

National Chicano Student Conference  
c/o MEChA Metropolitan State College  
1006 11th Street Box 82  
Denver, Colorado 80204

## WORKSHOPS

### Friday April 6th

Chicano and the Arts - Looking at all aspects of Chicano Art. How Chicano art affects the community. Problems of Chicano Artists.

Immigration - What's going on with our brothers on the border. Our relations with Latin America and Mexico. Struggle of the Farmworkers.

Police and Political Repression - Covering topics of Police, Judicial system, Grand Jury etc. How they affect the Chicano.

Chicano Youth - Progress of our youth. Development of organization in the High Schools.

### Saturday April 7th

Education - Concerning all aspects of higher education, including financial aid, Bakke Decision. Our role in the movement.

Chicano Politics - What Direction are we headed. What is the direction of the future.

Chicano and the Media - How the media projects the Chicano, T.V., News, etc. What can we do about it.

Chicano Identity - Survival and Energy. El Quinto Sol, Evolution and Survival. Relation of Chicano and Indio.

Land and Economics - Land Right issues. Economics of the community. Chicano and Indio Land.

\* Workshops are subject to change.



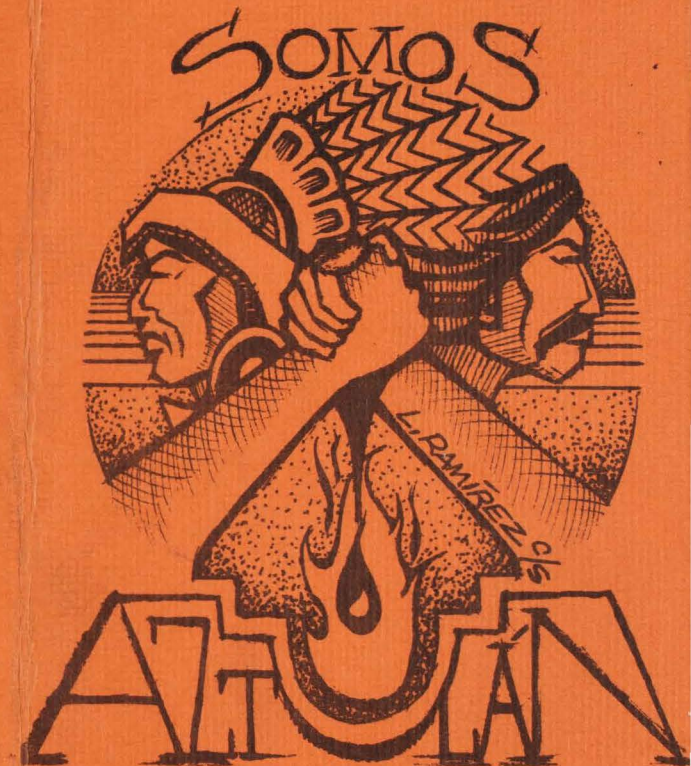
### KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

RODOLFO "CORKY" GONZALES

HERMAN BACA



# NATIONAL CHICANO STUDENT CONFERENCE



# APRIL 5, 6, 7 & 8 1979

NATIONAL CHICANO STUDENT CONFERENCE

'1969 - 1979', Ten Years of Chicano Student Progress.

On April 5,6,7 and 8th, MEChA at Metropolitan State College, will sponsor a National Chicano Student Conference.

This conference will be held in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of MEChA and progressive Student Organization.

The concept of MEChA was developed in a workshop at the National Chicano Youth Conference held at the Crusade for Justice in 1969. It was implemented in Colleges and Universities throughout Califas and spread across the nation.

It is time, after 10 years to reaffirm the committment made to the movement under 'El Plan Espiritual de Aztlan y El Plan de Santa Barbara.'

We hope to see this conference bring Chicano students together again to re-establish communications necessary for the progress of Chicano people throughout the country.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU to attend and participate in the workshops and activities to be held at this conference. An effort on your part to share thoughts and ideas with Chicano brothers and sisters throughout Aztlan, will be a progressive effort for our Raza.



MEChA/M.S.C.

Dating as far back as 1965, an idea of organizing Chicano students was initiated at Metropolitan State College.

The first organization implemented was the Hispano Youth Congress which consisted of very few Chicano students.

It wasn't until 1969 when demonstrations took place demanding that colleges and universities open their doors to enroll more Chicanos.

In 1969 the number of Chicano students enrolled finally began to increase. Those Chicano students involved changed the name from Hispano Youth Congress to United Mexican American Students (UMAS).

During the month of June 1974, the majority of UMAS members voted to change the name of the organization to El Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan (MEChA). There were several reasons for the name change.

Chicano students no longer wanted to adapt to Anglo Americans by using English names, but to use Spanish as a symbol of liberation. Each word in MEChA symbolizes a confrontation. Movimiento means the organization is dedicated to the movement to gain self determination for our people. Estudiantil identifies our organization as a student group.

Chicano describes our identity, breaking away from Mexican-Americans, and Aztlan is the birthplace of the Aztecs which is used as a vehicle to organize over 85% of the Chicano population that reside in the present Southwest.

Since 1969, Chicano students at Metro State College have struggled in many areas of El Movimiento to help retain our proud and historical heritage.

AGENDA

Thursday April 5th

- 8:00 - 5:00 Registration at the Student Activities Center.
- 6:00 Dinner at Student Activities Center

Friday April 6th

- 9:00 - 10:00 General Assembly at St. Cajetan's Center.
- 10:00 - 12:00 Begin first 5 Workshops.
- 12:00 - 1:00 Lunch at Student Activities Center.
- 1:00 - 4:00 Continue Workshops.
- 5:00 Dinner
- 7:00 - 10:00 Cultural Entertainment out of state.

Saturday April 7th

- 9:00 - 12:00 Begin 2nd 5 workshops
- 12:00 Lunch at Student Activities Center.
- 1:00 - 4:00 Continue Workshops
- 5:00 Dinner
- 7:00 - 10:00 Night of Cultural Entertainment. Local talent.

Sunday April 8th

- 9:00 - 12:00 General Assembly at St. Cajetan's Cultural Center.
- 12:00 Adjournment of Conference. Lunch at Student Activities Center.

JUNTOS CELEBRAMOS

EL DECIMO ANIVERSARIO DE MEChA

REGISTRATION FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

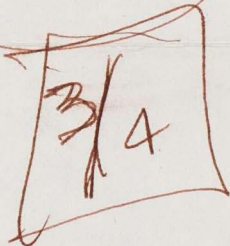
Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Number of persons attending \_\_\_\_\_

There will be a \$3.00 registration fee per person to cover the cost of food and preparation. Please try to send this form in advance, so that we can have an approximate number of people attending the conference.

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474-8195

477 3800

Copies

Chicano  
Self

Determination  
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Posters

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

votes last year against extending the ratification deadline for the Equal Rights Amendment, he got "face-to-face commitments" from 52 senators—enough to defeat the bill. "One senator told me, 'Jake, I'm solid as granite,'" Garn recalls wryly. "The day of the vote he whispered, 'The granite is crumbling.'" Other votes slipped as well, and ERA survived.

**POINT MAN:** The SALT debate promises an even tougher test for Garn. As SALT point man for the new conservatives, he says the treaty is "too generous to the Russians," and he has organized the "Defense Roundtable," an unofficial group of military experts who meet periodically to discuss SALT. "It is terribly important that we be prepared for all contingencies and not have our efforts to defeat SALT defeated," says Garn. Republican John Tower of Texas probably will be the floor manager for opposition to SALT, but Garn seems content to ride herd in his own way. "Others will be assigned leading roles in which they will demonstrate expert knowledge of various technical aspects of the treaty," he says. "I'll be a generalist."

At the moment, Garn's "soft count" shows only 25 senators opposed to SALT II—nine short of the number needed for rejection—but he thinks enough other senators will vote against it to assure defeat. Along with other conservatives, he plans to link discussion of the treaty to a wider debate on U.S.-Soviet détente. His linkage plan, he says, has not escaped the attention of the Kremlin. During a recent audience in Moscow, he recalls, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev warned a group of senators that he was "fully aware of the right-wing faction that wants to return to the cold war." Brezhnev was "looking directly at John Tower and me," Garn says with a grin.

**PROPERTY RIGHTS:** The new conservatives are arming for other battles as well. Inevitably, they will push to limit taxes and Federal spending—although they remain divided on the need for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. They will probably oppose a new White House request for increased Federal authority to fight local housing discrimination. "I agree discrimination should end, but the question is how to do it," Hatch told Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris at a hearing last week. "I am concerned about private-property owners who might be oppressed by the almighty Federal government coming upon them."

What the new breed won't be doing, says Minority Whip Ted Stevens, is wasting "their time and energy fighting old battles . . . plotting to undo social security." Instead, they look to the future, confident of their growing power and satisfied that the national mood is moving their way. "Perhaps," says Stevens, "we had to watch as the Democrats tried to prove that government could do everything—in order to show that it could not."

TOM MORGANTHAU with  
JOHN J. LINDSAY in Washington



*Haitians docking in Miami: Refugees from tyranny—or the poorhouse?*

## FLORIDA'S BOAT PEOPLE

Notaire Joseph had never been on a boat in his life, and the very thought of sailing made the 29-year-old Haitian rice farmer sick to his stomach. But last November, Joseph and 24 other Haitians clambered aboard a tiny, rotting plywood sailboat and traveled 600 miles from their Caribbean homeland to the United States. After six days at sea, they came ashore before a crowd of startled sun-bathers at Miami Beach. U.S. immigration officials promptly arrested all those they could catch.

Joseph and his shipmates are but a few of the thousands of Haitians who have tried to enter the U.S. in the last seven years. Most of them made it. By one count, as many as 23,000 boat people have landed on Florida's Gold Coast. About 10,000 of them live in the Miami area and most of the rest in Fort Lauderdale and Palm Beach. They are generally peasants, poorly educated (most speak only a Creole island dialect) and in need of jobs, health care, food and shelter—services that local officials say cost about \$3 million a year.

**EMERGENCIES:** Florida wants the U.S. Government to help pay the bill, but the problem is not so simple. The Haitians claim they are refugees from the repressive political regime of President-for-Life Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier and therefore should be granted asylum. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, on the other hand, argues that the boat people are simply illegal aliens fleeing Latin America's poorhouse, where per capita income is less than \$200 a year.

The plight of the boat people points up a serious debate over U.S. refugee policy. Under current law, 17,400 people escaping Communist-dominated countries are allowed into the

U.S. each year; the Attorney General may also raise the total in emergencies, as was done for large numbers of Hungarians, Cubans and Indochinese. But refugees from nations with right-wing rulers, such as Haiti, do not generally qualify for such political asylum. To modernize the system, the Carter Administration recently proposed new legislation that would allow a "normal flow" of 50,000 refugees each year under broad United Nations guidelines that set no ideological or geographic requirements. The President could also make room for additional refugees in emergency cases.

**BY THE BOOK:** Hearings on the new bill are now under way, but they may not be of much help to the Haitians. Even legislators sympathetic to their plight are unwilling to encourage a mass migration of economic refugees, and one White House source says it is "highly unlikely" that the President would authorize admission of the Haitians without specific consent of Congress. Under those circumstances, the INS says it must go by the book. Many Haitians who are caught when they land are jailed to await expulsion hearings—and those tracked down after their arrival are generally subject to deportation proceedings.

Some INS tactics have provoked sharp criticism from Haitian sympathizers. Last summer, the agency was processing 150 deportation cases daily in Federal court, with hearings on political asylum requests held the same day. This assembly-line pace gave defense lawyers little time to prepare arguments on their clients' behalf. At one point, the INS also announced that work permits, previously denied to the refugees, would soon be available. Hundreds of Haitians came out of hiding

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

to sign up—only to be served with deportation papers. The NAACP and the National Council of Churches argue that the Haitians are being singled out for exclusion because they are black—a charge the INS strongly denies. “We resent any implications that these Haitians are being treated differently because of their color,” says INS Deputy Commissioner Mario Noto.

