



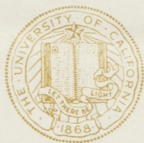
June 15, 1997

Estimado Weerman:

As promised, enclosed are the files on the RUP you allowed me to duplicate. I instructed the student who did the duplicating to see if it was possible to put the files on a binder. He informed that he feared that some would not hold-up. Consequently, we didn't bind them for fear of damaging the documents.

Your interview & these documents will greatly contribute to the scope of my book's analysis on the RUP.

Armando Navarro  
Ethnic Studies & Chicano Studies



It is my intent to ensure that  
RUP organizing efforts such as yours,  
are written about & documented  
for posterity & generations of Chicanos  
to come.

Vermin you have made  
a difference in our people's struggle.  
As a friend, I want to thank  
you for your cooperation &  
support. I am confident  
I won't let you down.

Te Amigo En do deuchq

A large, stylized signature or scribble in blue ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and lines.

# Registration Coordinators

|     | Nick I - Coordinator | Enrique G. | Campos                  | Jimmy              |
|-----|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | Glenn J              | George B.  | Dohores <sup>Area</sup> | 1. Pedro Sanchez   |
| (2) | Charlie V.           | Louie N.   | Mando <sup>Area</sup>   | 2. Jerome Cartier  |
| (3) | Jess G.              | Yolanda F. | Olga C.                 | 3. Louie Frayo     |
| (4) | Augie B.             | Anna C.    | David Vasquez           | 4. Jaime Castaneda |
| (5) | Norma M.             | ALAN       |                         | 5.                 |
| (6) | Herman B.            | ALICA      |                         |                    |
|     |                      | Mayica     |                         |                    |

Call your people. Inform them that you are their coordinator. Inquire if they can meet there deadline of 7 per week. Tell them you will call them every Wed, to remind them that their names are due. On Fri you will call & inform them to turn their names to 1837 Highland to the Filing Secy.

STARTED 2-9-73. 47 week to Dec. 28

Need 8000

Per week 172

Behind 768

Need Now 189

25 Reg 8 per week

**KEBS**   
TELEVISION 15/FM RADIO 89.5

Oct. 16, 1970

Mr. Herman Baca  
105 Harbison  
National City

Dear Herman,

Thank you for your excellent appearance on our Under 30  
program this month.

I've had nothing but good comments about you, and you  
were a definite asset to the show.

Please keep in contact and let me know of any ideas you  
might have for upcoming shows.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,



Peter F. Kaye  
News and Public Affairs Director

PFK:ca

S.D. E.T. 9-13-71

## Raza Unida member claims snub by Chacon

A Chicano leader said today he and mayor candidate Gilbert Robledo were insulted by treatment they received from Assemblyman Peter Chacon, D-San Diego, in the Hotel del Coronado Wednesday night.

Herman Baca, National City print shop owner who is San Diego County director for the Mexican-American Political Assn., said Chacon excluded him and Robledo from a private meeting with U.S. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine.

Muskie had spoken at a testimonial dinner for Chacon, which Baca and Robledo attended. After the dinner, Muskie met with several Mexican-American leaders from throughout California.

Baca said Muskie's staff invited him and Robledo to par-

ticipate but Chacon said they were not invited.

"Peter Chacon is not and probably never will be a spokesman for the Chicano community," Baca said.

Baca said he changed his voter registration from Democratic to La Raza Unida recently. La Raza Unida is the name of a new Mexican-American political party which is seeking recognition in California.

Baca said about 600 have registered in the new party in San Diego county. He said the county has an estimated quarter million Mexican-American residents. He said MAPA is leading La Raza Unida's registration drive.

"La Raza Unida is becoming a power," he said. "We are escaping the political slavery of the Democratic

Star News Oct 3, 1971

## To move political system

# Chicano party started here

South Bay Chicanos are involved in an effort to register voters for a new, primarily Chicano political party, La Raza Unida.

Herman Baca, executive director of LRU, said Chicanos are turning to the new party because they are tired of "tokenism, which has been the answer in both political parties in representation, in programs and solutions to problems."

He called the LRU movement a grass roots organization and said registration has only been at work for about a month.

"THIS is a youth, middle age, and senior citizens movement," he said. "This is a family concept where all the people can have an input into making this a political party."

Figures from the County Registrar of Voters show some 600 persons have registered with La Raza Unida.

In comparison, a breakdown of the county's 529,174 registered voters shows that 247,488 persons are registered Democrats, 245,111 are Republicans, 2,628 are with the American Independent Party, Peace and Freedom registered 2,627 and some 30,825 are non-partisan.

"WE'RE STILL working out the problems of structure and finance in San Diego County," said Baca, who also heads the county Chapter of MAPA (Mexican American Political Association).

"La Raza Unida has a

simple philosophy and makes very simple demands. We want jobs that pay enough to support a family. We want a decent education for our children. We want a place to live and a place to play and respect for our language, our culture and our heritage."

For a long time, he said, 80 to 90% of Chicanos always voted Democrat. And, he continued, the same story was repeated time after time.

"The two parties were unwilling and unable to truly represent the Chicano people," he said.

LA RAZA UNIDA formed in Texas, he said, and has now spread to Colorado and California. In Texas, four counties are under the leadership of LRU officials.

In Colorado last year, Baca stated, an entire slate of Chicanos ran for almost every

political office in the state and received 5% of the vote.

That percentage was the highest ever given a third party in Colorado, he said. He said the figure was especially encouraging because the LRU had no real financial support, and the slate appeared late in the campaign.

"We feel (starting this party) is the only way to end tokenism, dependence, compromise and co-optation for Chicano leadership," he said. "We want about the only true control — control by accountability."

Baca said LRU has 11 registrars at present and will soon have 36 more.

THE COUNTY HAS been split into four areas — San Ysidro, National City, San Diego and north county.

He emphasized that MAPA and LRU are "two separate

entities. MAPA has endorsed the concept of LRU, but retains its autonomy to endorse any candidate."

There are three million Chicanos in the state, he said, and "proportionately speaking, we should have at least 12 assemblymen, eight state senators, but in reality, there are only two Spanish surnames in the assembly and none in the senate.

"IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, there are 250,000 Chicanos and yet we have no supervisor, no San Diego city Councilman and only one Spanish surname on one of the other city councils."

For LRU to become a recognized political party and be able to have an official primary election, said Registrar Charles Sexton, it must register some 66,334 persons statewide.

10-3-71

## La Raza leader applauds L.A. election results

By RALPH BENNETT  
EVENING TRIBUNE Politics Writer

A leader of the new Mexican-American political party, La Raza Unida, hailed the Republican victory of Bill Brophy in Tuesday's special election in Los Angeles for an Assembly seat as a victory for La Raza Unida.

Herman Baca, a National City printer who is executive director of La Raza Unida in San Diego County, said today the defeat of the Democratic candidate, Richard Alatorre, will show the Democratic party that "the chickens have come home to roost."

He said he did not regret the weakening of the Democrats' majority in the lower house of the California Legislature. "The Democratic party was not going to listen to us anyway," he said. "The Chicanos must awaken and realize their own power."

The candidates of La Raza Unida and the Peace and Freedom party got more than enough votes between them to have given Alatorre the victory.

Baca said if Alatorre, a Mexican-American, had won, there was no assurance the district would have remained a Mexican-American district.

He said he will not regret it if the district is now reapportioned to make a safe Republican district by splitting its Mexican-American voters with neighboring districts.

He said Mexican-Americans are learning to participate in the political process by the best method, learning by doing.

He said La Raza Unida has 95 deputy registrars at work in the county and they have registered about 2,000 voters. County Registrar of Voters Charles Sexton said there were 740 La Raza Unida members registered as of Nov. 12.

Meanwhile, in Sacramento, Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti, D-Van Nuys, raised the possibility of a deadlock between Democrats and Republicans in newly reopened negotiations on Assembly reapportionment. Negotiators were expected to meet all

day today and into the night tonight.

Moretti said if a settlement isn't reached, Democrats may pass the bill to Reagan without Republican support. Then if the governor vetoes the measure, the courts can decide whether the redistricting is valid.

Reagan has threatened to

### 35 aboard ship missing at sea

TOKYO (AP) — The 13,616-ton Liberian ore carrier Banaluna and a crew of 35 Orientals are missing and feared lost in the Philippine Sea, the Maritime Safety Agency said.

veto any plan he considers unfair to Republicans.

Republicans are demanding that the reapportionment reflect their new strength, 42-38, since Brophy's election.

Democrats are sticking by their previous reapportionment plan, geared to a 43-37 party split.

Assemblyman Henry Waxman, D-Los Angeles, chairman of the Assembly Elections and Reapportionment Committee, said there is no inclination to change the Democratic makeup of Brophy's district, which might make it difficult for him to be reelected in next year's regular elections, when there will be a heavier voter turnout.



Friday, November 18, 1971



—AP Wirephoto

Bill Brophy, left foreground, the successful candidate in Tuesday's 48th Assembly District election, is welcomed by fellow Republican Party members following his arrival in Sacramento yesterday afternoon.

# Brophy Win Also 'Upset' For Legislature

Editorial — Page B-16

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Republican Bill Brophy's upset victory in a special election stunned Assembly leaders yesterday and threatened to delay adjournment of the longest legislative session in California history.

Brophy, 36, defeated heavily favored Democrat Richard Alatorre, 23, in a Los Angeles district with heavy Mexican-American population and a 62 per cent Democratic registration in the election Tuesday.

## FLIES TO CAPITAL

Brophy, an economic consultant, flew to the capital late yesterday to meet with his new Republican colleagues in a private caucus. Brophy aides said he may be sworn in tomorrow as the 48th GOP assemblyman. The Democrats control the Assembly 42-38.

It will be the first time in more than 20 years that the east-central part of Los Angeles has not been represented by a Democrat.

The victory upset a pending agreement between Assembly Democrats and Republicans over the lower-house reapportionment plan. In San Diego, GOP Leader Bob Monagan of Tracy said the Assembly reapportionment experts would have to start all over in view of the unexpected Republican victory.

Brophy won with 16,346 votes to 14,759 while John Blaine of the Peace and Freedom party got 1,108 and Raul Ruiz of La Raza Unida polled 2,778.

The Brophy victory followed an election eve incident in which eight to 10 rifle shots were fired into Brophy's home.

## SPLITS LEADERSHIP

Alatorre was the administrative assistant to Assembly Majority Leader Walter Karabian of Monterey Park. And the campaign had developed a split between Karabian and Speaker Bob Moretti, D-Van Nuys, who backed another Mexican-American candidate in the primary, won by Alatorre.

Allan Hoffenblum, a Brophy campaign coordinator, said cooperation between Republicans and La Raza Unida resulted in the Brophy victory.

"He still doesn't believe in Hoffenblum said.

# Texas Chicano Political Leader Lauds L.A. Unit

BY FRANK DEL OLMO

Times Staff Writer

One of the organizers of a Chicano political party in Texas offered encouragement and praise Saturday for Chicanos forming such a group in Los Angeles, particularly for their effect on the outcome of the recent 48th Assembly District election.

Mario Compean, 28, state director for Texas' La Raza Unida Party, told a conference of the San Fernando La Raza Unida that "victories come in many forms," and said the showing by La Raza Unida candidates Raul Ruiz in the 48th District was a victory "because he defeated a false representative of the Chicano community."

Compean, of San Antonio, was referring to Democrat Richard Alatorre, a Mexican-American who was upset in the heavily Democratic district by Republican Bill Brophy.

## Called Puppet

La Raza Unida had continually attacked Alatorre as a puppet of Assembly Majority Leader Walter Karabian (D-Monterey Park). Alatorre denied the allegations.

Alatorre lost the election by just over 1,500 votes. La Raza Unida candidate Ruiz, running as an independent because the party is not officially recognized in California, received more than 2,800 votes, primarily in the 48th District's Mexican-American precincts.

Compean, speaking entirely in Spanish, addressed about 200 La Raza Unida members gathered at San Fernando High School. In encouraging the local activists, he cited the Texas party's first showings in the San Antonio

municipal elections of 1969.

Compean ran for city council. Although he and other La Raza Unida candidates did not win, they

more than doubled the voter turnout in Mexican-American precincts from the normal 15% to 33%, and took 42 of 190 precincts in the city, mostly in the Mexican-American barrio of West San Antonio.

More important, Compean added, "the lessons learned there were applied to next year, when we did win."

He was referring to the 1970 elections that first brought La Raza Unida fame among Chicano acti-

vists throughout the Southwest. The party took 20 local government seats in three adjoining counties of south Texas, which has a predominantly Mexican-American population. The victories gave them control of two city councils and two school boards.

Ruiz also addressed the gathering, again stressing that La Raza Unida was responsible for the Democratic defeat in the 48th District.

The conference was call-

ed by the San Fernando organizers to develop a platform upon which San Fernando Valley La Raza Unida candidates will run in 1972 elections and to lay the groundwork for the local convention that will nominate them next year.

La Raza Unida leaders in Los Angeles County have said they will ignore statewide offices in 1972. They prefer instead to run for local offices directly affecting Mexican-American communities.

## 48TH DISTRICT UPSET

# Raza Unida Loses but Claims Victory

BY FRANK DEL OLMO

Times Staff Writer

Only 2,786 votes out of more than 35,000 cast.

It's not the kind of victory that most politicians would regard as a victory.

But Raul Ruiz is not a typical politician. And his supporters in the recent 48th Assembly District special election—the Chicanos of La Raza Unida Party—are unusual political activists.

Along with college students and working people, Ruiz' campaign force included Chicano street people, young vato locos (barrio street toughs) and car club members.

So Ruiz and other La Raza Unida spokesmen have been openly claiming a victory for their party in the Nov. 16 election. They did not win, but neither did the Democratic candidate, Richard Alatorre.

Instead, Republican Bill Brophy was the upset winner in the heavily Democratic district, beating Alatorre, a Mexican-American, by just over 1,500 votes.

La Raza Unida party spokesmen have openly taken credit for the Democratic defeat, Ruiz saying that "Brophy didn't beat the Democrats, La Raza Unida did."

### Groups Are Organizing

(Though they use the term to refer to themselves, the members of California's La Raza Unida do not belong to a political party in the usual meaning of the term. The group has no real structure yet, only scattered independent organizing committees in the state.

(The original La Raza Unida party, founded two years ago in Texas, does have a basic state structure, however. Other than a shared name, there is no direct connection between the two groups.)

Some political observers agree with Ruiz' assessment of La Raza Unida's impact. Some Democrats do not.

A cursory sampling of the Nov. 16 vote in scattered 48th District precincts somewhat supports Ruiz' view that he hindered Alatorre by drawing Mexican-American support.

It was in heavily Mexican-American areas of the district that Ruiz had his greatest support. In other sections he drew poorly (consistently below 10%). Alatorre drew respectably throughout the district, but did his best where Ruiz also did well.

In seven El Sereno precincts, where Alatorre drew 40% to 60%, Ruiz' total ranged from 15% to 27%.

### Ruiz Averages 20%

In three Lincoln Heights precincts, where Alatorre ranged from 45% to nearly 70% of the vote, Ruiz won an average of 20%.

Ruiz' weakest support in an area of significant Mexican-American population came in ethnically mixed Echo Park where, in four precincts, he won from 11% to 16%. Alatorre tallied from 40% to 60%.

Ruiz' strongest support came from what he labeled "the poorest barrios" of the district, in the Hazard Park-Ramona Gardens areas.

In four precincts there, Ruiz took 20% (to 65% for Alatorre), 30% (to 65%) and, in his two best precincts, 32% (to 58%) and 44% (to 50%).

Democrats had the consolation that Ruiz did not outdraw Alatorre in any of the district's 139 specially consolidated precincts. But he apparently drew notable support in Mexican-American areas and did hurt Alatorre.

but the figures provide no final conclusions as to La Raza Unida's effect.

Other elements also affected the outcome in the 48th District. One was a still-unresolved election eve shooting incident at Brophy's home. The other was a bruising Democratic primary that prevented complete unity in the final election.

So it is difficult to label the 48th District election a test of the strength—real or potential—of La Raza Unida.

But it was the first election of statewide significance in which a candi-

date for the separate Chicano party took part and affected the final outcome.

And there is no doubt that La Raza Unida spokesmen take themselves and their showing in the election seriously.

Most of them regard the 48th District election as an "educational experience" for both party members and local Mexican-Americans in general, according to East Los Angeles organizer Reggie Ruiz.

The door-to-door approach used in the campaign taught workers about running for office

Dec. 16  
and "about the people here," one young woman said.

Being a young activist, she added, "It's easy to get involved in your own ideas of what the people need. You start out going to tell them, and instead they tell you how it is."

An important point for La Raza Unida was reached when Raul Ruiz tallied more votes in the primary election than an official state-recognized party (Peace and Freedom).

He not only qualified for the final election, but received the publicity that accrues to a legitimate candidate in an election of statewide significance.

That publicity, plus Ruiz' recognition by many Mexican-Americans because of his activist background, carried the message of a separate Chicano political party to many La-

1471

tin voters who never heard of it before.

Now, La Raza Unida planners hope that publicity will give impetus to their drive to register the voters needed to qualify the party for the state ballot in 1972.

Independent committees throughout the state have been pushing the drive since early this year, but there are indications it will not reach its year-end goal of 67,000 voters.

If reached, that total—required to make the ballot—would make La Raza Unida the third largest political party in the state. As of last January, the secretary of state's office listed 36,822 registered American Independent Party members and 26,508 Peace and Freedom Party members. The state also had 3.6 million registered Democrats and 2.7 million registered Republicans.

Among California's pop-

ulation of 20 million, La Raza Unida has more than 2.5 million Mexican-Americans to appeal to. Even disqualifying some Mexican-Americans from voting because of age and difficulty in proving citizenship, La Raza Unida is left with a minimum potential strength of more than one million persons.

Party leaders, many of them young, point out that a recent boon to La Raza Unida was the lowering of the voting age. This will give many young Mexican-Americans (among whom Chicano activism has its greatest appeal) a chance to register and vote.

Even if the registration drive falls short and party members have to bide their time for official ballot status, party spokesmen insist the Ruiz campaign provided an impetus and confidence the young organization needed.

# Raza Unida Loses but Claims Poll Victory

Continued from 13th Page  
and school board offices that most directly affect them, or using La Raza Unida to create a bloc of voters that can wield influence with Anglo politicians.

"It's a mistake to dismiss us as spoilers," Raul Ruiz' campaign manager Richard Martinez said. "La Raza Unida is going to be more than just a political party. Its a vehicle for the people to exert control over their own communities.

In the short run, Ruiz warned that his campaign will give Chicano political activists determination to "never let a Democrat have an easy election in a Chicano district again."

Some Democrats don't agree.

Assemblyman Henry Waxman of Los Angeles dismissed the 48th District outcome as a "bizarre one-time fluke."

While not so blunt, other Anglo Democratic party spokesmen do not appear to take La Raza Unida as a serious threat either.

## Heavily Democratic

Mexican - Americans have traditionally voted heavily Democratic, and it is this that leads La Raza Unida spokesmen to speak so bluntly against that party. They claim that despite this loyalty, Mexican-Americans have been faced with worsening barrio conditions.

On a practical basis, the Chicanos know that if they are to attract large numbers of Mexican-American voters, it will have to be from where most presently lie, in the Democratic camp.

But although their party would be most directly affected by a successful separate-party movement, Anglo Democrats have not gone out of their way to challenge what they appear to regard as little more than a gadfly. They answer queries about the Chicano effort with standard answers.

They resurrect images of the slain Kennedy brothers (widely admired among Mexican-Americans) and past Democratic efforts on behalf of Mexican-Americans and other minorities.

Democratic County Chairman Les River gave La Raza Unida organizers credit for being serious in their efforts, but predicted Chicanos would find that "their ultimate interests lie closer to Democrats than to Republicans."

This, River added, will keep Mexican-American

closely with the Democratic Party despite commitments to other "special-interest parties."

However, Mexican-American Democrats appear to regard the Chicano party as more of a potential threat.

They may take it more seriously, as one said, "because we are closer to the frustrations that created the movement for a third party." (Though they are about 15% of California's population, Spanish-surnamed citizens hold only 2% of the state's 15,650 elected and appointive government positions.)

Not surprisingly, most Mexican-American officeholders are against the separate party.

Some may be opposed to it (as La Raza Unida spokesmen have claimed) because a strong Chicano party could jeopardize their careers as elected leaders of the Mexican-American community. In public, however, all insist they disagree in principle with the idea of a separatist party.

In Texas, two consistent opponents of the separatist party are Reps. Henry B. Gonzales of San Antonio and Eligio de la Garza of Mission.

Gonzales has criticized the party's appeal as "reverse racism" on the floor of Congress. He also declined to join other Spanish-surnamed Congressmen in sponsoring a "Brown Power" conference held in Washington, D.C., last October. He told newsmen he disagreed with appeals to form separatist blocs.

## Roybal Against

A legislator who did co-sponsor the Washington conference, but who also is opposed to the third party, is Rep. Edward R. Roybal of Los Angeles.

Although he has taken his fellow Democrats to task recently calling for more Mexican-American representation in government bodies and criticizing Democratic control over "gerrymandered" reapportionment plans of past decades, Roybal has consistently opposed a third party.

He says the key to political influence for Mexican-Americans lies in working within the two established parties.

A similar view has been expressed by California Assemblyman Alex P. Garcia (D-Los Angeles).

Assemblyman Peter Chacon (D-San Diego) told the state convention of the Mexican-American Political



Raul Ruiz

Times photo

Raza Unida could never have broad enough appeal to wield political power in California

But he added that the party might serve a useful purpose by putting many young Chicanos — who might otherwise oppose the U.S. electoral process — to work within it instead.

(In fairness to California's elected Mexican-Americans, it should be noted that none has a "safe" Mexican-American district.)

The recent MAPA convention illustrated the potential threat of divisiveness between Chicano activists devoted to La Raza Unida and those who seek to work within the two major parties.

Following often acrimonious debate, a pro-La Raza Unida candidate for MAPA president was barely defeated. Later, a watered-down resolution endorsing the "general concept" of La Raza Unida barely succeeded in patching over the post-election bitterness.

Both Ruiz and La Raza Unida have faced much criticism since the 48th District election for aiding in the defeat of a fellow Mexican-American by an Anglo politician.

Their standard reply is that they opposed Richard Alatorre as a symbol, not as an individual.

Though Alatorre continually denied the allegations, La Raza Unida spokesmen labled him a "Chicano falso" who would be more dedicated to representing Democratic interests than Mexican-Americans.

Asked if they preferred Republican Brophy, they replied with an answer common to most present-day political dissidents of all stripes—that the only difference between the two major parties "is in the names," as Reggie Ruiz put it.

So, despite their potential divisiveness, La Raza Unida spokesmen say they will carry on with their efforts. And they claim they are already having an effect

## Latin Group Withholds Endorsement

LOS ANGELES (AP) — For the first time in its 12-year history, California's Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA) officially refused yesterday to endorse a candidate for president.

The 103 voting delegates were asked to choose between supporting President Nixon or Sen. George McGovern, or adopting the no-endorsement stand offered by La Raza Unida, the separate Chicano party.

After two votes failed to give either McGovern or Mr. Nixon the required 60 per cent majority, the no-endorsement stand was adopted.

In the first ballot, 43 delegates voted for no endorsement, 38 supported McGovern and 22 voted for Mr. Nixon.

McGovern and the no-endorsement stand received 42 votes each on the second ballot, with Mr. Nixon dropping to 18 votes.

A MAPA spokesman said the position means none of the group's 25 California chapters may officially support either candidate for the presidency.

## El Paso Herald-Post

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER  
Published daily except Sunday by Herald-Post Publishing Company at 401 Mills avenue, El Paso, Texas, 79999. Second class postage paid at El Paso, Texas. Registrado como articulo de 2a clase en la administracion de Correos de Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua con fecha 22 de Abril de 1931.

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SOUTH BAY Chicanos became more active, organized and vocal this year, blasting what they considered inequities and pushing for Mexican-American registration in a new political party, La Raza Unida.

STAR NEWS  
12-29-71

The meeting was called to order at 5:30 by Victor Nieto. Victor read the position paper and explained each office. Two items were brought up for discussion, MAPA vs. Raza Unida and officers in MAPA should not be officers in Raza Unida.

M/S/P that we accept position paper in concept.

M/S/P that we accept preamble as position paper reads.

M/S/P that we set our goal at 10,000 people registered Raza Unida by December 31, 1973.

M/S/D that we table discussion on predetermined criteria for voting membership in the Raza Unida Party organizing committee.

M/S/D that we refrain from setting criteria until after officers are elected.

M/S/P that we deal with the predetermined criteria for membership in the Raza Unida Party organizing committee.

M/S/P that any number of registrars register five people a week.

M/S/P that we go through positions 1-10 and it will give us the criteria that we have to set.

#### County Organizer

1. Oversees all administrative components
2. Presides at monthly meetings
3. Responsible for receiving monthly report from component chairman and delivers monthly report to membership
4. Responsible for all communications and orientations which includes political communication.

#### Secretary

1. Responsible for minutes
2. Handles all correspondence
3. Notifies components of meetings, notices, etc.

#### Treasurer

1. Responsible for monetary records
2. Monthly financial reports (meetings and newsletter)
3. Supervises collector
4. Signs all checks with dual signatures of county organizer or secretary

#### Collector

1. Collect dues from contributors
2. Assist treasurer in monthly report
3. Notify delinquent members, under supervision of treasurer

#### Voting membership

1. Registrar
2. Speaker
3. Contributor (manpower or monetary)

M/S/P Anyone may join the organizing committee if he or she meets one or more of the above predetermined criteria in the registration drive. They must be registered Raza Unida.

#### Registration Chairman

1. Appoint an assistant
2. Recruit new registrars
3. Get in contact with people who did not vote in November and lost their registration
4. Responsible for registration quota
5. In charge of setting up registration classes
6. Identifies registration locations
7. Gives names of all new registered voters to file secretary

#### Newsletter Editor

1. Responsible for selecting, soliciting, editing, and publishing of monthly newsletters and articles
2. In charge of mailing of monthly newsletter
3. Responsible for incoming and outgoing correspondence for newsletter

#### Filing Secretary

1. Responsible for indexing all Raza Unida registered voters on file cards
2. Responsible for all future incoming Raza Unida affidavits
3. In charge of labels and mailing
4. Identify registrants into their proper voting blocs (precincts, assembly and senatorial districts)

#### Publicity

1. Check into all mass media (t.v., newspapers, radios, etc.)
2. Develop new leaflets, pamphlets, decals, etc.

#### Speaker Chairman

1. Fill speaking engagements with consent of county organizer
2. Responsible for orientation classes (attendance)

#### Economic Developer

1. Develop a sound economic base (bar, restaurant, real estate, etc.)

#### Ombudsman

1. Responsible for all inter-office grievances and explanations of policy.

M/S/P that we accept all positions as listed above.

M/S/P that the remaining items on the agenda including item 3 and elections be tabled to future meeting.

M/S/P that we only reinvite people that were present at meeting today.

M/S/P that we set meeting for Thursday, January 18, 1972, at 4:00 at MAAC Center to elect officers.

Meeting adjourned at 8:10.

# Minority Party Applies Political Pressure In Texas

DALLAS (UPI) — La Raza Unida, a Mexican-American political party founded four years ago in Crystal City, Tex., is attempting statewide status this year.

La Raza has the population potential to become the strongest "third party" the state has had in this century. It could push this year's Texas governor's race into a runoff for the first time since 1894 and it could weaken Democratic power enough to allow President Nixon to carry the state for the first time.

The large youth vote is still an unknown in Texas. To further cloud the picture many high Democratic politicians, including the governor and the lieutenant governor, are still marked by their involvement in a stock manipulation deal.

However, the possibility that La Raza might attract as many as 600,000 Mexican-American votes wields more election power than youth or scandal ever could.

## SOME HOPE IN GOP

The Democrats, with all their past dominance of state politics, can hardly afford to lose even half that many votes. The Republicans, who still have little hope of winning many of those votes, could pull even in some state races if La Raza polls half its potential.

There are an estimated 1,357,000 eligible Mexican-American voters in Texas, but, according to the usual election figures, it is unlikely that more than half of them will vote in November.

Also, Mexican-Americans hold population majorities in 17 counties in south Texas and another 11 counties there and west of the Pecos River range between 42.66 per cent and 49.55 per cent Mexican-American.

## WILL FILL BALLOT

They have additional majorities in one congressional district and comprise at least 35 per cent of the population of two more.

"We're going to fill the whole ballot," said Jose Angel Gutierrez, 28, the man who founded the party and gave his people political power in his home town. "We're going to fill it from state representatives all the way to district judges and on up to state senators, U.S. senators, congressmen, governors and attorneys general."

To do so, his party must qualify according to the Texas election code. By law, the party must establish precinct, county

and district organizations with the precinct conventions to be held May 6, when other parties are holding primaries.

Delegates chosen must hold county conventions a week later. The state convention must be held June 10 and each step must be announced in advance and documented with the secretary of state's office.

The question is how strong the party actually will be, but even at this early stage the other parties are feeling the pressure.

## IT HURTS

"I don't know enough about the party to say, but I know any time you've got competition it hurts," said State Democratic Executive Committee (SDEC) chairman Roy Orr of DeSoto.

The League of Unified Latin-American Citizens (LULAC), usually but unofficially linked with the Democrats, said it was planning a large registration effort in south Texas.

Dr. George Willeford, Orr's counterpart among Republicans, welcomes La Raza as a way of removing the Mexican-American vote from the Democratic grasp.

"I feel if they get on the ballot, it will help the Republican party because traditionally so many of the Latin-Americans, or Mexican-Americans voted as a block in the Democratic party," he said.

## MONEY A PROBLEM

La Raza's leaders know their main problems are money and organization.

Gutierrez said the party decided on an \$80,000 state budget. That would have to come from the candidates through filing fees and whatever support they could muster.

Perhaps most important, at least to the leadership, is the need to show its people it can offer them political power, a distinctly Mexican-American flavored power.



# California Chicanos Skeptical

## Barrios Wooded By Both Parties

By STEVE MONTIEL

LOS ANGELES (AP) — In this presidential election year, political leaders say they are hearing a common message from Mexican-Americans: "What's in it for us?"

Democrats and Republicans say they are heeding the message in their bids for vote-heavy California, which contains the nation's largest Mexican-American population. More than three million of the state's 20 million residents are Spanish-speaking or Spanish-surnamed.

Republicans say they may be able to lure a substantial number of votes from the traditionally Democratic Mexican-American barrios.

Democrats say their strength may be cut but not because of Republican wooing.

Henry Ramirez, appointed director of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunity for the Spanish-Speaking by President Nixon, says the re-election of the President would insure progress for Mexican-Americans.

"There's nothing wrong in thinking what's in it for us," says Ramirez, a Republican. "Other groups have been doing it for years. It's very American."

Louis Velasquez, director of the Spanish-speaking committee at Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern's local headquarters, concedes, "We're obviously going to suffer a little bit this year, but for different reasons."

The Democrats may not enjoy the 90-plus per cent loyalty of years past because of young, independent voters and the influence of La Raza Unida (the United Race), a third party, says Velasquez.

In the Raza Unida Party's first national convention last weekend in El Paso, some 3,000 delegates refused to endorse either of the major presidential contenders. One party leader, Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez, described the Democratic and Republican Parties as a two-headed monster feeding from the same trough.

Gilbert Lopez, campaign chairman for La Raza Unida in Los Angeles, said in a recent interview, "The Democrats haven't provided a means, a ladder, politically for Chicanos to better their conditions."

"The Republicans never really have catered to poor people and have never cared much about Chicanos."

Lopez says Mexican-Americans could provide the swing vote in California, and he predicts most Mexican-Americans will vote for McGovern.

Those who do vote Republican will do so "not so much because of Nixon but because they're protesting against the Democrats," Lopez says.

4-12-72

# Radical Leftists Infiltrate La Raza, Organizer Charged

A former organizer for La Raza Unida chapter in San Jose said this week he has left the group because of radical leftist philosophy that has infiltrated the chapter.

Enrique Ante, also said he opposed the boycott by the local LRU of the Chicano Political Caucus in session here this weekend.

Ante led a voter registration drive that bolted the group to unofficially become Santa Clara County's third largest political organization. The group failed to win official ballot status because of insufficient statewide registration.

"I am ceasing to participate in La Raza Unida . . . because there's been a slow infiltration of people more socialist than I can handle," Ante said.

The Chicano activist said his philosophy was left of both Democrat and Republican positions but that the infiltration of the LRU by ultra leftist supporters was beyond his political beliefs.

Ante urged the LRU to "go to the political caucus. They would benefit by listening to Reies Lopez Tijerina or other prominent political Chicano figures in the area and listen to different positions as far as political parties go in affecting Mexicanos that live in the United States."

He said "People are using Chicano purposes for their

own movement. They want to cause a division."

The LRU, Ante said, was

treating the caucus "like a political party. It's not, an association."

L.A. Times Monday 4-24-72

## Sponsors of Caucus Refuse to Support New Chicano Party

BY FRANK DEL OLMO  
Times Staff Writer

SAN JOSE—The chief sponsors of the first National Chicano Political Caucus refused Sunday to support the main decision made during its two-day gathering — the endorsement of a separate Chicano political party.

The state presidents of three major Mexican-American groups—the Mexican-American Political Assn., the League of United Latin American Citizens and the American G.I. Forum—told a post-caucus news conference they "will not, do not and cannot support or endorse La Raza Unida Party."

Proponents of the separatist party took almost complete control of the caucus during an often chaotic session Saturday, charging the sponsors are dupes of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Sunday, MAPA president Armando Rodriguez said that La Raza Unida supporters had "imposed their will" on more than 800 other delegates "simply by shouting louder,"

### Claims Higher Turnout

The chief La Raza Unida spokesman, veteran activist Bert Corona, countered by saying the voice votes which established La Raza Unida control Saturday "clearly expressed the will of the majority."

He noted the attendance at a Sunday session of the rump caucus called by La Raza Unida, about 200 persons, was greater than that at a rump session held at the same time by the caucus' original sponsors, which drew about 100 persons.

The caucus had been called by the Chicano groups to hammer out a platform that all Mexican-American political activists could support this election year. In attendance were Democrats and Republicans as well as La Raza Unida members.

However, almost from Saturday morning's opening gavel, the sponsors began to lose control to the La Raza Unida forces.

Making up in sheer bravado what they lacked in organization, a loose La Raza Unida coalition, including proponents from Texas, Illinois and from 15 California chapters, was first able to endorse their party and then force a voice vote to change the caucus meeting site.

## Chicano Caucus Split By Militant Faction

SAN JOSE (UPI) — Delegates to the first National Chicano Political Caucus voted overwhelmingly yesterday to recognize "La Raza Unida" as a national independent party for Mexican-Americans.

The vote signalled a victory for the new, militant political group, which had picketed the meeting charging the sponsoring Mexican-American Political Association did not represent all Chicanos. La Raza had charged that MAPA was only a front for the Democratic party.

### CAUCUS TO MOVE

The 1,000 delegates also voted to move the caucus from its location in a San Jose hotel across town to a school in the Mexican-American district of the city. MAPA delegates announced they would continue

the conference today at the hotel.

Earlier, Lt. Gov. Robert Mondragon of New Mexico criticized both Democrats and Republicans for not doing enough to help the nation's 5 million Mexican-Americans.

Mondragon, a Democrat, said Republicans "feather the nest of a few Chicanos and let the rest go to hell." He said the Democrats are not much better.

### WAR ISSUE

Mondragon called for an end to the war in Southeast Asia, claiming the conflict was "sapping away money which could be used to improve life for Mexican-American citizens."

"Chicanos veterans are returning from Vietnam to face problems of drugs, unemployment and education," he said.

# The Mercury

★★★★

SAN JOSE, CALIF., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1972

21

## S.J. Caucus Called Chicano 'Awakening'

By ELIAS CASTILLO  
Staff Writer

An estimated 300 Mexican-Americans streamed into San Jose Friday night as the nation's first Chicano political caucus got under way here.

Sponsors of the three day event said they expected total attendance to swell over 1,000 by this morning.

Among the states represented were New Mexico, Washington, Texas and various California regions.

About 30 members of San Jose's La Raza Unida party picketed the event at the San Jose Hyatt House last night, maintaining that the caucus-sponsoring group, the Mexican-American Political Assn., is linked to the Democratic Party.

Chicano youths wearing black berets acted as security guards for the caucus. They stood grim-faced at entrances where the representatives gathered in the hotel.

Other LRU members participating in the caucus said that the party's founder Jose Angel Gutierrez of Crystal City, Texas, had sent a letter of support to the caucus. The participating LRU members said the San Jose LRU chapter was split in its attitude toward the caucus.

Among the early arrivals was New Mexico activist Reyes Lopez Tijerina who was scheduled to speak at a caucus banquet tonight.

In an interview, Tijerina said he would discuss the "legal documentary of the Chicano people and its relevancy in relation to the development of these great United States."

He referred to it as a legal document outlining the "points and rights" of "indo-espana" people.

Tijerina said "Chicanos are awakening to the fact that we have to work together at all levels. The Chicano is on the move."

Commenting on the presidential primary race he said that it appeared Chicanos would cast their votes for Sen. George McGovern, (D-SD). He described the candidate as not "beating around the bush" in his political statements.

The New Mexico activist also said "I don't dig the political philosophy of the third world. We (Mexican-Americans) are here. We have what it takes. I don't go for outside ideologies."

The LRU, which has branched out throughout the Southwest, failed to win official ballot status in California despite a statewide registration drive.

However, the move in Santa Clara County netted the party more than 3,000 votes to rank it as the third largest political group here behind the Democrats and Republicans.

In an interview, New Mexico's Lt. Gov. Roberto Monragon, the convention keynoter, said last night, the Nixon administration had done a "very, very bad" job in improving life for Mexican-Americans.

He said that under the present presidential primary race Sens. Edmund Muskie and George McGovern appeared to be the best contenders for winning the Spanish-speaking vote. He said McGovern appealed to the "grassroot levels of people and Muskie to the Democratic organizations that have Spanish-speaking people involved in them."

The Nixon administration, he said, "comes around to try to solve the problems of the Spanish-speaking people only when it is appropriate for obtaining more votes in

order to help them win this election. That's the only time and then they forget about it."

The lieutenant governor said the caucus would be aimed at identifying and establishing steps aimed at solving social problems for the nation's estimated five million Chicano residents.

The caucus opens this morning at 9 a.m. at the San Jose Hyatt House with a keynote address from Mondragon. His speech will be followed by workshops in various areas in which reforms are needed by Mexican-Americans.

Tijerina is scheduled to speak at a banquet tonight at 7:30 p.m.

# Raza Unida Coup

## At Chicano Meet

### Surprise Caucus Switch

#### Tumult Marks S.J. Session

By ELIAS CASTILLO  
Staff Writer

In a tumultuous session, delegates to the nation's first Chicano Political Caucus threw support to the La Raza Unida party, then abruptly ousted newsmen Saturday as part of a resolution that overhauled the session's structure.

The convention, at the San Jose Hyatt House, concludes today.

The resolution, introduced by a Midwest delegation of 18 persons, reorganized the caucus sessions along the lines of a political convention to develop steps toward improving life for Mexican-Americans.

Arturo Vazquez of Chicago had urged approval of his group's measure that called for creation of a Chicano political machine and allow state-by-state representation.

The resolution said its adoption would result in a "guaranteed democratic organization."



FIERY — Reis Lopez Tijerina of New Mexico, a national Chicano leader, emphasizes point during fiery speech at nation's first Chicano Political Caucus Saturday at the San Jose Hyatt House. Another photo on Page 37.

Staff Photo

Progress in the caucus became bogged down in the afternoon as efforts were made to place the Midwest resolution in effect while La Raza Unida supporters shouted for a vote supporting their party.

Armando Rodriguez, caucus chairman and national head of the Mexican-American Political Assn., unsuccessfully attempted to restore order. He was ousted as chairman under the resolution and replaced by Bert Corona, veteran Chicano activist from Los Angeles.

Rodriguez later said, "What happened here never allowed the caucus to get off the ground. There are a lot of very disgruntled people who came here."

MAPA had organized the  
(Back of Section, Col. 6)

cont.

