

Chicano Federation of San Diego County, Inc



Volume VIII No.1

Newsletter

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January 1978

Banks Speaks

Indians Plan 'Longest Walk'

Dennis Banks, leader of the American Indian Movement announced last week, a "National Day of Resistance" on Feb. 11 against proposed legislation that would abrogate all Indian treaties.

On December 16-17, 1977, an emergency meeting was called by the National Indian Coalition at Deganawida Quetzlcoatl University (DQU) near Davis to develop a national campaign and strategy to fight anti-Indian legislation now in the U.S. Senate and House.

There is a total of 11 bills, nine in the House and two in the Senate which adversely affect Indian people, according to Banks. Indian treaty rights, Indian water rights, Indian education, Indian natural resources: minerals and oil, etc., Native American religions and the remaining landbase of Indian tribes all come under attack by these bills. Four of these bills are:

H.R. 9054 Cunningham (R. Wash) Abnor (R.S.D.)

H.R. 9950 Rep. Meeds (Wash)

H.R. 9951 RE: Meeds (Wash)

S.B. 1437 Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.)

H.R. 9054 - Cunningham-Abnor

This bill, the so-called "Native American Equal Opportunity Act", provides not only for the abrogation of all treaty entered into with Indian tribes, but also for the abrogation of all rights and protections guaranteed to Indian people under those treaties. Such as the right to hunt and fish. Although the bill purports to help Indian people by terminating federal trusteeship of Indian land. It does only at the high price of terminating all federal protections to Indian people.

H.R. 9950 - Meeds

This bill will deny the Indian people rights of water usage on their own land.

(Continued on page 2)



Staff Photo by: Rafael Sanchez

Dennis Banks - AIM leader.

THE UNITY DRUM CALLS TO GATHER THE PEOPLE

Statement to Coalition members and friends:

"There are many things that we must do today for our future generations. Much has been done for us by our generations past. But let us do them so that 100 years from now our great-great grandchildren will look back and not be ashamed of our actions. Instead, let them look back and remember us with pride and honor.

And the conditions which face us in the days to come may not be pleasant and bright but that should not deter us. We must survive this struggle. I believe we will - no matter what the conditions."

DENNIS J. BANKS

The Longest Walk

(Continued from page 1)

H.R. 9951 - Meeds

This bill will deny the Indian people rights of water usage on our (their) own land.

S.B. 1437 - Kennedy

This bill would extend state jurisdiction over Indian reservations.

The remaining seven bills are almost identical to these four. At a press conference in San Diego January 6, Banks announced the decisions of the National Indian Coalition:

1. That all of the above bills are totally condemned and must be defeated.
2. None-Indians are urged to join Indian people in this desperate attempt to overturn and kill these bills in the committee.
3. A National Day of Resistance is announced for February 11. On this day marches, rallies, benefits, pickets and Indian strikes are to be held in Indian country.
4. Tribal courts will begin tribal hearings on the authors of these bills to determine legal action against them.
5. Because these bills are advocating the destruction of Indian life, 'Conspiracy to commit genocide' and 'Attempt to commit genocide,' briefs are being drafted for the United Nations Committee on Genocide.
6. We are urging that known members, who lease on Indian reservations, that are advocating the anti-Indian principles, and goals of the Inter-State Congress for Equal Rights and Responsibilities (ICERR) be evicted from those reservations.
7. A National day of Indian prayer is proclaimed for February 10.
8. Organizing recall elections of Cunningham, Meeds and Abnor.
9. Organizing "Truth squads" to question senators and congressmen about these bills.
10. "The Longest Walk"--This walk will be of Indians and non Indians to walk from San Francisco to Washington D.C. to draw national attention. (Banks will lead the march from San Francisco to the Nevada border. If he leaves California, Banks faces possible extradition to South Dakota on charges stemming from incidents at Wounded Knee.)

"This is not the first time that we have walked," said Banks. "The Navajos were marched hundreds of miles by Kit Carson."

"The Cheyenne were forcibly marched by the U.S. Army. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasawas, Creeks and Seminole were marched from Georgia to Oklahoma," he said. "The Modocs were railroaded in the irons from Klamath Falls, Oregon to Oklahoma. Northern California Indians were marched to the Round Valley Reservation in Covelo. The Oniedas of New York were marched to Wisconsin."

"No, it is not our first walk and probably not our last," continued Banks. "But make no mistake, we will walk to the steps of the White House and through the Halls of Congress."

"We will walk, not fly, nor by bus, nor train, but walk. And those great people of long ago will walk amongst us-Standing Bear of the Poncas, Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce, Crazy Horse of the Sioux, John Ross of the Cherokees, Dull Knife of the Cheyenne and Captain Jack of the Modocs. Drums of every Indian nation will beat and welcome this hour."



Dennis Banks, principle advisor to the American Indian Movement, announces a "National Day of Resistance" on February 11 and a march across the country.



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The Newsletter is a Revenue Sharing funded project. The opinions expressed within are those of the individual writers and agencies as indicated.

News Release

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 16---Efforts by the United States to dictate human rights policies to Latin American countries are creating an increasing foreign relations problem, it was announced here today by Benjamin Fernandez, reporting for a fact-finding commission bearing his name.

"The U.S. must recognize that it cannot impose its values and standards, particularly in the area of human rights, on other nations," said Fernandez.

During the past five weeks, Fernandez and members of the Fernandez Commission visited Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Uruguay to discuss problems and seek solutions to improving U.S. relations with Latin America.

Members of the commission met with and interviewed policy-making government officials, leaders of business and industry, officials of the Roman Catholic Church, members of opposing political parties, and even guerrilla prisoners.

"There was universal condemnation of the U.S. in the way it is implementing its human rights views," said Fernandez. "The four most common complaints were: 1) trying to force U.S. values and standards on another sovereign nation; 2) withholding economic or military aid as a means of forcing adoption of U.S. human rights policies; 3) acting unilaterally and without consultation and requiring almost immediate acceptance and change, and 4) the U.S. not having any clearly defined overall foreign policy towards Latin America, or performance criteria in the human rights area.

"In spite of this, all of the nations we visited indicated a friendly attitude toward the U.S. ceases to force its views on sovereign, autonomous nations of the Western Hemisphere, particularly through demeaning 'carrot and stick' concepts," said Fernandez.

"People with whom we met suggested we get our own house in order first before dictating human rights policy to another country," Fernandez continued. "And there was resentment for the manner in which our leadership was implementing foreign relations policy.

Regarding the undocumented worker, the commission report will spell out in detail its proposal, tested favorably with high Mexican government officials, to establish immediately a bi-national Presidential-level task force to review options and move to a human, economically viable and pragmatic solution to the problem.

"The diplomats and bureaucrats cannot solve this problem in isolation from the private sector in both countries and the joint design concept between Mexico and the U.S. is essential," said Fernandez. "The solution regarding Mexico will assist in forming policy towards all countries contributing to the problem. Again, though as in the human rights area, bilateral design and total prior consultation is a must."

According to Fernandez, the commission will prepare its report to present to the President and the Congress of the United States. The commission was funded by the Institute for American Relation in Washington D.C. All commissioner served without compensation.

ATTENTION ARTISTAS.... KIOSCO MURAL CONTEST DEADLINE SOON

The Chicano Park Steering Committee has announced the deadline for the kiosco mural contest.

A contest is currently underway to find the best mural design for the kiosco in Chicano Park.

Large sketches of the kiosco are available at the CPSC office, located at 1960 National Ave. The deadline for the final entrees will be the second week of February. (Feb. 9-10)

If you are interested in the contest, please contact Ramon Sanchez or Tommie Camarillo at 236-1228, ext. 70 or 71

All artistas are urged to enter!

VOZ Fronteriza

"Students want to rebuild new relations with the community. We want to take ourselves out there. But we don't want the community to look down on us just because we're at UCSD and to have them think we're up on some ivory tower."

By:
Rafael
Sanchez

When "La Prensa Popular," the first student newspaper at the University of California at San Diego died, Chicano students in 1975 found a need for a student newspaper which would be a link to the Chicano community.

Students at the La Jolla campus worked hard through December 1975 to prepare the birth of a new Chicano student/community newspaper: Voz Fronteriza.

Voz Fronteriza, now beginning its third year of publication, began in January 1976 with a "Chale Con El Bicentennial" issue.

Only one person on the staff had previous newspaper production experience but, "We learned through trial and error," said Julia Martinez, Copy Editor for Voz and a Senior majoring in Sociology and Communications.

Voz was created as a monthly publication with a newspaper/magazine image. Past Voz issues would depict a front cover stressing either women, immigration or education as a theme.

The first issues of Voz were progressive but the staff felt several articles were too long and high in technicality. La Voz staff realized stories had to be shorten for the community to understand. They wanted Voz to be a combination of a student/community newspaper.

"We learned going through the process," explained Julia. "We didn't have any professional help and our skills were self-taught. But we understood ourselves and we studied ourselves. We research things and didn't rely on hearsay."

Last year, several staff members toured California to conduct interviews and surveys which would help them write a "Critical Analysis of the Chicano Movement." The tour began in San Francisco and worked its way down to San Jose, Central California, Los Angeles, Riverside and ended in the Imperial Valley. Voz spoke with educators, farmworkers, students, community organizers and workers in a successful effort to complete the critical analysis.

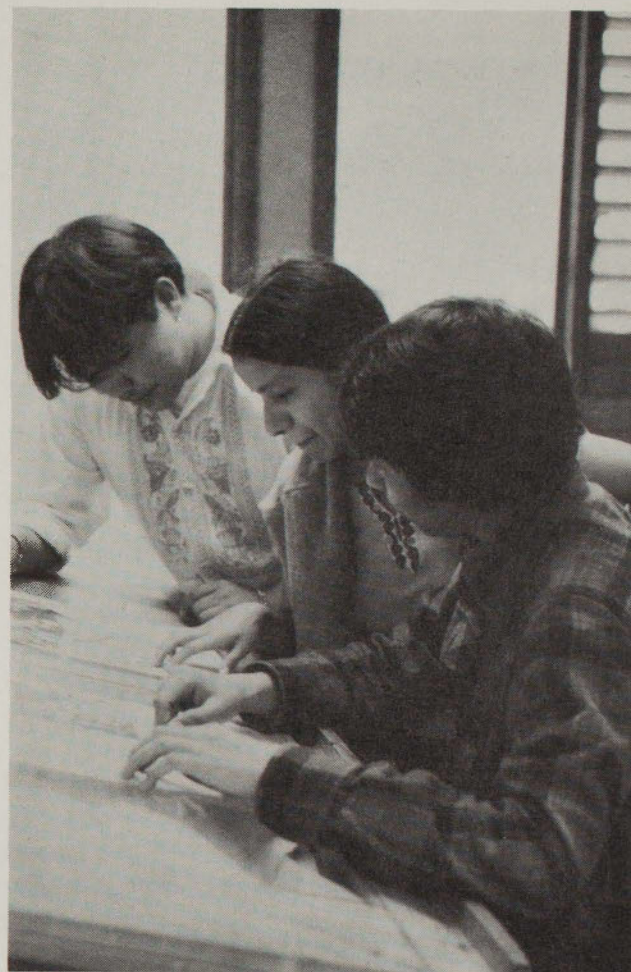
The report revealed that most of the persons interviewed felt the Chicano Movement was in a new phase and that new tactics had to be used---it wasn't the 60's anymore.

One of the early problems Voz encountered dealt with the distribution of the paper. The main targets were the colleges campuses but many papers were left behind or thrown away. The newspaper wasn't doing its job, so Voz developed a new method of distribution to the Chicano Federation, Villa Nueva Apartments (in San Ysidro), East San Diego and other Chicano communities. Also, during an important worker's issue, staff members handed out Voz at the NASCO ship yard to workers as they left for the day.

(next page)



January 5, 1976 - the birth of Voz Fronteriza.



Members of Voz Fronteriza prepare layouts and copy in order to meet their next deadline. Voz Fronteriza is recognized as an official campus print media by the UCSD Communications Board, to serve the campus and surrounding communities.

Photos by: Rafael Sanchez

La Prensa Comprometida Al Pueblo

Voz now has a state-wide distribution to every MEChA organization. La Voz is heard throughout the Southwest, Midwest, Mexico and Latin America. There are over 700 persons and organizations on the mailing list but the main emphasis in distribution is made in California.

Voz staff includes students from the Imperial Valley, Los Angeles and San Francisco areas, so the newspaper gets around by that method too.

"Voz tries to cover all important issues such as immigration, Bakke, education, workers and community events," she said. "We also give a national perspective of news and problems on other nationalities because we all have common problems and the same enemy."

(Continued on page 7)

HERMANDAD MEXICANA NACIONAL OPENS
NEW HEADQUARTERS

By: Ricardo Gonsalves

The Hermandad Mexicana Nacional has established its national headquarters in Barrio Logan, San Diego as of January 1, 1978.

HMN Inc. was originally founded in 1951 as an organization dedicated to unite all Mexican working men and women who are not democratically represented in their respective trade unions or not protected by any union at all. The organization is now nation wide and also holds membership in Tijuana.

With the opening of this labor-oriented center, a new mile stone will be reached in the progress of the Mexicano/Chicano people in striving for social justice in San Diego County.

Headquarters for HMN is located at 2125 Logan Ave. and will be sharing the facilities with other labor oriented groups such as; CASA - LACLAA (Labor Council for Latin American Advancement), etc. The function of the building will be to aid working people with labor related problems and issues.

Immigration will also be one of the main aspects of organizing efforts since the situation is one which affects our people as undocumented workers. Referral services will be provided for such cases as immigration problems, workers compensation, settlements and claims, contract compliance and all other forms of workplace problems.

Office space is still available for labor oriented programs or professionals who provide such services. Also, a building fund has been established to secure funds to buy the property and further develop a labor support foundation.

(Continued on page 7)

LA "HERMANDAD MEXICANA NACIONAL"
ABRE SUS OFICINAS CENTRALES

La Hermandad Mexicana Nacional estableció sus oficinas centrales en el Barrio Logan, San Diego, el día primero de Enero, 1978.

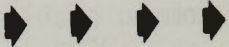
HMN Inc. fue originalmente fundada en 1951 como una organización dedicada a unir a todos los trabajadores Mexicanos (hombres y mujeres) que no están democráticamente representados en las respectivas uniones de sus oficios, o que no esten protegidos por ninguna union. La organización goza ahora de extension Nacional y tambien tiene miembros y afiliaciones en Tijuana.

