

102nd YEAR

VOL. 137 NO. 111

TUCSON, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1978

20 CENTS 80 PAGES

# The Arizona Daily Star

## Farm union restrictions illegal

PHOENIX (AP) — Arizona's farm-laborer relation law, which establishes rules for farm-laborer unionization and strikes, was declared unconstitutional yesterday by a three-judge federal court.

The ruling was handed down in a 192 lawsuit filed by the United Farm Workers union, which has bitterly opposed the constitutional law since its adoption in May 1972.

"The decision is a vindication of the six-year struggle of farm workers for the right to have a union in Arizona," Court Chief Justice

UFW president, told the Arizona Republic when contacted in California.

"With the decision, we can begin the process of organizing in the state," Chavez said.

The decision does more than establish the right of farm workers to have a union, it removes an employment barrier to organization in the field, he said.

Chavez testified in U.S. District Court here in January 1977 that the law dealt a blow to the wages, fringe benefits and moral of the state's farm workers.

The law was struck down in a 12-page decision issued by U.S. District Judge Carl M. Mander and Walter Craig of Phoenix and Senior U.S. Circuit Judge John Kilhenny of Portland, Ore.

In declaring the law unconstitutional, the judges issued a permanent injunction that prevents the state from enforcing it.

The ruling can be appealed directly to the U.S. Supreme Court, but state officials were not available for comment on their plans.

Among defendants in the UFW lawsuit

are various state officials and the Arizona Farm Federation Bureau, an association of growers and ranchers which sought legislative approval of the law.

The UFW contended in court briefs that the farm labor law violated the freedom of speech and due process of law provisions of the U.S. Constitution.

The judges said the total flow of the law is to restrict the right of farm workers to organize and enter into collective bargaining.

The judges said the restrictions violate

the right of farm workers to freedom of speech and assembly.

Growers of perishable farm products promoted the law to protect them from other demands by threatening to strike growers at harvest time.

The law provided for a 10-day cooling off period that would prevent a strike aimed at destroying a farmer's crop, and outlawed secondary boycotts of growers' stores that sold products of growers involved in a farm labor dispute.

Farm workers said the boycott was one of their most effective weapons.

The judges said the ban against secondary boycotts was a violation of Constitutional free speech provisions. They said forced arbitration during the cooling off period was a violation of the right to trial by jury.

According to the ruling, the restrictions would allow an employer to keep union officials off his property. The judges said this is a violation of free speech provisions.

### Good Morning

### Top of the News

### Weather

Fair and windy. The forecast calls for fair, windy weather through tomorrow. Some high cloudiness is expected today. The high should be about 82 and the overnight low near 67. Yesterday's high and low were 80 and 66.

Northerly winds caused under-normal temperatures in most of the eastern half of the nation yesterday. The forecast includes rain for the northwest, sunny skies for the southwest and mild weather for the South. Yesterday's national temperature extremes were 94 at Fresno, Texas, and 64 at Grand Rapids, Mich. at Alpena, Mich. Details on Page 4A.

### News

Food problems. Sporadic difficulties in obtaining food supplies are reported by some Tucson grocers as a result of labor strikes at Phoenix warehouses. No serious shortages seem to be foreseen, however. Page 1B.

Minority recruitment. Mexican-American community leaders say they will renew efforts to increase funding for an expanded UA recruitment program. The leaders are prompted by a UA report showing that only 3 percent of the degrees awarded since 1971 went to Mexican-Americans. Page 1B.

Munitions plant explosion. Four employees are killed as a munitions plant in Cleburne, Texas, is leveled by two explosions. The factory manufactures an explosive used in artillery shells. Page 4A.

Gray enters plea. Former FBI Director L. Patrick Gray III enters a plea of "not guilty" to charges of civil rights violations yesterday. Meanwhile, Attorney General Griffin Bell testifies before a Senate Judiciary Committee on the powers of the FBI. He says he expects to draft a charter outlining the organization's responsibilities. Page 1B.

War-time army weaker. A report issued after a five-month study by the House Armed Services Committee says the U.S. Army's volunteer force "is a failure due to major losses in reserve strength." A member of the committee recommends a limited draft system. Page 1B.