# Chicano Caucus Switch

(Continued from Page 1)

caucus providing workshop sessions that would have hammered out statements on reforms then submit them for consideration today. At one point in the afternoon session, a caucus security force wearing berets stepped onto the platform to restore order.

"Everybody shut up," shouted Sal Candelaria of San Jose. He called for cooperation from everybody. Keep it a little more orderly," then left the platform.

A member of the steering committee, earlier elected by caucus representatives under rules of the Midwest measure, told the caucus it was bogged down by two groups.

"One is pushing La Raza Unida, the other is trying to understand or use the program," he said.

At that point, Corona was proposed as the person to chair a "restructuring of workshops to get all people involved." Shouting continued that a vote be taken on supporting La Raza Unida.

As the caucus began to sway toward voting on the La Raza Unida question, instead of following the resolution guidelines, the Midwest delegation threatened to walk out.

The black-bereted security force then moved onto the stage again, and eased some persons off. There was no scuffling.

With the Midwest delegation moving toward the doors, Corona was elected chairman and a voice vote on supporting the LRU passed easily. The Midwest group re-seated itself after the group had followed the resolution's rules, first voting on Corona.

Newsmen were then ordered to leave the building and escorted out by security force members. The Midwest resolution had stated that no report on caucus disputes be made to the press.

San Jose  
Mercury  
4-23-72

The Midwest delegation earlier had accused the session of ignoring the Midwest Chicano population of "well over 2 million. We will not be ignored."

Adoption of the measure had delayed a speech by New Mexico Lt. Gov. Roberto Mondragon who, speaking in Spanish and English, called for an end to the Vietnam war.

He said the conflict is sapping money which could be used to improve life for Mexican-Americans.

Also speaking during the morning was Reies Lopez Tijerina, New Mexico activist, who called for unity in the conference. "Let's open our hearts and begin to respect the rights of our brothers. We are going to have to contribute with patience against those that don't like us. After we can settle differences."

He called on the nation's five million Chicanos to become aware of the legal documentary that affects their lives. Tijerina cited the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which ended the war between Mexico and the United States, as one pact that has not been enforced by the United States.

He said it has specific provisions relating to Mexican-Americans which the federal government has ignored.

A contingent of La Raza Unida supporters left the caucus meeting place at the plush Hyatt House. The group met during the night at Lee Mathson Junior High School on the East Side after it stated it would not meet at the San Jose hotel because of its Anglo ownership.

The sponsoring Mexican-American Political Assn. remained at the hotel and a caucus spokesman said a meeting would be held between the LRU group and the caucus sponsors in an effort to unite them again today.

# Independent Party for Latins Backed by Chicano Caucus

BY FRANK del OLMO  
Times Staff Writer

SAN JOSE—Creation of a national independent party for Mexican-Americans was endorsed here Saturday in a stormy opening session of the first National Chicano Political Caucus.

In a turn of events that surprised many observers, an overwhelming majority of the 800 delegates voted support for expansion of the fledgling militant La Raza Unida party after heated debate.

The caucus had been planned as a forum in which to hammer out a platform on social and political issues around which Mexican-American activists of all political persuasions could unite.

## Members of Both Parties

The delegates, most of them from the Southwest, included representatives of a number of Establishment organizations, including the Democratic and Republican parties.

But they were outnumbered at least 2 to 1 by the young, vociferous proponents of a separate political party who easily took control of the proceedings.

"The only way this caucus will have any relevance is by ignoring Democrats and Republicans and to endorse the concept of La Raza Unida," declared Herman Baca, a Chicano leader from National City.

His proposal was ratified by a resounding voice vote.

Please Turn to Page 18, Col. 1

# CHICANO CAUCUS

Continued from Page B

La Raza Unida, formed about four years ago, has run candidates in California, Colorado and Texas. Its only victories to date have been in several local races in predominantly Mexican-American districts of south Texas.

A number of Democratic and Republican party members admitted after Saturday's session that they were surprised by the support for La Raza Unida.

The outcome of the caucus was thrown into confusion when Raza Unida supporters also voted to adjourn the session at San Jose's Hyatt House and move to a location in this

city's east side barrio "to be closer to the people."

Saturday night, delegates on the side of La Raza Unida met on the other side of town while opponents continued meeting at the hotel.

"We're trying to pick up the pieces," said one Establishment delegate.

Earlier, the keynote speaker, Lt. Gov. Robert Mondragon of New Mexico, said both Democrats and Republicans were not doing enough to help Mexican-Americans.

Mondragon, a Democrat, said Republicans "feather the nest of a few Chicanos and let the rest go to hell." He said the Democrats were not much better.

L.A.  
Times

4-23-72

# Chicano Caucus Taken Over by La Raza Unida

National Session Originally  
Called to Develop Platform  
All Activists Could Support

BY FRANK DEL OLMO  
Times Staff Writer

SAN JOSE—In a turn of events that took many veteran Mexican-American political observers by surprise, the La Raza Unida Party succeeded Saturday in taking over a major Chicano political gathering here.

It took the better part of an often-heated afternoon session of the National Chicano Political Caucus, but the mostly young and highly vociferous proponents of the separate Chicano party had their way. They finally swayed a heavy majority of delegates to endorse La Raza Unida on a voice vote.

The national caucus originally had been called by a number of Chicano groups to develop a platform which all Mexican-American activists—whether in the Republican, Democratic or La Raza Unida parties—could support.

### Discussion Items

Slated for discussion were barrio-oriented issues such as education, civil rights, housing, health, unemployment, economic development and immigration.

In attendance were nearly 500 official delegates including Republicans pressing for the reelection of President Nixon, Democrats committed to the presidential aspirations of varied candidates and the La Raza Unida supporters, who eventually proved to be the majority.

After voting to endorse the La Raza Unida, the audience—which actually numbered closer to 800—voted to use the caucus as an opportunity to develop La Raza Unida activities on a national basis. Heretofore, La Raza Unida organizing has been carried out by independent committees in scattered cities throughout the Southwest.

They also voted to exclude newsmen from all further caucus sessions, with the exception of those covering for Spanish language media and for underground Chicano newspapers.

### Chairman Ousted

The original caucus chairman had been Armando Rodriguez of Fresno, president of the statewide Mexican-American Political Assn., one of a handful of groups that called this, the first national caucus.

By the time the Saturday session adjourned, however, chairmanship of the caucus had passed to Bert Corona of Los Angeles, a long-time activist and former Democratic Party member who has become a chief proponent for La Raza Unida.

The sponsoring groups had aimed for the caucus to be a follow-up session to a national Latin Unity Conference held last October in Washington, D.C.

However, spokesmen for MAPA acknowledged late Saturday that almost total control of the affair had passed into the hands of La Raza Unida.

Please Turn to Page 18, Col. 1

## CHICANO CAUCUS

Continued from Page B

They announced late Saturday that the rest of the originally planned gathering, which they had intended to continue today, would be canceled.

"La Raza Unida was asked to participate and they belonged here," MAPA president Rodriguez said after the Saturday session.

"We called this (the national caucus) to find out how the community felt, and the majority here seem to want La Raza Unida. So be it."

However, Rodriguez, other MAPA members and representatives of the other non-La Raza Unida groups present indicated they would likely not be

taking part in the restructured gathering.

It was during the caucus's morning session that events transpired which ultimately aided La Raza Unida proponents in their takeover, probably making it easier than it might have been.

Rodriguez had just called the session to order when a member of the Illinois delegation, one of 13 states represented at the gathering, rose to challenge the caucus' planning.

He protested the lack of Illinois representation in the planning.

He also criticized the meeting's "inaccessibility" to average Mexican-Americans who could not afford the "expensive" hotel accommodations (\$16 per night plus meals) and registration fees (\$5).

The Illinois group, with support from La Raza Unida proponents, was able to pass resolutions calling for a "restructuring" of the caucus and an "open" voting policy.

The open voting decision allowed numerous nonregistered La Raza Unida supporters to become voting delegates.

# Bitter Row at San Jose Chicano Caucus

By Don West

Examiner News Staff

**SAN JOSE** — A shouting, swearing raucous takeover of the National Chicano Political Caucus by the fledgling La Raza Unida party yesterday split the conference wide open.

Delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Missouri walked out of the stormy session that had been billed by its Mexican-American Political Association sponsors as a "new awakening" for people of Latin and Mexican descent in this country.

After picketing and boycotting the caucus sessions Friday night and yesterday morning, La Raza Unida partisans switched tactics in the afternoon.

They flooded the hall with some 100 young supporters who seized the podium while the conference steering committee was absent in a meeting called to set up rules for the balance of the sessions.

## Fiery Speeches

Bert Corona of Los Angeles, one of the founders of MAPA who reportedly has presidential aspirations, was installed as chairman of the meeting after nearly two hours of fiery bi-lingual speeches that ended with the unseating of MAPA state president Armando Rodriguez as caucus chairman.

Theme of the takeover was that caucus organizers had "sold out" to the Democratic party and would use conference funds to elect Sen. George McGovern to the Presidency.

"He will just hire more policemen to kill your children," warned one young unidentified firebrand who took over the microphone.

Conference organizers forestalled a rebellion from the Midwest delegation during yesterday morning's session by adopting a special resolution reorganizing the caucus and opening it to all comers.

The midwest delegation also called for barring the press from the sessions, but

this was not made official until after La Raza took over.

## "Chicano Media"

As reporters and photographers filed out of the packed convention hall, a vote was taken allowing "Chicano media" representatives to remain.

Complaints from caucus delegates about high prices at the Hyatt House chosen for the conference led to an unscheduled appearance by Reyes Lopez Tijerina, the popular activist from New Mexico known as "El Tigre Del Norte" for his exploits in the northern part of his home state.

Tijerina, who has spoken favorably about McGovern as a presidential candidate, spoke for the benefits of those who could not afford the \$7 evening dinner tab where he was scheduled to speak.

His impassioned 50-minute talk lashed out at both the Democratic and Republican parties, however, urging Chicanos and Latinos to unite for a common cause.

"After the triumph, after the victory, then we can discuss our differences," Tijerina intoned in rapid-fire Spanish.

## Unity Theme

A unity theme also ran through the talk of the caucus keynoter, Roberto Mondragon, Lieutenant governor of New Mexico, who urged delegates to back political candidates who would deliver on needed reform measure for their people.

When challenges to the caucus organizers began at the first of the conference, the microphone was opened to a steady stream of speakers voicing complaints about Chicano problems.

Nearly all were unified as to what problems needed attention:

- Immigration — an open border was proposed, as was



**CONFRONTATION AT CHICANO POLITICAL CAUCUS PODIUM**  
Armando Rodriguez of MAPA tries to retain microphone from La Raza Unida.

a bi-lingual border patrol and amnesty so all illegal Mexican aliens could remain in this country; and a repeal of the McCarran Immigration Quota System;

- Education — Local schools need more money for bi-lingual classes, Chicano teachers and administrators;

- Politics — Both political parties were accused of keeping Chicano candidates from gaining office by gerrymandering districts to effectively block them;

- Justice — The existing police and court system places the Chicano in an unbearable squeeze akin to fascism;

- Land reform—Changes are needed to enable Chi-

canos to own property and "participate in this life we have been paying for years with our labor and our blood."

The split came over which of the issue should have priority and who should lead

the fight to obtain the goals.

The original convention schedule was for the caucus to continue today and end tomorrow morning with a news conference on what had been accomplished by delegates.

# The Mercury

★★★

SAN JOSE, CALIF., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1972

21

## S.J. Caucus Called Chicano 'Awakening'

By ELIAS CASTILLO  
Staff Writer

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However, the move in Santa Clara County netted the party more than 3,000 votes to rank it as the third largest political group here behind the Democrats and Republicans.

In an interview, New Mexico's Lt. Gov. Roberto Monragan, the convention key-note speaker, said last night the

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L.A. Times Monday 4-24-72

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SAN Jose Mercury 4-22-72

## Radical Leftists Infiltrate La Raza, Organizer Charges

A former organizer for La Raza Unida chapter in San Jose said this week he has left the group because of radical leftist philosophy that has infiltrated the chapter.

Enrique Ante, also said he opposed the boycott by the local LRU of the Chicano Political Caucus in session here this weekend.

Ante led a voter registration drive that bolted the group to unofficially become Santa Clara County's third largest political organization. The group failed to win official ballot status because of insufficient statewide registration.

"I am ceasing to participate in La Raza Unida . . . because there's been a slow infiltration of people more socialist than I can handle," Ante said.

The Chicano activist said his philosophy was left of both Democrat and Republican positions but that the infiltration of the LRU by ultra leftist supporters was beyond his political beliefs.

Ante urged the LRU to "go to the political caucus. They would benefit by listening to Reyes Lopez Tijerina or other prominent political Chicano figures in the area and listen to different positions as far as political parties go in affecting Mexicanos that live in the United States."

He said "People are using Chicano purposes their

own movement. They want to cause a division." The LRU, Ante said, was

treating the caucus "like a political party. It's not, it's an association."

Jose Mercury News 4-13-72

# La Raza Unida Coup

## At Chicano Meet

### Surprise Caucus Switch

#### Tumult Marks S.J. Session

By ELIAS CASTILLO  
Staff Writer

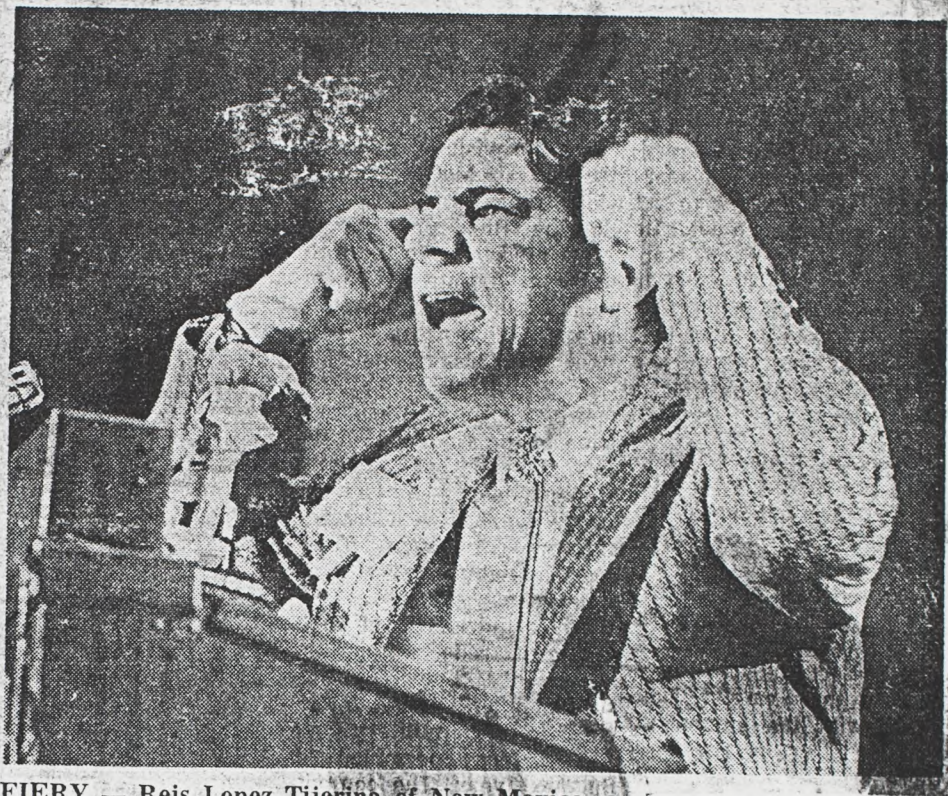
In a tumultuous session, delegates to the nation's first Chicano Political Caucus threw support to the La Raza Unida party, then abruptly ousted newsmen Saturday as part of a resolution that overhauled the session's structure.

The convention, at the San Jose Hyatt House, concludes today.

The resolution, introduced by a Midwest delegation of 18 persons, reorganized the caucus sessions along the lines of a political convention to develop steps toward improving life for Mexican-Americans.

Arturo Vazquez of Chicago had urged approval of his group's measure that called for creation of a Chicano political machine and allow state-by-state representation.

The resolution said its adoption would result in a



FIERY — Reis Lopez Tijerina of New Mexico, a national Chicano leader, emphasizes point during fiery speech at nation's first Chicano Political Caucus Saturday at the San Jose Hyatt House. Another photo on Page 37.

Rodriguez later said, "What happened here never allowed the caucus to get off the ground. There are a lot of very disgruntled people who came here." MAPA had organized the (Page 37)

# Caucus A Switch

(Continued from Page 1)

caucus providing workshop sessions that would have hammered out statements on reforms then submit them for consideration today. At one point in the afternoon session, a caucus security force wearing berets stepped onto the platform to restore order.

"Everybody shut up," shouted Sal Candelaria of San Jose. He called for cooperation from everybody. Keep it a little more orderly," then left the platform.

A member of the steering committee, earlier elected by caucus representatives under rules of the Midwest measure, told the caucus it was bogged down by two groups.

"One is pushing La Raza Unida, the other is trying to understand or use the program," he said.

At that point, Corona was proposed as the person to chair a "restructuring of workshops to get all people involved." Shouting continued that a vote be taken on supporting La Raza Unida.

As the caucus began to sway toward voting on the La Raza Unida question, instead of following the resolution guidelines, the Midwest delegation threatened to walk out.

The black-bereted security force then moved onto the stage again, and eased some persons off. There was no scuffling.

With the Midwest delegation moving toward the doors, Corona was elected chairman and a voice vote on supporting the LRU passed easily. The Midwest group reassembled itself after the group had followed the resolution's rules, first voting on Corona.

Newsmen were then ordered to leave the building and escorted out by security force members. The Midwest resolution had stated that report on caucus disputes made to the press.

# Chicano Caucus Taken Over by La Raza Unida

## National Session Originally Called to Develop Platform All Activists Could Support

BY FRANK DEL OLMO

Times Staff Writer

SAN JOSE—In a turn of events that took many veteran Mexican-American political observers by surprise, the La Raza Unida Party succeeded Saturday in taking over a major Chicano political gathering here.

It took the better part of an often-heated afternoon session of the National Chicano Political Caucus, but the mostly young and highly vociferous proponents of the separate Chicano party had their way. They finally swayed a heavy majority of delegates to endorse La Raza Unida on a voice vote.

The national caucus originally had been called by a number of Chicano groups to develop a platform which all Mexican-American activists—whether in the Republican, Democratic or La Raza Unida parties—could support.

### Discussion Items

Slated for discussion were barrio-oriented issues such as education, civil rights, housing, health, unemployment, economic development and immigration.

In attendance were nearly 500 official delegates including Republicans pressing for the reelection of President Nixon, Democrats committed to the presidential aspirations of varied candidates and the La Raza Unida supporters, who eventually proved to be the majority.

After voting to endorse the La Raza Unida, the audience—which actually numbered closer to 800—voted to use the caucus as an opportunity to develop La Raza Unida activities on a national basis. Heretofore, La Raza Unida organizing has been carried out by independent committees in scattered cities throughout the Southwest.

They also voted to exclude newsmen from all further caucus sessions, with the exception of those speaking Spanish language me-

# CHICANO CAUCUS

Continued from Page B

They announced late Saturday that the rest of the originally planned gathering, which they had intended to continue today, would be canceled.

"La Raza Unida was asked to participate and they belonged here," MAPA president Rodriguez said after the Saturday session.

"We called this (the national caucus) to find out how the community felt, and the majority here seem to want La Raza Unida. So be it."

However, Rodriguez, other MAPA members and representatives of the other non-La Raza Unida groups present indicated they would likely not be

taking part in the restructured gathering.

It was during the caucus's morning session that events transpired which ultimately aided La Raza Unida proponents in their takeover, probably making it easier than it might have been.

Rodriguez had just called the session to order when a member of the Illinois delegation, one of 13 states represented at the gathering, rose to challenge the caucus' planning.

He protested the lack of Illinois representation in the planning.

He also criticized the meeting's "inaccessibility" to average Mexican-Americans who could not afford the "expensive" hotel accommodations (\$16 per night plus meals) and registration fees (\$5).

The Illinois group, with support from La Raza Unida proponents, was able to pass resolutions calling for "restructuring" of the caucus and an "open" voting policy.

The open voting decision allowed numerous non-regis-

poneres so ... 4-22-72

# Chicano Caucus Split By Militant Faction

SAN JOSE (UPI) — Delegates to the first National Chicano Political Caucus overwhelmingly yesterday recognize "La Raza Unida" a national independent party for Mexican-Americans.

The vote signalled a victory for the new, militant political group, which had picketed the meeting charging the sponsoring Mexican-American Political Association did not represent all Chicanos. La Raza had charged that MAPA was only a front for the Democratic party.

## CAUCUS TO MOVE

The 1,000 delegates also voted to move the caucus from its location in a San Jose hotel across town to a school in the Mexican-American district of the city. MAPA delegates announced they would continue

the conference today at the hotel.

Earlier, Lt. Gov. Robert Mondragon of New Mexico criticized both Democrats and Republicans for not doing enough to help the nation's 5 million Mexican-Americans.

Mondragon, a Democrat, said Republicans "feather the nest of a few Chicanos and let the rest go to hell." He said the Democrats are not much better.

## WAR ISSUE

Mondragon called for an end to the war in Southeast Asia, claiming the conflict was "sapping away money which could be used to improve life for Mexican-American citizens."

"Chicanos veterans are returning from Vietnam to face problems of drugs, unemployment and education," he said.

# Chicano Group to Back Own Candidates Only

## La Raza Unida Organizers Refuse Support Despite Pressure From Democrats, GOP

BY FRANK DEL OLMO

Times Staff Writer

Despite what they describe as "relentless pressure from the Democratic and Republican parties," spokesmen for California's La Raza Unida Party said flatly Monday that the Chicano group will not support non-La Raza Unida candidates this election year.

The position was one of a series adopted as part of a 1972 La Raza Unida "platform" formulated by party organizers at a state convention held over the weekend in East Los Angeles.

Reggie Ruiz, a local organizer for the separate Chicano party, quoted from the platform in warning other Chicanos against being "blinded by the fever of the 1972 elections."

The platform encourages Chicanos to "continue to organize and educate ourselves . . . in our own barrio(s)" rather than participating in an electoral process it dismisses as "unquestionably discriminatory and rigged against us," Ruiz said.

### General Positions

Among other positions adopted as part of the brief, somewhat general platform on which La Raza Unida candidates will run:

—A call for amnesty for all illegal aliens in the United States "as refugees from hunger."

—A call for steps to "insure maximum participation" of women in all La Raza Unida activities.

—A pledge to work against the Dixon-Arnett Act, a controversial law adopted by the last session of the Legislature to penalize the employers of illegal aliens. Chicanos claimed that in practice the law would legalize dis-

crimination against Mexican-Americans.

—A recommendation that all persons residing in the United States become eligible for citizenship after three years, without regard to language requirements.

La Raza Unida is not a legal party in the state, having failed last year in a registration drive to qualify for the 1972 ballot. The party's candidates run as political independents.

Party spokesmen also told a news conference that at least two candidates would attempt to run under the La Raza Unida banner in November—Paul Ruiz in Los Angeles' 40th Assembly District and Antonio Abaca in the 13th Assembly District of the San Francisco Bay Area.

### Two Opponents

In the 40th Assembly race, Ruiz would oppose incumbent Democratic Assemblyman Alex Garcia and Republican Robert Aguirre.

However, Ruiz supporters estimate they must garner about 4,000 voters' signatures in the 40th District to qualify the Chicano activist for the November ballot as an independent.

Last year, Ruiz ran as an independent in a special 48th Assembly District election that saw Republican Bill Brophy upset favored Democrat Richard Alatorre. While La Raza Unida activists took credit for the upset, Democratic spokesmen blamed other factors.

The La Raza Unida platform was formulated by an estimated 500 activists who participated in the weekend workshop convention, spokesmen said.



# LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY

1837 Highland Ave.  
Nat'l City, Cal. 92050  
(714) 477-3620

July 7, 1972

Secretary of State  
Edmund G. Brown  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, Calif. 95810

Dear Mr. Brown:

In the June 6th primary our office (above address) received numerous complaints of irregularities and outright violations of the California Election Code. People of Mexican ancestry especially people registered in El Partido De La Raza Unida were missinformed, harassed and some were denied the right to vote. These allegations only serve to point out the inherent failure of the Registrar of Voters office to properly serve a large portion of its taxpaying citizens (the Spanish-speaking Chicano community.) The Chicano community comprises 15% to 17% of this county's population, yet if one examines the make-up of an institution which is supposed to serve the total community we find the following 1,586 precincts: each precinct has 4 workers consisting of (1) Inspector, (1) Judge, and (2) Clerks.

Overall there are 6,344 workers and only 96 of these are of Spanish surnames and 9 of them are Inspectors, 26 are Judges and the remaining 61 are Clerks. Last employees count as of July 29, 1971 County Registrar of Voters Department total 80 of which none are Mexican-American. With this type of inherent inequalities how can there possibly be a fair election? Enclosed is a testimony of gross violations of the California Election Code. Some of the allegations are as follows:

1. One individual was told that non-partisans could not write-in candidates.
2. People were denied pencils for the write-in election.
3. People were told there were no pencils for written election.
4. People were told to go home and return with sample ballot as proof of being registered.
5. People were questioned on their ability to speak English.
6. People were denied the right to vote because of party affiliation.



We demand an immediate and thorough investigation into these serious allegations such as discrimination in hiring and racist attitudes. Our right to vote cannot, shall not, and will not be denied. Also the institutional inequities that have to be rectified. We will no longer tolerate these abuses.

Respectfully,

Herman Baca  
County Organizer

HB/gv

Enclosure

LA RAZA UNIDA Meeting

August 19, 1972

*Cards made*

1. ✓ Luis Caudillo 5115 S. Flower, Santa Ana Orange Co.
2. ✓ Elena Garcia 402 N. Gunther Pl., Santa Ana Orange Co.
3. ✓ Norma Bleecker 1434 E. Burton St., Anaheim Orange Co.
- + 4. ✓ Rogelio Granados 6366 Emerald St., Alta Loma San Bernardino Co.
5. ✓ David Sevena P. O. Box 626, Indio *Imperial Co*
6. ✓ Vicente Rodriguez 3761 Broadmoor, Riverside Riverside Co.
7. ✓ Alfonso Navarro 1225 Sheridan Ave., Pomona
- + 8. ✓ Carlos Munoz 938 W. Alpine Ave., Santa Ana Orange Co.
9. ✓ Herma Baca 105 S. Harbison Ave., Nat'l Cy. San Diego Co.
10. ✓ Gloria Valde~~rama~~ 24 N. Clamont, Nat'l City San Diego Co.
11. ✓ Augie Bareno 2030 Orange St., Nat'l City San Diego Co.
12. ✓ Jess Araujo 1102 S. Cedar St., Santa Ana Orange Co.
13. ✓ Nicolas Inzunza 1839 Highland Av., Nat'l City San Diego Co.
14. ✓ Norma Mena 720 Morrison St., San Diego San Diego Co.
- + 15. ✓ Armando Navarro 1057 E. 9th St., Upland Riverside Co.
16. ✓ Ricardo Morales 2010 W. La Palma Av., Anaheim Orange Co.
17. ✓ Israel J. Arriaga 5381 Sierra Vista Av., Riverside Riverside Co.
18. ✓ Augustine Rios 3323 Utah, Riverside Riverside Co.

*557-0580*  
*833-5893*

HANK RAMIREZ 1-352-6010

LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY ORGANIZING COMMITTEES  
SOUTHERN REGION

21 Agosto 1972 ✓

TO: La Raza Unida Party Organizers  
State of California

SUBJECT: ON THE STATUS OF LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY IN CALIFAS, AZTLAN:  
A POSITION PAPER

On the eve of the most significant event in the political history of our people and in the spirit of unity we of the Southern Region that includes San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange counties and the Coachella-Imperial Valley, are compelled to issue this position paper in response to the many inquiries we have received from those of you that were not present at the last State-wide convention in East Los Angeles and to those who were present but either confused as to our role in that convention or bitter toward us for "walking out". Most importantly, we issue this "Brown Paper" because we are concerned that all of us attend and participate in the forthcoming National Convention in El Paso as a United State delegation so that we may play a productive role in the politics of that convention and set the tone for our future efforts to develop the Partido in Califas.

ON THE E.L.A. CONVENTION

Although the E.L.A. convention underscored the fact that not all of us agree as to exactly what kind of Partido we want in Califas, we wish to make it clear that as far as we are concerned our differences with some of those who hosted the convention are not over fundamental principles. WE ARE NOT IN DISAGREEMENT ON THE END OBJECTIVE OF ESTABLISHING THE PARTIDO AS A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE TO THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM! We found that our differences have to do with questions of method, tactics, and strategy. WE DID NOT WALK OUT OF THE CONVENTION. We departed not because of an unwillingness on our part to participate or display disunity but because of the inability of the convention to come to grips in realistic terms with the question of delegates. No allowances had been made to incorporate those delegates representing areas that had emerged as well defined Partido efforts between the San Jose convention of April and the E.L.A. convention. Some of us due to a lack of communication were never invited to participate in the various pre-convention meetings and therefore were not knowledgeable about the exact specifics and criteria that defined "legitimate" delegations that was agreed upon at the San Jose convention. In short, the information from the San Jose meeting was never adequately disseminated to us in clear concise terms. An example of the lack of communication was that the delegates from Riverside and San Bernardino were told that the E.L.A. convention was being held at Cal State Los Angeles campus when in fact it was held at the East Los Angeles College campus.

On June 9 we called for a pre-convention meeting in Ontario to enable us to discuss the questions regarding the E.L.A. convention and other matters of Partido concern pertaining to the national convention. An invitation was extended to those present at the San Jose meeting. Only representatives from Los Angeles county attended. Los Angeles briefed

us on the method they used to determine the exact number of official delegates. We employed that method in our areas and determined our delegation accordingly. No other specifics, however, were given to us. We were assured that the convention would be an open one and that no problems would be anticipated in the seating of our delegations.

Unfortunately, however, after a full day's participation in the program of the convention our legitimacy was questioned in the various workshops. Later in the evening we were challenged at the time of the seating of delegates on the grounds that we did not show proof of our commitment to the Partido solely based on the number of people registered. It was felt that it was not fair, for example, for Orange County to have almost as many delegates as Los Angeles since L.A. had registered over 18,000 and Orange only over 500. Secondly, we were told that we had not sent in advance the required \$20.00 per delegation required by the convention. Finally, after much debate, by a narrow vote, it was decided to seat San Diego. However, the convention refused to seat the delegates from San Bernardino and Riverside. Before the vote on Orange County came up, tempers were on the rise, and we decided that in the interest of the convention and UNITY we should leave.

We provide you with this information because we take seriously our task to establish the Partido. We believe the time has come for all of us to move beyond individual personalities and RUMORS to the point of constructive self-criticism and TRUE UNITY. Since the E.L.A. convention we have moved ahead on the organization of the Partido in our areas. And although we are convinced that too much emphasis was placed on controlling the convention, we commend those companeros y companeras who worked hard to make the convention possible. BUT WE MUST COMMIT OURSELVES TO THE PREVENTION OF A REPETITION OF WHAT HAPPENED IN E.L.A. AT THE EL PASO CONVENTION.

#### ON OUR ROLE AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Since the E.L.A. convention did not deal with the question of delegates for the national convention we propose that that question be our first order of business when we meet as a State Caucus. We must act collectively and agree upon an equitable criteria that can assure equal representation to all parts of Califa. We believe that registration figures are NOT TRULY REFLECTIVE of all Partido activity and therefore propose that we also consider other factors in arriving at a decision on what constitutes equal representation. The fact that Los Angeles has registered several thousands ought not to be used as a valid measurement against those areas of the state where Chicano populations are more dispersed and smaller. Los Angeles happens to have the largest Chicano population in the country. The fact that over a million Chicanos live in L.a. county should not mean that L.A. county should have a majority voice in any Partido convention. All areas of the state must be allowed an equal voice at all times.

Secondly, we in the Southern Region are aware of the differences that exist between el Partido in Denver and the Party in Texas. It is our understanding that the "Denver Perspective" is that we should not be concerned with winning elections. That we should strive only to develop a revolutionary vanguard party that aims to conduct "political education campaigns". "The Texas Perspective" is being interpreted by some as one holding to the view that the Partido must strive to win elections and be willing to engage in hard nosed negotiations with non-Partido politicians for purposes of ripping off valuable resources needed to successfully organize the Partido in some areas.

It is our belief that our State Caucus should strive to be critical and independent of those perspectives. In other words, let us attend the convention with an open mind and let us not take sides until we have carefully weighed the merits of the pros and cons. We are of the opinion that in the final analysis the perspective of the vanguard party and that of the successful electoral party are not mutually exclusive. As far as Califas is concerned, we believe that the local situation must dictate the pragmatic orientation of the Partido. But either way, we are firmly agreed that the emphasis must be placed on COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP AS OPPOSED TO INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP. In the areas of the state where there are small Chicano populations and no real chance of winning elections, the vanguard perspective can perhaps be the best tool for the Partido. In those areas where there is a majority or near majority of Chicanos, then the effort must be made to win.

In Califas, however, we must face the facts. We are still at the starting gate or at position ZERO with all due respect to those carnales who have already engaged in electoral politics. To date there is no true or legitimate STATEWIDE LEADERSHIP. It is our position that we do not yet have a Party, either in legal terms (since we have yet to get the required 67,000 registrations) nor do we have a Party in the structural sense. "Political Education" campaigns alone do not make a Party. They are important, but without viable local organization they are meaningless in the long run. At worst, without viable local organization both our oppressor and our people will interpret the Partido as a paper tiger.

#### WHAT MUST BE DONE?

The Partido cannot be built from the top down. It must be built from the bottom up. It is important, therefore, that our first battle lines be drawn in the local areas. We need our "Crystal Cities" before we can take on the Anglo power structures at other levels. Unless there is a collective leadership structure prior to running any candidate for political office, that candidate, win or lose, will be projected as a leader or spokesman by the mass-media. At this stage in the development of our Partido we do not need leaders or spokesman, we need organizers. The kind of organizer dedicated to the tedious and largely unglorified work that goes with organizing local colonias and barrios around the issues Chicanos in those areas relate to and understand. We agree that winning elections for the sake of winning elections ought not become our central focus. However, there is a need to win a few if we are to develop and legitimize the Partido in the eyes of our own people. IN SHORT, WE MUST DEVELOP THE CAPABILITY TO DELIVER. The Partido in Texas did not succeed on the basis of rhetoric and pseudo-Marxism or chest-pounding machismo self-righteous SECTARIANISM. It has succeeded in becoming a viable alternative to La Raza because there have been many Crystal Cities and most importantly, because the carnales down there have been pragmatically oriented.

We firmly believe that we must also at this time in the development of the Partido in California, be PRAGMATIC. The question of ideology is important. But viable political ideologies are not developed overnight. To rely on "borrowed" ones runs the risk of alienating the majority of the people that must be organized. If there must be an ideology, it must be culturally based and aimed at raising our people's consciousness

and planting the seeds for the implementation of Chicano self-determination through community control of those institutions that affect our daily lives. A lasting political power base cannot be developed, however, within the context of any dogmatic "cultural nationalism". If we are to eventually develop an alternative we need to concern ourselves with a humanistic nationalism that can make possible a political party that can meet the human needs of our barrios. Our appeal is to all Chicanos to join hands in the effort to organize our colonias and establish the Partido as a legal party in California.

Bad mouthing of those carnales who have been and remain members of Chicano organizations like MAPA AND LULAC only makes possible additional obstacles in our path toward Chicano unity. As for Chicano democrats, let us not forget that some of the most respected Chicanos in the movimiento learned the ways of the oppressor and discovered how the two party system uses and manipulates La Raza when they were active politicians for that Party. Were it not for that kind of experience our movement would never have known or benefited from such men and women. Therefore, we are willing to give our carnales from all walks of life an opportunity to prove where they are now as opposed to where they were last year or the years before that. DEEDS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS. WE NEED ALL THE TALENT AND RESOURCES WE CAN GET. We do not have the luxury to continue to play ideological and symbolic politics amongst ourselves. "Power struggles" at this time will only undermine our efforts to unify and establish the Partido. Once it is established and we are concurred on questions of method, tactics, and strategy, then we can begin to debate amongst ourselves as to the question of ideology.

#### ON METHOD, TACTICS, AND STRATEGY

Between now and the actual implementation of the Partido in Califas, we should not spend our time and energy on state conventions that are structured to deal with the passage of resolutions and pronouncements. Without the capability to deliver, such conventions are exercises in futility. Until we duplicate the success of the Partido in Texas, we should not spend our time and energy threatening our oppressors with paper resolutions and symbolic rhetoric.

Statewide meetings must take place. But the concern must be on methods, tactics, and strategy, and most importantly the sharing of ideas and experiences. There should be a statewide meeting sometime after the El Paso convention for the purpose of developing statewide priorities and dealing with specific objectives. There is a need to know exactly what is going on throughout the state, where we have succeeded and where we have failed, and most importantly, WHY?

In the Southern Region we have succeeded in accomplishing our first "Crystal City". Our Partido has taken control of the CUCAMONGA Board of Education. In Ontario, we have elected a city councilman, the first Chicano to be elected in the history of that city where the Chicano population is only approximately 15%. In that same area we have created and implemented a non-profit cooperative "peoples" corporation through which we are making possible low-cost housing for familias delos barrios of that area. Another corporation is being developed to deal with social services (legal defense aid, educational development, and labor relations). This has been accomplished by our San Bernardino and Riverside organizing committees. In November we are challenging Democrat George Brown, Jr. in the 38th congressional district.

In Orange County we have been organizing and developing ESCUELITAS in several barrios and are moving ahead in the planning of strategic local campaigns. Chicano Pride Institutes are being organized as an organizational tool for the Partido. In Coachella, through indirect political action of La Raza Unida, Chicanos have taken control of the city council. We are in the process of an effort to take over the new unified Board of Education in that area. In San Diego, projects are being run aimed at developing credibility and validity to the Partido in the eyes of our people. The approach being taken is long range with the emphasis being placed at broadening the base for future strategic political campaigns. But like in other areas in the State we have our share of problems. We have a long way to go. Statewide we cannot succeed unless we act collectively and pragmatically.

We propose that statewide we develop a timetable. We should aim for Dec. 1973 as the time for registering the required 67,000 voters. After the November elections we should integrate and coordinate statewide registration drives. WE SHOULD BE ON THE BALLOT FOR 1974.

Local politics must dictate the tactics to be used in local areas. State policy must be based on the tactics and strategy that are effective in local politics. In other words, until we develop the capability for mass mobilization at the state level, we must operate under a decentralized Partido framework. Upon the legalization of the Partido we of course, must eventually agree on some framework of party centralization that can implement the policies of the Partido.

Future statewide conventions must be CLOSED conventions. Open only to those who work for the Partido 24 hours a day and reflect the interest of the areas with known Partido activity.

We further propose that in the future delegations not be determined in accordance with county boundaries but instead that we develop REGIONAL areas of representation. This would make possible a more equitable base for input. It would allow for broad representation, prevent over representation, and reward those areas in which a Partido effort has been made in spite of small Chicano population.

Efforts must be made to develop economic entities that can make possible an economic base for the Partido. Statewide pledges should be solicited and fund raisers earmarked only for the Partido held. Funds are needed to provide for full time organizers and a state central office that can become the CENTER OF COMMUNICATIONS. Funds are needed to make possible "scientific research" for statewide campaigns.

We are not suggesting that we have all the answers. These proposals are made at this point to provide us with agenda items that can be explored at the El Paso convention informally and which perhaps can become items for serious discussion when we return to Califas. In other words, our intent is to ask the question "where do we go from here and how do we get there?"