Con la apertura de éste centro dedicado al trabajador, un gran paso adelante se ha realizado para el progreso de la gente Chicana/Mexicana en sus esfuerzos para la justicia social en el Condado de San Diego.

Las oficinas centrales de HMN estan situadas en el #2195 Logan Ave., y compartira el local con otros grupos tambien dedicados a los trabajadores, como el: CASA - LACLAA (Labor Council for Latin-American Advancement), etc. La funcion del edificio sera el de ayudar a las personas que tuvieran problemas o dificultades relacionados con sus trabajos.

La inmigracion sera tambien uno de los mayores esfuerzos de la organizacion, pues es la situacion que mas afecta a nuestros trabajadores tildados de "Trabajadores sin documentation." Se proveeran servicios de referencia en cuanto a problemas de inmigración, compensacion a trabajadores, arreglos y reclamos o demandas, cumplimiento de contratos, y cualesquier otras problemas del trabajo.

Todavia hay espacios vacantes para más programas dedicados al trabajador, o profesionales que provean dichos servicios. Tambien se ha establecido una actividad para adquirir fondos para comprar la propiedad, y ampliar más el cimiento de apoyo para el trabajo.

(Continuado en la pagina 7) 

VOZ FRONTERIZA
(Continued from page 7)

Julia continued, "Our people have particular needs which are not being fulfilled by the mass media and social services. Voz Fronteriza attempts to provide a political consciousness to our people."

Self-criticism is also a part of the development of the staff and newspaper. Voz sometimes would come out irregular because of quarterbreaks and students leaving for home. But they foresee an effort to recruit more students into the staff.

"We welcome criticism," said Julia. "We don't have enough of it. We need criticism to help us improve our work but not to have it degrade us. We feel Voz is improving with every issue because we keep looking for new ideas."

Voz Fronteriza primarily sees it's realities as a student newspaper but with constant reporting on the community. The staff members all have strong ties with the community and keep their contacts with them, even though they don't live there.

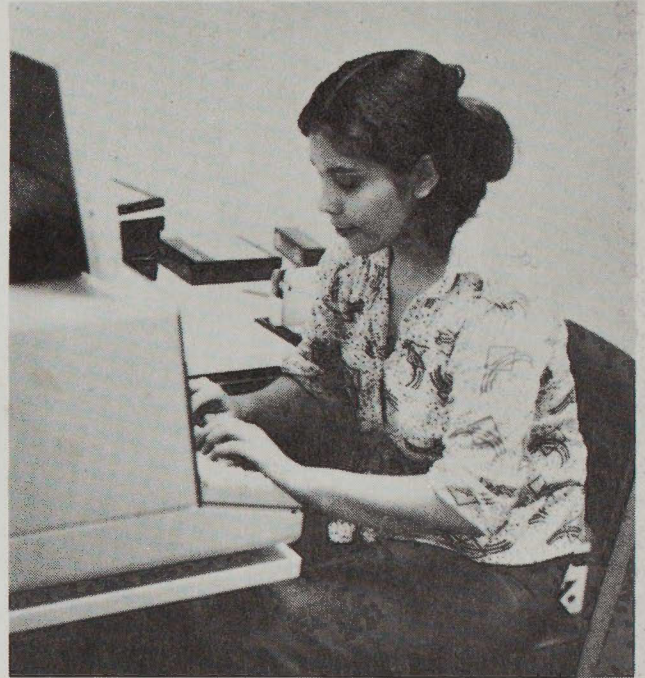
Julia believes there eventually will be a need for Voz Fronteriza to move out into the community.

The staff sees themselves as an integral part of the student movement with their direction and insights as part of this development.

"Students want to rebuild new relations with the community," she continued. "We want to take ourselves out there. But we don't want the community to look down on us just because we're at UCSD and to have them think we're up on some ivory tower."

"There's a lot of talk about students and their intellectual trips and a lot of this is true. But MEChA and Voz Fronteriza are aware of this reference and do recognize the struggle within the community."

(Editor's Note: Voz Fronteriza is also a founder and member of La Raza Latina Press Association.)



Julia Martinez, Copy Editor of Voz Fronteriza, was one of the original staff members of the paper. Here Julia doubles her skills with the type-setting machine.

HERMANDAD MEXICANA NACIONAL
(Continued from page 6)

The Hermandad Nacional is an independent self-supporting organization. People who wish to contribute to the building fund may do so by issuing checks to:

HMN Inc. Building fund
c/o Harry Cunningham,
Sec./Treas.
P.O. Box 1439
San Diego, Califas. 92114

HMN En Espanol.....

La Hermandad Mexicana Nacional es una organizacion independiente que se mantiene por si misma. Las personas que deseen contribuir para los fondos para la compra del edificio, podran hacerlo enviando sus cheques a:

HMN Inc. Building Fund
c/o Harry Cunnigham,
Sec./Treas.
P.O. Box 14139
San Diego, Califas. 92114

Me encuentro en la mañanita
cantandome esta canción
Echando un grito del alma
pasando allí por la Federación.

Sigo yo en mi camino
y me voy por bajo del puente
Cruzo allí al parquesito
donde se encuentra toda mi gente.

Ay ay ay caminando por las
calles de Logan Heights
Ay ay ay caminando por las
calles de Logan Heights

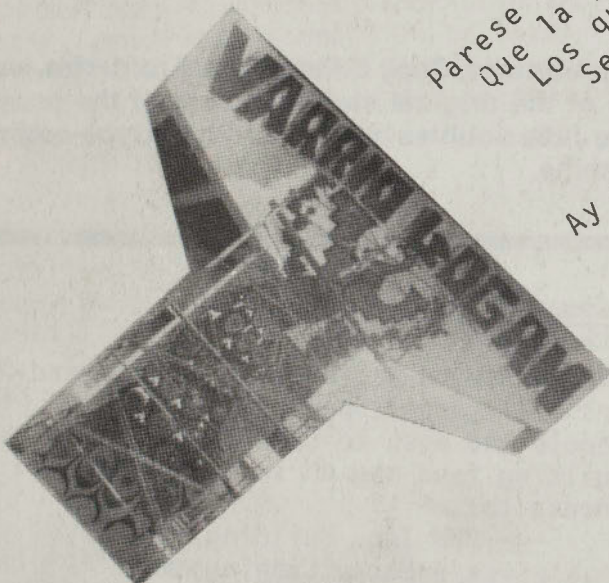
Parese que la gente
que la gente no tiene fin
Los que estan tomando
Sentados allí en la Logan Inn.

Ay ay ay caminando por las
calles de Logan Heights
Ay ay ay caminando por las
calles de Logan Heights

Hermano si tienes hambre
yo te deparo un burrito
Vente vamos ha comer
con el Señor Don Margarito.

Ya con esta me despido
pero sin mucha alegría
Por que hermanos no aguanto
la a peste de la caneria.
Ay ay ay caminando por las
calles de Logan Heights
Ay ay ay caminando por las
calles de Logan Heights
Por: EL Chunky

"CAMINANDO POR LAS CALLES DE LOGAN HEIGHTS"



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LA

VOZ

FRONTERIZA
WANT'S
YOU

CARNE ASADA

PISTO

When

Feb. 25

Where

9320 F Regents Rd. LA Jolla

Phone # 455-0784

Time

2:00 pm → ?

DONATIONS
for
LA RAZA LATINA

Chicano Federation of San Diego County, Inc



Newsletter

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Volume VIII No. 2

February 1978



MARIO OBLEDO HONORED

Mario Obledo, Secretary for the Health and Welfare Agency, was honored by the Chicano Federation at the Central Federal Tower on January 26.

A successful turn out of 300 persons were present at the banquet for an "Evening of Appreciation" to Mario Obledo.

At the banquet, Obledo was presented with "El Corrido de Mario Obledo," which was written and sung by Juan Robles.

HOMENAJE A MARIO OBLEDO

MARIO OBLEDO, Secretario de la Agencia de Salud y Bienestar (HEW) fue honrado el día 26 de Enero, por la Federación Chicana, con un regio banquete celebrado en la Torre del Edificio Central Federal.

Unas 300 personas acudieron al banquete para celebrar "Una Noche de Apreciación" para Mario Obledo. Durante el banquete fue obsequiado con "El Corrido de Mario Obledo", un numera musical escrito y cantado por su autor, Juan Robles.



Protest at City College

The community and MECHA Central denounce a new divisional structure aimed to eliminate Chicano Studies.
(page 2-3)



San Ysidro Update

Teachers, parents reject the San Ysidro Curriculum Plan and continue their struggle for quality education.
(pages 4-5)



UFW Profiles

Minnie Ybarra and Genaro Zavala talk about their involvement with the United Farm Workers Union.
(pages 6-7)



Stop Attacks on our Education! Adelante Raza!

At City College

Raza Protests New Structure

MEChA Central held a rally on February 8, at San Diego City College to protest an administrative decision that would structure Chicano, Black and Women Studies into one division.

The decision went into effect January 30 after the administration neglected to inform the student body or community about the matter and against the will of the SDCC faculty.

A MEChA spokesperson said these changes will effect all ethnic studies departments since it will deprive them of the right to self-determination.

"The only way for these studies to fulfill their purpose is that they must be administered by individuals of their own and not hand picked by the administration," said the spokesperson. "It is time that we remind the administration at City College that it is the community who pays their salaries and who supports the educational institutions."

Chicanos on campus feel this new structure will take away the effectiveness of Chicano Studies and that the administration is insidiously trying to weaken the educational gains of our people.

ADELANTE RAZA! LA UNION HACE
LA FUERZA!

MEChA Central tuvieron una marcha pública el 8 de Febrero en el San Diego City College, para protestar una decisión administrativa que juntaría los estudios de Mujeres, Chicanos y Negros, en una sola division.

La decisión entró en vigor el 30 de Enero, sin que la administración hubiera informado al cuerpo estudiantil o la comunidad sobre el asunto, y en contra de los deseos de la facultad de San Diego City College (SDCC).

Un portavoz de MEChA dijo que éstos cambios afectarán a todos los departamentos de Estudios Étnicos, pues los privarán de determinación-propia.

"La única manera en que estos estudios puedan realizar su propósito, es que sean administrados por su propia gente, y no por otros que hayan sido escogidos por la administración," dijo el portavoz. "Es tiempo de que advirtamos a los administradores de "City College", que es la comunidad quien les paga sus salarios y mantiene a las instituciones escolares."

Los Chicanos en dicho colegio sienten que esta estructura, quitará la efectividad de los Estudios Chicanos, y que la administración esta insidiosamente tratando de debilitar los progresos educacionales ganados por nuestra gente.

Speakers Denounce Division Studies!

**Division Studies is a Fake
Our Education is at Stake**



Jesse Ramirez, Executive Director of the Chicano Federation.



Los Alacranes Mojados-



Aztleca-poeta



Julia Martinez -
UCSD MECHA

Photos by: Rafael Sanchez



Our community marches on.

San Ysidro Update**Teachers, Parents Unite to****Reject 'Curriculum Plan'**

(Editor's Note: In the October Issue of the Chicano Federation Newsletter, we reported that the Concerned Parents of San Ysidro had staged a march back to district schools after a 4 1/2 week boycott of classes. Three and a half months later, the educational system in San Ysidro hasn't changed and the parents are still struggling with the district.)

The teachers of the San Ysidro School District have joined the Concerned Parents group in expressing their discontent with the present San Ysidro Curriculum Plan.

The District teachers have expressed dissatisfaction with the Curriculum Plan because they feel directly responsible for the learning that takes place in their classrooms.

The main concern teachers have is that the Curriculum Plan is not meeting the individual needs of the students and does not promote a bilingual-bicultural program.

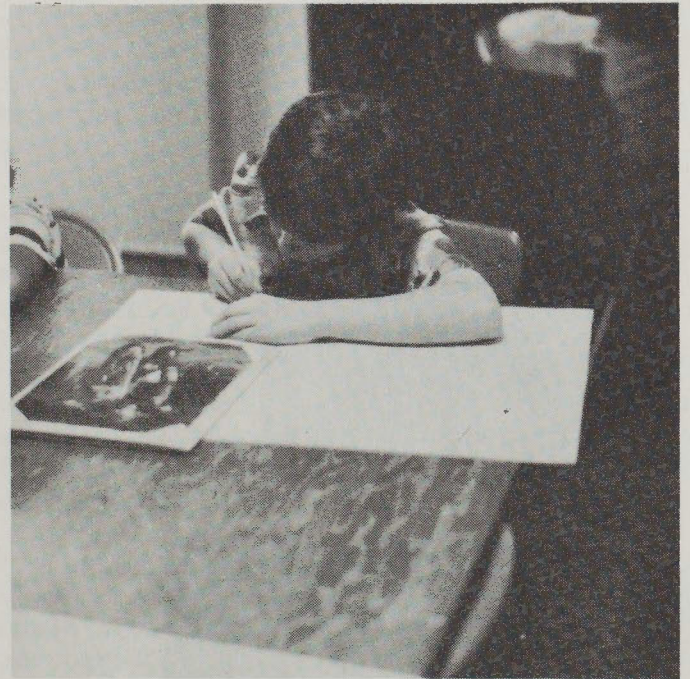
The teachers are also being told, by the district, to look for another job elsewhere if they do not agree with the Curriculum Plan.

At a school board meeting November 22, Andrea Skopesa, president of the San Ysidro Federation of Teachers, informed the parents, board, and superintendent that they want to work together with administrators and parents to help improve the Curriculum Plan.

She also reported on a questionnaire concerning the San Ysidro Curriculum Plan. This questionnaire was given to all teachers in San Ysidro. Over 50% of the teachers responded, and approximately 75% of those teaching grades Kinder - 8th grade are not convinced that the Curriculum Plan is meeting the needs of the children in San Ysidro.

The San Ysidro teachers have expressed great concern about the quality of education in the district. They feel that they cannot continue to support a program that has been forced upon them and the community.

Teachers in San Ysidro want to teach in a quality program. A program that will meet the needs of the children in the community and a program where teacher's input will be incorporated from its initiation and development.



Escuela Santa Monica - September 1977.

