oakland airport, has an interest in the tourist business through its Jack London Square, and has industrial park property.

One example of a bill Wendt watched closely was the measure to ban construction of the Southern Crossing Bridge across San Francisco Bay.

The city and the port long have favored the bridge.

Wendt will talk to legislators and try to persuade them to see his client's arguments, just as he would on a bill affecting savings and loan firms.

"The techniques are the same. The job is the same," Wendt said.

"What is different, I think, is that people are in general less skeptical if you say you represent a public agency. Maybe a little less suspect of the self interest involved in the thing. That's probably a very subtle distinction."

Fresno, Calif.  
Bea  
(Cir. D 110,294, Sep. 142,020)

MAY 16 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1898

## Reminder Of State's Illegal Work Force

Wetbacks, alambistas (wire jumpers or fence jumpers), deportables, illegal aliens from Mexico — there are many words to describe a nagging social and economic problem which seems to have attached itself permanently to California's farm industry.

A reminder came the other day from a group of Tulare County farm workers who prepared a resolution complaining that an "influx of illegal aliens" was depriving the domestic labor force of field jobs.

There is no question about it. Officials do not deny it. Nor does anyone deny the cost in terms of loss of wages for US citizens, and welfare payments for those who are crowded out of jobs by Mexican nationals who have no right to be here.

For the illegal resident there is an opportunity to make money, to be sure, but there also is a toll. He often is exploited by smugglers (known descriptive-

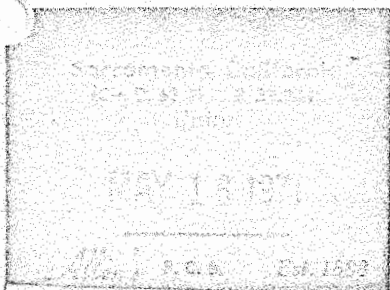
ly as "coyotes"), crew chiefs and others. He must live like a hunted man, sleeping in orchards and vineyards when the Border Patrol raids a labor camp.

It is, in the words of Fulton Freeman, former US ambassador to Mexico, an "evil, dishonest system."

And it is pervasive. In the fiscal year ending last June the Border Patrol caught almost 80,000 "deportables" in California. How many individuals this represents is not known — many were repeaters.

However, California Rural Legal Assistance estimates fully 20 per cent of the state's seasonal farm workers are illegal residents.

This is an unstable, unhealthy, unfair situation which is not likely to be corrected until the Border Patrol is given better discovery, identification and apprehension tools and until the laws are tightened so that contractors and growers who participate in and profit from this illegal traffic in human beings can be prosecuted more easily.



## Defends Reagan—Raps Governor's Critics

Editor, The Union: It seems unfair that so many pounced on Governor Reagan, assuming he was a crook just because he did not have to pay any state income tax last year because of business reverses. One is supposed to be innocent until proven guilty, but not where partisan politics may be involved.

The Democrats seem bound to get his hide. This seems to be often a method one's political opponents use on a victim to embarrass him.

AT ONE time, according to a national magazine, the Internal Revenue Service went after a senator from North Carolina because he disagreed with the government officials. After looking down his neck thoroughly, they found nothing amiss.

It seems to me that Governor Reagan has rendered California real good service.

The Governor and his wife are surely finding out it is surely not all roses being a target of everyone's grievances. I thought the State Legislature treated him shamefully, making him go to Los Angeles to give a talk on welfare, the biggest graft next to OEO and CLRA. It seems to me the CLRA are a bunch of well-fed attorneys sitting on their hands waiting for some-

thing to happen.

It was cute of the late Governor Brown to tell all and sundry that he had always paid state income taxes. Sure he did, but he never said how many more state employes (about 5,000 each year), that he saddled us taxpayers with.

Personally, I like Governor Reagan's economical ideas better than President Nixon's. I did not think that \$1,600 per year for every low-income family was the right answer to welfare.

EVERYONE PICKS on the Governor, including the University of California. I hope the Governor did not give that \$50 million the president of University of California wants. I have read that 85 per cent of the jobs in the United States do not require a college education. What we really need is more vocational schools instead of so many junior colleges.

What Governor Reagan needs from Californians is a boost for his energy in dealing with state problems instead of a boot by his political opponents at every turn!