New More photo. Authorities call for kidnapping search efforts for Italy's former Prime Aldo Moro after a photo was received by a Rome newspaper which purportedly showed him alive and looking well within the last two days. Page 1F.

ASU wins. Arizona State's Sun Devil baseball team beats the University of Arizona 15-9 setback at Tempe, seriously damaging the Wildcats' chances of winning the Western Athletic Conference title. Page 1G.

76ers 3-0. The Philadelphia 76ers beat New York 127-126, to take a commanding 3-0 lead in their best-of-seven pro basketball playoff. Page 1G.

Open switched. The Joe Garagiola-Tucson Open Golf Tournament won't be played in January next year, thanks to pro football games. Instead, it will be played in mid-February. Page 1G.

Lifestyle

Modest star. Ken Berry, of "Mayberry, RFD" TV fame, prefers hot dogs and beer while he's in town to play the encores in the South. Arizona Light Opera Company's production of "Cats" will open Thursday night in the Tucson Community Center Music Hall. Page 1E.

Index

Bridge	10B-11C	Names, Faces	1A
Classified	10B-11C	News in Use	8F
Comment	10B-11A	Public Records	3B
Crossword	10B-11A	Solutions, M.D.	3D
Financial	9-11C	Sports	14G
Horoscopes	10B-11C	Tucson Today	1D
Lifestyle	1-12E	TV-Radio	4D



Four for the fair — Could it be that quads have four times the fun? The Soto quadruplets, now 7½ years old, were enjoying the ferris wheel yesterday at the Pima Town and Country Fair. From left are Bernadette, Yvette, Suelette and Annette. They are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Soto of Tucson. Other fair photos on Page 1B; Related stories on Page 7B. (Star photo by Scott Braucher)

## Lamb judging at fair leads to bias complaint

By BEVERLY MEDLIN

The Arizona Daily Star

Line Harrison is black. Steve Miller is white. Mary is black and white.

And the three are embroiled in a dispute over whether their colors really matter.

Mary is a 10-year-old lamb entered in the Pima Town and Country Fair this week.

Harrison, a 12-year-old shepherd at San Pedro, has been a lamb for 10 months. He thought Mary was one of the finest lambs in Pima County. All his friends told him Mary was sure to win a blue ribbon.

Harrison entered the ring with about 30 other contenders Wednesday, hoping to get the blue ribbon. Instead he got a yellow one, which disqualified the lamb from being sold to slaughter after the contest.

Harrison was disappointed. He thought he was doing great. The judge was judging only black lambs in the ring.

His friends and his parents thought so, too, so they bought a blue ribbon for the judge.

Mary was fed up. A lot of weight to stand him by in the next higher weight category. They pointed his brown as a sheep black.

at past petting zoo on his coat to give it a sheen.

Miller volunteered to escort the lamb since his own lamb couldn't be entered in the competition because of an unexpected pregnancy. A half hour later, Miller took the lamb into the ring.

This time, the judge gave Mary a red ribbon, a rank just under the blue ribbon. The boys felt they had proved their point. The quality of a lamb depends on who it's standing next to.

It could be mayhem or it could be prejudice. I can't say because I wasn't there," said the boy's father, Clifton Harrison.

But the elder Harrison wants the truth to be known, so he and his wife filed a complaint with the fair's board of directors.

The civil rights division is charged with investigating complaints of discrimination in places of public accommodation, such as the fairgrounds. It will investigate the charge and advise both parties to conclude, and if

Officials have believed that no commercial art fair has ever gone down over the road.

(See JUDGING on Page 4A)

Washington — President Carter, in his second federal appeal since his return from Camp David on Monday, urged Congress yesterday to "fulfill its duty to the American people" and enact an energy program.

The president's new, assertive stance appeared to reflect a decision made at the two-day meeting with Cabinet members and the White House senior staff at the president's retreat in the Catskill Mountains.

In the wake of the Camp David meeting, a seminar and "honest" discussions, they dealt with a wide range of issues, including the administration's efforts on behalf of legislation.

Carter's new stance, however, did not change political reality. He was told by congressional leaders yesterday that even the administration's major objectives, tax reform, could not be enacted in this Congress in any form resembling the bill he proposed.

