

Draft Nov 10, 2020

Name of Interviewee: Aurelio Hurtado
Date of Interview: August 19th 2016
Name of Interviewer: Steve Velasquez. Paula Johnson also present
Length of Interview: 119 minutes

Transcript audited by Velasquez on Dec. 11, 2020. False starts and repetitive verbalizations ("um") have been removed for overall clarity.

1:00-5:00 is banter pre interview. Interview begins at 5:00

AH: Why the housing[??] were us to. There was a shack over there, but at least, you know, close to the winery and the whole thing. In fact, and that is where they built the new building in there. And the in the valley those years, it was more like the prunes were the number one. Not necessarily grapes, prunes, walnuts, and peaches and apples. So, wine yeah was there, but no at the level that is now. Now that, there were about four labor camps. They're in Silverado Trail, in [1:00] Calistoga, and close to Oakville, in which people and families used to come to the harvest and they didn't worry about where to stay, where to live, they have plenty in there. Most of the other wineries, they have a house or something and they house their workers there. So in a way, there was appreciation for people that come in over and pick the harvest. Then they start their big companies start coming in. You know, being big from outside, they don't care about people, [2:00] they care about producing and making money because they have to pay their people their [inaudible]. Okay. So what happened? No more labor camps and they say we're not in the business of housing. We are here to make wine or whatever and make money. So, the big banks came in making the money, and take the money out, and they cared about everything but the poor people, they was losing the richness and the beauty of this valley.

SV: Yeah.

AH: And so, there was a tremendous change in there for farm worker and people that worked in there. [3:00] No, you know, after [inaudible] we saw a lot of people that came in during the harvest, living it in the river under the bridges, the whole thing. Father Brinkal opens what they call it, the Church camp, and the people was sleeping over there in the porch. Started with 2 or 3 and then before we know, he have 40 there. So, you know that, that's to me very clear. Show were the interest are, you know it's not with the people anymore, you know, if they come, you know they're going to make money, they do not provide anything for them.

SV: So, one of the things that we're interested in, or I am in particular... [4:00] In those early years, in the '50s, '60s and '70s, as you were saying, people within the community were looking after each other.

AH: Right.

SV: And what I would like to do is to start and record some of those examples and stories of who they were, what they were doing, what life was like in St. Helena and Napa, for the Mexican-American communities and the workers and so, part of what I'm interested in and what professor Nichols is interested in is getting those stories down.

AH: Ms. Nicholson, has been worked very, very, a lot of years, and she has a pretty good idea about what the problems were.

SV: Yeah so, but I think just to begin, to back up, we're recording now, so we have it on tape. I'd [5:00] like to begin. And we'll start from the beginning.

AH: Yeah, I'm sorry, because I jump too much. I start talking about [laugh] [inaudible]

SV: But just as part of the formal beginning, today is August 19th 2015 and I'm here with... 2016, excuse me I'm sorry. I don't know even know what day is. I'm here with *señor* Aurelio Hurtado, from Santa Helena, California. As well as curator Paula Johnson and Steve Velasquez, we're here in *señor* Aurelio's home and he is going to tell us some great stories. *Buenos días*, good morning.

AH: *Muy Buenos días.*

SV: Just for the record, can you please tell us your name?

AH: Aurelio Hurtado-Reyes.

SV: Reyes. And *señor* Hurtado, can you tell us when and where you were born?

AH: I was born in [6:00] Jerez Zacatecas, México. I was born and raised over there.

SV: And what year were you born?

AH: 1934.

SV: 1934. Just so we get a little history about your family before we go into how you got to California. Can you tell us a little bit about your family, what they did in Zacatecas?

AH: Well, we were eight in the family. Six brothers, and two sisters. I am the fourth, the fifth of the brothers. I have four older than me, and one younger than me. [7:00] And my two sisters.

SV: Mm-hm.

AH: My father was born in a little rancho North of Jerez, *Los Haro*. In those places they were name, the name of the ranch became the name of the family who founded the place and the ones who came from Spain. And so, I really my, my father according to a book that I found the other day, the relatives of my father were founders of el rancho de *Los Haro*. And all the *Haros*, I had a lot of relatives [8:00] in Napa, all of those are relatives of Los Haro. So, he was *campesino*, that *familia* Hurtado were *campesinos* in Los Haros in that area. When my brothers, they all born in Los Haro, my older brother started of age, then my father and mother decided to move into the closest town, Jerez Zacatecas. So my brothers and the family can attend school, because there in Los Haros there were not maybe two or three years of schooling and then there was nothing. So, when they moved to Jerez, I was [9:00] born in Jerez. My father, when he was young, during the revolution, my father-in-law took the whole family to San Antonio, to avoid the problems of the revolution and my father used to tell my family they're [inaudible] So, he had an opportunity to go to school in San Antonio. My father, two aunts, and two uncles they were able to go school, and... So, my father spoke very good English and my uncles. So, after the revolution, they came back to the same town in Zacatecas, in Jerez. [10:00] So, my father then, in the town of Jerez, he took another... he was working on... he had a truck you know, one of those big trucks driving, he was a driver *era su negocio*.

SV: Delivery?

AH: Yeah. Make the money to they can feed us all. And then they start -- people they start looking to him for some help because in the ranchos there, there were nothing. If they had something to do, problem or something. They look for someone to help them, or directly you know how to resolve some problems. So I remember when I was a young kid you know, a lot of people came to my [11:00] house looking for my father and before they know, they got involved in politics. [laughing] And my mother was dedicated to the family, stayed home, take care of our needs. I always think that my father was the strong person in the family and the one who set up the rules. My mother supported him every time no matter what. But at the end, I come to... years, years before, after I come to the conclusion, my mother was very strong