**BRUTALITY:** Since political asylum is the only legal hope for the Haitian refugees, they are counseled by supporters to emphasize their grim prospects under the Duvalier regime. And though conditions in Haiti have improved notably in recent years, many vestiges of brutality still linger from the bad old days under Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier. Notaire Joseph, for example, says that his own father was killed by the notorious Tontons Macoutes, Haiti's secret police, and that his family's small plot of land was expropriated by the government. When he protested the land seizure, Joseph says, he was thrown in jail and forced to bribe officials for his release and passage to the U.S. “A little guy like me, they'd get me back in Haiti,” he insists. “I didn't come here because of hunger. I came here because this is where I can find freedom.” The government of Haiti stoutly denies that the refugees would face any danger at home, but a dissident leader replies: “If this government falls, all the refugees will come back.”

The Haitians' complaints have not gone entirely unheeded. Earlier this year, 1,000 refugees staged a march (on Martin Luther King's birthday) to protest the deportations. Federal district-court Judge James L. King ordered that no more Haitians be sent home until the government determines what happened to those who had already been deported.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, meanwhile, has agreed to provide more assistance to public-health clinics in Florida, where Haitians often seek treatment. HEW is also considering the expansion of educational programs in the area to benefit Haitian children. And just a fortnight ago, under pressure from human-rights activists, Federal officials released nearly all the Haitians who were in jail pending deportation hearings. After four months behind bars, Notaire Joseph was free—at least for the time being.

DENNIS WILLIAMS with RON SYMPSON in Miami, DIANE CAMPER in Washington and TIMOTHY NATER in Haiti

## A NEW PROHIBITION FOR TEEN-AGERS

It is only 12:30 in the afternoon, but the crowd at the Rathskeller, an on-campus pub at Northeastern University in Boston, is already well into the swing of things—tilting at pin-ball machines and dancing to the disco beat of “Saturday Night Fever.” The kids seem to be guzzling beer as if there's no tomorrow—and for many of them there won't be. On April 16, the legal drinking age throughout Massachusetts jumps from 18 to 20, leaving hundreds of

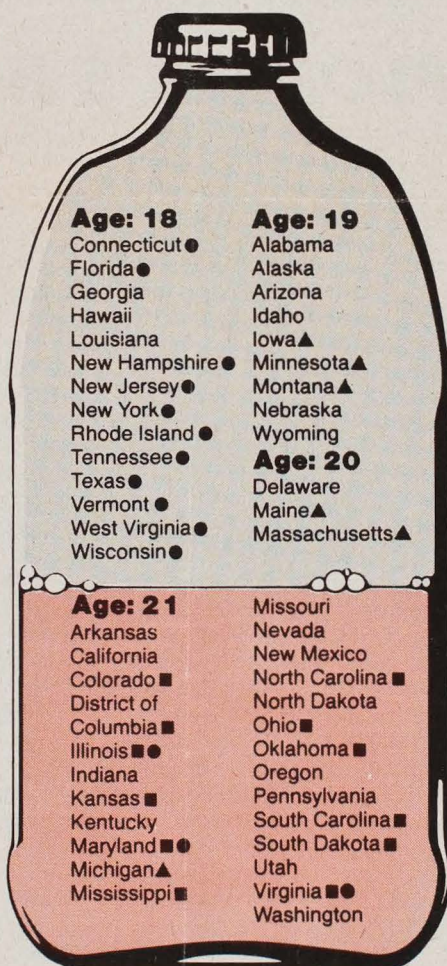
thousands of young people not so high and very, very dry. Says Herb Tison, student government president at the University of Massachusetts: “The philosophy is, ‘drink now, before it's too late.’”

Massachusetts is the sixth state to raise its minimum drinking age in the last two and a half years, and battles are brewing in more than a dozen other states over bills to boost the age from 18 to 19, 20 or 21 (chart). Several Northeastern governors have also discussed setting a regional drinking age, possibly 19 or 20, to thwart underage drinkers who now simply drive to bars and liquor stores in more liberal states. And some communities are not waiting for action by state legislatures. The Chicago city council voted last week to restrict drinking in bars to people 21 or over.

But many people oppose the trend. In Michigan, where voters raised the limit from 18 to 21 last November, saloon owners have

## LEGAL LIMITS

Worried about alcohol abuse by teen-agers, six states have raised their drinking ages and fourteen more may follow.



- Lower age for wine or beer
- ▲ States that have raised drinking age since 1976
- States considering a higher drinking age

filed suit, claiming the move is unconstitutional. In Massachusetts, janitor Alan Gabree, 19, has asked for a court injunction to halt the new drinking age. College students there burned Gov. Edward King in effigy and rallied on the state capitol steps. Said one placard: “In case of war, don't call me. I'm 'too immature.'” Almost everywhere, young people talk about evading the new laws or turning to drugs.

**DRUNKEN DRIVERS:** The controversy dates from 1971, when 18-year-olds won the right to vote. Using the “old enough to vote, old enough to drink” reasoning, eighteen states lowered their drinking ages to 18. But teen-age alcoholism and liquor-related traffic accidents have risen sharply since then—traffic fatalities involving drunken teen-agers nearly tripled in Massachusetts after the age was lowered to 18 in 1973—and some legislators say the drinking age is responsible. In Connecticut, state Rep. Arthur DellaVecchia, an undertaker, says he proposed raising the drinking age to 20 because he had seen too many drunken teen-agers mutilated in car accidents.

The liquor industry is generally neutral on the question, maintaining that higher age limits have little effect on teen drinking—or on their business. “There is no evidence that minimum-age laws affect our sales,” says Henry King, president of the United States Brewers Association. But some local dealers see the higher age as a way to avoid difficult situations. “It's a real moral dilemma,” says Carroll Hughes of the Connecticut Package Store Association. “A student will come in at noon for half a dozen half pints . . . Are our people supposed to throw him out?”

Have higher drinking ages actually helped to ease teen alcohol abuse? So far, the evidence is mixed. Ron Bailey, superintendent of schools in Farmington, Maine, where the age was raised from 18 to 20 in 1977, says that drinking in schools “isn't as flagrant as it was. At least we can say it's illegal to have alcohol and most students won't participate.” Maine officials report that arrests of 17- and 18-year-olds for drunken driving have dropped 30 percent since the law was changed. But other researchers contend that legal age limits have no effect on teen drinking patterns. One study by Catholic University in Washington, D.C., found that slightly more high-school seniors have at least one beer a week in states where the minimum age is 21 than in states where it is 18.

**STIFF PENALTIES:** Some experts say that the best way to curb alcohol abuse among young teens would be to strictly enforce existing age limits, whatever they are. Legislators in some states are calling for stiffer penalties for minors possessing liquor and for the merchants who sell it to them, and they have mandated educational programs to warn schoolchildren about alcohol abuse. Without better enforcement and a reduction in chug-a-lugging peer pressure, they worry, raising the drinking age may even backfire—by making booze seem more glamorous than ever. Says Dr. Patricia O'Gorman of the National Council on Alcoholism: “Remember Prohibition.”

MELINDA BECK with PHYLLIS MALAMUD in Boston and bureau reports

HERMAN.  $\frac{3}{4}$

3:30 SAT.  
ST. CAT. School

COONEY

7:30 pm  
CFJ SAT.

Immigration  
w/s  
Fri — 10-12:00  
SAC.  

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1-4:00



Jan. 11, 1979

Herman:

I would appreciate hearing from you,  
with regard to response to Metzger's rebuttal.  
Enclosed is his copy and our editorial.

*Harold Keen*



"1969-1979 TEN YEARS OF CHICANO STUDENT PROGRESS"  
NATIONAL CHICANO STUDENT CONFERENCE  
APRIL 5,6,7, & 8 1979 - DENVER, COLORADO AZTLAN

List of conference participants by state and organization.

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Joe Trujillo

The following people are participants that did not represent any particular organization. (Colorado cont)

Hector Acevedo  
Hugo Acevedo  
J.H. Alire  
Larry Alvarado  
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Louisa Apodaca  
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"1969-1979 TEN YEARS OF CHICANO STUDENT PROGRESS"

NATIONAL CHICANO STUDENT CONFERENCE

APRIL 5,6,7 & 8th, 1979 - Denver, Colorado AZTLAN

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FINAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

I. Immigration Workshop

be it Resolved that:

- 1) Whenever A Chicano shall witness an injustice by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, (I.N.S.), he will find a companero to assist him and shall resist the injustice.
- 2) There shall be established in the Chicano organizations an immigration committee which shall take an active advocacy role and will work in the community educating and campus-wide education about immigration. Also wherever no Chicano organization exists the student will form an Adhoc Committee to do the above task.
- 3) National Chicano Student Conference as a body supports the letter of the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) to Senator Kennedy and Representative Holtzman.
- 4) That Chicano Student Organizations nation-wide communicate and assist in the 1980 Census. In counting procedures in our respective state.
- 5) Since we as Chicano recognize the injustices such as the proposed border identification cards, the abuses against the (SB ICCA 65), the El Molino attack (Denver, CO), the attack by the Hannigon brothers, and others that have occurred, are occurring, and will continue to occur to our brothers, the undocumented workers as this will affect us as Chicanos in the U.S. Therefore, we will continue to fight for La Causa.
- 6) Although we recognize the sovereignty of Mexico, we reject the existance of the U.S. - Mexico border as anything other than a political tool to divide and exploit our people. We hereby reaffirm "El Plan Espiritual de Aztlan".

MAJORITY CONSENSUS TO ACCEPT ABOVE RESOLUTIONS.

II. Chicano and the Arts Workshop

STATEMENT:

As artists we feel that the Chicano suffers a double burden in our society. Not only do we suffer the physical exploitation but also the psychological exploitations brought to us by the mass media and educational system, as artists we feel we have the means to combat that exploitation that has always put us down and is continuing to do so.

- 1) We as Chicano Artists, in order to further the movimiento, resolve to support each other as follows:

- A) Develop networks of communication to start programs in the community, etc.
  - a) Mailing list (exchange of addresses)
    - Develop coalition of artists
  - b) Exchange of funding resources
    - Local, state, national
  - c) Exchange notices of local events
  - d) Fundraising to interchange artists in cultural events
    - Transportation
    - Minimal fee
    - Room and board
- 2) To keep the names of the artists local, and students involved with Chicano organizations, private and exchange the list only among Chicano organizations nation-wide, unless it is with the permission of the artist.
  - A) Copyrights - reasons
    - exploitation of artists for profitable use.
- 3) Whereas we recognize local talent in the communities we resolve to utilize those resources first:
  - Workshops
  - Performance
  - Consultance
- 4) To have a nation-wide boycott on the movies:
  - A) Boulevard Nights
  - B) Walk Proud
    - Effect on youth and community
    - Exploitation and stereotype
- 5) To put an outcry in any media that is doing any related exploitation:
  - A) Newspaper and magazine
  - B) Television
  - C) Radio
    - a) Women's role in the media
    - b) Stereotyping of Youth
- 6) Develop alternative Education through the arts:
  - A) Group effort for youth involvement
    - a) Cultural
    - b) Political
    - c) Educational
- 7) Have a Chicano Art Conference in the future (that could be paired with another national conference at the same time) by 1980.

MAJORITY CONSENSUS TO ACCEPT THE ABOVE RESOLUTIONS.

