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FROM THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
MEXICAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

Louis Flores
2246 West Park Ave.
Napa, California

PRESS RELEASE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Sept. 9, 1968

The shooting of MAPA member, Joe A. Alvarado, by the Fairfield City police is one more example of over-reaction and over-kill by the police of this country. This shooting follows the pattern already established throughout the State of California in the manner which police officers use in their relations with the Mexican-Americans. The past few years have seen an increase in ?justifiable? homicide, with respect to the Mexican-American, all happening in much the same way.

Mr. Alvarado was shot for threatening FIVE police officers with a meat cleaver. How come five officers cannot subdue one man? How come an officer who is supposedly instructed and trained in the use of fire arms has to shoot to kill? Especially in the middle of the afternoon, in bright daylight. In Riverside, a Mexican-American was shot in the back while running away. In Hayward, a Mexican-American was shot for threatening FOUR policemen with a pocket knife. Four policemen? In Oakland, a Mexican-American was shot in the back while running away. All the previous killings were ruled justifiable after ?alleged? investigations.

Our preliminary investigations of the killing of Mr. Alvarado indicates that ?justifiable homicide? would be a gross miscarriage of ~~justice~~ justice. The only action that the City of Fairfield can take is the immediate suspension of Sergeant David Huff and his arraignment on the proper criminal charges for the blatant slaying of Joe Alvarado.

There can no longer be any hiding of facts and the white-washing of police officers who are so derelict in their duties that it leads to the taking of a human life. The City of Fairfield now has the opportunity to show that equal, justice for all is a reality. The grief of Joe Alvarado's widow and his surviving children demands this justice. The integrity of this country depends on this justice. Will this justice be given freely, or must we literally force it from the establishment?

Los Mexicanos Unidos Para Justicia
Del Condados de Solano
1244 Grant Street
Fairfield, California

Attorney General Ramsey Clark
Attorney General - U.S.A.
Washington, D. C.

Attorney General Thomas Lynch
Attorney General - California
Sacramento, California

We the United Mexicans for Justice
of Solano County.

Another example of systematic
extermination by a racist Police Department
took place in the city of Fairfield,
California on September 8, 1968 at 3:00 P.M.
Jose Alvarado was brutally assassinated and
already the local Police Department has
started a propaganda campaign to cover up
the brutal and unmerciful act.

We the United Mexicans for Justice
demand that an impartial investigation take
place by your department only to prove to
the world what we already know: that the
police of Fairfield are racist and that
justice that is in the books does not
extend to the Mexican.

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Vice Chairman: Monico Zuniga
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Next meeting Friday, September 13, 1968 at the Church of the Holy Spirit, North Texas Street,
Fairfield at 7:30 p.m.

A FATAL RUN-IN WITH COPS

Fairfield

A 34-year-old father of five was shot to death as he stood in the front yard of his home yesterday after threatening five policemen with a meat cleaver, police said.

Killed by a single bullet in the chest from the .38 police special of Sergeant David Huff, 37, was Joe A. Alvarado, a construction worker.

Police Chief J. L. Coppock said Alvarado was shot at 1:41 p.m. after the contents of a can and a half of chemical Mace spray failed to subdue him.

Police were called to the Alvarado home at 924 Johnson Street after reports of a domestic disturbance. They said Alvarado was waiting outside with the meat cleaver when three officers arrived.

Each of the policemen, said Coppock, took turns spraying Alvarado with Mace. When Sergeant Huff arrived minutes later, he fired that fatal shot after Alvarado made a motion of throwing the cleaver at one of the officers, Coppock said.

Another view of the incident was provided by a neighbor, Dick Ross, 24, of 911 Johnson Street.

He said Alvarado was gassed into helplessness and at one point put down the cleaver and asked to talk to one of the officers. He was refused, Ross said.

Similarly refused was the offer of a relative to walk into the yard and disarm Alvarado, Ross said. Then Sergeant Huff arrived.

"He just got out of his car and he walked up to within about 15 feet of him and he shot him in the stomach," Ross said.

Un señor de 34 años de edad, padre de 5 niños, fue muerto, el domingo pasado de Septiembre, en el jardín del frente de su casa, después de haber amenazado a cinco policías con una pequeña hacha, de las que regularmente se usan en las carnicerías.

El Sr. José A. Alvarado, trabajador de construcción, fue muerto por una bala calibre 38 especial, que le penetró en el pecho, y la cual fue disparada por el sargento de la policía, David Huff de la ciudad de Fairfield, California.