- and is really the one, the power of my father in the back. [12:00] [laughing]He is the one that makes a lot of decisions. When you came to *la familia*.
- SV: The mother protecting the children.
- AH: Protecting, but respecting. My father said something, they said he never go against that. But I -- yes, I remember my father coming and back and he said: "Well, maybe we can do it in a different way. Maybe we can, maybe you guys, yeah." And now, I realize my mama was behind that. I love them both and I miss them a lot. Right now, my brothers. I'm the only one left and my two sisters.
- SV: And your two sisters live in Mexico?
- AH: No, they live one in L.A. and one in the area of valley, both. [13:00] They got married and they moved here and they have their families there.
- SV: So tell us, how did you end up coming to California?
- AH: Coming to California was... I went, over there in Mexico, I went to six years of schooling. And then...
- SV: In Jerez?
- AH: In Jerez, Jerez. So, as a result of the politics, my mother were very worried about, and you're talking about in the '40's, things in the politics never get settled. It's always something, you know, and my brothers, they came as braceros. My father, [14:00] let me go back. My father, in 1943 -- The first braceros who came here, after the bracero agreement. They came and my two uncles, they went over there and engancen as a braceros. They end up in Chicago. There was a big group. Most of the... there's another thing that the bracero contribution to this country during the war, the contribution of those braceros they're not haven't been recognized, anywhere, so [inaudible] nothing new for me.
- SV: Did they work on the railroad?
- AH: Right. [15:00] Because there, they came and both, my three, my father and two, they were able to speak English. They say: "You know, we don't want you to work in the field. We want you to help us over there." And there was a lot people there. According to my father and the history, the first one to went to war was the young

people. And most of them are agriculture. The United States was very agricultural country then. So a lot of the young people went to war. Then the second one was the ladies. They get out of their fields and went to work in the fabrics [factories?], in the industry of the war. And so somebody needs to come over and produce the food to feed this nation [16:00] and to feed the armies back in Europe, and guess what? Who came to the rescue? So, people have things to eat. Europe was destroyed, there was people starving. So, if ... nobody was producing any food in Europe during the war. So, what would happen if nobody was producing the food in this nation to feed the people in here, and to feed the armies in Europe?

SV: Yeah.

AH: The back of the farm worker.

SV: The arms of the Mexican.

AH: That's right. And so, again, that I don't see in any [17:00] of the books about the... I got some of those of the Second World War, the whole thing, nobody mentioned that. That's good. They probably say, we send them back, they haven't changed, they keep coming since then. Our families end up hard workers. So that's why he was, they were taken to, they were in Chicago. Chicago is the center of the whole railroad. So they were [building ?] cars and cars to take it to the country, and also to Europe. And that was where they were doing it because you know, the English.

SV: How long were they in Chicago?

AH: My father was there in to the end of the war. [18:00] I remember when he came back, he used to tell me: "You know, if they, he said they used to have big, like biggest screens and some of the street in Chicago and when they feel, they show the armies. Yeah. How much they, they were advancing in there. Yeah. The news reels. And they said, they were coloring some of the maps. They have maps at the end. But people would say, He said they, the war ended, you just pour bucket of paint, saying that's it. We got all the whole that people out of the way, so he came back after that, [19:00] after the end of the war.

SV: The end of the war. Okay.

AH: But at that time, my brothers were already thinking of coming as a braceros, and my father never come back as a bracero but my brother came. And it came to a point were four of them, they were here, and I guess my father and my mother said: "Well, why don't we go and be closer to them?" So, we moved to, *este*, Juarez, Ciudad Juarez. The other side of El Paso. So, that's the reason I went, and in Juarez, I went to [20:00] continue going to school. And I got my degrees in Accounting and Business Administration. One thing that I remember when we were there, when my father, we arrived there, he said: "What am I going to do now?" My brothers were working in Texas, and in Nuevo Mexico, so they were very close.

SV: Oh, in *algodón*. In cotton.

AH: *Algodón. Algodón y chile. Algodón* in Pecos. Pecos.

SV: Is the worst place to work.

AH: I know. Talking about discrimination in those years. Jesus Christ. And then sometimes they went to New Mexico, Merino and that area there close to El Paso, picking onions and [21:00] chile, ajo. So when we were working there, we were even in Ciudad Juarez and they used to come on weekends. You know for the weekend. And, then my father said: "Well, what I'm going to do, maybe I should go" and my brothers said: "No, no, no, you don't want go there, too hard work for you." So, since he knew, he was driving here, his truck back in Jerez, and they had some friends that they have taxis. You know, and one day I remembered a friend of my father's came to our house. Benigno, you know: "*Donde vas a trabajar?*" [22:00] Y *dijo*: "*No se*, I'm still waiting you know". *Dijo*: "Well I have two cars, two taxis so I'll driving one and the other one if you want to take that one you know, they will help me a lot" and he said: "Well, okay" so he end up to taxis. Taxi driver. One thing that if I'm... not very soon was that in Juarez, there was still kind of a, it was a big city but not like the monster that it is now. The taxi drivers, a business was to transform and be able to move tourist from El Paso to Juarez and Juarez to El Paso. Pero my father didn't have a passport and passport [23:00]took about 3 or 4 months before anybody can apply for one. So, my father went and apply you know, because is the only way that he can make a decent living you know because no one in local business... Juarez is close to the, there is an army camp over there, Fort Bliss, Fort Bliss. And you know that, the war was a lot of soldiers there so there was a big business but my father don't have the passport so he went and apply for one and he came back home, the house at the end of the day and he has his passport [24:00] right away. Something that will take you know, 3 or 4-5 months, and he said: "Did you know what happened? I went over there, fill the forms and I give it to the young man in there and he said -okay come back. So, I was waiting their and he went to the back somewhere and then he came back with whole bunch

of papers. "So, you want a passport? *señor* Hurtado, what is the reason you want a passport?" And my father explain him. He say "okay, you ever been in the United States before?" "Yeah, I was here in San Antonio." He said, "Who's Jose Hurtado? It's my father. So, okay you were in San Antonio. Yeah." And [25:00] then he said "and also I see you came back again. When? Oh 1940 something. Where did you worked? In Chicago. What was the name of the company?" [Inaudible] He told him and kept asking questions and he said: "Okay, so you come during the war?" "Yeah". So my father explain him you know what he was doing and everything and he said: "Okay, we're going to give your passport" and my father said: "Yeah, but when?" he said: "Let me see" so he went back somewhere in there and he came back. Here's your passport. "Can I go back now?" "Yeah, you can, you can, [26:00] you can. You cross the bridge and go ahead" and he said: "You know, but I thought it would take more time." He said: "no, you come here during the war and according to your record, you're like a soldier, because you come to help this nation." That's the only one that recognized that. My father was recognized and the rest, forget it. He said: "Are you sure?" "Yeah, work right now." So he went in back and said: "yeah." And then he got the car and went over there. So, there were some interesting people that recognize that but not anymore, I guess.

SV: Not anymore. Wow. And so that was in Juarez. And you went to school... where did you go to school?