## III. Chicano Youth Workshop

Be it Resolved that:

- 1) That this conference make a "Call for Action" to have Blow-outs at all institutions of education throughout the nation.
  - A) That this act take place on Friday September 14, 1979.
  - B) That we ask for the following demands nationally:
    - a) We demand Bilingual-Bicultural Education taught by Chicanos.
    - b) We demand more funds available for Chicanos nationally in all educational institutions.
    - c) We demand an end to repression within the educational institutions.
  - C) If we are not satisfied with the results of the first Blow-Out, we will Blow-Out again on Cinco de Mayo 1980.
- 2) That we boycott and refuse induction to the U.S. Armed Services.
- 3) That we refuse to comply with dress codes within educational institutions.
- 4) That we organize to bring the Campuses to the Community.
- 5) That we organize Chicano organizations in the pre-collegiate educational institutions.
- 6) That we stress the importance to the pre-collegiate Chicano organizations to organize around the principles of Chicano Culture and history; political, socio-economic realities and conditions, and to encourage the successful matriculation of the Chicano student.
- 7) That we assist in organizing high school conferences to trade ideas in conjunction with collegiate liason and that these groups work to politicize the pre-collegiate groups.
- 8) Chicano Nationalism must be the basis for organizing Chicano youth in order to develop a United Front with all politically progressive Third World struggles.
- 9) In organizing and educating Chicano Youth it is imperative the it be known, as a people, our history is tied to that of Mexico, we are a part of the Familia Mexicana and we must struggle to support all efforts to crush the inhumane immigration policies and regulations imposed upon not only our brothers of Mexico but the Chicano as well. (Refer to Paragraph two in "El Plan Espiritual de Aztlan").
- 10) Our people must recognize and be made aware that the dispensing of and taking of drugs which happens in our communities everyday, poses a dangerous threat to the political development and advancement of our people.
- 11) Our youth should be educated and organized into progressive organizations in order to educate themselves, be loyal to their people and to protect their communities against oppressive establishment who is the real enemy.

- 12) That we organize all Chicano youth throughout the community and Barrios to stop all violence and exploitation to organize them into the progressive movement of Aztlan.  
This Resolution passed; 77 in favor, 0 opposed, 25 abstentions
- 13) That we abolish the stereotypes of gangs from with ourselves as a nation of people.
- 14) We understand that the inter-barrio warfare problem stems from the oppressive society in which we live. We must stop our youth from killing each other. It is our duty to educate the Chicano Youth in Carnalismo and Chicanismo and get them actively involved in the Chicano Movement.

MAJORITY CONSENSUS TO ACCEPT THE ABOVE RESOLUTIONS.

IV. Police and Political Repression Workshop:

STATEMENT:

We, Chicanos from the National Chicano Student Conference recognize that political and police repression exists in all barrios throughout Aztlan. An analyzation of the Economic, Political and Social realities makes us fully aware of the repression, racism and classism that affects our lives. We understand that these factors are a natural extension of the imperialism and the colonization of Aztlan. It is the duty of all true Chicanos to struggle against the rampant genocide of Chicanos practiced by the law enforcement agencies of the United States. This is evidenced by the increasing number of assassinations, murders and ruthless aggression by the puppets of the capitalists' power structure. In order to achieve the liberation of Aztlan we must pass on to our children and our children's children the burning desire of freedom of Mind and Body.

Tierra y Libertad  
Hasta La Victoria

Be it Resolved that:

- 1) We reaffirm our support for El Plan Espiritual De Aztlan.
- 2) In order to protect our Raza from police, political and all oppressive forces, we must establish Raza legal centers in each community, where needed, that utilizes all resources available in order to protect victims of crime and our Raza from police and political repression.
- 3) Because Chicano activists are continuously harrassed, framed, and incarcerated by the capitalist power structure of the United States, we must return to our barrios and free the forerunners of our movement along with all political prisoners.
- 4) We recognize and are in solidarity with all oppressed in the struggle against police and political repression.
- 5) We support and will work to mobilize our barrios to participate in the 10 year commemoration of the California August 29th Chicano Moratorium 1980.

- 6) We exercise our right to own and bear arms to protect and secure our human rights.

VOTE TO ACCEPT ABOVE RESOLUTIONS; Majority in favor, 0 opposed, 13 abstentions.

#### V. Chicano Politics Workshop

Be it Resolved that:

- 1) SELF DETERMINATION - We have no controls over the institutions which affect our lives. Self-Determination, we define, as having control of our destiny at all levels. We realize that what we are doing here today is a continuation of our People's historic struggle for liberation and justice. We reaffirm and intensify our commitment to self-determination.
- 2) REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE - We realize that revolutionary change of all institutions of this society by whatever means necessary is what is needed to bring about our self-determination.
- 3) UNITY - Our greatest revolutionary potential lies in our unity, but it must be a unity based on progressive political principles. We commit ourselves in the issue of immigration to bring about the unity of the Chicano/Mexicano people. We recognize that any differences existing between Chicanos and Mexicanos (who are the same people) have been created by those oppressive forces that occupy our land.
- 4) STUDENT COMMITMENT - We reaffirm the necessity and responsibility of our students to struggle and take an active role in the community from which they came in order to resolve the problems that exist there.
- 5) ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL BODY - We will promote the establishment of a broad based organization to act as a national body for progressive segments of our People. This body will work in areas of struggle whether it be the schools, electoral politics, economic development, or other relevant areas of struggle. We suggest that this resolution be implemented in the form of periodic national conferences.
- 6) UNITY WITH OTHER OPPRESSED PEOPLE - While realizing that the struggle of our People is our first priority, we recognize that as oppressed people we have common goals of liberation with other oppressed Peoples, and that alliance with these People are a necessity in order to facilitate our liberation. We also recognize that there are elements in this society who disguise themselves as friends and liberators of all people and who seek to use the Chicano Movement to further their own aims. We reject the opportunistic and unprincipled tactics of these groups.
- 7) That all Chicanos stop all support to the Democratic and Republican Parties and the elite structure that governs it.

VOTE ON ABOVE RESOLUTIONS; majority in favor, 0 opposed, 38 abstentions.

#### VI. Economics of the Community Workshop

Be it Resolved that:

- 1) An economic base is essential to the Chicano movement we must educate our our gente to the Chicano Community.

- 2) Economics and land are directly related, the aquisition of land must be a priority to improve the economic base of the community.
- 3) The survival of Community based organizations as well as the Barrios can come about only through implementation of plans to become self-sufficient.
- 4) The benefits of community based Credit Unions to our people is substantial. The formation of cummmunity based Credit Unions should be implemented whenever possible. Furthermore, Chicano student Organizations should support and utilize Community based Credit Unions.
- 5) Chicano Businesses that are supportive of the Barrio will be supported by the Barrio. Those Chicano businesses that exploit the barrio will be boycotted by the Barrio.
- 6) Chicano student organizations recognize and encourage and support the resurrection of beneficios mutualistas.
- 7) That we support the boycott of the following products, also any other corporations or institutions who oppress our people by any means:
  - a) Coors Beer
  - b) United Fruit
  - c) Nestles
  - d) Chiquita Bananas
  - e) J.P. Stevens
  - f) National Blank Book Co.

MAJORITY CONSENSUS TO ACCEPT THE ABOVE RESOLUTIONS.

#### VII. Chicanos in the Media

Be it Resolved that:

- 1) We call to action to mobilize, boycotts and pickets against all Chicano exploitation films throughout the Nation of Aztlan such as: Boulevard Nights and Walk Proud, which portray Raza in stereotyped roles. These films are advertised as being representative of the Chicano Community but in reality they are exploiting the barrio and promoting more gang violence.
- 2) To resolve to establish and maintain contact with the National Latino Media Coalition regional representative, to express our views on the media and how it affects Chicanos in our respective areas as well as nation-wide. Furthermore, we demand that the N.L.M.C. Regional Representatives maintain accountability to the Chicano Communities they represent.
- 3) That we support and stress the importance of establishing and maintaining consistant communication flow, utilizing the printed media to disseminate information relevant to struggles against injustices perpetuated against our people.
- 4) We deem it necessary to call for a National Chicano Communications Conference within a year to form an effective communications system in order to address the needs, issues and problems created by the established mass communications system of this country.

MAJORITY CONSENSUS TO ACCEPT THE ABOVE RESOLUTIONS.

## VIII. Land Grants Workshop

## STATEMENT:

We, the Chicano gente of Aztlan, realize that we cannot be liberated until the land is liberated. The issue of tierra y libertad is one which affects all Chicanos whether we be rural gente struggling to regain 77,000 acres of the Sangre de Cristo Land Grant or whether we be urban gente struggling to maintain control over a few city blocks in the Barrios of East Los Angeles. Tierra y Libertad is the issue which unites all Chicanos in our ultimate struggle for self-determination.

## Be it Resolved that:

- 1) In order to increase socio-political awareness among Chicanos we support the formation of a central communications center which shall function to coordinate Land Grant issues in the Southwest. We recognize the Land Rights Councils of Chama, Colorado as a possible central clearinghouse in the development of this comprehensive communications center.
- 2) The Chicano gente recognize 131 years of perpetual violation on the part of the United States Government of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and that we demand the treaty be honored using whatever means necessary to regain, secure and protect stolen Chicano lands. Furthermore, we recognize Tierra y Libertad as an international issue involving the parliaments of Spain and Mexico and support the taking of Chicano land grant claims to an International Court.
- 3) We, the Chicano gente of Aztlan, recognize our Mestizo heritage and unity with Native Americans. We, therefore, support the Indio struggle to maintain sovereign rule over their independent nations and detest the actions on the part of the United States Government and their attempt to violate established treaties.
- 4) That we set foundations for the purpose of receiving funds and land assurance for the nation.
- 5) Each Chicano student chapter present of Aztlan work to increase our awareness of land issues by sponsoring on our campuses additional workshops, teatros, and films. Example: San Luis, Valle de Colorado. Have C.H.A.M.A. assist other organizations by providing presentations on the struggle of San Luis Valle.
- 6) That the National Chicano Student Conference vow to respect the earth.

MAJORITY CONSENSUS TO ACCEPT THE ABOVE RESOLUTIONS.

## IX. Education Workshop

## Be it Resolved that:

- 1) The concept of student involvement in the education of the community be reinforced and rejuvenated so that the same community can impart change in its favor.



- 2) In accordance with "El Plan de Santa Barbara", all of us in colleges and institutions of education across the country must take it upon ourselves to take a personal interest in motivating our brothers and sisters to achieve their highest academic potential, not forgetting that the purpose for having Chicano faculty and students is to promote the betterment of our people.
- 3) That California M.E.Ch.A. Statewide take it upon themselves to disseminate "El Plan de Santa Barbara" at the National level and that each state progressively hold conferences to review and implement El Plan.
- 4) That Chicano Organizations take up the active fight against cutbacks and attacks in every level of education happening on the campuses and in the community today.
- 5) That the National Chicano Student Conference be held again next year in another state as a state project.
- 6) That the next National Chicano Student Conference be held in New Mexico in 1980.

MAJORITY CONSENSUS TO ACCEPT THE ABOVE RESOLUTION #6.

- 7) That the 1980 National Chicano Student Conference not be discussed until the New Mexico group set up a pre-planning meeting.

Vote on this resolution; majority in favor, 2 opposed, 0 abstentions.

MAJORITY CONSENSUS TO ACCEPT THE ABOVE RESOLUTIONS.

Position Paper presented by Rocky Olguin and members of the Chicano Identity and Survival Workshop:

We bring forth this position paper, a message to take with you. We feel a resolution is a promise to make a commitment. The commitment has been made and we recognize this common bond, not only in the soil but in the blood as well. We recognize the bringing together of Quinto Sol and the fifth generation of Native People. The message of Canunpa Waken, the sacred pipe, unites La Gente of Las Americas, our People, and strengthens the roots of the western himisphere. In this year, the International Year of the Child, the education of ourselves reflects in our children. We recognize the new light and importance of the forming of the new generation. Where do we go from here?