El Jefe de la policía J. L. Coppock dijo que Alvarado fue balaceado a la 1:41 p.m., después que el contenido de un bote y medio de sustancia química llamada "Mace Spray" fue usada sin ningún resultado, tratando de calmarlo.

La policía fue enviada al domicilio de la familia Alvarado, en el número 924 de la calle Johnson, después de que disturbios familiares fueron reportados en el domicilio antes mencionado, la policía informó, que al llegar tres policías al lugar, Alvarado estaba esperándolos en el jardín del frente de su casa con el hacha en la mano.

Cada uno de los policías tomaron turnos, dijo el jefe de la policía, Mr. Coppock, para rociar al Sr. Alvarado con la sustancia química (Mace) cuando el sargento Huff, llegó momentos después, y fue el quien disparó el tiro fatal, después que Alvarado, hizo un movimiento como para tirarle la pequeña hacha a uno de los policías; siguió diciendo el jefe de policía.

Otra historia del incidente fue descrita por un vecino de la familia Alvarado, el Sr. Dick Ross de 24 años de edad y con domicilio en el número 931 Johnson Street dijo:

Alvarado fue rociado con "Mace" hasta dejarlo prácticamente imposibilitado y en una ocasión bajo el hacha y pidió hablar con uno de los policías, pero estos se reusaron a escucharlo; dijo el Sr. Ross.

Igualmente los policías se reusaron a aceptar el ofrecimiento de un pariente de Alvarado el cual se ofreció a entrar en el área del jardín y desarmar a Alvarado; en esos momentos fue cuando arribo el Sargento Huff; al lugar de los hechos.

El Sr. Ross siguió diciendo: Huff bajo del carro policiaco y camino hasta estar como a 15 pies del lugar donde se encontraba Alvarado, y le hizo el disparo que le arranco la vida.

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In July of 1965, the Department of Employment in Napa, with the aid of the Chicano community, began developing an MDTA program to help alleviate a most serious problem faced by the Chicano of the Napa Valley - Basic Adult Education for the monolingual spanish-speaking. In November of that same year, the Napa Community College was asked to develop the MDTA program. The Napa College agreed to do so. That December, the Napa College held a community meeting to discuss and gather information for use in the development of the MDTA program. The Chicano turned out in great numbers for that meeting. They were 90% and 95% of the participants of that meeting. That was the last time that the Napa College initiated any communication with the Chicano community.

Early in 1966 the college appointed Mr. Al Guinn to develop the MDTA program. This appointment was the first indication of the very low esteem that the college had for the Chicano. Mr. Guinn was so obviously inadequate that the Chicano, while very dismayed, was not surprised when the funds for the Napa MDTA program were withdrawn in June of 1966. The reason given by the Department of Employment was that the college had failed to develop the program. It is now clear that the college did not want the program and therefore did nothing that would help it nor did they place competent personnel in positions to develop this program. In the months that followed, neither the Napa College Board nor the Napa College administration made any effort to help restore the funds for this program. This was done in spite of the facts presented by the Department of Employment of the great need for this type of program.

En Julio de 1965, el Departamento de Empleo de Napa con la ayuda de la comunidad chicano comenzo a desarrollar un programa de M.D.T.A. para ayudar del valle de Napa - Educacion basica para adultos que solo hablan espanol. En Noviembre del mismo ano al Napa Community College se le pidio que desarrollara el programa de MDTA. El colegio estuvo de acuerdo. Ese mes de Diciembre el colegio tuvo una junta de la comunidad para discutir y recabar informacion para usar en el desarrollo del programa. El Chicano vino en gran numero esta junta. Fueron 90% y 95% de los participantes de esa junta. Esta fue la ultima vez que el colegio inicio comunicacion con la comunidad chicana.

Al principio del ano 1966 el colegio senalo al señor Al Guinn para desarrollar el programa de M.D.T.A. Este nombramiento fue la primera indicacion del criterio tan pobre que tenia el colegio para el Chicano. El señor Guinn era evidentemente tan inadecuado que el Chicano, aunque muy desanimado, no se sorprendio cuando los fondos para el programa fueron retirados en Julio de 1966. La explicacion que dio el Departamento de Empleo fue que el colegio habia faltado con el compromiso de desarrollar el programa. Ahora se ve claramente que el colegio nunca quiso el programa y por eso no hizo nada que le ayudara, ni designo empleados competentes para desarrollar el programa. En los meses que siguieron ni la mesa directiva del colegio de Napa, ni la administracion del colegio hicieron ningun esfuerzo para ayudar a devolver los fondos al colegio. Esto no se hizo a pesar de los hechos presentados por el Departamento de Empleo de la gran necesidad de este tipo de programas.