AH: I went to [27:00] this school. The last time I went to Juarez there was not, the school were not anymore. There was another building, different. My degree is in accounting and business administration. And I worked for a company which equal to engineer here, *Compañía Mexicana de Luz y Fuerza*. And I worked there for about maybe a year, a couple of years anyway. And then I always have a... you know my... I have two, four brothers older than me [28:00] and then, my other brother and my two sisters. So, now I start thinking and, my mother was very busy with our large family. No help, she was the one to take care, my older brothers take care of me. I was following them anywhere. And they was taking me. It was playing or something. So I was very, very attached. In fact, when we went to Juarez, moved to Juarez, they used to tell me, you're going to go to *te vas a quedar a estudiar*, you don't want [29:00] to come on with us. This is not for you. We want you, whatever you need, we want to provide it, but you need to do that *estudiar*. And so I was there. I got my degree and says, "Okay, I want to go with you." And he said, "No, no, no. You stay here with my father." And finally, I convinced my mother to tell my father too, let me go and just spent some time with them. By that time they already moved from El Paso to Los Angeles. I had two brothers in LA and, one of my brothers here in San Helena working [30:00] already in Charles Krug.

SV: So, this is in the 50's and you have two brothers in Los Angeles, one brother who came up to St. Helena. And the other brother?

AH: My other brother went back to Jerez.

SV: Yeah, okay.

AH: Because we had a house over there, and my brother had a sweetheart over there. Even though when he was working with here he was always crying for her so he went back. Yeah, eventually he married her. So there were two brothers, Angel and Luis in L.A. and Elias, he came here. They, they went to L.A and then he didn't like it. And we had a cousin that came as a bracero [31:00] and worked in Charles Krug for a couple of years.

SV: What was your cousin's name?

AH: Feliciano.

SV: Feliciano.

AH: This is a book. Yeah. This is my cousin, and this is Feliciano, and this is the other people there. They were from Jerez. They came as braceros so my brother came with Feliciano and they started working here at the winery, in Charles Krug. So, finally my mother and my father decided that yes, [32:00] we going to let you go and be with you brothers temporarily because we're going to go back to Jerez. I said well, if you gonna go back with him to Jerez, my chances to go and of course to be with my brothers we're not going to be very good because. So my father said okay. So my father took me to the bus depot in El Paso, and he said, "well, you want to go there? I don't think you're going to, you see there is different things you going to be doing, different work and everything, you have a job over here an office and with a company there [33:00] in El Paso, I mean in Juarez." So he said, "well maybe six months. And then we wait for you so we can go back to Jerez." And I said yeah. So, I'm still here. [laughing]

SV: So you went to the bus depot to meet up with your brothers in Los Angeles?

AH: Right. In Los Angeles

SV: Yeah, and so how did that go? How did that go? I remember you telling me how that happened.

AH: Yeah. Well, I went, my father, I remember, I was in the bus and my father said, "goodbye." and there was late in the day so took the whole night. They stopped somewhere [34:00] for people who wants to get a coffee or something. So I went over there I saw people that were sitting with cafe and *doughnuts* and I don't know how to.... I took some English in the classes there, but I didn't speak anything, I still have problems with English. So, the lady came and said, I'm just pointing to them, I want coffee and *doughnuts*. In the morning, early in the morning I started seeing a lot of lights, and the bus moving and moving. I don't see any lands or anything. Just homes, lights and streets. And so I'm thinking were in Los Angeles already. So now we are heading to the bus station [35:00] and looking through the window, I saw my two brothers there. They're waiting for me, there at the bus stop. Yeah, it was some other young man. And then they say, oh they're there and they were talking about it, they hide. They went over there behind and then I'd say they want to scare me [laughing] I said, okay. So people started getting out of the bus, and I hide. I went down in the seat. I stayed there. And my brothers went looking. And then everybody got out of the bus and they don't see me. [laughing] [36:00] So, I was worried again. And *me escondia*, and then, the young guy who was with him, he started, go checked on the bus. So they came over there, *me meti abajo*. He said: "*No hay nadie, no vino*". So they were really scared of what happened. I wait for a while and when I saw it, they were kind of worried, like, "Hey!" I'll never forget that. Cinco de Mayo.

SV: It was *Cinco de Mayo*.

AH: *Cinco de Mayo*.

SV: And what year was that? Do you remember?

AH: Well, '56.

SV: 1956?

AH: Yeah, *Cinco de Mayo* 1956. So I was very tired. [37:00] They had no sleep at all during the whole night. And I got, we got to the apartment and my brother said, "Okay." Take a shower because we're going to go to *La Placita* to celebrate *Cinco de Mayo*, and I say Christ, I'm tired. No, let's go. I can hear *los mariachis y todo*

from our apartment was about two blocks from the big city hall, the tower. So *la placita* is just one block to the side. So I can hear that. I'll never forget that. So we stayed there... and then my brother was working in laundromat in some area in Los Angeles, there, was one of those commercial [38:00] laundromats. So I got a work, job over there, sorting the things that come in for clean. It was about probably two or three months. I didn't, I like Los Angeles, but I didn't like the smog. They were terrible, and it really affected me a lot. Right there in downtown. So I was miserable there. So, one day when I came back, my brother and I came back from work, my brother Luis said, "take a shower because we want to go and visit Elias in Santa Helena." I said, "How? [39:00] we don't have cars and so we're gonna go in the bus? How we come back in time for work, we need to go back to work on Monday". And he said no, no, a friend of mine has relatives in San Francisco and he's going over there to visit and then asks me if I want to go, want to take us to Santa Helena that is very close to San Francisco. He knows it ok, so this is how we end up here in Santa Helena. He just come in, and with his car. And we just drove all night, and we got to San Francisco very early in the morning. [40:00] And the family was waiting for us. Nice breakfast and everything. Then we had some breakfast and then he said, okay, let's go to Santa Helena so you can see your brother. So I remember early in the morning, very early, I get to the Bay Bridge, Jesus, where they, every morning with the fog, Christ, so beautiful. So, I was in the back seat, so we got to Sausalito, and I don't know the name, but they were beautiful. So we get all the way to Sonoma there, and then we start to Carneros and the valley I said, Christ. [41:00] [sniffs] Fresh air. And they said, Jesus! This is where I belong. I don't want to go back to Los Angeles. The smog and everything, no, no no. So we went back to the shack over there where my brother was living, and we stayed on Sábado and Sunday about 3 or 4 o'clock. He said okay, might as well start getting back because you're gonna go to work tomorrow. So my brother and Feliciano, they start putting the things in the car, and Elias, my older brother was here he came over, he said okay, [42:00] do you have anything else to put in the car? I said, No, I'm not going back. He said, what? I said, I'm not going back to Los Angeles. Are you crazy or something? What do you mean? So my other brother it looked like we were kind of what happened, what happened? I said he said that he is not going back to Los Angeles. He said, "what?" "Yes I'm not going back." "What are you going to do here?" "I don't care. I'm not going back." You can believe it. A friend you know, came, the driver came and said. What happened? We need to leave. We need to go. I said, I'm not going back. [43:00] Well, when you're ready, you let me know. I'm still here.