LATE FLASH! As we go to press, the San Ysidro District School Board, has refused to comment on charges of "unprofessional conduct" which four district teachers have been charged with. A supportive crowd of 300 people walked out of a school board meeting February 14 after the board refused to comment on the teacher's status.



Back to school - October 11, 1977.

Maestros Discontentos del 'Plan'

(Nota del Editor: -En nuestra edición de Octubre de éste Noticiero, informamos de que los "Padres Preocupados" de San Ysidro volvieron a marchar de vuelta al Distrito Escolar depues del boicoteo de las clases por 4 1/2 semanas. Tres meses más tarde el sistema escolar de San Ysidro no ha cambiado en nada y los Padres continuan luchando contra el distrito.)

Los Maestros del Distrito Escolar de San Ysidro, se han unido al grupo de "Padres Preocupados" para expresar sus desacuerdos con el actual plan escolar de estudios.

Los Maestros del Distrito han expresado su desavenencia con el Plan Escolar, porque se sienten directamente responsables por la enseñanza que proviene de sus clases.

La mayor preocupación de los maestros es que el Plan Escolar de Estudios no satisface las necesidades individuales de los estudiantes y no fomenta un programa bilingue-bicultural.

Los maestros tambien fueron informados de que busquen trabajo en otras partes si no se conforman con el Plan Escolar. Fueron informados de ésta manera por El Distrito.

En una junta de la Mesa Directiva Escolar el dia 22 de noviembre, Andrea Skopesa, presidente de la Fedaración de Maestros de San Ysidro, informó a Los Padres, de que ellos quieren trabajar unidamente con los Administradores, y Los Padres, para ayudar a mejorar el Plan de Estudios.

Tambien dió información sobre un cuestionario que se habia distribuido, referente al Plan Escolar de Estudios. Mas del 50% de todos los maestros de San Ysidro, respondieron, y aproximadamente 75% de los que enseñaban desde el "Kindergarten" hasta el Octavo grado no estaban convencidos de que el Plan de Estudios satisfacía la necesidades de San Ysidro.

Los maestros de San Ysidro, expresaron su preocupacion por la calidad de la enseñanza en el distrito. Ellos sienten que no podran apoyar una programa que ha sido forzado a ellos y a la comunidad.

Los maestros de San Ysidro quieren enseñar bajo un programa de calidad. Un programa adecuado a las necesidades de los niños de la comunidad, y en el cual los maestros hayan contribuido en su formacion y desarrollo desde el principio.

Special Features

Genaro Zavala: "El Charro de la Union"

Genaro Zavala, a proclaimed 'lifetime campesino' first entered the United States through the Bracero Program in the early 1950's.

The 51 year-old father of 10 children, now looks back into his past and realizes the injustices that he and others encountered as one of America's poorest workers - the farm worker.

Today Genaro is one of the most notable members and supporters of the United Farm Workers. With his big charro sombrero and thick mustache, Genaro looks like he just stepped out of a time machine during the era of the Mexican Revolution.

Genaro resides in Tijuana with his wife and children but has been working in the San Diego area since 1957.

His involvement with the UFW began in January 1975 as he was walking down the main boulevard in San Ysidro. The black Aztec eagle outside the UFW offices caught his attention. Genaro walked into the office to ask about this symbol which soon would be a never-die spirit in his heart.

Genaro had always heard about a man named Cesar Chavez and a union which protected the rights of farm workers.

As he walked in, he met Minnie Ybarra, a full-time UFW volunteer who welcomed him. He asked her about the black eagle and the UFW.

Minnie spoke to him about the movement. She told him that farm workers, like himself, could be protected against the injustices in the fields, if they were willing to sacrifice.

The office, surrounded with pictures of Chavez and boycott Gallo posters, raised more questions about the Union.

Minnie explained that Gallo workers were on strike and that a full-fledged boycott against the Modesto growers was currently in process. She asked him to join the campaign and he soon found himself picketing liquor stores that sold Gallo wines.

In June of the same year, the boycott committee attended a farm worker rally in the hot Coachella

Valley, where Cesar made a personal appearance.

"I made the effort to speak with Cesar," said Genaro. "I invited him to come speak with the campesinos in San Ysidro but Cesar told me that the campesinos were scared and didn't want a union."

Genaro told Cesar, "We are strong." Cesar smiled but replied, "The union will have to close their offices in San Ysidro if the campesinos do not respond."

A month later, Cesar arrived in San Ysidro to launch a 1,000 mile march through California in hopes of drawing attention to a new state law that would allow farm workers the right to vote for a union of their choice under a secret ballot.

The night before the march hundreds of enthusiastic campesinos packed the San Ysidro Recreation Center to greet Cesar and show their support for the new law.

There was a lot of spirit and it was noticeable. Genaro hadn't slept for nights just wondering what kind of response Cesar would have in San Ysidro. He spend mornings and nights talking with campesinos from both sides of the border and now it had paid off.

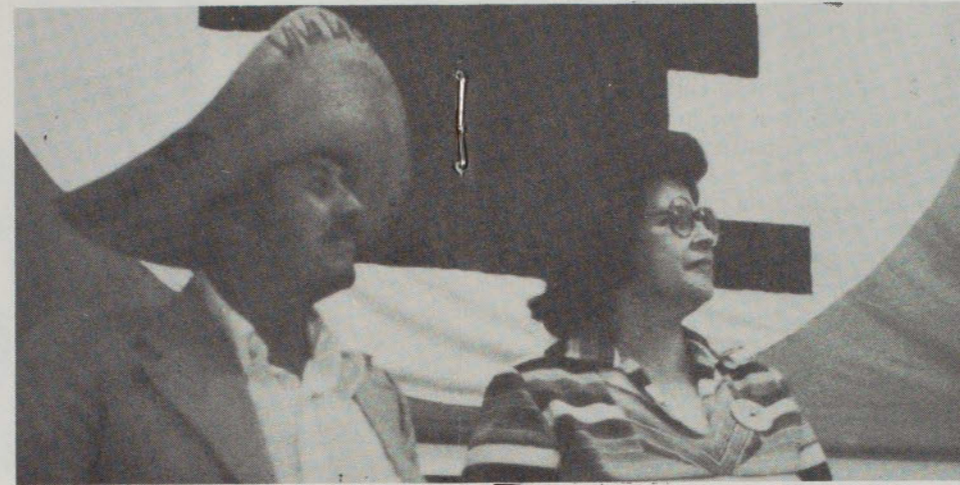
After the meeting, Genaro stopped Cesar and asked, "How do you see the farm workers in San Ysidro?" Cesar answered, "Muy bien, tomorrow the march will start and I want you to be with me."

The next day mass was celebrated at dawn and the journey to Sacramento began with Cesar and Genaro was right beside him.

Genaro continued to make frequent visits to the office and Minnie asked him to become a full-time volunteer. He went home to think about it.

"I began to think about the injustices I experienced all my life as a farm worker," said Genaro in a very serious tone. "The growers never did care about us, we didn't have a doctor nor toilets and we had to drink water from dirty pipes. I never had an education but I didn't need one to defend the rights of farm workers."

Photo by: Rafael Sanchez



Genaro Zavala y Minnie Ybarra

I had to rebel against the injustices, a irme a la guerra!" he exclaimed. Genaro accepted to be on the staff of full-time volunteers. He had spoke with Cesar and was told not to come on the staff if he was afraid. Cesar reminded him that in 1973, farm workers were met with violence, arrests, and even deaths.

"I told Cesar that I was not afraid and that I would work for the Union with action and not words."

Six months later, elections were being held throughout the county as well as the state. Genaro's mission was to speak with workers in different fields and inform them of elections.

Genaro said the growers didn't believe that farm workers could be organized but the election results proved them wrong. After many victories, growers began to rebel. Genaro found many gates chained and armed security guards on the grower's ranch. But Genaro continued with a lot of strength and no one was going to stop him.

Election time came for Kawano Farms in North County and Genaro was sent to organize the workers. He recalls what happened:

"I went to the ranch just to talk with the workers. I didn't come to steal anything or to hurt anyone. But the police were called as soon as I came on the ranch. They asked me to leave but I didn't do anything against the law. Suddenly all the workers
(pase a la pagina 8.)

Minnie Ybarra: "La Sra. de la Huelga"

By: Rafael Sanchez, Editor

colleges. She sold about 15,000 copies in two weeks. Then, she began to attend boycott meetings to understand more about the movement.

She saw that many young people were involved with the union and this made her feel that she was too old to get involved. But her age did not stop her in any way.

Minnie was born in Lemon Grove and came from a large family with a farm worker background. Her parents worked in the lemon orchards and in the Otay Mesa fields.

In 1938, her family moved into Logan Heights where she attended local schools and graduated from San Diego High School in 1946.

When Minnie's involvement with the UFW began, she noticed there was hardly any changes in the fields.

"The UFW brought back my childhood," recalled Minnie. "There wasn't much change except for the progress the union had made."

There has been a lot of progress and improvements for farm workers, thanks to efforts of the UFW, but Minnie knows there is still much to accomplish.

The UFW helped initiate state laws which give farm workers state disability, unemployment benefits and a legislation which outlawed the "short handle hoe."

These benefits apply to all farm workers whether or not they belong to a union. Minnie also said the Service Center aids all farm workers too.

But a UFW contract can guarantee more to a union member. A contract provides the worker with a medical plan, job seniority, union recognition, higher wages and better working conditions.

Minnie finds her job very interesting and has learned about herself because of the farm workers.

"Farm workers are hard working people and that makes you want to do more for them," she continued. "They are the lowest paid in industry but they are the people we can't live without because they feed us."

Minnie served on the Chicano Federation Executive Board during 1973-74 but resigned in order to work for the Union. She credits her sons — Richard, Albert, Manuel and Sammy — for the change in her life.

At 4:30 p.m. a campesino walks into Minnie's office. He looks like he had a hard days work and he asks Minnie to help him with an application.

Minnie says "thank you" for the interview and continues on with a daily part of her life: helping farm workers.

EN ESPAÑOL

Translated by: Ramon Gonzalez

Minnie Ybarra, directora del Centro de Servicios para Campesinos, atiende y ayuda de 50 a 60 campesinos al día, pero apesar de sus tantas obligaciones y trabajos diarios, todavía encuentra tiempo para entrevistas.

Esta Señora, de 49 años y madre de cuatro hijos varones, empezó a trabajar por el Centro de Servicios el Septiembre de 1974. Se ocupa con los problemas diarios de los campesinos, en el Centro Campesino Martin Luther King, que es una entidad del United Farm Workers of America. (Campesinos Unidos de America).

El Centro ofrece muchos servicios a los campesinos, quienes acuden diariamente en busca de ayuda sobre problemas relacionados como, desempleo y seguro social. En el Centro, Minnie ayuda a los campesinos que no saben el Inglés, a llenar solicitudes, y contestar preguntas sobre desempleo, seguro social, etc...

Y como empezó Minnie a interesarse en los problemas y situaciones latinosas de los campesinos? — Durante las huelgas por las uvas en el Valle Cochella en 1973, sus hijos estaban muy activos organizando campañas para reunir comestibles para los campesinos, que estaban en huelga.

(pase a la pagina 8.)

GENARO ZAVALA

(Continued from page 6)

from Kawano came out and I heard someone holler, 'mira, es el charro de la Union!' I began to yell, 'Viva la Causa, Viva la Union, Viva Cesar Chavez!'

The police talked to the growers and then left. The grower looked around and left but I stayed. I told the workers that elections would be held on the ranch tomorrow. They knew who to vote for."

The UFW won the election and that contract is currently under negotiation.

During the campaign for Proposition 14, Genaro spent much of his time in the San Diego State University area. He felt the majority of the students there responded very well during the campaign.

Obviously, Genaro stood out a little different than the other campaign organizers. One day while standing on the SDSU Aztec Center steps, an anglo student walked up to Genaro and asked, "Are you Zapata?" He replied, "No, I am not Zapata, but I represent his cause."

"We have lived off of the land all our lives," he continued. "We plant the seeds for the whole world to eat. Every day we see the plants grow and mature, our hands handle them day by day."

Perhaps that is one reason why Genaro and farm workers ask for justice in the fields.

EN ESPAÑOL

Genaro Zavala, un "campesino para toda la vida" bajo proclamación propia, entró a estos Estados Unidos por conducto del Programa de Braceros de la década de 1950.

Este hombre de 51 años, y padre de diez hijos, mira al pasado y se dá cuenta de las injusticias que él y otros como él, sufrieron como unos de los más pobres trabajadores de America, - el campesino.

Hoy, Genaro el uno de los mas notables partidarios y socio de la "United Farm Workers", (Unión de los campesinos). Con su sombrero baqueteado y bigotes frondosos, Genaro parece haber aparecido de aquellos tiempos de la era de la Revolución Mexicana.

(pase a la pagina 10)



"Farm workers are hard working people and that makes me want to do more for them. They are the lowest paid in industry but they are people we can't live without because they feed us."

MINNIE YBARRA - U.F.W.
(Continuacion de la pagina 7)

"Vi lo que mis hijos estaban haciendo, y empecé a hacer preguntas sobre la huelga" dijo Minnie. "Mire más lejos, y encontré algo mas. Generalmente enseñamos algo a nuestros hijos, mis hijos me enseñaron a mí."

Minnie se subscribió a "El Malcriado" (el periodico de 'Campesinos Unidos,' UFW) y empezó a distribuirlos a los colegios. Vendió quince mil (15,000) copias en dos semanas. Y después asistió a las juntas del boicoteo, para comprender mas sobre las actividades. Vio que mucha gente joven estaban en concierto con la Unión, (el gremio del los campesinos) y apesar de que eso la hizo sentir como demasiado vieja para inmiscuirse, no permitio que su edad la detuviera en ninguna forma. Minnie nació en Lemon Grove y pertenecía a una familia de antecedentes campesinos.

Sus padres trabajaron en las huertas limoneras, y en los campos de Otay Mesa. En 1938 la familia se trasladó a Logan Heights donde ella estudió en las escuelas del distrito, y finalmente se graduo en 1946, en San

Diego High School. Cuando Minnie se activo con Campesinos Unidos de America (UFW) noto que apenas habian cambios en los campos.

"La UFW, (Campesinos Unidos de America) me volvió a mi niñez" recordaba Minnie. "No habia mucho cambio, excepto los cambios realizados por el gremio, (la Union)."

