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UFWA VS ALIENS - A TRAGIC MISTAKE UFWA Plays Into Hands Of Growers

The United Farm Workers Union attorney Steve Burton recently charged that the extensive use of illegal Mexican aliens in California agriculture is "jeopardizing the existence of the UFW."

The UFW allegations that the illegal aliens are being used as strike breakers and as cheap sources of labor (Illegal aliens, Burton states, work for 60 and 70 cents an hour, whereas UFW workers make \$2 an hour) have played right into the hands of the growers. Instead of focusing on the exploitation of Mexican aliens by unscrupulous employers, the UFWA is laying the blame for the major employment problems of California agricultural workers on the aliens.

The growers, of course, evade responsibility by pleading ignorance. One particular executive, Howard Hall, from the Dave Walsh Co. which owns a 175-acre strawberry field, dismissed UFW accusations of using illegal labor by claiming there is no valid way of checking the workers' status. He said the company asks each field worker for a social security card and a driver's license.

Were aliens actually treated as legal agricultural workers as this executive claims, they would be receiving the same pay as U.S. agricultural workers. In fact this ignorance loophole allows management and contractors to recruit job-hungry illegal aliens at starvation wages to break farm strikes. Often the contractors themselves pocket part of the illegal aliens' wages.

Last year the UFW, in a major policy change, announced its opposition to the pending Rodino Bill (HR 982) and charged that instead of penalizing employers who hire illegal aliens at the expense of U.S. workers, the federal legislation would serve as an excuse for discriminatory hiring practices against Mexican aliens and Chicanos. This would shift the burden of responsibility from the employer back to the alien and the Chicano and provide insufficient deterrents to prevent employers from hiring illegal aliens to break strikes. The \$500 fine which the Rodino bill would assess on delinquent employers was dismissed as a "slap on the wrists." Employers would also be able to escape any liability by simply securing a signed statement from the alien attesting to his legal status.

Whether the present statements by the UFW attorney and by Ricardo Chavez indicate a new reversal of UFWA policy remains to be seen. Such a turnabout would mean a split within the Chicano community at a time when this unity is essential to resist the exploitive practices of agri-business in California.



As evidenced above, local policemen give high priority to assuming immigration officer duties, although these are legally reserved to federal police. The picture taken from the La Jolla Light shows police marching three of nine illegal aliens arrested on Fay Avenue in La Jolla last December. Undocumented workers are repeatedly faced with police harassment as well as exploited by unscrupulous, profit-making employers.

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A Chicano View The Alien Student Situation

The week of May 26-June 1, the news media reported a story entitled "Illegal Mexican students attending San Diego Public Schools." The issue reflects the sentiments of a racist community in its consistent attacks on "La Raza." (see reprinted Evening Tribune story on p. .)

The stated purpose of the schools is to educate. (From a Chicano perspective that, in itself, is questionable.) As we all know, however, the Capitalist System will use every institution to maintain the

status quo and to oppress those who do not fit into "accepted society." The educational system is one of the many components that reflect the attitudes and policies of the status quo. In particular, San Diego High School, which is approximately 60% Chicano is closely observed by every law enforcement agency serving the state, city, and county. There is even a police force in existence on campus. In a less overt manner, the United States

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Open Letter to Chula Vista School Director

OPEN LETTER TO CLIFFORD JOHNSON

Mr. Clifford Johnson
Personnel Director
Chula Vista City School
District
34 East J. Street
Chula Vista, Cal. 92102

Dear Sir:

I am presenting my resignation effective May 31, 1974, as a Community Aide at Juarez-Lincoln School, a function which I have fulfilled rather with success as a Community Worker and Social Worker due to my previous educational training and experience in Social Service and Community Organization.

I am highly disappointed with the school educational system's response to the parents' requests and complaints about their children's education, and with the whole educational system in itself.

In my close contact with the community and the school, I have observed that even when parental requests are not ignored or rejected, the steps taken by the school to improve education are so weak or ill-programmed that they never effectively solve the problems. For example, the P.A.G.'s requests to leave the permanent bilingual Psychologist needed at Juarez-Lincoln were ignored, depriving the children and the families of a badly needed professional service. Repeated suggestions and requests by parents to improve the bilingual program, with proficient bilingual professionals, have not been fulfilled at all. The quality of Spanish taught at Juarez-Lincoln is still very poor. On the other hand, parents feel that their children are not being taught the basic skills in English, reading and math needed for their children to succeed in Junior High School, where many of our children, not performing at the expected 7th grade level, are doing poor or simply failing. And I am not referring only to the Mexican-American or minority children, as the parents of Juarez-Lincoln well know.

The mediocrity that permeates the whole educational system is pathetic. I think strongly that it is a crime in America, with the best educational technology available, and the excellent human resources it can afford, to provide a poor education to our children, wrecking any opportunity they may have later on to succeed in our complex ambivalent society. For example, the use of ditto for almost everything is killing in our

children the development of work abilities, the joy of true creativity, the acquisition of intellectual discipline and responsibility, the growth of their personalities and character.

I think we are crippling our children's mentality to produce, to excel, to work. Everything is done for them as if the children were all dumb, mentally retarded or handicapped. The school system's expectations seem to be so low that children are leaving school at very low grade levels. To document all this all one needs to do is look at the drop-out rate for Mexican-American students.

In the so-called bilingual programs, the children are not being provided with the needed strong, positive, good models in English and/or Spanish. The thing we are doing is confusing the children. For example, there is one bilingual program developed at Kindergarten, well organized and coordinated by the teachers and bilingual teacher aides, who are excellent. But most, if not all, of the learning which takes place in the kindergarten is destroyed since there is not at all a coordinated and consistent program to follow-up with what had happened there. I think that the time factor, all-important at all times, is not taken into consideration, and in special cases as with 4th,

5th, and 6th graders, the urgency of teaching the children the language they need to succeed in a totally English environment is wasted, and this need is too great to allow for the delays demanded by experimental bilingual programs as they are being developed at Juarez-Lincoln.

We need bilingual programs, but well coordinated, organized and with total consistency throughout K-6. I cannot understand, for example, why proficiency in Spanish language is not a requirement for the Spanish teacher, as it is a requirement for an English teacher. Is there a difference in academic consensus as regards one language to another, that Spanish can be taught by anyone, even with the knowledge of a first or second educational level, or a low Spanish language proficiency? It is my concern that meanwhile the school does not provide the children with the best education they deserve to succeed, and which I'm convinced the system can afford, the educational gap for the minority groups will never change but will widen its edge. The American children, in general, will hardly have the chance to succeed in this mediocre educational setting at all.

Sincerely,
Miss Ana Martinez

Open Letter to Mayor Pete Wilson

April 25, 1974

Mayor Pete Wilson
202 "C" Street
San Diego, Ca. 92101

Mayor Wilson:

It is the understanding of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights that San Diego Chief of Police, Ray Hoobler, is presently requesting an additional 105 policemen to augment the San Diego police force. Exactly one year ago our Committee warned your office, the City Council, and the City Managers office, of the problem of violent crimes increasing while Chief of Police Ray Hoobler, with the blessing of the San Diego City Council, was following a policy of giving priority to non-violent crimes, such as picking up "illegal aliens" (a federal police responsibility), breaking into massage parlors, etc., has now resulted in a 266% increase of violent crimes over a ten-year period.

In our opinion there is absolutely no justification in tax-



ing the citizens of San Diego 1.7 million dollars for yours' and the City Council's "mistakes." In establishing police priorities and retaining Chief Hoobler, who is responsible for the administration of these priorities, it is apparent now that "the chickens have come home to roost" as far as yours and the City Council's judgement on not heeding the warning of our Committee to "Stop Crime and Fire Hoobler" of one year ago. Let it be resolved that the Executive Committee of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights holds the political leadership of San Diego responsible for the increase of violent crimes in the City of San Diego thru their policies of mistaken priorities and bad administration and hereby goes on record as opposing any increase in the San Diego Police force as long as these mistaken priorities are continued to be followed.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca,
Chairman
Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights

cont. from p. 1

Alien Student Situation

Immigration and Naturalization also exists on campus. Naturally, the principal of the high school emphatically denied that this function of the school existed.

The double function of the school is evident, however, when one views the double duties of the counselor for English as a Second Language. Not only is he a counselor at the school but he also happens to be a United States Customs Inspector, working out of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Department. The dual role this person maintains is a reflection of the hypocrisy that is manifested in the treatment of Chicanos.

If a young person wants to be "educated" he or she must first receive the approval of the E.S.L. counselor. All Chicanos from Mexico are assigned to the E.S.L. counselor. It seems impossible for someone to work at two different jobs with two contradictory purposes. The job of Counselor is to help Chicanos. The job of Customs Inspector is to persecute and prosecute Chicanos.

As the case to be examined will prove, this person does not have any kind of role conflict. This person is consistent in all his beliefs and actions.

Although he has a brown face, this person has proven to be an instrument of the status quo. The case in question is as follows:

A Young man from Mexico attends high school on a permit. The school permit expires even though the young man needs one more year to complete his high school education. The E.S.L. counselor, knowing the circumstances, brings it to the attention of the U.S. Immigration Department.

Result: The young man goes back to Mexico. Conclusion: There was no way anyone could have discovered the young man's status had it not been for the E.S.L. counselor. The young man could have finished his schooling and received his degree. The results speak for themselves.

On the same note, we understand the quality of counseling has not progressed, not withstanding the affirmations given by all school personnel and educators. What has been happening since the protest movements were initiated has had no impact on the Chicano. Token gains equal no change. It is evident that there is still an

extremely low percentage of young Chicano adults going on to college. Although further education will not solve the problems, it is important as an indication of where we still are. Shop classes still continue to be the main attraction for Chicano boys and girls. The inhumane and impersonal treatment of Chicano students by educators continues.

We are still "low man on the totem pole" within this economic system. Every institution in this country is doing its job to protect and secure its wealthy at the cost of the worker, his children, and his children's children in the endless chain of economic exploitation.

The following article is reproduced from the Evening Tribune to inform our readers about the extent of police and immigration official harrasment of the Chicano community.

Schools urged to ban illegal alien students by immigration chief

By DONALD COLEMAN
TRIBUNE Education Writer

As many as 2,000 Mexican nationals cross the border daily to illegally attend public and parochial schools in San Diego county, the local head of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said.

The situation may force a legal confrontation between the immigration service and school districts as the schools are being asked to help curb the federal violations.

School officials say they can't ferret out the violators, because they, too, would be in violation if they denied a student an education because of national origin.

R. L. Coffman, officer in charge of the local immigration office, said the students cross the border with visitors' passes.

"We know they are students when they cross because they are carrying books or wearing clothes required by a parochial school," Coffman said. "It's safe to say that they are students."

The students haven't been stopped at the border, Coffman said, because a visitor's pass is good for an unlimited number of 72-hour visits for shopping or visiting.

But instead of a 72-hour shopping spree, the Mexican visitors attend schools in San Diego.

"When they enroll, they give a San Diego address," Coffman said.

Coffman said the situation puts both the Mexican alien and the school district in violation of the immigration and Nationality Act.

"If the student pursues a full course of studies at a school in this country and thereafter returns to his residence in Tijuana, it must be concluded that his studies are his principal purpose for coming to the United States," Coffman said in a letter to major school districts in the county.

Therefore, the student must comply with the law and get a student visa, Coffman said.

The immigration official told the school districts: "Any other interpretation would lead to circumvention of the statute by permitting visitors to enter or remain in the United States without regard to their attendance at (immigration) service-approved schools."

Coffman asked the district to put Mexican nationals on notice before classes end next week that they won't be accepted for enrollment next fall unless they have visas.

Deputy Supt. William H. Stegeman, of the San Diego City Schools, said there is no way the district can notify such students.

"We have no record of aliens attending the schools," Stegeman said. "All we have is the address of residence which they give us."

"We don't keep track of them—where they are born. We treat all students the same."

"An opinion of the state attorney general said it would be illegal if we tried to exclude aliens. It doesn't matter whether the aliens are illegally in the country. We still have to educate them."

Stegeman said the district does not investigate an address of residence given by a student.

"It's none of our business," he said.

AFT Deplores UCSD Affirmative Action Record

A memorandum sent to the UCSD Budget Committee from the Executive Committee, AFT Local 2034; UCSD on Criteria for Faculty Advancement states that in the granting of tenure appointments, UCSD has traditionally weighted scholarship in the form of publications far in excess of other established criteria (teaching service.) Given our start as a graduate school with a heavy emphasis in the sciences, such a policy might well have been argued as justified. We will argue that changes since then suggest the need for change in this unnecessarily unflexible evaluative process.

As this institution has extended its agenda to meet the needs of what is now a predominantly undergraduate college with a growing diversity of offerings, the need to review criteria for rewarding meritorious performance is becoming increasingly critical.

This notion applies to the institution as a whole. But it is critically applicable in examining the university's commitment expressed in the past and still in effect in the present, to opening the campus to the varying needs of people of color.

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Year Long Meat Cutters Strike Continues



Members of Local 274, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers of North America, have maintained a picket line at Urban Patman Meat Co. in Los Angeles since May 3, 1973 when they went on strike after the company cut workers' pay by almost 50%. The union contract, signed in October, 1970, had established workers' salaries at \$4.13/hr., but the company lowered salaries last year to \$2.52 an hour, directly violating the contract's terms.