On Monday, the president denounced "special interest groups" made up of the "powerful, rich and influential" who opposed the legislation.

In the wake of Camp David meeting, a presidential stance seems to be emerging in which Carter is taking advantage of appearances in the White House press room to make vigorous statements in support of his programs.

In these appearances, Carter does not

are various state officials and the Arizona Farm Federation Bureau, an association of growers and ranchers which sought legislative approval of the law.

The UFW contended in court briefs that the farm labor law violated the freedom of speech and due process of law provisions of the U.S. Constitution.

The judges said the total flow of the law is to restrict the right of farm workers to organize and enter into collective bargaining.

The judges said the restrictions violate

the right of farm workers to freedom of speech and assembly.

Growers of perishable farm products promoted the law to protect them from other demands by threatening to strike growers at harvest time.

The law provided for a 10-day cooling off period that would prevent a strike aimed at destroying a farmer's crop, and outlawed secondary boycotts of growers' stores that sold products of growers involved in a farm labor dispute.

Farm workers said the boycott was one of their most effective weapons.

The judges said the ban against secondary boycotts was a violation of Constitutional free speech provisions. They said forced arbitration during the cooling off period was a violation of the right to trial by jury.

According to the ruling, the restrictions would allow an employer to keep union officials off his property. The judges said this is a violation of free speech provisions.

Washington — President Carter, in his second federal appeal since his return from Camp David on Monday, urged Congress yesterday to "fulfill its duty to the American people" and enact an energy program.

The president's new, assertive stance appeared to reflect a decision made at the two-day meeting with Cabinet members and the White House senior staff at the president's retreat in the Catskill Mountains.

In the wake of the Camp David meeting, a seminar and "honest" discussions, they dealt with a wide range of issues, including the administration's efforts on behalf of legislation.

Carter's new stance, however, did not change political reality. He was told by congressional leaders yesterday that even the administration's major objectives, tax reform, could not be enacted in this Congress in any form resembling the bill he proposed.

On Monday, the president denounced "special interest groups" made up of the "powerful, rich and influential" who opposed the legislation.

In the wake of Camp David meeting, a presidential stance seems to be emerging in which Carter is taking advantage of appearances in the White House press room to make vigorous statements in support of his programs.

In these appearances, Carter does not

are various state officials and the Arizona Farm Federation Bureau, an association of growers and ranchers which sought legislative approval of the law.

The UFW contended in court briefs that the farm labor law violated the freedom of speech and due process of law provisions of the U.S. Constitution.

The judges said the total flow of the law is to restrict the right of farm workers to organize and enter into collective bargaining.

The judges said the restrictions violate

the right of farm workers to freedom of speech and assembly.

Growers of perishable farm products promoted the law to protect them from other demands by threatening to strike growers at harvest time.

The law provided for a 10-day cooling off period that would prevent a strike aimed at destroying a farmer's crop, and outlawed secondary boycotts of growers' stores that sold products of growers involved in a farm labor dispute.

Farm workers said the boycott was one of their most effective weapons.

The judges said the ban against secondary boycotts was a violation of Constitutional free speech provisions. They said forced arbitration during the cooling off period was a violation of the right to trial by jury.

According to the ruling, the restrictions would allow an employer to keep union officials off his property. The judges said this is a violation of free speech provisions.

Washington — President Carter, in his second federal appeal since his return from Camp David on Monday, urged Congress yesterday to "fulfill its duty to the American people" and enact an energy program.

The president's new, assertive stance appeared to reflect a decision made at the two-day meeting with Cabinet members and the White House senior staff at the president's retreat in the Catskill Mountains.

In the wake of the Camp David meeting, a seminar and "honest" discussions, they dealt with a wide range of issues, including the administration's efforts on behalf of legislation.

Carter's new stance, however, did not change political reality. He was told by congressional leaders yesterday that even the administration's major objectives, tax reform, could not be enacted in this Congress in any form resembling the bill he proposed.

On Monday, the president denounced "special interest groups" made up of the "powerful, rich and influential" who opposed the legislation.

In the wake of Camp David meeting, a presidential stance seems to be emerging in which Carter is taking advantage of appearances in the White House press room to make vigorous statements in support of his programs.