We look forward to seeing you all in El Paso. If prior to that time some of you wish to communicate with us, we would be happy to hear from you. For now we urge all of you to join us in the effort to move ahead not only in Califas, but also nationally. WE MUST NOT ALLOW PERSONALITIES AND EGOS TO GET IN OUR WAY. THE POLITICAL DESTINY OF LA TODA LA RAZA IS IN ALL OF OUR HANDS±

YOUR HERMANOS Y HERMANAS IN STRUGGLE

UNIDOS VENCEREMOS

LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY ORGANIZING COMMITTEES, SOUTHERN REGION

SAN DIEGO, 1837 Highland Avenue, National City, Califas 92050 (714) 477-3620

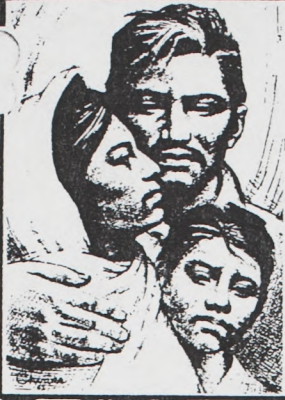
ORANGE COUNTY, P.O. BOX 6397, Sanata Ana, Califas, 92706 (714) 557-0580, 836-1551

SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE, 6366 Emerald St., Alta Loma, Califas 91701 (714) 987-5071

COACHELLA-IMPERIAL VALLEY 1592 Second St., Coachella, Califas 92236 (714)347-6436



san diego county  
LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY  
**newsletter**



September 1972

Issue 4

# LA RAZA UNIDA NATIONAL CONVENTION

The first national convention of the La Raza Unida political party will be held in El Paso, Texas, on September 1-4, 1972. The convention, called to formulate national directives and strategies for the new party, promises to draw some three to four thousand delegates from throughout the United States. Guest speakers slated for the four-day convention include New Mexico's Reies Lopez Tijerina, Colorado's Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez, Texas' Bishop Patricio Flores, and Jose Angel Gutierrez, founder of Raza Unida Party.

La Raza Unida party was created in 1970 in the southern Texas town of Crystal City. Previous to that time, although Chicanos made up 85% of the population, few had ever been elected to city or county offices. In the Spring of 1970, Chicanos in Crystal City formed a third political party, La Raza Unida, and conducted an extensive voter registration campaign among Spanish surnamed people. La Raza Unida was able to obtain the vote of the Chicano majority and win 15 of the 16 political offices sought in the April 1970 election. Since that time, Chicanos elected to city and county seats have been able to pass legislation designed to service Chicano community needs.

With the success at Crystal City, the idea of a political party made up and controlled by Spanish speaking

people and designed specifically to answer their needs spread throughout the United States. Since 1970, La Raza Unida has conducted campaigns in Texas, Colorado, Arizona, California, Illinois and Michigan. In many of these campaigns, Raza Unida candidates have been able to attract large numbers of Chicanos who have traditionally voted Democratic. This fact has led many to believe that La Raza Unida will have great influence in deciding the outcome of traditional two-party elections, even in communities where Spanish speaking people are not in the majority.

### POLITICAL POWER

The aim of La Raza Unida party is to obtain political power for La Raza, all Spanish surnamed people in the United States. At the national level, Raza Unida believes that past Democratic and Republican administrators have largely overlooked the concerns of the Spanish speaking; and at the local level, that conditions in Chicano, Puerto Rican and Latino barrios have been ignored.

La Raza Unida party holds that only by electing representatives who are committed to servicing the needs of Spanish speaking people will fundamental and lasting changes come about in the social and economic reality of Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Latinos in this country. The party sees itself  
Con't. on Pg. 12

# Senior Citizens



The senior citizens club of the Casa de Salud, a Mexican-American senior citizen organization is proud to announce the beginning of their fifth year in existence as a club. The club initially began its efforts to organize in 1967 as a result of suggestions made by Mexican-American senior citizens in National City, expressing a need for a club or organization in which they could become involved.

The club, presently under the authorization of the National City Recreation Department, has grown to over thirty-five active members. The members attend weekly meetings where activities such as ceramics, painting and needle work are pursued. The club also sponsors monthly field trips to scenic attractions in the San Diego area.

Sra. Rosa Enriquez (flowered dress) seen above with club members, extends a welcome, to all interested persons to contact her at 477-8521 or attend a weekly meeting every Wednesday at 12:00 noon at the Casa de Salud, Fourteenth and Harding in National City.



## Treasurer's Report

August 1, 1972 thru August 31, 1972

### CHECKING ACCOUNT

Funds remaining last report \$ 28.60  
Total deposits 155.00

### Expenditures:

Labels 10.08  
Post Master 75.00  
Rent 35.00  
Printing (partial payment) 50.00  
\$170.08

Balance 13.52

### PETTY CASH FUND

Funds remaining last report 3.43  
Deposits 10.00  
13.43

### Expenditures:

Receipt books (2) 1.09  
Stamps 8.00  
9.04

Balance 4.34

## M.E.C.H.A. Palomar College

M.E.C.H.A. at Palomar College decided to convert theory into action by opening a Barrio Station, August 9, 1972 in San Marcos. "We've been asking for funds from various places for two years to set up a Barrio Station. Finally, we decided to raise the money ourselves. We raised \$1,000 from one dance and about \$2,000 from another," stated Carlos Encinas, Director of the station. This was enough to pay rental on the new center, purchase printing equipment for a newsletter, and other necessary items. The purpose of the Barrio Station is to provide information to Chicanos on welfare, immigration, job opportunities, and referrals.

"There is a definite need for these services in the North County and hopefully, by increased publicity, people will know we are here and will utilize our services." Administrative guidance and assistance is being provided by the Chicano Federation. "Presently the Chicano Federation is not providing financial assistance for our office, although we are seeking funds from other sources, particularly the United Community Services," Encinas stated.

## MEXICAN INJURED BY PATROL VEHICLE

Story translated from El Mexicano

Patrolmen Dennis Boux and Joseph Henning from the United States Department of Immigration, intentionally ran over Antolin Gutierrez Morfin, a 32 year old Mexican, when he was trying to enter the United States, illegally with three other companions.

Gutierrez Morfin, originally from the state of Michoacan, was taken to San Diego University Hospital, seventh floor, room number 4, with fractured ribs, an injured spinal column, head contusions, and facial cuts.

This information came from Mr. Albert Garcia, who is a Public Notary at 323 1/2 San Ysidro Blvd., and who was notified of the events by other Mexican patients that were at the University Hospital.

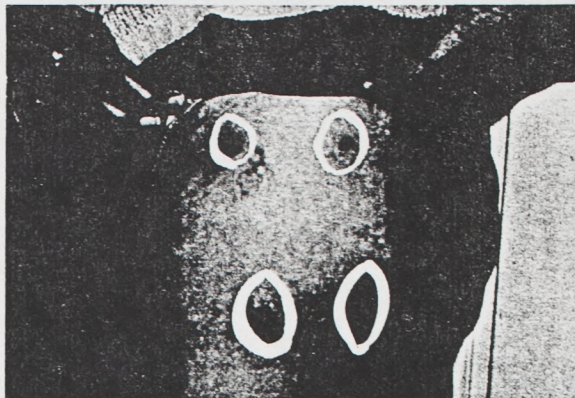
Mr. Garcia pointed out that he immediately interviewed Gutierrez Morfin, who said that on Monday the 20th of November, around 1:30 a.m., he tried to enter the United States together with Jacinto Mejia Vega, 28 years old, from the state of Morelos, Jorge Rodriquez Diaz, 28 years old, from Mexico City, and Rufino Gabino Salcedo, 21 years old from Zacatecas.

He explained that after they had entered, they were seen by the inspectors of the Border Patrol, who followed him on their jeep deliberately running him over until they finally drove him to the ground and when he tried to get up, he again was run over, causing him to suffer severe pain.

Mr. Garcia indicated that two American lawyers have taken charge of the case in defending Gutierrez Morfin, who has two sisters and a brother who are legally residing in the United States.

Mejia Vega, Rodriquez Diaz and Gabino Salcedo, were also detained but were unhurt, thusely they were transported to El Centro, California with the intentions of making them unavailable for any statements concerning the case, so said Mr. Garcia.

## SHERIFF'S DOG ATTACKS WOMAN



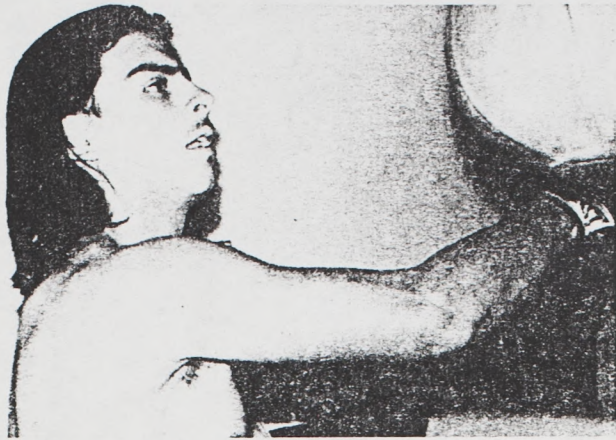
The upper portion of Mrs. Jarin's leg is shown in the above picture. Dark spots on leg are bruise marks left by the bite of sheriff's dog.

A National City woman reported to community leaders that she was attacked without provocation by a sheriff's dog at her home. Mrs. Josephine Jarin, who lives at 3040 Baker Place, National City, expressed her grievances to those present that she had been bitten by a viciously "trained" police dog. She said "the dog belonged to the sheriff's department and attacked her at a farewell reception being held for her son, who had been inducted into the military service.

The incident, which occurred October 7th is one of many complaints received from citizens about harrassment from dogs used by the law enforcement authorities. Mrs. Jarin, who has been in pain since the attack, stated that her attorney, Thomas Turney, has initiated legal proceedings against the San Diego County Sheriff's Department in her efforts to help draw attention to these continued abuses.

Spokesmen from throughout San Diego County have established an Ad Hoc Committee to deal with this kind of law abuse. One member of the committee and chairman of the G.I. Forum, Richard Resendez, stated that perhaps Mrs. Jarin's son should have stayed here and protected his family....If his family cannot be safe at home, Resendez continues, he has no business going overseas and protecting principles that he and others of his kind cannot enjoy at home. The committee was established because of mounting complaints from members of the Chicano community.

## BOXING COMPETITION

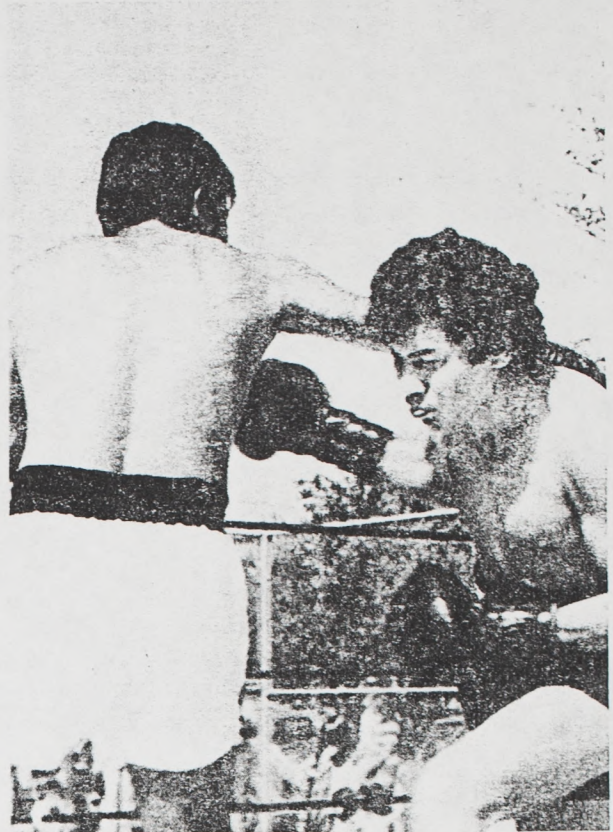


In keeping with the guidelines established by the Chicano Federation Athletic Association, the Barrio Station, located in Logan Heights, established a boxing team to compete with other Barrio teams from throughout San Diego County. The Youth are taught the fundamentals of boxing as well as the need for sound physical discipline. In most cases the trainers are either former pro boxers or longtime fight fans.

At the Barrio Station, the trainer, Frankie Portillo makes up for his lack of pro training by instilling in his fighters the desire to be winners, but when you get down to it, that is as good a formula for victory as anybody could want.

In the recent competition held at the San Diego Coliseum, the Barrio Station team made a very impressive showing with some of the tournament winners including Marcus Delaney, Eddie Shields, and Tommy Flores.

We would like to compliment all the people involved in the project, particularly Rachel Ortiz, Rudy Cervantes, Frankie Portillo, and Richard Ortega for the support they have given to the youth of Logan Heights.



## FREE BOXING TOURNAMENT DEC. 16<sup>th</sup>

The National City MAAC Center and the Chicano Federation Athletic Association have scheduled an evening of amateur boxing at the Sweetwater High School Gym on December 16, 1972, at 6:00 p.m. A raffle of several door prizes will be held during the intermission. Several of the amateur fighters competing have scored victories in the previous tournaments so we should be in store for an action-packed evening of boxing.

According to Junior Robles, the National City team is glad to put on the boxing program for the Community as a Christmas offering, but he would also like the community to cooperate with the efforts of the boxing club. He feels that the community can best cooperate by making contributions to the Boxing Club. Contributions are unfortunately a necessary evil if the boxing team wants to continue to exist. We strongly urge all members of the Chicano community to support the boxing program, since for many young Chicanos, boxing can be an alternative to the vicious trail that eventually leads to an unproductive life.

# RAZA UNIDA ANALYSIS ✓ PRESIDENTIAL RACE



Now that the Presidential race is part of history, it is to our advantage to assess the impact it had on the Chicano community as it will relate to the future of El Partido de la Raza Unida.

Those Chicano Republicans who were charged with selling the Nixon principles, should consider their efforts at least partially successful since they increased the registration of Chicano Republicans from one iota to three iotas. However, these Chicano Republicans should not seriously expect to collect on campaign promises because they lack the necessary elements to force the Republican Party to live up to its commitment.

The reason the Republican Party will not respond is very simple. Chicano Republicans lack the real political strength to discredit the Republican Party and secondly, Chicanos were not that vital in the total Nixon victory picture. However, we recognize that a few Spanish speaking leaders will receive high level appointments for their efforts, but when you consider that people like Cesar Romero and Desi Arnaz fall into this category, don't expect too much Chicano input to reach these levels of government.

On the Democratic Party side, Chicanos once again occupied the proverbial last seat when it came down to establishing party priorities. Some Chicanos had hoped that the Democratic Party would place a new importance on the concerns of the Chicano community. This concern was furthered by the role that Cesar Chavez played in influencing the national platform. But the Democratic Party ran true to form by only concerning themselves with issues that were relevant to the Black community, but we wonder for the sake of the Chicano Democrats who are still believers, when will they realize that they are so meaningless that they are now even excluded when it comes down to dealing with minority issues.

Con't. from Pg. 1

Duffy has challenged our civil and God-given rights that we are collectively demanding that he retract his order and make a public apology."



D I O S

Los mares en tormenta o en bonanza  
Nos revelan, Señor, tu omnipotencia;  
Y los astros nos dicen tu alta ciencia,  
Y las aves nos cantan tu alabanza.

La tempestad, Señor, es tu venganza;  
Tu mirada amorosa, la clemencia;  
Tu santuario del justo, la conciencia;  
Y tu dulce sonrisa, la esperanza.

No puede el hombre concebir tu alteza,  
Y el azul pabellon del firmamento  
Un reflejo solo es de tu grandeza.

En todo esta tu poderoso aliento,  
Y es un canto a tu amor Naturaleza,  
Y un canto a tu saber el Pensamiento.

Anónimo

# MAPA STATE CHAIRMAN SPEAKS



The following article is a partial speech delivered at the MAPA Endorsing Convention by State President Armando Rodriguez.

Distinguished guests, fellow mapistas, ladies and gentlemen. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to welcome you to the MAPA Endorsing Convention for 1972.

We are here with the heavy responsibility of choosing the man we want to back for the presidency of the United States. For some it may be a difficult choice, but it is one we must make....

Since I took office as president of MAPA, I have traveled over most of California and through a good deal of the Southwest. It has been painful for me to see the problems that continue to oppress our people. In the sweatshops of Texas, in the fields of Arizona and California, I have seen the miserable working conditions and know of the substandard wages our people endure.

Our agricultural workers are the last of the nation's labor force without protection of fair laws, as they struggle to win their rightful place. Right now in California we are witness to the well-financed campaign by wealthy growers and big corporationists to pass Proposition 22--the farm labor initiative, a vicious piece of legislation aimed at crippling the rights of farmworkers to organize.

In other areas, I received daily letters and messages from our people in prisons--men and women who find conditions of our penal institutions impossible and who are frustrated in their attempts to fight the dual standards of our judicial system that often have led to their imprisonment.

All around us we witness the plight of people who are unemployed and often unemployable--they can't find jobs because they are not trained, and they had no chance at an equal education. And if they are on welfare, they are made scapegoats by a governor who wants the solid middle class to think the poor are deadbeats, shiftless, no goods who prefer the public dole to honest labor.

And we still have the spectre of discrimination. Not just discrimination based on the color of skin, but that based on fatness of wallet. The working man has few loopholes to jump through, he gets a meager \$750 tax exemption each year, while the wealthy make hay from the tax laws. Our present system is indeed designed to make sure that the rich get richer and the poor continue to struggle...

Discrimination also is clear in the rules of immigration that affect our people in the Western Hemisphere. In California we had a law--the Dixon-Arnet Bill--declared unconstitutional, but it is not dead. A similar act has been passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and may become law...

And there is discrimination in the enormous toll of lives our Mexican American community has suffered in the immoral war in Vietnam. What a cruel irony we see in the fact that our young people are last to gain equality of education, are classed as retarded because of prejudicial IQ testing, are ejected as dropouts in a system designed for the Anglo majority, then are shipped off to war to fight for the nation's honor.

Discrimination has its personal face, of course; few of us have not experienced that. Just when we think it's past, up pops its ugly head. To cite a fresh example I am currently running for a county supervisor's post in my county. My opponent, an elderly Anglo who makes few speeches and who campaigns by crony has taken this slogan as his campaign theme: "Vote for a Real American. "He has red-white and blue billboards to emphasize that.

A real American! The fact I was born in the same town means nothing to his kind, apparently; it's having



To Be Continued

## Worker of the Month



The political education of Milton (Perico) Rivera did not come about in any classroom. Perico Rivera learned the realities of Chicano politics by participating in campaigns. Milton (Perico) Rivera was born in Corpus Christi, Texas where he lived until his family moved to National City. Perico attended all local schools, upon completing his education he obtained employment at National Steel. Although Perico was relatively new to political activity prior to his involvement in the Natividad campaign, he soon developed into one of the most effective and reliable workers in the campaign.

For the sake of the article we asked Perico Rivera what prompted him to get involved in Chicano politics, he replied that he was concerned for the future of his children so he decided to turn his concerns into constructive action. Pictured above is Perico Rivera and his oldest daughter Yolanda. We applaud the efforts that Perico has demonstrated thus far, and hope he will continue the good work.

## VOTE NO!

Proposition 22, the Anti-farm Workers Initiative will appear on your ballot on November 7, 1972. It is an effort by agribusiness to destroy the United Farm Workers.

Register to vote before October 6, 1972 and vote **NO** on Proposition 22. More detailed information will appear in the next issue of this newsletter.

## POVERTY FUNDS SLASHED

On August 17, 1972, the Economic Opportunity Commission, acting under the direction of the Regional O.E.O. office in San Francisco, arbitrarily voted to defund four delegate poverty projects in the San Diego County area, plus reduce the operating budget by 30% of one of the most successful poverty projects in the South Bay area (M.A.A.C. Center), in an attempt to reorder priorities for the county poverty agency.

This apparent move on the part of the county E.O.C. administration had long been expected since the projects in the South Bay area (M.A.A.C., South Bay Neighborhood Corp) have consistently been subjected to gradual decreases in funds every year despite their documental successes.

Several community leaders have openly questioned the logic behind E.O.C. utilizing 90% of 2.1 million dollars allocated to San Diego County for strictly administration costs. One can only reason that if all the monies are spent upstairs then the war on poverty never reached the intended recipients (poor people).

The impact of this drastic cut in poverty funds represents a major setback in the efforts of self-determination by poor people in the South Bay area particularly since many community based organizations have always used the M.A.A.C. center as a catalyst for community activity.

It has been proposed by several knowledgeable poverty workers that most of the administration incompetence (by E.O.C. Central Staff-Executive Board) could be eliminated by doing away with the E.O.C. county office and adopt a method that would provide direct funding to the agencies who in effect service the needs of poor people. From a community standpoint, this move would return the control of these agencies back to people where they always should have been in the first place.

We support the efforts of the poverty agencies because as far as we are concerned, their merits in the community speak for themselves.

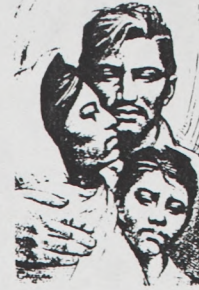
as the vehicle for bringing about these needed reforms and giving political power to Spanish speaking people.

#### STATE CONFERENCES

Local Raza Unida chapters have been conducting statewide conferences in preparation for the September 1-4 national convention. In California, four hundred state delegates met in East Los Angeles the week-end of June 31-July 2 to discuss statewide and national priorities. Similar strategy conferences have been held in other states in recent weeks: Colorado on August 4-5, New Mexico on August 11, and Illinois on August 21 and 22. Other state conferences are planned before the national convention.

#### ISSUES

Among the issues likely to be discussed at the national convention will be the question of whether or not La Raza Unida party will run candidates in the national presidential campaign, lend its support to declared Republican or Democratic candidates, or whether it will instead focus on local and statewide electioneering. Long-range national policies, national versus statewide autonomy, and coalitions with other groups are additional probable issues.



Dear Raza Unida Member,

As you may have already read, our National Convention is being held September 1st thru 4th and I am very happy to announce that we will be taking ten delegates with us to El Paso, Texas.

I, along with the Raza Unida Party staff and organizers, would like to give our deepest thanks to those contributors who made this trip possible.

Donations of ten (\$10) to fifty (\$50) dollars were received from over sixty people from throughout the San Diego County. These people will be helping to pay for a large portion of our expenses that we will be encountering on our journey.

This convention will not only serve to formulate party rules and regulations that will govern Chicano politics throughout this nation, but will also serve as a means for establishing national communications.

Sinceremente,

*Herman Baca*

Herman Baca  
County Organizer



LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY  
1837 Highland Ave.  
Nat'l City, Cal. 92050

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## COLORADO LEADER LOSES

# Texan wins Raza position

EL PASO (AP) — Joe Angel Gutierrez was elected chairman of the Mexican-American Raza Unida party's national executive committee today.

Gutierrez, 28, founder of the party in Texas two years ago, defeated Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez, leader of the Crusade for Justice, a Mexican-American civil rights movement in Colorado, by a vote of 256-175 at the party's national convention here.

Gutierrez, of Crystal City, Tex., has been the Texas organizer of Raza Unida which for the first time is going into statewide politics, running San Antonio attorney Ramsey Muniz for governor of Texas.

The election came after a struggle over the unit rule system which was eliminated

by a 214-201 vote after the motion was presented by the Texas delegation.

The move allowed each delegate to pass his vote as an individual.

Gutierrez will be the head of a committee officially named Congress of Aztlan, which will have three representatives from each state attending the convention. Aztlan is the legendary northern home from which the Aztec Indians said they migrated south into Mexico.

States represented at the convention were Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, Missouri, Oregon, Arizona, California, Colorado, Utah and the District of Columbia.

Unity had been the over-

riding theme of this first national gathering of Mexican-American groups from throughout the United States.

Most of the delegates were young Mexican-Americans active in political organizing campaigns in their states, but there was also a sprinkling of middle-aged delegates and a large percentage of women.

Delegates had taken most of last night for a series of platform proposals calling for, among other things, bilingual and bicultural education for Mexican-Americans throughout the U.S. school system.

They also agreed to take a neutral stand in the November presidential election.

The convention ended today with speeches by Muniz, Gutierrez and San Antonio Bishop Patrick Flores.

Eder-Trb.  
9-22

## Hoy Deciden los Chicanos Sobre su Actuación en las Elecciones

Hasta ayer se incorporó a los trabajos de la Convención Nacional de "Raza Unida", el líder neomexicano Reies Tijerina, al reiniciarse los trabajos en el Coliseo de la vecina ciudad y como se esperaba, su presencia en la tribuna despertó el entusiasmo entre cientos y cientos de sus admiradores.

Tijerina, al hacer uso de la palabra, hizo una semblanza de los motivos que dieron paso a la formación y a la organización de un grupo a base de norteamericanos de ascendencia mexicana, los que dijo, se

vieron de pronto aprehendidos en medio de 2 culturas, de dos idiosincrasias "y como si despertáramos de un largo sueño, nos dimos cuenta que estábamos a punto de quedarnos marginados de los derechos que por un lado tienen los ciudadanos de México y por el otro, quienes son ciudadanos

de ascendencia sajona".

Señaló que la idea dispersa, primero y posteriormente conjuntada es lo que originó el nacimiento del poder "chicano" que andando el tiempo sería un grupo político más que se perfila ya como el gran Partido Raza Unida de

(Pasa a ...)

# Unity Urged At Raza Unida Party Meeting

EL PASO, Tex. (AP) — Reyes Lopez Tijerina, who several years ago led a movement to seize former Mexican lands in New Mexico, urged Mexican-American leaders here yesterday to maintain unity and "temper the revolutionary spirit."

Tijerina, speaking at the first national convention of the Mexican-American Raza Unida party, called the gathering "a magnificent display of the new political awareness of our people" and "a powerful expression of their yearnings."

However, he added in an interview, "Now that we have the revolutionary spirit, we must not lose sight of the brotherhood awareness. Cultural identification is needed, but we must not let it lead us to hatred. We can become intoxicated with it and lose sight of our real goal."

That goal, he added, is the full participation of Mexican-Americans in the political system of the United States.

Tijerina spent three years in prison as a result of his group's armed clashes with authorities in the fight to reclaim lands deeded to Mexicans before the territory was annexed by the United States.

The convention yesterday elected party founder Angel Gutierrez of Crystal City national chairman.

9-72

# Mexican-Americans unite under 1 banner

EL PASO, Tex. (AP) — Mexican-Americans ended their first national gathering under a single political banner yesterday, rallying activist groups to the cry for a "raza unida."

The groups, with 3,000 delegates, gave a national identity to the relatively new Raza Unida party, named in Spanish for "the united race."

The party was founded in the south Texas town of Crystal City by Jose Angel Gutierrez, 28, a political science graduate of the University of Texas. He led the party to victory in Crystal City municipal elections two years ago.

Gutierrez was elected national chairman of the Congreso de Aztlan, a national executive committee created yesterday with three representatives from each state at the convention.

Aztlan is the legendary place which the Aztecs claimed they left in their long journey south into Mexico.

The party's delegates overwhelmingly approved a platform calling for independence from both major political parties.

"Neither party has done anything for us except take our votes for granted," Gutierrez said. "We are now asserting our right to self-determination as individuals."

Listening to Gutierrez were activists like Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez, leader of the Crusade for Justice from Colorado, youths from South

Texas, and national personalities such as Spanish immigrant leader Reyes Lopez Tijerina.

"We are not playing the shoddy politics of the gringo," Gonzalez said, stressing the need for national unity minutes before he was defeated in the election for national chairman of the congress.

The winner, Gutierrez, is considered a political strategist who feels Mexican-Americans can use their votes to become the balance of power in state and national elections.

The convention's platform called for the establishment of bilingual, bicultural education throughout the education-

al system in the United States and for increased opportunities for Mexican-Americans in higher education.

4-72

# N.M. Wants 'Real' Story Behind Killing

SANTA FE (UPI) — New Mexico Lt. Gov. Robert Mondragon yesterday called for a federal and state investigation into the slaying of a delegate to the Raza Unida Party National Convention.

The delegate, Ricardo Falcon, 27, of Boulder, Colo., was fatally shot twice with a .38-caliber revolver after an argument at a service station at Otero, N.M., Wednesday.

THE SERVICE station oper-

ator, Perry Brunson, was charged with manslaughter and released on his own recognizance.

Mondragon, in a letter to New Mexico Attorney General David Norvell and U.S. Attorney General Richard Kleindienst yesterday, joined with La Raza Unida in calling for an investigation of the incident.

"The information I have received is that Falcon and his group stopped at Perry Brunson's Shell gasoline station in Otero to obtain water for

their car, which was over heating," Mondragon said.

"PLEASE HONOR this letter as a formal request for an investigation of the shooting incident and for submission of a complete report as to your findings upon the completion of the investigation," the letter said.

Mondragon said he had discussed the case with Gov. Bruce King and the Governor had agreed with the request.

In Alamogordo, county seat

of Otero County where Otero grande is located, two attorneys with the Raza Unida Party discussed the investigation of the shooting with District Attorney Norman Bloom and sheriff's deputies.

BLOOM SAID companions of Falcon at the time of the shooting would be asked to present their side of the case to the Otero County grand jury, which convened in Alamogordo yesterday to hear some narcotics cases.

Charles Shaw, an assistant

district attorney, said no final decision had been made whether to take the case to the grand jury. He said the D.A. might decide instead to proceed with a preliminary hearing on the charge against Brunson.

The two Raza Unida attorneys, who are representing Falcon's widow, "came here mostly looking for information in the case. We let them see everything that we have on the investigation," Shaw said.

SHAW ALSO SAID the D.A.

had spoken with the regional director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission about the case and the commission official indicated he agreed that local officials were proceeding properly in the case.

Shaw said the district attorney's office had not been informed of the request for a state and federal investigation.

Shaw also said Brunson remained in a hospital for treatment of injuries suffered in the argument with Falcon, but would not say where Brunson (Turn to Page A-2)

Sept 1972

## New Mexico Wants True Story of Killing

(Continued From Page 1)

son was. But Shaw said there was no need to place Brunson under protective custody.

SHAW SAID Brunson suffered injuries to his face; mouth and ribs in the argument.

At Denver, the regional director for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission said his office would wait for the outcome of a grand jury hearing in the shooting before deciding whether to act.

Joseph Muskrat said he had talked with Bloom at Alamogordo and was satisfied with preliminary investigations into Falcon's death. He said Bloom believed that evidence indicated Falcon initiated the struggle that led to the shooting.

The only unexplained aspect, Muskrat said, was how Falcon knew that Brunson and the driver of the auto had argued. He said Bloom told him Falcon was in the restroom at the time.

## Raza delegate killed on way to convention

EL PASO, Tex. (UPI) — The main controversy at today's opening of the first national political convention of the Raza Unida party was not the political future of Mexican-Americans, but the killing of one delegate who was en route to the gathering.

The victim, Ricardo Falcon of the Colorado delegation, was riding in a car with other delegates. He was shot to death by a service station attendant in New Mexico when the group stopped because of an overheated radiator.

"Because Falcon did not buy gas and because Falcon was using the station's water, he was shot to death," the convention leaders said in a telegram sent to the White House yesterday.

The Raza party demanded an investigation by Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst.

The details of the shooting were in dispute. Authorities in Orogrande, N.M., where the incident occurred, said Falcon argued with the service station owner, Perry Brunson, and attacked him.

Police said Brunson fired two warning shots and then shot Falcon, 27, twice, killing him instantly. Falcon was not armed. Brunson was charged with manslaughter and released on his own recognizance.

But members of the Colorado delegation in the same car with Falcon said it did not happen that way.

"Falcon did not attack Brunson. Perry Brunson, through his actions, provided the incident. Of the shots

fired, all were in rapid succession. Brunson fired no warning shots. This was a racist act of cold-blooded murder," said Colorado delegate Jose Gonzalez.

The telegram sent to Washington, written by the organizers of the convention who were making last-minute preparations when the shooting occurred, called the killing "another dark day in the history of white America."

The delegations comprised about 50 delegates from each of 10 states — Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas and Washington.

9-72

# LA RAZA THREATENS

# NEW BOYCOTT

EL PASO POST  
HERALD 9-2-72

## All Chevron Stations To Be Target

By BOB YBARRA

La Raza Unida National Convention will be asked to declare a Chicano boycott of all Chevron Service stations as the first assembly opened today in a mood of anger over the shooting death of a Colorado delegate Wednesday.

Also, the American Political Party, which showed strength in the Alamogordo area in 1968, was termed "racist." Chicano leaders said the man charged in the shooting death was a member of the rightist party.

**COLORADO CHICANO** leader Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez called for the boycott as he told the press La Raza Unida attorneys were expected to file a civil suit against Perry Brunson, Orogrande Chevron station owner, who is charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Richard Falcon, 27, Ft. Lupton, Colo., following a quarrel in Orogrande. Gonzalez said La Raza is contemplating a suit against Chevron Oil Company.

"We cannot bring Richard back to life, but we can sure make Chevron feel the economic pinch of a boycott," said Gonzalez who late today will be one of two keynote speakers addressing La Raza Unida Convention in Liberty Hall.

Earlier in the Sacred Heart Church gymnasium, Gonzalez was joined by Francisco Martinez, a Raza Unida attorney, Mrs. Priscilla Falcon, the dead man's widow, Florencio Reynaldo, and John Rodriguez. The last three were in the Falcon car during the incident in Orogrande.

**GONZALEZ TERMED** Falcon a man dedicated to the betterment of the Chicano in Colorado. He compared the Falcon death to the "lynchings and castrations of Mexicans in South Texas decades ago".

He ended by saying La Raza (Turn to Page A-2)

(Continued From Page 1)

Unida seeks end corruption in the two party system and the judicial system and the injustices of man to man, from the bombs of Vietnam to the bullets of Orogrande."

Reynaldo with tears in his eyes spoke of his relationship to Falcon. "All we wanted was water," he said. "And all we got was cussed at. Brunson made us seem as if we were dirt. Richard, had the courage to defend our honor. Than all we heard were a rapid fire of bullets."

**MRS. FALCON**, pausing to weep as she talked to newsmen, said she accompanied La Raza Unida attorneys to Alamogordo yesterday and was met with discourtesies by the officials there.

## La Raza Unida Threatens To Boycott Chevron Oil

EL PASO HERALD - POST 9-2-72



**NEW MEXICO MILITANT-** Reis Tijerina at La Raza Unida convention today.

"Police never tried to talk to me or even give me official word of my husband's death," she said. "Yesterday I tried to talk to the Otero County District Attorney and the coroner and was told by that racist DA that I shouldn't ask things because I don't know the law."

"The coroner slammed his office door in my face

"I ASK BRUNSON, and the people of Orogrande and Alamogordo, how do I tell my two year old son my husband was murdered because of water? How do I explain the murder by this racist member of the American Political Party?"

Attorney Martinez said Falcon's body was being sent to Denver today and the investigation so far indicated both Mr. and Mrs. Perry Brunson as well as the Orogrande sheriff's deputy had their names on a petition attempting to get the American Political Party into the New Mexico November Ballot. "That party is a racist party, so what else can we say?" said Martinez.

"POLICE WERE more concerned about Brunson than they were about Richard," said Reynaldo. "We were treated as criminals while the people of Orogrande went out of their way to help Brunson."

El Paso's Abelardo Delgado, a Chicano poet, read a poem dedicated to Falcon and later urged Chicano unity at the convention. "This Nation is possessed by the devil and we'll be the priests who will get the devil of the Nation," he said.

Martinez said his investigation showed the people of Orogrande and Alamogordo failed to aid Falcon's group. He said the shooting occurred at 4:15 and it was not until one and one-half hour later that an ambulance came for Falcon's body.



DELEGATES CONFER—Two unidentified delegates confer as the La Raza Unida national convention opened in El Paso today. The strategy each of the participating states will

use in the next few days of convention was the principal topic of conversation. So far, 2,000 registered and about 3,000 more are expected for the meeting that closes Monday.

LA RAZA UNIDA CONVENTION  
②

# Meet Draws More Than 2,000

(Continued From Page 1)

The Texas caucus, headed by Muniz, was opened and continued through the afternoon.

The convention registration opened only after charges of racism in New Mexico and protests over the the death of Falcon were made at a press conference late yesterday.

Martin Serna, a member of the Colorado delegation at yesterday's press conference said San Francisco Attorney Mario Obledo, of the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund (MALDF) was studying the incident for possible action.

IN AN EMOTIONAL tone, Serna said of Falcon's death: "He died for very high purposes. Sometimes the price comes very high. If we can have justice because of the act, it is a step forward. If we cannot learn from this senseless killing, there is no hope for America."

Mrs. Pricilla Falcon was also present at the conference but did not speak.

From Alamogordo, Otero

County District Attorney Norman Bloom Jr., said he saw no racial connotation in the shooting of Falcon and termed the incident unfortunate. He said the case may be presented to the county grand jury next week but that until then Brunson was being held on an open charge of manslaughter. He termed police investigation as "very thorough."

Gutierrez today said he had not received an answer to telegrams sent to President Nixon, Sen. McGovern and others except acknowledgement from Obledo and Ricardo Avena, of the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights. The telegrams called for a federal investigation of the shooting.

EARLIER, JOSE Gonzalez, also of Colorado, read a statement from the Colorado delegation. He hit at what he called the failure of residents of Orogrande to allow those accompanying Falcon to use their telephones and the failure to give medical attention to Falcon.

Gonzalez' statement also hit

at the release of Brunson without cash bond, and stated press coverage was slanted.

It was not clear which medium he referred to. The Herald-Post was not published until after Gonzalez had made the statement.

IN HIS STATEMENT, Gonzalez wound up by saying Brunson and not Falcon provoked the incident and that Falcon's group never threatened Brunson. Also, the Coloradoan said no warning shots were fired by Brunson and that the death of Falcon was "a racist act of cold blooded murder."

The four points were in reference to police reports from Orogrande released to the press after the shooting.

Several El Paso friends of Perry Brunson, Orogrande, N.M., filling station operator charged with manslaughter in the death of Ricardo Falcon, called The Herald-Post today to protest statements about Brunson in the press.

"They make him sound like a horrible person," said Mrs.

Kay Gemoets who has known Brunson five years. "He is a fabulous person. Many times I have driven through Orogrande and didn't have money for cold drinks and Mr. Brunson bought them for me and my kids."

She added that he once cashed a check for her husband who later discovered he had forgotten to leave the check with Brunson. "We drove to Orogrande to give him the check back and he told us to keep it, as he was afraid he would cheat us," she said.

Joe Gemoets, who said he has dealt with Brunson for many years, said, "I can't believe this of the man. I think the reports are very one-sided."

He said Brunson "was always nice to me and to everybody I've seen in that station." He mentioned specific help when he had a flat tire on a trailer outside Orogrande. "I was there several hours (at Brunson's station) and he helped me but never charged me a thing."



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# La Raza Unida Convention

EL PASO HERALD-POST SEPT. 1, 1972

## Draws More Than 2,000

By BOB YBARRA

More than 2,000 delegates from 16 states were registered at the start of La Raza Unida national convention today with the total expected to reach 5,000 from 30 states before the day is over.

The largest of the delegations was that of Colorado with some 300 members registered before noon today followed by Texas and California with at least 100 each, according to Jose Angel Gutierrez, temporary chairman of the national convention.

**GUTIERREZ** said the significance of the conference was that Chicano and Latinos have joined for the first time for a common cause to capture political awareness and power.

He said that of the 16 states registered so far, seven had La Raza Unida Party organizations, including Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Kansas, and Washington D.C. Other states included: Illinois, Michigan, New York, Maryland, Oregon, and four others not named.

Gutierrez hinted at the possibility of La Raza Unida running a presidential candidate. "Legally we cannot do it since most states have already had presidential primaries," he said. "But we could enter a

nominee as a write-in candidate."

**GUTIERREZ** also said both President Nixon's and Sen. George McGovern's offices had acknowledged receipt of Raza Unida's invitation to attend the El Paso convention, but that they indicated they would not attend. "You know they both have people in this convention, but it is up to them to come to us," said Gutierrez.

By the time the first assembly is held tomorrow at 8 a.m. in Sacret Heart Gymnasium, Gutierrez expects 1,000 voting delegates selected from a 5,000-member convention representing 30 states.

Unconfirmed reports have it that Sargent Shriver, Democratic vice presidential nominee may make the trip to the El Paso convention.

**A RECEPTION** was scheduled today at International Airport for attorney Ramsey Muniz, 30, Waco, Tex., who is running for Texas governor under La Raza Unida banner. Other Texans expected are: Ino Alvarez, Austin; Juan Cortez, Dallas; Joe Gonzalez, Ft. Worth; Jose Vela, Houston; Evie Chapa and Mario Compean, San Antonio; and Roland Arreola, Waco.