What we leave here to seek, is not self-proclaimed gurus, but a rekindling of our search and strengthen the self-determination of our people. We can do this by learning from our elders and recognizing their wisdom, also be teaching them through the problems of our Youth. This will incorporate our generation and strengthen the survival of our people and prepare us for the evolutionary step of the times.

With the conscientization of our people, the women must develop a renewed respect for her being, her body and her mind. This is necessary in order to accept the responsibilities of the natural life giving role. This respect begins at the very instant of acceptance of the seed of light within the womb and carries forth the reflect in reestablishing the foundation of la familia around us as well as la familia of humanity sustained by mother earth. It is the innocence of

the seed of light that reinforces our peoples. We encourage development of the women in order to face the responsibility of the developing of the new child, she is the first teacher of the child.

We appeal to our sisters to resist the enemy as we are already victims of his plan of genocide and annihilation. We call upon our women to stop the use of the pill and dependence upon the existing medical system for the deliverance of our unborn into this age, we must resist the genocide.

The men must recognize that the women are the backbone of the people. In the coming of the new time the women will encounter hardships never felt in such intensity. When the hearts of the women remain strong the nations of all Native and Natural peoples will stand forever. When the hearts of women lay on the ground, the nations of our people will die. It becomes necessary for men to uplift themselves and support the women. The men too must remain pure in spirit and body. Ingesting alcohol and drugs will only poison the body and kill the spirit. And when the spirit of our people are dead, the hearts of women cannot remain strong. And the innocence of children will be weak too. As we recognize the sacred monthly time of the woman so too must the man need to know of themselves and to show support, man can also endure the pain by fasting during the full moon. The time is four days and only water and fruit can be ingested. Prayer and food offering must be made on the eve of the first day. Prayer is the strength of communication with the Great Spirit and greeting of the sun in the dawn and farewell at dusk is necessary. The men must portray a role that children can follow and that elders can know that the spirit of the peoples has not died. Here is the beginning of spirituality and the building of strength of the peoples and nations as a whole. Survival as a people is our main objective in the total movement. A tool for implementing, developing and strengthening the spirit of our peoples is the calling and gathering of our people in "juntas" in our communities. Here we can combine our oral history, define our culture and involve ourselves in practicing it, and making it a way of life. Communication of the mind and heart, to the forces of the universe plays a vital role in the insurance of survival. As people of the sun and recognizing the mystery power as the main sources of all life. We understand the abuse of that power and its destructive use in the power struggles of the worlds, we also see its affect on us as a people and as a nation. We must reaffirm our spiritual tie with La Madre Tierra, our responsibilities being our family, our people and the creation. As we evolve with the times of today and enter the new era we encourage this as a guide to be the creative stimulation of our peoples. The time is now in the events of El Quinto Sol are a reality in our life time. We are hearing the darkest hour before the dawn. Our Sacred Mother Earth is dying from the raping and polluting of her sacred womb. She is in her old age and we must take care of her ourselves as we are the caretakers of this continent. The prophecy of the fifth generation is in effect and we are evidence of this prophecy. We become one mind in constructing the spiritual arm of our movement, the generation born this year is very important and how we nurture their minds and spirits determines the spiritual direction and growth of our people.

We call upon all peoples in the western hemisphere to be conscious of the nuclear devastation from an enemy who has no mind, heart or vision. We also call upon the people to open your minds eye to understand the ugly brutal time that is at hand and to prepare for the evolution. In the light of the new sun we must dissolve ourselves as a tribe and evolve as a nation of the peoples of this turtle island.

**Nuevo Mexico Caucus Report:**

Discussed the coming together of Chicano leaders. Criticized the National Chicano Student Conference, held in Denver, Colorado because of the alleged criticism against Rieis Lopez Tijerina.

Resolution: That this conference resolve that the individuals Corky Gonzales, Rieis Tijerina, Jose Angel Gutierrez, Cesar Chavez and all other lideras, should all be definitely contacted for the next National Chicano Student Conference and ask that if these individuals do not attend, a representative be asked of each organization for the success of the National Chicano Student conference.

This resolution was out of order and therefore was rescinded.

**California Caucus Report:**

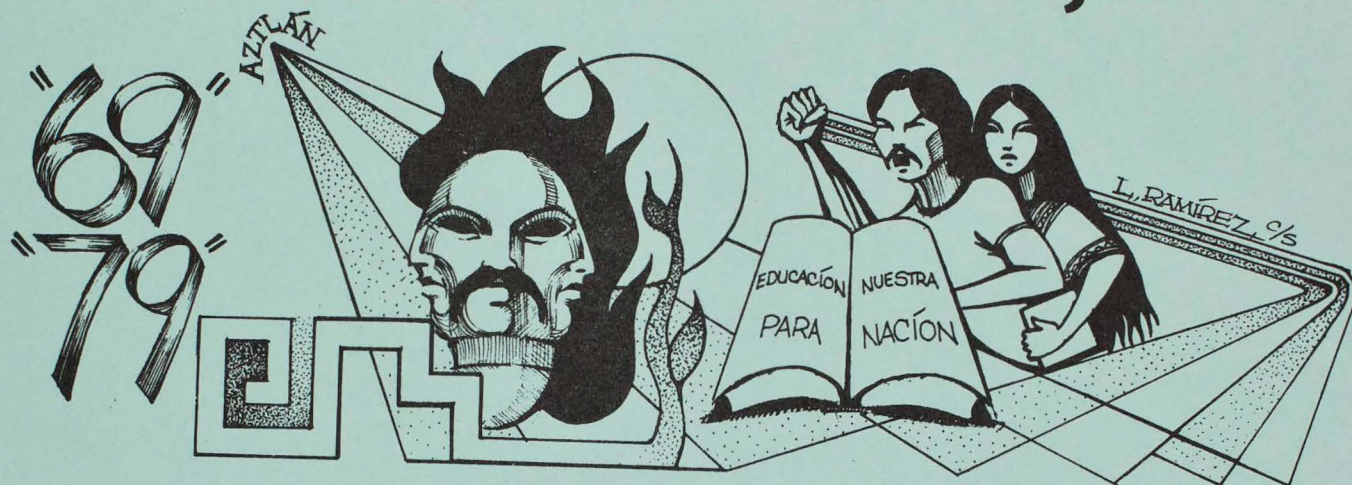
Discussed the farmworkers and the progress they have made. Also announced A National Boycott on Chiquinta Bananas, Lettuce, and the United Fruit Co.

It was also announced that the Califas delegation at the conference could not speak for the state of California and would take the resolutions back to the statewide and inform us of the outcome.

Resolution: That this body actively endorse and participate in the Chicano Moratorium 1980.

THIS RESOLUTION WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

**MECHA WANTS YOU TO ENROLL  
NOW! HELP ORGANIZE THE  
10<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER  
16<sup>th</sup> ON FRIDAY SEPT. 14<sup>th</sup>, 1979**



**CHICANOS WILL WALK-OUT TO  
COMMEMORATE THE 10<sup>th</sup>  
ANNIVERSARY IN DENVER  
AZTLAN**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION \***

**CALL MECHA 629-3325**

EL MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIL CHICANO DE AZTLAN  
METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE  
1006 11TH ST. BOX 82  
DENVER, COLORADO 80204

August 1979

Companeros y Companeras,

Four months later.....  
Enclosed are the final resolutions passed at the National Chicano Student Conference held in Denver on April 5,6,7,& 8, 1979. Besides the copy of the final resolutions, this packet of materials includes a directory of all organizations and individuals that registered, a report from the New Mexico and California caucases.

After you are through reading the packet of materials, we must remember that several important resolutions and commitments were voted on, and must be followed through.

MECHA-MSA was selected to be the national communicating organization until the 1980 National Chicano Student Conference to be held in New Mexico. We are asking that each individual and organization interested in more information concerning the conference, to write in care of MECHA-MSA.

Unfortunately, one of the main reasons for the delay of this packet, is because of financial setbacks. We still have a small deficit from the conference expenses. If you or your organization can make a contribution, it would help speed up our communication system.

We are also requesting that all organizations that have received printed materials on the conference, to send us copies. The editorial staff at MECHA-MSA is planning to do a brochure type publication on the conference. Many beautiful slides and prints have been processed for this publication. If anyone is interested in contributing articles, poetry, pictures, slides... please send them to the MECHA-MSA office in care of the Venceremos Editor, Chris Garcia.

Remember: The resolution passed at the conference concerning September 16th, will be coming up very soon. Please begin exchanging information on what your organization is doing. Enclosed is a flyer from the MECHA students in Denver.

We are looking forward to hear from you's.

Que Viva El Diez y Sies De Septiembre.

MECHA-MSA

M.E.C.H.A.

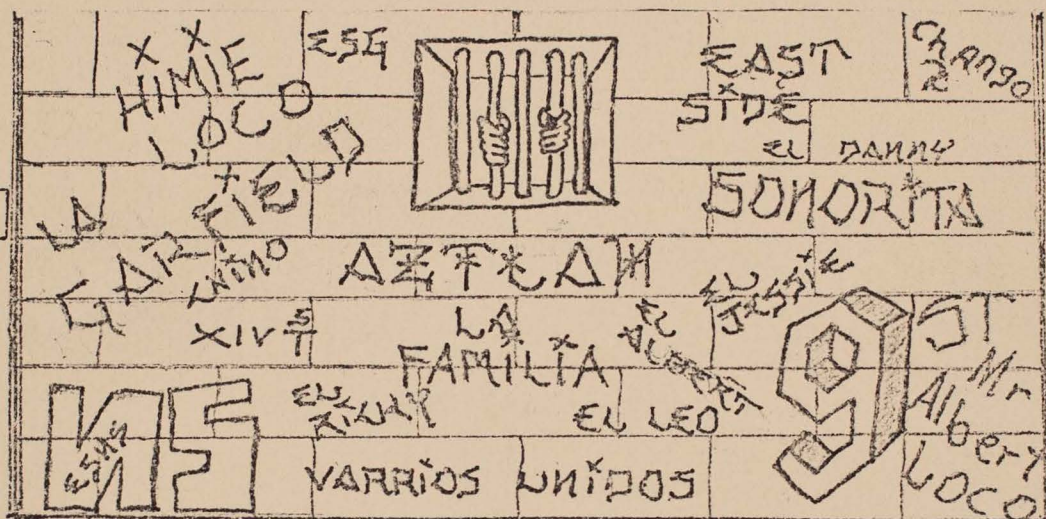


National Chicano

Student Conference



# The Police State



## Saturday April 4, 1981

### Wesley Community Center

1:00 4:00 p.m.

: FEATURING :

JESS LOPEZ

LOS BARRIOS UNIDOS

HERMAN BACA

Chairman & Founder, Committee on Chicano Rights

ESTEBAN VELOZ

Executive Director, Behavioral Health Advocates

SANTIAGO SERNA

Community member 9<sup>th</sup> St barrio, Los Barrios Unidos

# FUNDRAISER

for the

## NATIONAL CHICANO STUDENT CONFERENCE

SUNDAY, MARCH 29  
at

3.50  
at the door

3.50  
at the door

MARVIN'S GARDEN

4 p.m. to 2 a.m.  
(OR LATER?)

BY  
ARIZONA STATEWIDE  
M.E.Ch.A.