SV: Still here.

AH: I said, "No." I cannot leave this this place. Remind me a lot of my hometown in México.

SV: Tell us why? Was it what reminded you of home? What was it that reminded you of?

AH: Well, there was a lot of vegetation, clean air, my hometown there were two big rivers crossing. And besides I don't [44:00] like Los Angeles. It was killing me there. My father gave me six months, I said, "I'm not going to last three months there." So finally he said, "Well, you don't have... what are you going to do here? I said, "I don't know! Something, I can do something in the vineyard". And they said, "no, it's not easy. Besides you don't have any ropa or anything". We were coming to visit, I was...

SV: [inaudible]

AH: I was not with tie, but I was my good shoes, and the whole thing. So well, finally he said well, *si no quieres irte, pues ni modo*. And my brother said, [45:00] where are you going to stay? With you! He said, we were four people in this little room. We don't have any place. I said, maybe on the floor, I do not care. So finally he says, all right. So they left, went back. My brother said, "but you don't have your green card yet. And when you arrive there, you can send it over to me. You have a check of two weeks of money coming." I said, get something and then send me the rest of it here. I don't need money here [laughing]. So, I miss a lot [46:00] my brothers. Mucho. But I'm still here. So I went to go to the vineyards for two weeks, I say okay, what are you going to do? I said, well maybe something will come up. Well I don't have car, I don't know how to drive, so I have to be in the vineyards. So two weeks I spend there cooking for them. They got sick maybe Monday. And Monday I say well let's just go and get some groceries because we got one more mouth to feed. So I said okay, so I started walking to the tractors, right, the railroad tracks to Santa Helena to the store, and get groceries [47:00] and all two boxes of things in that back over there We don't have a *hielera*, refrigerator or anything. So, he said, Okay. I said, don't worry. Go to work. I'll cook for you. That was my job.

SV: That was your job. Did you know how to cook?

AH: Not really, I remembered seeing my mother do things but ... So anyways,

SV: Was there a Mercado? A Mexican mercado?

AH: Oh no no no, there was nothing. I mean we need to, my brother Elias

was very good at making tortillas. Yeah, tortillas de *harina*, flour.

SV: And they sold the *harina*?

AH: Yeah, *harina* and sometimes [48:00] we get some meat, but we had to cook it right away and eat it because we didn't have anywhere to keep it. So for two weeks and then one day my cousin Feliciano comes over and says "Hey, they need somebody there in the vineyards to do some cleaning or something. You want to go to work?" I said "yeah sure, what do I need?" He looked he say, you need shoes. I said yeah. He said, I have one over there, you try that one there. And give me a jacket, and *sombrero todo chueco*. And then I was all ready and said, "Hey! *Esperate! Esperate!* Come back! Here, you need some water [49:00] and give me a gallon of, with string to tie. You're going to need some water over there. I start working there.

PJ: How did you get from Santa Helena up to Krug? How did you get up to the vineyard to work?

AH: No, there's a vineyard. In the picture.

3RD: Okay.

AH: Remember, it was there.

3RD: Okay.

AH: Everything was there. My brother and my cousin worked in the winery, which is the side of the tracks. And the vineyards were in the other side of the track. So I just walk over there. I say not because we don't have a car. My brothers know how to drive. I didn't know how to drive. I learned to drive in the vineyards when my brother bought a little car. [50:00] [Inaudible]. I find one, a little car in Freemont, and my brother say okay, I'm going to teach you how to drive. And but in they have now they have too close. Well in those years, they were, you know, very space. And they were like a streets and so you stop over here when you get to the other one.

3rd: What was your job at the vineyard, what were you doing?

AH: Cleaning.

3RD: Cleaning.

AH: Cleaning. See, there was a lot of work in there because there was no everything was by hand. There were getting ready [51:00] to start picking grapes, and they really need to clean that and so that's where we worked over there for a couple years. So I learned a lot there. A lot of planting and the whole thing, how to take care of those. And then eventually, they gave me a job at the winery inside. I spent about, almost 13 years.

SV: Inside the winery.

AH: Inside the winery.

SV: Doing everything.

AH: Everything. Starting with crushing. In fact, my first job was in the crushing machine when they pick and they crush. They used to have, where they testing room is now, huge cask, wood casks, [52:00] in which they pour the grapes. When it comes out of there, the press. And then they drive, drive all the juice and they get all the rest of the grapes, and then they have you shovel them out of there so, they can press them again, and those years, they go to the fields over there. That was my job. I remember the first one, they had a big tank and my cousin came in and said, you are going to go to shovel all that, must [53:00] and the boss came over and looked at me. He looked at me and said, he's not going to be able to it. It's a hard work. He said, "*dice que no vas a poder, 'tas muy flaco! -No dile que aqui traigo puro musculo*" and I went ahead and I had to do it. Then they said, hey, you're able to do it? And after that, I was the first one to hire that year for the whole crushing season. So later on they hired more and pretty soon ok So you tell them how. Teach them how to do it. So, go and do it.

3rd: This was shoveling the must? Which is Yeah. [54:00]

AH: Yeah, hard but- Very hard. Yeah.

SV: And so they were hiring other, were they hiring Mexicans or were they hiring anybody?

AH: Yeah, a lot of Mexicans, mostly Mexicans. Yeah.

SV: Who were migrating, right, going up and down California. So how many other Mexicans were working in the winery with you, or working in the winery?

AH: In the winery, in Charles Krug?

SV: Yeah.

AH: They were a family. There was a lot of families there then. They were longer or second generation. Again, when we arrived here, there was this family Reyes. Sava Reyes y su familia. [55:00] They were a large family. One of them, they were a foreman in the winery.

SV: The foreman. For you?

AH: Yeah. Alex. Alex Reyes. And they had a lot of brothers; *señora* Reyes was very, very nice. Savas Reyes, There was the foreman. There was a large family [56:00] that used lived in Oakville. They lived in an old house, a big house. They used to invite us to Thanksgiving, Christmas. To spend the holidays with them. Good food, and she was a very good cook.

SV: Wow. Did they invite other workers too?