Mayor Bert Williams had earlier said he would meet Muniz at the Airport unless there was pressing business. The Herald-Post learned

Mayor Williams had a luncheon engagement with a city official therefore could not greet Muniz. Alderman Hector Bencomo went instead.

At a press conference afterward, Muniz said the shooting death of Colorado delegate Ricard Falcon late Wednesday in an argument with Orogrande Service Station owner Perry Brunson "will only strengthen our resolution to work harder for justice in this country."

**GREETING MUNIZ** in addition to party workers, were members of his political slate seeking statewide office, including: Lt. Gov. Alma Canales, Flores Amaya, U.S. Senator; Ruben Solis Jr. state treasurer; and Fred Garza, railroad commissioner.

Raul Ruiz editor of La Raza magazine and a professor at San Fernando State College, is included among the California delegation as is Bert Corona, founder of Mexican American Political Assn. (MAPA). From Arizona, Solomon Baldanegro, Tucson, and Sonny Najera, Phoenix, are expected today.

Armando Rendon is expected from Washington, D.C. and Francis Gomez, Pontiac, Mich., is expected from that state.

**MOST OF THE** caucuses today were closed to the press. (Turn to Page A-4)

# Activist Trio Asks Unity Of Raza Unida Group

EL PASO HERALD POST  
9-2-1972

By BERT SALAZAR

Three widely-known activists asked for Chicano unity Saturday during the second day of the Raza Unida party National Convention scheduled through Monday at El Paso.

Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez of Colorado, Reies Lopez Tijerina of New Mexico and Jose Angel Gutierrez of Texas spoke on behalf of Chicano unity during activities of the convention.

Gutierrez and Gonzalez, who were keynote speakers at Liberty Hall Saturday afternoon, also quietly urged the delegates that the Chicanos stand by themselves in the party and not support either Democratic or Republican parties

in the November presidential elections.

Tijerina, who led a land grant reclamation movement in New Mexico several years ago, is a special guest of the convention and is scheduled to speak Sunday in El Paso County Coliseum.

In asking for unity, the three Chicano activists agreed the organization of the first national convention is a big step in achieving what most have called the "impossible dream."

Colorado leader Gonzalez said the

Raza Unida is the first step in what will be a historic event.

He said he felt the party is the one thing that can bind Chicanos together. He deliberated on the Chicano movement

(Please Turn To Page 8-A)



TELLS OF HUSBAND'S SHOOTING — Mrs. Ricardo Falcon, fighting back tears, tells a news conference Saturday of the shooting death of her husband in Orogrande, N.M. on Wednesday. At left is Fran-

cisco Martinez, an attorney from Alamosa, Colo. Falcon was shot en route to El Paso to attend the national convention of the La Raza Unida Party.

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9-5-72

# Unity Urged At Raza Unida Party Meeting

EL PASO, Tex. (AP) — Reyes Lopez Tijerina, who several years ago led a movement to seize former Mexican lands in New Mexico, urged Mexican-American leaders here yesterday to maintain unity and "temper the revolutionary spirit."

Tijerina, speaking at the first national convention of the Mexican-American Raza Unida party, called the gathering "a magnificent display of the new political awareness of our people" and "a powerful expression of their yearnings."

However, he added in an interview, "Now that we have the revolutionary spirit, we must not lose sight of the brotherhood awareness. Cultural identification is needed, but we must not let it lead us to hatred. We can become intoxicated with it and lose sight of our real goal."

That goal, he added, is the full participation of Mexican-Americans in the political system of the United States.

Tijerina spent three years in prison as a result of his group's armed clashes with authorities in the fight to reclaim lands deeded to Mexicans before the territory was annexed by the United States.

The convention yesterday elected party founder Angel Gutierrez of Crystal City national chairman.

# U.S. Mexican Unit Outlines Goals

EL PASO, Texas (AP) — Delegates to the first national Raza Unida convention yesterday approved a platform, a series of resolutions calling for bilingual and bicultural education for Mexican-American pupils throughout the United States.

The resolutions included a call for a fight against drugs in Mexican-American communities, employment and wage parity in federal jobs and community control of law enforcement agencies.

Delegations were almost unanimous in recommending bilingual and bicultural education for Mexican-Americans and the rejection of bussing of school children as a means of achieving quality education.

### MORE RECRUITING

Another resolution called for increased recruiting of Mexican-Americans into medical schools, a program of national health insurance and free medical clinics.

Delegates from 15 states and

the District of Columbia also pledged to keep the party independent of the Republicans and Democrats and refused to endorse Sen. George McGovern or President Nixon in the November election.

States represented at the convention are Texas, California, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Washington, New York, Maryland, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Utah and Wisconsin plus the District of Columbia.

### ENDS SPECULATION

The no-endorsement resolution, pushed by the California delegation, put an end to speculation that Raza Unida would support McGovern and the Democratic party.

The Californians were backed by representatives from Texas, the second largest delegation. McGovern and Mr. Nixon had been invited to address the convention but neither acknowledged the invitation, convention officials said.

2

# Activist Trio Urging Raza Unida Unity

(Continued From Page 1A)

and how the party would be able to help. Gutierrez said the convention would be a waste of time if it were going to have a divided delegation.

"We have to resolve our own problems because no one else will help us," said Gutierrez. "And we have to do it through the Raza Unida."

Gonzalez, who was the first speaker, not only talked about unity but made the first gesture of it when he gave Gutierrez a check to help the Raza Unida Party in its gubernatorial campaign.

## SEEKS OTHER ENDORSEMENTS

Ramsey Muniz, Raza Unida's gubernatorial candidate in Texas, who began seeking financial and manpower support from the other state delegates was hopeful of getting endorsement from the other state delegates.

Although the national platform is to be voted on Sunday, delegates submitted their state platform proposals which ranged from education, housing, job opportunities and assistance to migrant workers.

The main issue, however, is expected to be whether the party will endorse any of the presidential candidates.

Gutierrez, who is the founder of the party, said he is for not endorsing either the Democratic or Republican Candidates.

In other conferences held throughout the day, Gonzalez proposed that Chicanos boycott all Chevron stations because of the shooting incident which occurred in an Oro Grande, N.M. service station involving an altercation with its operator and Richard Falcon, a member of the Colorado delegation. Falcon was shot and killed during the incident.

## WIDOW SPEAKS

The widow of Falcon, Mrs. Priscilla Falcon, holding back tears, spoke of her late husband to members of the press and said there hasn't been any cooperation from any Oro Grande community officials to investigate.

Gonzalez said Falcon was a leader in Colorado and in the Chicano community and that was why he was going to attend the convention.

Elsewhere in the convention, a party spokesman said 522 delegates were chosen with California being represented with 66 and Texas with 65.

El Paso delegates include James Aguirre; Irma Camacho and Jose Tinajero. Alternates include Margaret Mendoza, Javier Tinajero and Juan Contreras.

Each of the states represented had at least two delegates with most of them having three.

Fifteen states were represented in the convention including Arizona; California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Utah and Washington, D.C.

New York, Rhode Island and Washington sent representatives but no delegates.

The peak of the convention is Sunday when the delegates draft a national resolutions and platform at the Coliseum.

Press representatives from Mexico, and smaller cities throughout the states, Associated Press, NBC and Public Broadcasting have registered for the convention.

THE EL PASO TIMES SEPT. 3, 1972

# Chicano Institute Picks Killing Of Falcon As 'Watchdog Case'

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP) — The Chicano Institute on Law and Justice was established Saturday and selected as its first "watchdog" case the killing of a Mexican-American in New Mexico last week.

Mario Obledo, chairman of the National Conference on the Administration of Justice and the Mexican-American, said the institute would try to change "the white superstructure" throughout the administration of justice.

"This country had better shape up or the Chicano will find ways to make changes in the lily-white system of justice," said Jose Roso, Houston, Tex., attorney, who headed one of the panels at the three-day conference of about 300 Chicanos.

The death which the institute made its first case was that of Richard Falcon, a Colorado delegate to Raza Unida convention at El Paso, Tex.

Kenneth Padilla, Denver associate counsel for the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund, said Falcon was shot and killed at Orogrande, N.M., during an altercation with a service station owner.

Padilla called it "brutal and senseless," and said New Mexico authorities

had released on his own recognizance the alleged slayer, charged with manslaughter.

Obledo, a San Francisco attorney who is general counsel for the Mexican-American legal Defense fund, said the institute had named a committee to investigate Falcon's killing and seek a full investigation.

The institute, at a site still to be selected, he said, would seek funding from individuals, corporations and foundations. It will not litigate individual cases or be a defense agency, he said, but rather "be a watchdog on the system of dispensing justice.

"The institute will be a non-profit corporation which will provide a framework upon which to create a system of justice that is relevant to Mexican-Americans," Obledo told a news conference closing the meeting.

Representatives of the courts, police forces and corrections departments from throughout the Southwest heard the delegates air their complaints against alleged injustices throughout the meeting.

"Many of the complaints are not

new," said Rojo. "They've been heard 100 years. But now, they've heard them one more time."

He expressed hope that the institute would bring solutions to the injustices. One he cites was the hesitance of judges to grant bail to Mexican-Americans in the Southwest for fear that they might flee to Mexico.

Ralph Segura, Oakland attorney, head of a panel on law enforcement, predicted law enforcement authorities might cause their departments to be more cognizant of Mexican-American problems as a result of the meeting.

He condemned the Border Patrol and called for elimination of artificial barriers to hiring of Mexican-Americans as policemen. He cited height restrictions and 'the same conservative philosophy of other members of the force.'

The conference passed a long series of resolutions.

One condemned the "hypocrisy" of the institutional church. Another asked the Archdiocese of Santa Fe to give the Chicanos a recently vacated seminary at Santa Fe for use as a Chicano cultural center.

# La Raza Unida Party Plans Voter Registration Drive

A voter registration drive to bolster the ranks of La Raza Unida party and qualify it for the state ballot in time for the 1974 elections was announced by Mexican-American leaders here yesterday.

Herman Baca and Luis Natividad, both delegates to the first national La Raza Unida convention that ended Tuesday in El Paso, Tex., said discussion there centered on the formation of a political party accountable to and controlled by the Mexican-American community.

They said the traditional parties, the Democrats and Republicans, have not been responsive to Mexican-Americans.

"Of 15,650 elected or appointed positions in California, 350, or less than 2 per cent, are filled by Mexican-Americans," Baca said. "But Mexican-Americans make up 15 to 17 per cent of the state's population."

## HOLD FEW POSTS

"We have been excluded by the Democrats and Republicans. There are two Chicanos in the state Assembly and none in the state Senate. No Chicanos fill any of the top 40 positions on the governor's staff."

Throughout the Southwest, Baca said, La Raza Unida workers are involved in an internal struggle to build up the party as a "determining force" in elections in predominantly Mexican-American areas and as the "balance of power" in state and national elections.

"A 5 per cent shift of the voters in California would have affected the outcome of the Kennedy-Nixon contest in 1960," he said. "In California, you are dealing with 17 per cent of the population. In the Southwest with 7 million to 10 million Chicanos."

La Raza Unida, an official political party in Texas, has not yet qualified in this state where 47,000 registered voters have given it as their political preference. At least 67,000 signatures are needed to insure its inclusion on the California ballot.

## VOLUNTARY REGISTRARS

Baca, county director of La Raza Unida, said there are 80 to 95 full-time volunteer deputy registrars here, signing up people sympathetic to the party.

9-7-72

"We are the least registered of any ethnic group outside of the American Indian," Baca said, noting there are 100,000 to 125,000 potential Mexican-American voters in San Diego County.

Natividad, director of the Chicano Federation, said the party is "A vehicle to correct the inequities and injustices that exist in the Chicano community. We, in fact, have come to the decision that if anybody is going to do anything for us, we have to do it for ourselves."

# Activist Trio Asks Unity Of Raza Unida Group

By BERT SALAZAR

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(Please Turn To Page 8-A)

## Activist Trio Urging Raza Unida Unity

(Continued From Page 1A)

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**TELLS OF HUSBAND'S SHOOTING** — Mrs. Ricardo Falcon, fighting back tears, tells a news conference Saturday of the shooting death of her husband in Orogrande, N.M. on Wednesday. At left is Fran-

cisco Martinez, an attorney from Alamosa, Colo. Falcon was shot en route to El Paso to attend the national convention of the La Raza Unida Party.



# Raza Unida Rejects Nixon, McGovern

(Continued From Page One) Paso Del Norte Hotel and then in the Sacred Heart Gymnasium.

LATE SATURDAY in Liberty Hall, Denver's Gonzales flatly rejected the endorsement calling for a position of "no compromise."

Gonzalez, surrounded by 11 husky security guards, wore a

black armband, marking Falcon's death.

Gonzalez said La Raza Unida could not negotiate from a position of weakness as a compromise would indicate, but rather start to form a position of national strength.

HE SAID to negotiate with President Nixon would mean negotiating with Nixon's cabinet and supporters "whose policies are against us (Chicanos)."

He rejected McGovern as a man "who came into nomination arm in arm with Chicago boss Richard Daley." Gonzalez also hit McGovern as being given power "to that te southern racist, George

Wallace through his platform."

Gonzalez continued: Promises are easy to make, but not to keep, especially when he president has no control of the House or Senate.

HE CONTINUED: "The only gains our people have made have been through demonstrations, picketing, shedding our blood, and through the cries of our children. In the meantime the white intellectual has sat in the backroom as a carpet bagger, waiting to collect money from the sociological urn."

Yesterday in the Coliseum, where the convention met and where it meets today, Jack Odell, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) appeared as an observer but refused to talk to the press.

Today, a steering committee made up of three representatives of the 18 states that had delegations is to be formed, and a convention site for the next national Raza Unida meet is to be selected.

THE COMMITTEE is to be called the Congreso de Aztlan and is to serve as an active committee for the party's continuance in future years.

While there had been disagreement among the "big three" over endorsement of a presidential candidate, it was the "big three" that called the loudest for party unity.

In obvious reference to infighting by some of the 15 state delegations over platform forms, Gonzalez called for party unity behind issues such as the struggle for unionization and better wages, abolish the draft, Vietnam pullout, closer relationships with Mexico and other Latin countries, and "to free the colony of Puerto Rico".

THERE APPEARED to be a patching of friction between delegations evident by the speech on the second keynote speaker, Gutierrez Crystal City, founder of the party and premanent chairman of the convention.

Speaking in Spanish, and his talk peppered with the word "gringo" Gutierrez said, "in politics, as in a family, we all argue." He said it has often been told to him that the Raza Unida Convention would result in a fight before it got started. He said, "it hasn't happened.

The enemy is not here but outside."

He asked delegates to first learn to know one another and respect one another. He called for delegates to not waste time with petty quarrels.

TIJERINA pleaded for unity in a blood relationship. Giving the appearance of unity among the strongest of the state delegations, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado, Tijerina lauded those state's leaders, Gonzales and Gutierrez.

At the close of Tijerina's speech, he was joined by Gonzalez and Gutierrez, all with their arms held upwards in a symbol of unity.

Tijerina earlier at impromptu press conference explained his lack of militant participation since his conviction resulting from the 1967 courthouse raid in Tierra Amarilla. "We live in an era of research and awareness today," said the hazel-eyed Tijerina. "The Alianza de Mercedes (Alliance of Free City States) was a stepping stone and is now on its feet. There is no need for another Tierra Amarilla, but there were, I'd be the first to lead it."

ay, September 5, 1972



—AP Wirephoto

Mrs. Elaine Baldenegro of Tucson watches over her sleeping daughter during all-night session of Raza

Unida party National Convention in El Paso. Her husband, Salomon, was chairman of Arizona delegation.

## Raza Party Vows To Keep Independence

EL PASO, Tex. (AP) — Mexican-American delegates to the first national convention of the Raza Unida party ended their four-day gathering yesterday by vowing to fight for what national chairman Jose Angel Gutierrez called "our right to self-determination as individuals."

Delegates from 16 states and the District of Columbia pledged to maintain their political independence, refusing to endorse either Sen. George McGovern or President Nixon.

Instead the delegates approved a summary of national priorities or platform calling for, among other things, bilingual and bicultural education, wage and employment parity and a fight against drugs in Mexican-American communities.

"Our vote has been taken for granted for too long, especially by the Democratic party," Gutierrez said.

Gutierrez, 28, of Crystal City, Tex., founded Raza Unida — Spanish for "united race" — two years ago and has since organized it statewide. The party is running San Antonio lawyer Ramsey Muniz, 30, for governor of Texas.

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— AP Wirephoto

Mrs. Elaine Baldenegro of Tucson watches over her sleeping daughter during all-night session of Raza

Unida party National Convention in El Paso. Her husband, Salomon, was chairman of Arizona delegation.

## Raza Party Vows To Keep Independence

EL PASO, Tex. (AP) — Mexican-American delegates to the first national convention of the Raza Unida party ended their four-day gathering yesterday by voting to fight for what national chairman Jose Angel Gutierrez called "our right to self-determination as individuals."

Delegates from 16 states and the District of Columbia pledged to maintain their political independence, refusing to endorse either Sen. George McGovern or President Nixon.

Instead the delegates approved a summary of national priorities or platform calling for, among other things, bilingual and bicultural education, wage and employment parity and a fight against drugs in Mexican-American communities.

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San Diego Union  
9-5-72



**THE WINNER**—Jose Angel Gutierrez, left, and Rodolfo Gonzalez acknowledge the cheers of La

Raza Unida conventioneers after Gutierrez' election as chairman of party's steering committee.

(P) Wirephoto

L.A.  
Times

# La Raza Won't Back Either Candidate

BY FRANK DEL OLMO

Times Staff Writer

EL PASO—The first national convention of La Raza Unida Party voted here Monday to stay out of national politics this year and concentrate the party's efforts on local elections.

Refusing to endorse either of the two major party candidates for President, delegates of the separate Chicano party voted for "complete political independence" for Mexican-American voters.

The two resolutions were included in a 31-item list of Chicano priorities accepted as a whole by the delegates during a night-long convention session that ran from 8 p.m. Sunday to 4 a.m. Monday.

The list was accepted as a whole to save time. When temporary chairman Raul Ruiz of Los Angeles read down the list, he was interrupted by a five-minute demonstration as he reached the no-endorsement resolution.

## Compilation of Issues

The rest of the Chicano priorities list was a compilation of issues raised Saturday by representatives of the 18 states attending the convention at El Paso's aging Coliseum.

As expected, the list covered in general terms various changes Mexican-American activists have sought—among them the end to the "exploitation" of illegal aliens, bilingual-bicultural education for Mexican-American students, adequate housing and health care and community control of law enforcement agencies.

The lengthy session ended dramatically when the weary delegates voted to name Texas activist Jose Angel Gutierrez, 27, as chairman of the Congreso de Aztlan, the steering committee that will administer the party's national effort.

Gutierrez, generally regarded as the founder and prime mover behind Texas' original La Raza Unida Party, defeated another well known Chicano leader, Rodolfo (Corky) Gonzalez of Denver, for the post.

After the session adjourned, Gutierrez told a news conference that he was confident of party unity and praised the no-endorsement decision.

The delegates voted like true Chicanos, he said, "independent, showing that they were not going to be bought, traded or sold to anybody."

20-11-01

# Latin Group Won't Take Position in Race for President

BY FRANK DEL OLMO  
Times Staff Writer

A deadlock in delegate balloting on a presidential endorsement Sunday led the statewide Mexican-American Political Assn. to officially refuse to take a stand in this year's presidential election.

The deadlock came about at the two-day MAPA convention here after two presidential ballots failed to obtain a 60% majority required by MAPA bylaws for an endorsement.

The 103 voting delegates who gathered at the Biltmore had been asked to choose between supporting President Nixon or Sen. George S. McGovern and adopting a no-endorsement position put forward by supporters of the separate Chicano Party, La Raza Unida.

Results on the first ballot were 43 for no endorsement, 38 for McGovern and 22 for Mr. Nixon.

## Took Convention Chairmanship

The second ballot saw McGovern forces and the no-endorsement position win 42 votes each, with Mr. Nixon's support dropping to 18 delegates.

Armando Rodriguez, Fresno attorney who is MAPA state president, took the convention chairmanship after the second ballot to announce the organization's position, which legally bars any of MAPA's 25 chapters in California from officially supporting Mr. Nixon, McGovern or the no-endorsement stand.

Though the 12-year-old organization has declined to take positions in state and local elections before, this is the first time it has done so in a presidential contest.

This fact was cited by Nixon supporters at the convention, whose spokesman called the no-position decision a victory for the Nixon camp. His claim was disputed by both Democrats and La Raza Unida supporters.

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## LATIN POSITION

Continued from Third Page

Ignacio Lopez, state coordinator of Hispanos With Nixon, said his group's victory came through a "dilution of the Democratic support" that has usually been found in MAPA.

La Raza Unida member Herman Baca, a National City activist who has led La Raza Unida support at the last two MAPA conventions, dismissed Lopez' claim as "utterly absurd."

"This is a victory for the Chicano community," Baca said. "A notice to both parties we will no longer tolerate them, consistent with the independent stand we took at El Paso."

It was in El Paso last month that delegates to the national La Raza Uni-

da convention refused to endorse either McGovern or Mr. Nixon.

McGovern campaign spokesman Jose Aragon, while admitting some disappointment at the voting results, said they were not a surprise.

"We knew that for some time MAPA has been asserting its independence," Aragon said. "They want to show both parties that in the future they will demand more from their candidates."

"This is in no way a victory for the Nixon people," Aragon said, "considering the effort they put into it."

## Campaign Workers

Lopez, who led a number of Nixon campaign workers attending the convention as observers, admitted he had "hoped for more support" than the few votes Mr. Nixon received.

A number of McGovern campaign representatives also attended the convention as observers.

In other convention action Sunday, the MAPA delegates took official stands on nine ballot propositions, including some of the more controversial measures to be voted on Nov. 7.

By voice vote, the delegates came out in favor of pay raises for state employees (Proposition 15), the legalization of marijuana (Proposition 19) and the coastline initiative (Proposition 20).

The delegates voted against supporting the Watson tax initiative (Proposition 14), pay raises for California Highway Patrolmen (Proposition 16), the death penalty initiative (Proposition 17) and the obscenity initiative (Proposition 18).

Sept. 72

# Chicanos Heckle Kennedy at M'Govern Rally

BY CARL GREENBERG  
Times Political Writer

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was heckled repeatedly Sunday by La Raza Unida Party members as he spoke to a predominantly Mexican-American crowd estimated at 2,500 persons at a McGovern rally.

Chants of "Chicano power" echoed over the loudspeakers as a group of about 25 La Raza Unida (the race united) demonstrators stood near the platform on the mall of East Los Angeles College, 5375 Brooklyn Ave.

Before beginning his speech, Kennedy, recognizing the apparent futility of halting the shouts, invited one of the militants to come to the platform and talk to the crowd. One of them did, for nearly eight minutes, in Spanish.

Secret Service agents, sheriff's deputies and campus police kept a watchful eye on the demonstrators, who later subjected California's se-

Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 1



**SILENCE, PLEASE** — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy urges campus crowd to be quiet so La Raza's Jose Uribe can give his speech.  
Times photo by Ben Olender



9-72

**PROTESTING CROWD**—La Raza group jeers as Sen. Edward M. Kennedy addresses McGovern rally.  
Times photo by Ben Olender

# Chicanos Heckle Kennedy at Rally

Continued from First Page

Senior U.S. senator, Alan Cranston, to the same treatment when he spoke briefly.

When Kennedy arrived shortly before 1 p.m., the hecklers, waving the flag of Mexico, held up placards with such inscriptions as:

"Kennedy and McGovern are carpetbaggers and political pimps"; "What have we gained from the Democrats?" "Send the Irish back to Ireland," and "Raza si, Kennedy no."

Sunday's appearance by Kennedy marked the beginning of nearly a week of campaigning by the senator on behalf of Democratic presidential candidate George S. McGovern, whom he will join on the campaign trail Tuesday.

Kennedy began to speak after the introduction of a number of nominees for the Assembly, Mayor Tony Sanchez of Pico Rivera and several McGovern-Shriver campaign leaders—all Mexican-Americans.

## Talks About Heckling

But, as Kennedy was about to launch into his speech, he stopped, turned toward the demonstrators and said:

"I'd almost forgotten what it's like to be heckled. But this is in the tradition of the Democratic Party. If this was a Republican meeting we'd be meeting in the board room of ITT."

(He was referring to International Telephone and Telegraph Co., which stirred a political furore by a contribution to the Republicans to help finance holding the GOP National Convention in San Diego when it faced possible antitrust action by the Justice Department.)

Kennedy told the crowd:

"There's a lot of people over there. We'll all be quiet. Let's let one of them talk for eight or 10 minutes and then we'll talk."

The crowd booed the demonstrators as one of their group, Jose Uribe, accepted the offer and strode to the microphone on the platform, where Kennedy introduced him and then sat down to listen.

Uribe spoke in Spanish and as the crowd occasionally interrupted him with boos, Kennedy arose, stood behind Uribe, and motioned with his hands for the crowd to cut it out.

The La Raza spokesman told the audience that the only time politicians come to the Mexican-American community is when they want some-

thing and called those on the platform "vendidos"—sellouts.

As Uribe left the platform, his group held up more signs, among them two saying "Ted Kennedy Fuera De Mi Tierra" (get out of my territory) and "Recall Kennedy and Rodino."

The latter is Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the House immigration subcommittee who has charged illegal aliens are aggravating the unemployment situation.

Kennedy, who made no attempt to read from his prepared text, followed Uribe to the microphone, saying "we are a party made up of many different ideas and ideologies," but "Chicano power" chants continued and he asked with a smile:

"Does La Raza believe in free speech?"

Then Kennedy, ignoring the heckling, told the crowd that "some of us believe George McGovern believes what he says and that he will try to make a difference."

Assailing President Nixon, the senator, whose protection by Secret Service agents was resumed when he embarked on the campaign swing for McGovern, said that Mr. Nixon "took pride in eating grapes" and ordered enough lettuce to feed the Army for two years.

"We know where he stands," he said of the President.

## Reference to Brother

Kennedy says he believes McGovern when he promises he will correct injustices just as he believed his own brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy assassinated here after winning the California presidential primary in 1968.

In his prepared speech, embodying charges that Mr. Nixon has built a record of broken promises, Kennedy urged defeat of Proposition 22, the farm labor initiative, which he said has as its prime objective "the death of the United Farm Workers Union . . ."

The text also stated that despite highly publicized appointments of Spanish-surnamed persons to government posts, they still represent only 2.9% of the federal work force, and he said the La Raza people demand an answer to the promises that were made to them.

"When the oil companies want an answer, they come up to the White House and get their answer," the Kennedy text said. "When corporate agriculture wants an answer, they make a telephone call. And when ITT wants an answer, they walk right in to the highest offices

in this land and they get their answer.

"I think 12 million Spanish-speaking Americans also deserve an answer.

" . . . the cause of justice in America has not yet triumphed. It has not triumphed for Mexican-Americans. It has not triumphed for black Americans. It has not triumphed for poor Americans.

"So long as these Americans do not share equally in the benefits of law, the nation remains flawed, its promise unfulfilled."

## Seeks to End Apathy

Kennedy's speech and the rally itself were aimed at erasing whatever apathy may exist among Mexican-Americans, many of whom feel they have been "had" by both major parties and have been taken for granted by Democratic politicians.

Cranston got the "treatment" too from La Raza after an introduction by Mrs. Mary Ledesma, one of California's new Democratic national committeewomen, who, shouting into the microphone, said, "I guess it's going to be a case of shouting against shouting."

He lauded La Raza as "having done some fine things," but, aiming his remarks at that group, said they have only a choice between Mr. Nixon and McGovern and that McGovern will put a Mexican-American in the Cabinet and will give them more jobs.

Later, talking to newsmen at KMEX, Spanish-language television station in Hollywood, Kennedy said he felt there was "warmth and hospitality" shown him at East Los Angeles by the great majority of the crowd.

He said the heckling was "not peculiar to this community," that it had happened in his home state and that the demonstration "reflected their deep sense of frustration."

McGovern sent a wire to the East Los Angeles rally urging the people there to mount a massive registration drive and pledging that "a McGovern administration in the White House and Washington will begin to right the ancient wrongs under which the Mexican-American has suffered so long."

He also promised appointments of Mexican-Americans to "high-ranking" positions, a fight against job discrimination, stronger bilingual education programs and an end to "four years of Nixon neglect of ordinary people and special privilege for the high and the mighty."

Please Turn to Page 26, Col. 2

# KENNEDY

Continued from Third Page

He discounted the value of polls at this time—which show Mr. Nixon leading among youth as well as older voters, and voiced confidence that an "overwhelming majority" of youth will be in McGovern's corner in November when they realize that "special interests have been running the country."

He called the Nixon Administration "arrogant" for thinking it could get away with bugging Democratic National Committee headquarters but said that he ties the bugging to the Committee to Reelect the President, not directly to the President.

The issue before people, Kennedy concluded, is the arrogance of "high Administration officials—with one standard of justice for Wall Street and one for Main Street."



# U.S. Mexican Unit Outlines Goals

EL PASO, Texas (AP) — Delegates to the first national Raza Unida convention yesterday approved a platform, a series of resolutions calling for bilingual and bicultural education for Mexican-American pupils throughout the United States.

The resolutions included a call for a fight against drugs in Mexican-American communities, employment and wage parity in federal jobs and community control of law enforcement agencies.

Delegations were almost unanimous in recommending bilingual and bicultural education for Mexican-Americans and the rejection of bussing of school children as a means of achieving quality education.

## MORE RECRUITING

Another resolution called for increased recruiting of Mexican-Americans into medical schools, a program of national health insurance and free medical clinics.

Delegates from 15 states and

the District of Columbia also pledged to keep the party independent of the Republicans and Democrats and refused to endorse Sen. George McGovern or President Nixon in the November election.

States represented at the convention are Texas, California, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Washington, New York, Maryland, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Utah and Wisconsin plus the District of Columbia.

## ENDS SPECULATION

The no-endorsement resolution, pushed by the California delegation, put an end to speculation that Raza Unida would support McGovern and the Democratic party.

The Californians were backed by representatives from Texas, the second largest delegation. McGovern and Nixon had been invited to address the convention but neither acknowledged the invitation, convention officials said.

# Raza Unida vows fight for self-determination

Associated Press

EL PASO — Mexican-American delegates to the first national convention of the Raza Unida Party ended their four-day gathering yesterday by vowing to fight for what National Chairman Jose Angel Gutierrez called "our right to self-determination as individuals."

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Instead the delegates approved a summary of national priorities or platform calling for, among other things, bilingual and bicultural education, wage and employment parity and a fight against drugs in Mexican-American communities.

"Our vote has been taken for granted for too long, especially by the Democratic Party," Gutierrez said.

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Gutierrez was elected national president Sunday night over Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez, leader of the Crusade for Justice, a multiissue Mexican-American organization in Colorado.

Gutierrez, a political science graduate of the University of Texas, said, "The most important aspect of this convention is the emphasis given to our political stand. We have shown that we can get together and talk about problems like we do in a family. So far this is a family of 16 states and Washington, D.C. It will get bigger and broader."

States represented at the convention were Missouri, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Wisconsin, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska,

New Mexico, Texas and Washington.

Most of the delegates were young activists and college students, but there was a noticeable percentage of older persons, especially in the southwestern states delegations.

"Internally, we will be for our candidates at state levels," Gutierrez said. "Externally, our position means that we are pro-chicano," he added, claiming that Raza Unida intends to use the Mexican-American vote as a possible balance of power.

"We can either be the deciding factor in a close election or we can help defeat the lesser of two evils," he said.

National unity was emphasized during deliberation and discussion of issues. Unity also was stressed during Gutierrez' election when he and Gonzalez pledged to maintain a common front regardless of the outcome of the vote.

Other plans in the national platform include a national health insurance plan, increased recruitment of Mexican-Americans into medical schools, more Mexican-American appointments to judgeships and free legal aid to insure adequate legal representation.

9-72

November 9, 1972

Hermanos:

Les adjunto copia de una agenda que desec presentar al Congreso para obtener aprovacion.

Todo miembro o estado con agenda particular por favor de mandar inmediatamente a Nancy Montano, 1005 Carlisle S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108. Ella ofrecio ser la coordinadora de nuestra junta el 23, 24, 25, y 26 de Noviembre. La agenda final se aprovara el viernes por la noche por un miembro de cada estado al congreso. Yo le pedi a Juan Jose Pena, encabezado en Nuevo México, que llamara tal junta en vista de que llego el sabado por la mañana.

Let me remind you that your credentials must be in order prior to your participation in the Congreso. It was decided unanimously in El Paso by the first congreso meeting that all representatives for the Congreso must bring a voter registration card, an affidavit of good party standing and election to the congreso from the local party official and the records or copies of minutes, agenda, date, time, place of meeting and names and number of those attending such meeting.

Failure to comply with these instructions will postpone your participation.

Contact Nancy for any questions and comments you may have.

Until November 23rd.

*Jose Angel Gutierrez*  
Jose Angel Gutierrez *M.H.*  
Chairman Nacional

JAG/mh

AGENDA

Friday

- A. Check in room and board arrangements
- B. Caucuses
- C. Pre-meeting agenda discussion

Saturday

9 a.m.

- Certification of credentials of Congreso representatives
- a. voter registration certificate must be presented
- b. bring affidavit from local party organization
- c. bring records or copies of organizational meeting
  - 1. names and number attended
  - 2. location, date, and time
  - 3. agenda
  - 4. minutes of meeting

12 lunch

1 p.m.

El Paso Junta Nacional

- A. General report
- B. Financial report

2 p.m.

Remarks by Chairman

- 1. Proposal for structure of Partido (enclose chart)
- 2. Proposal for financing of Partido
  - A. Speakers policy--1/2 \$ to Nat'l
  - B. Fund raiser--monthly
  - C. Policy on grants, business endeavor, contributions, sales, purchases, and leases.
- 3. Proposal for meetings and committee assignments
  - A. domestic affairs
  - B. Organization
  - C. International affairs
  - D. Latin America
  - E. 1974 - target areas
  - F. 1976 - national meeting/, Presidential election
  - G. Technical assistance - membership rolls
  - H. Consejo General 3 to 5 members for decisions and planning.
- 4. Proposal for staffing of National Partido Hdqts.
  - A. Voluntarios de Aztlan
  - B. Teachers
  - C. Internship program
  - D. Jacinto Trevino - branch?
  - E. Each state
- 5. Regional offices of the Partido
  - A. D.C., New York, Chicago
  - B. L.A., Chicago, El Paso, S.A.

5 Lunch

7 p.m.

Other proposals presented by individual representatives or states.

10 p.m. Discussion and critiques of all proposals

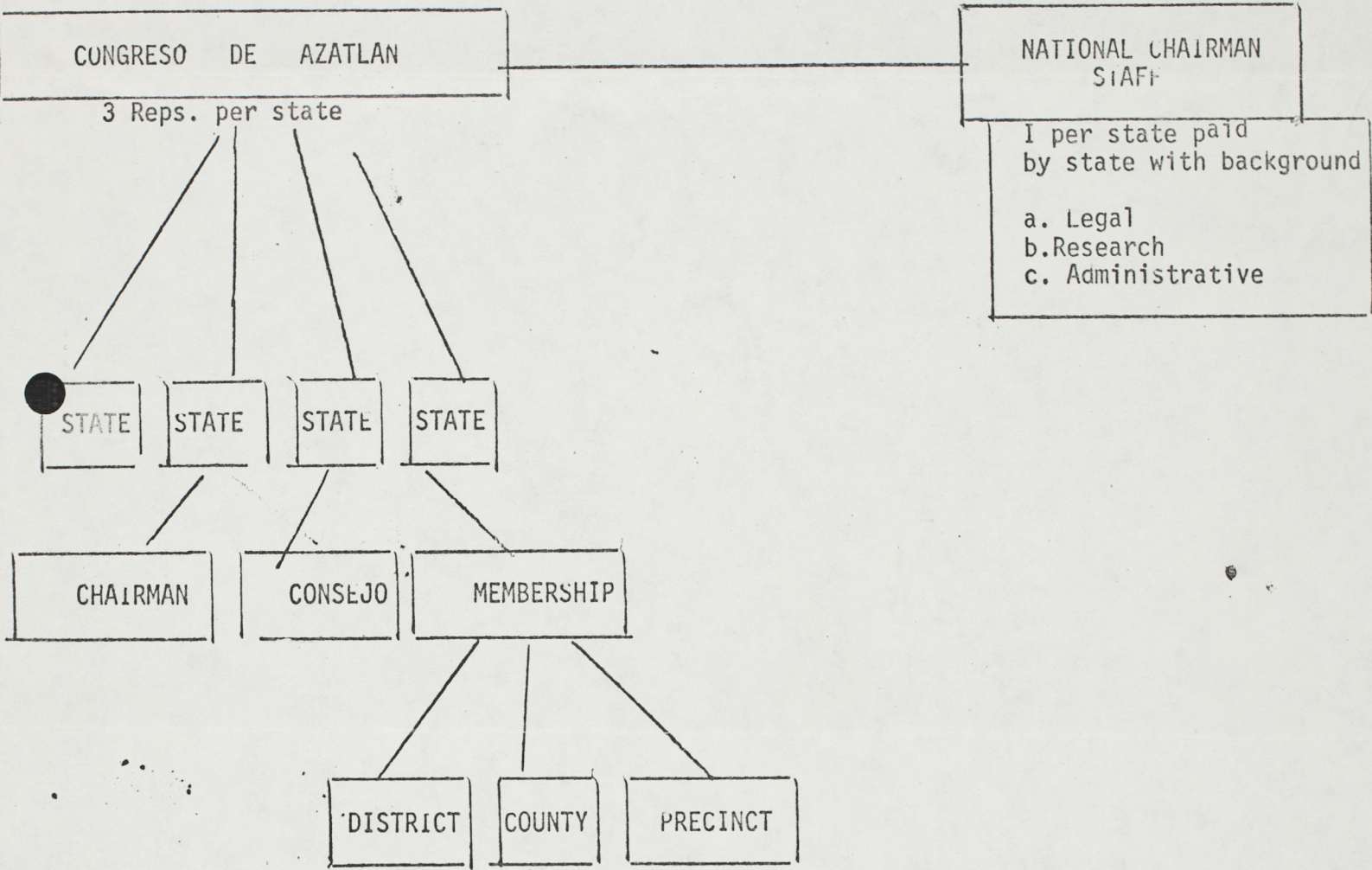
Sunday: 9 a.m.-?? Action and decisions on all proposals.

CONGRESO

Comites

1. Domestic affairs - will research and present positions on domestic issues and propose strategy for resolution of domestic problems; 2 representatives-urban/rural
2. International affairs - travel, communicate and present our party program in Latin America. Seek closer cultural, educational and political ties with the Latin Americans. (4 representatives sw/nw/nw/ne)
3. Organization - - establish and maintain party organizers for communication membership rolls, certification and organization and financing; 3 representatives-urban/rural/NE
4. LA 3 representatives; urban/rural/NE
5. 1974 - - strategy group for electoral and educational effort in 1974 congressional and gubernatorial election; 2 urban/rural
6. 1976 - - strategy group for proposed meeting sites, tactics in presidential election of 1976; 3 urban/rural/NE
7. T.A. - - establish and maintain a roster of the skills and expertise of the membership for internal and external positions of responsibility; 2 sw/nw
8. Consejo - - policy making body for internal meetings and immediate decisions.
  1. top advisory council to national chair
  2. consejo chairman will substitute for national chair in Congreso meetings
  3. policy matters and coordinators of committee activities and national chair.

PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF PARTIDO





# LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY

1837 Highland Ave.  
Nat'l City, Cal. 92050  
(714) 477-3620

November 22, 1972

To whom it may concern:

This is to inform the Congreso de Aztlan that Herman Baca is a member in good standing in El Partido de la Raza Unida of San Diego County and has been designated as our representative to serve as our delegate to the above conference.

Thank you.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY RAZA UNIDA ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

*Norma A. Mendez*  
*Gloria J. Valderama*  
*Nicholas G. S. S. S. S.*  
*Carlos Hernandez*  
*Luis Gutierrez*

Convention Chairman: Juan Jose Pena

Chairman: Recommendations for tomorrow. General Discussion. What can we do to improve this agenda?

Juan Jose Pena: Discussion is needed on the Executive Board.

Ramon Perez: Move that "Congress" be identified as what is it? What are its functions?