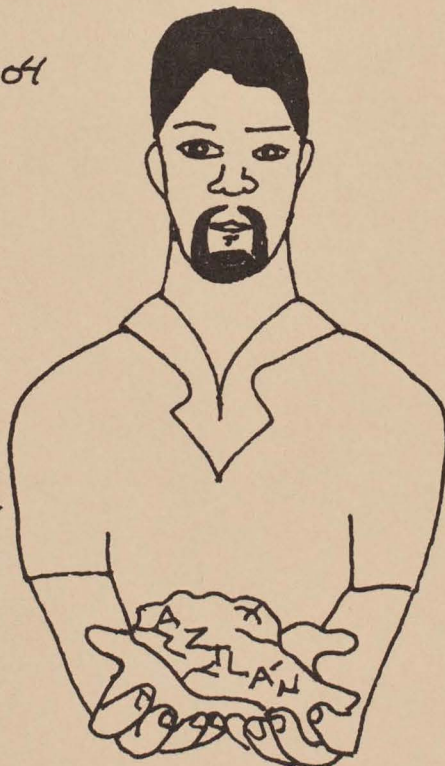
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PH. # 894-6504



CELEBRITY  
(DOWN STAIRS)  
440 N. 32 St

DON'T STAY HOME  
ON A SUNDAY  
LOCOS

ARTE  
COPIED FROM  
DAVID MARTINEZ

THE BRIDGE



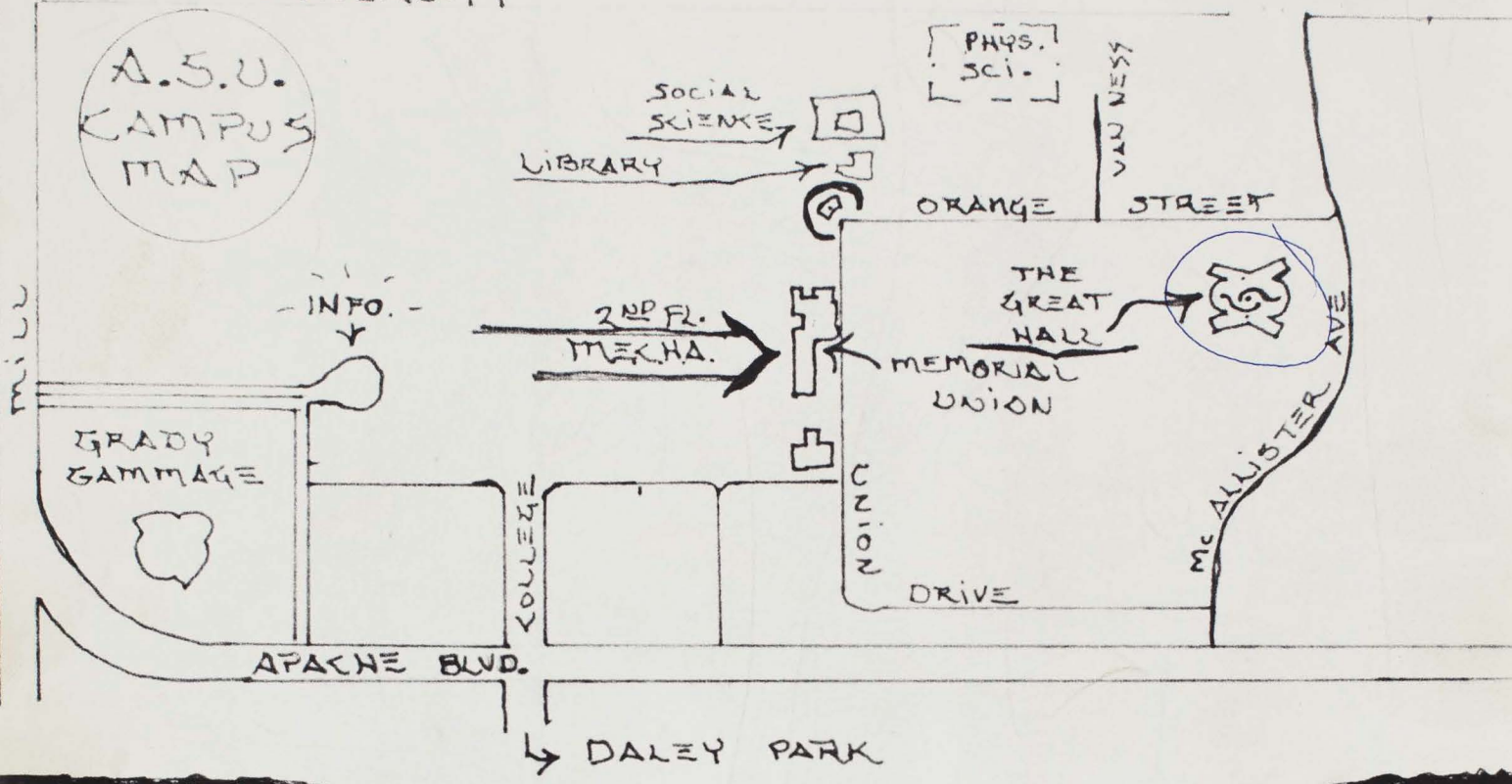
SUN DEVIL STADIUM

PARKING LOT 59

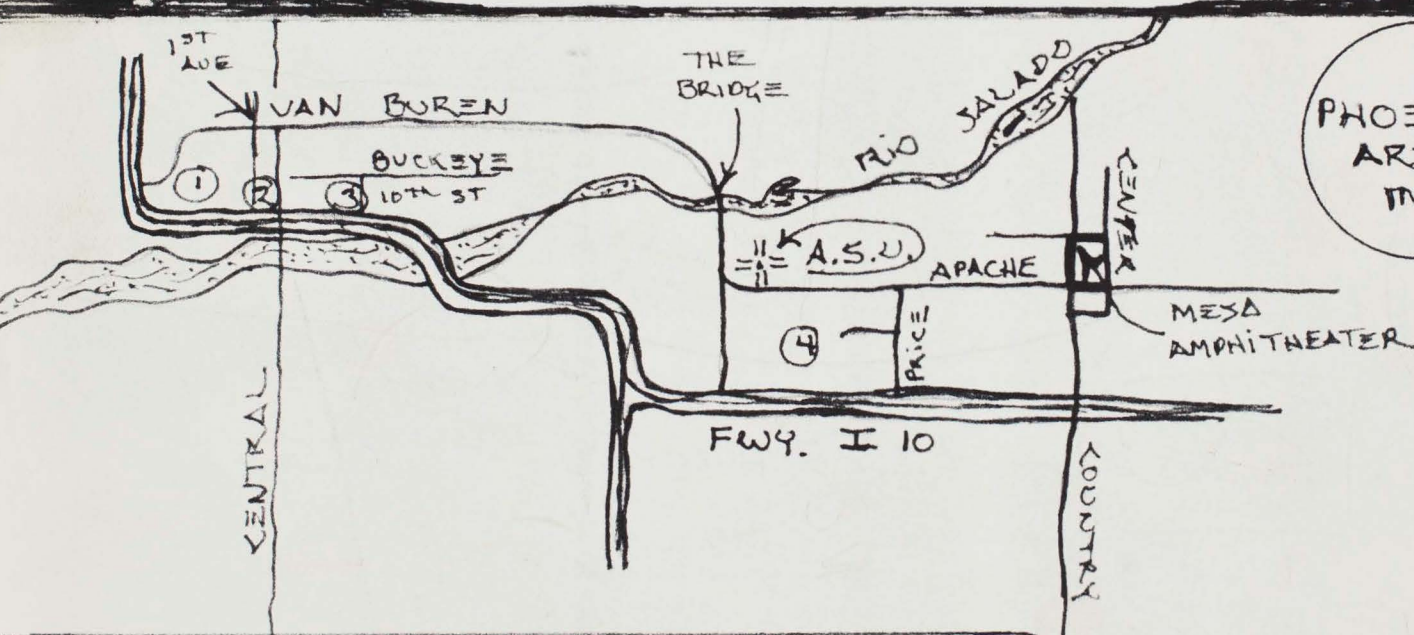
SUN ANGEL STADIUM

UNIVERSITY

A.S.U. CAMPUS MAP



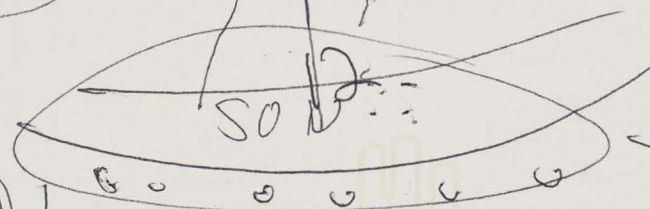
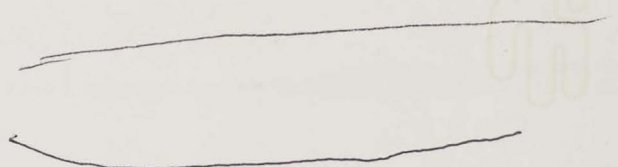
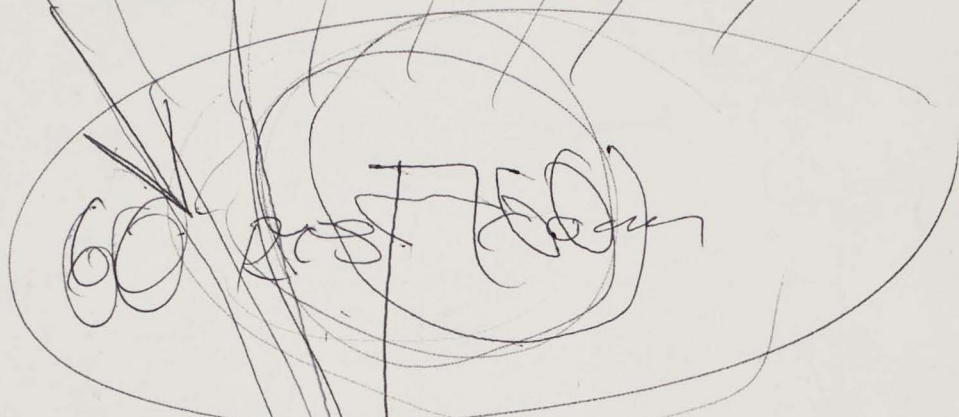
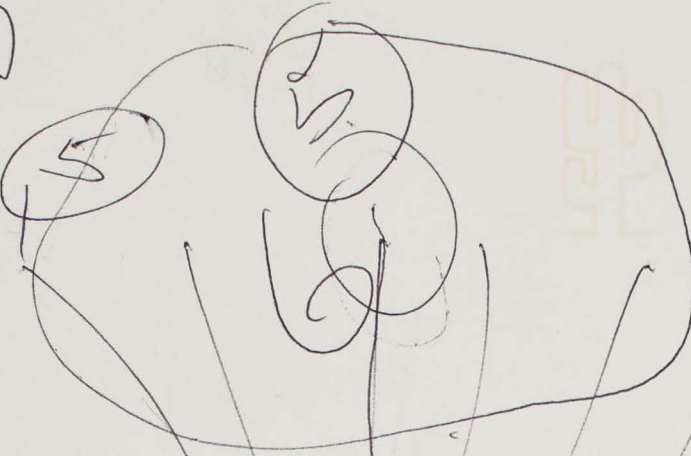
PHOENIX AREA MAP



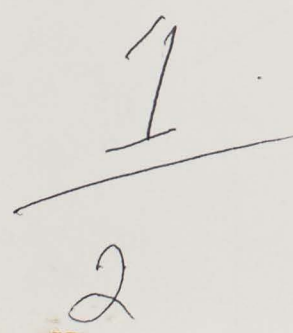
- ① FRIENDLY HOUSE 802 S. 1ST AVE., PHX
- ② MARS. - 1ST AVE + YAVAPAI, PHX.
- ③ WESLEY COMMUNITY CENTER - 1300 S. 10TH ST., PHX
- ④ ESCALANTE CENTER - 2150 E. ORANGE, TEMPE



CARD



NO 1



## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. Salvador Herrera  
Coalition Co-Chairperson  
Chairman of the Board  
National Association of  
Farmworker Organizations (NAFO)

Manuel A. Romero, Esq.  
Coalition Co-Chairperson  
National Co-Director  
La Raza Legal Alliance (LRLA)

Lydia Bracamonte  
Administrative Secretary  
International Ladies  
Garment Workers Union  
Midwest Region

Otilia Bustamante  
Chairperson, Cochise County  
Committee for Justice in  
the Hanigan Case

Hector Campoy, Esq.  
Co-Chairperson  
Tucson Coalition for Justice

Raymond F. Martinez  
Major, USAF (Ret.)  
President, Retired Hispanic  
Military Officers Association

Wesley Young, Vice President  
National Alliance of Postal  
and Federal Employees

## MEMBERS

Judge Ben Aranda, President  
La Raza National Bar Association

Herman Baca, Chairman  
Committee for Chicano Rights (CCR)  
San Diego, California

Fr. Virgil Blum, S.J., President  
Catholic League for Religious  
and Civil Rights

Ruben Bonilla, Esq.  
President, League of United  
Latin American Citizens (LULAC)

Jose A. Bracamonte, Esq.  
United Legal Workers Union  
of Chicago, Illinois

Felipe Flores, Executive Director  
Centro de Inmigracion  
Georgetown Univ. Law Center

Paul Harris, Esq.  
National President  
National Lawyers Guild (NLG)

Jose A. Medina, Chairperson  
Immigration Committee  
La Raza Legal Alliance (LRLA)

Alfredo C. Montoya  
Executive Director  
Labor Council for Latin  
American Advancement (LCLAA)

David Montoya  
National President  
National IMAGE, Inc.