AH: Yeah. But I don't know, because they have some sons the lady that were my age and work in the fields and become my good friends, and yeah. She's... so like I said, it was very tight families helping each other, and they were very nice. [57:00] They used to come there, one of their sons "my mother sent me to let you know, don't cook today. We're going to... I'm going to come over for you" and she had something, had meat or something, I don't know. They wanted to go over there and have dinner with us. Yeah, good food.

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SV: There was a foreman who was your foreman, the other brothers were --

AH: Yeah my brother yeah, right.

SV: Were there other Reyes in the --

AH: No, they, one work in the Ford dealer here in Santa Helena, which used to be one of gasoline station there, a garage and they repair some cars. Two more, [58:00] they were working in the fields, I think they can get some small ranches, they used get to take a lot of grapes to the winery during the harvest. The father was a mechanic. The father yeah Sava Reyes

SV: Okay, okay. And so what was then, Santa Helena like? You said before everybody was kind and generous or, is that --?

AH: You see Santa Helena I think they give you an idea about how Santa Helena was. There used to be a bar, they only sell beer and wine, no hard liquor. Right on where Sunshine [59:00] Foods are there on Main Street that was a place in which the owner was a Spanish guy, from *España*, *hablaba todavia su español con todas sus eses*. Tony, *le decian* Tony, *y como hablaba español...* That was the post office of everybody who came to Napa, I mean to Santa Helena, to work in agriculture. And because *necesitaban* a place in which they can receive their correspondence. And they don't have any other place. So, they used to use the address over there and he said yeah, yeah he, at the end of the day, [1:00] a lot of them went over there to drink a beer and then check to see if they have any, any correspondents, any letters. And Tony -hey! *ahí está tu carta!* And so, that's the way that Santa Helena, I mean for people that not from Santa Helena, that come for the harvest, or people work in the fields, and don't have permanent residence.

PJ: Did you say the name of the bar? What's the name?

AH: I remember Tony's, I guess. Not even name.

SV: Okay, vamos a Tony's

AH: And, [1:01] I remember they... for two years the Charles Krug, I mean the winery there, they send me to the winery here in downtown in Santa Helena. It's across the hamburger there. Maryvale Winery there. Now, it's just a warehouse. They have a lot of bottles. That year, according to, I was... Why they sent me here? And I found out later on. That year, Mondavi, la familia, bought a lot of wine in bulk. And they don't have space there to keep them, so they rent that space [1:02] and they, so, no other wine, there wasn't a winemaker, a cellar master they came over to move the wine and filter it, and get it ready to bottle and they send me with him and so I worked for about two years in there.

SV: With the cellar master, for Mondavi?

AH: Yeah, all the wine the wine was Mondavi but the rest was renting space, I remember that big, I don't know if you ever stop in that and where there's a line of people. There was a little shock over there and I remember sometimes the brother said Aurelio [1:03] go back over there and bring two hamburgers so we can have lunch here. I don't feel like going home. Okay. I used to walk over there and get my hamburgers, one for him. And that we, there was maybe a car every 15 minutes or half an hour. They only noise that we have it when the train came in to pick up the cars with the wine and leave, an empty, empty cars so we can loaded during the day. Traffic was a little bit heavy during the harvest, with trucks carrying the grapes to the wineries. [1:04]

PJ: So you were really, you advanced. Through the organization pretty quickly, it sounds like.

AH: I was very eager to learn anything. My father; I remember one thing he told me. *Hijo*, okay, you're gonna go there with jobs that you don't...you have no idea, but you never refuse, to say, no, I don't know how to do. You tell them, you don't know. You tell them, "I don't know, but I can learn if you give me a chance." I mean, in español: "*Nunca digas que no, si no sabes no digas que si sabes, diles que no sabes pero que puedes aprender*", [1:05] and I never forget that, and that's [inaudible] Yes, you're gonna do it. Can you do it? I haven't done it, but you give me a chance, I will I do it.

SV: Did you ever become a foreman or a supervisor?

AH: No. I don't want the responsibility [laughs]. No, I, I don't know, for once at the beginning I had my problem with English and the good thing, I worked with those

two Portuguese in the field. They are the ones they sent me to work with them. First, the Portuguese [1:06] and the Spanish, you know, yeah.

PJ: Yeah, there is.

AH: Yeah right. And very nice people both. So I, English ..I bought a book.

SV: English and Spanish?

AH: Yeah, English and Spanish. And after I work in the winery, I started working on stacking cases of wine. When they're coming out of the line there and stack them on pallets so they can move them. I take my book, and I was reading and stacking and sometimes the wine was coming very slow, so [1:07] when I have a chance I... that's what I do. I never, here I never went back to school.

SV: Do you still have that book?

AH: No, no, I don't know, but one similar to that again, but you know that, in that one thing I have eight boxes of books, they are very old. Even older than the ones that I'm looking at. Maybe I think but is there.

SV: So, did the wineries ever help the workers teach [1:08] English or learn any English, were there any classes that the wineries offered? No?

AH: No. they're, yeah, now there's a lot of changes. And let me tell you, the changes in the valley, they came with the union. When we organize the union, when we organize, very... one time, we had about 80% of the farm workers in Napa, but under union contract.

SV: Mm-hm. Can you tell us how you got into organizing and helping the workers? How did that go from working in the field and the cellar to organizing. How did that happen?

AH: Did I tell you about, Don Lucio? Don Lucio.

SV: Yes. But we didn't record that part. [1:09]

AH: When I came to Santa Helena, when I refused to go back to Los Angeles, a week after... a couple of weeks when I arrived, Manuel Aguilar which we used to call *tío*, because he find out that...it's about that book over there. That one over there. I think they have something about that, how to Manuel Aguilar get to know my cousins. I was in the bar with Tony. Tony one day, they went, they said he went to Sacramento, they had one of those music boxes, what do they call it? For music?