In October 1966, the funds were made available for an MDPA program, but not the comprehensive one that had originally been presented. Even after funds were made available, the Napa College did not want the program. The college did not make any of its staff available and made no effort to integrate the program onto its campus. It was at this time that the Chicano started coming to the realization that the Napa College was not interested in the needs of the Chicano and furthermore, the administration and board were not going to make any attempt to become interested in the problems of the Chicano, even if those problems pertained to education. With the exception of keeping an eye on the MDPA money, the Napa College gave no help whatsoever to make the program fully effective. On the contrary, the college administration gave all indications that they were throwing roadblocks in the way of the program, as materials and equipment never became available throughout the program. By contrast the Chicano community formed an advisory committee, made recommendations to the Department of Industrial Education via the MDPA program. These recommendations were accepted by the Department and made part of the program. These recommendations were later enlarged, more clearly defined and became a very important part of the proposal for the second MDPA proposal.

En Octubre de 1966, los fondos se pusieron a la disposicion para un programa de M.D.T.A., pero no para el amplio programa que habia sido presentado originalmente. El colegio todavia no queria el programa. El colegio no puso sus empleados a la disposicion del programa y no hizo esfuerzo para integrar el programa en los terrenos del colegio. Entonces el Chicano comenzo a reconocer que el colegio no tenia ningun interes en las necesidades del Chicano a la educacion.

Con excepcion de vigilar los fondos, el colegio no dio ayuda ninguna para hacer el programa verdaderamente efectivo. Al contrario administracion del colegio se preocupo en crear dificultades asi que materiales y equipaje nunca llegaron durante el programa. En vista de esto, la comunidad chicana formo un comite consejero hizo recomendaciones al Departamento de Educacion Industrial por medio del programa de M.D.T.A. Estas recomendaciones fueron amplificadas y definidas mas claramente y se hicieron una parte importante de la propuesta del segundo programa de M.D.T.A.

applied for help through the college to get work on the work study program funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The college refused the request on the basis that this potential student was not a citizen, although the person had been in this country for some time and is a legal resident of this country. As events were to prove, the excuse was indeed flimsy as this student was able to receive an \$800 grant from the OEO, an \$800 grant from the National Defense Education Act and a \$200 scholarship from MAPA. She was able to attend school in Iowa.

As the college was preparing to obtain funds for the second MDTA program, the college never once invited or asked the chicanos to participate on any advisory committee, or requested the chicanos to become involved in helping to make the program more effective. Again by contrast, Dr. George Clark was invited to attend and speak to two chicano community meetings. The topics of these two meetings were MDTA. To date, Dr. Clark has yet to make any reciprocal move to present to the chicano community any indication that the college has any interest in the community whatsoever regarding the needs of the community. When it appeared that the college would lose its request for funds, chicanos again came to the aid of the college (see attached news story). Indeed the remarks of Dr. Clark for possible future actions again proved the college to be nothing more than a center of prejudices. Under the guise of accusing some unnamed persons of trying to completely staff the MDTA program with only chicanos, the college has developed a pattern which will lead to complete exclusion of non-caucasians from its staff.

aplicacion en el colegio para trabajar con el programa de estudio y trabajo de la oficina de Oportunidad Economica. El colegio rebuso la aplicacion de esta senorita por no ser ciudadana aunque habia estado en este pais por algun tiempo y era residente legal. La excusa fue muy debil porque ella consiguio una donacion de \$800 del O.E.O. y otra por la misma cantidad del National Defense Education Act y una beca de \$200 de M.A.P.A. y de esta manera logro asistir a un colegio en Iowa.

Cuando el colegio se estaba preparando para obtener los fondos para el segundo programa de M.D.T.A., ni una vez invito o solicito la participacion de chicanos en un comite consejero en el involucramiento para prestar ayuda para hacer el programa mas efectivo. De nuevo, al contrario el Doctor George Clark fue invitado a asistir y platicar en dos juntas de la comunidad. Los temas de estas dos juntas fueron M.D.T.A. Hasta la fecha el Doctor Clark no ha hecho ningun impulso para presentar a la comunidad chicana alguna indicacion que el colegio tenga algun interes en las necesidades de la comunidad. Cuando parecia que el colegio perderia su peticion por los fondos, otra vez los chicanos prestaron su ayuda. (Vea la noticia pegada). Verdaderamente las advertencias del Doctor Clark para futuras acciones posibles de nuevo probaron que el colegio no es nada mas que un centro de prejuicios. Bajo la capa de acusar personas anonimas de escoger solamente de empleados que no sean caucaseos. Por mucho tiempo el colegio ha excluido completamente cualesquier persona minoritaria que desee empleo en el colegio.