It is very important that workers everywhere resist actions by their employers which aim to take away hard-won cost-of-living pay increases and safety clauses in their union contracts.

SUPPORT THE URBAN PATMAN MEAT STRIKE!

Las fotos corresponden a una huelga de trabajadores de URBAN PATMAN MEAT CO., DE LOS ANGELES, miembros de la local 274 de AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS & BUTCHERS OF N.A., que estalló el día 3 de Mayo de 1973 y que se ha mantenido en pie hasta ahora. El motivo de dicha huelga se debe a que a los trabajadores les fué rebajado el sueldo en un 50% violando el contrato que habían firmado en Oct. de 1970, el cual establecía un salario de \$4.13 por hora y les fué rebajado a \$2.52 violando directamente dicho contrato.

Es muy importante que los trabajadores en todas lugares resistan las acciones de los patrones, que tienen el propósito de quitarles sus derechos economicas que han ganado despues de largas luchas. APOYEN LA HUELGA DE URBAN PATMAN!



SAN DIEGO: UNEMPLOYMENT HIGH

CAPITALISM TO BLAME

We at PRENSA POPULAR have some questions to ask concerning unemployment: Under the capitalist system, why aren't there enough jobs for everyone who wants to work? Why is it that Mexican workers, Black workers, housewives, and students are so readily accepted into industry when there is a general scarcity of white, male, U.S. workers (as during wartime), only to be the first ones fired when such a scarcity disappears? Why do deportations of Mexican workers increase as unemployment increases? And, finally, when the government explains that 5.2% is an "acceptable unemployment figure," do they mean that it's O.K. for 4.7 million people to have no means of support for themselves and their families?

The highest business profits are made when unemployment is highest. An over-supply of workers for available jobs reduces wages because of the increased competition for job places. Only when there is a scarcity of workers might companies raise their wages -- in order to attract workers to work for them rather than some other company. This is why business often raises wages during a strike. But, business is more likely to go to the reserve labor supply (i.e. housewives, students, Mexican workers) rather than raise wages.

EARNING MORE NOW, BUT ENJOYING IT LESS?

The federal minimum wage has been recently raised to \$1.90 per hour and is to be increased to \$2.00 per hour on Jan. 1, 1975. But there are millions of workers not covered by the federal minimum wage. One such category of "working" persons are the underemployed, i.e. those persons who work part-time, less than forty hours a week. These persons (you need only work one hour a week to qualify as an employed person) do not have to be paid the minimum wage, but they are not included in "unemployment" rates although they can't live on their jobs. \$1.90 an hour has literally been eaten away by inflation, leaving even workers on minimum wage with less real income than ten years ago when the minimum wage was only \$1.25/hour.

DIVISION OF WORKERS

Workers must fight any attempt to divide them through the use of high unemployment. It is the same struggle, the same fight for all workers. The only one to profit from such a situation is big business. Respect picket lines and support all workers struggles. Don't fall for the racist line that "foreigners are taking your jobs away." ORGANIZE AND FIGHT against manipulation by the capitalist system of exploiting your labor.

If you're out of work and looking for a job, you live in the wrong area of the country according to Labor Department unemployment statistics. San Diego has one of the highest unemployment rates in the nation with 9.5% unemployed (58,000 people) for the month of May. The only areas of the country where unemployment runs higher are some areas of Alaska and Michigan.

Nationally, the unemployment rate has risen to 5.2% (4.7 million people out of work!). This was an increase of 170,000 unemployed in just one month. Because these figures are for May, the unemployment rate can conceivably rise much higher for the month of June as students and recent graduates enter the job market.

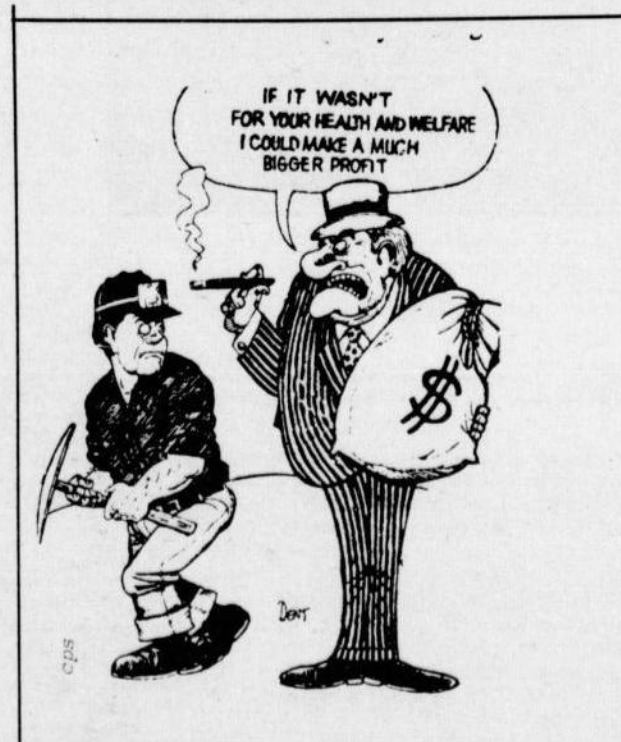
State officials are unable to explain the county's continuing rise in unemployment.

Hazards in Shipyards Disclosed

Workers at Campbell's Shipyard and at San Diego Marine are being made tense and ill by loud noise, by irritants and poisons in the air they breathe, and by pressure on the job. These conclusions are drawn from replies to a questionnaire distributed at the two shipyards during April by the San Diego Committee for Occupational Safety and Health (S.D./COSH).

The committee was formed in December, 1973. Its purpose is to put together medical, legal and scientific-testing resources to identify local workplace hazards and to measure their harmfulness. S.D./COSH expects that this information will strengthen complaints to Cal-OSHA (the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration) by unions and by individual workers, and increase the chance of getting the hazards eliminated. The group also is developing pamphlets, speakers and workshops on occupational health and safety, and on workman's compensation. Members of S.D./COSH include workers who are members of several local unions, and people with health care and legal skills.

Almost all workers replying to the S.D./COSH questionnaire reported that some areas of their yard are extremely noisy, and many said their ears ring or buzz. In those areas it is difficult to hear voices, or the warning bells on cranes. Loud noise is likely to cause increasing deafness over a period of months or years; however, replies to the questionnaire said no periodic tests for hearing loss are given by the company. Recent experiments have also indicated that being in loud noise raises the blood cholesterol level which, over some time, could lead to death or serious disability from heart attacks. There is apparently no company monitoring of the levels of noise in either shipyard. (Both yards are divisions of the same corporation).



All those replying to the questionnaire felt that harmful dusts, mists and fumes could be eliminated through better ventilation, engineering changes or use of less harmful substances and processes.

Asbestos, a substance proven lethal to workers in many industries in which it has been used, is the material of "protective" body covering for use during overhead welding, gloves, and sheets used to wrap around machinery to protect it from welding spray. Since the use of asbestos in any form is known to be dangerous, it would seem to S.D./COSH that it is clearly the company's responsibility, under the law, to substitute a safer substance for these purposes and to test workers periodically for evidence of disease caused by earlier exposure.

The same is true of sandblasting with silica which causes severe lung damage. Many questionnaires reported the dust from sandblasting affects workers all over the yard.



Arms of rubber worker burned by chemicals.

The company is reported on the returned questionnaires to be providing no monitoring of hazards to the workers' health, and no periodic physical examinations for the workers' protection. The periodic vision test for welders, is given only to satisfy a Navy requirements to safeguard the quality of the work, and not the health of the worker.

Although it is required to do so by the Cal/OSHA law, replies to the questionnaire said that the company is providing no information or education about dangerous materials and work procedures. The law says that employers must label all materials and to tell what they contain and how they are dangerous.

Coughs, shortness of breath, and chest pain, sore throats, increased mucous production and running noses afflict all workers replying from both yards. Dust and fumes

seem to be causes, especially those from welding, painting, sandblasting and exhaust. Workers express most concern on the questionnaires about exposure to

fumes from burning Demetcoat paint and from the very toxic smoke given off when foam insulation burns, and about breathing zinc oxide (from galvanize). Also they report they are exposed to iron dust, aluminum oxide, fiberglass, asbestos, carbon monoxide, and lead. For workers in conditions so likely to permanently damage their respiratory system, S.D./COSH believes the Company has a responsibility to provide periodic chest X-rays and breathing capacity tests, which it is not doing now.

The California OSHA law orders employers to solve health and safety problems by engineering changes, by environmental (whole working area) protection, or by substitution (of safer substances or methods). It says that personal protection (things the workers have to do or wear) is allowable only as a temporary measure, or where no other solution is feasible. In a situation where there are as many air-borne poisons and irritants as in the shipyards, fully adequate ventilation should be arranged to provide the greatest possible

degree of environmental protection. However, replies to the S.D./COSH questionnaire reported that ventilation was poor all over the yards. Particle filter masks are provided by the Company, but are extremely uncomfortable to use and do not fully filter out the harmful elements in the air. Air line respirators sometimes can be obtained if needed, but require troublesome rigging. Both these personal protection measures place the burden on the worker, instead of the company taking responsibility to provide good ventilation everywhere.

Pressure to speed-up production is the other major complaint of workers in both shipyards, who feel it undermines their health both directly (pushing them to do more than they can physically do) and indirectly (as hurry increases the likelihood of accidents). Almost all those replying, and especially the workers at Campbell's, reported what they considered unreasonable pressure from the company through their supervisors to increase production-- and company indifference to workers' problems, feeling, and physical well-being.

AFT greatly concerned

cont. from p. 3

The data noted below are offered to illustrate the relatively poor showing of Affirmative Action for academic personnel at UCSD, with special emphasis on the critical failure of the system to assure maintenance of the minor gains made previously in appointments at non-tenured ranks. If

positive action is not immediately taken, even those minor gains, already being eroded, and made with considerable effort over the past five years will be largely lost over the next two years. As women and minority junior faculty move toward senior faculty status, the chances of survival in the system decline disastrously:

- a) The percent of women appointments declined from 7% of assistant professors to less than 1% of full professors.
- b) for blacks, from 4% to 1%.

- c) for Mexican, Spanish-American, from 3.6% to 2%
- d) for other non-white, from 1.4% to 0.5%
- e) for Oriental, from 3.6% to 3%.

In conclusion, the AFT recommends that the Budget Committee amend its 1973-74 Annual Report to highlight specifically its contribution to implementing UCSD's Affirmative Action program by noting, of all minority and women candidates reviewed, how many and what percent of total new appointments, merit increases and promotions by rank were approved or rejected, and the implications of these actions for implementation of Affirmative Action.

WORKERS SEEK BETTER CONDITIONS

PRENSA POPULAR reprints this article from WEI MIN, a Chinese community newspaper from San Francisco, because of its significance to all California workers. This month, there have been important changes in California law concerning hours of work, overtime pay, minimum wage and other protective laws.

Workers are striking throughout California for better wages and working conditions. People have been organizing against the energy freeze, PG&E rate hikes, recognition of their unions, and impeachment of the corrupt President Nixon. Now added to the list of attacks on all working people, employers of California have pushed through legislation which will leave California workers at the mercy of mandatory overtime, unregulated workdays, and without any safety and health standards.

Industrial Welfare Commission

The commission which carried this through for employers is the Industrial Welfare Commission which was empowered with the full responsibility to make and enforce the wage, hours, and working condition laws for California since 1913. The Commission is made up of 5 members appointed by Governor Reagan. They are Ed Curran from North American and citrus grower; Joyce Valdez, owner of a food chain industry; and Mike Elorduy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Teamsters Cannery and Food Processing Union.

The new orders which they passed on March 14 go along with the general worsening of living and working conditions for people in the U.S. While they are empowered (the Commission) with the responsibility to make laws in the interest of working people, they stand fast on the side of employers--protecting their interests and furthering their well-being.

Given the task of interpreting the Equal Rights Amendment passed in January, 1973 by the State Legislature, the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) not only slashed the needed hour and working condition protective orders for women and minors; but have cut the standards for men workers and all unorganized workers, who for the majority, are Third World workers. Now, ALL are equally exploited under the law.

Protection such as the 8-hour day which the IWC is so off-handedly discarding, was fought and struggled for by American workers over a period of 70 years. Even today, only 15 states in the U.S. have 8-hour regulations for women workers. Nine states have the 10-hour day, and 12 states have the 9-hour day. Nine states have no limitation laws on the length of the workday and workweek.