In these appearances, Carter does not

are various state officials and the Arizona Farm Federation Bureau, an association of growers and ranchers which sought legislative approval of the law.

The UFW contended in court briefs that the farm labor law violated the freedom of speech and due process of law provisions of the U.S. Constitution.

The judges said the total flow of the law is to restrict the right of farm workers to organize and enter into collective bargaining.

The judges said the restrictions violate

the right of farm workers to freedom of speech and assembly.

Growers of perishable farm products promoted the law to protect them from other demands by threatening to strike growers at harvest time.

The law provided for a 10-day cooling off period that would prevent a strike aimed at destroying a farmer's crop, and outlawed secondary boycotts of growers' stores that sold products of growers involved in a farm labor dispute.

Farm workers said the boycott was one of their most effective weapons.

The judges said the ban against secondary boycotts was a violation of Constitutional free speech provisions. They said forced arbitration during the cooling off period was a violation of the right to trial by jury.

According to the ruling, the restrictions would allow an employer to keep union officials off his property. The judges said this is a violation of free speech provisions.

Washington — President Carter, in his second federal appeal since his return from Camp David on Monday, urged Congress yesterday to "fulfill its duty to the American people" and enact an energy program.

The president's new, assertive stance appeared to reflect a decision made at the two-day meeting with Cabinet members and the White House senior staff at the president's retreat in the Catskill Mountains.

In the wake of the Camp David meeting, a seminar and "honest" discussions, they dealt with a wide range of issues, including the administration's efforts on behalf of legislation.

Carter's new stance, however, did not change political reality. He was told by congressional leaders yesterday that even the administration's major objectives, tax reform, could not be enacted in this Congress in any form resembling the bill he proposed.

On Monday, the president denounced "special interest groups" made up of the "powerful, rich and influential" who opposed the legislation.

In the wake of Camp David meeting, a presidential stance seems to be emerging in which Carter is taking advantage of appearances in the White House press room to make vigorous statements in support of his programs.

In these appearances, Carter does not

are various state officials and the Arizona Farm Federation Bureau, an association of growers and ranchers which sought legislative approval of the law.

The UFW contended in court briefs that the farm labor law violated the freedom of speech and due process of law provisions of the U.S. Constitution.

The judges said the total flow of the law is to restrict the right of farm workers to organize and enter into collective bargaining.

The judges said the restrictions violate

the right of farm workers to freedom of speech and assembly.

Growers of perishable farm products promoted the law to protect them from other demands by threatening to strike growers at harvest time.

Washington — President Carter, in his second federal appeal since his return from Camp David on Monday, urged Congress yesterday to "fulfill its duty to the American people" and enact an energy program.

The president's new, assertive stance appeared to reflect a decision made at the two-day meeting with Cabinet members and the White House senior staff at the president's retreat in the Catskill Mountains.

In the wake of the Camp David meeting, a seminar and "honest" discussions, they dealt with a wide range of issues, including the administration's efforts on behalf of legislation.

Carter's new stance, however, did not change political reality. He was told by congressional leaders yesterday that even the administration's major objectives, tax reform, could not be enacted in this Congress in any form resembling the bill he proposed.

On Monday, the president denounced "special interest groups" made up of the "powerful, rich and influential" who opposed the legislation.

In the wake of Camp David meeting, a presidential stance seems to be emerging in which Carter is taking advantage of appearances in the White House press room to make vigorous statements in support of his programs.

In these appearances, Carter does not

are various state officials and the Arizona Farm Federation Bureau, an association of growers and ranchers which sought legislative approval of the law.

The UFW contended in court briefs that the farm labor law violated the freedom of speech and due process of law provisions of the U.S. Constitution.

The judges said the total flow of the law is to restrict the right of farm workers to organize and enter into collective bargaining.

The judges said the restrictions violate

the right of farm workers to freedom of speech and assembly.

Growers of perishable farm products promoted the law to protect them from other demands by threatening to strike growers at harvest time.

The law provided for a 10-day cooling off period that would prevent a strike aimed at destroying a farmer's crop, and outlawed secondary boycotts of growers' stores that sold products of growers involved in a farm labor dispute.