Jito Lucero: Have delegates submit proposals tonight for consideration for tomorrow. Recommend setting of agenda.

Ramon Perez: Define Congreso, then build agenda around Congreso.

Chairman: Congreso is Head, workings of National Raza Unida Party. Possibly we can work on this as a base.

Ramon Perez: No. Congreso is relative to nacion (e. g. Aztlan) and not R. U. P.

Jito Lucero: Propose we discuss for approximately one half hour the fundamentals of "Congreso."

Chairman: Has been moved we discuss above.

Dante ~~Lucero~~ Second the motion.

Chairman: Vote is unanimous. Discussion.

Ramon Perez: We must not play with our people; I began seeing Congreso as vehicle of education to our people. I feel our discussion should relate to our nation as Aztlan.

Chairman: What concept of Aztlan are you referring to -- territorial or blood relationship?

Ramon Perez: Concept is territorial more than blood.

Observer from Albuquerque: Prefer majority of time here be used to discuss practical needs and not unrealities as Aztlan.

Observer: Aztlan needs to be isolated as Angels and devils do not mix.

Chris Eichwald: This is Congress of R. U. P. not Congress of Aztlan. It is physically impossible to have Aztlan as reality considering present U. S. bureaucracy and government.

Observer: Last convention at El Paso decided this would be Congreso of Aztlan.

Chairman: No, this was merely an impression we all left with from El Paso. Congreso of Aztlan is to rule R. U. P.

Araciso Saucedo: Why then hasn't Congreso of Aztlan sent any information to R. U. P. yet?

Chairman: Because this is the first meeting when it will begin to do so.

Jito Lucero: We cannot continue here discussing Aztlan. I do not remember ever hearing at El Paso Convention a name given to it -- it was merely referred to as a Congreso.

~~Araciso Saucedo~~ We should not limit ourselves to being merely a political party because R. U. P. has many objectives.

Chairman: Tasks of Congreso

1. Solidify resolutions passed at El Paso Convention
2. Define R. U. P. national politically
3. Discuss other items needed

We are wasting time here; Congreso is R. U. P.

Margaret Mendoza: We must have goals. What will be the goals of future conventions. Thus set platform right now and future conventions.

Observer: First we must reinforce R. U. P. then consider approving Plan de Aztlan.

Margaret Mendoza: We can meet to have conventions to point fingers and thus discover issues.

Observer: What happens when it is not election time? What about discussing tactics for future elections based on present situations such as how Farm workers are fairing at that time.

Gilbert Lopez: By emphasizing Congreso of Aztlan we move away from present R. U. P. so we should concentrate on R. U. P.

Marciso Saucedo: Move we call it Congreso of Aztlan.

Nancy Montaño: Second the motion.

Observer: We must discuss it further and deeper.

Chairman: Motion passed that Role of Congreso be head of R. U. P. and Called Congreso de Aztlan.

Lucero: I disagree because public does not accept it. Most Latinos do not accept it.

Margaret Mendoza: After listening to Ramon Perez Re; Tijerina, he will go exposing R. U. P. as not involved in cultural/ educational activities as this party actually embraces.

Observer: We are placing too much emphasis on what Tijerina thinks. Do we fear he can destroy us?

Observer: We (R. U. P.) relies on the pueblo not on single people. We can't concern our selves with one individual.

Observer: People made R. U. P. and only they can recognize that we do embrace cultural and educational matters.

Ramon Perez: I speak against motion because the Congreso de Aztlan is another sign of liberation.

Lucero: Wish to comment on Tijerina. Many people do great deeds and he can also criticize.

Chairman: We are only proposing name of Congreso for tomorrow.

Lucero: People will not accept this Congress of Aztlan by name.

Chairman: Proposal #1 What is the Congreso?

Observer: For benefit of those people just entering Convention we would like to clarify what subject we are discussing as it is very critical. I propose we call it Congreso of R. U. P.

Nancy Montaño: Point of clarification: how do we vote? Three votes per state?

Observer: Only three votes per state as Calif and Texas had too much population and would otherwise over rule all other states.

Roberto Garza: Delegates had alternatives which could vote in place of delegates.



CONGRESO  
November 24, 1972  
Page three

Nancy Montano: Resolution passed @ El Paso: each state has 3 equitable votes.

Chris: Equitable means fair and not equal.

?: Number of votes depended on how each state wishes to vote as a state.

Nancy Montano: We should wait until Jose Angel Gutierrez arrives. We also have tapes of National conventions we can listen to.

?: For purpose of recommendations for tomorrow we should count individual votes tonight.

Observer: three votes per state is fair to small states but unfair to big states.

Chairman: We recommend that before votes can be taken tomorrow that we go over voting resolutions passed @ El Paso Convention.

Ramon Perez: propose each delegate vote 1 per 1  
2nd by (lady in yellow sweater) - that previous voting regulations be suspended for present purposes of recommendations.

Observer: @ El Paso Convention everybody got fair representation.

Lucero: Can we figure out formula for voting as this three votes is not fair to California and Texas.

Chairman: Resolution has been made that voting procedure be clarified.  
Point terminated.

Chairman from California: As alternate was not picked.

Chairman: Those in favor of each delegate here have one vote for purpose of recommendations for Congress  
1 abstained/19 for/7 against

Chairman: Resolution on floor - 2 parts

(1) we recommend to Congress that purpose of Congress is to be governing body of R.M.P.

(2) that name of Congreso be made: Congreso del partido La Raza Unida

Conrado Garza: Do we vote twice for motion or only once?

Chairman: Only once all in favor of such motion?  
16 for/7 against

Aliso Saucedo: Purpose of this meeting is to do recommendations only! At this meeting we have only 23 delegates out of 63 delegates. Also how far are we on this agenda.

?: Move we adjourn until tomorrow: first point discussed tomorrow be voting clarification second point discussed be definition of Congreso.

Joe Trujillo 2nd motion.


?: Move we discuss definition of Congreso primarily and then discuss voting clarification  
1. certify delegates pending recommendations of requirements to vote.  
2. clarification of voting resolutions for each state to the Congreso.  
3. definition of Congreso.

Ramon Perez: Amendment to part 2 of above: we listen to tapes for means of further clarification on voting resolutions.

Chris: We are here to discuss proposed agenda. My amendment is remove motion of adjournment as considering proposed agenda will be left until tomorrow.

Ramon Perez: We cannot consider proposed agenda without knowing Congress's function and purposes.

Nancy Montano: Motion for adjournment has been set.



san diego county

LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY

# newsletter

November 1972

Issue 6

## Proposition 22

NO

X

The lettuce growers, the farm bureau and other agribusiness interests in California have qualified an initiative for the November ballot. On November 7, 1972, the people of California are going to be voting on a very complex farm labor law (four legal-sized pages of very small print). The future of the Cesar Chavez union is at stake!

The agricultural Labor Relations Initiative creates a five person Agricultural Labor Relations Board (appointed by the governor), sets up a procedure for secret ballot elections, outlaws most elements of the boycott and makes strikes at harvest ineffective. It takes away from farm-workers their only non-violent weapons so that even if they do win elections they will have no means to ensure that employers will actually agree to effective contracts. The initiative establishes procedures for elections but disfranchises the vast majority of farm workers. Following is a list of the most damaging aspects of the proposed law, Proposition 22.

### In Regard To Elections:

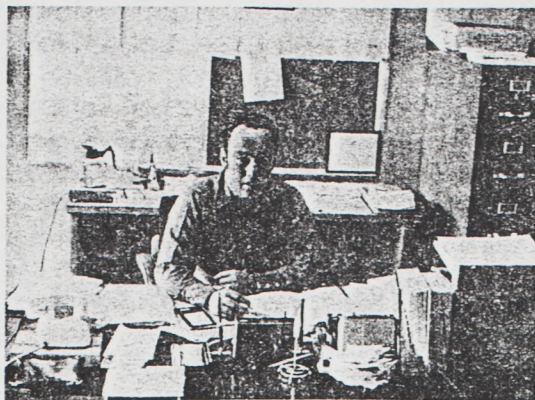
1. Only secret ballot elections are recognized as valid by the law (there is no mention of card check elections or other means of determining the will of the workers).
2. No worker can vote unless he has

worked for an agricultural employer for 100 days of the last calendar year (Section 1140.4-d).

3. No worker can vote unless he was employed by the particular employer involved in the election for at least 14 work days during the preceding 30 calendar days (Section 1140.4-d).
4. No worker can vote if he voted in the same geographical area during the preceding months (Section 1151).
5. Agricultural employers are required to furnish a list of their eligible employees, only the board is required to "hold the listing in confidence until the time of the election" (Section 11514).
6. To be certified by the board as the representative of the workers, a union has to win a majority of the votes in a given election even if two or more unions are on the ballot (a "no union" choice must also be on the ballot in each election (Section 1150.4-b)).
7. If a grower chooses to resist an election, there are provisions for investigation and challenges that could easily delay an election for weeks, long enough to disenfranchise most migrant workers. (Section 1140.4-d; 1150.4a, 4-b).

con't. on pg. 5

# METHADONE



Two years ago, Henry Collins, a community leader, ex-addict, and foremost authority on drug abuse, predicted that if methadone was administered to heroin addicts perse it would increase the drug problem in our communities. At that time, Collins said, "The only known cure for drug abuse is total abstinence. Methadone does nothing in the way of curing addiction but rather serves to replace the illegal drug with one which is legal." Time, money, and many deaths from this synthetic drug, have proven Collins' wisdom and foresight correct. As Collins visioned, there is now a black market for methadone and a new kind of addict introduced to our society... the methadone addict.

For the last twenty-two months, local and state officials have compiled blight records which show the "Methadone Plan" far from alleviating any of the heroin problems. In 1970, before methadone, there were 12,796 arrests involving drugs. In 1971 there were 15,124 arrests, with experts predicting totals to raise for this year. Speaking at a San Diego conference on drug abuse, a Washington, D.C., attorney and deputy director of the special action office for drug abuse, Paul L. Perito, warned, "If methadone gets in the hands of the wrong person, it can be redistributed and if it is wrongfully dispensed it can put a person into a coma and death. Methadone is not a wonder drug as its proponents think," he added. However, this warning went unheard or unheeded as the county coroner office reported six deaths as a result of methadone being taken with alcohol and other tranquilizers. Growing statistics in city, county,

and state offices, have indeed illustrated that methadone, being dispensed in "Free Walk-In-Clinics", located throughout our county, has fallen short of its goal.

Collins said that in our country, police estimated that there are 15,000 reported addicts of which the majority are Chicanos and this is one important reason that our community should have a special interest in stopping the use of methadone.

Collins further stated that, "Switching from heroin to Methadone would be literally jumping from the frying pan into the fire."



## Responsible Parenthood

A new component of the Catholic Family Services Center will be opening its doors to the Chicano community in the near future. The program is aimed at providing education, counseling and information to the Chicano community in the areas of Responsible Parenthood. The center is presently being housed at 349 Cedar Street, San Diego and will eventually have units at different locations throughout the county, including San Ysidro, National City, Logan Heights, and North County.

A trained counselor and social facilitator will comprise the staff. Questions concerning Responsible Parenthood; creative sexuality, roles of husband and wife, newly married couples and other marital related areas will be handled by this staff. Responsible Parenthood is a pilot program also designed to open up lines of communication in those areas which are traditionally considered "closed door topics".

The program invites anyone who has questions about Responsible Parenthood and services offered by the program to contact Richard Enriquez or Margaret Castro at 235-6481 or come in at 349 Cedar Street, San Diego, 9:00-5:00 Monday through Friday.

# LONGEST HELD P.O.W.

The following article was submitted by a Raza Unida Newsletter reader:

In this day of so much concern for the plight of P.O.W.'s in North Vietnam, the Chicano community has generally agreed that something must be done to secure the prisoners release. However, the similarity ends at that point. I feel that all of these Anglo-oriented organizations that purport to represent the concerns of P.O.W.'s and their families, have failed miserably to represent the concerns of the Chicano community, considering that the longest held captive P.O.W. is a Chicano: Lt. Everett Alvarez.

It's unfortunate that even with such serious issues as P.O.W.'s, these Anglo-oriented organizations force the Chicano concerns to occupy the proverbial last seat. We should have never expected these organizations to give us something other than the usual insensitivity. By now we should learn not to rely on Anglo-oriented organizations to do our bidding. If we continue to expect these organizations to secure the release of Lt. Everett Alvarez, then we should also expect them to put him last on the priority list as we Chicanos are here in the states. I feel it is not in the nature of these P.O.W. organizations to truly want to work for the release of the Chicano P.O.W.'s. This would leave us with the alternative of developing our own campaign to hasten the release of Chicano P.O.W.'s which might best be accomplished by letter writing campaigns.

We must understand that even when dealing with such serious issues as P.O.W.'s, no one will seriously do our job for us, we must assert ourselves in all matters that deal with Chicanos. This letter was not designed to give biographical information about Lt. Everett Alvarez, but moreover, it was intended to create interest in the plight of any Chicano that has more than enough paid his Vietnam dues.

# STRIKERS REQUEST

## HELP

The employees at the Cantor Brothers Tire Store, at 1035 Market St., San Diego, are striking against the said store for better working hours and a wage increase. The strike, which was once city-wide, has continued for over two months at this particular store because of the owners refusal to cooperate with their workers.

The strikers, which are predominantly Chicano, are demanding equality which includes better working hours and decent wages. So far strikers claim that they have been insulted by an offer of a 13 cent raise per hour, which they say has made them feel like charity cases. Strikers are asking exactly for what the other stores have received and this is a 20 cent per hour raise and a 40 hour work week.

El Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano

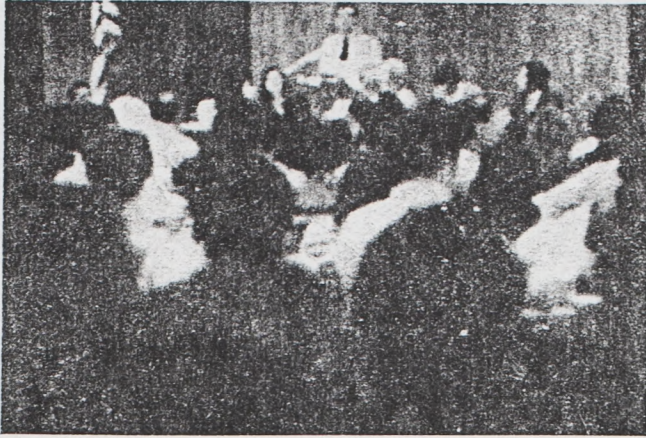
Con't. on Pg. 8

## Calendar of Events

### NOVEMBER

- 3 MECHA Palomar College benefit dance at College Dome.
- 5 Chicano Federation of Imperial Beach Carne Asada Benefit Dinner. Marina Vista Recreation Center in I.B. 1-5 p.m.
- 7 Get out and vote.
- 14 Toltecas en Aztlan presents "The Last Poet". 8:00 p.m. at the Centro Cultural. Donations
- 17 "Nosotros" presents dance at Portugese Hall featuring Bobby Guajardo, 9:00 p.m., \$2.50 advance tickets.
- 18 Centro de Estudios presents social event. For information call 286-5145.

# MAPA



## ENDORSEMENT WITHHELD

For the first time in its twelve year history, the Mexican American Political Association refused to take action to endorse a presidential candidate at their endorsing convention. The convention took place at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles, October 13-15, and was attended by most of the MAPA state wide membership and their voting delegates.

The no action position taken by the statewide organization was the second major setback for the Republicans and Democrats within the last few months. The first regression from traditional politics came when the Raza Unida National Convention in El Paso, Texas, voted to remain independent and not endorse a presidential candidate. "This break in the traditional pattern of politics is indicative of the times," said Herman Baca, MAPA Director for San Diego County, who was addressing the state's delegation at the Biltmore Hotel. Baca explained that the Chicano community was finally becoming aware of the deceitfulness of the two major parties. According to Mr. Baca and other political leaders, the total Chicano community is at last recognizing common ground. They are beginning to understand that we as people are powerless in a game that respects "power".

The theme of political independence and unification was expressed by Raza Unida spokesman Gilbert Blanco of Los Angeles. Blanco's presentation on the Raza Unida and Baca's "no endorsement" proposal were very well received by the MAPA delegates. In comparison,

the spokesman for Senator George McGovern, Congressman Waldie, was questioned at length following his speech. Mr. Sartuche who was approached the previous day to speak in favor of Nixon's re-election was unable to answer many of the pointed questions, often stating, "I don't know".

On the first ballot "no endorsement" received 43 votes, Senator McGovern 38 votes and President Nixon 22 votes. Since MAPA state law requires a 60% majority for endorsement, a second ballot was taken. The results of the second ballot were "no endorsement" 42 votes, Senator McGovern 42 votes and President Nixon 18 votes. At this point, the delegates recognized the impasse which resulted in "no action" being taken.



## EDUCATION PROGRAM

At California State University in San Diego, Chicano graduate students in the counselor education program, are training to enter the school system as counselors. Their input should provide for many of the much needed changes within the system.

The program's administrators and faculty have only recently come to realize, through community organizational efforts, the tremendous deficiencies in the program curriculum and in Chicano recruitment and placement. At this time, the Block Program at California State consists of forty students, eight of which are Chicanos. This small number is sadly disproportionate, there is a gross shortage of Chicano counselors and educators throughout the southwest. Hopefully, the Chicanos now involved will make a collective effort to greatly increase the Chicano enrollment in the near future.

There is also an immediate need for Chicanos to get involved in curriculum development so that it will adequately reflect the total community. Presently there is a "Master Plan" being developed in which Chicanos will be provided relevant training experiences to more adequately deal with the unique problems that often confront the Chicano in education.

- con't. from pg. 1
8. The clear intent of the initiative is seen in the following sentence which controls all elections: "The date of such (secret ballot) election shall be set at a time when the number of temporary agricultural employees entitled to vote does not exceed the number of permanent agricultural employees entitled to vote." Most large growers employ only a few workers year-around and hundreds of workers at the harvest. The initiative says that if a lettuce grower has 20 permanent, year-around workers and 200 harvest workers, then the election must be set at a time when there are no more than 20 harvest workers eligible to vote this effectively takes the vote away from 180 seasonal workers--the workers who are most in need of protection and who are most likely to vote for the farm workers union (Section 11504-b).

Recently Secretary of State, Edmund G. Brown Jr., filed a suit to remove Proposition 22 off the ballot. Mr. Brown states that supporters of the controversial proposition may be in conflict with state law in what "may represent the gravest case of election fraud in recent history to get it before the voters in November." It is being argued in court that of the 325,504 signatures required to qualify the initiative measure, many signatures were forged and that the purpose of the measure was deliberately concealed from those who signed. It is estimated that growers are spending \$750,000 to pass the cumbersome 7,000 word initiative measure. Interestingly enough is the peculiar situation where the complex law, "Agricultural Labor Relations," was written by growers and their attorneys in order to assist the nations farmworkers who are on the bottom rung of America's economic ladder. The growers' unwillingness to meet the needs of the farmworkers is the basic issue at hand, vote NO in November on Proposition 22!



## LIBRARY PROGRAM

Four months ago, the San Diego County Library started a project to serve the needs of the Chicano community. The project consists of a coordinator, Laura Aldredge, and three community aides who act as liasons between the library and the Mexican-American community. Carlos Richas works at the Encinitas branch and has made good contacts in the North County with several organizations. He thinks the Mexican-Americans aren't taking advantage of the Library services that are available and one of our goals is to publicize our project. Beatriz Higgins, working at the Lemon Grove Library, found it very difficult to establish contacts in East County but through attending meetings is now becoming aware of other people also concerned with serving the needs of the barrio. She recently had a fiesta at the library with speakers, booths, bands, films and pinatas. Marsha Jones-Baca attached to the Lincoln Acres Library (east of National City) and the Imperial Beach Library has found the cooperation of carnalas y carnales to be beneficial in setting up programs and becoming aware of the needs of the communities. The three aides are involved in sensitizing the rest of the library staff on cultural awareness, advising on investments in the magazine, book and film collections and visiting schools, clubs and organizations to inform the people of library resources. Some of the recent programs have included fiestas, speakers, films, puppet shows and story telling for children.

With the support and input of the community we hope to fulfill some of the requests and needs of the Mexican-American people.



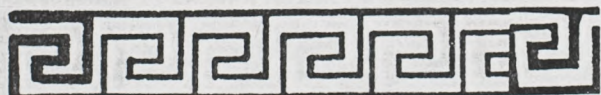
## BOXING COMPETITION



In an effort to create inter-barrio athletic competition, the Chicano Federation established an athletic association. The first competition took the form of a boxing tournament proved an overwhelmingly success in promoting sportsmanship and brotherhood among the youth of our various barrios. Most of the success can be attributed to the individuals who served as trainers for the various barrio teams, everyone who participated should be complimented for their efforts. While all the trainers involved in the tournament should be given recognition one individual, Junior Robles National City trainer, deserves special credit for the sacrifice and expertise he lent to the tournament.

Along with his cement finishing trade, Junior still finds time to be a very active fighter in the welterweight ranks. Recently, at the San Diego Colosseum, Junior Robles defeated a top ranked welterweight, Jerry Lafayette, who also happens to be a stablemate of the number one contender, Hedgemon Lewis. The bout proved decisively that Junior Robles definitely needs more opportunities to demonstrate his ability.

We feel that through his boxing ability, Junior Robles has left a very positive impression on the minds of a lot of young Chicanos. We urge all youth to take advantage of the expertise that Junior Robles has to offer in the area of boxing. Individuals and organizations interested in helping our youth by promoting sportsmanship through boxing can help by contacting the MAAC Center, 827 'A' Avenue, National City, 474-2232.



# EDUCATION?

There is considerable agreement that current educational programs have failed Chicanos. The failure is manifested in all the vital areas of the educational system particularly in curriculum content, assignment of Chicano teachers, and an institutional disregard for the contribution that Mexican Americans have made to this country.

It has been suggested that filmed programs aimed at dramatizing the effect of race and discrimination in education can become powerful tools for American minorities. Unfortunately, there are not many films available to meet this particular need, for example a program was started to be developed at San Jose State with support from all the various elements on campus, but due to the lack of adequate films the program was dropped.

In the area of curriculum development, very little has been established for Chicano use in the schools, and from all indications, any new material presented will take years to develop and even more years to refine. If there is to be any relevant curriculum developments in the area of Chicano education, it is imperative that the authors and producers of such material be Chicanos. Unfortunately, there are very few Chicanos in service who have the experience or the opportunity to produce meaningful documentaries.

In this era of awareness for minority problems, federal monies as well as private monies (foundations) have somehow reached every other conceivable minority in this country except Chicanos.

We can only conclude that the allocation of monies is governed by the old adage of the "squeaking wheels get the grease", rather than by population percentage or by actual need factor. With this lack of response from the educational system, and an evolution of thought within the unconcerned segments of the Chicano community middle class and professional Chicanos, will be drawn into the struggle often adopting a militant posture because they will understand through

their own individual experiences that the benefits of an education have not reached everybody that it should, particularly Chicanos.

Their involvement will be furthered when they develop a deeper understanding of the basic social dynamics that determines what a man is, what he may become, and how he may seize the opportunities open to most citizens in this country.



## Treasurer's Report

Sept. 25, 1972 thru Oct. 28, 1972

### CHECKING ACCOUNT

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Funds remaining last report | \$ 38.65 |
| Total deposits              | 205.00   |
| Total                       | \$243.65 |

### Expenditures:

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Pacific Telephone | 52.88    |
| Post Master       | 90.00    |
| Printing          | 90.00    |
| Total             | \$232.88 |

|         |       |
|---------|-------|
| Balance | 10.77 |
|---------|-------|

### PETTY CASH FUND

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Funds remaining last report | 4.34     |
| Deposits                    | 10.00    |
| Total                       | \$ 14.34 |

### Expenditures:

|        |          |
|--------|----------|
| Labels | 3.99     |
| Stamps | 8.00     |
| Total  | \$ 11.99 |

|         |      |
|---------|------|
| Balance | 2.35 |
|---------|------|





Con't. from Pg. 3

### CHICANOS CONTINUE TO STRIKE

de Aztlan (MECHA) and Workers Action Movement (W.A.M.), are two San Diego City College organizations which have been actively supporting the Cantor Brothers strike. They have been doing such things as participating in picket lines, printing and distributing leaflets along with the striking workers.

In search of support and a possible solution to what strikers call discrimination and racist action against them, Rigoberto Vindiola, MECHA Chairman, and pickett organizers, Gilbert Maldonado, have consulted the Chicano Federation in hopes of strengthening their stand. The organizations are asking people to support the strike by:

1. Not patronizing Cantor Brothers
2. Picketing with workers whenever possible
3. Asking your Union Local to support this strike, and
4. Raising food and money for strikers.

If you have any questions or contributions, please contact Gil Robledo at 236-1228.



Estimado Miembro,

Las corporaciones Agricultoras se siguen oponiendo a que los campesinos trabajen en un ambiente que sea propicio de los derechos otorgados a todo trabajador, ya sea por leyes naturales o juridicas.

Como hemos visto en muchas otras ocasiones, estos intereses corporativos tienen vastos fondos monetarios para inundar todo un estado como California con propaganda que es benefica para tratar de seguir manteniendo una vida degradante para muchos de nuestros hermanos, los campesinos; ya que el propio campesino tiene que depender de sus propios recursos que en muchas ocasiones apenas les ayudan a subsistir. Asi que como puede ser posible que un pobre campesino pueda desempenar una campana efectiva en la cual pueda defender sus derechos inalienables? Esta campana se puede llevar a cabo no unicamente en las carteleras publicitarias, sino con el derecho de votar en contra de proposiciones que son injurias para el bienestar del pueblo.

Su voto de "NO en Proposicion 22" es la unica arma que tenemos para ayudar a nuestros hermanos en contra de aquellos que nos quieren tener bajo sus yugos economicos y sociales.

Sinceramente,

*Herman Baca*

Herman Baca

Organizador del Condado



LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY  
1837 Highland Ave.  
Nat'l City, Cal. 92050

BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
5¢ PAID  
NATIONAL CITY, CA  
PERMIT NO. 34



# LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY

1837 Highland Ave.  
Nat'l City, Cal. 92050  
(714) 477-3620

January 5, 1973

Estimado Amigo,

On January 3, 1973, approximately 18 people met to decide the direction of El Partido de La Raza Unida for the year of 1973. Suggestions and recommendations were discussed and the enclosed informal position paper was agreed upon. It was further decided that this position paper would be mailed to persons who have displayed a commitment to the building and developing of La Raza Unida over the year.

We would like for you to read the enclosed position paper thoroughly and then to jot down any suggestions, recommendations, or deletions that would improve the position paper.

On January 12, 1973, a meeting will be held at the MAAC Center, 827 "A" Avenue, National City, at 5:30 p.m., to draft a formal position paper to provide a collective direction for the year 1973. Your presence and input is very much needed.

Sincerely,

*Herman Baca*

Herman Baca

HB/nm

Enclosure

LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

January 1, 1973

TO: La Raza Unida Party Organizers & Registrars  
San Diego County

SUBJECT: LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY ORGANIZING EFFORTS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY  
A POSITION PAPER

Being concerned, it is understood that La Raza Unida Party in San Diego County is politically at the starting point or at position zero (348,387 Democrats, 313,788 Republicans, 3,012 Raza Unida). We hereby commit ourselves to the building of a viable and visible political party which is controlled by and accountable to the Chicano community.

ON METHOD

- 1) We are an organizing committee. Our goal is to register 10,000 people by December, 1973, in San Diego County. Having no mandate from our registered membership to run candidates or take positions on issues, we propose that our only function at this time is to develop and build viable political power in S.D. County. At the time our goal is reached, a County Convention will be called to allow registered people to elect spokesmen, and plan future strategy.
- 2) Future elected officers in the Organizing Committee shall handle only administrative details. All administrative decisions shall be made by a majority vote of the voting membership.
- 3) Anyone may join the Organizing Committee if he or she meets predetermined criteria in the registration drive, ie.,
  - a) Registrar
  - b) Speaker
  - c) Contributor

ON PROPOSED LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY STRUCTURE

- 1) County Organizer - *Herman Barca*
  - a) Oversees all administrative components
  - b) Presides at monthly meetings
  - c) Responsible for receiving monthly report from component chairmen
  - d) Responsible for all communications & orientations.
- 2) Secretary - *Clara Valdivia*
  - a) Responsible for minutes
  - b) Handles correspondence
  - c) Notify components of meetings, notices, etc.

- 3) Treasurer - AL CAYALA
- Responsible for monetary records
  - Monthly financial reports (meetings and Newsletter)
  - Supervises Collector

~~Collector~~ Donation Coord - Victor Nieto

- Collect dues
- Assist Treasurer in monthly report
- Notify delinquent members
- Under supervision of Treasurer.

- 4) Registration Chairman - Nick Inzunza, Enrique Campos
- Responsible for registration quota
  - Attains new Registrars
  - In charge of setting up classes
  - Identifies registration locations
  - Give names of all new registered voters to File Secretary.

- 5) Newsletter Editor - Roger, Augie, Hector, Nick, Jimmy
- Responsible for selecting, soliciting, editing, and publishing monthly newsletters and articles
  - In charge of mailing
  - Responsible for incoming and outgoing correspondence for newsletter

- 6) Filing Secretary - Pat Natividad
- Indexing all Raza Unida registered voters on file cards
  - Responsible for all future incoming Raza Unida affidavits
  - In charge of labels for mailing
  - Identify registrants into their proper voting blocs (precinct, Assembly & Senatorial Districts).

- 7) Publicity - Ernesto
- Check into all Mass Media (T.V., Newspapers, radios, etc.) *LIVE SPEAKERS*
  - Develop new leaflets, pamphlets, decals, etc.

- 8) Speakers - Duke
- Fill speaking engagements (individual, homes, schools, colleges, prisons)
  - Responsible for orientation classes (attendance).

- 9) Economic Developer -
- Develop a sound economic base (bar, restaurant, real estate, etc.).

- 10) Ombudsman -
- Responsible for all inter-office grievances and explanations of policy.



# LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY

1837 Highland Ave.  
Nat'l City, Cal. 92050  
(714) 477-3620

October 9, 1973

Estimada/Estimado

You are one of the few committed individuals that has contributed to the monthly publication of our newsletter and the building of La Raza Unida Party membership to 3500. For this we wish to express our appreciation.

During the past few months our efforts have been hindered due to the involvement of local law enforcement agencies in the alien issue. This issue has now been resolved to our political satisfaction. It is now being pursued thru legal channels.

With this issue out of the way, and with elections coming up in 1974, it is now our hope that we can once again proceed with La Raza Unida Party's registration and organizing plans. In order to accomplish this we need your support. Our minimum operating cost is as follows:

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Telephones..... | \$25.00  |
| Rent.....       | \$25.00  |
| Stamps.....     | \$16.00  |
| Newsletter..... | \$350.00 |
| Mailing.....    | \$135.00 |
| Total.....      | \$551.00 |

As you can see, without your contribution, we can not continue. Our records show that at the present time you are behind \_\_\_\_\_. In order to be fair to you, since it was our fault for the breakdown in the collection effort, we are starting anew. If you wish to continue supporting La Raza Unida Party's efforts, please send your monthly contribution. If you are unable please inform us one way or the other. Whatever your decision may be, it will be respected. Our new number is 477-3155.

Gracias.

Atentamente,

*Herman Baca*

Herman Baca

HB/na



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Gracias.

Atentamente,

*Herman Baca*

Herman Baca

HB/na



In addition to running in elections, activity such as support to the Farm Workers can provide focus for Raza Unida parties.



Militant/Harry Ring



Militant/Harry Ring

Jose Angel Gutierrez (left) and Corky Gonzales at 1972 Raza Unida convention. Gonzales led forces committed to independence from Democrats and Republicans. Gutierrez had earlier proposed strategy that would have opened door to supporting certain candidates of capitalist parties.

The militant /

JAN 11, 1974

## Alberto Peña III

Within the leadership of the Texas party there are individuals who want to work in a practical way to build the party and at the same time to see it move closer to the perspective of seeking basic social change.

One of these is Alberto Peña III, an early member of the party and a lawyer associated with Ramsey Muñiz. Peña will be out campaigning for Muñiz in the '74 Texas governor's race.

"I think," Peña said in a recent interview, "we're wasting our time if we're just another Republican or Democratic party, only one that's controlled by *mexicanos*."

"I think we're going to have to come to grips with this," he said. "I firmly believe that it's time we get down and have a family talk. We have to formulate where we're going."

"If we're not going to be different from the Democrats and Republicans, I'd just pull out. I don't want to be wasting my time."

"Quite frankly," Peña continued, "I'm disappointed that there are very few people thinking about that. There's a general attitude that if we just keep running, all of a sudden everything else will fall into place. I don't believe that. I think you have to sit down and think, think about where we're going."

At the same time, Peña feels there must be full democracy within the party and room for all those who want to build the party. "Part of the price of this," he observed, "is that you're going to get some of the kind of politics that you don't necessarily want. That's another dilemma for the party."

Peña says that the party is still in the stage of development "where it is not ready to go beyond electoral politics at this point."

At the same time, he said, he is confident that as activists participate in the political process and as the nature of the oppression of the Chicano becomes more apparent, the level of awareness will grow.

"It's going slower than I would like," he said, "but I'm optimistic enough to think that in the future—in the near future—we'll be at a higher level."

Peña is also convinced Raza Unida can only grow on the basis of supporting and helping to develop the nationalist consciousness of the Chicano people.

"There's no question in my mind," he said, "that we have to be nationalistic. I know the Blacks have problems, I know that the Indians have problems. And I will support them in any way I can. But my priority is the Chicano."

Some day, he continued, he hopes the different movements will get together and work in a united way. "But we're not really organized yet ourselves. What kind of coalition can you have if the respective units in it aren't organized?"

## Mario Cantu

One person who expresses strong criticism of the policies of the Texas Raza Unida leadership is Mario Cantu of San Antonio. Cantu does not hold formal membership in the party. He explains that as a former convict he cannot vote in elections or hold office within a party like Raza Unida that is recognized by the state of Texas as a legal party. Further, he indicates, the party is so structured that there is no real opportunity to win a hearing for dissident views.

Cantu feels he has much in common with the Colorado party. He is convinced that capitalism is the root source of the oppression of the Chicano people and that it will take a revolutionary struggle to win liberation.

A broad outlook, he argues, is essential. "The word '*raza*' does not just apply to Aztlán," he said. "America is a continent and it is a continental struggle."

The Raza Unida Party, he argues, must have an anticapitalist program, "or the Texas liberals will take it over."

"My idea," he said, "is that we shouldn't concentrate on elections. The *partido* should have people running. But the main emphasis should be on educating our people. If you compete within the system to get votes, you're in a bind. You have to modify your views."

La Raza Unida, Cantu said, "can't just appeal to those who vote. There are the immigrants, the people in jail, the people who aren't citizens."

"I feel very strongly," he continued, "that the legislatures, the laws, the courts won't solve our problems. It has to be done in the streets, through confrontation, through masses of people."

La Raza Unida Party, Cantu said, should be "an educational party, a revolutionary party, not just an electoral party. We must deal with the issues even if it means losing support. We can't afford in these critical times to compromise on issues."

## Discussion needed

These and other talks with Raza Unida members and supporters in Texas and Los Angeles indicate that many activists are in the process of thinking through the disputed questions. Many do not consider themselves to be in agreement with any particular grouping in the party.

A democratic, reasoned discussion of the issues can only contribute to the further development of the Raza Unida parties.

## Readings on Chicano Liberation

BERT CORONA HABLA del partido de la Raza Unida y del Alarma en Conta de los "Illegales", \$35

BERT CORONA SPEAKS on La Raza Unida Party and the "Illegal Alien" Scare, \$35

CHICANAS SPEAK OUT, Women: New Voice of La Raza by Mirta Vidal, \$35

CHICANO LIBERATION AND REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH by Mirta Vidal, \$35

THE STRUGGLE FOR CHICANO LIBERATION by the Socialist Workers Party, \$35

VIVA LA HUELGA! The Struggle of the Farm Workers by José G. Perez, \$25

ORDER FROM: PATHFINDER PRESS, 410 West St., New York, N. Y. 10014

page 4



If the Black community and the labor movement followed Raza Unida's example, the two-party system would be destroyed, paving the way for a government of working people, Blacks, and Chicano to replace the government of the bankers and bosses.

### Year-round activity

It is also necessary to develop a perspective of year-round activity for the party. In many areas activity tends to cease or drop off after election day. This seriously hampers the growth of the party and bolsters the notion that, like the Republicans and Democrats, Raza Unida is interested only in winning votes.

There are local, state, national, and international political issues all year long—issues to which the party should relate. There are campaigns around specific issues that can be organized.

There are marches, demonstrations, rallies, and other activities in the streets that Raza Unida can lead or help build. Support to the current struggle of the United Farm Workers is an obvious example. And there certainly is no end to the educational activity that the party can conduct for members and supporters.

Such a program of rounded political activity with the goal of mobilizing the masses of *la raza* would ensure that the party is a genuine alternative to the Democratic and Republican parties.

### The system

Another issue around which discussion is now developing is how Raza Unida should relate to "the system" and to the role of U. S. imperialism.

In Colorado, and among some in Texas and elsewhere, there is a growing consciousness that the party must stand in solidarity with the other anti-imperialist forces in the Americas. They consider it urgent that the party develop ties with the Puerto Rican independence movement and with militants in Mexico and in other Latin American countries.

Leading members of the Colorado party also now believe that Raza Unida must recognize that capitalism is responsible for the oppression of the Chicano, and that a social revolution will be necessary to win liberation.

These views were put forward at a conference sponsored by the Colorado Raza Unida Party in Denver last August. They have been publicized in the Denver Crusade for Justice paper, *El Gallo*.

The paper has also carried an open letter from José Calderon, state chairman of the Colorado party. It included a blistering attack on José Angel Gutiérrez, scoring the manner in which he has functioned as chairman of the Congreso de Aztlán.



Militant/John Gray

To achieve 'Chicano Power' Raza Unida parties have raised key demand for Chicano control of Chicano community.

Gutiérrez responded in an interview in the Oct. 20 *Chicano Times*, published in San Antonio. He also wrote an open letter that appeared in the November-December issue of *La Gente*, a Chicano student publication at the University of California at Los Angeles.

In essence, Gutiérrez argues that the party should stick to campaigning around immediate issues, put aside questions of ideology, and stay away from international concerns.

Chile, Cuba, Africa, may be important, he asserts, "but our people comprehend little of this. They want relief here and now."

If these questions are, as Gutiérrez concedes, important and if he is correct in his assertion that the masses do not comprehend them, the question for a serious political party is how to contribute to the process of helping the masses come to understand them. This question Gutiérrez simply skips over.

Similarly, he argues that "the rhetoric of Marxism, of socialism, can excite some people," but "the masses want deeds."

But if capitalism is responsible for the plight of the Chicano people—and it certainly is—and if La Raza Unida

Party is to make a meaningful contribution to advancing the cause of Chicano liberation, it cannot avoid the question of capitalism and the need to struggle against it.

Gutiérrez, however, apparently would like to avoid the question, preferring that those who think this way should simply go away. Let the radicals join one of the existing socialist parties, he declares, or build one of their own. He does not state where or when it was determined that there was no place in Raza Unida for those who feel that the party must consider the ideas of socialists, or where it was set down that the party ranks should not have the opportunity to consider the matter.

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that Gutiérrez is speaking for the entire movement in Texas when he presents such views.

### Ramon Chacon

For example, at the Chicano movement school Colegio Jacinto Treviño in Mercedes, I talked with Ramon Chacón, a leading faculty member.

Chacón said that he and others at Jacinto Treviño did not support either side in what they see as a power fight between Gutiérrez and Corky Gonzales.

He believes the movement has a good deal to learn from Gutiérrez in terms of building La Raza Unida. Corky, he says, has been a symbol for many young people in the movement; but, he said, many feel that Gonzales has not clearly enough defined and communicated his political positions and perspectives.

The people at Jacinto Treviño are very much absorbed with the political questions confronting the party, and their reading and discussion focus on many of the basic questions.