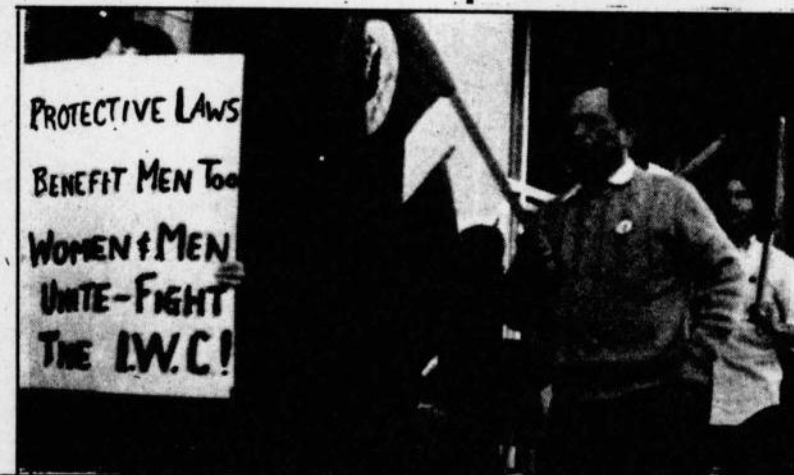
WOMEN WORKERS HIT HARDEST

Women workers will be hurt the most by the longer hours and mandatory overtime. While being chained to the job for longer hours and less pay, women must still return to their families and care for their home and children. The effects of the Equal Rights Amendment has resulted in the destruction of health and safety provisions, maternity leave, couches and restrooms, and weight lifting limitations which are necessary for their survival on the job.

Minors will be working at cheaper wages while still producing as much work as adults. Men workers will

now also suffer under longer hours, mandatory overtime and still be unprotected by health and safety laws. All federal, state, and city workers remain in the so-called position of public servants and are open to gross exploitation and attacks by their employers. Third World workers who for the most part have no union representation where they work will be left wide-open to further hardship on the job, lesser pay, and longer hours.

All these forces must work together in the work places, in organizations, caucuses, unions, and in the communities to fight for laws which benefit our needs.



Farmworkers, domestic workers, autoworkers... a wide variety of working people and students showed up for IWC demonstration on March 14.

THE NEW LAWS IN A NUTSHELL

The new HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS orders, passed on March 14 by the Industrial Welfare Commission will be in effect in June unless the people of California stop it. The following is a summary of these orders:

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS, SMALL RETAIL SHOP WORKERS WHO ARE EXEMPTED FROM FEDERAL MINIMUM HOURS AND OVERTIME STANDARDS ARE NOW EXEMPTED FROM ANY HOURS AND OVERTIME REGULATIONS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

DOMESTIC HOMEWORKERS AND ALL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS FROM HARVESTING, PLANTING, PICKING, AND PACKING HAVE BEEN ALL TOGETHER CUT FROM HOURS AND OVERTIME REGULATIONS.

FOR ALL THESE WORKERS, THEY ARE ONLY GUARANTEED THE MINIMUM WAGE FOR THEIR INDUSTRIES. \$2.00/HR. FOR HOTEL, RESTAURANT, RETAIL, AND DOMESTIC WORKERS; AND \$1.70/HR. FOR FARMWORKERS.

ALL INDUSTRIES FROM MANUFACTURING, CLERICAL, TRANSPORTATION, PUBLIC HOUSE-KEEPING, (IE-HOSPITALS, JANITORIAL SERVICES, PROFESSIONALS, AND SALES ETC.) WILL HAVE THE 10 HR. DAY AND 40 HR. WEEK BEFORE THEY RECEIVE OVERTIME PAY. THE CANNING, FREEZING, AND PRESERVING INDUSTRY WAS THE ONLY INDUSTRY TO RETAIN THE 8 HR. DAY/40 HR. WEEK.

ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND CITY WORKERS REMAIN COMPLETELY UNPROTECTED BY ANY WAGE, HOURS, AND WORKING CONDITIONS LAWS.

MANDATORY OVERTIME FOR ALL WORKERS HAS BEEN REINFORCED BY ALLOWING EMPLOYERS TO MAKE WORKING OVER 10 HRS. A DAY MANDATORY BY CONTRACT, IN EMERGENCIES, TO PREVENT SPOILAGE, DESTRUCTION, OR IN PROTECTION OF PROPERTY, OR IN ANY WORK IN CONNECTION WITH TRANSPORTATION. THE ORDERS FURTHER AID THE EMPLOYERS BY

STATING THAT NOTHING IN THE ORDERS PREVENTS EMPLOYERS FROM WORKING THEIR WORKERS SEVEN OR MORE CONSECUTIVE DAYS AS LONG AS DURING EACH CALENDAR MONTH, THE WORKER RECEIVES DAYS OF REST EQUAL TO ONE DAY IN SEVEN. THEREFORE A WORKER CAN BE REQUIRED TO WORK 24 DAYS STRAIGHT AS LONG AS AT THE END OF THE MONTH THEY RECEIVE 4 DAYS OFF.

MINORS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS ARE COVERED ONLY BY A \$1.70/HR. MINIMUM WAGE. WHILE THEY ARE PROTECTED BY AN 8 HR. DAY/40 HR. WORKWEEK AFTER WHICH THEY MUST BE PAID OVERTIME, ON NON-SCHOOL NIGHTS OR NIGHTS PRECEDING A NON-SCHOOL DAY, EMPLOYERS CAN REQUIRE THEM TO WORK UNTIL 12:30 A.M.

ALL EMPLOYEES HANDLING CASH CAN NOW BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR ANY SHORTAGE OR LOSS. UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT CAN BE REQUIRED UPON EMPLOYMENT TO BE PURCHASED AND MAINTAINED BY THE WORKER.

REST PERIODS ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED TO BE A FIXED TIME (IE-10 MIN./2 HRS. WORKING). RATHER, EMPLOYERS CAN INTERPRET ANY PERSONAL PRIVILEGE TIME SUCH AS GOING TO THE BATHROOM AS BREAK TIME AS LONG AS IT EQUALS 20 MINUTES BY THE END OF THE DAY.

CUT OUT COMPLETELY FROM THE ORDERS ARE THE FOLLOWING WORKING CONDITIONS ORDERS WHICH REQUIRED: DRINKING WATER AND WASHING FACILITIES, TOILET ROOMS, FIRST AID, LIFTING LIMITATION FOR WOMEN OF 25 LBS., FLOORS, CLEANLINESS AND UPKEEP, LIGHTING, VENTILATION, EXITS, COUCHES AND RESTROOMS.

The Instruction Manual for Barefoot Doctors

BY PAUL PICKOWICZ

PART III

A great deal has been written on barefoot doctors in both China and the West, but it has been difficult to describe the scope of their work. It occurred to me as I looked over one of the few copies of The Instruction Manual for Barefoot Doctors that perhaps the best way to pin down the range of barefoot doctor work would be to survey the contents of the single book which each barefoot doctor has in his or her possession. To the best of my knowledge, no one in the West has yet written about this remarkable book.

First, a few words of introduction should be said about the book. It was edited by the Revolutionary Committee of Chiang-chun Commune Hospital---the commune I have discussed so frequently in this essay. The editing was completed in January 1970, and the book was first published in June 1970 by the People's Medicine Publisher in Peking, and distributed by the New China Book Company. A total of 500,000 copies were printed in the first edition, the book contains 591 pages and almost half a million Chinese written characters, and the cost is 1 yuan (40c). There are, in fact, two different Instruction Manuals for Barefoot Doctors---one for use in north China and one for use in south China. Although I have not yet seen the northern version, I assume it is basically the same in structure with the only differences being related to illnesses and treatments peculiar to conditions in north China.

The book begins with three articles about the development of the barefoot doctor program in Chiangchen Commune. These three pieces are important for barefoot doctors in the rest of south China because they describe precisely how barefoot doctors were recruited, trained, paid and generally received in an area where the program is a success. Of course each of the articles places heavy emphasis on the political question of the need to concentrate on basic medical care for the peasant population, and stress preventive medicine while opposing careerism and overspecialization.

The documents published on the barefoot doctors since 1968 confirm the fact that barefoot doctors in various parts of China are in fact treating successfully many of the common but serious diseases and illnesses discussed in the Instruction Manual. What follows is a brief list of cases treated by barefoot doctors and subsequently mentioned in official documents published in China: rheumatism, influenza, hepatitis, hernia, cataracts, lymphatic tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, facial paralysis, optic atrophy, glaucoma, hypertension, neurasthenia, mastitis, diarrhea, measles, malaria, pneumonia, gastric ulcers, neuralgia, icterogenic spirochetosis, ton-

silitis, sun-stroke, osteomyelitis, abscess of the foot, malnutrition due to indigestion, and deafness. Unhappily the documents do not report the failures which barefoot doctors most certainly have experienced.

The contents of the Instruction Manual reveal a number of interesting things. For example, included in the section on communicable and parasitic diseases is a full discussion of methods of eliminating insect pests such as mosquitoes which bear infectious diseases, methods of purifying water supplies and decontaminating human excreta which will be used as fertilizer, and methods of eliminating the fresh water snails which host the worm agent responsible for the schistosomiasis problem. In short, there is no distinction made between the importance of preventive techniques and the actual practice of medicine itself. In fact, for China it can be argued that preventive medicine is far more important.

Secondly, there is great evidence of integrating traditional Chinese medicine and practice (herbal medicine and acupuncture) with modern Western practices (vaccinations and antibiotics). Barefoot doctors seem to learn very early how to give injections under sanitary conditions. Also, it is no coincidence that the largest section in the book is devoted to cataloging herbal medicines. Sketches of the herbs are provided to assist the barefoot doctors in locating the plants, and a description is offered of the probable location and growing season of the herbs. Further, the barefoot doctors are told how to prepare and mix the herbs, and under what condition to prescribe the medicine. The various documents published on barefoot doctors since the term was first used in 1968 emphasize the need of barefoot doctors to seek out the traditional Chinese doctors who specialize in herbal medicine. A barefoot doctor of the Chuang nationality in Kwangsi Province, for example, travelled a total of 2000 kilometers to collect and record 1100 folk prescriptions and 1800 separate herbs. Most barefoot doctors seem to be able to prescribe between 200 and 300 prescriptions and to master the application of acupuncture treatment for approximately 100 basic points of the body. It is also interesting to note that, aside from herbal medicines, the sections in the book which receive the most attention are those dealing with parasitic and communicable diseases, and birth control and child birth.

Conclusion

The barefoot doctor program, since its inception in 1965, seems to be making tremendous strides in precisely the areas of greatest concern to China's peasantry. Wisely, the program concentrates most on the techniques of preventative medicine



A brigade clinic.

but perhaps more important, it has raised political questions about the orientation of China's medical and health program. Medical personnel should be recruited from the countryside and return to practice in the countryside. Each training course should offer more advanced and specialized training, but no student should be tied down to classroom study for years at a time. Barefoot doctors should live among the people, work alongside them in the fields, and earn the same amount of money. Emphasis should be placed upon diseases and illnesses common to the area where the barefoot doctor practices, and overspecialization should be discouraged. Finally, traditional Chinese herbal medicines and acupuncture should be the object of scientific analysis and practiced in conjunction with the modern Western medicine. The implications of this type of program for Third World nations are quite obvious. It should not be surprising that the copy of the Instruction Manual which I used to prepare this study was not obtained in China, but rather in northern Burma. There is also much that physicians and medical workers in America and other industrially advanced countries can learn from the barefoot doctor approach. Why has general practice virtually disappeared from the American medical scene? Why the emphasis on specialization? Why are nurses and other medical workers restricted in their work, yet unable to enter medical school to obtain an M.D. degree? Why is the process of medical school, internship, and residency so long? Why is medical and health care so incredibly expensive? Whose interest are served by such powerful lobbies as the American Medical Association? In China all these sorts of problems would be raised as political questions.

Puerto Rican Struggles: Past and Present

Rogelio Escudero Valentin

One of the most dramatic cases of our Latin America is the case of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico is an Hispanic-American country situated in the area of Central America and constitutes one of the three major Antilles.

After an arduous judicial and in part revolutionary struggle to gain our sovereignty, Spain acceded to granting to Puerto Rican people almost complete dominion over their territory in a letter of autonomy issued in 1897. Thus, our people chose an insular government to direct our destiny. But this good fortune was short-lived, since on July 25, 1898, the North American forces invaded our country and took it as the spoils of the Spanish-American war without the least respect for our dignity as a sovereign nation.

Once established on our soil, the yankees imposed a military regime. Odiously famous are the words of the General-Governor, Guy V. Henry:

"Here there is no autonomy, nor insular government: the only autonomy is the liberty I choose to concede. The only government is the military, aided by those Puerto Ricans I call to my side, who could be replaced by officials of the Army, just as I could do with the mayors..."

"I am a soldier who has received wounds on the battleground. I don't like words. I like deeds. But if instead of General Brooke or myself, some other generals had come to this island, perhaps the military hand would weigh more heavily on this land. I love the Puerto Ricans as though they were my own children; but when one's children are not prudent and ignore the recommendations or the advice of their father, it is very salutary to administer a beating to make them mend their ways. I expect that you will not give me cause for that."

From then on, the history of Puerto Rico has been one of plunder and attempts to destroy our personality and culture as a people.

In 1917, American citizenship was imposed on the Puerto Rican people, a citizenship which has served as an excuse to force our youth to serve in all the imperialist aggressions of the United States. As one example of this, we have the fact that Puerto Rico held one of the highest percentages of dead in the Vietnam war. The U.S. recruited for its wars in Korea and Indochina a total of 128,000 Puerto Rican youth who went to spill their blood for the interests of the imperialist yankees, for the very same people who exploit our own country.

This is a notorious fact, especially when one considers that Spain never obliged Puerto Ricans to serve in its imperialist wars. When the Spaniards attempted to obtain the aid of Puerto Rico in conquering the Venezuelan people, the response of Puerto Ricans was that from our country no Puerto Rican would leave to fight against our brothers in Venezuela.