MRS. D. STRONG  
Lockeford

Sacramento, Calif.  
The Bee  
(Cir. D. 172,411 Sun. 200,544)

MAY 16 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1883

## CRLA Denies Charge Of Union Ties

By United Press International

The California Rural-Legal Assistance has denied Gov. Ronald Reagan's charge of an "illegal relationship" between the antipoverty agency and Cesar Chavez's Farm Workers Union.

"The governor is again either misconstruing or ignorant of our relationship," contended Cruz Reynoso, statewide director of the federally financed legal aid program.

He also branded as "ridiculous and cynical" a call by Reagan Friday for a new state-federal investigation of

CRLA and what he asserts is a "nefarious scheme" to present false testimony to a special federal commission studying CRLA.

The governor sent federal antipoverty director Frank Carlucci a letter announcing he has ordered a new state investigation.

"In order to avoid unnecessary duplication," Reagan said, "I recommend that we combine our respective investigations."

He enclosed a copy of a controversial CRLA strategy memo which discussed calling prospective witnesses

present an "apple pie" appearance before the commission who would and will "basically say anything we

Reagan said it advocates "coaching witnesses, encouraging falsehoods" and "establishes once and for all the illegal relationship between CRLA and United Farm Workers Organizing Committee."

"I am sure you will agree that an organization which practices, or even condones, such activities as are proposed is not qualified to receive any further public funding," he told Carlucci.



Santa Ana, Calif.  
Register (Evening Edition)  
(Cir. D 99,393 - Sat. Eve 97,114  
5 143,012)

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1938

## Reagan Asks Nixon Help In Investigation Of CRLA

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — Gov. Ronald Reagan has called on the Nixon administration to join him in an investigation of what he said is a scheme to present false testimony to a federal commission studying the embattled California Rural Legal Assistance program.

The proposed investigation was denounced immediately

as "ridiculous and cynical" by Cruz Reynoso, director of the federally financed legal aid group.

Reagan announced he is ordering a new state investigation of CRLA in a letter to Frank Carlucci, federal director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. He enclosed a copy of a confidential CRLA strategy memo which Reagan said "establishes once and for

all the illegal relationship between CRLA and United Farm Workers Organizing Committee."

The April 2 memo also discusses calling prospective witnesses before the commission who would present an "apple pie" appearance and will "basically say anything we tell him to."

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Los Angeles, Calif.  
Times  
(Cir. D 949,713 - S 1,250,467)

MAY 15 1971

## Reagan Calls on U.S. to Join State Probe of CRLA Memos

BY TOM GOFF

Times Sacramento Bureau Chief

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Reagan asked federal antipoverty officials Friday to join in a state investigation of a "brazen" and "dishonorable" scheme to present false and misleading testimony to a commission investigating the California Rural Legal Assistance program.

He referred to two interoffice memos from Robert B. Johnstone, a CRLA attorney in El Centro, to Martin Glick, director of litigation for the group.

Copies of the memos were given to Lewis K. Uhler, Reagan's antipoverty chief, and to the commission, the governor's office said, by F. Douglas McDaniel, an El Centro attorney who has asked to testify against the CRLA.

The commission, made up of three Supreme Court justices from other states, was appointed by the federal Office of Economic Opportunity after Reagan vetoed CRLA funds for the year.

Frank Carlucci, federal OEO di-

rector, upheld the Reagan veto but continued funding for the CRLA for six months pending the outcome of the commission investigation.

Reagan has objected strenuously to the adversary form of hearings the justices have set up and has refused to permit Uhler or other members of the state Administration to participate other than as "friends of the court."

Carlucci did not immediately respond to Reagan's call for a separate investigation into the memos.

It was not disclosed how the Johnstone memos, one of which carried the warning, "This should self destruct within 30 seconds after being read," fell into McDaniel's hands.

One of the documents recommended calling an Imperial County social worker and his wife as witnesses because "both of them know the CRLA 'law and order' song and dance by heart."

Please Turn to Page 22, Col. 1



# CRLA MEMOS

Continued from Page 1

Johnstone also proposed certain witnesses because "they will basically say anything we tell him to" and "he will testify to anything we wish him to along the 'law and order' lines."

In San Francisco, CRLA Director Cruz Reynoso termed the memos "stupid," but said his office would disprove implications in them. He complained that the documents had been taken without authorization and were "out of context."

One CRLA memo commented on an earlier charge by the Reagan Administration that CRLA employees were involved illegally with the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in its attempts to organize farm employees in the state.