Gilbert Padilla  
Secretary-Treasurer  
United Farm Workers Union

Gary Potter, President  
Catholics for Christian  
Political Action (CCPA)

Lupe Saldaña, Chairman  
American G.I. Forum

Dr. Irving Wainer  
National Steering Committee  
Equal Rights Congress (ERC)

## COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Antonio Bustamante  
Angie Cano  
Olivia Cano  
Samuel Deigado  
Daniel Haro  
Candace Kattar  
Tom Kilbride  
Armando Lopez  
Leticia Peña

## LEGAL COUNSEL

Burton Wechsler, Professor of Law  
American University (Wash., D.C.)  
W. Edward Morgan, Professor of Law  
Antioch School of Law (Wash., D.C.)  
Ruben Sandoval, Director  
Civil Rights Litigation Center  
(San Antonio, Texas)

# NATIONAL COALITION ON THE HANIGAN CASE

1332 New York Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
(202) 347-2407



June 25, 1980

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Antonio Bustamante  
T-800-424-5100 (day)  
(703) 241-0695 (night)

Hector Campoy  
(602) 792-9220 (day)  
(602) 745-5682 (night)

## COALITION LEADERS GIVE VIEWS ON HANIGAN TRIAL

Washington, D.C.--Today at the opening session of the national convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the appended joint statement of Dr. Salvador Herrera, President, National Association of Farmworker Organizations (NAFO), and Manuel Romero, National Director, La Raza Legal Alliance (LRLA), was delivered on their behalf by LULAC National President Ruben Bonilla.

Herrera and Romero are the Co-Chairpersons of the National Coalition on the Hanigan Case, a three-year-old affiliation of civil rights organizations, church groups and labor unions organized to advocate federal intervention in the Hanigan Case, which involves the torture of three undocumented Mexican farmworkers by private U.S. citizens in Arizona. Bonilla is a member of the Coalition and chief executive of the nation's largest and oldest Hispanic organization.

(MORE)

36  
NEWS RELEASE  
HANIGAN CASE  
June 25, 1980  
PAGE 2

The Hanigan Case is extremely important, because it promises to expand civil rights protections for undocumented immigrants. It takes its name from Patrick and Thomas Hanigan, the two prominent rancher brothers accused of the 1976 abduction, beating, hanging, burning and shotgunning of the Mexican workers.

The ranchers were acquitted by an all white jury of state charges arising from the torture incident. Calling the state trial a travesty of justice, the Coalition convinced the U.S. Department of Justice that the case warrants vigorous federal involvement.

At first the Justice Department claimed federal statutes did not protect aliens from violent attacks by private citizens. However, the government reversed itself when Coalition lawyers-- professors and students from the Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C.--submitted compelling legal arguments countering the government's initial analysis.

A federal grand jury was convened in July, 1979 to investigate the brutalities, and the Hanigans were indicted three months later in October. The actual trial begins June 26, 1980 in U.S. District Court in Tucson, Arizona.

(STATEMENT FOLLOWS)

STATEMENT ON THE HANIGAN CASE

It is significant that on this opening day of our conference the trial of Patrick and Thomas Hanigan begins in Tucson, Arizona. The Hanigan trial involves the criminal prosecution by the Justice Department of two Arizona ranchers who four years ago kidnapped, robbed, beat, branded, hanged and shot-gunned three Mexican workers who crossed the border into Arizona seeking work. It has been only through the continued efforts of the National Coalition on the Hanigan Case, of which LULAC is a charter member, and the continued vocalness of the Latino community that these atrocities will be examined in a federal trial.

To the uninformed it may appear that the outcome of the Hanigan Case affects only undocumented farmworkers, but actually a favorable decision in this case will mean much more. It will mean that for the first time in its history the United States will extend protection of human rights to all persons within its boundaries regardless of their citizenship, race or national origin. This case also means that we as a people are being heard. That is what LULAC is all about. That is what we are here for today.

LULAC has diligently worked with the Hanigan Coalition since its inception and will continue to be active in similar cases involving violations of civil and human rights afforded us under the Constitution.

STATEMENT ON UPCOMING HANIGAN TRIAL  
BY DR. SALVADOR HERRERA AND MANUEL ROMERO, ESQ.

The federal criminal trial of Patrick and Thomas Hanigan for allegedly torturing three undocumented workers and thereby interfering with interstate commerce is one of the most historically significant trials in the nation's Latino and civil rights communities. It promises to set legal precedent by extending human rights protections to those who are usually the most exploited and defenseless in our society, the undocumented immigrant.

This trial proves that the undocumented, like everyone else contemplated by the Declaration of Independence, were "created with certain inalienable rights," not the least of which are the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It also reminds us that the Constitution protects "persons"--all persons, not just citizens.

Moreover, the trial represents one of those rare instances in which the federal laws capable of deterring racially inspired violence are actually enforced by the Justice Department. On this score alone, it is ALMOST precedent setting, for we note the complete breakdown of a responsible federal response to the Sinohui case and countless similarly unjustified police killings of Chicanos and other Latinos across the country.

Occasionally our deep concern over the Hanigan case has been misunderstood. Some have presumed that we have already tried and convicted the defendants in our own minds and that our only interest is to see them "hanged." Such a misconception totally distorts our purpose!

(MORE)

A CHRONOLOGY OF INJUSTICE: THE SENSELESS KILLING OF JOE SINOHUI, JR.

July 2, 1977 - South Tucson Policeman Christopher Dean fatally shoots Joe Sinohui, Jr. in the back as he is leaving area being cleared by police orders.

July 13, 1977 - Dean, having been temporarily removed from duty, is reinstated by South Tucson for desk duty.

July 18, 1977 - Sinohui family meets with Attorney General Bruce Babbitt and asks for independent investigation by his office and Dept. of Public Safety.

July 28, 1977 - Chicano Consortium for Public Issues writes open letter to South Tucson expressing outrage and asking Dean be suspended without pay.

August 5, 1977 - After investigation by Office of County Attorney, which works with local police on daily basis, Dean is indicted for involuntary manslaughter only. (Contrary to normal practice, County Attorney had not asked for a specific indictment.)

August 9, 1977 - Through their attorneys, Sinohui family complains to State Attorney General that despite assurances there has been no independent investigation.

August 12, 1977 - Chicano Consortium castigates Pima County Attorney Steven Neeley for favored treatment given Dean in presenting case to Grand Jury.

August 17, 1977 - Dean, having been suspended with pay earlier, is fired by South Tucson.

January 23, 1978 - Dean, in spite of overwhelming testimony of police and civilian witnesses alike, is acquitted by all-white jury. (Dean's attorney had Joe's mother Lupe kept out of trial. She spent the two weeks outside the courtroom door.)

January 25, 1978 - Sinohui family petitions U.S. Attorney Michael Hawkins for investigation by FBI under Federal Civil Rights legislation. Investigation is begun soon thereafter.

September 7, 1978 - Exasperated with silence and delay of Justice Dept., Sinohui family begins weekly prayer vigil outside Federal Building. A few days later, they receive a letter dated Sept. 7 in which Kansas Congresswoman Martha Keyes says the Justice Dept. has told her a decision should be reached within two weeks.

November 29, 1978 - Lupe Sinohui meets with U.S. Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and 50 Hispanic leaders to urge Federal action.

December 1, 1978 - Lupe Sinohui meets with U.S. Asst. Attorney General for Civil Rights, Drew S. Days III.

December 16, 1978 - 400 people from Tucson, Phoenix and Douglas peacefully march from the scene of the killing through South Tucson to Federal Building.

March 1, 1979 - Still getting no action after continuous letters, and in spite of ongoing efforts of Senator DeConcini and other community leaders, Sinohui family comes to 26th weekly vigil. Joined by large group of concerned people, they deliver a new protest of Justice Dept. delays.

June 21, 1979 - Justice Dept. announces it will conduct Grand Jury investigation. That evening, at 42nd vigil, Sinohui family says they will now move weekly vigil to their home.

July 9, 1979 - Leaders of UFW, LULAC, G.I. Forum, CCR, IMAGE, NAFO, La Raza Legal Alliance, La Raza National Bar Association, MLAP, Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, National Council of La Raza and other groups

write U.S. Attorney General Bell asking for indictment and aggressive prosecution in the Sinohui case.

October 1979 - 20 months after FBI investigation requested, in view of continued inaction of Dept. of Justice, protests of delay become more impatient at local and national levels.

October 2, 1979 - Civil jury trial begins before Pima County Superior Court Judge Ben C. Birdsall.

October 18, 1979 - Judge declares a mistrial.

November 21, 1979 - Sinohuis waive jury and ask that trial be held before Judge alone. Testimony resumes.

December 6, 1979 - Trial ends at noon. Attorneys prepare Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law for the Court.

December 1979 - Tucson Coalition for Justice is formed to address issues such as the Sinohui case.

March 26, 1980 - Attorneys present final oral arguments before the Court.

March 28, 1980 - Judge Birdsall renders decision, finding that Dean "violated the civil rights of the decedent by killing him in the performance of his duties as a police officer without justification." Dean and South Tucson are ordered to pay Joe Sinohui, Sr. and Lupe Sinohui \$150,000 in compensatory damages. Dean is furthermore ordered to pay them \$50,000 in punitive damages.

April 15, 1980 - Hispanic leaders meet at the White House with Esteban Torres and Raul Tapia, Special Assistants to President Carter on Hispanic affairs, to discuss the Sinohui case.

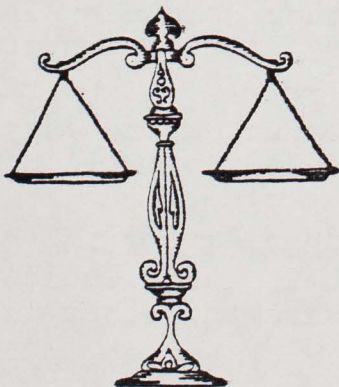
April 17, 1980 - Demonstration is held at noon at the Department of Justice in Washington. In the evening, group gathers at the Sinohui home for 85th consecutive weekly vigil.

April 18, 1980 - Tucson Coalition for Justice holds press conference at the Federal Building in Tucson. Demand is made that the Department of Justice recommend to the Grand Jury that indictment be obtained.