Ha habido mucho progreso y mejoras para los campesinos, gracias a los esfuerzos de UFW, pero Minnie sabe que hay mucho aun que realizar. La UFW contribuyó a iniciar y adquirir Leyes Estatales que extienden a los campesinos, ayuda estatal por incapacidad, beneficios para el desempleo, y legislación que prohíbe el uso del "azadon con mago corto."

Estos beneficios son aplicables a todos los campesinos, ya sean socios del gremio (la unión) o no. Minnie también dijo que el Centro de Servicios ayuda a todos los campesinos. Pero un contrato con UFW ofrece mayores grantias para el socio del gremio (Unión). El contrato provee para el trabajados un plan medico, prioridad por antigüedad en el empleo, reconocimiento como socio de la Unión, mejores sueldos, y mejores condiciones en el trabajo.

Minnie dice que su trabajo es muy interesante, y que la ha ayudado a conocerse ella misma, por mediación de los campesinos. "Los campesinos son gente muy trabajadora, y eso hace que uno quiera hacer mas por ellos" continua ella. "Son los menos pagados en las industrias, pero son gente que necesitamos porque son los que no alimentan."

Minnie sirvió en la Mesa Ejecutiva de la Federación Chicana durante 1973-74, pero dimitió de su puesto para dedicarse al gremio (la Unión). Ella acredita a sus hijos, Richard, Albert, Manuel y Sammy por el cambio en su vida.

A las 4:30 p.m. un campesino entra a la oficina de Minnie. Trae muestras de haber cumplido un día de trabajo furetre, y pide a Minnie ayuda para completar una solicitud.

Minnie le da las "gracias" por la entrevista, y continua con el trabajo diario de su vida: ayudando a los campesinos.



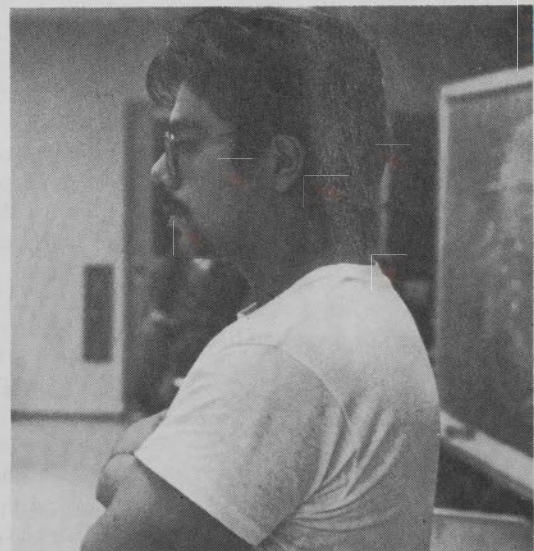
Chicano Federation Wrestlers

The Chicano Federation Wrestling Team, small in number but strong in competition, has been winning many awards and trophies at recent tournaments.

Five wrestlers won first places in a recent tournament in Holtville.

The team practices Monday thru Friday at the Federation. They are coached by Eddie Rodriguez who wrestled one year at the Logan Teen Post and three years at San Diego High School.

Good luck in future competition team!



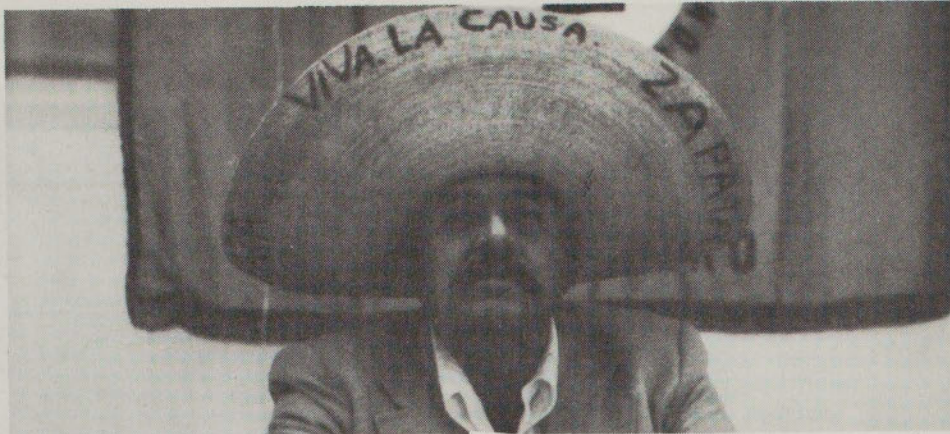
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Genaro reside en Tijuana con su esposa e hijos, pero ha estado trabajando en la area de San Diego desde 1957. Su participación con UFW comenzó en Enero de 1975 cuando estaba caminando por la avenida principal de San Ysidro. El emblema Azteco del Aguila Negro le impresiono. Genaro entro a las oficinas para preguntar sobre dicho simbolo, el cual le dejó el espíritu eterno por la lucha en su corazón.

Genaro habia oido de un hombre llamado Cesar Chavez y su Union que protegía los derechos de los campesinos. Al entrar, se encontro con Minnie Ybarra, una voluntaria que trabajaba tiempo completo por la Union, y quien le extendió la bienvenida. El la pregunto sobre el Aguila Negro, y la Union. Minnie le explico sobre la Union Le dijo que los campesinos como el, podrían ser protegidos contra las injusticias en los campos, si se disponían a hacer sacrificios. Las oficinas, rodeadas con fotografías de Chavez y de los carteles apoyando el boicoteo contra los productos Gallo, le produjeron mayores preguntas sobre el Gremio (UFW).

Minnie explicó que los trabajadores de productos Gallo estaban en huelga, y que un boicoteo general y vigoroso estaba actualmente llevandose a cabo contra los agricultores de Modesto. Ella le urgio a que se a la campana, y pronto se vio el activo en protestas y piquetes, contra tiendas de licores que vendían productos Gallo. En Junio del mismo año, el comité de boicoteo presenció una protesta del UFW en el caluroso Valle Coachella donde Cesar se habia presentado personalmente.

"Hicé un esfuerzo para hablar con Cesar" dijo Genaro. "Le invite a que viniera a hablar con los campesinos de San Ysidro, pero Cesar me dijo que los campesinos estaban con miedo y no querían la Union. Genaro dijo a Cesar, "Estamos y somos fuertes". Cesar se sonrio y contesto, la Union tendra que cerrar sus puertas (las oficinas) de San Ysidro si los campesinos no responden."



Un mes mas tarde, Cesar llego a San Ysidro para lanzar una marcha de mil millas a través de California, con las esperanzas de poder acumular apoyo para una nueva ley estatal que permita a los campesinos el derecho de votar con balota secreta, para una Union de su gusto.

La noche antes de la Marcha, centenares de campesinos entusiastas llenaron el Centro Recreativo de San Ysidro para saludar a Cesar y demostrarle su apoyo para la nueva ley. Hubo mucho entusiasmo, y era muy notorio. Genaro no habia dormido noches pensando como seria la reaccion que Cesar recibiría en su llegada a San Ysidro. Empleo muchos días y noches hablando con los campesinos de ambos lados de la frontera, y ahora se vio el buen resultado!

Después de la reunion, Genaro detuvo a Cesar y pregunto, "Que tal te parecieron los campesinos de San Ysidro?" y Cesar respondió, "Muy bien!" Mañana la marcha empezará, y yo quiero que tú estes conmigo".

El día siguiente, se celebró una Misa en la madrugada, y la Marcha a Sacramento se comenzó con Cesar a la cabeza, y Genaro a su lado.

Genaro continuo visitando la oficina con frecuencia, y Minnie le sugirió que fuera a servir como voluntario permanentemente, y fue a su casa para pensarlo.

"Empecé a recordar las injusticias que habia sufrido toda mi vida como campesino" dijo Genaro muy seriamente. "Los rancheros nunca se habian preocupado por nosotros; no teniamos servicios de ningun doctor, ni letrinas, y teniamos que tomar el agua que venia de pipas sucias. Nunca he tenido educación, pero no lo necesitaba para defender los derechos de los campesinos."

"Tendre que rebelarme contra las injusticias, e'irme a la guerra" exclamo. Genaro acepto unirse al personal permanentemente. Habia hablando con Cesar, y este le dijo que no se uniera con ellos se estaba con miedo. Cesar le recordo que un 1973, los campesinos habian sido confrontados con violencia y arrestos, y hasta con la muerte. "Le conteste a Cesar que no tenia miedo, y que me unire, y trabajare con La Union con accion y no palabras".

Seis meses mas tarde las elecciones estaban llevandose a cabo a través del condado y del Estado. La misión de Genaro era el de hablar con los trabajadores en los diferentes campos para informales sobre la elecciones.

Genaro dijo que los rancheros no creían que los campesinos podrían organizarse, pero los resultados de las elecciones lo comprobaron. Después de varias victorias, los rancheros se rebelaron. Genaro encontro varias puertas encadenadas y trancadas, y guardias en los terrenos de los Agricultores. Pero Genaro continuo con mucha fuerza, y nadie lo hiba a detener.

El tiempo para elecciones llegó a los Campos Kawano, del Norte de Condado, y Genaro fue enviado alla para organizar a los campesinos. El recuerda lo que aconteció como sigue: "Yo fui al rancho, solamente para hablar con los campesinos. No habia ido a robar, ni hacer dano a nadie. Pero la policia fue llamada tan pronto yo pise los terrenos del rancho. Me pidieron que me marchara, pero yo no habia cometido ninguna acción contra la

(pase a la pagina 12)

 Eh
 RELAMPAGO

Chacon Speaks



Assemblyman Peter R. Chacon (D-San Diego) has introduced legislation designed to better match available jobs with the people most in need of them.

The measure will require the California Department of Employment Development to issue comparative quarterly reports on the number of jobless-focusing on age, sex and ethnicity.

"What we now have is a game of 'blind man's bluff.' We are directing enormous sums of taxpayers' dollars to locating jobs and directing people to them, but what we don't have is a clear profile of the individuals most in need of work.

"If we factually know, for example, there is an alarmingly high number of unemployed young black men, or middle-aged white women, or elderly Chicano men, we can target our efforts and resources to remedy real rather than speculated problems.

"It's gotten to the point where unemployment statistics are just that-- numbers without faces. When those figures are given human form, we can beef up the deployment of our job-finding forces on behalf of people truly in need of the service. In this way the 'unemployment' office can more truly live up to its new name, the Employment Development Department," Chacon said.

Chacon said that the more precise identification of jobless Californians "should benefit not only public policy-makers and the EDD, but also dramatically illustrates the value of 'affirmative action' programs geared to placing more of the women and minorities currently underrepresented in the labor force."

The bill would create a reporting system which tells the number of unemployed, their sex and ethnicity, the total under age 21 and over 45 years, in relationship to the whole.

(Taken from "El Relampago" a bi-weekly news flash bulletin provided by the Chicano Federation of San Diego County.)

JOB AT UCSD:

Have you ever thought of working for the University of California, San Diego? Are you interested what kind of jobs are available at UCSD?

On Wednesday March 15, a member of the Employment Office at UCSD will be available at the Federation between 1 a.m. and 4 p.m. to discuss job opportunities and answer your questions. While there are often technical and scientific needs at UCSD, there also opening for secretaries and office personnel with good skills. Openings in the trade of craft areas are also available form time to time.

Why not stop in on March 15 and talk to the Employment Representative form UCSD who will have information and emplyoment applications for those who wish to apply for future openings.

INCOME TAX SERIVCE:

Low income persons living in El Cajon, Lemon Grove, La Mesa and Spring Valley can receive assistance with their federal and state income tax short forms at the MACC Project's El Cajon Service Center located at 453 W. Douglas in El Cajon, phone no. 422-0765. This service is provided free of charge on Fridays form 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. This tax assistance will be offered until April 15, which is the deadline for filing all forms. For the South Bay area, the days and hours open for tax assistance are as follows:

OTAY SERVICE CENTER:

329 Anfta St.
 Chula Vista, Ca. 92011
 422-9236

NATIONAL CITY SERVICE CENTER:

827 A Ave.
 National City, Ca. 92050
 474-2247

IMPERIAL BEACH SERVICE CENTER:

1013 19th St.
 San Diego, Ca. 92011
 429-0145

(Continacion de la pagina 10)

ley. De repente, todos los campesinos del Kawana brotaron y alguien gritó, "MIRA, ES EL CHARRO DE LA UNION." Y yo empecé a gritar, "VIVA LA CAUSA, VIVA LA UNION, VIVA CESAR CHAVEZ!"

"Los policias hablaron con el rancho Kawana y se fueron. El rancho miro a sus alrededores, y se marchó, - pero yo permanci. Dije a los campesinos que las elecciones serian el dia siguiente, en el mismo rancho." Ellos sabian por quien votar.

El "La Union de los Campesinos" gano las elecciones, y el contrato esta actualmente negociandose.

Durante la campaña por la proposicion 14, Genaro dedico mucho de su tiempo en el ar de la Universidad Estatal de San Diego, (San Diego State University). Su impresion fue que la mayoría de los estudiantes habian repondido bien durante la campana.

Evidentemente, Genaro se distinguia mas que los otros organizadores de la campana; un día, mientras estaba de pie en las escalinatas del Centro Azteca un estudiante Anglo se le acerco y le pregunto: "ERES TU, ZAPATA?" Y le contesto: "NO, YO NO SOY ZAPATA, PERO REPRESENTO SU CAUSA."

"Toda la vida, hemos vivido de la tierra" continuo. "Sembramos las semillas para que coma todo el mundo. Todos los dias, vemos crecer las plantas hasta su madurez, nuestras manos lo cuidan de dia en dia."

Tal vez sea por eso que los campesinos y Genaro, piden la justicia en los campos.

TARJETAS DE IDENTIFICACION

La Ciudad de San Diego provee tarjetas de identificacion especificamente para mayores. Cualquier persona de 50 o mas años es elegible para recibir la tarjeta que cuesta un dolar. La tarjeta es aceptada por muchos bancos, agencias de ahorros y prestamos, la Oficina del Seguro Social y es valida para numerosos descuentos por toda la comunidad.

Muchas otras comunidades tambien proveen tarjetas de identificacion. Para mas informacion llame al Centro de Mayores en su localidad.