In respect to this citizenship imposed on a hardworking, honorable people, innocent before the imperialist double dealings, the Puerto Rican House of Representatives expressed itself in a decisive manner in 1911 when it stated that if a citizenship with rights in the here-

after were offered to us we would not accept it and in any case if we did accept it, we would do so in the hereafter.

In the decade of the 1930's our country suffered the impact of the great depression which struck the world, made more acute in our case by our colonial condition, that is, by our condition as a country dependent on another country for making its fundamental decisions.

In this same decade a series of important incidents took place in our island. In the first place, the eminent figure of the apostle Don Pedro Albizu Campos (who constitutes one of the greatest symbols, not only of Puerto Rico, but of the whole third world), is integrated into the nationalist struggle for Puerto Rican independence. Secondly, the massacre of Ponce occurs in 1937. One Palm Sunday of that year a group of Puerto Ricans requested permission from the mayor of Ponce (the second city of importance in Puerto Rico), to hold a peaceful demonstration. The mayor of Ponce agreed, but the governor, General Winship, rejected the permit at the last minute and sent his most expert machine-gunners to arrest the demonstration at any cost. When the march was initiated, the machine guns opened fire, slaying about 20 persons and wounding about 200. None of the demonstrators were armed.



The third important aspect of this decade is the appearance in the latter part of the decade of Luis Muñoz Marín. Muñoz approached our people and asked for our vote to allow him the task of obtaining "Bread, Land and Liberty." His politics of that era were that in order to realize the task presented, it was necessary to forget, for the moment, those questions referring to the political status of Puerto Rico, although he would, as always, continue accepting that the best solution to the problem was the status of independence. It is at this moment that part of the land is re-partitioned and the situation apparently changes. Because of this,

many of the people who lived in this epoch hold Muñoz Marín on a pedestal and venerate him as a god. What these people did not perceive, and

continually fail to see was that Muñoz and his party (the Popular Democratic Party), rapidly abandoned their Socialist work which they had begun in the decade of the 40's and prepared the country for the penetration of the great industrial and capitalistic interests of the U.S.

This is the system that has enslaved even more Puerto Rican people. The wages paid to our workers are very inferior to those paid in the metropolis (the U.S.). Besides, the capitalists have gorged themselves on our workers by playing their despotic game, which consists of telling the dispossessed, "Either you accept the work under our conditions or you're fired." As is only natural, the worker who is "lucky" enough to find a job knows that the other alternative is to die of hunger. Many of the intellectuals involved in the PPD understood this deceit and separated from the party and founded the Puerto Rican Independence Party in 1946.

In the decade of the 50's, and due to the conditions of poverty which were a product of an extensive unemployment, over 400,000 Puerto Ricans left their country to live

in the U.S. especially New York. In the U.S. they have been victims of the most inhuman trappings to which a group of people can be subjected. Besides confronting a distinct climate and radically different customs, our people have suffered severe discrimination from a society which judges us by the color of our skin.

In this same decade a group of Puerto Ricans went to the U.S. Congress and attacked the members of Congress with bullets. For this act of anger and reaffirmation of our right to demand respect for our people, these Puerto Ricans are perhaps in actuality the oldest pol-

CONT. ON P. 20

Media Consciousness Industry Serves Capitalism

Extracted from "The Role of Mass Media and Popular Culture in Defining Development," by Dallas W. Smythe.

The purpose of this paper is to state and briefly develop the practical and theoretical significance of the role of massively institutionalized communications media and the related arts and popular culture as the agenda-setters for populations. The policy which effectively governs what appears on the agenda produced by these institutions has a special role in defining the terms in which "development" of individuals and societies take place.

...It is misleading to define the communications institutions bureaucratically as only the press, radio-TV, book industry, cinema, or even with the addition of telecommunications (meaning users of the electromagnetic spectrum). The industrialization through mass production of the arts and handicrafts has grafted into the communications institutional complex music (through the recording industry), photography, the commercial application of art to product and container design for the full range of consumer goods and services, the fine arts, and through teaching machines and related software, an increasing fraction of formal educational practice. The function of "information" transfer, which in the 18th Century was the province of the press and the post office is now diffused through this broad complex of institutions. And the flowering of computers and information processing has added a new level of meaning to "informational" function of the "communications" complex—a function of serving as the means of production, exchange and consumption of "information" in the sense of Norbert Wiener's definition, "a name for the content of what is exchanged with the outer world as we adjust to it, and make our adjustment felt upon it." Through its penetration of the work institutions, the military, and all other major institutions, the integration of computer-type information into the "communications" institutional complex seems fully to justify christening the whole sprawling communications institutional complex consciousness industry.

The capitalist system, like other social systems, has its constituent institutions and population. And through their words and actions its population spend their daily lives according to how their real conditions, with all of the contradictions and conflicts which such real conditions produce, are affected by the demands of that agenda. For most people, much of the time, the substance of the capitalist daily agenda is painfully manifested by the wage/price squeeze, the unmet needs for medical attention, etc. For most people, much of the time they are instructed in the meaning of the daily agenda through their contacts with work, religious, police, school etc. organizations. But for virtually all of the people, virtually all of the time, the agenda which directs their atten-

tion is that which, perhaps mostly in their so-called leisure time, comes to them from the mass media segment of consciousness industry. Priorities in their agenda tend to be set by the priorities assigned to topics or themes in the mass media. The informal daily education of the population is conducted by the mass media which tend to select some topics and ignore others, give precedence to some and not others, and frame contexts and select content all according to standards which perhaps owe more to custom than to malevolent design, and more to unconscious synchronization of decisions than to conspiracy. Because it is the special institutional function of the mass media to produce their hourly/daily/weekly quota of what for lack of better words we still refer to as "news", "entertainment" and "information," the unique function of the mass media of communication stand first among equals amidst other institutions in the business of reproducing a particular kind of human nature. And it is probable that the political ten-



dencies which saturate all of the organs of capitalism will continue to perpetuate the capitalist system even after socialist revolutions and into the transitional stage to socialism.

For my part, identification of the structure of the capitalist mass media agenda setting process grows out of an analysis of the politico-economic dynamics of the system which is briefly as follows. The United States empire has been strategically on the defensive but tactically on the offensive following the conversion of about one-third of the world's population to socialist systems. Economically, the successes of United States monopoly capitalism in developing markets and investments in western Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America have been very great. Militarily, the United States empire is protected by massive destructive power, supplemented now as a result of intensive research and development in areas such as Indochina, Indonesia, Brazil, and Chile by substantial competence to deny indigenous liberation movements the effective ability to control their own future development.

The basis of the sustained growth in United States capitalism since 1945 is the spontaneous cooperation of the relatively few giant monopoly corporations (there are few in each major industry and they aggregate about 500 for the whole system,) each

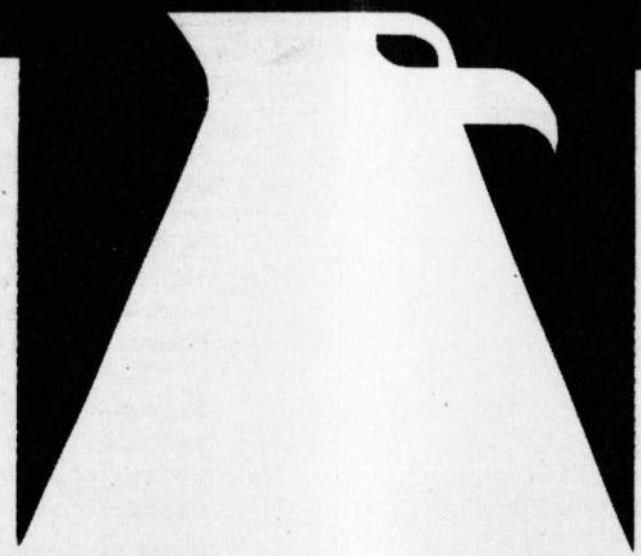
of which accumulates and cherishes the surplus derived from its managed markets for the relative autonomy and security that surplus provides the cooperation. The deliberate collusive avoidance of price competition between giant monopoly corporations engaged in consumer goods production provides stability to the system. The continued growth of the system's surplus depends on the innovation of "new" models of familiar products and of "new" products and services. Replacement markets are generated by designed obsolescence: by style changes and by deliberate standards of quality in manufacture which produce tolerably short product lives

and predictable "junking" of familiar products (because it would cost more to repair them than to replace them). And the stylistic features of all consumer goods and services are based on calculated manipulation of public taste so that consumers increasingly pay for images rather than use-values. There are two broad classes of markets in which the "Sales Effort" works to generate the surplus which powers the monopoly capitalist system. The first and most easily recognizable of these broad classes of markets is the Civilian Sales sector where ordinary civilians buy their consumer goods and services. But if left to depend on this sector alone for its growth, the monopoly capitalist system would be plunged into ruinous depression. To compensate for the "leakiness" of the system (the accumulation of surplus by corporations and their direct beneficiaries in lieu of the distribution of surplus to workers so that they in turn could buy the products produced), the Military Sales sector must be maintained as a giant and increasingly generous "pump primer," as well as for its real function in protecting the security of the capitalist system against dissidents and criminals at home and liberation movements in American economic colonies.

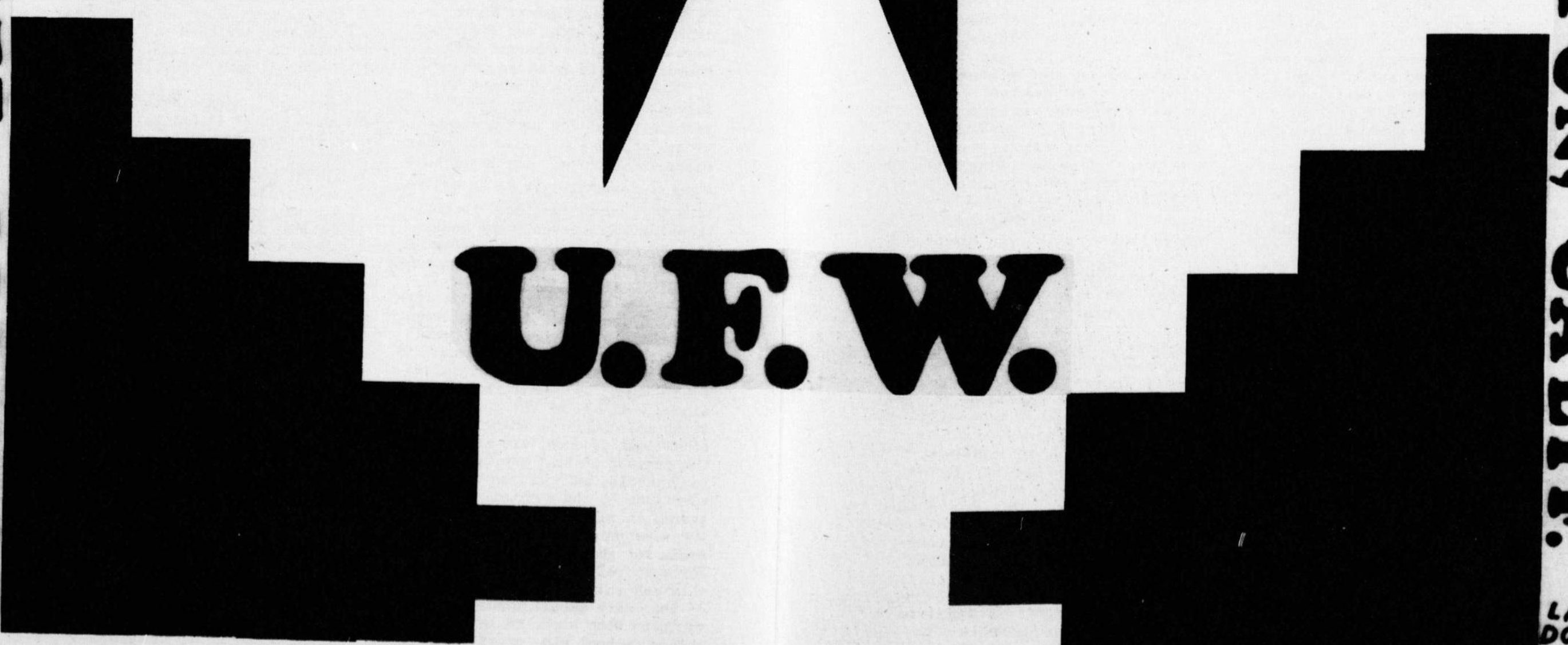
It is in this context that we identify the agenda-setting role of the mass media and consciousness industry in the broader sense (as including related cultural industry). The prime item on the agenda of consciousness industry in monopoly capitalism is to produce people in markets motivated to buy the "new models" of consumer goods and services and motivated to pay the taxes which support the swelling budgets for the Military Sales. The task of consciousness industry is to market these goods and services. In performing this role, the mass media under monopoly capitalism are the cutting edge of a team of cooperating institutions, together properly called consciousness industry. The mass media

institutions are typically large monopolies linking regional markets and linking TV, AM-FM broadcasting, newspapers, magazines, books and cinema. They also intersect the ownership of giant monopoly corporations in manufacturing and banking.