Chacón believes that one of the problems is that people like the activists at Jacinto Treviño do not have a sufficient voice in the party. The school is now planning a substantial expansion, and he hopes this will make it possible for them to have a greater voice in determining political course of the movement.



walked out when he found himself in a minority. At a subsequent meeting in Indiana, when a motion was introduced to scrap the present structure of the Congreso he simply adjourned the meeting.

In Texas itself, leading activists complain that the decision-making structure of the state party is too narrow and that party activists have difficulty influencing the decision-making process. There is particular concern about this since the Texas party members are by no means of one mind about the political problems confronting the organization.

The political questions in dispute among members and supporters of Raza Unida touch on very basic issues.

### Political program

Some activists are concerned that efforts to win a big vote in elections mean watering down Raza Unida's political program. This, they contend, will lead to the party's being co-opted into the system.

There is no question that there are Raza Unida organizers, particularly in Texas, whose sights are pretty much limited to the elections and who are willing to water down the party's program in the quest for a big vote.

On the other side, there is what I believe to be a certain sectarian response among some activists in both Texas and Colorado to what they see as a drift toward purely electoral politics. The question is even raised as to whether it is worthwhile or even correct to run in elections.

It seems to me that serious participation in elections is essential to realize the potential of the Raza Unida parties as parties with mass support in the Chicano community. Most Chicanos still pull the lever for Democrats or Republicans. Raza Unida won't win them over without confronting these parties in the elections, explaining to all who will listen why these parties provide no real solutions to the oppression of the Chicano people.

Such participation in elections by no means makes it inevitable that the parties will degenerate into Chicano counterparts of the two major parties.

The key to avoiding that pitfall is maintaining a course independent of and in opposition to the Democratic and Republican parties. It is necessary to explain clearly and unambiguously that both major parties are representa-

tives of the racist social system responsible for the oppression of *la raza*, and that the Chicano people can improve their lot only by opposing both parties.

At the same time, it is necessary to advance demands that correspond to the needs and interests of the Chicano people. Such demands must be comprehensible to the community and must also develop popular consciousness in the direction of more basic solutions.

Central to such a program is the concept of Chicano control of the Chicano community — control of the schools, health facilities, and other institutions affecting the lives of the people.

A rounded program would also highlight demands aimed at alleviating the economic exploitation of Chicano workers, the overwhelming majority of the Chicano population.

For example, such a program would demand preferential hiring for Chicanos to make up for past and present discrimination, cost-of-living escalator clauses to keep wages and social services abreast of rising prices, and a shorter workweek with

no loss in pay in order to provide jobs for all. Other demands would speak to the special needs of women, students, prisoners, and the "illegal aliens."

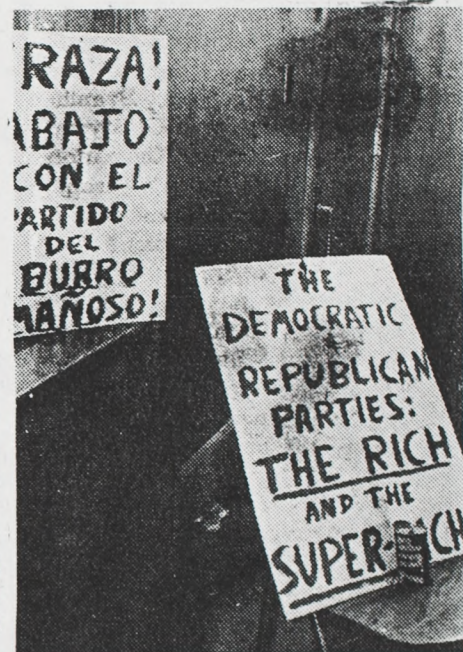
Properly explained, such a program is understandable and reasonable. It provides solutions that could alleviate the racist oppression suffered by the Chicano people.

At the same time, a mobilization to fight for one or another of the demands pits people against the government and helps them to understand what *la raza* is up against.

### Blacks and labor

In addition to clear demands directed at all levels of the government, Raza Unida will have to convince Chicanos that even where they are a minority it is in their interest to take the road of independent political action.

If Chicanos unite in their own party they set the example for similar action by Black people and by the labor movement. Black misleaders and union bureaucrats to the contrary, Black people and working people in general have no more reason to stay in the Democratic Party or switch to the Republicans than do Chicanos.



Militant/Steve Ramirez

One issue now being discussed in Raza Unida is relationship between oppression of Chicanos and capitalist system.

By HARRY RING

# Activists discuss the issues facing Raza Unida parties

It has been four years since the initial steps were taken to launch Chicano political parties—La Raza Unida parties—in Texas and Colorado.

Though still only small nuclei of what could become real alternatives to the Democratic and Republican parties for the masses of Chicanos, the Texas and Colorado Raza Unida parties have won impressive support when serious election campaigns were mounted. In a number of small, predominantly Chicano towns in South Texas, Raza Unida has won control over the local governments and school boards.

Chicano activists in other states have tried to follow the Texas and Colorado examples, but have not yet had the same degree of success.

As is inevitable in the formative

stage of such parties, a process of political differentiation is taking place, marked by questioning, discussion, and debate.

Initially, discussion focused mainly around the question of Raza Unida's attitude toward the Democratic and Republican parties. Some leaders and activists insisted on the need for a clear stand of independence from the two parties. Others were not so clear, favoring leaving the door ajar for supporting Mexican-American candidates, or other "good" or "lesser evil" nominees of the two capitalist parties.

This question was very much present at the first national convention of La Raza Unida parties in El Paso in September 1972. But only one of the two conflicting positions on the question was clearly put forward, and the issue was not fully clarified for many of the participants.

The Colorado delegation, led by Corky Gonzales, took a firm line of opposition to the Democratic and Republican parties. Within the Texas delegation there was a certain ambiguity on the question.

José Angel Gutiérrez, leader of the Crystal City party, had written an article shortly before the convention outlining a "balance of power" strategy that could open the door to supporting candidates of one of the major parties against the other as a means of gaining concessions.

## Independence

In the convention discussion, the Colorado delegation and others argued that Raza Unida should not support Nixon or McGovern and

should be completely independent of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Gutiérrez did not present his "balance of power" strategy to the convention. If he disagreed with those arguing for an independent position, he did not say so in the floor discussion.

As the convention proceeded, it was increasingly apparent that the great majority of the participants, including most of the Texas delegation, favored an independent stand, and this was approved by a virtually unanimous vote.

In the election period that followed, Raza Unida in Texas and elsewhere did pursue an independent course. Since then, a recent trip to Texas by this reporter has indicated that if there is sentiment for making deals with

either of the major parties—it is not visible. In discussions with party activists and leaders, the position of independence from and opposition to the Democratic and Republican parties seemed to be taken for granted.

## New disputes

But since the El Paso convention new disputes have developed. Not all of them have been fully developed or clearly defined; some are obscured by arguments around organizational issues and lesser political questions.

To some activists the present political dispute within the party seems to come down to an antagonism and power struggle between the Texas and Colorado parties—or, more concretely, between José Angel Gutiérrez and Corky Gonzales. But this is, I think, a serious oversimplification.

The Colorado party has generally taken more radical positions than the principal leaders of the Texas party, and they have pressed vigorously for their point of view.

They have charged that Gutiérrez has bureaucratically abused his position as chairman of the Congreso de Aztlán, the leadership body set up at the El Paso gathering, and that he has thwarted a democratic resolution of disputed issues.

That there is substance to these charges is confirmed by Raza Unida activists in California and elsewhere who do not consider themselves in full political agreement with the Colorado party.

At a meeting of the Congreso in Albuquerque, it is charged, Gutiérrez

To: José Ángel Gutiérrez, LRUP National Chairman

From: LRUP State Central Committee of California  
P.O. BOX 905, San Fernando, Ca 91341

Date: April 1, 1974

Re.: Congreso delegates and alternates

At our regular state central committee meeting on March 30, 1974, held at Santa Ana, the following people were officially selected to represent California at the Congreso meeting to be held during the Easter weekend at San Antonio:

1. Congreso Representatives: Yolanda Martínez,  
Catarino Hurtado, Herman Baca
2. Alternates: Alex Garza, Fred Aguilar, Victor Salazar.

We are not clear as to the exact handling of the finances for attendance to Congreso meeting. If at all possible, could we have this matter clarified before our delegates depart?

Catarino Hurtado  
Catarino Hurtado, Chairman

Andrés Rodríguez Torres  
Andrés Rodríguez Torres, Sec.-Tres.  
Tel. 213-361-7341  
Home: 361-4826

art:CH



# RAZA UNIDA PARTY

NATIONAL PARTY HEADQUARTERS

519 EAST CROCKETT STREET

CRISTAL, TEJAS 78839 ✓

## Congreso de Aztlán

I would like for this body to make general policy decisions over party direction, priorities, philosophy and ideology while in session. The Congreso must be accountable first to the States, then the national convention and finally the chairman. We should meet at least three times a year Labor Day, January and May. Special session should be called by no less than five states provided the call is in writing and 60 days in advance.

*Selected by Congress*

*Chairman must be accountable to Congress*

Delegates to the Congreso should be elected at a State Convention and serve for 2 years. They can be removed by a similar state convention. Alternates should be chosen on the same way. From the Congreso members, three delegates from three different states should form a consejo to the Chairman. These consejo members will assist the Chairman at meetings of the Congreso and represent the National Party for the Chairman. A staff for the Party national office should be recruited - 1 per state for \$80 a month contribution for the staff in lieu of volunteers.

*Each state will elect their own set term*

## Conventions

There should be two conventions every four years. A nominating convention to elect the National Chairman and prepare party platform and an issues and priorities convention. The former to be held on Labor Day of even numbered years and the latter on Labor Day of odd numbered years.

The site of the conventions should be chosen by the Congreso in May preceding the event. The host state should pay all expenses. The states should hold regional conferences regularly.

## Finance

All states should hold annual national fundraisers for the Party. All monies collected in the name of the National Party must be turned over to the national office. There is a National Bank account in existence: National Raza Unida Party, West Side State Bank, San Antonio, Texas, account number 181-4623



Communication

The National office will publish a monthly newsletter. Each state must submit regularly items of relevance and interest. The Chairman will report at every Congreso meeting the activities of the chair and status of the party in the respective States. The national office will maintain a central address file of membership.

Major documents produced by the national office or any member as official party publications will be approved by the Congreso. Fund raising or popular literature and materials will be copyrighted and distributed by the national office.

Committees

The Congreso delegates will serve as committee members. Each state cannot serve on more than 2. Membership to a committee is solicited the chairman who appoints with approval of the Congreso turn of service shall be two years.

Chairman

The National Chairman shall be responsible to the National convention, Congreso, and his state. There can be no re-election. *after 2 terms* The Chairman serves for 2 years. He can be removed prior to this time by a 2/3 vote of all member states.

The National offices shall coordinate all national activities and maintain a national office.

Voting

All Congreso meetings and conventions (local, state, regional, or national) shall pass on issue by a majority vote. All states have the following voting strength:

|                 |               |                 |                      |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Washington 13   | Michigan 23   | California 66 ✓ | Nebraska 13          |
| Oregon 13       | Arizona 34    | Indiana 13 ✓    | Illinois 21 ✓        |
| Missouri 13     | Colorado 39   | Iowa 13         | Kansas 13            |
| Utah 13         | New Mexico 40 | Ohio 13         | Minnesota 13         |
| ✓ Wisconsin 13  | ✓ Texas 65    | Florida 13      | Dist. of Columbia 13 |
| Maryland 13     | Nevada 13     | Wyoming 13      | North Dakota 13      |
| South Dakota 13 |               |                 | Idaho 13             |

At Congreso meetings each state shall cast its entire votes provided all 3 Congreso members are present. Upon written notice to the National Chairman at least 10 days prior to any Congreso

*Upon of certification quorum 50% plus*

✓

meeting a Congreso member can appoint another delegate to vote a proxy. Each Congreso member present can only vote 1/3 of all the votes.

#### Certification

All states must hold a ~~state~~ <sup>Convention</sup> convention annually. Each ~~state~~ shall notify the National Chairman in writing of the agenda, election of directors, actions taken, and financial status of the Party. Only those ~~states~~ that hold annual conventions, hold elections of officers, inform the National Office of actions taken, and submit financial statements will be considered as ~~states~~ in good standing and entitled to vote in all national meetings. *ALL questions of certification will be decided by a majority vote of the Congreso.*

Each state Party will maintain and submit semi-annually (Jan 30 and July 30) a list of all party activist, organizers, officers, and members to the National office. No State Party may vote or participate at any Party meeting if membership list has not been submitted.

#### Consejo

The National Chairman with the approval of the Congreso shall select 3 Congreso members from different states to serve as a policy making and administrative body between Congreso meetings. The elected head of the Consejo shall preside over Congreso meeting and conventions in the absence of the chairman.



# RAZA UNIDA PARTY

NATIONAL PARTY HEADQUARTERS  
519 EAST CROCKETT STREET  
CRISTAL, TEJAS 78839

Hermano de Raza:

Hace un año tuvimos la junta nacional en El Paso donde em-  
pesamos un movimiento nacional bajo el Partido Raza Unida. En  
noviembre del '72 llamé al Congreso de Aztlán a una junta en Al-  
buquerque. El primero de septiembre volví a llamar al Congreso  
de Aztlán otra vez en East Chicago, Indiana. Desgraciadamente  
las reuniones del Congreso han sido fracasos. En Albuquerque  
nos enredamos con pleitos de ideología y estructura. Yo terminé  
la junta en Albuquerque y cinco estados- Illinois, Nebraska,  
Colorado, Nuevo México, California-siguieron en capricho a esta-  
blecer una estructura burocrática, odiosa, y reaccionaria. Por  
ejemplo, los cinco estados votaron poner la oficina nacional en  
Nuevo México. Yo vivo y trabajo en Cristal, Tejas. ¿Como vamos  
a operar una organización si la cabeza está en un estado y el  
cuerpo en otro? Igualmente, votaron los cinco estados un proceso  
detallado para eliminar miembros. En lugar de preocuparse en  
como atraer membrecilla gastan tiempo elaborando planes reaccion-  
arios que manifiestan sus complejos de inferioridad.

La última junta en East Chicago fue igual. En lugar de resol-  
ver diferencias y desarrollar el programa del Partido salieron con  
sonseras. Primero encaprichados que ellos tomarían el Partido o  
se saldrían. Después que un comité coordinador sería mejor que un  
Chairman. La tarea es de organizar a nuestra gente. Organizarlos  
en grupos localmente bajo el Partido para defender el interés Chi-  
cano y que propongan el punto de vista nuestro. En meses pasados  
hemos visto declaraciones de California y Colorado donde defienden  
la lucha para un Puerto Rico libre, a Lucio Cabañas, a Angela Davis,  
a Cuba, a Africa y otros más. Está bien. Más bien estuviera de-  
fender lo de uno primero. La realidad es que nuestra gente poco com-  
prende y mucho menos les importa de Cuba, Cabañas, Africa o Puerto  
Rico. Nuestra gente quiere alivio aquí y ahorita. El sistema capi-  
talista empieza su proceso deshumanizador aquí con nosotros. Al  
luchar nosotros aquí ayudaremos más a los movimientos en otras partes.  
Al hacernos fuertes aquí, debilitamos más al enemigo allá.

Ya organizando grupos la siguiente tarea es mobilizarnos hacia  
ciertas luchas: las escuelas, la política, los sueldos, la salud,  
etc. Estas luchas se ganarán con mucho trabajo y sudor. La retórica  
del marxismo; del socialismo servirá de calor para unos, pero los  
grandes números serán atraídos a nuestra lucha por hechos y no pa-  
labras. Todo individuo puede ser revolucionario de saliva; pero pocos  
individuos son luchadores por su Raza día tras día. Todo individuo  
puede hacerse estudiante de Marx y Lenin, pero; pocos individuos  
desarrollan la teoría en practica. Existe una nación entre varios



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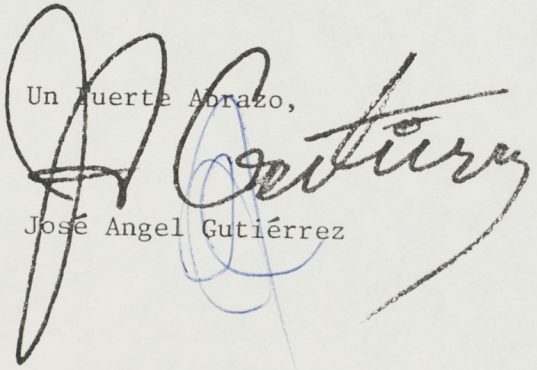
individuos en el Congreso que nuestro Partido debía ser un Partido revolucionario. Se propone que todo dinero del gobierno no se use para nuestras luchas y beneficios. Esto es una estupidez e hipocrecia. Toda organización en el movimiento Chicano usa dinero federal. ¿Y por qué no? El dinero es de nosotros también. Bastante bien que trabajamos duro a salarios bajos e impuestos altos. A últimas cuenta todo dinero y todo servicio está manchado por estos infelices gringos.

La Raza Unida de Colorado bien que se mantienen con dinero del gobierno-Ernie Vigil y José Calderon son VISTAS, José Gonzales lo mantienen el Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation. Las iglesias les dan dinero-el Campaign for Human Development. Las fundaciones les dan dinero- IFCO. El mismo Corky publicó su libro con una impreza de gringos en lugar de Chicanos. Las clinicas en el norte de Nuevo México son del gobierno-OEO. Los estudiantes de California son mantenidos con programas de ayuda-EOP. ¿Que es importante? ¿De donde viene el dinero o que hace uno con el dinero? Es hipocrecia hacer declaraciones y no vivir por ellas. Lo mismo es hipocrecia hacer declaraciones en pro del pueblo y ni siquiera contar con la gente para ver si estan de acuerdo.

Mis palabras seran inútiles para los de esos estados. Pero al fin, si ellos quieren un Partido revolucionario que lo formen. Si ellos quieren un Partido socialista que se junten con otros que existen. Si ellos quieren un movimiento internacional que sigan metiendose en asuntos por todo el mundo. De mi parte no tengo necesidad de batallar más con ellos. Yo buscaré con quien trabajar en estos mismos estados para ver quien tiene mas éxito. El que es buen gallo donde quiera canta.

Mis compañeros por los otros estados, espero trabajar con ustedes. Hay que emprender la lucha. Ajunto mi plan general para empezar a darle vida al Partido. Les pido que me manden por escrito sus comentarios cuanto antes. Al juntar todos los puntos de vista llamaré otra junta del Congreso por enero para tomar acción sobre esos acuerdos.

Un Fuerte Abrazo,

  
José Angel Gutiérrez

March 28, 1973

To: All La Raza Unida Party Chapters in the Southern Region:

This letter is to inform you of the position taken by La Raza Unida Party--California at the State Caucus held on January 6, 1973 pertaining to Herman Baca's behavior at the last Congreso de Aztlan meeting (Nov. 25-27, 1973). Throughout the Congreso de Aztlan meeting in November, 1972 Herman Baca (one of the representatives from California) constantly stated that he represented five counties. This was incorrect. He was supposed to have been representing California as a whole, like the other two representatives from California.

Also, when Jose Angel Gutierrez walked out of the meeting, Herman Baca also walked out. This was an individual act which showed that he was not realistically representing California.

La Raza Unida Party of California has not only taken the position to condemn Herman Baca for his actions at the Congreso de Aztlan meeting; but La Raza Unida Party--California has also taken the position that the Southern Region permanently replace Herman Baca as representative to the Congreso de Aztlan with someone else from the Southern Region.

It was also discussed at the State Caucus that the Southern Region representatives have not been coming to the La Raza Unida Party--California State Caucuses. For the sake of unity, we would like to suggest that the Southern Region have representatives at the next State Caucus, April 7, 1973, at Fresno, Calif. We would also like to remind the Southern Region that the next State Convention is to take place in the Southern Region and the Southern Region is to host the next State Convention some time in June, 1973.

For more information contact:

David Rivera  
5226 E. Whittier Blvd.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90022  
(213) 266-0970/222-3778

or

La Raza Unida Party  
Union City Chapter  
P.O. Box 856  
Union City, Calif.

877-5912

✓  
AGENDA

Friday

- A. Check in room and board arrangements
- B. Caucuses
- C. Pre-meeting agenda discussion

Saturday

9:00 A.M. Certification of credentials of Congreso representatives

- a. voter registration certificate must be presented
- b. bring affidavit from local party organization
- c. bring records of copies of organizational meeting
  - 1. names and number attended
  - 2. location, date, and time
  - 3. agenda
  - 4. minutes of meeting

12:00 P.M. Lunch

1:00 P.M.

El Paso Junta Nacional

- a. General Report
- b. Financial Report

2:00 P.M.

Remarks by Chairman

- 1. Proposal for structure of Partido (enclose chart)
- 2. Proposal for financing of Partido
  - a. Speakers policy  $\frac{1}{2}$  \$ to national
  - b. Fund raiser - monthly
  - c. Policy on grants, business endeavor, contributions, sales, purchases, and leases.
- 3. Proposal for meeting and committee assignments
  - a. Domestic affairs
  - b. Organization
  - c. International affairs
  - d. Latin America
  - e. 1974 - Target areas
  - f. 1976 - National meeting?, Presidential election
  - g. Technical assistance - membership rolls
  - h. Consejo General - 3 to 5 members for decisions and planning.
- 4. Proposal for staffing of National Hqqt.
  - a. Voluntarios de Aztlan
  - b. Teachers
  - c. Internship program
  - d. Jacinto Trevino branch
  - e. Each state

speakers  
researchers  
clerical  
legal  
administrative
- 5. Regional offices of the Partido
  - a. D.C., New York, Chicago
  - b. L.A., Chicago, El Paso, S.A.

5:00 P.M. Other proposals presented by individual representatives or states.

10:00 P.M. Discussion and critiques of all proposals

Sunday

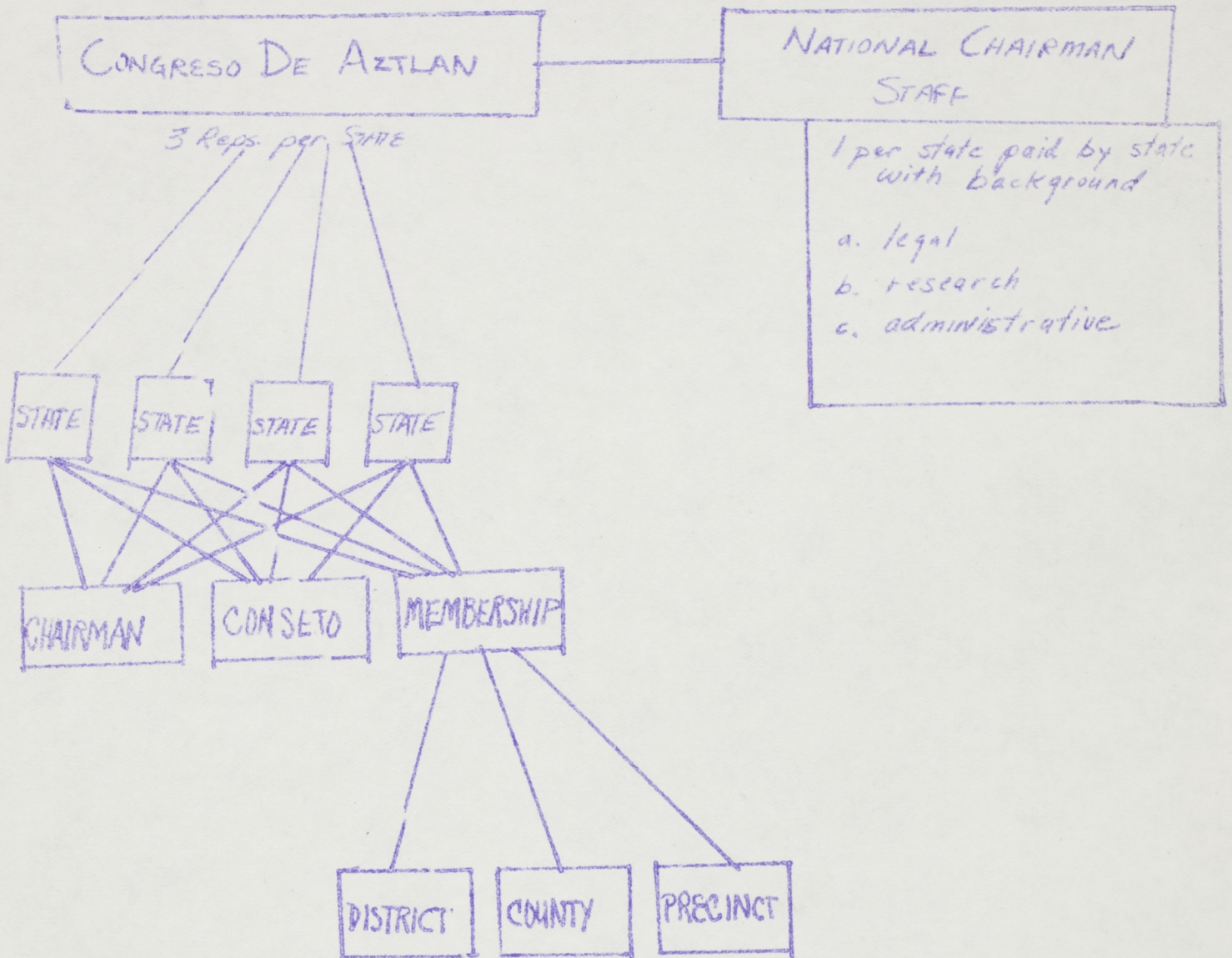
9:00 A.M. ?? Action and decisions on all proposals

✓  
CONGRESO

Comites

1. Domestic affairs- will research and present positions on domestic issues and propose strategy for resolution of domestic problems; 2 representatives-urban/rural
2. International affairs-travel, communicate and present our party program in Latin America. Seek closer cultural, educational and political ties with with the Latin Americans. (4 representatives sw/nw/nw/ne)
3. Organization- establish and maintain party organizers for communications, membership rolls, certification and organization and financing; 3 representatives-urban/rural/NE
4. LA- 3 representatives; urban/rural/NE
5. 1974- strategy group for electoral and educational effort in 1974 congressional and gubernatorial election; 2 urban/rural
6. 1976- strategy group for proposed meeting sites, tactics in presidential election of 1976, 3 urban/rural/NE
7. T.A.- establish and maintain a roster of the skills and expertise of the membership for internal and external positions of responsibility; 2 sw/nw
8. Consejo- policy making body for internal meetings and immediate decisions.
  1. top advisory council to national chair
  2. consejo chairman will substitute for national chair in Congreso meetings
  3. policy matters and coordinators of committee activities and national chair.

✓  
PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF PARTIDO



# REGIONS

ALASKA

PACIFIC COAST

MOUNTAIN STATES

MID-WEST STATES

NORTH-EASTERN STATES



PROPOSALS OF LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The following are the proposed Preamble, Principles and Guidelines for the Congreso de Aztlan which the California delegation has been instructed to present to the Congreso for consideration and acceptance.

PREAMBLE:

La Raza Unida Party proclaims the people of La Raza to be a nation within a nation endowed with the right and obligation to struggle for self-determination.

For over a century in the United States La Raza has been a victim of political and economic exploitation and oppression, one of the tools of that oppression being the two-party political system--the Democratic and Republican parties. We recognize the two-party system as being sham democracy serving only the needs of our exploiters and oppressors. Our party refuses to recognize the state and national electoral process as an effective means for liberation. Our primary emphasis will be focused on the local level, on those issues which affect La Raza and which are ignored by the traditional political parties.

La Raza Unida Party recognizes that the needs of La Raza, (and in fact of the majority of the American people), can never be met within the present political-economic structure of the United States. All our daily action is geared towards taking from the rich and powerful that wealth and power which justly belongs to poor and working people in order to create a new society which ends the exploitation of man by man.

PRINCIPLES:

I. Self-Determination of La Raza

We, the people of La Raza, have the right to control those institutions which affect our lives.

## MINUTES OF LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY CALIFORNIA STATE-WIDE CAUCUS HELD

ON NOVEMBER 18, 1972

By La Raza we mean those people from, or descendants of people from Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Antilles, and those individuals who identify culturally with La Raza.

## I. Our Relationship to Other Oppressed Peoples:

La Raza Unida Party supports the struggles for self-determination of all oppressed peoples.

We will participate in coalitions on the basis of principle when it is in the interest of all parties involved.

La Raza Unida Party does not endorse or work for other political parties nor do we endorse their candidates.

## II. Sexism:

La Raza Unida Party is opposed to the domination of one sex by another. The Partido recognizes no distinction between men and women in the common struggle for self-determination; both women and men of La Raza must provide leadership.

## 7. Labor:

La Raza Unida Party will struggle for full employment and the end of exploitation of all working people. The working people must struggle and organize on every front for complete industrial democracy.

## Health:

Medical care is a basic right of all people. La Raza Unida Party will fight for free medical care for all people. This includes preventive medicine, industrial safety, and community control of all medical facilities.

## 8. Housing:

Decent housing is a basic human right which should be denied no one. Over taxation, racial exclusion, discriminatory denial of funds by credit institutions should be attacked by La Raza Unida Party.

## 9. Education:

All education should be free with open admissions. Bi-lingual, bi-cultural education is a right of La Raza. We must fight for al-



## MINUTES OF LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY CALIFORNIA STATE-WIDE CAUCUS HELD

ON NOVEMBER 18, 1972

ternative education based on cooperation not competition, sharing not selfishness, and above all a love for all humanity.

## VIII. Penal and Legal System:

La Raza Unida Party does not recognize the legitimacy of the Anglo/American system of laws and punishment. We seek a system of laws determined and defined by the working people. We will work to abolish the present penal system which confines and brutalizes the victims of an exploitative society. Prisons and jails should be converted into schools and hospitals. The entire concept of prison as punishment should be abolished and replaced with a concept of true rehabilitation, education and health.

## IX. The Land:

While we support the right of the campesinos to organize to attain their basic human rights, and while we oppose all those who exploit their labor, La Raza Unida Party believes that the land must belong collectively to those campesinos who work it.

## X. Imperialism:

We call for the immediate end to United States imperialism and colonialism, as epitomized by the United States presence in Indo-China and Puerto Rico. We demand the independence of Viet Nam and all Asian, African, and Latin American countries victimized by imperialism. We recognize a particular solidarity with the liberation struggles of the Latin American people.

I. Resolutions Passed

The following resolutions were passed and will be presented at the next Congress meeting by the California delegates:

## I. Chairperson

M/S/C That:

1. The Chairperson state the views of the Congress.
2. The Chairperson's statements and actions not violate the policies decided by the National Convention or the Congress.
3. The Chairperson's function is a mechanical one that deals with the administration of the Congress.
4. The Chairperson may cast the deciding vote in case of a tie vote in the Congress.

PROPOSALS OF LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

I. Chairperson (continued)

5. the Chairperson's functions shall be to state and not make policy.
6. the length of office is to be from National Conventions to National Convention.

I. Vice-Chairperson

m/s/c that:

1. to assume the duties of the Chairperson in his/her absence.
2. to assist the chairperson in the duties of that office.
3. to maintain a list of all active organizing committees.
4. the length of office is from National Convention to National Convention.
5. that the Vice-Chairperson shall reside in a state other than that of the Chairperson.

I. National Executive Secretary

m/s/c that:

1. he/she be responsible for all minutes of all meetings or conventions chaired by the National Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson in absence of the Chairperson.
2. must maintain an accurate record of all correspondence directed to or from the National Office and shall make them available to the State Chairpersons upon demand.
3. shall notify all Delegates and Chairpersons of meetings.
4. shall disseminate information to all State Chairpersons and Central Committees.
5. that the National Executive Secretary be supplied with staff, equipment and supplies required by the functions of the office.
6. the term of office be concurrent with that of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson.

V. Time Between Conventions

m/s/c that:

1. National Conventions be held every 2 years until 1976, and thereafter every 4 years.
2. the Convention be held on Labor Day of said years.
3. all official publications or official statements made in the name of the National Partido must be approved by 2/3's of the Congreso Delegates present & voting.

Removal from Office

m/s/c that:

1. All National officers shall be subject to removal from office upon violation of principles, rules, policies or guidelines of the Partido.

PROPOSALS OF LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

V. Removal from Office (continued)

2. Any member of La Raza Unida Party may initiate charges. These charges must be evaluated by the Regional Representative and Regional Central Committee. If the charges are then found to be valid by 3/4's vote, they are then taken to the State Congreso Delegates and the State Chairperson, who by 3/4's affirmative vote take the Initiative for removal before the National Congreso.
3. Any member of La Raza Unida Party at the State Convention may present charges from the floor for consideration of the entire delegation. The delegation must evaluate the charges and if found valid by 2/3's vote, the charges are to be taken before the National Congreso.
4. Charges presented at the Congreso- Any State can initiate charges, but it must have the support of 1/4 of present state delegation before it may be discussed. Upon 1/4 affirmative vote, the Congreso shall suspend the agenda and convene the trial.
5. If vote is affirmative, the chairperson is to reside over the trial, unless the removal is directed at the Chairperson, in which case the Vice-Chairperson shall reside over the trial.
6. A 3/4's vote of the delegates present and voting is needed for removal from office.
7. Any officer removed shall immediately turn over the records, keys, equipment, files or funds to the presiding trial officer.
8. All hearings, sessions and trials dealing with the removal of officers must be conducted in closed sessions.

VI. Special Sessions

m/s/c that upon the request of 1/3 of the States to the National Chairperson for a Special Session of the Congreso, the National Chairperson shall notify all States Chairpersons and Delegates to the date, time and place when the Special Sessions will be held, this is to be done no later than 30 days after notification. The National Chairperson shall notify all States Delegates and States Chairpersons not less than 15 days before the date the Special Sessions shall be held.

PROPOSALS OF LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

I. Guidelines for the Congreso

M/S/C That

1. the official wording on a national level be "La Raza" not Chicano.
2. speakers fees for National Partido spokesmen be split after expenses are taken out. One-Third to the national office, 1/3 to the state in which the speech is made and 1/3 to the speaker's local chapter. If no state body exists, the fee will be divided between the speaker's local chapter and the national office.
3. speakers or organizers who intend to speak on behalf of La Raza Unida Party must be cleared by the state Chairperson and by the national office first.
4. the Congreso is to be the highest policy-making body between National conventions.
5. the National Convention superceeds the power of the Congreso.
6. that Central Committees meet on a uniform day to facilitate distribution of correspondence to and from the national office for implementation of action affecting the body as a whole and that they mail its correspondence 3 weeks before the Central Committees meet.
7. the state must have over 2500 registrations in La Raza Unida Party in order to qualify for seating in the Congreso.
8. the date for delegate qualification be counted from the end of "year one" onward.
9. any state which will not meet with the above qualifications be limited to 3 delegates votes.
10. all states must have 3 delegates present and voting in order to be seated at the National Convention.

## Motion

That we take the proposal back to our <sup>local</sup> state's and a state conv. be called to discuss said proposal.  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote

That we accept said proposal

## 11 Question About Raza Unida Party

1110 S. Gen. McMullen San Antonio, Texas 78237 Mario Compean 519 E. Crockett  
Crystal City, Texas 78839, Jose Angel Gutierrez

### WHAT IS RAZA UNIDA PARTY?

Raza Unida party is a new political movement which offers Chicanos and other disenfranchised minorities of Texas meaningful participation in the political process of this state. Raza Unida Party is specifically designed to bring dignity, self-respect, and power to la Raza.

### WHEN AND WHERE WAS RAZA UNIDA PARTY STARTED?

Raza Unida Party was first organized in four South Texas Counties in January, 1970. Hidalgo County in the Rio Grande Valley and Dimmit, La Salle, and Zavala in the Winter Garden area are those four counties. To date some 23 state have an organizational effort underway for the establishment of La Raza Unida. Major campaigns have been carried out in Texas, California, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado and Arizona.

Raza Unida Party has elected public officials to school, municipal, and county governments. In April, 1970, the party, in Texas fielded a total of 16 candidates and elected 15 of these. Then, in November, 1970, the Party conducted a "write-in" campaign for several county offices in three counties and elected respectively.

Obviously, Raza Unida Party has already started to change Texas politics. However, we are now prepared to make a greater impact on history. At our State Convention held October 30, 1971, Raza Unida Party voted to expand throughout the whole state of Texas instead of remaining on a regional level as we were before. As a result of this decision, we had candidates from governor on down to precinct offices. In that election, Ramsey Muñiz our candidate for Governor polled over 277,000 votes. In Chicago, our candidate for Congress out polled the Republican.

### WHY RAZA UNIDA PARTY?

History has shown us that our Raza has suffered and endured many abuses. Further, history has shown us who has used and abused us the most - the Democratic and Republican Parties. Now, the hour is come when we must end this abuse and suffering in order to go beyond mere endurance and improve our state in life.

Again, history has shown us that the Democratic and Republican Parties have never had (and never will have) the interest or desire to serve the needs of our people. Clearly, they have shown that all they want to do is use us for their benefit. Constantly, they have refused to respond to the demands of our Community. Year after year these two parties have conspired through their selfish and hypocritical politicians to keep La Raza in chains, economically and politically. Their false prophets have always given us nothing but unfulfilled promises. Clearly these are not the parties which will bring social change to improve our living conditions. Clearly, if La Raza is to improve socially, economically, and politically we cannot depend on these two parties. La Raza must formulate its own political strategy, independent of the Democrats and Republicans. Chicanos need and must have our own independent political party - Raza Unida Party.

## WHAT DOES RAZA UNIDA PARTY WANT TO DO?

Raza Unida Party intends to get political control of those institutions which have decayed over the years and succumbed to corruption. We intend to do this by electing controlling majorities to local governmental bodies throughout Texas. In essence, Raza Unida Party wants to make sure that democracy works for all peoples and not just a privileged few.

Specifically, Raza Unida Party seeks political power for La Raza in order to achieve the following: social justice; preservation of our human and natural resources; freedom from exploitation, hunger, diseases, cultural and physical genocide, poverty, ignorance, and oppression; peace; self-determination; and a tranquil future for all peoples.

## HOW CAN YOU HELP RAZA UNIDA PARTY?

You can help Raza Unida Party by sending your contributions, payable to Raza Unida Party, 1110 SO. Gen. McMullen, San Antonio, Texas 78237, or National Raza Unida Party, 519 E. Crockett, Crystal City, Texas 78839.

Also, you can contact your local Raza Unida Party office in your areas and volunteer to help with all the organizational work that needs to be done in order to make the Party a success. If you need further information or if there is no local Raza Unida office in your area, contact the office at the above addresses.

QUESTION: Is Raza Unida a real political party? Do you intend to make a genuine political party in Texas?

ANSWER: A party that has candidates who agree with the people who nominate them - A party that intends to win and win for change - A party that will be committed to work together as united people - this is our idea of a genuine party. We intend to organize for a long-term commitment.

QUESTION: Is Raza Unida Only for Chicanos?

ANSWER: Raza Unida in the Southwest has a Chicano base for organizing purposes. Past party work has been in South Texas which is overwhelmingly Chicano. The issues of self-determination for people to change those things which control their lives: Schools, courts, employment, government are issues shared by all. Chicanos Black, Women, the poor, the voiceless Anglo. RAZA UNIDA is a way - a party organized for all people and all those who wish for change on these issues.

QUESTION: Why keep the name RAZA UNIDA if it is for everybody?

ANSWER: First, the history given above shows we have a chicano base. The name in Spanish, the United People, has meaning for all. Also, we feel the name says from the beginning that we intend to be different. Acceptance of a different language is symbolic of acceptance of all people no matter how different they are. Once our membership accepts the name they accept the principle that we stand for - a new dignity for all language, racial, economic, and sex groups.

QUESTION: Do you think you can win?

ANSWER: The experience in Crystal City and other areas in South Texas shows that against the odds we most certainly can. We are trying to educate

ourselves and prepare. Our goal is a new form of governing so that all voices of the electorate can feel they belong-equal but different Raza Unida is a way of life - a commitment to a principle that all people have the right and the responsibility to have a voice over the issues that run their lives - self-determination for dignity and change. We feel our first victory is in ourselves.

QUESTION: What requirements have to be met for RAZA UNIDA to become a political party?

ANSWER: To form a new political party under Texas Law, signed and notarized affidavits must be obtained from a number of registered voters equal to 1% of those who voted in the last gubernatorial race in the state. In 1972 about 30,000 signatures were required. Every state has different laws, write to your state capitol for information or visit nearby law school Library and ask for the elections laws of your state.