SV: Jukebox. [1:10]

AH: You put a dime or something. And they had one. But they have all English music. He said that one day he went to Sacramento for some business, and he went to a store and find some records *en español* I think one or two. So they put them up, and they put them in there. Then they told hey, now you have music, because they said why don't you bring Spanish music? you know, mariachis. We said, play next time over there, you can put your dimes over there and nickles says, what ever it was. And they said that one day Feliciano and my other cousin, Enrique, were there getting some beer and putting a lot of music [1:11] at this bar. There was new records over there, mariachi, and then Manuel Aguilar was working in Baringer and I usually go there and I usually went over there and sit over in the bar. And then Feliciano y Enrique were happy *-cerveza y pegando gritos con la música y todo*. And that is something. "Hey, shut up *ya me cansaron, ustedes ni son de Mexico, ustedes que van a conocer de Mexico?*" Yeah, Manuel, you know. They have a picture here. Total, I think they have more than one drink [1:12]. And they start heat and have more arguments. And then finally, that "We are from Mexico." "What part of Mexico are you?" "Zacatecas." "You're not from Zacatecas." "You're not from Zacatecas, *yo conozco los Zacatecas, no hacen tanto ruido*. What part of Zacatecas?" "En Jerez." "You are not from Jerez." "No, *somos de los Haros*." "No sean habladores, you are not from Los Haros." "Y *yo somos de Los Haros*." Y dice: "*Quién es tu papá?*" "Jesus Maria de Haro." "Jesus Maria de Haro?" Salieron familiares. They were family. *Aquí está*, look. [1:13] Él es Manuel Aguilar, Chano and Enrique. That's yeah. *Se reconocieron*, they're recognized. Manuel Aguilar was a veteran of the Revolution in Mexico and he knew el papá de los dos, they were in the Revolution, too.

SV: Wow.

AH: After that, everyone started calling him Uncle.

SV: *Tio.*

AH: *Tio. Tio Meño, So, tío Meño came over and he said, "tomorrow, I'm gonna come over and pick you up to go over to the junta con Don Lucio Perez." [1:14] And I don't know. I didn't know any. I only had two weeks in there and I didn't know any people, Lucio anybody. And so I went over there and said, well, let's go. I said, "vamos para que te quedas?" Let's go to the meeting. The meeting took place in the house of Don Lucio over there in Main Street. So we came over, and we walked in it they have a big room there, and there's a lot of other people that I didn't know, sitting over there. And then, we, Don Lucia decía: "okay friends we're gonna start with a meeting." And then Lucio say, "I'm sorry. We don't have minutes from the last meeting. [1:15] Because the secretary of the minutes went to Mexico for an emergency or something. So we don't have the minutes, and I need somebody to take the minutes for this meeting, I want a volunteer" so I was sitting there and Feliciano was sitting next to me. Nobody say anything and then Feliciano, "tu, tu" and I say "no, yo no se nada yo no conozco a nadie" y Don Lucio compañeros por favor, somebody take the minutes" y tenía un papel. Y Feliciano "Don Lucio, éste muchacho". He said "this guy". [1:16] Yo no, si, si andele usted tome los minutos. Well, they gave me a piece of paper. I had, when I was in college in Juarez. In fact, I was secretary of actas de los estudiantes, student body. So, I guess I had some. Ni nadie sabia. So, I guess I say okay, so I took the minutes and then the following meeting, me dice Don Lucio, "I think the señor that went to México last meeting, he is not coming back. So, I guess you [1:17] are, you're gonna be the secretary of the actas".*

PJ: You did such a good job!

AH: So, they are... Let me show you something that I have.

SV: Yes, I was wondering if you could tell us a little bit about what the organization was doing? Looks like your looking for the notebook.

AH: Yeah. I had a book with a lot of minutes of the organization. Don Lucio came [1:18] from Jalisco, Mexico during the Depression here, *toda su familia* to Arizona, and then from Arizona he move in. But he'd talk about what happened to him, you know, when he came and the conditions they would stay, especially the Mexican families were facing with. *No trabajo, no nada*, and a lot of people getting sick and dying, and the whole thing. And he said, that he was used to say that they had a lot of a problems in all the places they... Finally, he came over [1:19] to Yountville. They move from Arizona. We kept, we went all over the country side and end up over there. And he said in Arizona, he was named the Jefe, the chief of, -it was an organization like the Red Cross. Mexican but they weren't red, the Mexican. Cruz

Azul Azul, White cross or blue cross, something like that, to help families and mainly to when somebody would die to arrange for funeral, and, and take care [1:20] of the body. And he used to say that a lot of those families, when somebody passed away, most of us don't never, didn't know what happened to the body. Because there was so many people dying and people were especially Mexicans that they didn't pay. There is one over there and the county, people come over and pick them up from the house and that's it. They don't know what happened to them. They say maybe, they bury them, amaybe, they throw them away. Maybe they eat them or something [laughing]. So he was very concerned with that. Don Lucio was a person very consumed with helping everybody [1:21]. After I get to know them and become part of the *mesa directiva* or board of directors, we took to organize Chapters of *Comite Mexicano de Beneficiencia* in a lot of all of other areas. We went all the way up to Yuba City, este..Ukiah, Marysville, all these areas, all the way to Stockton. Sacramento. Organizing chapters [inaudible].

SV: Can I ask you, how did you get people interested? Did you have newspapers?

AH: No, no, [1:22] we used to go.

SV: Churches?

AH: Yeah, somebody would require- you go and talk to so and so family there and then, we go over there and we just sit in their home, and explain you know, who was the *Comite Mexicano*. One of the *el libro*, the book that I have is a picture of one of the daughters of Don Lucio.

SV: So you would just go home to home, this home, next home.

AH: Daughter of Don Lucio. Yes.

SV: Yeah. One home, one home.

AH: From one home. And then that one will call other people, [1:23] and we go back again until the group was big enough so they can form their own board of directors in the whole thing, and we give them more the rules and everything for them to take care of their chapter. So, Manuel Aguilar again was our driver when we went to those places. Most of those trips were during the weekend. So we form a lot of the... so during the trip in the car, don Lucio, you know I learned a lot of things

from him. And more than anything, they I learn, [1:24] like I learn for my father. He was willing to help people and then I feel like that Don Lucio had the same character, you know. So, that was the whole meaning. It still is. They are in *Comite Mexicano*, in order to provide a decent place to for families to know where their relatives, the ones who passed away. We used to say for us and out culture, it's very important to be part [1:25] of the where our relatives are because we want to visit them, and we want to know what happened to them. They said, I saw so many places in which they don't know. Your father passed away. Somebody from the county come over, pick him up, and that was it. No more. So, when I first went over there, because the chapter here, well this chapter here in Yountville was the first chapter here in [inaudible] was in *fundador*, the founder. In 1930, 30-something. 37, 34. So, there were [1:26] a lot of history when... So, don Lucio, I learn a lot from those trips we did every weekend. But the whole thing about the The *Comite*, the whole goal was to bury the dead and we pay 0.25, 0.50 cents a month, you know put together. When somebody passes away, they want money too. For the families, too, for the services and everything. So, I used to, after the years I used to tell don Lucio -Don Lucio, we should get involved in something else, we should get involved in politics- [1:27] and then don Lucio -No, no, no compañero, that's for someone else this is what we do and that's is what we are going do. Let somebody else take care of the politics. I said, "But they." He said, "Why? Don't you like it? "I like what I'm doing, but in order for me to get something back, I have to die!" [laughin] You've got to be kidding. You know, I laugh. He said, "Well, that's what it was and we're not going to change" Ni modo. So, when we had some opportunity to do something else, that's why we get involved with politics. That's why we started organizing [1:28] the farm workers. Get something when you're still alive. Not when we're not here anymore. But I got a lot of respect for Don Lucio, and I got a lot of respect for *Comite Mexicano*. I'm still a member. I was looking, and I find one of their cards.