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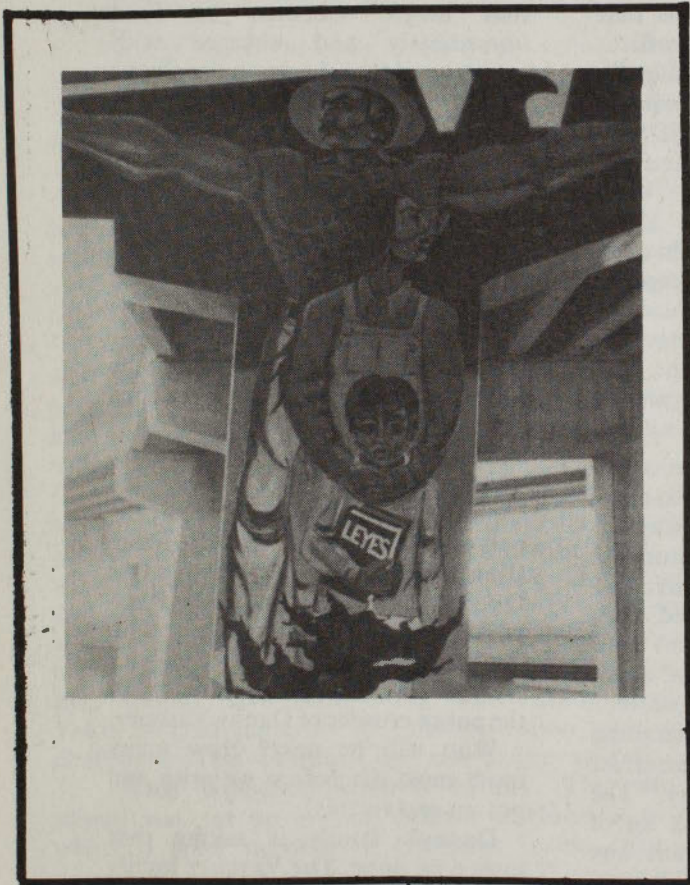
Newsletter

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NORTH COUNTY OFFICE - 527 ELM AVENUE, CARLSBAD, CA 92008 (714) 729-7955

VOL. VIII NO. 3

MARCH 1978



Mural Marathon April 1-21 Get Involved!

Get on your mark, get set, go! Five pillars under the San Diego Coronado Bay Bridge are scheduled to be painted beginning April 1st in Chicano Park. This will mark the first mural marathon in the State of California. Your community involvement is needed! For more information on the mural marathon turn to page 6.

Alternative Schools and Bakke Implications

In the San Ysidro School District, the educational problems are getting worse and in the halls of Washington, the United States Supreme Court is hearing testimonies regarding the Bakke Case. Why the need for alternative schools? See page 3.

An Open Letter...

Recently Jesse Ramirez, Executive Director of the Chicano Federation, received a letter from the Employee Relations Department of the Coors Company. The Chicano Federation shares this letter with the community. See pages 4-5.

Meals on Wheels

Attention Spanish-Speaking Senior Citizens: In this issue of the Newsletter you will find important answers to questions regarding the "Meals on Wheels Program." This information is provided in Spanish. See pages 7-8.

Letter to the Editor Cop Kills Chicano

January 31, 1978

Estimado Pueblo,

On Sunday, January 23, 1978 another young Chicano was murdered by an El Paso Sheriff's Deputy. Seventeen year-old Daniel Vasquez was shot point blank with a 12 guage shotgun by Sheriff's Deputy Sergio Guzman. Danny's death has been called cold blooded, senseless and intentional.

On Saturday, January 22, a quinceñera was being held at the Buford Inn in Moon City, a small community in El Paso's Lower Valley. Sheriff's Deputy Sergio Guzman was called to stop a fight. (Guzman is among several of the officers who had been harrasing the you of Moon City in recent months, running them out of their Park, cussing at them and stopping them needlessly. They even harrassed young girls, searching them and touching their bodies "to see if they had drugs." Not too long ago the parents held a meeting to discuss this problem and sought to find a solution.) When Guzman arrived the fighting was over, but there was a young man on the ground who said he had been beaten up.

Guzman aided the man and then walked over to Jose Zaragos, a friend of Danny's and proceeded to arrest him. Danny and another friend, Bobby Payan, were leaving the dance when they saw their friend being arrested. Danny and Bobby walked over, and Danny asked Guzman why he was arresting Zaragos. Guzman told Danny to shut up and move away. Danny told him that his friend had not been involved in the fight. (Zaragosa had not been involved)

Guzman then took out a shot gun and pointed it at Danny's chest. Danny pushed the shotgun away and Guzman pushed him. Guzman then raised the shotgun again and pointed it at Danny's chest once again; he waited one or two seconds then pulled the trigger. Danny was unarmed, his hands were in front of him. Danny's friends and other witnesses have stated it was not an accident, that it was intentional, yet the El Paso Sheriff's Dept. says the gun accidentally went off.



An ambulance arrived between 1:00 and 1:30 A.M., but they did not take Danny to a hospital they took the youth who has been beaten and left Danny there. According to Danny's father, he was notified of the incident by Danny's friends, and when he arrived at the scene Danny was still alive. Yet the ambulance attendants never checked Danny to see if he was dead or not. That means that after Danny was shot he was left there to die like an animal!

The incidents leading to Danny's death clearly indicate that his death was cold-blooded murder, but the El Paso Sheriff's Dept. contends that Danny provoked the police officer and caused the shotgun to accidentally discharge. The police always use the excuse that "it was an accident", but all these Chicano deaths have not been an accident, they were intentional. The cop that killed Danny was a Mexicano or Chicano, but that is not the issue. A cop is a cop no matter is he is brown, black or white. He is there only to protect the interests of the rich oppressor, and not to protect the people; they are the army of the exploiter.

Danny Vasquez was a senior at Socorro High School, he was to have graduated this June. His teacher describe his as a "beautiful student" with above average grades, involved in sports, very well mannered, they never had discipline problems with Danny. But Danny is now dead, another young Chicano life wasted.

The Sheriff's Dept. is attempting to cover-up the real story in an effort to save their own necks. The department is involved in a lot of corruption and do not want any more schandal. It was recently discovered that Sheriff Mike Sullivan was grossly misusing county funds. He was using paid county workers to do repairs at his home and at his Chief Deputy's home. Sullivan was recently ordered by Federal Judge William Session to improve jail conditions and reduce the jail population. Sullivan then turned in a false report saying that he had improved the conditions. However, he was caught in his own lies and now he must be supervised to insure that he does not falsify any more reports.

How then is anybody supposed to believe the Sheriff's Dept. when they say Danny's death was accidental. It is clear that they are lying. They have come up with witnesses who agree with everything Guzman says. Among them are two Border Patrolmen who "just happened to be there" and another deputy who was in the back of the dance hall at the time of the shooting. The Sheriff's Dept. has not even bothered to talk with any of the witnesses who were close by and actually saw the shooting.

Justice must be done. We demand that Sergio Guzman be fired immediately and charged with murder and that the death penalty be sought. These unprovoked and inexcusable killings of our youth must come to an end. They are happening more and more because the police see that they can get away with it by saying it was an "accident". In the last year alone, 14 Chicanos (that we know of) were murdered by the police. That is more than 1 Chicano a month being murdered by the Police, and none of the killer cops have been punished. The year 1977 was truly a tragic year for Chicanos. The year 1977 ended with the shooting death of a young man by the name of Renteria in El Paso. (Renteria was shot and killed in late December after an El Paso policeman attempted to arrest him for speeding through a local park.) Now the New Year has started with the police murder of Danny Vasquez.

Who will be next? How many more must die before we arise and put an end to this?

Danny's family is asking that justice be done. The Vasquez family is poor and they need your financial support to hire a lawyer to fight this injustice. They also need letters of support and publicity of the case. Publicize this in your newspaper and let other people know. Send letters of support and any contributions to Danny's parents at:

Danny Vasquez Justice Committee
P.O. Box 17111

El Paso, Texas 79917

(915) 544-5975

YA BASTA!

**WHEN TYRANNY IS LAW
REVOLUTION IS ORDER!**

Why the Need for an Alternative School?

by J. J. Rocha

Concerned Chicano parents in San Ysidro set up an alternative school for their children at the beginning of the 1977 school year. On October 11, their children were back in regular classes; the dream school had folded. Why the need for an alternative school, and did it die a failure?

When Santa Monica opened its school doors on September 12, 1977, 216 children were in attendance. The school, working with limited supplies and volunteer student assistants, began the task of teaching (or reteaching), the children.

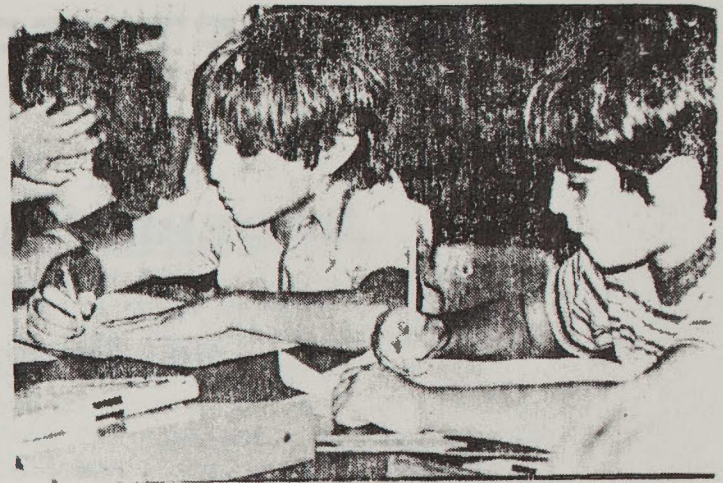
The Concerned Parents of San Ysidro Association had set up the alternative school "Santa Monica," as a result of inferior education received by their youngsters in a struggle waged against the San Ysidro School District's Title VII Bilingual Education Plan.

The parents were dismayed that their youngsters were repeatedly scoring lower than their Anglo counterparts on tests, at the insensitivity of the administration, and at the underrepresentation of bilingual teachers districtwide.

María Rivera, the committee president of the school advisory committee for Smythe Elementary School, had been invited by Smythe officials to review the planned programs for the upcoming school year. She saw the results of the Metropolitan Achievement Test which had been given in English—the results were very bleak. Some children were doing first-grade work when they should have been doing fourth-grade level work. Years of complaints to the administration had fallen on deaf ears. The solution: an alternative school.

What happened next is history. The alternative school was set up in the Villanueva Housing Complex, where a large number of Chicanos reside. The classes were held in the limited spaces of the adult recreation center. Community response was enthusiastic and supplies and support arrived from unknown sources. The children were taught by student assistants and parents. One of the biggest obstacles facing the parents was the lack of discipline in their children. The children quickly learned that a raised hand and speaking in turn facilitates a smoother operation. Then the teaching began. After one week's effort, progress was evident. Children at the third-grade level had learned to write their names and were mastering their multiplication tables.

However, Santa Monica faced problems. Lack of space, supplies, and money hurt the school tremendously, as did the need for hot lunches. Many students were faced with returning to Smythe Elementary because their parents did not have enough money to send them to school with a lunch in hand.



These Chicano youngsters, through the efforts of concerned parents and volunteer student assistants, learn to read and write.

Dana M. Smith, photo

But, to say that the school was a failure obscures the issue. To be sure, promises and compromises were made by the district's administration; whether they will be kept and how long it will take them to comply is another question. Minorities have been struggling against broken promises for many years and, understandably, are skeptical of the administration's sincerity. An administrator from Smythe Elementary displayed typical stereotyping of Chicanos with his racist remark: "These students come from people who have no education, come from broken homes which are overpopulated, and they're Mexican." White society has been telling us *that* for too many years. We've heard it; our Native American, Black, and Asian brothers and sisters have heard it too.

As a matter of fact the entire United States' population as well as the Supreme Court is hearing it—the controversial Bakke case. Why can't the racists, the lawmakers, and society in general recognize the real issue? Incidents such as the alternative school are a cry to society to recognize the desire for equal education. Inadequate educational opportunities for minorities in elementary and secondary schools result in our being unable to meet the admission standards and pass the necessary tests required for us to learn how to become doctors, lawyers, and the like. While the Anglo learns algebra and geometry, our "downsellers" direct us toward some of the most exploited, lowest-paying job-training courses and away from higher education. They say in effect that people of color cannot compete intellectually with their white counterparts. It is obvious that white students will have a much better chance of passing the tests that open the doors to the future; they have been learning and practicing for those tests; they have been given more opportunity, more positive support, more encouragement, and higher expectations.

Allan Bakke's claim of denied admittance to UC Davis Medical School because of a minority quota which sets aside 16 of 100 places in its medical program for minority students, should be an eye opener. All minority and low-income/disadvantaged peoples will be affected by the Bakke decision. Sixteen token slots are definitely not enough to redress an insidious historical pattern of denying minority peoples access to higher education, and thus ultimately, to the mainstream of present-day society.

AN OPEN LETTER

ADOLPH COORS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1873

GOLDEN, COLORADO, 80401

January 31, 1978

Editor's Note: In October 1977, the Chicano Federation Newsletter presented a two page article on the Coors Boycott. The following letter was sent to Jesse Ramirez, Executive Director of the Federation. We print this letter in all fairness and for objective purposes.

Mr. Jesse Ramirez
Executive Director
Chicano Federation of San Diego County, Inc.
1960 National Avenue
San Diego, Ca. 92113

Dear Mr. Ramirez:

In response to your inquiry as to Brewery Workers Local 366's allegation that one of the strike issues was the company's racial discrimination against minorities and women and that the union has, in negotiations, attempted to advance the cause of minorities, we respectfully and sincerely submit to you the following facts:

- 1) The union had admitted in negotiations that it didn't call for a strike on the basis of alleged racial discrimination or to advance the cause of minorities. The union, at the time of the strike, said the reasons for striking were its disagreement with the company on numerous issues including wages, benefits, and particularly contract language -- none of which related to affirmative action in hiring, training and advancing minorities and women.
- 2) At no time in negotiations, either prior to or following the strike, has the union charged the company with racial discrimination. The attached article shows the union has changed its story on this matter.
- 3) In negotiations, the company proposed an affirmative action override clause which would have allowed the company to set aside seniority, when necessary, to meet voluntary Affirmative Action goals and timetables. The union negotiators would not accept or agree to our proposal and flatly rejected it.
- 4) We have improved upon our voluntary Affirmative Action goals and timetables, since many strikers were permanently replaced with women and minority persons in higher classifications, which may have otherwise taken years to accomplish through seniority.