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GUEST BOOK REVIEW - MACHO

Macho has much to offer its readers who ignore the hardships which begin for the Mexican illegal once he enters the United States. He comes searching for work, for better wages, for better working conditions; he comes, or so he thinks, to the land of "milk and honey." Edmund Villaseñor quickly dispels this fantasy by describing the negative aspects of the immigrant's quest for "money to burn: at every Border point, he meets the lawless coyote who promises to obtain legal status for him while, in reality, only aims to rob him of his few pesos; while crossing the border, he meets the immigration officers who spray him with dangerous chemicals; picking fruit in the valleys under a 108° sun, he meets death, or else he meets it on a lonely road at night. He meets the greedy grower all too eager to use him for cheap labor or to resneak him across into his fields after the migra has dumped him off near the border as though he were a bag of garbage instead of a human being. All this and more, Villaseñor concretely describes throughout the novel.

The author, however, fails to carry out to its conclusion a crucial question he himself asks midway through the novel: what is the illegal's relationship to the Chavez huelgistas who are fighting to realize a better working situation for the agricultural laborer of the Southwest? During a huelga demonstration, a grower representative deliberately runs over a boy in mid-field with a tractor, chopping off his foot. As a result of this maneuver, a young girl, who has been trying to incite the onlookers to join the Chavez organization, loses her balance and is thrown down off a truck.

These events occur before Roberto's eyes and consequently encourage him to support the Huelga. Filled with awe for the strikers, he attempts to cross over to them. His friends, Juan and Luis cry out to stop him; under their pressure he retreats, wondering, "What were they (his friends) doing letting an old balding boss and a bunch of fat-ass foremen treat their people like this?" (p.166.)

Unfortunately, these words mark the extent of Roberto's awareness of this timely social problem. Juan and Luis, constantly living under the fear of deportation, encourage him to forget the entire incident. Though this question continues to manifest itself again and again throughout the novel, Villaseñor fails to resolve it, fails to permit his protagonist to grapple with it, thus failing to develop Roberto's potential to become a politicized worker. The

MACHO!

BY EDMUND VILLASEÑOR



novel ends and Roberto never comes to understand either the reasons or the goals of the Chavez struggle. This important issue gets submerged under the aura of the machismo cult:

Machismo, "the code of honor unto death" is the novel's central question. Villaseñor defines it through cliché episodes: the cantina quarrels, the cock fights and horse races, two sports which essentially provide his characters with an opportunity to expend their sexual energy through substitution, and lastly, the showdown in which Roberto avenges his father's death.

In these situations, Villaseñor's secondary characters reveal an insatiable appetite for blood: "Hell, we've seen no action in days" (p. 94) yells one, insisting that Roberto fight a thief who lunges out at him. Elsewhere, the author expands his definition of the cult using a trite metaphor to glamorize it: a man's honor, the attainment of "machoness," is like the flow of virgin blood. Only virgin blood satisfies Villaseñor's males. Set on killing his father's murderers, Roberto returns to Mexico, thinking: "Code of the mountains, Mexican style, and honor, she, this most precious of virgins, would be kept alive by him, man, a lo macho." To defend a father who is essentially as much to blame as his murderers, a father who drinks away the money which is the subsistence of his family, seems to constitute a positive value for Villaseñor.

The author does provide some antagonistic opinions to the macho manner of solving such problems. Esperanza, Roberto's sister, advises him

to ignore his father's murderers, for truly, he was as much to blame as they. Appearing before his enemies, Roberto remembers her words. At the height of the men's anger, he turns his back to them, refusing to fight, a move which immediately unleashes the pent-up forces demanding expenditure. In the end, Roberto avenges his father's death, a lo macho. Although Villaseñor does set up a conflict, indicating some awareness that this form of machismo should be questioned, he never the less allows it to run its course.

Machismo, as defined by Villaseñor is a futile activity. True, it may indicate to us the alienation and atomization of the male in modern Mexican and Southwest society. True, it may represent his nostalgic searching for the image of himself as a once whole and complete entity, for a return to his unthreatened role in society. In this light machismo becomes a necessary avenue through which the male compensates for his lost security.

But machismo as defined in Macho, is dangerous for the reader who approaches the novel uncritically. He may finish it thinking that this is the only form machismo can assume within a modern day social context. Villaseñor, no doubt, helps to perpetuate a machismo in its negative form. One feels that had he developed Roberto's political and social consciousness in terms of the Chavez' workers' struggle or even in terms of the needs of his own Mexican village, he might have used his macho energies to more productive ends.

- Marta Sanchez

REPRESSION CONTINUES IN CHILEAN UNIVERSITIES

General Augusto Pinochet, president of the military junta government of Chile, in his speech to the copper-mine workers emphasized that "all political activity is forbidden to the labor unions (sindicatos) and this prohibition is to last not only for three or four years but for all time. It's a matter of cleaning out your minds." A brainwashing of this type means the elimination of the social and political consciousness of a working class with a long history of struggle, the end of one hundred and fifty years of independent life, the end of a democratic tradition without parallel in Latin America. In short, the end of the history of a people.

FASCIST PRACTICES UNLEASHED

The Chilean fascists have taken on a difficult task, and have focused much of their effort on that task: La Moneda (Palace) was bombed; factories were exterminated; students were massacred; entire town populations were eliminated; peasants were tortured; books, periodicals and magazines were burned; universities were mutilated. There were universities which after difficult struggles had succeeded in securing an independence avidly defended by its members, universities in which not only students and professors but also workers had participated in policy-making decisions, where there had been total freedom of thought, in which career plans were formed for the construction of a better society -- such as the pact of cooperation between CUT (Central Workers' Union) and UTE State Technical University) for the training of skilled laborers, such as the Technological Institute for the training of worker-managers, and the pact between the Catholic University and the workers' organizations.

On the morning of September 11, 1973 the army betrays Chile and occupies the entire country. University centers are invaded and converted into military posts; professors and students of the left and all those suspected of being pro-leftists, and even members of center parties like the Christian Democrats, are shot, jailed and tortured.

While bombing the Presidential Palace where Salvador Allende fought with his life for the Constitution and Chilean democracy, they were also bombing and plundering the grounds of the Technical University of Santiago. Taken by surprise by the military coup, that university area held hundreds of students and teachers inside, including the Rector, Dr. Enrique Kirberg. The military occupation of the Technical University turned into a day of student massacres, of beatings and tortures for the Rector, who was later taken along with other "political" prisoners to the con-

centration camp on Dawson Island.

The military junta unleashed the same violence in the other university campuses. The east campus of the University of Chile (ex-College of Philosophy and Education) which includes the College of Fine Arts, Music and Architecture, suffered massive dismissals of more than 12,500 students, of hundreds of teachers, and of its entire administrative personnel. In the south of Chile, the University of Concepción was literally disbanded with the expulsion of more than 10,000 students, leaving 6,000 to continue their studies on conditional status. In the Southern



University of Valdivia, massive dismissals and arbitrary detentions by means of "black lists" have practically ended academic activities there. But the physical repression against the universities and educational centers was only the first stage of the military policy. By the end of September a subtle network of "national reconstruction" and "university reorganization" was operating. Having taken control of the campuses they could now replace the heads of colleges and departments; the deans (rectores) were rapidly replaced by military deans with unlimited powers justified by the "state of internal war."

At that moment time and power were on the side of the junta. The military judges set up in the universities began to weed out those teachers and students who had remained after the coup of Sept. 11. By declaring all academic positions "untenured and conditional," the military disguised in apparent legality its subsequent massive dismissals. Other academic and administrative personnel were offered the option of submitting a resignation or being expelled for trumped up charges of delinquency ("motivos delictuales"). Being dismissed on such charges would then make it impossible for them to be employed in another institution.

Departments of Social Sciences disappeared completely: Sociology, Journalism, Political Economy and others were considered both to be engaged in studies dangerous to the na-

tional tranquillity, and to play a major role in the formation of social consciousness. The repression went beyond merely closing down these centers; pressure is also being exerted at the elementary and high school educational levels of the country. The use of certain terms is forbidden in Chile today, terms such as "population explosion," "social classes," "marginal groups," "industrial revolution," "rural-urban migration," etc.

The ideological repression in Chile was not limited to the extermination of Marxist ideology, as the junta claimed, but was rather the systematic elimination of all social thought and activity, whether cultural or political. The Catholic Church immediately denounced the atrocities committed by the military, beginning with the replacement of Fernando Castillo Velasco, Rector of the Catholic University of Chile, by a military rector who quickly shut down the centers of research and community education of that university. The following Declaration of the Bishops of Chile made in April 1974, is a good summary of the general conditions of life in Chile at present:

"...We are concerned, first, with the climate of insecurity and fear, whose roots we believe lie in the anonymous accusations, in the false rumors, and in the absence of civic participation and information.

We are also concerned with the social dimensions of the current economic situation, among which we mention the increase in unemployment and the dismissals for arbitrary or ideological reasons. We fear that, as a result of attempts to speed up economic development, the economy is being structured in such a way as to make the wage-earners carry an excessive burden of sacrifice, without being allowed the corresponding degree of participation.

It bothers us that the educational system is being consolidated without sufficient input from the heads of families and the school community.

We are also concerned with the lack of legal guarantees of personal security and here we refer to the arbitrary and prolonged detentions in which neither the accused nor their families know the specific charges for which they are being held; the interrogations using physical and moral pressure; the restriction of possibilities for legal defense; the unequal sentences for the same offenses in different locations; and to the restrictions placed on the normal rights of appeal."

PEACE CORPS SERVES IMPERIALIST INTERESTS

Recently, the Peace Corps has stepped up recruitment of young American men and women throughout the country. Although the Peace Corps has never been permitted in Mexico and Argentina and its members have been evicted from Nigeria and Tanzania, people are still unaware of the role the Peace Corps plays in the Third World. The Peace Corps, created in 1960 by Pres. John Kennedy, was conceived by the same people who, at the same time, conceived the Green Berets, the war in Viet Nam and the invasion of the Bay of Pigs. After 3 months of training, usually in the U.S., in programs designed to test their psychological, physical, and political fitness, the volunteers are sent abroad for 2 yrs. to represent their country.

The Peace Corps program was designed to support the worldwide vested interests of US business and the US government. It makes overseas friends for America who will become the future supporters of and apologists for U.S. policy in the Third World and can easily be recruited into local American business concerns. The ultimate goal of this process is the Americanization of the entire world.

In a pamphlet compiled by the Committee of Returned Volunteers, Paul Cowan, a Peace Corps volunteer in Ecuador from 1965-67 complains that Peace Corps programs "are conceived by Americans and always administered by an American staff which in turn is subordinate to the State Department and the U.S. ambassador." Dave Bragin attributes the failure of his craft project in Ecuador to "a large bureaucracy (which) was set up both with U.S.A.I.D. officials and Ecuadorian upper class and middle class bureaucrats in the city" and concludes that the PCVs are "supporting the interests of the status quo and of the bureaucracy who worked in this government organization."

The Peace Corps grooms Americans for future employment as "area specialists" with the State Department, AID, the Foreign Service, pacification programs and U.S. business interests overseas. The Committee of Returned Volunteers has called it a "graduate school for imperialism."

The Peace Corps assembles the volunteers' considerable collective knowledge of the country, formulated from the reports, surveys, plans and evaluations they are frequently called upon to submit to their superiors. The Peace Corps director in the country, in turn, attends regular meetings called by the U.S. ambassador of his "coun-

try team" (including heads of the U.S. military assistance program, the CIA, AID, and USIS.)

Joe Sklar, volunteer in Peru and staff member in Venezuela and Guatemala claims that there are links between the CIA and the Peace Corps. He states: "There are a number of Americans in the country under a variety of covers, sometimes businessmen, sometimes working with AID. I had a personal experience with a young man contracted by a cooperative organization based in the U.S. and assigned to 'work' with a Peruvian lower class organization trying to organize credit unions throughout the country... Several years later I discovered that he worked for the CIA." Sklar believes that "another example of the way information can be taken from the Peace Corps volunteers is the institution of the country team. It meets once a week, usually under the chairmanship of the U.S. ambassador... and these meetings provide an opportunity for an exchange of information." He also feels that the "periodic reports" that the PCVs are asked to write "about the progress of their work and the situation of their individual towns" provide a source of intelligence for the CIA.

The Peace Corps seeks to channel the energies of local people away from examining and challenging underlying social, political and economic injustices by drawing them into superficial efforts to make that order work more smoothly. Jim Herod, a volunteer in Lebanon in 1956, complains of the paternalistic nature of the Peace Corps' role: "Implicit in our whole presence is that there is something wrong with Lebanese people, that they do not have the skills or organizational abilities they need."

The Peace Corps not only draws attention away from the obvious manifestations of U.S. imperialism, such as the Green Berets, but because of its subtlety is a dangerous extension of U.S. penetration and domination of the Third World. Herod claims that the "most important thing I learned when I was there was the extensive nature of the U.S. presence in Lebanon," and comments that "the real intentions of the American government became clearer to me shortly after I left the country, through the 1958 invasion of the Marines in Lebanon."