The pattern is now quite clear what the college will do with its MDTA staff. Using the MDTA Advisory Committee as a front, the college administration is very systematically replacing its non-caucasian employees with caucasian employees. It is reasonable to assume that the college will never completely removed all its non-caucasians employees, because then the accusations of prejudice and discrimination would be out in the open for all to see, so some token employees will remain. On November 1, 1968, a chicano teacher was replaced by a caucasian teacher and chicano janitor was replaced by a caucasian janitor.

During the summer of 1968 another young Mexican Miss asked the college for help on the study program. This time the college acted receptively, but in a very short time the potential student was told that no jobs were available, but as soon as there was something available the student would be notified. This student has never been called and the chicanos have now in their possession evidence that the college is soliciting and recruiting from its caucasian middle-class students prospective participants of the work study program.

The college has developed a test system for its MDTA students which is designed to relegate its chicano students to the lower job entry training positions. This became evident in the selection of the trainees for the welding and auto mechanic training. It was on this protest by one class of trainees that made some positions available for chicanos. It is also interesting to note that the teacher of that class is the one that was discharge November 1.

Ahora esta muy claro el patron de lo que hara el colegio con los empleador de M.D.T.A. Usando como frente el Comité Consejero de M.D.T.A., la administracion del colegio esta reemplazando muy sistematicamente los empleados que no son caucaseos porque entonces la acusacion de perjuicios y discriminacion saldria a la luz, algunos se quedaran de muestra.

Durante el verano de 1968, otra senorita mexicana se presento al colegio para participar en el programa de estudio y trabajo. Esta vez el colegio se porto como que si queria ayudar, pero dentro de poco tiempo le dijeron a la estudiante que no habia trabajo, pero tan pronto que hubiera algo le daban a saber. Esta estudiante nunca se ha notificado y los chicanos ahora tienen en sus manos testimonio que el colegio esta buscando base economico muy avanzado para que participen en el programa de trabajo y estudio.

El colegio ha desarrollado un sistema de examen para sus estudiantes de M.D.T.A. calculado para poner los estudiantes chicanos en entrenamiento para los trabajos mas bajos. Esto se aclaro cuando se escogieron los estudiantes para entrenamiento en soldadura y mecanica de automoviles. Cuando protesto una clase de estudiantes el colegio les dio unos puestos. Es interesante que el maestro de esta clase es el que echaron a fuera el primero de Noviembre.

This discharge led to a protest letter being presented by a group of students to the director. The students were denied any discussion of their presentation by the director. As the students have become more discontent they have made some efforts to organize themselves for their own protection. This had led to the push-out of one of the more vociferous students. The climate at the college is such that before the end of this calendar year, the chicanos expect at least two more push-outs to occur. The use of repressive measures by the college are more examples of the prejudices practiced by the college.

In the conclusions reached by the study, "Programs for the Disadvantaged Students in the California Community Colleges", there is a list of twenty-seven areas where community colleges have been very derelict in their educational responsibilities. The Napa College has to be considered the most flagrant violator of these responsibilities. For three years the Chicano community has made attempt after attempt to establish communications with the Napa College. In all these attempts, the community has been completely rebuffed. All sections of the college, board, administration, faculty, non-professional staff must share the accusations of being unwilling to make any efforts to change this pattern. Even requests made of the board for information from the administration have been ignored. Furthermore, the response made to the mentioned study indicate that the Napa College is attempting to hide its prejudices. The college claims to have "attempt to recruit disadvantaged". This is the best kept secret in Napa Valley to date in all the areas of community involvement by Chicanos, they have yet to receive any information of this recruitment.

Un grupo de estudiantes le presento al director una carta protestando en defensa del maestro. El director se nego a discutir el asunto con los estudiantes. Los estudiantes han tratado de organizarse para su proteccion y para expresar su disgusto. Esto condujo a que el colegio echara afuera a uno de los estudiantes que se atrevio a expresar este disgusto. Esperamos que antes que pase el año el colegio se echara afuera siquiera otro. Este ha sido otro ejemplo de los prejuicios que practica el colegio.