Page - 2 -
Mr. Jesse Ramirez
January 31, 1978

5) In negotiations, on November 3, 1977, the union officials said the major obstacles to a settlement of the dispute are: a) The company's proposal that employees neither be required to be union members or that they pay the union a fee for its services, b) The union's proposal that permanent strike replacements be immediately terminated to make room for returning strikers, and c) The union's proposal to drop use of the polygraph test (by either side) during arbitration, from the contract. The union said all the other issues in the contract dispute issue would, as they put it, "fall into place" if those major issues were settled. The union admitted that those issues which they had labeled as major were post strike issues and had not led to the strike.

6) The union has never investigated or arbitrated any charge of discrimination raised by its membership, and it opposed the company's disciplinary action against an anglo male for the use of racial slurs.

7) The company has an Affirmative Action program that has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Agriculture. This program has also been approved by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In addition to the above, we would be glad to place you in touch with Mr. Andy Esparza, who was the Executive Director for the American GI Forum in Colorado during the time negotiations between Adolph Coors Company and the Forum, and who later resigned as a result of the union's influence on the Forum in getting them to reinstitute the boycott because of the strike.

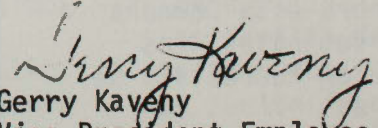
Mr. Esparza can relay his experience with the union when he, as the Forum representative, proposed an Affirmative Action plan to the union in return for the Forum's support (after they had publicly come out supporting them) and had Jim Silverthorne, union President walk out of his office at that suggestion and never returned or attempted to contact them.

The facts will clearly show that to support the union against Coors based on the false propaganda they have disseminated to you, is to provide poor leadership to the very people you represent and well could be the epitome of hypocrisy.

As always, we are willing to provide you with any information or work with you in any positive way. We are committed to fulfill our social responsibility through cooperation and working relationships with groups such as the Federation.

Again, thank you for your inquiry. You are always welcome to visit our brewery to have a look at our operations and discuss your concerns with our employees.

Sincerely yours,


Gerry Kaveny
Vice President Employee Relations

Local Chicano artists are planning a 21 day mural marathon beginning April 1 in Chicano Park.

The goal of the marathon is to paint five pillars which surround the kiosk by April 21, right before the annual Chicano Park Day celebration.

A special call is being made to community residents, artists and students, to volunteer their talents to help paint the murals.

The Mural Marathon Committee is asking for any donations such as monies, painting equipment, scaffolding or labor towards obtaining materials.

If you are interested in the mural marathon or would like further information, come to the weekly meetings each Thursday, 7:30 p.m. at the Chicano Federation Recreation Room. You may also contact Victor Ochoa or Mario Acevedo at 236-1228, ext. 28.

At the same time, the Chicano Park Steering Committee will be sponsoring the kiosk mural project. For information regarding the painting of the kiosk call the CPSC at 236-1228, ext. 70 or 71.

Your communtiy involvement is greatly needed in both projects.

EN ESPAÑOL EN ESPAÑOL EN ESPAÑOL EN ESPAÑOL EN

TOME PARTE EN ESTAS ACTIVIDADES
ESTÁ PREPARÁNDOSE UNA CAMPAÑA MURALISTA DE 21 DIAS

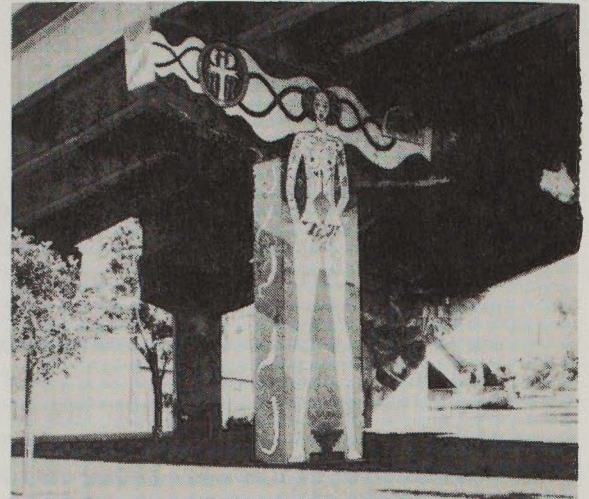
Artistas locales Chicanos, estan planeando una Campaña Muralista de 21 dias, empezando el dia Primero de Abril en el Parque Chicano.

La meta de la campaña es el de completar la pintura de los murales sobre los cinco pilares que rodean el kiosco, antes del 21 de April, a tiempo para la celebración de la fiesta anual del Parque Chicano.

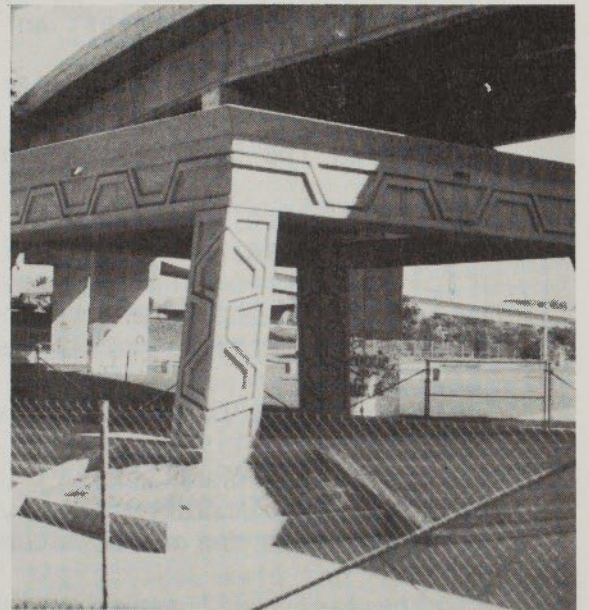
Una llamada general y especial se está dirigiendo a todos los Residentes de la Comunidad, Artistas, y estudiantes para que ofrezcan sus servicios voluntarios para ayudar a pintar los murales.

El Comite de la Campaña Muralista, solicita donaciones de dinero, equipos para pintar, andamios o trabajo para obtener materiales.

Si usted quiere más informes sobre esta Campaña Muralista, asista a las juntas semanales, los Jueves a las 7:30 p.m. en el Salon Recreativo de la Federacion Chicana, o llame a: Victor Ochoa o Maria Acevedo al telefono No. 236-1228, extension 28.



First-ever Mural Marathon



at Chicano Park!



Meals-On-Wheels

EN ESPAÑOL

QUE ES COMIDAS A DOMICILIO?

(MEALS-ON-WHEELS)

Este es el nombre común que se le ha dado a entrega de alimentos a domicilios. Algunos de estos servicios pueden ser autorizados por el Departamento de Agricultura Servicio de Nutrición y Alimentos, para aceptar estampillas de comidas.

QUIEN ES ELIGIBLE PARA COMIDAS A DOMICILIO?

Todos los recipientes de estampillas de comida de 60 años o mas que estan fisicamente incapacitados, débil ó que no pueden preparar sus alimentos, pueden tomar parte en el Programa de Comidas a Domicilio si es obtenible en su área.

COMO LOS RECIPIENTES DE COMIDAS A DOMICILIO PUEDEN SER IDENTIFICADOS?

Cada familia de una o mas personas que son eligibles para el uso de estampillas para comidas de domicilio se le dará una tarjeta de estampilla de comida corriente marcada con la letra "M".

POR CUANTO TIEMPO UNA PERSONA PUEDE RECIBIR COMIDAS A DOMICILIO?

Tan pronto como sea necesario. Sin embargo, personas quienes son autorizadas a recibir comidas a domicilio por un corto tiempo tal como cuando estan convaleciendo, tendran una fecha de término en sus cartas de identificación.

SON NECESARIAS LAS FACILIDADES DE COCINAR PARA

RECIBIR COMIDAS A DOMICILIO?

Facilidades para cocinar son necesarias a menos que el participante viva solo o solo con su esposa o con un inquilino.

DEBE TODA LA DISTRIBUCION DE ESTAMPILLAS DE COMIDAS SER GASTADA PARA COMIDAS A DOMICILIO?

Estampillas de comidas pueden ser gastadas para comidas a domicilio o comidas elegibles en tienda de menudeo autorizada a aceptar estampillas de comidas o ambos.

PUEDEN LA ESPOSA DEL PARTICIPANTE RECIBIR COMIDAS A DOMICILIO?

Si, la esposa del participante sin facilidades de cocina puede ser elegible a recibir comidas y no tiene que tener 60 años ó más, ni ser incapacitado.

EL PROGRAMA DE STAMPILLA DE COMIDAS

El Programa de Estampilla de Comidas permite a una familia de bajo ingreso a comprar mas alimento de numerosa variedad para mejorar sus dietas. Para comprar estampillas de comida, los participantes pagan una suma de dinero basada en el numero de personas en la familia y el neto ingreso mensual. Entonses reciben estampillas de comida de mayor valor que la suma pagada y que pueden gastar como dinero en tiendas autorizadas de abarrotes.

Para calificar para estampillas de comida la familia debe satisfacer ciertas normas nacionales de eligibilidad. Tambien, excepto en circunstancias especiales, las familias que tienen estampillas de comida deben tener un lugar donde cocinar los alimentos. Cuando participantes certificados reciben una cuota de cupones basada en el numero de personas en la familia y paga por esta cuota de acuerdo con el ingreso neto total de la familia.

QUIEN PUEDE OBTENER ESTAMPILLAS DE COMIDA ?

Familias de una o mas personas que tienen bajo ingreso, tal como esos:

- * Sin trabajos.
- * Que trabajan tiempo parcial.
- * Quien no gana mucho dinero.
- * Que estan dependientes del Dept. de Bienestar
- * En Seguro Social o con pequeñas pensiones.

COMO UNA FAMILIA PUEDE CONSEGUIR ESTAMPILLAS DE COMIDA.

El jefe de la familia debería ir a su oficina de bienestar con credenciales que indiquen:

- * Donde su familia vive.
- * Cuantas personas son en su familia.
- * Cuanto dinero recibe su familia cada mes.
- * Cuanto paga la familia en cuenta de doctores y alquiler.

Quando la oficina de bienestar certifica a una familia, le dice al aplicante cuanto el pagará por las estampillas de comida, cuantas estampillas el recibirá y si el o miembros de su familia deben registrarse para empleo. La suma total de estampillas de comida que el recibe depende en el numero de personas en su familia.

COMO LOS PARTICIPANTES USAN LAS ESTAMPILLAS DE COMIDA.

Cualquier miembro de la familia puede llevar el libro de estampillas de comida a una tienda autorizada de abarrotes y usar las estampillas como dinero para comprar la comida.

Las estampillas de comida pueden ser usadas para comprar casi cualquiera comida o semillas y plantas que producen alimentos. No se pueden usar para comprar licor, cerveza, cigarrillos, jabon y otros articulos que no sean comida. Y los recipientes no pueden vender al abacero o a cualquier otro. La mayoría de las tiendas estan autorizadas a aceptar las estampillas de comida.

SON TODOS LOS PARTICIPANTES TRATADOS EN LA MISMA MANERA EN ESTE PROGRAMA?

Si. Las reglas del Programa son las mismas para todos los participantes. La eligibilidad de los participantes y buena voluntad de obedecer las reglas del programa son las únicas cosas que se consideran. Ninguna persona puede ponerse en un lugarespecial en línea, o línea separada o decirle que vuelva otro día a causa de raza, color o nacionalidad.

Si alguien cree que su familia es injustamente negado de las estampillas de comida o ha sido injustamente omitido del programa, tiene el derecho de conseguir una audiencia imparcial y tiene la oportunidad de presentar su caso con la ayuda de un abogado o amigos. Un participante puede continuar recibiendo estampillas de comida hasta la fecha de su audiencia imparcial y puede continuar recibendolas despues de la audiencia si gana el caso.

CHICANO FEDERATION
1960 National Avenue
San Diego, CA. 92113

HAY SANCIONES POR ABUSAR EL PROGRAMA?

Si. Las estampillas de comida son obligaciones de los Estados Unidos. Cualquier uso desautorizado de ellas puede resultar en prosecución. Las sanciones por violar la ley de estampillas puede ser severa e incluye ambos una multa o encarcelamiento.

LATINO SENIORS

Personad de 50 anos o mas pueden solicitar una tarjeta vitalicia del Departamento de Recreo. Esta tarjeta cuesta 25¢ y da el derecho al poseor a una variedad de descuentos por toda la ciudad.

SENIOR CITIZENS OFFICE
CONFERENCE BUILDING, ROOM 1A
BALBOA PARK, SAN DIEGO
236-5714

TARJETAS DE IDENTIFICACION DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE VEHICULOS DE MOTOR.

Con los muchos descuentos disponible a los mayores, es ventajoso tener una tarjeta aceptable de identificacion. El Departamento de Vehiculos de Motor provee tal tarjeta por un estipendio de \$3.00 . Tal tarjeta es considerada una identificacion legal como lo es una licencia de manejar. La tarjeta especial para mayores es disponible a cualquiera que tenga 62 anos o mas.

DEPARTAMENTO DE VEHICULOS DE MOTOR *3960
Normal Avenue-297-3511

*The newsletter is a Revenue Sharing funded project. The opinions expressed within are those of individual writers and agencies as indicated. The positions expressed do not necessarily reflect the position/policy of the Chicano Federation, Inc.

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Permit No. 688

Chicano Federation of San Diego County, Inc



VOL. VIII NO. 4

Newsletter

MAIN OFFICE - 1960 NATIONAL AVE., SAN DIEGO, CA 92113 (714) 236-1228

NORTH COUNTY OFFICE - 527 ELM AVENUE, CARLSBAD, CA 92008 (714) 729-7955

April 1978



The Park Takeover

Jose Gomez, a resident of Logan Heights and the first chairman of the Chicano Park Steering Committee, prepares the land for a Chicano Park during the takeover on April 22, 1970. Jose told the City during negotiations, "The only way to take that park away is to wade through our blood."