It was this memo that bore the "self-destruct" warning.

## Remarks on Reyes

Johnstone pointed out that one Hector Reyes "for the past four years" had "basically worked full time out of the United Farm Workers office in Calexico" and explained:

"Our official position on this, of course, is not that his time has been that extensive in that office but that as a good community worker he uses that office as an outreach on the basis that hundreds of poor farm workers pass through it every day and he is able to communicate with them in regard to their legal problems he then refers to CRLA."

"Since the refunding crisis, Mr. Reyes has not been spending time in that office."

"However, one potentially embarrassing feature of his time there is a large number of telephone calls from that office to the Delano UFWOC office which are billed to our telephone."

"Our position on this is that we never authorized it and that since we discovered this we issued immediate instructions to the telephone company (I believe last December) that we would accept no more billings to this number on third-party calls and that only credit calls would be accepted."

Johnstone wrote that there was "no way" to deny Reyes' presence at the UFWOC office.

"I think our best approach to this is to readily admit that he did spend time there in an effort to keep in contact with the farm-working poor..."

Reagan made public a letter he has written to Carlucci asking the federal official to join in an investigation of the Johnstone documents. In any event, Reagan wrote, he has ordered his own immediate probe into the matter.

"It is a dishonorable proposal that advocates

such practices as coaching witnesses, encouraging falsehoods, etc.," Reagan wrote.

"It also establishes once and for all the illegal relationship between CRLA and UFWOC."

"I am sure you will agree that an organization which practices, or even condones, such activities as are proposed is not qualified to receive any further public funding."

## Reynoso's Charges

CRLA director Reynoso conceded that Johnstone had written "stupid" memos.

He charged, however, in a written statement that:

"The documents to which the governor refers were taken in an unauthorized manner from the El Centro office."

"The memos were taken out of context and give a totally misleading view of the true facts."

"We will prove the falsity of the charges against the Salinas and El Centro offices next week when the commission conducts hearings in those areas."

Reynoso said that the memos contained "gross exaggerations" but were written with the view that Johnstone and Glick would meet in person at a later date for a factual discussion of the memo's contents.

"The place where this should be tried is in the hearing room, not in the newspapers," Reynoso said.

"We will present testimony of witnesses under oath so that the commission can decide whose account of this situation is correct."

Nixon proposal for legal aid reform worse than present system, legal aid officials say. Part 2, Page 1.

San Francisco, Calif.  
Chronicle  
(Cir. D. 460,223 Sat. A.M. 450,227)

MAY 15 1971

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Controversial Memo

# Reagan Attacks CRLA 'Scheme'

Governor Ronald Reagan yesterday accused officials of California Rural Legal Assistance of a "nefarious scheme" to "encourage falsehoods."

The CRLA's executive director, Cruz Reynoso, shot back that Reagan is "again making a deliberate attempt to mislead the public."

The CRLA controversy, quiescent since the last week in April, reached a minor Mt. Etna stage Thursday when the Governor's office released copies of a private memorandum sent from one CRLA attorney to another.

### SUGGESTION

In one part of the document, a CRLA attorney suggested calling an Imperial county social worker and his wife as witnesses "because both of them know the CRLA 'law and order' song and dance by heart."

Another part proposed calling a certain witness because he "will basically say anything we wish him to along the 'law and order' lines."

Reagan's office did not say how it had obtained the CRLA memo.

But its contents so incensed Reagan that yesterday he sent a letter to Federal Office of Economic Opportunity director Frank Carlucci in Washington, asking Carlucci to join with him in an investigation of CRLA.

"I'm sure you will agree that an organization which practices or even condones such activities as are proposed is not qualified to receive any further public funding," the governor told Carlucci.

### 'DISHONORABLE'

He said the memo was "a dishonorable proposal that advocates such practices as coaching witnesses, encouraging falsehoods, etc."

"The fact that this brazen, open, unclassified proposal was originated by an official of a government funded agency (CRLA) makes it doubly repugnant."

The memorandum was filed with a three-judge commission investigating State OEO charges against CRLA by F. Douglas McDaniel, an El Centro attorney, Reagan's office said.

Reynoso said yesterday "I hope the hearings (scheduled to begin next week) will determine how Mr. McDaniel, a member of the State Bar, could dishonor his profession by making a private memorandum public."