**Tucson Coalition For Justice**

P.O. Box 5279

Tucson, Az. 85703



THE  
NATIONAL  
**BLACK  
HISPANIC**  
DEMOCRATIC  
COALITION

P.O. Box 7436  
Alexandria, VA 22307

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
CONTACT: Ernye Maldonado 202-225-7078

As a part of our agreed agenda for the National Black-Hispanic Democratic Coalition, the enforcement of civil rights for Black and Hispanic citizens in this country is a major concern, which once again calls for our immediate attention.

Both the McDuffie case in Miami and the Jose Sinohui case in Arizona represent the ever present danger of police misuse of deadly force. This danger hangs over the heads of those individuals who already suffer from many socio-economic conditions which are beyond their control.

When state courts fail to vindicate civil rights deprivations, the only recourse if we are to maintain a society based on the rule of law, is the federal government. The Justice Department must act swiftly and diligently, as it now has in the McDuffie case, to ensure that those citizens threatened by police brutality will be accorded full protection of the appropriate federal civil rights statutes.

The unusually rapid action by the Justice Department in McDuffie, through which evidence is already being submitted to a federal grand jury today, indicates just how fast the federal

*Steering Committee*

Cong. Mickey Leland, *Co-Chairman*  
Cong. Ronald V. Dellums  
Cong. Shirley Chisholm  
Cong. John Conyers  
Cong. Walter Fauntroy  
Joyce Miller

Cong. Bob Garcia, *Co-Chairman*  
Cong. Baltasar Corrada  
David Lizarraga  
Ben T. Reyes  
Alfredo Duran  
Luis Laurodo  
Polly Baca Barragan



government can move if the political incentive is present. This speedy reaction is in stark contrast to the action in the Sinohui case, where Jose Sinohui was killed by police over two and one half years ago and the Justice Department has yet to decide whether it will prosecute. We would remind the Attorney General of his promise at his confirmation hearings to make the enforcement of Hispanic civil rights a major priority.

The general consensus of the Black community in Miami was that the failure of the judicial system to respond to the concerns of Blacks in Dade County was the overriding cause of the tragic riots and loss of life. This points out that all cases of police misuse of deadly force must be investigated immediately and prosecuted forcefully if evidence of civil rights deprivations exists.

We strongly urge the Justice Department to conduct a diligent investigation in the Sinohui case, as it is in McDuffie, and reach a decision in the immediate future. Only with timely and active response by the Justice Department to protect the rights of Blacks and Hispanics can respect for our legal system be maintained and disasters like Miami be avoided. The National Black-Hispanic Democratic Coalition is dedicated to assisting in this effort and we will attempt to expedite any cases brought to our attention.



League of  
United Latin  
American Citizens

Office of National President

RUBEN BONILLA, JR.

April 18, 1980

The Honorable Benjamin Civiletti  
U.S. Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20530

RE: Sinohui Case

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

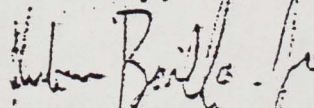
I would like to take this opportunity to express my concern over the Sinohui case. On June 21, 1979, Michael D. Hawkins, United States Attorney for the District of Arizona, announced Justice Department authorization of a grand jury investigation into the police murder of Jose Sinohui. Ten months have elapsed and unfortunately neither the victim's parents nor concerned citizens have been able to secure information about the status of the case.

This situation has been brought to LULAC's attention and has created some serious concerns the Hispanic community has long held serious reservations with regard to the actions taken by the Department of Justice in the Larry Lozano case and other much publicized civil rights cases.

LULAC is extremely uneasy about the Sinohui case and that the Department of Justice will not follow through on the matter. Your personal commitment to addressing our community's concerns is respected and evidenced by the establishment of the Hispanic Advisory Committee. I would urge your Department to seriously and expeditiously examine the Sinohui case and communicate with our community about any developments.

I appreciate your attention to this matter and ask that I be informed accordingly regarding the status of the Sinohui case.

Sincerely,

  
Ruben Bonilla  
National President

RB:md.

Encl.

STATEMENT ON THE JOSE SINOHUI CASE

L.U.L.A.C. joins the entire Hispanic community in calling on the Justice Department to take effective measures, as witnessed in the McDuffie Case of Miami, to address the senseless, outrageous and unjustified killing of Jose Sinohui on July 2, 1977 by South Tucson Arizona police officer Christopher Dean.

It has been three years and still the Justice Department has yet to seek an indictment for the violation of Jose's civil rights.

The Jose Sinohui Case represents to the Hispanic community the ever present danger of police misuse of deadly force. This danger continuously hangs over the heads of a race of people who already suffer from many socio-economic conditions which are beyond their control.

There are indications that the Justice Department is failing to conduct a diligent and thorough investigation of this case. The statetrial transcripts from the wrongful death suit brought by the victim's family against both the police officer and the city of Tucson, contain relevant eye-witness testimony and crucial evidentiary material which when reviewed, would clearly show that the burden of proof for bringing a federal civil rights prosecution under the appropriate statutes (18 U.S.C. Sections 242, 245) has been met.

If this is true, L.U.L.A.C. must remind the Attorney General that this Justice Department policy of overlooking transcripts from the state court proceedings of Hispanic civil rights cases, which also occurred in the Hanigan Case, flies in the face of Mr. Civiletti's promises to the Hispanic community upon his confirmation hearings last year; wherein he promised to make the enforcement of Hispanic civil rights, particularly in cases involving police brutality, a top priority during his tenure as Attorney General.

L.U.L.A.C. and the rest of the Hispanic community across the U.S. are still waiting for those promises to become realities.

The L.U.L.A.C. convention today reaffirms its long continued commitment to the struggle of working for true Justice in both the Hanigan and Jose Sinohui cases.

REBUTTAL TO KFMB-TV EDITORIAL BY TOM METZGER  
OF FALLBROOK, STATE HEAD OF THE K.K.K.

Channel 8 editorializes that we should click our heels and dance a jig because Mexican nationals are spending a few pesos in the San Diego area. To accommodate this spending, we furnish first class bus service to the border, while we deprive our major East-West San Diego work force of needed transportation. We also receive an increase of smog and pollution from uninsured Mexican drivers. The money spent by illegal aliens is far offset by the taking up of rentals~~fr~~ from our own seniors and poor. Free medical care, free schools, and crime costs all completely offset any short-run economic gains by the few. Any U.S. -Mexican oil deal will be a bad one, you can bet. Portillo is more interested in supplying our enemies than the U.S. The Klan says don't let slick propaganda fool you. It only benefits the fat cats.

# #

KEEN ON CAMERA:

1.23.

Aired 1/5/79

ONE OF THE PRIMARY IMPRESSIONS WE HAVE OF BAJA CALIFORNIA IS AN AREA FROM WHICH NARCOTICS ARE SMUGGLED ACROSS THE BORDER AND A GREAT MASS OF IMPOVERISHED HUMANITY—ILLEGAL ALIENS—SWARM INTO OUR COUNTY.

NOW COMES A MORE BALANCED VIEW, IN THE FORM OF A SURVEY BY THE SAN DIEGO SOUTH BAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. ITS RESEARCH SHOWS THAT SOME \$220 MILLION A YEAR IS SPENT IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY BY MEXICANS WHO LIVE IN THE TIJUANA AND ENSENADA

REGION. THEY MAKE  
THEIR PURCHASES IN  
SHOPPING CENTERS  
AND SPECIALTY STORES  
ALL THE WAY FROM  
SAN YSIDRO, THROUGH  
CHULA VISTA, NATIONAL  
CITY, DOWNTOWN SAN  
DIEGO, AND UP TO  
MISSION VALLEY.

THESE ARE MEMBERS  
OF THE GROWING  
MIDDLE AND UPPER  
CLASSES OF MEXICANS  
WHO ~~ARE~~ CARRY  
PERMANENTLY ISSUED  
BORDER CROSSING CARDS.

ON TOP OF THEIR  
EXPENDITURES IS THE  
\$115 MILLION A YEAR  
SPENT BY THE POOR  
ILLEGAL ALIENS IN  
THIS AREA, AS  
ESTIMATED BY A SAN  
DIEGO COUNTY SURVEY

TWO YEARS AGO. THE  
ILLEGALS ALSO  
CONTRIBUTE TO SALES  
TAXES AND SOCIAL  
SECURITY TAXES.

SO ALONG WITH THE  
NEW ATTITUDES  
GRADUALLY BEING  
GENERATED TOWARD  
MEXICO BECAUSE OF  
ITS ENORMOUS  
POTENTIAL AS AN OIL  
SUPPLIER IS A  
GROWING REALIZATION  
OF THE ALREADY  
EXISTING IMPACT ON  
SAN DIEGO'S ECONOMY.

###

EL MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIL CHICANO DE AZTLAN  
METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE  
1006 11TH ST. BOX 82  
DENVER, COLORADO 80204

March 9, 1979

Companeros y Companeras:

We would first of all like to apologize for the delay of sending out information concerning the National Chicano Student Conference that is scheduled for April 5,6,7 & 8th.

We are hoping that the delay will not hold anyone back from participating in the Conference. Since the last letter that was sent out in early January, a few changes have occurred with the leadership in planning of the conference. The hosting organizations include MEChA-MSA and MEChA-CCD.

The conference is still being held as scheduled at the Auraria Higher Education Complex. The Auraria Complex is only two years old, which is conveniently located in the center of three Chicano communities, where accommodations are being arranged.

Because of limited funds, accommodations are being arranged in community centers within walking distance from the campus. We feel that we should not limit our out of state guests to only the campus, but also allow participants to get a taste of our Chicano Barrios.

Inclosed is a brochure which has a space to indicate how many people will participate in the conference. We will assume that your participants will need accommodations unless you indicate that you would like for us to reserve a Hotel at your own expense. We recommend that everyone stay with our arrangements.

We are requesting that everyone please bring sleeping bags or blankets. It is also advisable to bring along a warm jacket, because Denver's high climate is very unpredictable.

If you feel that one of the community centers will not be appropriate, please write us a letter so we can arrange one of the MEChA students to host you in their home.

Registration will be held all day Thursday April 5th from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. at the Auraria Student Center. Please call in advance if you need a ride from the Airport or Bus Depot. Contact either Debora Montoya or Ricardo Kemm-Garcia at the MEChA offices (629-3325 or 629-3326) home phone numbers (Debora 573-6699 - Ricardo 722-8564) the area code is 303.

A \$3.00 registration fee will be charged to help pay for food expenses. At registration a food card will be issued for all of the meals throughout the conference. (The \$3.00 fee is per participant.)

Workshops have been scheduled, however during the general assemblies they can be subject to change. If you feel there is something that should be discussed, bring it up at the conference and bring any materials to accompany your ideas.

Any materials including newspapers etc... can be put on display at the registration table. Remember the purpose of this conference is to commemorate MEChA's tenth anniversary being able to reclarify the role and direction of the Chicano student and to become more involved in El Movimiento de nuestra gente.

We are looking forward to meeting everyone, until then think strictly about the tenth anniversary.

JUNTOS CELEBRAMOS EL DECIMO ANIVERSARIO DE MEChA!!

P.S. We are not only including MEChA's, but all Chicano student organizations throughout the nation.

*Debora Montoya*



109<sup>85</sup>

Recommendations

- news conf. 0.12
- all things 20.12
- be sure ask for \$140
- distribute at paper posters - 0.12
- press - 0.12
- banner
- mailing list

Paper to Mum &

427-0491

Fridy:

Western 10:48 Am.

Fl. 554

2:00 P.m.