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## PRINCIPLES OF THE RAZA UNIDA

### 1. Self-Determination of La Raza:

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By La Raza we mean those people from, or descendants of people from Mexico, Central America, South America and the Antilles, and those individuals who identify culturally with La Raza.

### 2. Our Relationship to Other Oppressed Peoples:

La Raza Unida Party supports those struggles for self-determination of all oppressed peoples which are consistent with our principles.

La Raza Unida Party, on all levels, may participate in coalitions on the basis of principle when it is in the interest of all parties involved.

La Raza Unida Party does not endorse, work, or form coalitions with the Democratic or Republican Parties, nor for other political parties which have goals inconsistent with our principles.

### 3. Sexism:

La Raza Unida Party is opposed to the domination of one sex by another. The Partido recognizes no distinction between men and women in the common struggle for self-determination; both women and men of La Raza must provide leadership.

### 4. Labor:

La Raza Unida Party will struggle for employment and the end of exploitation of all working people. The working people struggle and organize on every front for complete industrial democracy.

### 5. Health:

Medical care is a basic right. La Raza Unida Party will fight for free medical care for all people. This includes preventive medicine, industrial safety and control of all medical facilities.

### 6. Housing:

Decent housing is a basic human right which should be denied to no one. Overtaxation, racial exclusion discriminatory denial of funds by credit institutions should be attacked by La Raza Unida Party. La Raza Unida Party should develop programs to provide housing for all our people.

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10. We call for the immediate end to United States imperialism and colonialism, as epitomized by the United States presence in Indochina and Puerto Rico. We recognize a particular solidarity with the liberation struggles of the Latin American people.

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## NATIONAL LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY PRIORITIES

The following are the national goals and priorities decided on by the first La Raza Unida Party National Convention, held in El Paso, Texas, September 1-4, 1972. These resolutions, worded here exactly as they emerged from the convention, will be the basis for the national La Raza Unida Party

platform, to be written by El Congreso de Aztlan, now the highest body within the Party nation-wide. El Congreso was instituted and part of its membership elected at the convention, with José Ángel Gutiérrez chosen as its first chairman.

LABOR --Support the right to strike and support of the farmworker's Union.  
--Parity in employment opportunities and wages for Chicanos in the Federal government, public service companies and agencies, unions, etc.  
--The end to exploitation of illegal aliens.  
--Adequate minimum wage laws.  
--Guaranteed minimum annual income and benefits.  
--Government subsidies share with laborers who work for subsidized farmers.  
--End of right-to-work laws.

BUSINESS--Redistribution of wealth and the break-up of monopolies.

EDUCATION--Bilingual, bi-cultural education throughout entire educational system.  
--Increased opportunities for Chicanos in higher education to have greater representation in the professions.

HOUSING--Adequate housing insured for Chicanos.

HEALTH--Free Clinics.

- Stop drug traffic in Chicano communities.
- National health insurance to insure adequate health care for Chicanos.
- Increase recruitment of Chicanos into medical schools.

INDOCHINA--immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam and Indochina.

PENAL SYSTEM--Prison reform.

LATIN AMERICA--Elimination of U.S. economic and military intervention in Latin America.

- Puerto Rican independence.

LAW ENFORCEMENT--End to police brutality.

- Chicano community control of law enforcement agencies.

JUSTICE--Chicanos to serve in judgeships and juries at all levels.

- Free legal aid to insure adequate legal representation for Chicanos.
- Enforcement of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

NATIONAL LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY PRIORITIES (Continued)

POLITICS--Complete political independence.

--Support none of the two major candidates for President of the United States.

--Support of Ramsey Muniz for governor of Texas. (Other LRUP candidates were added, including Raul Ruiz and Guadalupe Ramirez, candidates for the California Assembly.)

LAND--Honor original Mexican and Spanish land grants.  
--Cease taxation of land.

MUJER CHICANA--Pledge responsible support to Latina women in their struggle for equal rights in all spheres of life.

GENERAL--Community control of social, economic, political and educational institutions--Chicano self-determination.

FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

La Raza Unida Party  
San Jose Central Committee  
1666 McKee Road, Suite 1  
San Jose, California 95116  
Telephone: (408) 251-2280

La Raza Unida Party  
Oakland Chapter  
P.O. Box 7530  
Oakland, California 94601  
Telephone (415) 536-6150

La Raza Unida Party  
Southern Alameda County Chapter  
P.O. Box 856  
Union City, California 94787

La Raza Unida Party  
Sacramento Chapter  
2504 Encinal Ave.  
Sacramento, California 95822

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Decent housing is a basic human right which should be denied to no one. Overtaxation, racial exclusion discriminatory denial of funds by credit institutions should be attacked by La Raza Unida Party. La Raza Unida Party should develop programs to provide housing for all our people.

7. Education:

All education should be free with open admissions. Bilingual, bi-cultural education is a right of La Raza. We must fight for education base on cooperation, not competition, sharing, not selfishness,



✓  
and above all, a love for all humanity.

8. Penal and Legal System:

La Raza Unida Party does not recognize the legitimacy of the Anglo American system of laws and punishment. We seek a system of laws determined and defined by the working people. We will work to abolish the present penal system which confines and brutalizes the victims of an exploitative society. Prisons and jails should be converted into school and hospitals. The entire concept of prison as punishment should be abolished and replaced with a concept of true rehabilitation, education and health.

9. The Land:

We support the right of the campesinos to organize to attain their basic human rights, and we oppose all those who exploit their labor, La Raza Unida Party believes that the land must belong collectively to those people who work it and fight for it.

10. We call for the immediate end to United States imperialism and colonialism, as epitomized by the United States presence in Indochina and Puerto Rico. We recognize a particular solidarity with the liberation struggles of the Latin American people.

WHEREAS, THE MEXICAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION CONSIDERS THE ACTIONS OF RICARDO CHAVEZ ORTIZ TO BE ABSOLUTELY NON-CRIMINAL AS TO INTENT;

AND, WHEREAS, ABSOLUTELY NO DAMAGE TO LIFE OR PROPERTY RESULTED FROM HIS EFFORTS TO COMMUNICATE THE PLIGHT OF OUR PEOPLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE MEXICAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION FAVORS AN UNCONDITIONAL PARDON FOR RICARDO CHAVEZ ORTIZ, *and will support this endeavor extend financial & moral support, write letters support this endeavor financially, and*

*Be it further resolved that the*

LS CRRC

Suite 809

1095 Market St.

San Francisco, Ca. 94103

Julian Ber



# RAZA UNIDA PARTY

NATIONAL PARTY HEADQUARTERS  
519 EAST CROCKETT STREET  
CRISTAL, TEJAS 78839

Estimado Hermanos,

Enclosed is a packet of information that will be at the Congreso workshop on January 19th in Crystal City, Texas, for additional information call ore write: National Raza Unida Party, 519 E. Crockett St. Crystal City, Texas 78839 , tel. (512)374-2322.

I. CONGRESO

1. The Congreso is to be the highest policy making body between National Conventions.
2. The Congreso is responsible to the National Convention.
3. Congreso meet two times per year, unless a special session is called for.
4. Congreso delegates and officers be elected on odd numbered years beginning in 1973.
5. The National Headquarters be in New Mexico.
6. The official wording on the National level be "La Raza" not Chicano.

II. TIME BETWEEN CONVENTIONS

1. National Conventions be held every two years.
2. The convention be held on Labor Day of said years.
3. National Conventions meet on odd number years starting in 1973.

III. CONSEJO

1. The consejo shall be the policy making body for internal meetings and immediate decisions.
2. Top advisory council to National Chair.
3. Consejo chairman will substitute for National Chair in Congreso meetings.
4. Policy matters and coordinators of committee activities and national chair.
5. There shall be 10 regional representatives; 2 from each of the following five regions: Mountain States, North East, Gulf Coast, Midwest and Pacific Coast.

6. Regions:

| <u>MOUNTAIN STATES</u> | <u>PACIFIC COAST</u> | <u>GULF COAST</u> | <u>NORTH EAST</u> | <u>MID WEST</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| New Mexico             | California           | Texas             | New Jersey        | Illinois        |
| Arizona                | Oregon               | Oklahoma          | Massachusetts     | Indiana         |
| Colorado               | Washington           | Arkansas          | Vermont           | Wisconsin       |
| Utah                   | Nevada               | Louisiana         | New Hampshire     | Missouri        |
| Wyoming                | Alaska               | Mississippi       | Connecticut       | Kansas          |
| Idaho                  | Hawaii               | Alabama           | Maine             | Nebraska        |
| Montana                |                      | Georgia           | Washington, D.C.  | Iowa            |
|                        |                      | Florida           | Rhode Island      | Minnesota       |
|                        |                      | Tennessee         | Michigan          | N. Dakota       |
|                        |                      | North Carolina    | Ohio              | S. Dakota       |
|                        |                      | South Carolina    | New York          |                 |
|                        |                      | Kentucky          | Delaware          |                 |
|                        |                      |                   | Virginia          |                 |
|                        |                      |                   | West Virginia     |                 |
|                        |                      |                   | Pennsylvania      |                 |
|                        |                      |                   | Maryland          |                 |

*NORTH EAST - MID WEST*

7 States

6 States

12 States

16 States

10 States

7. The two (2) Regional Representatives per region will be chose by the regional caucuses.
8. The Chairperson and 2 At-Large Representatives will be on the Consejo, making a total of 13 Consejo members.
9. The officers: Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Recording Secretary, Correspondence Secretary, Treasurer and Parliamentarian shall be from this body (the Consejo).
10. All Regional Representatives must be from different states. This does not include the Chairperson or two (2) at-large representatives.
11. In those Regions where only one state exists, the remainder representation shall be held in abeyance until such time that another state in that region is certified by the Congreso.
12. That all Consejo meetings be held in the National Headquarters in New Mexico.
13. The Chairperson shall convene the Consejo and announce the purpose, date and time of the session.

## IV. OFFICES

1. National officers: Chairperson, vice-chairperson, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Parliamentarian and Treasurer.
2. The terms for all officers are two (2) years with elections on the odd numbered years, beginning in 1973.
3. Chairperson:
  - a. The Chairperson receives direction from the Congreso.
  - b. Chairperson states the views of the Congreso.
  - c. Chairperson's statements and actions not violate the policies decided by the National Convention or the Congreso.
  - d. Chairperson's function is one that deals with the administration of the Congreso, and to carry out duties and policies consistent with his office as laid down by the Congreso and the National Convention.
  - e. Chairperson may cast the deciding vote in case of a tie vote in the Congreso.
  - f. The length of office is to be from National Convention to National Convention.
4. Vice-Chairperson:
  - a. to assume the duties of the chairperson in his/her absence.
  - b. to assist the chairperson in the duties of that office.
  - c. to maintain a list of all active organizing committees and is an At-Large member of any and all committees.
  - d. the length of office is from National Convention to National Convention.
  - e. That the vice-chairperson shall reside in a state other than that of the chairperson.
5. Recording Secretary:
  - a. he/she shall be responsible for all minutes of all meetings or conventions chaired by the National Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson in absence of the Chairperson.
  - b. he/she be supplied with the staff, equipment and supplies required by the functions of the office, as if possible.
6. Corresponding Secretary:
  - a. must maintain an accurate record of all correspondence directed to or from the National Office and shall make them available to the state chairperson upon demand.
  - b. shall notify all delegates and chairpersons of meetings.
  - c. shall disseminate information to all state chairpersons and Congreso Representatives.
7. Treasurer:
  - a. maintain the financial records of the Congreso.
  - b. maintain a National Bank Account
  - c. make fiscal report at each Congreso meeting and shall open up his books upon demand by the Congreso.
  - d. notify each state delegation when that state is in arrears in its financial obligation to the Congreso.
  - e. coordinate the Congreso assigned fund raisers with the states.
8. Parliamentarian:
  - a. will be a voting member of the Consejo.
  - b. will be his/her duty to advise the presiding officer, Congreso and Consejo on points of Parliamentary procedure when they request it.
  - c. If the Parliamentarian is asked for an opinion to be given to a meeting, the ruling must still be made by the Chair.

## V. STAFF

1. The staff's duties and responsibilities should be to the Congreso.
2. One staff per region shall be provided by each region.

## VI. REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF NATIONAL OFFICERS

1. All National Officers shall be subject to removal from office upon violation of principles, rules, policies or guidelines of the Partido.

2. Any member of La Raza Unida Party may initiate charges. These charges must be evaluated by the local organization. If the charges are then found to be valid by 3/4's vote, they are then taken to the state congreso delegates and the state chairpersons, who by 3/4's affirmative vote take the initiative for removal before the National Congreso.
3. Any member of La Raza Unida Party at the State Convention may present charges from the floor for consideration of the entire delegation. The delegation must consider the charges, and if found valid by 2/3's vote, the charges are to be taken before the National Congreso.
4. Charges presented at the Congreso: Any state can initiate charges, but it must have the support of 1/4 affirmative vote, the congreso shall suspend the agenda and convene the hearing.
5. If vote is affirmative, the chairperson is to preside over the hearing, unless the removal is directed at the chairperson, in which case the vic-chairperson shall preside over the hearing.
6. A 3/4's vote of the delegates present and voting is needed for removal from office.
7. Any officer removed shall immediately turn over the records, keys, equipment, files or funds to the presiding officer.
8. All hearings and sessions dealing with the removal of officers must be conducted in closed sessions.

## VII. SPECIAL SESSIONS

That upon the request of 1/3 of the states to the National Chairperson for a Special Session of the Congreso, the National Chairperson shall notify all States chairpersons and delegates to the date, time, purpose and place when the special sessions will be held. This is to be done no later than 30 days after notification. The National Chairperson shall notify all State delegates and states chairpersons not less than 15 days before the date the special sessions shall be held.

## VIII. FUNDRAISING

1. Fundraising activities inconsistent with the goals of the Partido shall be prohibited.
2. Funds from the National Chairman's speaker's fees go into the National office.
3. Speakers fees for National Partido spokesmen be divided between local, state and national Partido levels, 1/3 for each, after expenses are taken out.

## IX. COMMUNICATIONS

1. That local organizations meet on a uniform day to facilitate distribution of correspondence to and from the national office for implementation of action affecting the body as a whole, and that the National office mail its correspondence three (3) weeks before the local organizations.
2. All national official political publications or official political statements made in the name of the National Partido must be consistent with the policies of the Congreso and the National Convention.

## X. COMMITTEES

Whatever committees are established by the Congreso shall have membership open so that delegates may be on more than one committee:

1. Domestic Affairs ..... Will research and present positions on domestic issues and propose strategy for resolution of domestic problems.
2. International affairs  
(Latin America) Travel, communicate and present our party program to liberation groups and to the people at large in Latin America. Seek closer cultural, educational and political ties with Latin America.
3. Organization Establish and Maintain party organizers for com-

munications, membership rolls, certification and organization and financing.

4. Political Education

a. 1974 task force

b. 1976 task force

Strategy group for electoral and educational effort in 1974 congressional and gubernatorial election. Strategy group for proposed meeting sites, tactics in presidential elections of 1976.

5. Technical Assistance

Establish and maintain a roster of the skills and expertise of the membership to establish a resource pool that does not have policy making powers.



PROPOSAL FOR THE CONGRESO DE AZTLAN

Preamble

El Congreso de Aztlan, whose basic purpose is to provide direction for the platform, goals and chairperson of La Raza Unida Party, proclaims the people of la raza to be a nation within a nation, endowed with the right and obligation to struggle for self-determination.

For over a century in the United States, la raza has been a victim of political and economic exploitation and oppression, one of the tools of that oppression being the two-party political system---the Democratic and Republican parties. We recognize the two party system as being sham democracy serving only the needs of our exploiters and oppressors. The Congreso de Aztlan refuses to recognize the state and national electoral process as the only effective means for liberation. Our primary emphasis will be to La Raza Unida Party activity on the local level, on those issues which affect la raza and which are ignored by the traditional political parties.

El Congreso de Aztlan recognizes that the needs of la raza, and in fact of the majority of the American people, can never be met within the present political-economic structure of the United States. All our daily action is geared towards taking from the rich and powerful that wealth and power which justly belongs to poor and working people in order to create a new society which ends the exploitation of man by man.

PRINCIPLES

I. Self-Determination of La Raza:

We, the people of la raza, have the right to control those institutions which affect our lives.

*INSTITUTIONS which*

By la raza we mean those people from, or descendants of people from Mexico, Central America, South America and the Antilles, and those individuals who identify culturally with la raza.

II. Our Relationship to Other Oppressed Peoples:

La Raza Unida Party supports the struggles for self-determination of all oppressed peoples.

We will participate in coalitions on the basis of principle when it is in the interest of all parties involved.

La Raza Unida Party does not endorse or work for other political parties, nor does it endorse their candidates.

III. Sexism:

La Raza Unida Party is opposed to the domination of one sex by another. The Partido recognizes no distinction between men and women in the common struggle for self-determination; both women and men of la raza must provide leadership.

IV. Labor:

La Raza Unida Party will struggle for full employment and the end of exploitation of all working people. The working people must struggle and organize on every front for complete industrial democracy.

V. Health:

Medical care is a basic right. La Raza Unida Party will fight for free medical care for all people. This includes preventive medicine, industrial safety and community control of all medical facilities.

✓

VI. Housing:

Decent housing is a basic human right which should be denied no one. Over taxation, racial exclusion, discriminatory denial of funds by credit institutions should be attacked by La Raza Unida Party.

VII. Education:

All education should be free with open admissions. Bi-lingual, bi-cultural education is a right of la raza. We must fight for education based on cooperation, not competition, sharing, not selfishness, and above all, a love for all humanity.

VIII. Penal and Legal System:

La Raza Unida Party does not recognize the legitimacy of the Anglo/American system of laws and punishment. We seek a system of laws determined and defined by the working people. We will work to abolish the present penal system which confines and brutalizes the victims of an exploitative society. Prisons and jails should be converted into schools and hospitals. The entire concept of prison as punishment should be abolished and replaced with a concept of true rehabilitation, education and health.

IX. The land:

While we support the right of the campesinos to organize to attain their basic human rights, and while we oppose all those who exploit their labor, La Raza Unida Party believes that the land must belong collectively to those people who work it and fight for it.

We must uphold and support the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. The land is necessary to create a Nation with a political philosophy based on principled unity. There can be no nation unless there is ownership of land.

X. Imperialism:

We call for the immediate end to United States imperialism and colonialism, as epitomized by the United States presence in Indochina and Puerto Rico. We recognize a particular solidarity with the liberation struggles of the Latin American people.

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If any contradictions exist between this preamble, resolutions, guidelines or structure, and those positions passed at the National Convention, we will delete them from this proposal.

TO: CALIF LA RAZA UNIDA CHAPTERS  
FROM: AHMDES RODRIGUEZ TORRES, SEC-TRES., P.O. BOX 905, SAN FER. 91341  
RE: MINUTES STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING JAN 24, 1974 AT SAN FERNANDO

NEXT MEETING: PLEASE NOTE (REFER TO MEMO OF MAR. 17): MARCH 30 (SAT)  
1601 SANTA ANA BL, SANTA ANA  
at 12:30 NOON  
(714) 836-1551

PRESENT: EAST LOS ANGELES, MODESTO, SANTA ANA, SAN FERNANDO, CITY TERRACE, LINCOLN  
BOYLE. LABOR COMMITTEE UNABLE TO ATTEND DUE TO AUTO ACCIDENT.

### BUSINESS

I. It was agreed to review minutes from previous meeting and check into what action had been taken on past decisions.

MS  
M/S/C

(CITY TERR): That state sec. be recognized as center of communication with other states and in the state.

AMEND: M--ELA S/C That ea. chpat send brief report to sec. during first week of month. Sec. to communicate results to other chpts.

MASS MEDIA AND LICENSE, ETC INVESTIGATION: NO ACTION YET. But City Terr is involved in organizing Chicanos in media to pressure media to give service to community. Santa Ana suggested we check into operations of college and university stations.

REGISTRATION: SOME confusion on the quota for qualification as of Jan 5. Note: It will not change until after November elections. Still 65,000 plus.  
We are still committed. EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO CODEL SUIT. Need to prove community support and also court may ask legislature to lower quota.  
Reminder: Need to take new orientation for deputy registrar even if only renewing.

REPORTS ON REGIS: City Terrace: Not done since last campaign. But now some people doing it. Also tryin to do registration in conjunction with campaign for incorporation of EAST LOS. Also with sale of LA RAZA MAGAZINE. Jaime Ungarte suggested that we conduct registration with relationship to all of our work.

M/C/C (ELA): That registration be a part of all work and that specifics on registration we are doing be submitted to state sec.

Suggestions: At next meeting each present short paper on obstacles in regis and tactics used. Also, develop unifor format for registration literature for entire state.

STRUCTURE: Nothing new.

POLITICAL STRATEGY: Santa Ana: Ha been doing lots on immigration--history, etc. Works with CASA. Will offer materials to others.

M/S/C That IBUP actively support Juan Corona against injustices brought against him/ by the system. Send position paper to Torres who will disseminate--to family, local chapters, etc.

CHANGED: Mail to LA RAZA UNIDA, LA PUENTE, P.O. BOX 219, LA PUENTE

-2-

✓  
DEMONSTRATION OF FEB. 29. L.A. NOT ABLE TO PUT DUE TO POOR ATTENDANCE. However, formed a coalition with other organizations. LRU is playing a major role. Theme: struggle against repression and oppression. Meets ea. Thurs. at 7:30 at La Baza City Terr. Steering Comm. meets on Mons at 7:30. Meetings very well attended. Fire & Activity: Mass march and rally on January 20. Chicanos participating a great deal, views, etc. Tony Medina suggested as speaker to represent LRU

M/S/C That Tony Medina be accepted as LRU representative speaker.

(NOTE: Demonstration was held as planned. It rained. But attendance on march and rally was great.)

.....

La Puente arrived late, and since they are directly involved in the J.C. Defense Committee, they were asked to bring us up to date. Some points of importance: Has 2 new lawyers; appealing case; looks good. Asking for change of venue. Latest rumors--Mrs. Gordon filing for divorce. Northern Califas extremely well organized--75 chapters. Great exists to counter the stories being put out by the media. Example: Attack may be a plot involving Teja (the Stupid D.A.). Other prisoners in same category are maintained under extreme security and isolation (Sirhan Sirhan, for example). Yet his door was left open the night he was attacked. Corona can possibly identify assailants but concern for reprisals may cause us not to.

.....

Javier Rodriguez reported on Los Tres: Feb. 5 will be 1 year of appeal date, San Francisco 9th Circ. Trying to flood Court with petitions, literature, publicity, Rad & Tv throughout. Have set up more committees in San Jose, Sta. Clara, etc. Los Tres Committee going on national tour with CASA to publicize. Will include national and international conferences on immigration

II. CONGRESO MEETING, CRYSTAL, FEB. 19. Called by Jose Angel Gutierrez.

Representatives selected: Fred Aguilar--La Puente, Jaime Ugarte--City Terrace, Marshal Disk--San Fernando.

Alternates: David Rivera--Labor, Richard Santillan--E L.A.

Much involved discussion on our positions with respect to Congreso (this one).

M/S/ : That the L.A. Central Committee be adopted as the State Cent. Comm position. (Attend Congreso for purposes of setting up convention in September, 1974. Purpose of Nat. Conventions to set up new partido organization. Conditions for attendance: Cong. All major states must be willing to attend. All, chairman in particular, must be committed to sit and discuss throughout entire meeting. No adjournment without the proper vote by the body. Location: Albuquerque or a central location acceptable to most states.)

Question of guidelines for our strategy:

Santillan: This be our last effort to try to pull things together.

Santa Ana (Carza) Check JAG with resolutions on positions which we already have taken.

Ugarte: Unwilling to accept any charges vs JAG. Take motivation into consideration. Want to validate at Congreso. If valid, get new leadership, re-structure national partido.

Aguilar: Pro "Corky" but not necessarily mean against JAG. Fire with fire not work. People at La Puente can't hack issue. Perhaps people in Tex. are the same, and JAG sees things the same. Can perhaps sympathize with JAG in this way.

City Terr: The position of creating not destroying.

Garza: Suggests we propose a general plan where delegates can be flexible but with some specific instructions from us.

Dias: Wants info from Andres on last 2 congressos.

M/C  
M/S/C

; Dias: That we accept proposal suggested by Garza.

M M/S/C Amind Rodriguez: If JAG faction not accept the Calif position, we call for JAG'S resignation.

M/S/D Ugarte. Let delegates handle issues as come out.

M/SC Vote-one-man-one-vote at Congress.

### III. COdER Report. Torres.

Need great emphasis on registration for court pressure. State has claimed that we are not showing irreparable harm if not permitted on ballot according present laws. Haven't demonstrated voter support, etc.

(Note: A great deal has developed since. Will get to you at next meeting. One thing is that we need much publicity. With Ed Brown, Jr. running for Governor, gives us great opportunity to confront him-embarrass- publicly because he supports the repressive laws. /X/ At a recent rally at UCLA we confronted him and he said that giving us ballot status would result in political pollution, etc.)

### IV. STRUCTURE, STRATEGY, ETC. FORUMS.

M/S/SC Take/mechanics at next regular meeting.  
up

### V. Elections 1974.

M/S Santillan: That ea. chapter run a local campaign--city, etc.--where ver practicable.

M/S/D Lins-Boyle: That we take physical action by rallies.

### DISCUSSION

Not need to get hang up on elseting people, but organize on issues. Not ignore other activities. Our people understand campaigns.

Need to evaluate campaigns; could be waste of energy. People don't feel will accomplish anything if eloted.

Need utilize what we have. We have shown people oppression through political campaigns. can't ignore politics any more than can ignore the oppressions.

People in Santa Ana have been turned off by LRUP campaigns.

Need to evaluate what have done and why why turned off, etc.

M/ Not Seconded Garza: That we evaluate merits of different types of organizing or explore ways of organizing and have meetings on this.

### VI. Money for Congress attendance.

I. Money for Congress Attendance.

11/8/73 Borrowed \$170.00 from City Terrace and other from L.A. Cent Comm  
(a pprox \$245.00)

Amend 11/8/73 Allow State Cent Comm chapters 60 days to pay back.

If seven chapters share expenses break down is as follows per chapter:

1. Total = \$492.00    ACC = 241.00 at \$35.00/CHAP    City Terr. = 257.00 at \$36.00/CHAP

VII. Torres presented letter against impending bracero programs which was addressed to Sec. of State Henry Kissinger and President Inñá Echeverría Alvarez.

by some

Torres criticized/for having used title of State sec.-tres on letter.

Letter

~~Accepted~~ accepted as official Calif LRUP position on Bracero programs.  
To be mailed to respective governments.

VII. NEXT MEETING. (PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN MEMO AND ON FIRST PAGE OF THIS REPORT)

APRIL 6, at 11:00      216 N. Grand St. Santa Ana

CHANGED DUE TO NEW CONGRESO DATES T

SAT., March 30 at 12:00      1601 Sanha Ana Bl., Santa Ana

Submitted by: Andres Rodriguez Torres, sec.-tres.  
March 1974

P.S. Sorry report is this late. I was told that our Congreso reps were to meet to write a composite report on the Congreso meeting. I thought it useful if I could submit that along with the minutes. Apparently that report has not been written, and in the meantime, I procrastinated on the minutes.

P.S. # 2. Please bring this copy with you to meeting as extras are too few.

P.S. N.B. DON'T FORGET TO BRING YOUR DUES UP TO DATE. SOME OWE FOR THE FIRST TWO QUARTERS. KEEP YOUR TREASURER BUSY (AND HAPPIER).

CONGRATULATIONS TO N FRESNO AND SAN DIEGO: THEY SHOW THE BIGGEST REGISTRATION INCREASE IN THE STATE FOR 1973.

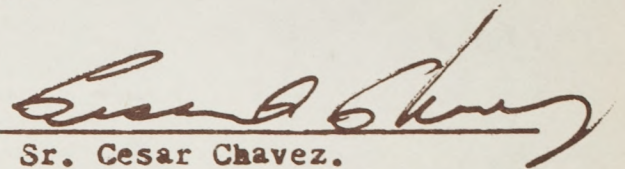
# EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA

MENSAJE PARA NUESTROS HERMANOS DE RAZA  
De DEPENDENCIA MEXICANA

Regístrese HOY para VOTAR inteligentemente en elecciones gubernamentales, locales, estatales, y nacionales, para elegir a nuestros hermanos de RAZA--para mejorar nuestra lamentable situación económica, viviendas, empleos y salarios justos, educación e igualdad para nuestra RAZA. Esto lo podemos solucionar únicamente ejerciendo el VOTO COLECTIVO en UNIDAD con "LA RAZA UNIDA".

VIVA LA HUELGA !!

VIVA LA CAUSA !!



Sr. Cesar Chavez.



## ¡Aquí Estamos!

Por JOSÉ T. VIESCA

Hace pocos meses, en una de estas columnas comenté la opinión de un importante periodista que, además, tiene una excepcional intuición política. Hablando del Partido La Raza Unida, me dijo que tal vez en pocos años podría ser como el Partido Liberal de Nueva York que puede decidir elecciones.

Ya La Raza Unida tuvo su primer triunfo. En las elecciones especiales en el 46 avo. Distrito Electoral en Los Angeles, el Partido Demócrata puso a Richard Alatorre como candidato para Diputado para Diputado Local. No fue aceptado por los Chicanos.

El Distrito, que es 66% Demócrata y 40% Chicano, derrotó al sr. Alatorre.

LA RAZA UNIDA tuvo propio candidato y la táctica fue derrotar a los Demócratas, para en las próximas elecciones poder derrotar al Republicano y, en este caso, poner un candidato Chicano que represente y que se sienta ligado con ellos.

Alatorre, para su campaña

gastó más de \$100,000 y contó con la ayuda directa de los Senadores Muskie y Humphrey y el candidato de la Raza Unida, gasto sólo \$5,000.

El resultado de estas elecciones ha hecho que tanto los Demócratas como los Republicanos abran los ojos a la realidad. Ya nadie puede contar con los votos de los Mexicano - Americanos como manadas de borregos.

LOS QUE pertenecemos a La Raza Unida, consideramos que si hemos sido usados por los Partidos, ahora es tiempo de que nosotros los empecemos a usar para nuestros propósitos. Estamos adquiriendo la fuerza necesaria.

Después de las elecciones de 1972, muchos que ahora ocupan puestos de elección popular, lamentarán, muy tarde el haberse olvidado de la comunidad México-Americana y en algunas ocasiones, haber usado a sus líderes para sus ambiciones personales.

Muy probablemente, en las próximas elecciones La Raza Unida tendrá candidatos en muchas elecciones locales y

aun suponiendo que no ganen ninguna, presentará una fuerza que tendrá, lógicamente, iniciar cambios.

EN EL SUR de San Diego, La Raza Unida tiene 98 Registradores los, que hasta la fecha han registrado a casi 3,000 votantes.

Si por un momento nos ponemos a pensar en la fuerza que representan 3,000 votos en una elección local, podemos entender que todos los candidatos querrán sumarlos en su favor, por que serán los que decidan las elecciones.

No se si como coincidencia con el resultado de las elecciones en Los Angeles o esperando el resultado de las mismas, hemos sido informados que un México-Americano será candidato (Republicano) para diputado local del Distrito 77 que abarca el Sur de San Diego.

Quienes sean los candidatos para el Distrito 77 en las próximas elecciones, necesitan tomar en cuenta a estos posibles 3,000 votos y lo mismo pasará en muchos otros Distritos Electorales de California.

La mayoría de las demandas del Chicano son por lo general simples: un trabajo con pago razonable para poder sostener la familia, decente educación para todos los niños; un lugar donde vivir y un lugar donde jugar, y más importante que nada, respeto como gente, su idioma y su cultura.

Juntos podemos desterrar la pobreza. Juntos podemos hacer una nación que gaste más en su gente que en bombas, más en hospitales que en los terribles instrumentos de guerra, más en casas decentes que en aviones militares.

Nuestros niños van a escuelas donde les enseñan poco que les ayude a desarrollarse en un mundo indiferente. Solo tres de cada diez Méxicoamericanos terminan la escuela secundaria. Y si a caso gradúan, hay un 50% de probabilidades de que la educación recibida corresponda realmente a la equivalente a un octavo grado.

"LA UNION HACE LA FUERZA"

1837 Highland Avenue  
National City, California

477-3620 o 477-3800

# Peter Chacon hails growing Chicano power



Eric Poulson

## PETER CHACON

By RALPH BENNETT  
EVENING TRIBUNE Politics Writer

SACRAMENTO — The defeat of a Mexican-American, Richard Alatorre, the Democratic candidate in a special election last week in the 48th Assembly District in Los Angeles, is perceived by some Democrats here as a serious setback for their party and for the cause of the Mexican-American in California state politics.



BENNETT

But a Mexican-American legislator, Assemblyman Peter Chacon, D-San Diego, doesn't look at it that way. In fact, he's somewhat elated at the outcome.

Not that Chacon has anything against Alatorre. He doesn't. But he shares the belief of Herman Baca, the head of the militant La Raza Unida movement in San Diego County, that the outcome of the election reflects the rising strength of La Raza Unida as an independent Mexican-American political force in California.

This is good, Chacon reasons. He believes it will force his own Democratic Party to pay more attention to the Mexican-American voter.

La Raza Unida got 4% of the votes cast in the 48th A.D. in the special primary election, then doubled that percentage to 8% in the general election.

Alatorre was defeated by Bill Brophy, the GOP candidate, by fewer votes than went to the candidate of La Raza Unida, Raul Ruiz. Brophy got 47%, Alatorre 42%, Ruiz 8% and a Peace and Freedom candidate 3%.

In effect, Ruiz denied Alatorre the victory. If La Raza Unida voters had supported Alatorre, he would have won.

Brophy's victory appeared as a tragedy to one gloomy realist here, a Democratic technician who has worked as a campaign manager for liberal Democratic candidates for a decade in California.

He had worked hard for Alatorre and was keenly disappointed that the Democrats had lost the seat and the Mexican-Americans had lost the chance to send a third state legislator to Sacramento. (The only two Mexican-American state legislators in California are Chacon and Assemblyman Alex Garcia, D-Los Angeles.)

"The Chicanos are on an ego trip," this gloomy observer said. "It's their bag. They don't care about getting results for their people by working together. They just want to make speeches."

He said the reason that blacks have achieved more success in California politics than the Mexican-Americans is that they work together better. (There are six black state legislators in California, although the state has fewer black voters than Mexican-American voters.)

Chacon grants the truth of this but he blames the lower education level of Mexican-Americans. He says as more Mexican-Americans get the advantages of higher education, they will become more realistic and sophisticated about politics.

The assemblyman believes Mexican-Americans will always have a strong sense of community because Mexico is our neighbor. They don't have skin color as a bond so much as cultural heritage.

"You should have seen those young fellows come in to Alatorre's headquarters from the college campuses, wearing beards and all," Chacon said of the young leaders of La Raza Unida.

"They made a big impression. But the vote for Ruiz made a bigger impression. It proved that the older voters, the middle-class voters are joining the movement. And it proved that the Chicanos are learning how to count votes."

## Chicano Party Says It Defeated Alatorre in 48th District

BY FRANK DEL OLMO

Times Staff Writer

Defeated state Assembly candidate Raul Ruiz was outspoken Wednesday in attributing the upset Republican victory in the 48th Assembly District election to the organizing efforts of a separate Chicano political party.

Both Ruiz, a state college instructor and the editor of the local Chicano magazine La Raza, and other spokesmen for the new Partido de la Raza Unida (Party of the United People), said the election was not so much a Republican victory as a defeat for Democrats.

If the votes won by Ruiz had gone instead to Democratic candidate Richard Alatorre, it would have been enough to have lifted him over winner Bill Brophy. Peace and Freedom Party candidate John Blaine ran last in the four-man field.

### Under 2,000 Votes

Tuesday's results from 139 precincts in the district were:

|              |        |     |
|--------------|--------|-----|
| Brophy (R)   | 16,346 | 46% |
| Alatorre (D) | 14,759 | 42% |
| Ruiz (Ind.)  | 2,778  | 7%  |
| Blaine (P-F) | 1,108  | 3%  |

"Brophy did not get more votes than expected," Ruiz said. "His vote was not surprising. The surprise is that Alatorre did not get the votes the Democrats expected him to."

"We were responsible for that," he said. "We pulled traditional Democratic Chicano voters away from him. We stopped their (Democratic) machine."

"Brophy didn't win this," Ruiz said of the Republican victor in the election. "We (La Raza Unida) did."

Ruiz ran for the Assembly seat as an independent candidate because La Raza Unida has not yet qualified as an official party in California. Since the spring there have been numerous voter-registration drives in Mexican-American communities throughout the state aimed at signing up the 67,000 voters needed.

"EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA"  
ADDRESSES FOR REGISTRATIO  
1837 Highland Avenue  
National City, California  
477-3620 o 477-3800



# REGISTRESE

## EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA

Este partido se esta desarrollando con el proposito de obtener representacion politica para nuestra Raza. Un partido que refleje la poblacion Mexico-Americano y que nos permita declarar y expresar nuestros propios intereses.

Los dos partidos que existen en el presente (Republicano y Demócrata) no nos representan ni reflejan nuestros puntos de vista. Debemos formar nuestro propio partido si vamos a tomar parte en la determinacion de nuestro destino.

Para realizar este fin, necesitamos la maxima participacion de nuestra gente. Debemos escuchar y aprender juntos para obtener los cambios sociales que son vitales para nosotros.

Para calificar como partido politico en el estado de California necesitamos registrar 66,334 personas en El Partido de La Raza Unida.

"Seamos realistas" Mas de 3 millones de personas con nombres espanol viven en el estado de California. Cuantos legisladores son Mexico-Americanos? De 120 unicamente tenemos dos (2). Lo menos que deberiamos de tener serian 18; doce (12) en la asamblea y seis (6) en el senado.

Es calculado que hay 250,000 personas con apellidos latinos dentro de el condado de San Diego. Es entendido que no se ha hecho nada para mejorar los problemas de la Raza. Por esa razon es tiempo que formemos nuestro propio partido para asegurar el futuro de nuestros ninios.

El futuro de nuestros hijos esta en nuestras manos. Nuestros pensamientos, acciones, decisiones politicas, etc., los afectuara toda la vida. "Actuemos unidos". "Expresemos nuestros deseos". "Seamos una comunidad unida".

Solo lo podremos lograr por medio de representacion politica. Esto nos dara el poder y el derecho a adquirir los cambios sociales que son necesarios.

Registrese ahora en El Partido de La Raza Unida.

"EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA"

### LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY

1837 Highland Ave.  
Nat'l City, Cal. 92050  
(714) 477-3620

VIVA LA RAZA

Reverse  
Explain Goal

# REGISTRESE

## EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA

"El Partido" is being developed in order to provide meaningful representation for La Raza.

In the past, we have been denied this, because of the present Democratic and Republican two-party system, whose representatives have ignored our demands. The fact that our votes helped to place them in Public Office was not taken into consideration.

A social change is vital to all of us and in order that, "El Partido" can become a well organized Political Power, we must unit all of our "hermanos y Hermanas" to help determine the direction of the party.

Now is the time to listen, learn and to act on this involvement so that we can become effective.

The State law requires that we present 66,334 registered voters in order for El Partido de La Raza to become a reality, this will qualify us as a legitimate political party in the State of California.

### CONSIDER THESE FACTS:

In California the population of Spanish surnamed people is around three million. That means that we should have twelve (12) assemblymen and six (6) senators in Sacramento who would represent us. But as it is now, we only have two (2) Mexican-American assemblymen.

There is an estimated figure of 250,000 people with a Spanish surname within the boundries of San Diego County and it is felt that not enough has been done to improve the every day living of La Raza. Therefore, it is time to form our own party to help insure a better future for our children.

Please register now to form a strong united Party for the good of all of us.

"EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA"

ADDRESSES FOR REGISTRATION:

## LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY

1837 Highland Ave.

Nat'l City, Cal. 92050

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VIVA LA RAZA

# 40TH

## 1. REPRESENTATION

: There is no Chicano representation for over 5 million of our people in California. True Chicano representation means to have the power to make and change laws. This we don't honestly have. Out of 70 assemblymen in California there are only 2 Spanish-surnamed individuals.