SV: So do you remember in that period, 50s, 60s, how many members?

AH: No. Before-

SV: You had chapters, and then each chapter-

AH: Yeah, we had chapters. And then we had a convention every year in different places. There were thousands that came to the conventions. We had one in Stockton, and one in Sacramento. [1:29] But the biggest one that I remember was

in Bakersfield. A branch all way there. We have quite a few here in Napa. No they were in Napa. In fact, aqui en Napa they have, they have two chapters. Don Lucio, that was here in Santa Elena and they call it the main, *La fundadora*. And before I came in, it seemed like Don Lucio and another person in Rutherford didn't get along too good. So they break away and they make their way, and they had their own chapter, you know? Five, six miles [1:30] out of the Santa Helena, politics again. So right now, I'm not sure. In fact, I saw Enriqueta, that lady there in that picture, a couple of weeks ago in Napa and I didn't have a chance to talk too much with them, you know to ask him how many people are in the committee now. So, that's when I started getting involved, and in organizing, and then Luis Flores, came over, they move from, I guess [1:31] they used to live in Fresno or somewhere. And he moved to Napa and he was a member of the board of directors Statewide, Mexican American Political Association. He was one of the founders of that state organization. So, we came ...of explains a lot in politics. And I was invited about three times. They have a meeting in his home. And some of the friends, [1:32] they say "oye, why don't you go to the meetings con Luis Flores" *Y quien es ese?* Go, I guess they talked to Luis about me and I said, "if they want to get to know you. Why don't you go?" I'm going to go to a meeting, and wow, okay. I'll go back to work not too busy con Don Lucio. So I went over there and I, I kind of liked what he was saying.

SV: Do you remember what year that was, que ano era?

AH: It would've been [1:33] 62. Maybe 62' because in 62, I was still working in the winery. Yeah, 1962, 63.

SV: Mm-hm, you're still working in the winery. You were starting to get into activism and politics.

AH: Yeah.

SV: Yeah, and when did you stop working at the winery?

AH: In 68'.

SV: In 1968.

AH: In 68 when we formed the California Human Development Corporation. But the beginning was only, it was only North Bay Human Development.

SV: North Bay?

AH: *Porque* we only cover three counties, four counties [1:34] in the Bay Area. There was Napa, Sonoma, Marin, and Solano. So [inaudible] big area. Then later on we expand and we called it California Human Development Corporation. Then we expand and formed the same organization, but in Oregon. Oregon Community. Oregon Human Development Corporation, and then we expand to Washington, Washington Human Development Corporation. And then, we expanded to Hawaii, Hawaii Human Development Corporation. And then we came back to California. See [1:35] the whole idea was to create the same with local Oregon people, Hawaiian people, Washington people. And then we come back and they're still active under that name in those states. Then we come back to California.

SV: So that was you, and Luis...

AH: Who are the founders?

SV: Yeah.

AH: There was los three, Luis, George, and myself, and another person from Marin, and Solano. With Solano we got pretty much, in war, with the Filipino community, in Valejo but yeah, it's a very large Filipino community there. Very active. All of those families, they were well educated. [1:36] They were, after the war, a lot of people came here and after that, a lot of military people came, too. So, in very political. In fact, they formed the same thing like the Mexican American Political Association. Filipino American Community Association in Valero.

PJ: How were these funded? Where did the funding come to...

AH: From organization?

PJ: Yeah

AH: Most of them from their department of Labor. See, before that, here in Napa, did I give you a copy of the report?

SV: No, no.

AH: No?

SV: I saw the report.

AH: I'll give you a copy. See when I got to know Lou, that's when the President Johnson formed the War Against Poverty. *Guerra contra la pobreza*. Okay. So that was the first money that we used here in Napa. With that money, we had the valley on fire, [laughing]. More aware, we founded a *Centro de Informacion y Servicios* here in Napa. And I got, that I find a lot of, yeah. [1:38] A lot of... In fact, right now during those years, when we were organizing the farm workers, one day we took a trip to Deleno, and we went to Cesar's headquarters over there. And they were just starting their clinic, medical clinic. Eventually, we come Kennedy was like a pension company or something. When we come back, we had a meeting and we form the organization. The bengining [1:39] [inaudible]we found the *Organización Latinoamericana de Liberación Económica* The whole... *Organización Latinoamericana de Liberación Económica*, I have the first report. OLLE, in 1967, the first official report was 1968. So, we had a meeting over there with this organization you know, about the program that we wanted to implement in there and then Placido Garcia, which I think you meet him, [1:40] he came with the idea , he said: "why don't we, why don't we have a, why don't we have a clinic here?" There's a lot of need here in Napa for farm workers. So, the whole thing took sometime and finally we were able to start a small clinic. I think, the room that we have at the beginning they were probably twice as big as this one. And we didn't have nothing. Just the idea, good intentions for the whole thing. [1:41]

SV: And where was the room located for the clinic?

AH: In Rutherford. In fact, you know I find one article in the paper with a picture.

SV: Okay.

AH: Yeah. I'll give you a copy, because I have, I don't know how, but I can't believe so I make copies.

SV: And it was in Rutherford, it was near to the store, wasn't it?

AH: Right, right, yeah.

SV: La Luna market? Was the La Luna Market?

AH: La Luna.

SV: La Luna Market.