Fri:

old church

only Luther

(TINA)

279 8593

140  
140  
Boca

7:50 Fl. 554 Sat. (to) \$1.40<sup>10</sup>  
11:55 Fl. 553 Sun (ret)

FRI

Fl. 554

western

\* Ben Moreno

427-1938

\* 277-8900

X-2401

under

Herman  
Bolor

90 min

7:50 A.M. arrive Remer 10:48

Sun Fl. 553 - leaving at 11:55  
ret. under 1:05

EL MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIL CHICANO DE AZTLAN  
METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE  
1006 11TH ST. BOX 82  
DENVER, COLORADO 80204

March 12, 1979

Herman Baca  
Chicano Federation  
1837 Highland Avenue  
National City, California 92050

We are very pleased and honored that you would like to participate as a speaker and panelist at our National Chicano Student Conference, that will be held on April 5, 6, 7 & 8th.

If you can find time and necessary approval, we would like you to sit on a panel concerning Immigration, Friday April 6th from 11:00 to 4:00 as well as addressing the general assembly regarding your committee on Chicano Rights, and other general areas of El Movimiento.

Presently we can only pay your airfare and provide acomodations. However depending on the reply from a grant proposal submitted to Health, Education and Welfare will decide if we can offer you an honorarium.

Your presence will be honored by the MEChA students as well as the entire Chicano Movement. Please contact us by either phone or mail to let us know if you will be able to participate.

Juntos Celebramos el Decimo Aniversario del Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan.

Ricardo Kemm-Garcia  
MEChA-M.S.C.  
1006 11th St. Box 82  
Denver, Colorado 80204  
(303-629-3325)

(303) 629 3326

*Ricardo Kemm-Garcia*

dm

427-0491  
422 9255  
merced  
garcia

Thursday =

\* Time to be there!

474-8795

③ H/P

③ →

④ →

TENTATIVE AGENDA  
NATIONAL CHICANO STUDENT CONFERENCE  
APRIL 5, 6, 7 and 8<sup>th</sup>

Thursday - April 5<sup>th</sup>

8:00 - 5:00 - Registration at Student Activities Center  
6:00 p.m. - Dinner at Student Activity Center Cafeteria

Friday - April 6<sup>th</sup>

9:00 - 10:00 - General Assembly at St. Cajetans Cultural Center  
11:00 - 12:00 - Begin first 4 workshops  
12:00 - 1:00 - Lunch at Student Activities Center  
1:00 - 5:00 - Complete Workshops  
5:00 - Dinner

Saturday - April 7<sup>th</sup>

9:00 - 12:00 - Begin 2nd set of Workshops  
12:00 - 1:00 - Lunch at Student Activities Center  
1:00 - 4:00 - Complete Workshops  
5:00 p.m. - Dinner  
7:00 - 10:00 - Cultural Entertainment

Sunday - April 8<sup>th</sup>

10:00 - 12:00 - General Assembly at St. Cajetan's Cultural Center  
12:00 - Adjournment of Conference  
Lunch at Student Activities Center

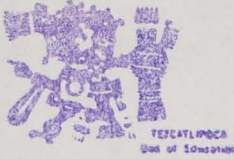
A \$3.00 registration fee may possibly be charged for preparation of meals by the Student Activities Food Service. This is only tentative.

Suggested Workshops

1. Education
  - Role of Students in the Movement
  - Communications Network
  - Bakke Decision and Affirmative Action
2. Land/Nationalism
3. Immigration
  - Farmworkers
  - Mexico/Latin America
4. Government Projects
  - Economics
  - Community Control
5. Position on American Left
  - Alliances
6. Political Repression
  - Police Repression
  - Grand Jury
  - Penal System
7. Chicano Survival
  - Traditional Ways
  - Cultural Identity

Any suggestions or recommendations would be highly appreciated.

To: Repression



**LOYOLA MARYMOUNT MEChA**  
7101 WEST 80TH STREET      LOS ANGELES, CA 90045

**CALL FOR ACTION**

That each MEChA;

Disseminate information concerning the conference to its membership sending at least one representative and encouraging as many to attend.

Send a letter of solidarity to Chicanos Unidos Nacionalistas de Aztlan.

Inform the other campuses at the next central meeting.

That the Centrales;

Send a representative from each campus.

Have a fundraiser and supply buses for transportation.

Encourage the other centrales to attend.

That the Statewide;

That it accept MEChA-LMU as the communications center for the mobilization effort. MEChA-LMU takes upon itself the responsibility due to the urgent need for a central communication center.

Please, it is essential that we work as fast as possible to secure an adequate turnout for the conference.

En solidaridad,

Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano  
de Aztlan,  
Loyola Marymount University

MEChA  
Loyola Marymount University  
Westchester, Calif.  
90045

CUNA  
MEChA-Metropolitan  
State College  
1006 11th Street,  
Box 82 Rm. 252

Denver, Colorado, Aztlan  
80204

Chicanos Unidos Nacionalistas de Aztlan  
Auraria Higher Education Complex  
1006 11th St. Box 82 Room 252  
Denver, Colorado 80204

January 10, 1979

Compañeros y Compañeras,

Chicanos Unidos Nacionalistas de Aztlan (CUNA), a tri-campus organization formed from the three Chicano student organizations on the Auraria Higher Education Complex in Denver, Colorado is writing to inform you that we will be sponsoring a National Chicano Student Conference on April 5, 6, 7, and 8th.

There has not been a National Conference for Chicano students in many years and we feel that it is necessary for all Chicano students to unite once again for a working conference in order to clarify the role and direction of Chicano students in the National Chicano Movement.

In light of the achievements gained by the progressive movement of our people over the past decade and the sophisticated attacks by college administrators, the legal system and the society as a whole in efforts to deter that progress, it is essential that Chicano students as a part of the National Chicano Movement share our ideas concerning solutions to the problems that still exist in our barrios and on the campus, where it pertains to the Chicana and Chicano.

In building communications across the nation we can prevent the loss of the achievements that have only been gained by our people through blood and struggle.

The concept of MEChA and student organization throughout the the land is marking it's tenth anniversary in March 1979.

The MEChA concept was developed in a workshop held at a National Youth Conference at the Crusade for Justice in Denver in March 1969.

We feel that this is the appropriate time and place for a recommitment of Chicano students to the National Chicano Movement.

We are requesting all Chicano student groups to send mailing lists of active student organizations, which will be compiled into a directory, which in turn will be distributed to those who attend the conference.

Hopefully we can build a stronger network of communications that will be more effective in disseminating information concerning our common struggles in the community and on the campus.

We are attempting to reach as many student organizations as possible, however, we may have unwillingly overlooked some. As a favor, could you please forward information about the conference to any other student organizations that you may have contact with. We appreciate any help that you can offer in our effort to hold this conference.

Enclosed you will find a tentative agenda and suggested workshops. If you have any recommendations please feel free to let us know.

We would like a response if any members of your organization are interested in attending this conference.

SIN MAS

Chicanos Unidos Nacionalistas de Aztlan (CUNA)  
C/O MEChA-Metropolitan State College  
1006 11th Street Box 82 Room 252  
Denver, Colorado Aztlan 80204  
303 629-3324  
629-3325  
629-3326



# LOYOLA MARYMOUNT MEChA

7101 WEST 80TH STREET

LOS ANGELES, CA 90045

Compañeros y Compañeras,

In the past few years we have seen an increase in the participation of the MEChA. The statewide organization is at a record high of 69 schools attending the recent Sacra conferencia. In the local level many of the centrales are active in their regions. Also, on the campus level we find many "new" faces getting involved.

The statewide structure is as important as it is effective. Plans for the commemoration of the Chicano moratorium are already underway even though it is a year and a half away. It is this type of foresight which brings success to long struggles. Yet, it is important that we learn from the past. It wasn't until 1500 Chicanos met at Denver in 1969 that we made an impact on society.

It is with the same spirit that we encourage everyone to attend the forthcoming MEChA-Aztlanwide conferencia at Denver. We must meet with comarados from Denver, El Paso, Detroit, etc., in order to share news and invite them to the Moratorio. It is only with strong dedication and much self-sacrifice that we can continue the struggle begun by our raza so long ago.

Por la Raza,

MEChA-LMU

**NATIONAL  
CHICANO  
STUDENT  
CONFERENCE**



**APRIL 5, 6,  
7 & 8 1979**



NATIONAL CHICANO STUDENT CONFERENCE  
APRIL 5,6,7 & 8 1979 Denver, Colorado Aztlan

THURSDAY APRIL 5, 1979 Student Activities Center

8:00- 9:00 Registration

6:00 p.m. Dinner

FRIDAY APRIL 6, 1979 Student Activities Center

8:00 - Registration Coffee & Donuts

9:00 - 10:00 (St. Cajetans) General Assembly  
Opening and Welcome statement  
by MEChA MSC Chairperson:  
Debora Montoya

10:00 - 12:00 First four workshops:  
High School Youth (St. Cajetans)  
Chicano & the Arts (SAC)  
Immigration (SAC)  
Police & Political Repression(SAC)

12:00 - 1:00 Lunch (SAC)

1:00 - 4:00 Continue First four workshops.

5:00 Dinner (SAC)

7:30 p.m. Friday night cultural entertainment  
at St. Cajetans.

JUNTOS CELEBRAMOS EL DECIMO ANIVERSARIO DEL  
MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIL CHICANO DE AZTLAN.

SATURDAY APRIL 7th

9:00 - 10:00 Coffee & Donuts (SAC)  
Late Registration

10:00 - 12:00 Begin second set of workshops.  
Education (St. Cajetans)  
Chicano Politics (SAC)  
Chicano & the Media (SAC)  
Chicano Identity (SAC)  
Land & Economics (SAC)  
Economics of the Community  
Lunch (SAC)

12:00

1:00 - 3:00 Continue Workshops

3:15 St. Cajetans - Introduction  
of guest speaker "Herman Baca"  
by Ana Maria Flores, Chairperson  
of MEChA Central at San Diego.

5:00 Dinner (SAC)

7:00 Crusade For Justice Headquarters  
1567 Downing Street

7:30 Welcome by Ricardo Kemm-Garcia de  
MEChA MSC.  
"Cash Bar."  
Introduction of Coro de la Mujer  
Politica.  
Introduction of Rodolfo "Corky"  
Gonzales by Antonio Sanchez de  
MEChA MSC.  
Introduction of Los Concheros de la  
Escuela Tlatelolco y El Ballet  
Chicano de Aztlan. "VERACRUZ."

"YO SOY CHICANO."

Sunday April 8th (SAC)

9:00 - 10:00            Coffee & Donuts

10:00 - 12:00          St. Cajetans - General Assembly &  
Reading of Workshop resolutions.

12:00                    Lunch at Student Activities Center.  
& Adjournment of conference.

\*\*\*Everyone must keep your orange lunch card with you for all meals and both Friday and Saturday night entertainment that is scheduled.

Please note that on Saturday night at the Crusade For Justice, if you do not have you orange lunch card, a \$2.00 donation will be charged. All profits will go towards Escuela Tlatelolco.

Shortly after the conference, a compiled list of all conference participants will be sent out. For more information contact MEChA MSC by writing:

MEChA Metro State College  
1006 11th St. Box 82  
Denver, Colorado 80204  
(629-3325 - 629-3326)

# "1969 - 1979 TEN YEARS OF CHICANO STUDENT PROGRESS"

**NATIONAL CHICANO STUDENT CONFERENCE**

**APRIL 5, 6, 7 & 8 1979**



**AURARIA HIGHER  
EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX  
denver, colorado \* AZTLAN  
sponsored by: EL MOVIMIENTO  
ESTUDIANTIL CHICANO DE AZTLAN  
AT METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE**

OR MORE INFORMATION CALL 303-629-3325

OR WRITE: MEChA 1006 11th ST. BOX 82

DENVER, COLO. 80204

C/S