Peace Message To Our Barrios

A call for peace among all the barrios is being made by the Committee of San Diego Para La Unidad de la Raza. Carnales y carnales unite for the advancement of our people. See pages 2 and 3.

Chicano Park Day 1978

Hundreds of people are expected to attend the Eighth Anniversary of Chicano Park this Saturday, April 22.

The celebration promises to be one of the best in recent years. For a full program of Chicano Park Day and other information regarding the park, turn to pages 4,5,6,7.

Important News Items For Senior Citizens

The Chicano Federation Newsletter has very important news items for Spanish-Speaking Senior Citizens. See pages 8,9,10.

Peace Message To Our Barrios

CARNALES Y CARNALAS:

We are in search of PEACE. Last month violence and disunity came over our Barrios in San Diego. Violence has existed in our Barrios for a long time, one Barrio fighting against another and after 30, 40, and 50 years, it is still the same. During the past 20 years a new consciousness has come about, one of unity and understanding among our Raza and among our Barrios. It has been a common cause which has united us in making our life better; politically, economically, and socially. This consciousness has helped us, as individuals, it has helped our families and our Raza.

When we begin to see some changes which are good for us, we also begin to see things happening which only serve to divide us and to bring a bad image to our causa. A result of this division and bad propaganda, we lose and our enemies benefit, for example:

1. We do not see the system under which we live, making much progress to end racism, and prejudice against our people, yet we still keep fighting it.
2. We see no end to police brutality, under which we are clubbed, provoked and even murdered, as was in the case of Luis Tato Rivera, who, on October 12, 1975, while unarmed was shot in the back. Yet his murderer, like in so many similar cases, got away without any punishment.
3. The much publicized group of extreme right ultra-racists is the so called KU KLUX KLAN with the old story of stopping a so-called "silent invasion". They, with the help of the local racist have turned themselves into hunting-like mad dogs against our carnales y carnalas, the undocumented workers.

To all this we can add up the attacks against the educational programs that our people have been successful in creating in our fight against the racist educational system. For example: The BAKKE case. By going to the higher courts, the racists pretend to blame our people (estudiantes) for discrimination. For more than 130 years our people have suffered. Other minorities have gone through the same discrimination. It is of very much importance that we find a formula that could get us to prevent any gang warfare. Under those circumstances most of the people that get hurt are innocent people. This committee, that searches for, "la paz" is made up of neutral Raza from all the Barrios de San Diego which includes jefecitos. We will be taking our message to the most affected Barrios like Sidro, Otay and National.

CARNALES Y CARNALAS be alert for the meeting in your Barrio, and later a meeting with representatives of all the Barrios.

VIVA LA RAZA, VIVA LA CAUSA, COMMITTEE OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFAS AZTLAN
PARA LA UNIDAD DE LA RAZA.

CARNALES Y CARNALAS

Estamos en busca de la PAZ. El mes pasado, discordia y violencia cayeron sobre nuestros barrios en San Diego. La violencia ha existido en nuestros barrios por mucho tiempo, un barrio peleando contra el otro, y después de 30, 40, y 50 años, todavía sigue lo mismo. Durante los últimos 20 años, una nueva conciencia se presentó, una de unidad y entendimiento entre nuestra raza y entre nuestros barrios. Fué una causa común que nos ha unido para mejorar nuestras vidas políticamente, económicamente, y socialmente. Esta nueva conciencia nos ha ayudado como individuos, como familias y a toda nuestra raza.

Cuando empezamos a divisar algunos cambios favorables para nosotros, también vemos acontecimientos que solo sirven para dividirnos, y causar una imagen pobre de nuestra causa. El resultado de esta división y mala propaganda, es que nosotros perdemos, y nuestros enemigos se benefician, como por ejemplo:

1. Conocemos bien el sistema bajo el cual vivimos, para obtener mucho progreso en terminar el racismo y prejuicio contra nuestra gente, pero aún seguimos luchando.
2. No vemos el fin a las brutalidades de la policía, bajo los cuales somos apaleados con batutas o garrotes, somos provocados, y hasta asesinados, como fué en el caso de Luis Tato Rivera, quien en el día 12 de Octubre de 1975, cuando estaba desarmado, fué fusilado en la espalda, y apesar de ello, su asesino, como en muchos otros casos similares, continua libre y sin ningún castigo.
3. El grupo de gran publicidad de Extremistas Derechistas Ultraracistas, es el llamado KU KLUX KLAN que luce el cuento de detener la llamada "invasión silenciosa". Ellos, con la ayuda de la prensa local racista, se volvieron en un grupo de "perros de cacería rabiosos" contra nuestros Carnales y Carnalas, los trabajadores sin documentación.

A todo ésto podemos añadir nuestros ataques contra el sistema escolar, contra cuyos programas, nuestra gente ha conseguido exitosamente en crearlo como la lucha contra el sistema escolar racista. Por ejemplo: En el asunto BAKKE, los racistas, acudiendo a los altos tribunales, pretenden acusar a nuestra gente (los estudiantes) de discriminación. Por mas de 130 años, nuestra gente ha sufrido. Otras minorías también han sufrido la misma discriminación. Es de suma importancia de que encontremos una formula que nos evite una batalla entre pandillas. Bajo estas circunstancias, los que mas se dañan son los inocentes e inofensivos. Éste Comité, que busca la PAZ, está compuesto de personas neutrales de la Raza, de todos los barrios de San Diego, incluyendo jefecitos. Llevaremos nuestro mensaje a todos los barrios mas afectados como son, Sidro, Otay, y National.

CARNALES Y CARNALAS, estén alertas para nuestra junta en su barrio, y mas tarde para una junta con los representantes de todos los barrios.

VIVA LA RAZA! VIVA LA CAUSA! COMITÉ DE SAN DIEGO, CALIFAS AZTLAN
PARA LA UNIDAD DE LA RAZA!

"EL CORAZON DEL PARQUE"

"ALL DAY MUSIC"

"LOS ALACRANES"
"STROM"

*CONCHEROS

*MARIACHI VILLA NUEVA

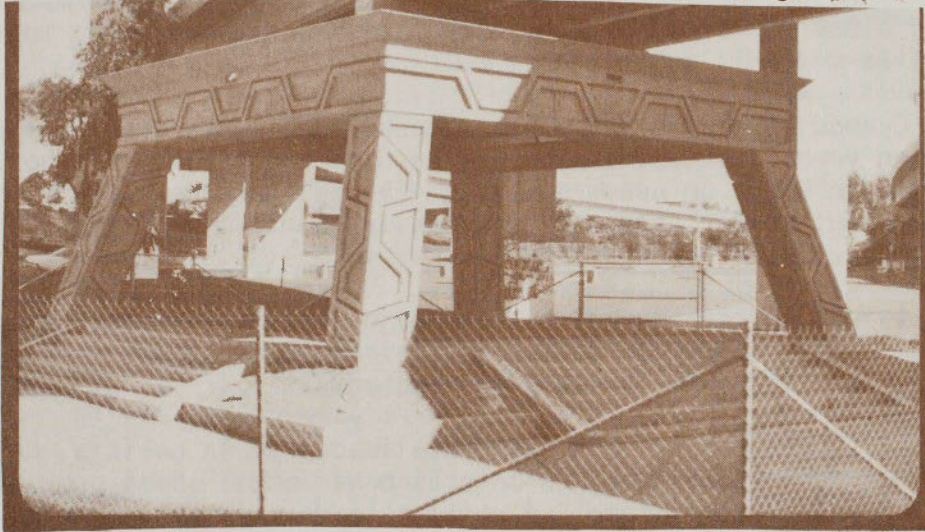
▶ EL GRUPO FOLKLÓRICO de UCLA ◀

*MUSICA
del parque

"FANTASY"

* LA
JUVENTUD
del
BARRIO

4/5



MUSICA-DANCERS-SPEAKERS-RIDES
Chicano Park Day

April 22,

8th Anniversary

April 22,

1970

10-7 pm

1978

Speakers:



Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales,
Chairman, Crusade for
Justice, Denver, Colorado.



Jesse Ramirez, Executive
Director of the Chicano
Federation.



Herman Baca, Chairman,
Committee on Chicano Rights.

CHICANOS SEIZE STATE LAND FOR PARK

San Diego, Tuesday, May 5.

Park Under Bridge Promised Chicanos

Residents in the harbor area of Logan Heights were reassured last night that they would have a city park under the San Diego-Coronado Bay bridge approach.

City Councilman Leon Wilford said 200 residents, predominantly Mexican descent, would have an "Elephant Auditorium" park.

by some 200 Chicanos. The action would be us... 13.

Assembly unit backs 'Chicano Park' land bill

EVENING TRIBUNE Dispatch
SACRAMENTO — A bill conveying state land for "Chicano Park" to the City of

the bill is approved. "Failure to pass the bill could bring on an extreme situation in San Diego," Cha-

We'll Have Our Park, Chicanos Say

Youths Continue Occupation Of Bay Bridge Site

MEET WITH CITY ON LAND USE 300 Chicanos Use Hands To Build Park Under Bridge

San Diegans Win Battle for Park

SAN DIEGO (AP) — It looks as if Mexican-American residents of southeast San Diego will get their park on three acres of land that they took over from the California Highway Patrol.



The Making of Chicano Park



A COMMUNITY EFFORT

"La Tierra Mia" - - - El Parque Chicano

The land under the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge seems to be sprouting the grass more green than in previous years.

The newly constructed "Kiosco" stands with pride in the heart of a 5.8 acre patch of land called, Chicano Park. For this "Kiosco," designed after a Mayan indigenous temple, awaits the Eighth Anniversary of Chicano Park on April 22.

Eight years ago, the residents of Logan Heights had consistently asked the City of San Diego for a neighborhood park under the bridge, but to no avail. The City had other plans. The land was sold to the State of California and construction was underway for a highway patrol sub-station despite the many requests for a park in this southeast community.

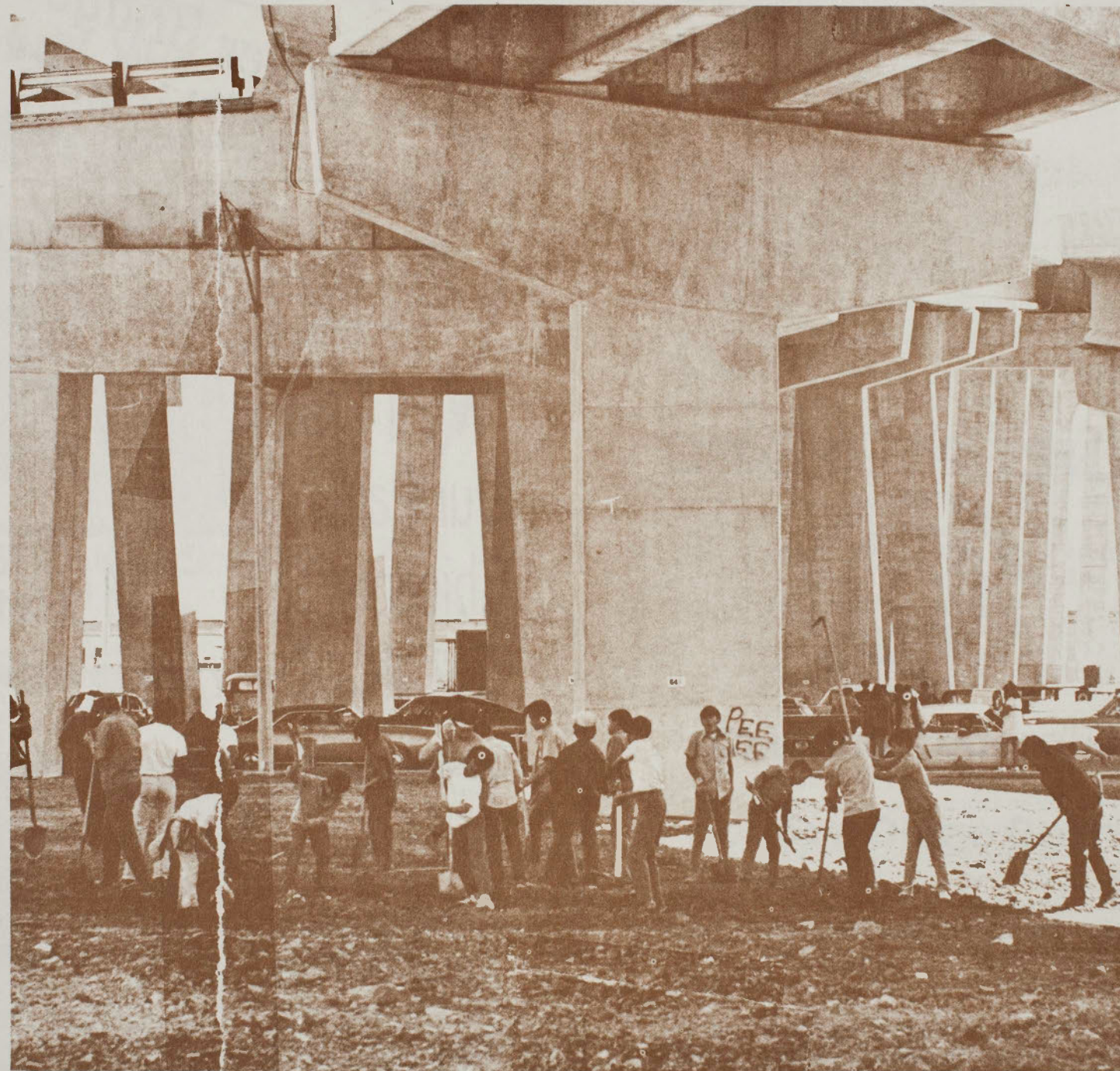
But on April 22, 1970, a drama unfolded which halted the cement rape of this Chicano barrio. It was on this day that the community stopped the construction of the unwanted highway patrol sub-station and began to build their own park.

Today, the takeover of the park is written down in history as a symbol of self-determination and the Chicano Park Steering Committee is planning the Eighth Chicano Park Day Celebration.

Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, a national-noted Chicano poet and founder of the Crusade for Justice in Denver, Colorado, will be the special guest speaker for the afternoon.

Also making special appearances are "El Grupo Folklorico de UCLA" and one of San Diego's better known bands, "All Day Music." The day long cultural celebration will consist of Latin bands, mariachis, Aztec dancers, Mexican food booths and arts/crafts displays by various community organizations.