The Peace Corps collaborates with other U.S. agencies in Third World countries (including the Agency for International Development (AID), the

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cont. from p. 14

United States Information Service (USIS) and the Alliance for Progress) to create a climate for American investment, and oppose all social change. The altruism of the Peace Corps volunteer is always stressed in order to obscure the function of such high power agencies as USAID. In each project with AID participation, there is a Chief of Party and an Assistant Chief of Party whose full time duty is to administer provisions of the USAID contract. AID contract staff are afforded privileges granted only to diplomatic personnel since they are, in effect, doing the work of the CIA. The role of Dan Mitrione (State of Seige) in Latin America makes this clear.

According to a report in the DAILY MAIL newspaper of Sierra Leone on March 20, 1971, AID personnel in that country are exempt from custom duties, import taxes, income tax, social security taxes and property taxes. The report goes on to complain about the fact that AID loans are used solely to pay the salaries of AID personnel, that AID personnel do not meet the specifications laid down in the contract and that they are unqualified for the academic duties they are called on to perform.

Furthermore the Peace Corps and AID officials have played an objectively reactionary role in certain countries. In 1971, U.S. embassy and AID officials were implicated in an abortive coup in Sierra Leone which culminated in the expulsion of an embassy official. In an editorial comment in April, 1971,

Chicano Teatro Meeting to be held

For the first time in the history of Chicano, Mexican and Latin American theater groups, a meeting encompassing all three groups will be held in Mexico City, from June 24th to July 7th, to create El Quinto Festival de Los Teatros Chicanos.

This international festival will consist of over 40 attending theatre companies. It will feature workshops, discussions and relevant tours of the area. Evening performances, which will take place at Chapultepec Park, Casa del Lago, El Forro and various barrios of Mexico City will be open to the public.

This festival is being sponsored by TENAZ (El Teatro Nacional de Aztlan, the national association of Chicano theatre groups), and by CLETA (Centro Libre de Experimentación Teatral y Artística, the national association of Mexican theatre groups).

For further information concerning the festival, performance locations, dates and times, contact Rogelio Rojas, P.O. Box 1274 San Juan Bautista, California 95045, telephone (408) 623-4505.

UNITY newspaper complained:

"A foreign mission (the U.S.) has been named in the inquiries into last week's assassination attempts on the life of the Prime Minister and the abortive coup... For a small country like ours, the number of diplomats in that embassy is alarming... The embassy concerned has "specialised agencies" (such as AID, USIS, Peace Corps)... these agencies have far too many personnel - out of all proportion to the aid derived from the country... What we get from this nation (the U.S.) is involvement in assassination attempts and coups. And of course a big party (thrown by AID) on the day of the attempted assassination - to celebrate WHAT?"

The Peace Corps, through its collaboration with AID and other US agencies is harmful to the aspirations of Third World people. It provides valuable information

through meetings, and written reports. Its members become familiar with the countryside and with potential "troublemakers" in the area and that information is made available to superiors concerned with counter-insurgency work. The Peace Corps deflects attention from the more blatant aspects of imperialism such as the Green Berets and the presence of U.S. military bases throughout the world.

In 1969, Ethiopian secondary school and university students went on strike against Peace Corps teachers. Their demands included the expulsion of the Peace Corps from Ethiopia and an end to all AID programs. In their "Position Paper on the Peace Corps," the Committee of Returned Volunteers concludes: "We oppose the presence of Peace Corps volunteers in the Third World. We call for abolition of the United States Peace Corps. We call upon present volunteers to subvert the Peace Corps and all other institutions of U.S. imperialism."

Political Prisoners in India

India's reputation as the world's largest democracy and the "nonviolent" alternative to revolutionary China has been badly tarnished recently.

-- Not only has Mrs. Gandhi's government exploded a nuclear bomb that can only be used against smaller neighbors such as Pakistan;

-- Not only were arrests of up to 50,000 militant workers used to crush a recent railway strike;

-- But India also has the largest number of political prisoners next to the more open dictatorships of South Vietnam and Indonesia.

India has nearly 40,000 political prisoners, 17,300 (by official statistics) in the state of West Bengal alone, and 20,000 in jails throughout the rest of the country.

Since May 17 political prisoners in the Calcutta jails have been on a hunger strike to obtain a quick and speedy trial and for recognition of their status as political prisoners. The West Bengal jails are the worst; here many of the prisoners have been on a slow road to death through starvation induced by scanty and worm-filled food and through wounds from torture and diseases left untreated.

Among the few groups who have made efforts to defend such prisoners have been some of the Gandhian leaders of India--in spite of the fact that the prisoners themselves, so-called "Naxalites", are Communist revolutionaries who believe the only solution to the agony of India is through an armed revolution based upon the peasantry.

Many of the Gandhians have been involved in campaigns to induce landlords to peacefully give up their land to landless agricultural laborers. These campaigns have failed. Recognizing this, one Gandhian leader has explained,

"All of us have failed in pinpointing the crisis in society. At least these prisoners have shown themselves ready to make the supreme sacrifice, and they have exposed the nature of the state. They deserve our support."

The prisoners have maintained their revolutionary determination. As one young leader has said, "The right to arms for a just cause is an inalienable birthright of man. To rebel against this government is justified. The gifts of this government to the people are starvation deaths, spiraling prices, ever-increasing unemployment, rampant corruption, and a series of tall false promises."

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La represión continúa en las Universidades Chilenas

El General Augusto Pinochet, presidente de la junta militar de gobierno de Chile, en su discurso a los mineros del cobre enfatiza que "a los sindicatos se les prohíbe toda actividad política y que ésta no es una decisión por tres o cuatro años sino válida para todos los tiempos. Se trata de limpiar las mentes. "Un lavado de cerebro de esta naturaleza significa terminar con la conciencia social y política de una clase obrera con una larga trayectoria de lucha, terminar con ciento cincuenta años de vida independiente, terminar con una tradición democrática sin comparación en América Latina. En resumen, terminar con la historia de un pueblo.

Diffícil tarea ha emprendido los fascistas chilenos y en ella han concentrado una buena parte de sus esfuerzos: La Moneda bombardeada, fábricas exterminadas, estudiantes masacrados, poblaciones eliminadas, campesinos torturados, libros, periódicos, revistas incendiados, universidades mutiladas. Universidades que luego de arduas luchas habían logrado afianzar una autonomía que sus integrantes defendían con celo; Universidades donde tanto trabajadores como estudiantes y profesores participaban de las decisiones con respecto a su dirección; donde existía una completa libertad ideológica, donde se planeaban carreras que sirvieran a la construcción de una sociedad mejor - Convenio CUT (Central Unica de Trabajadores) UTE (Universidad Técnica del Estado) para la formación de obreros especializados, Instituto Tecnológico para la formación de mandos medios, Convenio entre la Universidad Católica y las organizaciones obreras.

En el mismo momento en que se bombardeaba el Palacio Presidencial donde Salvador Allende defendía con su vida los ideales de la constitución y de la democracia chilena, se bombardeaba también y se allanaba el recinto de la Universidad Técnica de Santiago. Sorprendido por el golpe militar, ese recinto universitario se encontraba con cientos de sus alumnos y académicos en el interior, contando también con la presencia del rector, Dr. Enrique Kirberg. La ocupación militar de la Universidad Técnica se convirtió en un fatídico día de masacre estudiantil, de vejaciones y torturas al rector, quien posteriormente fue enviado junto con otros prisioneros "políticos" al campo de concentración de la Isla Dawson.

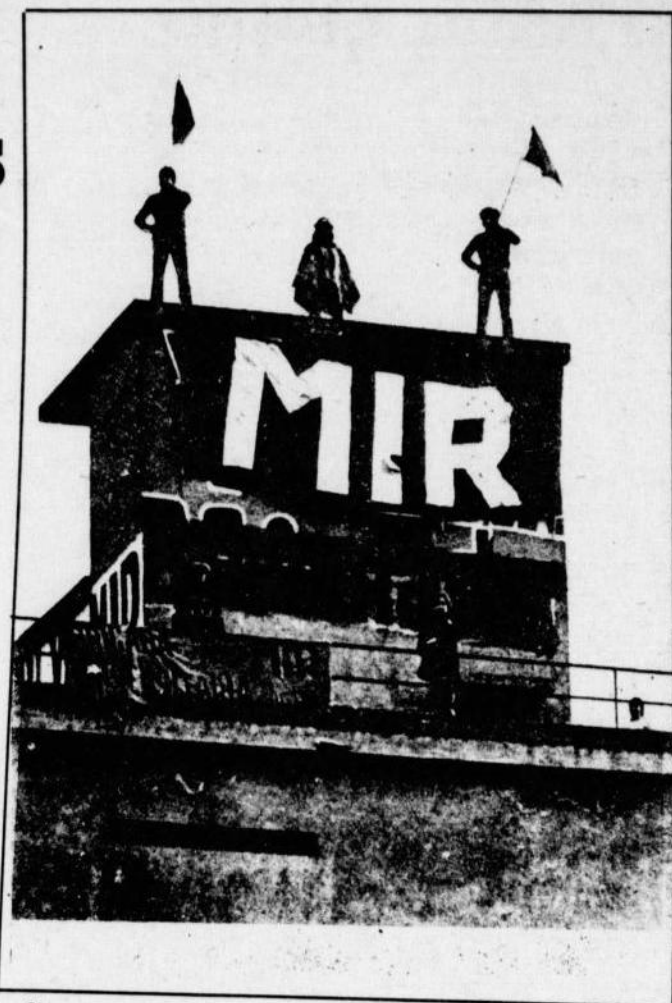
La misma violencia fue desatada por la junta militar en el resto de los locales universitarios. La Sede Oriente de la Universidad de Chile (ex facultad de Filosofía y Educación) que comprende además las Facultades de Bellas Artes, Música y Arquitectura - contó con el despido masivo de más de 12.500 estudiantes, de cientos de académicos y de todo su personal administrativo. En el sur, la Universidad de

Concepción fue literalmente liquidada con la expulsión de más de 10.000 alumnos, quedando en estado condicional 6.000 estudiantes que pueden seguir sus carreras. En la Universidad Austral de Valdivia los despidos masivos y las detenciones arbitrarias mediante el uso de "listas negras" han prácticamente terminado con las actividades académicas.



En la mañana del once de septiembre de 1973 un ejército de ocupación invade el territorio chileno desde el norte hasta el sur, a lo largo y ancho. Los centros universitarios son allanados y convertidos en recintos militares, profesores y alumnos de izquierda y todos aquellos de los cuales se tenga sospecha de ser pro-izquierdizantes, e incluso integrantes de partidos de centro como la Democracia Cristiana, fusilados, encarcelados y torturados.

Pero la represión física contra las universidades y los centros educacionales no fue sino la primera etapa de la política militar. A fines del mes de septiembre todo un cuadro sutil de "reconstrucción nacional" y de "reorganización universitaria" estaba en funcionamiento. Estando los establecimientos dominados se podía ahora reemplazar las cabezas directivas; los rectores universitarios son rápidamente reemplazados por rectores militares con ilimitados poderes



que confieren el "estado de guerra interior".

Contando con el tiempo y el poder para la exterminación ideológica, los fiscales militares en las universidades chilenas comenzaron a limpiar aquellos académicos y estudiantes que hubieran permanecido después del golpe de septiembre. Declarando los cargos como "interinos" la junta militar disfrazó de una aparente legalidad los despidos masivos posteriores; en otros casos ofreciendo la renuncia a personas académicas y administrativas que en el caso de no ser aceptada, colocaba al individuo en el peligro de una cesantía absoluta ya que sería entonces expulsado por "motivos delicatiales", imposibilitándolo a trabajar en cualquier otra institución.

Departamentos de estudios de Ciencias Sociales desaparecieron completamente: Sociología, Periodismo, Economía Política y otros fueron considerados como las fuentes de creación de conciencia social y de estudios peligrosos para la tranquilidad nacional. La destrucción llegó más allá que el simple cierre de tales estudios; la presión se ejerce también a nivel de la enseñanza media y básica del país. Se prohíbe el uso de ciertos términos tales como "explosión demográfica", "clases sociales", "grupos marginales", "revolución industrial", "migración campo-ciudad", etc.

La represión ideológica en Chile no fue limitada a la exterminación de la ideología marxista, como declaró la junta; se extendió a la eliminación sistemática de todo pensamiento y actividad social, sea cultural o política. La voz de la Iglesia Católica en contra de las atrocidades y vejámenes desatados por los militares se dejó sentir desde los primeros momentos, cuando fue reemplazado el rector de la Universidad Católica de Chile, Fernando Castillo Velasco por un fiscal militar quien cerró rápidamente los centros de

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EDITORIAL Mexicano

EL SIGUIENTE EDITORIAL FUE TOMADO DEL PERIÓDICO MEXICANO El Sonorense, PUBLICADO EN HERMOSILLO, SONORA, el 8 de abril de 1974.

"SIGUEN MURIENDO COMO ANIMALES LOS DESDICHADOS BRACEROS" por Rodolfo Mendiolea

El tremendo problema de los braceros mexicanos no es asunto exclusivo de esta o aquella Secretaría de Estado, es un problema de estructura geminamente multilateral y al que hay que considerar en su complicado y muy especial armazón.