En las conclusiones mencionadas en el estudio, "Programas para los Estudiantes Desaventajados en los Colegios de la Comunidad de California", hay una lista de 27 areas en que los colegios de la comunidad han sido muy negligentes en su responsabilidad educativa. El colegio de Napa tiene que ser considerado el violador mas flagrante de estas responsabilidades. Por tres años la comunidad chicana ha hecho muchos esfuerzos para establecer comunicaciones con el colegio de Napa. Todos estos esfuerzos han sido rebuzados completamente. Todas partes del colegio, la mesa directiva, la administracion, los profesores, y los empleados que no son profesionales se han de compartir las acusaciones de ser maldispuuestos para hacer ningun esfuerzo para cambiar este patron. La administracion ha ignorado peticiones por informacion. Ademas las conclusiones mencionadas en el estudio indican que el colegio trata de esconder sus prejuicios. El colegio dice que "esfuerzos para enlistar los desaventajados fueron hechos". Este es el secreto mas bien guardado en el valle de Napa porque ninguna informacion ha sido recibido de estos esfuerzos por los chicanos.

Three years are enough, the chicano community is neither going to beg the board, nor is it going to beg the administration for the help that it needs. Instead we must look either to other college districts or to a method of establishing our own schools which will address themselves to the educational problems of the chicano.

The college has practiced all the forms of prejudices that it is capable of practicing. It has been prejudiced in its review of applications for work study, it has been prejudiced in its hiring and termination practices, it has been prejudiced in its MDTA student placement activities. There is no area of activity where the Napa College has not exhibited its prejudices. The incidents described here are but a few of the many that have been observed with reference to the Napa College.

Ya basta, tres años son suficientes. La comunidad chicana ya no va a rogarle a la mesa directiva, no le va a rogar a la administración por la ayuda que necesita. Hay que perder la esperanza que nos ayuda y buscar otro distrito a un método de establecer nuestras propias escuelas que se preocupen por los problemas educativos del chicano.

El colegio ha practicado todas formas de prejuicios que es capaz de practicar. Ha practicado prejuicios en revista de las aplicaciones para el program de trabajo y estudio, en su practica de emplear y terminar empleados, en su actividades con los estudiantes de M.D.T.A. No hay ninguna area de actividad en que el colegio no ha exhibido sus prejuicios. Los acontecimientos anotados aqui son solo unos pocos que han sido observados en el colegio de Napa.

In July of 1965, the Department of Employment in Napa, with the aid of the Chicano community, began developing an MDTA program to help alleviate a most serious problem faced by the Chicano of the Napa Valley - Basic Adult Education for the monolingual spanish-speaking. In November of that same year, the Napa Community College was asked to develop the MDTA program. The Napa College agreed to do so. That December, the Napa College held a community meeting to discuss and gather information for use in the development of the MDTA program. The Chicano turned out in great numbers for that meeting. They were 90% and 95% of the participants of that meeting. That was the last time that the Napa College initiated any communication with the Chicano community.

Early in 1966 the college appointed Mr. Al Guinn to develop the MDTA program. This appointment was the first indication of the very low esteem that the college had for the Chicano. Mr. Guinn was so obviously inadequate that the Chicano, while very dismayed, was not surprised when the funds for the Napa MDTA program were withdrawn in June of 1966. The reason given by the Department of Employment was that the college had failed to develop the program. It is now clear that the college did not want the program and therefore did nothing that would help it nor did they place competent personnel in positions to develop this program. In the months that followed, neither the Napa College Board nor the Napa College administration made any effort to help restore the funds for this program. This was done in spite of the facts presented by the Department of Employment of the great need for this type of program.

En Julio de 1965, el Departamento de Empleo de Napa con la ayuda de la comunidad chicano comenzo a desarrollar un programa de M.D.T.A. para ayudar del valle de Napa - Education basica para adultos que solo hablan espanol. En Noviembre del mismo ano al Napa Community College se le pidio que desarrollara el programa de MDTA. El colegio estuvo de acuerdo. Ese mes de Diciembre el colegio tuvo una junta de la comunidad para discutir y recabar informacion para usar en el desarrollo del programa. El Chicano vino en gran numero esta junta. Fueron 90% y 95% de los participantes de esa junta. Esta fue la ultima vez que el colegio inicio comunicacion con la comunidad chicana.