The event will begin at 11 a.m. til 7 p.m. It will all take place in "El Corazon del Parque," between Logan and National Avenues in Logan Heights.



BOB BURROUGHS

6 CHICANO ART, CHICANO POWER: A PARK AND A BRIDGE

El zacate debajo del puente San Diego-Coronado va creciendo mas verde y profuso quemen años anteriores.

El "Kiosco", recientemente construido se mantiene erguido en el centro de 5.8 acres de tierra llamado Parque Chicano, pues éste "Kiosco" que fué diseñado como un templo Mayan, eppera la celebración del Octavo Aniversario del Parque el día 22 de Abril.

Ocho años atrás, los residentes de Logan Heights, habian pedido consistenemente de la Ciudad de San Diego, un Parque para la vesindad, debajo del puente, pero sin ningun éxito. La Ciudad tenia otros planes. El terreno se habia vendido al Estado de California, y ya la construcción estaba en proseso para una estacion-sucursal del "highway" Patrol", apesar de las muchas súplicas para un parque en esta comunidad del sureste.

Pero el 22 de Abril de 1970, un drama se manifestó, que detuvo la violación del Barrio Chicano. Fue ese dia cuando la comunidad obstruyo la construcción de la no deseada estación-sucursal del "Highway Patrol" y comenzó a construir su propio Parque.

Hoy, la posesion del Parque está escrito en la Historia, como simbolo de la determinación. y el Comité Directivo del Parque Chicano esta preparando la Octava Celebracion del "DIA DEL PARQUE CHICANO."

Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, un poeta Chicano de renombre Nacional, y fundador de la cruzada por Justicia en Denver, Colorado sera el invitado de honor que hablara en la tarde. (pase a la pagina 11.)

Important News Items

ASSEMBLYMAN CHACON - Because of the great importance of this years upcoming elections June 6, 1978, and because of the deadline for registering to vote on May 6th, 1978, assemblyman Chacon has arranged with the County Registrar of Voters to hold clases for Deputy Registrars. Any person or organization willing to become a Deputy Registrar can come to the two classes which will be at 9:30 a.m., and the second class will be for the afternoon beginning at 1 p.m. Both classes will last about 2 1/2 hours. The basic requirement for becoming a Deputy Registrar is that you be: a United States citizen, a registered voter or eligible to be registered, and proof of your social security number. The class will be held at 5106 Federal Blvd. For further information call 263-2148.

HELP NEEDED - The Chicano Federation Team in both 'Barrio Logan' and 'Otay' can use any donations and building materials such as; paint, lumber, tools or even a truck to help a lot more with the work that needs to be done. All donations are tax deductible and the Chicano Federation will pick up any and all items. You can contact Dan Cavada for the Otay Renovation Team at the Otay Senior Center 3278 Main Street: 426-2510, or Ernesto Bustillos at the Chicano Federation, 1960 National Avenue: 236-1228.

EMPLOYMENT - The California Conservation Corps is seeking to recruit young men and women between the ages of 18 through 20, for one year of public service to the State of California. Over 1,000 youths will be employed by the CCC during the next year. Applicants must be a California resident, 18 through 20 years old, willing to live in a camp setting away from home for one year, do strenous physical labor under difficult weather conditions, live in a dormitory situation, learn a variety of skills, and follow a strict schedule of work, Recreation and Educational activities. If you would like to apply or want further information you can come or contact the CHAMBA Employment Office at the Chicano Federation, 1960 National Avenue, San Diego, CA 92113. 236-1228 ex. 51 or 46.

The State Department of Benefit Payments will conduct testing for interpreters in San Diego on April 14, 1978. Assignments are on a rotating, "on call" basis, and openings are expected to take place predominantly in San Diego, Riverside, and Imperial Counties. Interpreter skills are needed in all languages, but the language most frequently called for is Spanish, the pay rate for interpreters is \$20.00 an hour plus 15¢ a mile for round trips over 50 miles. For more information on this contact the CHAMBA Employment Office at the Chicano Federation, Phone: 236-1228 ext. 51 or 46.

CHILD CARE - Vocational Education Program for working with children. Prepare to: provide family day care service and work in a Day Care Center. Education for adults, bi-lingual instruction, with child care available. Enroll and apply now at: East San Diego Adult Center, 5348 University Ave., San Diego, Calif. 583-6422.

El Centro

Interaction Day with Hispanic Cultural Arts means exploring an inter-cultural experience. Plan to attend various workshops throughout the day at the Centro Cultural de la Raza, the Chicano Cultural Center, 2004 Park Blvd. in Balboa Park on Sunday, April 16, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Enjoy and have fun while learning about the Hispanic and Indigenous folk art, Chicano drama, guitar, poetry, photography and pottery. Mexican luncheon will be served. There will be a \$3 donation.

For full information call the Centro Cultural, 235-6135.

CHICANO LEADER NOMBRADO A LA JUNTA CONSULTIVA DE INMIGRACION

Jesse Ramirez Director Ejecutivo de la Federación Chicana ha sido nombrado al igual que otras 22 personas para servir en un nuevo comité consultor federal de inmigración y naturalización.

Leonel J. Castillo Comisionado del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización dijo, que los miembros se componen de personas de varios grupos étnicos y razas que frecuentemente están en comunicación con la INS.

El nuevo comité que tendrá su primera junta un día en Mayo repone el Comité Consultor Hispano que era compuesto solamente de Hispánicos.

Castillo dijo que el comité se supone informar a la INS en ciertos asuntos tal como servicios a la comunidad, distribución al público sobre inmigración, instrucción indiferente de prejuicio para que no sea culturalmente mal entendida, reclutamiento, investigación y trato de extranjeros legales o ilegales.

JESSE RAMIREZ WINS PANEL POST

Jesse Ramirez, Executive Director of the Chicano Federation, has been named as one of 22 persons to serve on a new federal advisory committee on immigration and naturalization.

Commissioner Leonel Castillo of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said the membership is made of persons from various ethnic and racial groups who have frequent contact with the INS.

The new committee, which will have its first meeting sometime in May, replaces the Hispanic Advisory Committee, which was made up solely of Hispanics.

Castillo said the committee is expected to advise INS on such matters as outreach services, community relations programs, dissemination of immigration information to the public, sensitivity of instructional materials, recruitment, research and treatment of documented and undocumented workers.

KIOSCO WINNER

CONGRATULATIONS to Tony de Vargas on his winning entry in the Kiosco painting contest which was sponsored by the Chicano Park Steering Committee. The kiosk will be painted for the Eighth Anniversary of Chicano Park.



Chicano Federation of San Diego County

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Spanish Translations....Ramon Gonzalez
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Printing.....Diego & Son

*The Newsletter is a Revenue Sharing funded project. The opinions expressed within are those of individual writers and agencies as indicated. The positions expressed do not necessarily reflect the position and policy of the Chicano Federation of San Diego County Inc.

Noticias Para Personas de Edad Mayor

LA ADMINISTRACION DE ALIMENTOS Y DROGAS (FDA)-REFUTA A LOS MANUFACTUREROS DE DROGAS. DECLARAN QUE LAS DROGAS GENERICAS SON TAMBIEN EFECTIVAS.

Un testimonio por un vocero atestiguando delante de un subcomite del Senado, el comisionado aseguro al Senador Gaylord Nelson (D.Wis) que las drogas genericas aprobadas por la (FDA) son tan acreditadas como las de marca registradas.

El comisionado de la FDA Donald Kennedy hizo su declaracion en un informe preparado a la solicitud de Nelson, presidente del Subcomite de Monopolia del Senado.

Nelson, que ha estado investigando metodos de distribucion de la industria de drogas desde hace diez años, pidió a la oficina de Kennedy que investigara un testimonio dado por Joseph Stetler presidente de la Asociación Farmacéutica de Manufactureros. En su testimonio Stetler preguntó si la reexaminación de la FDA de las drogas genericas llenaban los requisitos como los requeridos cuando nuevas drogas son introducidas.

En su informe a Nelson, Kennedy dijo:

Una vez que la seguridad básica y eficacia de una droga esta establecida, entonses todas las drogas pueden considerarse como equivalente terapéuticas proveyendo si son manufacturadas bajo las mismas reglas, tengan identical o comparable especificaciones y en esas instancias donde existe evidencia positiva de bioequivalencia (identica composicion química) es necesario, y demuestran ser bioequivalentes. No conocemos un ejemplo de terapéutica inequivalencia entre las diferentes marcas de la misma droga cuando estas condiciones se han encontrado.

En su analisis del testimonio de Stetler, Kennedy disintió con la alegación de Stetler que las nuevas drogas genericas eran menos rigurosamente examinadas por la FDA que las nuevas drogas de marca registrada.

Aunque accediendo que los manufactureros de drogas equivalente genericas no tenian que proveer a la FDA con los mismos resultados de examinación humana y animal como lo hacen los manufactureros de nuevos productos de marca registrada, Kennedy dijo que las drogas genericas sin embargo llenaban el estricto criterio de seguridad y eficacia.

MENSIONA LA FORMA PRINCIPAL DE AYUDA

El dijo que un importante aspecto para ayudar a los mayores de minoría, es que el Gobierno y grupos privados reexaminen los cursos de ayuda positiva del Gobierno.

"Han sido los planes de acción efectivos?"
"Como se pueden mejorar.?"
Que se necesita modificar? Estas son las preguntas que se necesitan hacer."el dijo.

Sabemos si en todo caso los mayores de minoría tienen igual acceso o no a los 600,000 apartamentos especialmente construidos desde hace 15 años para los mayores? "Sabemos en cualquier caso si el funcionamiento del Sistema del Seguro Social, Medicare y Medicaid o no son efectivos suficientemente para beneficiar a los mayores de minoría?"

De acuerdo con Benedict otro problema mas grande entre los mayores de minoría es su bajo ingreso comparado con los mayores blancos. Dijo que un programa de gran alcance para aliviar esta situación debe de consistir de mas programas efectivos de ayuda positiva en el segmento de trabajo.

ULTIMA ARENGA

Benedict pronunció su ultimo discurso en la quinta sesión del National Instituto on Minority Aging (Instituto Nacional de Vejez de la Minoría) que se llevó a efecto en el Hotel Cortez.

De acuerdo con Benedict los problemas de la minoría de los de avanzada edad fueron expuestos hace una decada por la Urban League por medio de su estudios titulado "Double Jeopardy" (Doble Riesgo)

"Ese estudio afirmó claramente la evidencia que la minoría de mayores tenian problemas no sólo debido a la vejez sino que combinados por la descriminación." el agregó.

Benedict dijo que es importante saber que los datos obtenidos acerca de la gente mayor de minoría representaban las verdaderas proporciones de la población en general y que esto representaba exactamente las condiciones de sus vidas.



Tina Camarillo, a los dos años de edad, y miembro del Ballet Folklorico en Aztlan, era una de las mas jovenes participantes de la creacion del Parque Chicano. Personas de todas edades ayudaron a la adquisicion del parque.

(Continacion de la pagina 7.)

Tambien se presentaran "El Grupo Folklorico de UCLA" y una de las mas conocidas orquestas de San Diego llamados "All Day Music" (Musica Todc el dia). Durante todo el dia de esta celebracion cultural asistiran orquestas Latinas, mariachis, danzantes Aztecas, puestos de Comida Mexicana, y exhibiciones de arte, y artefactos por varias organizaciones de la comunidad.

El jolgorio comenzara a las 11:00 a.m. y durara hasta las 7:)) p.m. Todo se celebrara en "EL CORAZON DEL PARQUE", entre las avenidas LOGAN y NATIONAL en LOGAN HEIGHTS.

SPECIAL
CHICANO PARK CELEBRATION

April 22 - 1-2 p.m.

A special KBPS-FM community remote, live from Chicano Park in Southeast San Diego on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the establishment of the park. Jose Mireles and Hector Molina host this broadcast, expected to include comments by Corky Gonzales, Chairman of Colorado's Crusade for Justice, Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights and Jesse Ramirez, Executive Director of the Chicano Federation. Live entertainment is also anticipated.

TUNE-IN!

(Continación de la pagina 10.)

"Nosotros creemos esto es ni ético ni en el interés de la salud pública para requerir imcesaria examinación de productos en seres humanos." Kennedy le dijo a Nelson. En realidad, Kennedy indicó que algunas drogas de marca registrada aprobadas hace unos años no fueron sujetas a tal precisa inspección como son los productos genéricos y marca registrada de hoy.

MAS DETALLES SE REQUEREN SOBRE LOS ANCIANOS. OFICIAL DA ENFASIS EN AYUDAR A PERSONAS DE MINORIA.

TRADUCIDO DEL SAN DIEGO UNION

Un experto del Gobierno sobre la vejez dijo: que el Gobierno tiene mucha dificultad en proveer servicios a los mayores por que tiene poca información sobre ellos.

Robert C. Benedict quien fue nombrado Comisionado de la Administración de los E. U. de la Vejez, dijo que la información sobre la minoria de mayores es especialmente deficiente.

Benedict dijo que los calculos del Gobierno prueban que hay cerca de 3.9 millones de personas mayores de minoría de 60 o mas anos y cerca de 2.2 millones de personas de 65 anos o mas.

"Hemos sido criticados repetidas veces que el numero calculado de personas de minorías puede que sea erroneo." Benedict dijo: "Nosotros queremos hacer la cantidad de personas tan exacta como sea posible."

THE SENIOR CITIZEN

In a center in Chula Vista,
In a city by the sea,
There's a club called, "Fun after 50,"
And it's just for you and me.
We won't let the youngsters join it.
Just the old, tired and grey.
Just the ones that've really had it.
But the results are not that way.
We're full of fun and laughter,
Lots of pep in everyone.
All those oldsters, turn out youngsters,
And keep the center on the run.
So if you're old and tired and lonely,
And think you're going around the bend,
Throw that armchair in the ocean,
And join the Otay Senior Citizen, friend.



**OTAY SENIOR CITIZENS
CENTER**

3278 Main Street, Chula Vista, CA 9201.

Bessie Oreanna Rogers
December 1, 1977

* CHICANO FEDERATION *
* 1960 National Avenue *
* San Diego, CA. 92113 *

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* Permit No. 688 *