Thus, understanding our limitation in the legislature, we must channel the unlimited potential for political power which a united people can wield.

This unity can be best achieved through the establishment of a political party that is composed of our people, that speaks and acts for our people. This is the Partido de la Raza Unida.

## 2. DEMOCRATIC & REPUBLICAN PARTIES.

The only difference between these two parties is the spelling. The only thing the Democratic party has done for our people is to deceive them and use our vote during election time. In 1951 the Republican Senate in the State government effectively gerrymandered the barrios so as to make it impossible to elect a Chicano. In 1961, the Democratic party repeated this gerrymandering.

In 1970 the Democratic Party supported a non-Chicano candidate in the 27th Senatorial District, which is largely a Chicano area. They spent well over 100,000 dollars to defeat the Mexican American candidate, a fellow Democrat.

We must destroy the myth of the Democratic Party and its supposed relevance to our people.

## 3. WELFARE & EMPLOYMENT.

40% of the Chicano population is on Welfare. In the City of Los Angeles, that is well over 320,000 of our people. Our people are the only ones that have to show relationship papers to receive welfare.

Foodstamps are a tiring and embarrassing necessity of welfare assistance.

Welfare is in and of itself an immoral and decadent residue of an exploitative and racist system that allows the potential of our people to produce. The fault does not lie in our people for receiving welfare. The fault lies in those that make it necessary for our people to receive welfare to survive.

In many cases, our people are not given employment because of racism. Other times the Chicano is the first to be laid off during industrial slumps. Other times the Chicano is underemployed, that is, even though he is practically and potentially able to do more, he is not allowed because of racist attitudes of employers and thus they are the most expendable in any company. Many times he finds it impossible to support his family on what he earns, and rather than submit his family to economic deprivation, he leaves the family group. This produces larger welfare roles and more broken homes.

It is estimated that close to 30% of the families in our barrios have no male head. The most sacred aspect of our culture, the familia, is being eroded by this vicious system of economic exploitation, be it unemployment, underemployment, or welfare. It is all the same, our people are the only ones that suffer from it, and yet we are accused of perpetuating it. Ya Basta.

## 4. COMMUNITY & POLICE

. Nobody can deny the necessity of a police force. The people must be served and protected. This is not the case, though in many instances within areas that our people reside.

More often than not, the police serve as repressive agents with unlimited power to abuse our people. The same people that they are supposed to protect and serve are treated as criminals simply because they are poor, and because they are Chicanos.

Nobody wants violence but the only violence the police recognize is the right of our people to defend themselves from exploitation.

It is estimated that within the last two years, over 10,000 cases of police brutality have been



filed and yet not one police officer has ever been convicted for a crime.

Yet within that same period, practically 90% of all cases involving confrontations between police and community, it has been the community that has lost in the courts.

The police, to truly serve the people must be regulated by the community. The community must have a voice in structuring policy and maintaining discipline.

Nobody can deny the tragedy of Ruben Salazar, and yet no one was even reprimanded for that homicide.

The Sanchez cousins were brutally murdered in their own homes, and yet no one was convicted for that.

Six young men were murdered in the ELA Sheriff's station, and yet the Sheriffs claim they committed suicide.

The law must be applied but it must be applied to all, including the police, and not only against our people.

## 5. CONSUMER FRAUD

. Merchandise sold in ELA is of lower quality and higher priced. Ninety-five per cent of all big business is owned and controlled by non-Chicanos living outside the barrios. Markets are dirty and unhealthy. Personnel is selective and management is non-Chicano.

The Merchants Association as an organization must become more responsible to the community, as a matter of fact, the organization in its policy making board should include 1/2 community people.

All business should have a community committee to advise and regulate policies and management.

Coops run and owned by the community shall be established. People will thus be able to buy food at cost. This will end the economic abuse of community markets.

## DRUGS.

Drugs are a sickness that must be prevented from spreading. We must create a new consciousness in the community that preclude the necessity for drugs.

Drugs are a detriment for the creation of a political consciousness. It is the annihilation of our children's future.

Drugs are not a cultural trait, but rather the imposition by influences outside the barrios to purposely keep us divided and doped with no consciousness whatever.

By bringing a political consciousness to the barrios, our people will begin to reject the necessity for drugs.

## 7. HOUSING.

Hundreds of families are losing their homes in the Boyle Heights area as a result of the called Urban Renewal Program. Assemblyman Garcia supports this program that would destroy our homes.

Urban renewal and development of land usually means the removal of our people.

Our barrios are being destroyed by large expensive apartment house complexes, and by freeways.

Every single freeway with the exception of the Harbor, passes through the barrios.

Our homes and barrios must be protected. We must present a united front that will prevent the elimination or condemnation of homes and neighborhoods.

## EDUCATION.

Over 50% of our children drop out of high school. Why? The fault is usually attributed to the students, yet if we examine teaching facilities, we find them lacking and inadequate. Books are scarce and outdated. Teachers are incompetent and administrators lack concern.

Our children are being bussed from their neighborhood schools to outside areas. We must stop this abuse of our children. Bussing will prevent the institution of cultural classes and neighborhood cohesiveness. Bussing is the excuse for bad educational policies. Families will lose contact with their children and will be unable to aid in the neighborhood schools.

# VOTEN POR SI MISMOS

# ASSEMBLY

## 1. REPRESENTACION

No existe ninguna representación Chicana para mas de 5 millones de nuestra gente en California. Verdadera representación Chicana quiere decir tener poder para hacer y cambiar las leyes. Esto, honestamente no lo tenemos. Fuera de 80 asambleistas en California hay solamente 2 individuos de apellido español. Así, entendiendo nuestra limitación en la legislación tenemos que canalizar nuestro potencial ilimitado por poder político, el cual la gente unida puede tener.

Esta unidad puede ser mejor recojida al traves del establecimiento de un partido político que está compuesto por nuestra gente, que habla y actua por nuestra gente.

Este es el Partido de la Raza Unida.

## 2. PARTIDOS DEMOCRATA Y REPUBLICANO

La única diferencia entre estos dos partidos es su pronunciación. La única cosa que el partido Demócrata ha hecho por nuestra gente es engañarla y usar nuestro voto durante tiempo de elecciones. En 1951 el senado republicano en el gobierno estatal, efectivamente dividió (gerrymandered) los barrios de manera de hacer imposible elegir un Chicano. En 1961 el partido Demócrata repitió este "gerry-mandering."

En 1970 el partido Demócrata le dio el apoyo a un candidato que no era Chicano en el Distrito senatorial 27th el cual es una de las áreas Chicanas mas grandes. Ellos gastaron muy bien, mas de 100,000 dólares para vencer al candidato Mexico-Americano, un joven Demócrata.

Debemos de destruir el mito del partido Demócrata y su supuesta relevancia para nuestra gente.

## 3. WELFARE Y DESEMPLEO

40% de la población Chicana se encuentra en Welfare. En la ciudad de Los Angeles, bien hay mas de 320,000 de nuestra gente. Nuestra gente son los únicos que tienen que enseñar papeles de ciudadanía para recibir welfare.

Las estampillas de comida son una cansada y embarazosa necesidad del sistema de asistencia social.

El welfare es en si y para si, un inmoral y decadente residuo de un sistema explotador y racista que abusa del potencial de nuestra gente para producir.

La falta no recae en nuestra gente por recibir Welfare. La Falta recae en esos que hacen necesario que nuestra gente reciba welfare para sobrevivir.

En multiples casos, a nuestra gente no le dan empleo por causa de racismo. Otras veces el Chicano es el primero que lo despiden cuando reduce la producción industrial. Otras veces el Chicano se encuentra un deremployed, esto es, inclusive sabiendo que practica y potencialmente el está capacitado para desarrollar mas, no se lo permiten las actitudes racistas de los patrones y por lo mismo ellos son lo menos importante en cualquier compañía. Muchas veces el Chicano se encuentra imposibilitado para mantener a su familia con lo que gana y en vez de dejar que su familia viva en condiciones económicas deprimentes, este abandona a la familia. Esto produce mas gente bajo welfare y mas hogares destruidos.

Se ha estimado que cerca del 30% de las familias en nuestros barrios carecen de la dirección de un hombre.

El aspecto mas sagrado de nuestra cultura, que es La Familia, esta siendo destruida por este vicioso sistema de explotación que nos tiene sin empleo, subempleo o en welfare. Todo es lo mismo, nuestras gentes son las que sufren por esto y todavía se nos acusa de propiciarlo. YA BASTA!

## 4. COMUNIDAD Y POLICIA

Nadie puede negar la necesidad de la fuerza policiaca. La gente debe ser servida y protegida, sin embargo, esto no sucede así, dentro de algunas comunidades donde reside nuestra gente.



Mas seguido de lo que se pueda creer, la policía sirve como agente represivo con poderes sin límite para abusar de nuestra gente. La misma gente que se supone que ellos tienen que servir y proteger son tratados como criminales simplemente porque son pobres y porque son Chicanos.

Nadie quiere violencia, pero la única violencia que la policía reconoce es el derecho que tiene nuestra gente para defenderse ellos mismos de la explotación.

## 5. FRAUDE AL CONSUMIDOR

La mercancía vendida en ELA es de baja calidad y precios más altos. 95% de todos los grandes negocios son propiedad y están controlados por non-chicanos que viven fuera de los barrios. Los mercados son sucios e insalubres, el personal es selectivo y el gerente no es Chicano.

La Asociación de vendedores como organización debe de ser mas responsable para con la comunidad. Desgraciadamente, esta organización y su departamento encargado de relaciones deberían de incluir 1/2 de la gente de la comunidad.

Todos los negocios deberían de tener un comité de la comunidad para aconsejar y regular las relaciones y el manejo.

Deben ser establecidas cooperativas que sean propiedad de la comunidad y manejadas por la misma. La gente entonces tendrá la oportunidad de comprar la comida al costo. Esto pondrá fin al abuso económico de los mercaderes en la comunidad.

## 6. DROGAS

Las drogas es una enfermedad que debe prevenirse su crecimiento. Debemos de crear una nueva conciencia en la comunidad que elimine la necesidad de las drogas.

Las drogas son un detrimento para la creación de una conciencia política. Las drogas son el exterminio y destrucción de nuestros futuros hijos.

Las drogas no son parte de nuestra cultura, pero eso si la imposición de influencias de fuera de los barrios que se proponen consorcios divididos y embrutecidos sin conciencia alguna.

Al traer una conciencia política para los barrios, nuestra gente empezará a rechazar la necesidad de las drogas.

## 7. VIVIENDAS

Cientos de familias van a perder sus casas en el area de Boyle Heights como resultado del llamado programa de Remodelación Urbana. El asambleista Garcia apoya este programa para destruir los Barrios.

Desarrollo y planificación urbana de tierras, generalmente significa el desalojamiento de nuestra gente.

Nuestros barrios han sido destruidos y reemplazados por enormes y costosas casas de apartamentos y por autopistas (freeways).

Todos los autopistas con excepción de la Harbor atraviezan nuestros barrios. Nuestras casas y barrios deben de ser protegidos. Debemos de formar un "frente unido" que luche por la eliminación y destrucción de casas y barrios.

## 8. EDUCACION

Mas de 50% de nuestros jóvenes abandonan los estudios en Escuelas Secundarias. Porque? La culpa siempre se le atribuye al estudiante. Pero últimamente se ha descubierto que las escuelas son inadecuadas. Los libros viejos y escasos, los profesores incompetentes y los directores y administradores inconcientes.

Nuestros niños están siendo llevados en autobuses a escuelas fuera de los barrios. Debemos poner un alto a esta anomalía con la cual se quiere encubrir las deficiencias del profesorado y romper el sentido de unidad. Transportando a los niños a escuelas lejanas de la comunidad, los padres de los estudiantes quedan imposibilitados de tener contacto con sus hijos y se ven imposibilitados a tomar participación en las escuelas del barrio.

# VOTEN POR RAUL RUIZ

# VOTEN POR RAUL

## Garcia Never Shows Up To Vote on Civil Rights

SACRAMENTO, California -- Assemblyman Alex P. Garcia has ignored the rights of our Spanish-speaking sisters and brothers (as outlined in the 1970 California Supreme Court decision; CASTRO v. CALIFORNIA) by failing to vote on bills which sought to provide a Spanish language ballot, Spanish proceedings at the polls and Spanish-speaking registrars of voters. Garcia even failed to show up to vote on HIS OWN BILL which sought to give voter instructions in Spanish.

Garcia has also disregarded the rights of defendants by being absent during the voting on bills which sought to: (1) establish the office of the State Public Defender (AB 1419); (2) establish the O.R. (released on the defendant's own recognition) programs throughout California for those defendant's unable to afford bail; (3) permit county jail prisoners access to private physicians and treatment (1970 - AB 954); (4) require all the Adult Authority and the Department of Corrections regulations and rules to be made public information (AB 2709 and AB 2710).

**A nuestros hijos no los educan**

**El promedio del nivel de educacion del Mexico-Americano es el 8 grado**

**A nuestros jovenes los maltrata la policia**

**En los ultimos 3 anos, nuestra comunidad ha sufrido de mas de 2000 casos documentados de brutalidad policiaca**

**Los comerciantes roban a la gente**

**No hay hospitales para los pobres**

**Padecemos discriminacion**

**A nuestros padres no los emplean**

**El desempleo del hombre Mexicano se acerca ya al 20 por ciento.**

**El Promedio nacional es un 7 por ciento**

**Y EL PARTIDO DEMOCRATA?  
DONDE ESTA EL INTERES  
LA REPRESENTATIVIDAD  
Y TODAS SUS PROMESAS?**



## EDITORIAL KABC-TV CHANNEL 7

There's a new movement under way in the Mexican-American barrios - one that could be the most important step yet taken toward improving conditions in those communities.

Since last spring, Chicano volunteers have been working to register voters in "La Raza Unida", "The United People." It's a new Mexican-American political party which, if successful, could do much to improve the lot of one of our most overlooked minority groups.

The needs of Mexican-American communities have been overlooked with alarming consistency by politicians - primarily because the barrios have not been united as a political body and therefore were not a force to be reckoned with at the polls. Barrio registration has been heavily Democratic in the past, but more and more voices in the community are questioning the representation given them by that party.

"La Raza Unida" has already entered candidates in political races in Texas and Colorado. To be on the ballot for the 1972 California elections, the party must register 66,000 voters by the end of this year.

Demonstrations and marches may make headlines, but the real power is still in the vote. Reapportionment of districts to provide more direct representation for Mexican-American communities must not be held up - and if "La Raza Unida" is successful in placing candidates in legislative office, there may be less need for angry Chicano militants.

## Garcia Has Betrayed Working People

SACRAMENTO, California - During the 1971 Session of the State Legislature, Assemblyman Alex P. Garcia betrayed the working men and women of this state as the only Democrat to side with agribusiness interests and casting the deciding vote with the Republicans to vote AGAINST the farmworkers by permitting AB 964-Cory to get out of the Assembly Labor Relations Committee.

Garcia betrayed labor again by voting against AB 490-Roberti, which would have outlawed the use of professional strike-breakers.

In January 1972, Garcia introduced a bill to take away the peace officer status of investigators who are supposed to enforce the labor laws in California. Is Garcia a management employee?

During late March 1972, Garcia endorsed Helen Kennedy for the City Council of San Gabriel against Richard Montes, a labor law attorney who was endorsed by AFL-CIO. Helen Kennedy happens to be part-owner of the Kennedy Billboards in Los Angeles. Is a billboard more important than electing a qualified and labor-endorsed Chicano? Ask Garcia . . . if you can find him.

Not only has Garcia voted against the interests of working men and women, but in 1971 he also failed labor on the following bills:

• AB 2399 -- would assist to controlling of farmworkers absent.

• AB 841 -- would have workmen's compensation worker whose health caused or aggravated submit to medical absent.

• AB 486 -- would increase in the maximum under workmen's compensation and permanent absent.

**Garcia's attendance  
pieces of legis  
In 1970 Garcia was ab  
In 1971 Garcia was ab  
the people can not tol**

# EL PARTIDO DE

# RUIZ NOVIEMBRE 7

MENSAJE PARA NUESTROS HERMANOS DE RAZA De DESENDENCIA MEJICANA:

Registrese HOY para VOTAR inteligentemente en elecciones gubernamentales, locales, estatales, y nacionales, para elegir a nuestros hermanos de RAZA--para mejorar nuestra lamentable situacion economica, viviendas, empleos y salarios justos, educacion de igualdad para nuestra RAZA. Esto lo podemos solucionar unicamente ejerciendo el VOTO COLECTIVO en UNIDAD con "LA RAZA UNIDA".

VIVA LA HUELGA!!  
VIVA LA CAUSA!!



Sr. Cesar

*Cesar Chavez*  
Sr. Cesar Chavez.

VOTE POR EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA  
VOTE POR RAUL RUIZ



## UNIDOS VENCEREMOS !!!

### Garcia Disregards Our Educational Needs

SACRAMENTO, California -- During the 1971 Session of the California State Legislature, Assemblyman Alex P. Garcia showed a blatant disregard for the educational needs of our Assembly District. Garcia failed to vote for the following major aid to education bills:

- AB 47 would authorize public aid to private, non-profit institutions of higher education. Garcia absent.
- AB 551 would have prohibited bussing of school children without written permission of parent or guardian. Garcia absent.
- AB 99 would have provided legislative scholarships for undergraduate higher education study in each district. Garcia absent.
- AB 2675 would have required ethnic studies classes in our California Community Colleges. Garcia absent.
- AB 725 would have required the Department of Education to use Federal Funds to prevent and eliminate racial and ethnic imbalances in our public schools. Garcia absent.
- AB 115 -- would have provided special training for Spanish - speaking pupils. Garcia absent.
- AB 144 would have provided \$250 million for our state schools. All Republicans abstained. Garcia absent.
- AB 285 would have provided \$3.3 million to the support of the University of California. Garcia absent.
- SB 168 would have provided a \$160 million bond issue for the support of our Community Colleges. Garcia absent.
- SB 698 -- would have authorized over \$3.5 million for the State and Community Colleges' Educational Opportunity Programs. Garcia absent.
- SB 1020 -- would have appropriated over \$1.8 million to finance bi-lingual and bi-cultural education programs. Garcia absent.
- SB 890 would have provided students of public schools the right to distribute printed material or circulate petitions and exercise freedom of expression. Garcia absent.
- SB 101 would have provided faculties of the University of California and State Colleges much needed pay increases. Garcia absent.

The rare times when Alex P. Garcia did show up to vote on education issues, he voted against the interests of our district. He voted against the repealing of the Wakefield Bussing Law (AB 612). Garcia voted against SB 433 which would have granted student body money to be used for students to have a legislative advocate in Sacramento.

have provided state of the mass poison- by pesticides. Gar-

• AB 30 -- would have extended the minimum wages of women and minors to include men. Garcia absent.

ve allowed payment of sation benefits for a lth or disability is ed by a refusal to treatment. Garcia

• AB 795 -- would have extended the jurisdiction of the Fair Employment Practices Commission to social clubs, charitable, fraternal and educational associations not organized for profit. Garcia absent.

have provided an in- m weekly benefits mpenation for tem- nt disability. Garcia

• AB 844 -- would have provided for the selection of collective bargaining agents for public employees. Garcia absent.

record on major  
lation is a DISGRACE  
sent 40.6 of the time  
sent 47.7 of the time  
erate such an insult!!

# LA RAZA UNIDA



# NUESTROS PROBLEMAS

En una época de definiciones como esta en que vivimos, todos nos vemos obligados a tomar una decisión quierase o no, ante los problemas nacionales, estatales, ante los problemas de nuestra sociedad y especialmente de nuestra comunidad, la comunidad de mexicanos, mexico-americanos o chicanos.

## SI PERMANECEMOS CALLADOS

Si permanecemos callados, si permanecemos neutrales, si preocupamos solamente solucionar nuestros problemas personales y nos olvidamos de los problemas de nuestros co-ciudadanos, de los problemas de nuestra sociedad, de nuestra nación, entonces no merecemos ser llamados ciudadanos, ni permanecer en una sociedad o comunidad en que lejos de ser perfecta, cada día se deteriora y surge con nuevos problemas.

Racismo, injusticias, mala educación, guerras inmorales etc., etc. No son solamente palabras en voga sino hechos concretos y reales que tenemos que confrontar.

## SI EN VERDAD VIVIMOS

Sin en verdad vivimos bajo un régimen democrático en que se supone debe ser un gobierno para servir al pueblo, o una forma de gobierno en el cual la fuerza suprema se deriva de la opinión pública representada en "agentes" escogidos o elegidos en elecciones públicas y populares, entonces debemos reconocer que estamos siendo engañados o burlados descaradamente porque en nuestra sociedad existe el racismo y la injusticia a la cual todos nos oponemos, nuestra nación desde hace diez años mantiene una guerra en Indochina a la cual todos nos oponemos, en nuestra comunidad existe la pobreza, mala educación en las escuelas, y un desempleo exagerado a lo cual todos nos oponemos.

## ESTAMOS SIENDO ENGANADOS

Entonces quiere decir, repito, que estamos siendo engañados por nuestros representantes elegidos en las elecciones. Y estos representantes, son de los llamados demócratas o republicanos, es decir pertenecen a estos dos partidos políticos que por años han regido los destinos de nuestra nación. Y que ninguna forma han escuchado las demandas de los ciudadanos que los eligen por que las elecciones se hacen a base de dinero y ese dinero siempre viene de los grandes industriales de los grandes comerciantes, de banqueros o simplemente de personas adineradas que primero tienen que ver por sus intereses, después por sus intereses, y por último y para no variar, tienen que ver por sus intereses.

## ESO SE PUEDE PROBAR

Eso se puede probar fácilmente. Ahora bien cual sería la solución a estas anomalías dentro del sistema político electoral? La respuesta es sencilla

y concluyente: Un tercer partido, pero un tercer partido fuerte y unido, sin compromisos y formado exclusivamente en su mayoría por trabajadores o desamparados en nuestra sociedad. En nuestro caso, un partido formado por mexico-americanos o chicanos o americanos descendientes de mexicanos que formamos nacionalmente la segunda minoría en números o habitantes, pero que ha sido la minoría mas desamparada, y discriminada en todos los niveles y formas de vida en esta sociedad americana.

Nuestra respuesta es solamente una; el Partido de la Raza Unida, formado y dirigido por nuestra gente, de los barrios y comunidades, por obreros y campesinos, y estudiantes que con valor y entusiasmo y sobre todo con unidad lograremos ser oídos y respetados.

## Y ES UN DEBER

Y es un deber de todos participar en este partido, es un deber de todos probar que no somos una raza inferior, es un deber de todos probar que somos capaces de competir en todos los niveles de vida, trabajo y estudio con todos los demás ciudadanos de este país. Es un deber de todos demostrar nuestra unidad y fuerza en un partido político y popular como lo es el Partido de La Raza Unida, que actualmente y sin ser reconocido oficialmente en California como partido, o políticamente legal, ha dado su apoyo a Raúl Ruiz para lograr el puesto como asambleista en el distrito cuarenta y ocho de el estado de California.

## ESTAS ELECCIONES

Estas elecciones por efectuarse como primarias el 19 de octubre y luego la general o final el 16 de noviembre, 1971, sera sin duda una prueba definitiva de lo que somos capaces de los que será el futuro del Partido de La Raza Unida, y de lo que este partido puede hacer por nuestra unidad y lo que puede aportar para resolver nuestros problemas.

Les pedimos a todos que analicen sinceramente que ha hecho el partido demócrata o republicano por nosotros.

## ANALICEN LAS ACTUACIONES

Que analicen las actuaciones de los últimos de sus figuras mas sobresalientes y por ejemplo se pregunten si hay alguna diferencia entre Johnson demócrata o Nixon republicano; Entre Wallace demócrata o Reagan republicano; Entre Yorty Demócrata o Lindsay republicano.

La conclusión será sin duda, no, no hay ninguna diferencia, "tan malo es el pinto como el colorado."

## NUESTRA ESPERANZA

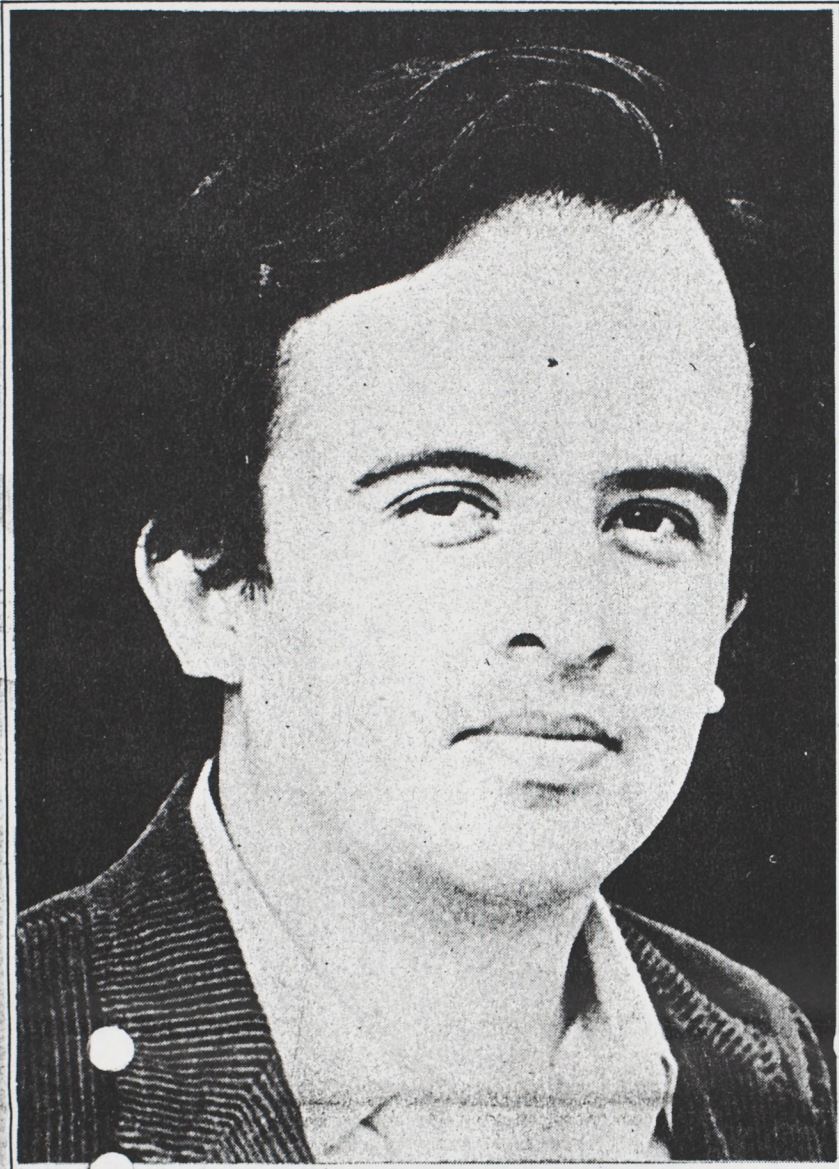
Nuestra esperanza para poner fin a una existencia sin futuro esta en el Partido De La Raza Unida.

**VOTAR  
O...SER  
BOTADO!!!**

**El que se resigna a ser gusano pierde  
el derecho a protestar cuando lo pisan**

# VOTEN NOVIEMBRE 7 VOTEN

# RAUL RUIZ



## 40TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

29 Años de Edad

Nació en El Paso, Texas

Editor de la Revista La Raza

Profesor en: San Fernando Valley State College y  
UCLA Extension

Miembro de la Comisión Educacional México-  
Americana

Miembro de la Mesa Ejecutiva del Viewer Sponsored  
Television

Miembro de la Mesa Ejecutiva del Congreso para la  
Unidad Mexico-Americana

Locutor del Programa "La Raza Nueva" en la  
Estación de Radio KPFK

Miembro del "Blue Ribbon Committee"  
investigando la muerte de Ruben Salazar.

1. Principal testigo en la investigación oficial  
de la muerte de Ruben Salazar.

## Lés Habla . . .

Les habla un servidor de ustedes, Raúl Ruiz, candidato independiente, apoyado por el Partido de la Raza Unida, para ocupar el puesto como asambleista por el distrito 40 del Estado de California.

### **Yo no soy político . . .**

Yo no soy político, ni vengo hacerles ninguna promesa para que voten por mi en las elecciones del próximo 19 de Octubre. Yo no vengo a decirles que conosco sus problemas y que voy a remediarlos, tampoco les hablaré de que tengo el apoyo del diputado fulano o del senador sutano. No señores, a mi no me gustan las mentiras, y además ese cuento ya esta muy gastado; por mas de cien años y en el tiempo de elecciones los partidos demócrata y republicano nos vienen con esa misma canción y ya ven como estamos o mas bien dicho como nos tienen.

### **. . . gracias a la presión de Uds.**

En los últimos años gracias a la presión de ustedes, han obligado a los partidos demócrata y republicano a cambiar un poco sus tácticas y ahora nos han salido con que necesitamos representación en oficinas públicas: pero de antemano controlan por medio de dinero a personas con apellido hispano para lanzarlos como candidatos, pero ya también hemos visto que estos señores no hacen nada por nuestra gente, ya que de antemano están vendidos.

### **Tenemos que terminar con estas farsas .**

Tenemos que terminar con estas farsas y es por eso la necesidad de un partido independiente, un partido de la RAZA controlado por nosotros y compuesto por gente como nosotros. Es por eso que yo, que he sufrido en carne propia la discriminación de nuestra gente, la mala educación de niños, los engaños de comerciantes ladrones, y vivido en estos barrios así como Uds., no les puedo decir que conosco sus problemas, yo puedo decirles que los he vivido y que siempre he luchado por resolverlos por que se que solamente luchando podemos liberarnos de todos los males que padecemos.

### **Y se necesita luchar**

Y se necesita luchar con valor, necesitamos luchar sin complejos, necesitamos luchar sin engaños y mentiras para beneficiarnos colectivamente; nuestros problemas son comunes y necesitamos estar unidos para resolverlos, una sola persona nunca podrá hacer nada y mucho menos si lleva ya compromisos con los personajes en el poder y a sabiendas que lo que promete nunca lo cumplirá.

### **Yo no pretendo . . .**

Yo no pretendo ser un estuche de virtudes, tengo mis defectos pero si puedo probar que siempre he vivido en los barrios mexicanos, desde mi nacimiento, en el estado de Texas, hasta hoy en día en California. Yo puedo probar que como miembro de la Comisión México Americana de Educación he luchado y se ha logrado algo para mejorar la educación nuestra y de nuestros hijos. Muchos de ustedes podrán comprobar mis actuaciones como miembro de la Mesa Ejecutiva del Congreso para la unidad México Americana, como editor de la revista La Raza, como locutor en la estación de radio KPFK en el programa La Raza Nueva.

### **Tambien . . .**

También como miembro del comité "Blue Ribbon" para investigar la muerte de Ruben Salazar. Muchos de ustedes vieron mi actuación como testigo principal en la investigación oficial de la muerte de Ruben Salazar que se difundió por televisión y radio.

### **En fin . . .**

En fin yo soy uno de ustedes que vive en la comunidad que les pide su apoyo para que unidos darle fuerza a nuestras demandas y juntos resolverlas.

# EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA



**EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA**

**REGISTRESE**   
**ES SU RESPONSABILIDAD**



*Mail all correspondence to- Raul Ruiz Campaign P.O. Box 30571 Los Angeles Cal. 90054*

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED

SE NECESITA SU AYUDA

*Call these telephone numbers*

*for more information..*

**261-0128 268-1658**

*Llame a estos numeros para mas infomacion ..*

- ME QUIERO REGISTRAR EN EL PARTIDO
- QUIERO AYUDAR EN LA CAMPANA DE RAUL RUIZ
- QUIERO DAR UN DONATIVO PARA AYUDAR CON LOS GASTOS

Name \_\_\_\_\_

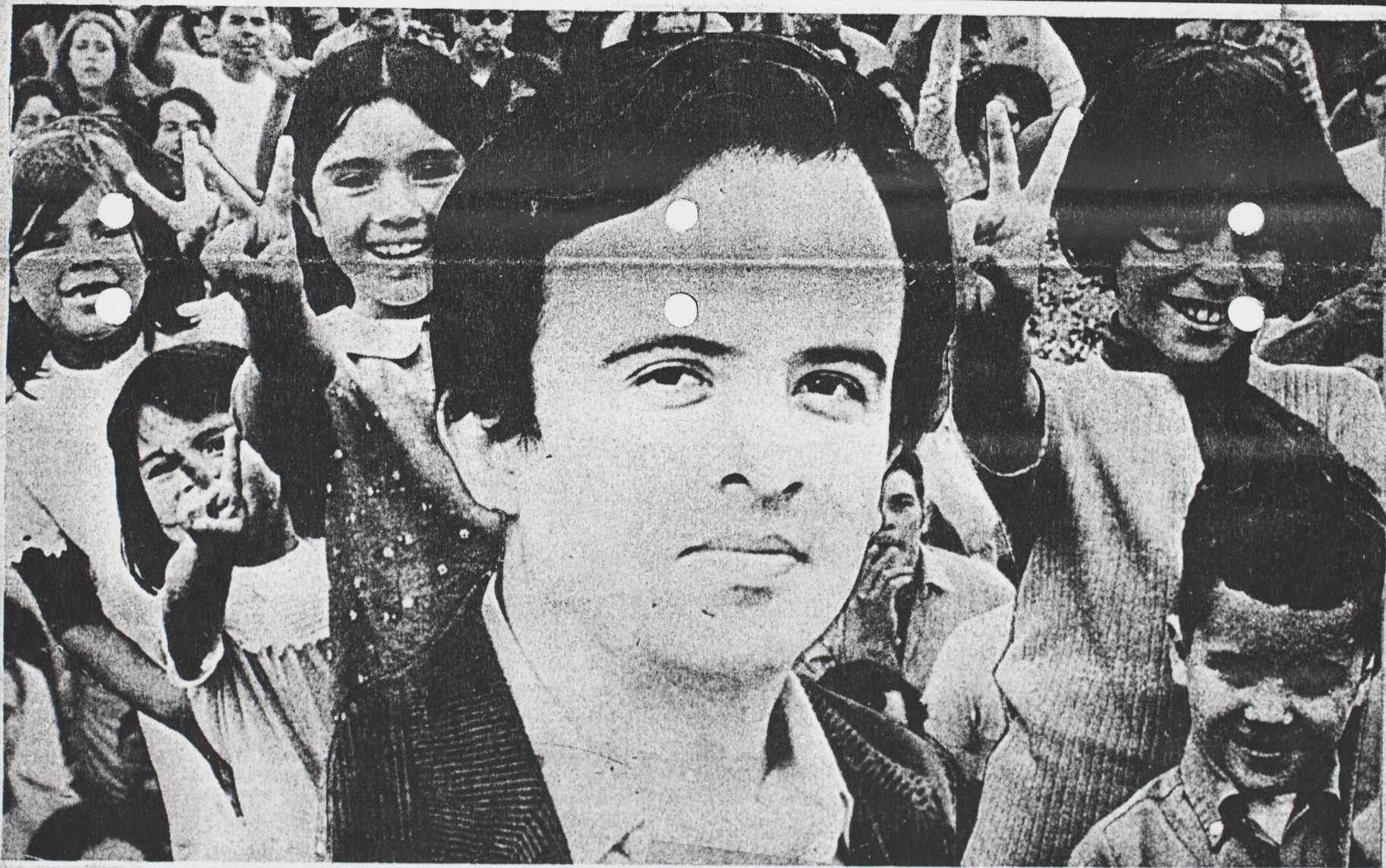
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City \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

**VOTEN POR RAUL RUIZ**

# RUWAZA

EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA



NOVEMBER 7

# ASSEMBLYMAN

## EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA

Este partido se esta desarrollando con el proposito de obtener representacion politica para nuestra Raza. Un partido que refleje la poblacion Mexico-Americano y que nos permita declarar y expresar nuestros propios intereses.

Los dos partidos que existen en el presente (Republicano y Democrata) no nos representan ni reflejan nuestros puntos de vista. Debemos formar nuestro propio partido si vamos a tomar parte en la determinacion de nuestro destino.

Para realizar este fin, necesitamos la maxima participacion de nuestra gente. Debemos escuchar y aprender juntos para obtener los cambios sociales que son vitales para nosotros.

Para calificar como partido politico en el estado de California necesitamos registrar 66,334 personas en El Partido de La Raza Unida.

"Seamos realistas" Mas de 3 millones de personas con nombres espanol viven en el estado de California. Cuantos legisladores son Mexico-Americanos? De 120 unicamente tenemos dos (2). Lo menos que deberiamos de tener serian 18; doce (12) en la asamblea y seis (6) en el senado.

Es calculado que hay 250,000 personas con apellidos latinos dentro de el condado de San Diego. Es entendido que no se ha hecho nada para mejorar los problemas de la Raza. Por esa razon es tiempo que formemos nuestro propio partido para asegurar el futuro de nuestros ninos.

El futuro de nuestros hijos esta en nuestras manos. Nuestros pensamientos, acciones, decisiones politicas, etc., los afectuara toda la vida. "Actuemos unidos". "Expresemos nuestros deseos". "Seamos una comunidad unida".

Solo lo podremos lograr por medio de representacion politica. Esto nos dara el poder y el derecho a adquirir los cambios sociales que son necesarios.

Registrese ahora en El Partido de La Raza Unida.

Un registrador diputado llegara a su casa dentro de dos dias. Digale que usted quiere registrarse en El Partido de La Raza Unida.

GRACIAS

"LA UNION HACE LA FUERZA"

a. 1837 Highland Avenue  
National City, California

b. 1845 1/2 Logan Avenue  
San Diego, California

Si usted necesita  
transportacion, favor  
de llamar al:  
477-3620 o 477-3800

## EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA

"El Partido" is being developed in order to provide meaningful representation for La Raza.

In the past, we have been denied this, because of the present Democratic and Republican two-party system, whose representatives have ignored our demands. The fact that our votes helped to place them in Public Office was not taken into consideration.

A social change is vital to all of us and in order that, "El Partido" can become a well organized Political Power, we must unit all of our "hermanos y Hermanas" to help determine the direction of the party.

Now is the time to listen, learn and to act on this involvement so that we can become effective.

The State law requires that we present 66,334 registered voters in order for El Partido de La Raza to become a reality, this will qualify us as a legitimate political party in the State of California.

### CONSIDER THESE FACTS:

In California the population of Spanish surnamed people is around three million. That means that we should have twelve (12) assemblymen and six (6) senators in Sacramento who would represent us. But as it is now, we only have two (2) Mexican-American assemblymen.

There is an estimated figure of 250,000 people with a Spanish surname within the boundries of San Diego County and it is felt that not enough has been done to improve the every day living of La Raza. Therefore, it is time to form our own party to help insure a better future for our children.

Please register now to form a strong united Party for the good of all of us.

### "EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA"

#### ADDRESSES FOR REGISTRATION:

- (a) 1837 Highland Avenue  
National City, California
- (b) 1845 1/2 Logan Avenue  
San Diego, California

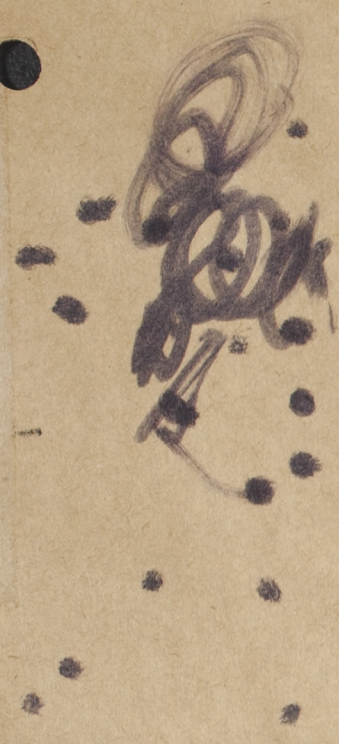
If you need transportation please call: 477-3620 o 477-3800

VIVA LA RAZA

**JUSTICE FOR FARMWORKERS**

**NO ON 22**





EL DAWUD

AL

MUSLIM

13

13



# LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY

1837 Highland Ave.

Nat'l City, Cal. 92050

(714) 477-3620