"I also would like to determine how the governor, who has recently complained about invasion of his privacy (with reference to disclosures the governor paid no state income tax in 1970), should make this public."

At any event, Reynoso maintained, "the memorandum speaks for itself. There was nothing in it to 'encourage falsehood' or anything illegal or unethical."

"It was, perhaps unfortunately, written in jocular language, a shorthand used between attorneys. But it in no way encouraged any actions to violate the Canon of Ethics."

### CHALLENGE

Reynoso said he will urge the attorneys representing CRLA at next week's hearing to discuss the memorandum before the commission.

"And furthermore, we'd like to get Mr. (Lewis K.) Uhler (Director of the State OEO) on the stand to ask what he was doing to get this type of document."

In Washington, a spokesman for Carlucci said Reagan's letter had not been received there, and that a comment would not be forthcoming until the communication had been studied.



MAY 15 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## CRLA Head: Reagan Lied About Link With UFWOC

SACRAMENTO (AP) — The director of California Rural Legal Assistance Inc. says Gov. Reagan didn't tell the truth when he claimed to have proof of illegal activity between CRLA and Cesar Chavez' farm workers union.

Director Cruz Reynoso said CRLA would prove the charges false before a special commission of three state supreme court justices from outside California in El Centro next week.

Frank Carlucci, director of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, asked the commission to determine whether CRLA had engaged in illegal activities as Reagan has alleged since last December.

Reynoso said, "There is nothing illegal about any relationship we may have with UFWOC. There is a special condition of our grant that we should not represent a union in litigation or a union official in union business.

"We have not done that, nor does the document so indicate. The governor has misconstrued this.

"It's an outrage and an insult to the American public to have the governor proceed in this manner," Reynoso said in a telephone interview from his San Francisco office.

### DISHONORABLE

Friday, Reagan sent a copy of an intercepted CRLA inter-office memo to Carlucci, claiming it contained "a dishonorable proposal that advocates such practices as coaching witnesses, encouraging falsehoods, etc. It also establishes once and for all the illegal relationship between CRLA and UFWOC."

UFWOC is the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee headed by Chavez.

Reagan, who vetoed CRLA's \$1.8 million 1971 budget in December, ordered an investigation of the memo between Robert B. Johnstone of CRLA's El Centro office and Martin Glick, director of litigation for CRLA.

### NEFARIOUS SCHEME

Reagan said the memo "threatens the integrity of the entire legal services program." He accused the CRLA attorney of a "nefarious scheme."

"I'm sure you will agree that an organization which practices, or even condones, such activities as are proposed is not qualified to receive any further public funding," he said.

A copy of the memo was distributed to Capitol correspondents by Reagan's press office.

An aide to Lewis K. Uhler, Reagan's state OEO chief, said the memo was obtained legally, "not stolen or anything." But Reynoso said Uhler violated legal ethics by making them public.

### WITNESSES DISMISSED

The memo was given to Uhler by F. Douglas McDaniel, an El Centro attorney and member of the Republican State Central Committee. McDaniel was not available for comment on how he obtained it.

The 11-page memo discussed potential witnesses, and how they would perform, at El Centro next Thursday and Friday.

"I think the memo used unfortunate language," Reynoso said. But he noted that Johnstone phrased his comments in terms that would be understandable to his fellow attorney but that they might "sound bad to somebody who doesn't view it in that light."

The Reagan administration has declined to participate in the OEO hearings on CRLA but Reagan proposed in his letter to Carlucci Friday that "I recommend that we combine our respective investigations."

Reynoso said, "The hearings are about to resume next week and the governor again will refuse to come forward and prove anything."

### HEARING PREPARATION

Reynoso said the memo "was a response to the request of our private attorneys in preparation for the hearings in El Centro, that Johnstone gave him a list of potential witnesses and potential problems that might come out in those hearings."

"The document was taken out of context and gives a totally misleading view of the true facts."

In several cases, the Johnstone memo described how witnesses likely would perform at the hearing before the justices studying CRLA and in some cases he said they had "learned the CRLA song and dance by heart."

The memo also mentioned the involvement of Hector Reyes, an El Centro community worker for CRLA with UFWOC. "One potentially embarrassing" situation was a number of calls to the Delano UFWOC office charged to CRLA's telephone credit card.