Farm workers said the boycott was one of their most effective weapons.

The judges said the ban against secondary boycotts was a violation of Constitutional free speech provisions. They said forced arbitration during the cooling off period was a violation of the right to trial by jury.

According to the ruling, the restrictions would allow an employer to keep union officials off his property. The judges said this is a violation of free speech provisions.

Washington — President Carter, in his second federal appeal since his return from Camp David on Monday, urged Congress yesterday to "fulfill its duty to the American people" and enact an energy program.

The president's new, assertive stance appeared to reflect a decision made at the two-day meeting with Cabinet members and the White House senior staff at the president's retreat in the Catskill Mountains.

In the wake of the Camp David meeting, a seminar and "honest" discussions, they dealt with a wide range of issues, including the administration's efforts on behalf of legislation.

Carter's new stance, however, did not change political reality. He was told by congressional leaders yesterday that even the administration's major objectives, tax reform, could not be enacted in this Congress in any form resembling the bill he proposed.

On Monday, the president denounced "special interest groups" made up of the "powerful, rich and influential" who opposed the legislation.

In the wake of Camp David meeting, a presidential stance seems to be emerging in which Carter is taking advantage of appearances in the White House press room to make vigorous statements in support of his programs.

In these appearances, Carter does not

are various state officials and the Arizona Farm Federation Bureau, an association of growers and ranchers which sought legislative approval of the law.

The UFW contended in court briefs that the farm labor law violated the freedom of speech and due process of law provisions of the U.S. Constitution.

The judges said the total flow of the law is to restrict the right of farm workers to organize and enter into collective bargaining.

The judges said the restrictions violate

the right of farm workers to freedom of speech and assembly.

Growers of perishable farm products promoted the law to protect them from other demands by threatening to strike growers at harvest time.

## Jet feared captured by Soviets

WASHINGTON (AP) — A South Korean prisoner carrying 11 persons from Paris to Seoul entered Russian air space and was forced down by Soviet military jets, official sources said last night.

Administration and Pentagon officials, who asked not to be identified, said that, based on radar tracking, they "have reason to believe" the plane had entered Soviet air space and was on the ground in a remote corner of Russia.

While other sources said the airliner was forced down, a Defense Department official said there was "no evidence of hostile action" by the Soviets.

Korean Airlines said there were 41 non-Koreans among the 11 passengers, 40 of them Japanese. The airline had not released a passenger list or the names of the 11 crew members.

Government officials here said there was no word on whether any Americans were on board, although a Pentagon source said seven passengers were "Anglicized names."

The Washington Post quoted unidentified officials as saying the Soviet jets seemed to be the Boeing 767 as it entered Russian air space and forced it down on a frozen lake near Finland and the Arctic Circle.

The airline was en route to Seoul from Paris over the Arctic air cap with a refueling stop in Anchorage, Alaska, the Federal Aviation Administration said.

There was no immediate indication of why the plane would have entered Soviet air space. Its route would not normally have taken it there.

One government official said all countries in the vicinity of the aircraft's route had been asked for information, including the Soviet Union.

"We're cooperating closely with the Koreans," he said, noting that the Soviet Union and South Korea do not maintain diplomatic relations. The officials said they had no word on possible casualties or damage to the plane.

However, Korean Air Lines officials in Tokyo said their office in Seoul had been informed by the U.S. Embassy in South Korea that all aboard the airliner are safe.

Canadian Defense Forces called off an air search in the Northwest Territories after Canadian officials confirmed that the plane had landed in the Soviet Union.

It was scheduled to stop in Anchorage to refuel on 10-20-80, A.S.T. at 10 p.m. Tuesday night for refueling. It had just been heard from about four hours earlier by amateur radio operators in Canada.

The police air route brings planes close to the North Pole and causes wild deviations in conventional compasses.

Officials here believe that no commercial airliner has ever gone down over the route.



Energy blowout — House Republicans, from left, Clarence Brown, of Ohio; Minority Leader John Rhodes, of Arizona, and Frank Horton, of New York, mark the first anniversary of President Carter's energy proposals at an "energy war birthday party" with a large doughnut "cake." (AP)