No hay semana que no nos lleguen noticias aparecidas tanto en los diarios mexicanos como en los correspondientes a los de Estados Unidos, de la muerte por asfixia, choque en las carreteras o simplemente balaceado por los "sheriffes" del otro lado, de varios de nuestros connacionales y quienes desgraciadamente empujados por la falta de trabajo en sus Estados de origen y falsamente ilusionados con poder ganar unos cuantos dólares, se lanzan vertiginosamente a la peligrosa aventura de cruzar la frontera de los Estados Unidos sin el pasaporte de rigor y con unos cuantos centavos en sus raídas bolsas. Recurrir a estos desesperados métodos sólo demuestra que el pobre bracero se haya espeluznantemente situado entre la pared de su propia impotencia en su poblado de origen y la espada asesina que representa todo el cúmulo de tragedias que acabamos de señalar.

Por eso es tan importante la integración de una vez por todas, de un comité o comisión cualquiera que sea su nombre, para que técnica y humanamente se dedique a resolver estos gravísimos problemas que llevan varios sexenios sin resolverse y que tanto se han agudizado en las últimas semanas debido a la falta de empleo de la mayoría de nuestros hombres en el campo y en las ciudades originada por la aflictiva situación económica que todos experimentamos.

Es tiempo ya de actuar muy seriamente, de tratar de integrar al país a estos desdichados trabajadores víctimas de las deficiencias de nuestros sistemas políticos y socioeconómicos. No podemos seguir encogiéndonos de hombros ante las constantes tragedias de estos infelices concludados explotados, maltratados por todos y persistiendo estos miserables en su incorporación a un mundo, los Estados Unidos, en donde por su ignorancia sólo pueden ser empleados en los trabajos más viles y sin la menor garantía posible para el cobro de sus salarios o su permanencia en dicho país.

El problema de los braceros repetimos, es un problema muy antiguo y desgraciadamente poco se ha hecho para remediarlo, constituyendo una quemante realidad humana cuya gravedad ya no es posible o hacernos cómplices de estas constantes tragedias, ese continuo contemplar docenas de cadáveres de jóvenes compatriotas tendidos en el pavimento norteamericano, víctimas de accidentes automovilísticos o de las persecuciones de los policías de aquella nación.

El año pasado ingresaron subrepticamente a los Estados Unidos más de 500 mil trabajadores mexicanos, siendo campesinos la mayoría de ellos. Y es la fecha que la más poderosa Central Campesina de nuestro país, no se ha decidido a intervenir en favor de estos desdichados; lo mismo ha sucedido con las Secretarías de Agricultura, el Departamento Agrario y algunas más, como si fueran totalmente ajenas al problema del bracerismo y al que, lo quieran ellos o no, HA LLEGADO EL MOMENTO DE CONSIDERARLO EN TODA SU ESPANTOSA DIMENSION. Forzosamente hay que emprender ya el examen franco y decisivo de las causas y afectos del bracerismo y presentar sin la menor demora SU UNICA Y SALVADORA SOLUCION. No hacerlo representaría la más infame derrota sufrida por muestras más altas autoridades, una apreciación de carácter político económico social, de muy graves consecuencias.

Hagamos algo efectivo por los braceros mediante la cooperación altamente responsable y continua por parte de varias Secretarías de Estado. Pongamos fin a la sangría anual de campesinos y trabajadores mexicanos y hagamos lo posible también por evitar que sean heridos y muertos cientos de nuestros compatriotas que tan obligadamente se marchan a los Estados Unidos sin papeles migratorios ni dinero, debido a que en sus lugares de origen carecen de trabajo y consecuentemente de los necesarios elementos que tan angustiosamente, día con día, son reclamados en sus muy humildes hogares.

LA REPRESIÓN EN CHILE

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investigación y extensión de dicha universidad. La Declaración de los Obispos de Chile, en abril de 1974 es un buen resumen de las condiciones generales de vida en Chile en el presente:

"...Nos preocupa, en primer lugar, un clima de inseguridad y de temor, cuya raíz creemos encontrarla en las delaciones, en los falsos rumores, y en la falta de participación y de información.

Nos preocupan también las dimensiones sociales de la situación económica actual,

entre las cuales se podría señalar el aumento de la cesantía y los despidos arbitrarios o por razones ideológicas. Tememos que, por acelerar el desarrollo económico, se esté estructurando la economía en forma tal que los asalariados deban cargar con una cuota excesiva de sacrificio, sin tener el grado de participación deseable.

Nos preocupa que se esté estructurando y orientando integralmente el sistema educacional, sin suficiente

Cómo Alimentarse Bien Gastando Menos

FOR: PRUDENCIO VITALICIO

Para gastar menos alimentándose bien hay que tener un poco de cuidado. No deje que los alimentos se echen a perder porque ha comprado demasiado; no es económico comprar grandes cantidades de cosas que pueden dañarse, porque el precio resulte más barato. No tire el líquido de los vegetales envasados, son ricos en minerales y vitaminas; hiérvalos rápidamente hasta reducirlos a un cuarto de su volumen, añada luego los vegetales y caliéntelos para servirlos. O use el líquido para hacer sopas, añadir a los guisos, etc. Los mejores guisos son los que se hacen con sobras de carnes o pescados. No desperdicie la parte más rica en vitaminas de las patatas y vegetales pelándolos; raspe su superficie con un limpiador de cacerolas.

Son alimentos perecederos la carne, el pescado, queso, leche, mantequilla, etc. por lo que deben mantenerse frescos en la heladera. La fruta y los vegetales pierden gusto y parte de sus vitaminas si no se consumen pronto.

Una congeladora puede resultar una fuente de economía para las familias numerosas porque les permite comprar en grandes cantidades y conservar en ella los alimentos, en buenas condiciones durante meses.

La persona de casa debe planear sus menús para la semana y comprar sólo lo suficiente de los alimentos perecederos de modo que no se deterioren. Los alimentos líquidos y los húmedos se echan a perder muy rápidamente porque las bacterias en el aire los contaminan: deben guardarse siempre fríos o refrigerados, especialmente la leche que contiene gran número de bacterias y basta conque esté un poco caliente para que se estropee. Incluso su exposición a la luz destruye algo de su preciosa vitamina B.

Es perfectamente seguro guardar alimentos enlatados después de abiertos los envases, siempre que se tengan tapados y en la heladera. Las latas modernas no ofrecen peligros y aunque ciertas frutas adquieran algo de sabor a metal, pueden comerse sin temor. Lo importante es mantenerlas en LA REFRIGERADORA

Comprar frutas y vegetales en las épocas de su abundancia, cuando están más baratos, y hacer las conservas en casa, ahorra mucho dinero.

La dieta debe contener todas las proteínas, vitaminas y minerales que el cuerpo necesita: leche, un huevo, carne, ave o pescado, vegetales (uno verde y otro amarillo), fruta (una cítrica). Para mantener el peso, pueden añadirse dulces, grasas y almidones en cantidades moderadas.

Si esta dieta le resulta cara para su presupuesto, revíselo cuidadosamente y restrinja otros gastos en cosas que no son indispensables para la salud. No gaste en alimentos que carecen de valor nutritivo como sodas, caramelos, café, etc. etc.

Se debe saber cómo utilizar cortes de carne baratos, que alimentan lo mismo que los caros y pueden ser muy sabrosos si se preparan bien. El queso es un buen sustituto de las carnes para proporcionar las indispensables proteínas y cuesta bastante menos. Las habichuelas y las lentejas contienen también bastantes proteínas.

La leche condensada o en polvo puede usarse en lugar de la fresca y la margarina fortificada con vitaminas es tan buena como la mantequilla.

He aquí una lista de alimentos menos caros que proporcionan las indispensables proteínas:

Costillas de vacuno; carne para guisar de vacuno o cordero; "chuck roast"; carne picada; interiores: hígados, corazón, lenguas, riñones, sesos; pescados de la estación; aves; habichuelas y guisantes secos, lentejas, soja; leche en polvo y margarina. El té y el café son agradables: tomados con moderación no hacen daño a los adultos, pero su valor nutritivo es nulo.



participación de los padres de familia y de la comunidad escolar.

Nos preocupa finalmente, en algunos casos, la falta de reguardos jurídicos eficaces para la seguridad personal, que se traduce en detenciones arbitrarias o excesivamente prolongadas en que ni los afectados ni sus familiares saben los cargos concretos que las motivan; en interrogatorios con apremios físicos o morales; en limitación de las posibilidades de defensa jurídica; en sentencias desiguales por las mismas causas en distintos lugares; en restricciones para el uso normal del derecho de apelación."

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Como Apelar Su Causa

El Demandado tiene el derecho de Apelar la decisión del Juez al CUERPO DE APELACIONES en Washington, D.C. (BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS). Este Cuerpo de cinco miembros fue formado para recibir apelaciones de órdenes de deportación y otras decisiones de oficiales del Departamento de Inmigración. El proceso de Apelación se comienza oficialmente al llenar y someter la forma I-290A (NOTICIA DE APELACION) dentro DE DIEZ (10) días de la conclusión de la Audiencia. Esta forma se somete en triplicado (3) con la cuota de rigor de (\$25.00) hecha a favor del BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS, WASHINGTON, D.C. Si la persona no tiene los \$25.00 se puede pedir una extensión (Waiver). Las razones por la Apelación deben de quedar brevemente asentadas y deben de incluir todo error cometido por el Juez al negar las objeciones o peticiones del Demandado o su abogado y también debe de incluir las demandas básicas de "falta de procedimientos debidos" (due process) y falta de justicia o imparcialidad en la Audiencia.

La Forma se envía al Juez por Correo Certificado o Registrado con acuse de Recibo. A los pocos días el Demandado recibirá una copia de lo transcurrido en la Audiencia que fue grabado por una máquina Gray Audiograph controlada por el pie del Juez. Por lo regular recibe también una carta dándole instrucciones al Demandado a dar por medio de una plegaria escrita (written brief) razones por la Apelación dentro de una semana o diez días al Juez que a su vez enviará todo lo transcurrido al Cuerpo de

Apelaciones en Washington. Se puede obtener prórrogas para la Apelación o sea más de diez días para someterla... dirigiéndose al Juez o al Cuerpo de Apelaciones. Según el tipo de caso y las razones de la Apelación y lo aglomerado que esté la situación ante el Cuerpo de Apelaciones, el Demandado recibirá la decisión del Cuerpo de Apelaciones dentro de una semana a un año de espera.

Las personas que no son abogados recibidos a quienes se les niega el derecho de representar a extranjeros deben de añadir esa negativa o sea el derecho a ser representado... a las bases y razones por las cuales se hace la Apelación.

APELACION A LA CORTE FEDERAL:

El siguiente paso o nivel de Apelación después de recibir la decisión (si es que es negativa del Cuerpo de Apelaciones en Washington) es por medio de una petición de revisión de la orden de deportación... hecha a la Corte Federal de Apelaciones. Las reglas que gobiernan tal apelación están asentadas en las Reglas Federales de Procedimiento de Apelaciones (FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE.)

EL PROCESO DE DEPORTACION QUEDA SUSPENDIDO durante todas las apelaciones. En muchos casos años han pasado desde el día en que se inició el proceso de deportación hasta que se expide la última decisión. Esto permite al extranjero la oportunidad de calificar para convertir su estado migrante permanente por

medio de nuevas relaciones familiares o de nuevo oficio.

Existen muchas otras formas de alivio de deportación después que se verifica la Audiencia de deportación y la apelación, tales como hacer una petición para re-abrir o re-considerar todo el caso por razones de errores en los procedimientos de la Migra o las Cortes, por medio de una acción en el Congreso Federal o

por medio de peticiones para cancelar los procesos.

CONCLUSIONES

La defensa de personas en estos procesos o Audiencias y apelaciones no están complicado como es un reto. La mayoría de las Audiencias son informales y duran usualmente como 15 minutos a dos horas. Los Jueces son viejos blancos y más o

menos competentes en las leyes de migración. La representación por leyes o personas que no son abogados se trata de negar o desalentar pero LAS LEYES Y REGLAMENTOS AUTORIZAN QUE PERSONAS QUE NO SON ABOGADOS RECIBIDOS PUEDEN EJERCER Y COMPARECER ANTE EL SERVICIO DE IMIGRACION.

¡HAGASE UD. MIEMBRO!

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After a great deal of thought and self-criticism, the staff of PRENSA POPULAR has decided to change its format and direction in the coming year. We feel that our newspaper can best serve the interests of the working class and the Chicano community by relating its news stories and feature articles to their class struggle. Henceforth our paper will attempt to follow this new policy. Constructive criticism is welcome from all our readers.

Se abusa de los ilegales en EEUU

La libre entrada de ilegales a los Estados Unidos tiene el respaldo de los granjeros, contratistas y el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de Estados Unidos. Los trabajadores (es decir, piscadores) de México vienen de a montones conducidos por los coyotes con reconocimiento y permiso oficial. Un permiso que existe solo debajo de la alfombra. El propósito es levantar las cosechas, siendo la primera, la de cherry.