San Jose, Calif.  
Mercury  
(Cir. D. 126,392)

MAY 15 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

# 'Brazen' CRLA Memo Slammed By Reagan

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Gov. Reagan denounced Friday what he labeled as a brazen effort by California Rural Legal Assistance Inc. to coach witnesses and encourage falsehoods.

The Republican governor referred to an 11-page document which was identified as an interoffice memo between Robert B. Johnstone of CRLA in El Centro and Marty Gluck of CRLA headquarters.

CRLA is the war-on-poverty agency designed to aid the poor with legal services. Reagan vetoed CRLA's \$1.8 million 1971 appropriation in December, alleging the group had violated a number of laws and rules.

In passing on the memo

Friday to Frank Carlucci, director of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, Reagan declared: "It is a dishonorable proposal that advocates such practices as coaching witnesses, encouraging falsehoods, etc. It also establishes once and for all the illegal relationship between CRLA and UFWOC."

UFWOC is the Cesar Chavez - led United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Reagan added, "The fact that this brazen, open, unclassified proposal was originated by an official of a government funded agency (CRLA) makes it doubly repugnant." No such agency deserves to get more funds, he said.

Reagan said he would investigate and called on Carlucci to join the state in conducting a joint investigation of CRLA. Carlucci has appointed three supreme court justices from other states to probe charges against CRLA and determine whether it ought to continue receiving federal funds.

The CRLA memo was sent to Lewis K. Uhler, Reagan's State OEO director, by Douglas McDaniel, an El Centro attorney who volunteered to testify about CRLA to Carlucci's commission.

Cruz Reynoso, CRLA director, denied the Reagan charges, saying there is nothing illegal about any relations between CRLA and UFWOC.

"The document has been taken out of context and

view of the facts. We will prove the falsity of the charges against the Salina and El Centro offices next week when the commission holds hearings in those areas."

Reynoso said the wording of the memo was "unfortunate" and was taken out of context. The memo regarded the preparation of CRLA's case before the commission at the El Centro hearing.

"It was a document in preparation for public hearings, which has the highest privilege," Reynoso said.

"It's the shabbiest sort of activity by a lawyer and by the governor that I've ever seen," he said. "Mr. McDaniel is a disgrace to the legal profession."

The memo was dated April 2. There was no explanation of how McDaniel obtained it.

One section of the memo detailed the "involvement of El Centro community worker, Hector Reyes, with the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee."

San Francisco, Calif.  
Examiner  
(Cir. D 208,023, Sat. 167,337)

MAY 15 1971

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

# CRLA Chief

## Clashes With Reagan

SACRAMENTO — (AP) —

The director of California Rural Legal Assistance Inc. says Gov. Reagan didn't tell the truth when he claimed to have proof of illegal activity between CRLA and Cesar Chavez' farm workers union.

Director Cruz Reynoso said

"We have not done that, nor does the document so indicate. The governor has misconstrued this.

"It's an outrage and an insult to the American public to have the governor proceed in this manner," Reynoso said.

Yesterday Reagan sent a

Martin Click, director of litigation for CRLA.

Reagan said the memo "threatens the integrity of the entire legal services program." He accused the CRLA attorney of a "nefarious scheme."

"I am sure you will agree  
—Turn to Page 4, Col. 2

CRLA would prove the charges false before a special commission of three judges from outside California in El Centro next week.

Frank Carlucci, director of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, asked the commission to determine whether CRLA had engaged in ille-

gal activities as Reagan has alleged.  
copy of an intercepted CRLA inter-office memo to Carlucci, claiming it contained "a dishonorable proposal that advocates such practices as coaching witnesses, encouraging falsehoods, etc. It also establishes once and for all the illegal relationship between CRLA and UFWOC."

gal activities as Reagan has alleged.

Reynoso said, "There is nothing illegal about any relationship we may have with UFWOC. There is a special condition of our grant that we should not represent a union in litigation or a union official in union business.

UFWOC is the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee headed by Chavez.

Reagan, who vetoed CRLA's \$1.8 million 1971 budget in December, ordered an investigation of the memo between Robert Johnstone of CRLA's El Centro office and

# Reagan Fibbing, Says CRLA Man

—From Page 1

that an organization which practices, or even condones, such activities as are proposed is not qualified to receive any further public funding," he said.

A copy of the memo was distributed to Capitol correspondents by Reagan's press office.

An aide to Lewis Uhler, Reagan's state OEO chief, said the memo was obtained legally, "not stolen or anything." But Reynoso said Uhler violated legal ethics by making them public.