AH: La Luna still there but the Luna was right on the highway, where there's a Rutherford [1:42] grill right there. Sometimes I go over there to have some lunch or something and I told my wife and my friends "this were my desk used to be". So, the idea of the organization was to brought some attention to their farm workers and the contributions to the -- to the county. I don't know, yeah. *Una en ingles y una en español.*

3rd: *Gracias.[1:43]*

AH: So when I say that, the *clinica* came not right away but, and the report that is not included in the *clinica*, because they don't have 68, you don't have the idea yet. But it's an example of the *clinica*. Right now, we're putting together *la historia de la*

clinica. Because twice, they've been trying to change the name. To the Mexican families, Latino families, OLLE was very recognizing. In fact, I find *tarjetas*, you know *con este de que le daban a todos los miembros*, they used to use it as a I.D. [1:44] With *especialmente con la policia cuando los paraba*. So the reason I mention this all the time, is because right now, Luis, myself, Placido, and the directors of the *clinica*, we're putting the whole history together, because we want to make sure that we won't change the name. The reason they call it OLLE, because for their Anglo committee was very difficult to remember the whole thing. *Organización Latinoamericana de Liberación Económica*, What does that means? They start calling the OLLE, really *es OYE, nomas como no usan aqui la doble "l" se quedo OLE, OLE*. When [1:45] they're still growing, and then we don't have anybody to Thalia Winters, board of directors so what is this OLE? They have nothing to work with the clinic or *salud*, nothing. So we're going to, and Thalia came over and said, "hey. They want to change, and went over there, over dead bodies, you don't want to change nothing. Because we show the papers of incorporation. You know, is OLE. So finally, they said okay. Now they don't call it *clinica*, they call it OLE Health or something. I said, as long as they have OLE, that's fine. You can change it to anything else. We start with nothing and I find in one of the reports [1:46] and with somebody offering us to sell us a examination bed That, or what do you call it for \$300 dollars or something. And he say, "no, *no tenemos dinero*." He said, "well, okay. I'm going lower to \$200 or something. If you can pay them on payments is okay. I still have the scale. Yeah, I keep them in there because they are in the process for building a \$30 million dollars clinic, with the name.

SV: Wow. *Con nada* to \$30 million.

AH: That's right. And I've got in the articles in the paper, [1:47] I think they're in there and which they said that they're going to be breaking ground probably next year. So, we're going to make all the histories of, they agree to put up a space, like a room with all the... you know, how all they begin and because I think this is one of the things obviously you know, we won't have the resources to keep them going. But when people saw the good they were doing to the community, they were pouring money like crazy.

PJ: I'm curious about that because in the 60s, when the wine industry was starting this expansion, there were wine makers, organization and vintners [1:48] organizations and I just wonder, were they aware of the work you were doing? And if so, what was that relationship like?

AH: Let me tell you. Relationship with the big whigs. They were not very good, and let me tell you for what. Because we bring the union into the valley. We're communists, *éramos communistas*, okay? The new generations, you know, but we're not, we were just trying to do something with the people and then pay attention that they were not right with what was going on and we use *la Guerra contra la pobreza* money to do that. In fact, in one of the reports, [1:49] I saying in there, don't give us anything, or just give us education and if we have our community educated. Because see, when they talk about people, you know with needs, what are you talking about *latinos- mexicanos*. So I said, "don't give us money. We don't want charity. Just give us a system education for our kids." And once we had educated, we will rise over the *pobreza*, and any field, and battle and we won. We don't ask for anything. Just opportunity to move our people to that level. [1:50] So, the relationship would not okay. The very first office of *la organizacion*, was in Yountville. And all the bishop of Santa Rosa to the... that was willing to help us because there was another founder of California Human Development Cooperation, father Gerald Fox, Gerald Fox, he came was a monsignor, on the dioceses of Santa Rosa. [1:51] And used to come and give mass for the farm workers when we, when we... before we went to march. You know march in here. I told you that I have I pictures of the *marchas* and used to have the drawing in front was a big eagle, black eagle. So, through that we, the church in Yountville had a little building that was donated to a church that used to be an old gas station.

PJ: Okay.

AH: But, you know, because the freeway in Yountville was the main street. There were not freeways in there. It was the road in there [1:52] and the gasoline station was next to the church. So when they moved the, you know, build the freeway, there was not much traffic there in the main street in Yountville, so they close the gasoline station and they donate it to the church. Through the church, they allow us to use their first office of the *Organización Latinoamericana de Liberación Económica*. Well, one... you know about last about six months in there. Because the father didn't want us in there and we had many meetings with him, and he never gave us a reason why. Finally one day, he said. "you know what? if this church [1:53] is maintained by the growers, they're the ones that give the money, even the wine for the masses, I mean everything. They are the ones, you are organizing the farm workers against them". So I find out. We find out the reason why they don't want us in there. It wasn't the father, it was the growers. So, they send a very clear message. You, *comunistas*. you have no business here. So, that's why *señora*. No relations. They were not very good.

SV: Not very good.

AH: In fact, they created a foundation, growers, in which [1:54] they were... Will pay more, maybe ten cents more, than the farm workers get pay for on the contract. They give them a lot of benefits to keep them out of the contract. In fact, one day Cesar came out and came in to and then we sat around, and we were telling him. "Cesar, we have a lot of problems with this." He said, "what's the problem?" "Well, you know, we're trying to organize, and the farm workers don't want to sign, they're not interested, because the growers are pay them more, and giving up some of the benefits that will come into the contract." The only thing that they didn't want to give them to the farm workers [1:55] under the Foundation was seniority. Control in there. We used to have meetings, but that's okay. They pay \$0.05 or \$0.10 more, and give us a lot of the benefits. Why should we pay the Union? and I said yeah, but you know, the union you have protection, they cannot fire you without a cause. If someday the *patron ó mayordomo* came over in a bad mood, you're fired. You lose everything. And under contract? Uh-uh. So, that was one of the things that they wanted. So that's the reason why the religious, don't even want to talk to us. [1:56] So right now, yeah we, from nothing in the clinic, through \$30 million dollars building.

SV: Wow.

AH: Okay. Just don't change the name. [laughing]

3RD: This is a very interesting report. Have you read this one?

SV: Yes, I do have a copy of everything here.

PJ: It's good. I can't read. Oh, really? Oh my Gosh! Oh my Gosh!

SV: We've been go for long time, it's probably a good idea to take a break and come back at some other time very soon [1:57] because we have many more questions about this.

AH: Remind me when you come back where do we proceed?

SV: Where we are? Yes, yes.

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AH: Because you know, like I said, when you start talking, I just start talking you know.

PJ: Well, it's so...

AH: Sometimes I need to go back because... to make sense about.

SV: Yeah. I have many more questions, just on the day to day, who was in charge of? What who was? You know, so we have lot of those questions that I think we need to talk about but then other, certainly other questions about relationships with the city, and county and you know, many, of many other questions I have in my head [1:58] but we don't have time for today.

AH: Okay. That's good. Anytime.

Pj: We have to come back!

AH: Let me show you something before you leave.

SV: No, before we leave, we stop and I just want to say thank you, and we'll come back.

PJ: Can I take a picture of you two? If you're in...

[END OF AUDIO] [1:58]