Estos hombres se alojan en viejos galpones, al aire libre, o en las huertas bajo los arboles. El mayor-domo les cobra \$20.00 de mordida por darles trabajo. El restaurantero les cobra \$6.00 por la comida. El contratista les cobra \$5.00 más por transportación de un campo a otro. Los granjeros les pagan a los jornaleros lo que quieren. Los campesinos de México no se encuentran protegidos por ninguna ley laboral. Ninguna autoridad les ayuda. En cualquier momento, por cualquier razón, es decir, por protestar los bajos salarios, pueden ser denunciados y deportados. Siendo que Cesar Chavez los ha denunciado públicamente, le da apoyo a cualquier acción contra ellos por cualquier agencia de los Estados Unidos.

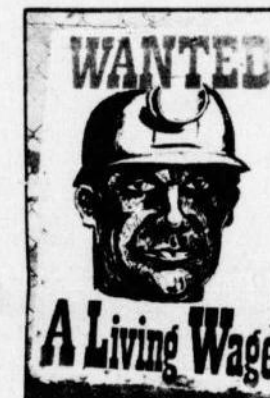
Es incontable el número de mexicanos "ilegales" que se ocupan en

las labores de recolección de las cosechas. Los que averiguan para hacer las deportaciones dirigen sus ataques contra estos seres que no tienen ninguna culpa de estar aquí. La culpa está en este sistema económico en el cual los líderes aún sabiendo que estos trabajadores forman parte de la fuerza obrera no los reconocen como tales y con los derechos de tales. Este sistema que los acepta para hacer la mano de obra, los acepta para explotarlos y maltratarlos. Este modo de gobernar les da la espalda al oír su llanto. Los granjeros manipulan la situación para dividir la raza mexicana, con el propósito de poner a hermano contra hermano. Este país hipócrita proclama la moralidad y al mismo tiempo se reconoce por sus hechos sin vergüenza. Este país nos dice yo tengo la razón porque tengo la fuerza y al que no le guste que se regrese a donde vino. Si el gobierno de Estados Unidos reconociera a estos hombres (siendo que lo merecen) ayudaría a unir a todos los campesinos (legales o ilegales)

para que así pudieran lograr cambios significantes. Este hecho no se realizará a su propio fin. Los culpables del problema se reconocerían como tales. En vez de que Cesar Chavez se dirigiera a tratar los efectos

del problema, se dirigiera a las causas del problema. En vez de que Chavez denunciara a los ilegales se uniría con ellos para tener mas poder contra las fuerzas que los oprimen.

Esa ley nueva que dice que no se puede inspeccionar coches sin tener permiso o motivo no más es un truco del estado de California para dejar que los "ilegales" se metan con mas facilidad. Y luego que ya no los ocupen sacarán otra ley que diga que es legal inspeccionar un coche sin tener motivo o razón. Al finalizarse las cosechas se iniciará de nuevo la cacería de "ilegales" con su tiranía de deportaciones. El propósito sirve para que aquellos que pagan seguro social después no obtengan ningún beneficio. También sirve para que no les devuelvan nada de los impuestos que les fueron rebajados. Sabemos claramente que se quedaron en los bolsillos de quienes los ocuparon, de los rancheros o como pasa muchas veces, de los contratistas o mayor-domos, muchas veces chicanos. De la llegada hasta la salida los Estados Unidos demuestra una actitud que dice, "Don't get stuck on me, because I'll use you and set you 'free'." O sea, "no te vayas a en-greir, porque una vez que ya no te necesite, te mando a volar."



¿QUE ES CASA?

¿QUE ES C.A.S.A.? ¿CÓMO FUE FUNDADA?

¿CÓMO SE SOSTIENE Y CÓMO TRABAJA?

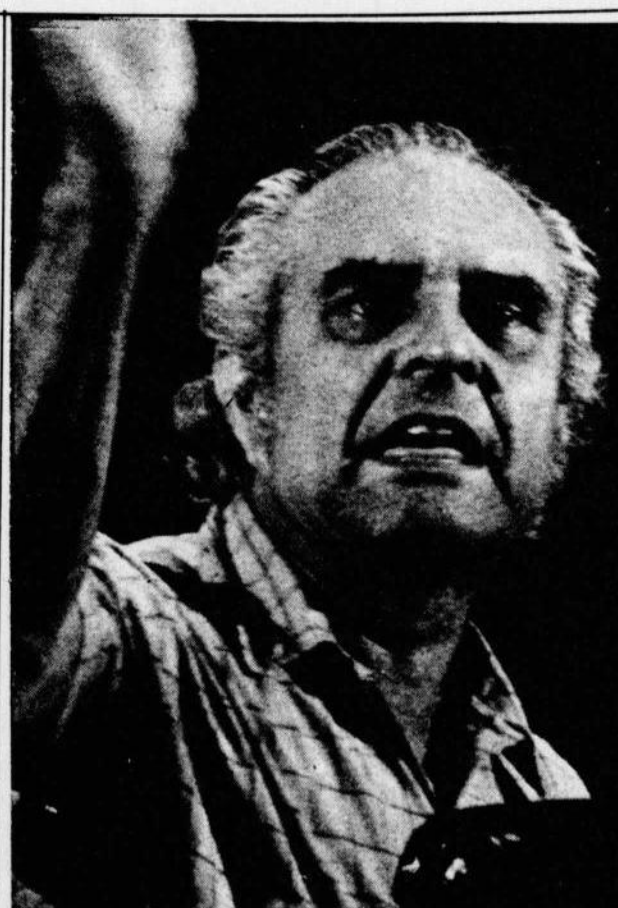
CASA, Centro de Acción Social Autónomo, fue fundado en 1968 en Los Angeles, California con el único propósito de organizar a los obreros inmigrantes sin visas y a sus familias dentro de una organización que los pudiese defender, representar y abogar por ellos la total igualdad de trato, justicia y bienestar ante esta sociedad.

Desde sus inicios, C.A.S.A. ha basado su existencia en la ayuda mutua y cuotas de socios para que así pudiese ser siempre libre de todo control gubernamental y poder representar claramente los intereses vitales de los trabajadores inmigrantes sin visas. C.A.S.A. jamás ha dependido de ayuda del gobierno, fondos caritativos o subvenciones de cualquier tipo mas que de sus propios miembros y simpatizadores. Por eso somos "Autonomos." Estamos consagrados totalmente a cambiar las leyes, prácticas y trato de los inmigrantes por las autoridades, cortes, escuelas, patronos, sindicatos, instituciones de servicios sociales y esta sociedad en general, del racismo y explotación a un trato humano, igual y justo.

El propósito de C.A.S.A. es organizar y entrenar tanto a los trabajadores inmigrantes como a sus familiares para que puedan desenvolverse ellos mismos en toda la lucha. C.A.S.A. no tiene personal asalariado. Todos somos voluntarios y solo recibimos comida, ropa usada, albergue y las necesidades médicas necesarias. Los voluntarios manejan los asuntos de CASA por medio de sus juntas bimensuales y la junta de miembros semanal. Por medio de las juntas de voluntarios se desarrolla el espíritu de comunidad y hermandad. La continua discusión y crítica hermanable son la base del método para resolver los problemas internos y de organización.

Clases y reuniones educativas, informativas y de orientación se llevan a cabo cotidianamente por y con los voluntarios y personas de la comunidad interesadas. Hay clases de inglés, de manejo de coche, de alfabetización (leer y escribir), de asuntos de inmigración, de historia del movimiento chicano, de economía política y de funciones de sindicato.

CASA ES DE, PARA Y POR EL TRABAJADOR INMIGRANTE CON O SIN PAPELES.



BERT CORONA



March on Local Produce Companies to be Held

On Friday, June 14, at 6:30 a.m., there will be a demonstration/march to support the United Farm Workers' Union in their boycott of non-union grapes. Supporters are asked to assemble at 6th and Island Streets, Downtown San Diego, where the march will begin a tour of produce companies located in that area. Supporters are asked to be there at 6:30 a.m. sharp to meet the scab grapes before they are trucked out to local markets. VIVA LA HUELGA! BOYCOTT GRAPES!



El viernes, 14 de junio, a las 6:30 de la mañana habrá una manifestación seguida de una marcha en pro de la Unión de los United Farm Workers y su boicoteo de la uva. Se pide que todos estén para las 6:30 a.m. en punto, antes de que se empiece el reparto de la uva esquirola, en la esquina de las Calles 6 y Island en el centro de San Diego, donde se iniciará una marcha por todas las compañías de productos agrícolas de ese sector.

Cont. PUERTO RICO

CONT. FROM P. 8

itical prisoners on our continent. They are all in North American jails.

In the last years of the decade of the 60's, our struggle for independence increased at all levels in Puerto Rico as well as in the U.S. The principal parties struggling for our independence are moving closer towards socialism because of an understanding that independence under capitalist system would not impede imperialist economic exploitation. The validity of this observation is exemplified in the situation of the majority of the Latin American countries: rich countries where the genuine owners of the earth, the people die of hunger while an oligarchic minority reaps the benefits of their exploitation in the company of the big capitalist powers.

The youth of Puerto Rico realize that you cannot be a humanist if you permit your homeland to be subjugated. The words of Jose Marti express this feeling beautifully:

"Un hombre que se conforma con obedecer a leyes injustas, y permite que pisen el pais en que nació los hombres que se lo maltratan, no es un hombre honrado."

Nevertheless, we realize that the future of our country is indissolubly bound to the struggle that is sustained throughout the whole third world, and especially in Latin America. For all these reasons our cry is, "Long live our Latin America, all those who are in a mortal struggle against our common enemy: Yankee Imperialism!"



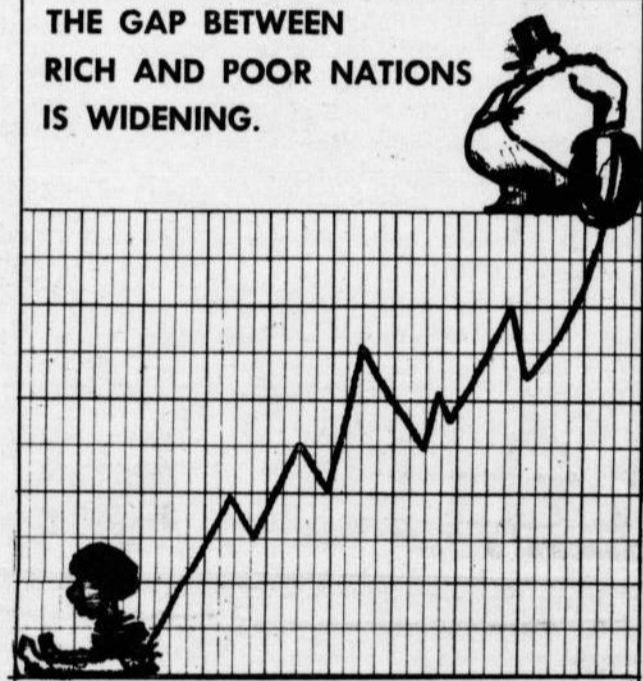
Impeachment

Marine Impeachment Petition Leads to Discharge - Iwakuni, Japan

The pros and cons of impeachment may be a legitimate topic of discussion for most of the Nixon's constituents, but not so for the members of the armed forces.

Jim Kirchoff, a marine private from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, stationed in Iwakuni, Japan circulated a petition calling for the impeachment of the president. For this effort, Kirchoff was shipped back to the U.S. and received an unsuitability discharge for "dissident political activity." The action against Kirchoff is in line with orders issued by General Lany, Commander of the 1st Marine Wing at Iwakuni, making it illegal to "originate, sign, or distribute newspapers, leaflets, petitions or similar written material without prior command approval."

THE GAP BETWEEN RICH AND POOR NATIONS IS WIDENING.



THE POLITICS OF FOOD AND FAMINE

"Food blackmail" is going to become an increasing weapon of U.S. imperialist control over the Third World in the coming decade.

According to Lester Brown, a leading population and agricultural expert, "The United States and Canada today control a larger share of the world's exportable supplies of grain than the Middle East does of oil."

The United States is willing to use food as blackmail too--as it did when it refused to sell wheat to the Allende government even when Allende offered to pay.

And if a recent article by James Grant, president of the Overseas Development Council is any indication, U.S. ruling classes are thinking of using access to food to insure what is called "access to raw materials"--that is to insure that Third World countries don't unite to raise raw materials pri-

ces as has occurred with oil.

Most Third World countries were once net exporters of food but today nearly all have to import the basic supplies of wheat, rice and other grain they need to stave off famine. And the U.S. alone controlled in 1971 37% of the world's exports of wheat, 50% of corn for grain, 24% of rice, and 94% of soybeans.

The reason that most Third World countries under neocolonial influence have been unable to raise food production is due to the "semi-feudal" state of their agriculture which means that only a minority of landlords and rich peasants have been able to use improved technologies of production (fertilizer, irrigation, etc.) while the majority of poor peasants

and impoverished tenants and agricultural laborers have had no chance to use the new techniques.

According to recent articles in *Foreign Affairs*, a leading ruling class policy magazine, the food dependence of Third World countries and the U.S. control of food supplies is likely to increase. Already food has become the biggest earner of foreign exchange for the United States.

And as Hubert Humphrey told a Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in 1957, "I have heard that people may become dependent on us for food. I know that was not supposed to be good news. To me, that was good news, because before people can do anything they have got to eat. And if you are looking for a way to get people to lean on you and to be dependent on you, in terms of their cooperation with you, it seems to me that food dependence would be terrific..."