The memo was given to Uhler by F. Douglas McDaniel, an El Centro attorney and member of the Republican State Central Committee. McDaniel was not available for comment on how he obtained it.

The 11-page memo discussed potential witnesses, and how they would perform, at El Centro next Thursday and Friday.

"I think the memo used unfortunate language," Reynoso said. But he noted that Hohnstone phrased his comments in terms that would be understandable to his fellow attorney but that they might "sound bad to somebody who doesn't view it in that light."

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Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## LITIGATION

### A public corporation for poverty lawyers

Any law outfit that wins 85% of its court cases must be doing something right. And that is the record compiled for their poor clients—about 1-million of them a year—by the lawyers who work for the Legal Services Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

For this reason, Richard Nixon last week moved to take the LSP out of the faltering OEO, which is due to expire at the end of next month, and give it a life of its own. Praising the program as an "effective mechanism for settling differences and securing justice within the system and not on the streets," the President proposed a bill that would create an independent public corporation to run LSP.

At the same time, a different version of the bill is being backed by a bipartisan group in both the House and Senate. The Senate measure is sponsored by Minnesota Democrat Walter F. Mondale and 22 others; the House bill is being introduced by Representative William A. Steiger (R-Wis.) and 80 of his colleagues.

Under the Administration's plan the corporation would be funded with its existing budget of around \$70-million a year, and would be run by an 11-member board appointed by the President. At least six would be lawyers, their terms would be staggered, they would be approved by the Senate, and no more than six would be from one political party. The bipartisan group is suggesting a 19-member board, five of whom would be appointed by the President, one by the Chief Justice, three by an advisory group of poor clients, three by LSP lawyers, and six by major bar groups.

Nixon would give the LSP board the authority to represent "the collective interests of the poor before federal agencies to avoid multiple litigation on the same issue." But the President would not limit the right of an LSP lawyer to bring a suit against such an agency if he thought it in his poor client's interest.

**Opponents.** It is vigorous litigation on behalf of such clients that has produced many of LSP's critics. At hearings this week to determine whether the program should continue past its deadline, Representative Edith Green (D-Ore.), a member of the House Education & Labor Committee, asked whether the poor are getting "superior access to the law . . . an advantageous position" compared to middle-income people.

Another politician at the hearing, Representative Carl Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, told OEO Director Frank Carlucci and LSP chief Fred Speaker that legal service lawyers "down my way [have] got all the local bar associations against them." He asked whether the new bill should provide for "policing" legal service lawyers by local bar associations.

Perhaps the most celebrated opponent of the OEO lawyers is Governor Ronald Reagan of California, who six months ago tried to kill the OEO-funded California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA) program. He acted after a CRLA suit forced him to restore a cut of some \$200-million in medical services to the poor.

Under OEO law, governors can veto LSP programs, but can themselves be overridden by the OEO director in Washington. Carlucci was about to override Reagan, but after a Nixon-Reagan summit meeting he opted for a six-month extension of CRLA. At the moment, the controversy is being fueled by a three-judge commission, which Carlucci appointed to investigate Reagan's charges against CRLA. Just this week, CRLA won an important class action suit against a food freezer sales firm and the finance companies that bought the firm's sales contracts.

The six-month agreement on CRLA expires June 27, but since the Democrats are enjoying the spectacle of Nixon and Reagan quarreling, they are in no hurry to get the bills through. Instead, they will support a continuing resolution to keep LSP going until the new public corporation is approved and organized.

Los Angeles, Calif.  
Times  
(Ch. D 953,915 - \$ 1,249,469)

MAY 15 1971

## NIXON PROPOSALS GET SURPRISE REBUFF

# Agency Officials Hit Legal Aid Reform Plan

BY HARRY BERNSTEIN

Times Labor Writer

President Nixon's proposal for legal aid reform is worse than the present system which puts antipoverty legal agencies under the threat of "political interference" from Gov. Reagan and others, officials of the agencies said Friday.

Mr. Nixon last week asked Congress to put legal aid for the poor in the hands of an independent agency to make it "immune to political pressure" from governors, mayors and others.

But leaders of legal aid agencies said the proposed cure is worse than the problem and they would prefer the present system with all its faults.

The \$70-million-a-year legal aid

program is now under the federal Office of Economic Opportunity which can override a veto by a governor or mayor, but such vetoes are usually upheld.

The opposition to Mr. Nixon's proposal came as a surprise because several of the agencies have been battling with Gov. Reagan, whose influence on the agencies would be eliminated if the President's plan is adopted.

Even Cruz Reynoso, director of California Rural Legal Assistance which was charged again Friday by the governor with illegal activities, said:

"We feel the Administration bill is so bad we would rather continue the system as it is despite the terrible problems we now have because of local and state interference."

Similar opposition to Mr. Nixon's plan came from Terry J. Hatter, executive director of the Western Center on Law and Poverty, and Howard Van Elgort, head of the Long Beach Legal Aid Foundation.

The legal aid chiefs all said they strongly approve of a drastic overhaul of the present system, and the concept of an independent legal service corporation financed by the government and not a part of the OEO.

The objections to Mr. Nixon's proposals center on the composition of the proposed legal corporation's board of directors and on what the agency leaders say would be the restrictions put on their relations with poor clients.

The President's plan would prohibit  
Please Turn to Back Page, Col. 3



## REFORM

Continued from First Page

hit the legal aid agency lawyers from handling criminal cases, but the agency leaders say that in the southern part of the United States especially, the poor often need lawyers and cannot get them through systems of public defenders.

The President's proposal would require the corporation to set up guidelines aimed at avoiding "frivolous and duplicative appeals," which the agency leaders say would mean that Mr. Nixon's political appointees who head the legal corporation would decide which cases fall in that category.

### Called Violation

"This is a violation of the canon of legal ethics, since the lawyer handling the case must decide what is in his client's best interest," said Reynoso.

The President's bill also prohibits poverty lawyers from attempting to influence legislation at the federal, state or local level.

But Earl Johnson, USC law professor and former director of legal services for the OEO, contends that this, too, is in "direct violation of the canons of ethics of our profession which admonish us to seek changes in the law where we believe such changes are helpful to our clients."

The President's proposal prohibits the use of federal funds to any "public-interest law firms" which intend to spend at least 75% of their time in cases involving class actions or other broad-interest suits involving the poor.

### Law Firm Issue

The legal aid agency chiefs complain that many so-called "back-up operations" now used by the legal aid agencies become public-interest law firms which specialize in poverty law, and that the Administration proposal would force cancellation of such support.

The President's plan calls for him to name the 11 directors of the proposed corporation, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and with no more than six from any one political party.

The agency leaders are supporting a measure sponsored by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), and 22 other senators, which would create a board of directors of 19 members, with a third named by the President, another third from the bar associations, and the rest representing legal services lawyers and the poor.

Burbank, Calif.  
Review  
(Cir. 6xW. 11,492)

MAY 15 1971

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1898

## CRLA Denies Reagan Charge

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — The California Rural Legal Assistance has denied Gov. Ronald Reagan's charge of an "illegal relationship" between the anti-poverty agency and Cesar Chavez' farm workers union.

"The governor is again either misconstruing or ignorant of our relationship," contended Cruz Reynoso, statewide director of the federally financed legal aid program.

He also branded as "ridiculous and cynical" a call by Reagan Friday for a new state-federal investigation of CRLA and what he asserts is a "nefarious scheme" to present false testimony to a special federal commission studying CRLA.

The governor sent federal anti-poverty director Frank Carlucci a letter announcing he has ordered a new state investigation.

"In order to avoid unnecessary duplication," Reagan said, "I recommend that we combine our respective investigations."

He enclosed a copy of a controversial CRLA strategy memo which discussed calling prospective witnesses before the commission who would present an "apple pie" appearance and will "basically say anything we tell him to."

Reagan said it advocates "coaching witnesses, encouraging falsehoods" and "establishes once and for all the illegal relationship between CRLA and United Farm Workers Organizing Committee."

"I am sure you will agree that an organization which practices, or even condones, such activities as are proposed is not qualified to receive any further public funding," he told Carlucci.

Reagan did not publicly specify the "illegal relationship" nor did he say who would conduct the state investigation. The state Office of Economic Opportunity conducted a probe of CRLA last year shortly before Reagan vetoed a \$1.8 million federal grant for the program.

A state OEO official said his office didn't know now who would perform the investigation but assumed it would be his agency. "It also could involve the state bar," he said.

Reynoso said CRLA attorneys had never represented the UFWOC but many times had handled cases for individual UFWOC members because "they are the rural poor."