Al principio del ano 1966 el colegio seculo al señor Al Guinn para desarrollar el programa de M.D.T.A. Este nombramiento fue la primera indicacion del criterio tan pobre que tenia el colegio para el Chicano. El señor Guinn era evidentemente tan inadecuado que el Chicano, aunque muy desalentado, no se sorprendio cuando los fondos para el programa fueron retirados en Julio de 1966. La explicacion que dio el Departamento de Empleo fue que el colegio habia faltado con el compromiso de desarrollar el programa. Ahora se ve claramente que el colegio nunca quiso el programa y por eso no hizo nada que le ayudara, ni designo empleados competentes para desarrollar el programa. En los meses que siguieron ni la mesa directiva del colegio de Napa, ni la administracion del colegio hicieron ningun esfuerzo para ayudar a devolver los fondos al colegio. Esto no se hizo a pesar de los hechos presentados por el Departamento de Empleo de la gran necesidad de este tipo de programas.



In October 1966, the funds were made available for an MDIA program, but not the comprehensive one that had originally been presented. Even after funds were made available, the Napa College did not want the program. The college did not make any of its staff available and made no effort to integrate the program into the campus. It was at this time that the Chicano started coming to the realization that the Napa College was not interested in the needs of the Chicano and furthermore, the administration and board were not going to make any attempt to become interested in the problems of the Chicano, even if those problems pertained to education. With the exception of keeping an eye on the MDIA money, the Napa College gave no help whatsoever to make the program fully effective. On the contrary, the college administration gave all indications that they were throwing roadblocks in the way of the program, as materials and equipment never became available throughout the program. By contrast the Chicano community formed an advisory committee, made recommendations to the Department of Industrial Education via the MDIA program. These recommendations were accepted by the Department and made part of the program. These recommendations were later enlarged, more clearly defined and became a very important part of the proposal for the second MDIA proposal.

En Octubre de 1966, los fondos se pusieron a la disposicion para un programa de M.D.I.A., pero no para el amplio program que habia sido presentado originalmente. El colegio todavia no queria el programa. El colegio no puso sus empleados a la disposicion del programa y no hizo esfuerzo para integrar el programa en los terrenos del colegio. Entonces el Chicano comenzo a darse cuenta que el colegio no tenia ningun interes en las necesidades del Chicano a la educacion.

Con excepcion de vigilar los fondos, el colegio no dio ayuda ninguna para hacer el programa verdaderamente efectivo. Al contrario administracion del colegio se preocupo en crear dificultades asi que materiales y equipaje nunca llegaron durante el programa. En vista de esto, la comunidad chicana formo un comite consejero hizo recomendaciones al Departamento de Educacion Industrial por medio del programa de M.D.I.A. Estas recomendaciones fueron amplificadas y definidas mas claramente y se hicieron una parte importante de la propuesta del segundo programa de M.D.I.A.

During the summer of 1967 came further indications of the prejudices of the Napa College. A young Mexican Miss applied for help through the college to get work on the work study program funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The college refused the request on the basis that this potential student was not a citizen, although the person had been in this country for some time and is a legal resident of this country. As events were to prove, the excuse was indeed flimsy as this student was able to receive an \$800 grant from the GEO, an \$800 grant from the National Defense Education Act and a \$200 scholarship from MAPA. She was able to attend school in Iowa.

As the college was preparing to obtain funds for the second MDTA program, the college never once invited or asked the chicanos to participate on any advisory committee, or requested the chicanos to become involved in helping to make the program more effective. Again by contrast, Dr. George Clark was invited to attend and speak to two chicano community meetings. The topics of these two meetings were MDTA. To date, Dr. Clark has yet to make any reciprocal move to present to the chicano community any indication that the college has any interest in the community whatsoever regarding the needs of the community. When it appeared that the college would lose its request for funds, chicanos again came to the aid of the college (see attached news story). Indeed the remarks of Dr. Clark for possible future actions again proved the college to be nothing more than a center of prejudices. Under the guise of accusing some unnamed persons of trying to completely staff the MDTA program with only chicanos, the college has developed a pattern which will lead to complete exclusion of non-caucasians from its staff.

Durante el verano de 1967, hubieron mas indicaciones de las parcialidades del colegio. Una senorita mexicana hizo una aplicacion en el colegio para trabajar con el programa de estudio y trabajo de la oficina de Oportunidad Economica. El colegio rehuse la aplicacion de esta senorita por no ser ciudadana aunque habia estado en este pais por algun tiempo y era residente legal. La excusa fue muy debil porque ella consiguio una donacion de \$800 del O.E.O. y otra por la misma cantidad del National Defense Education Act y una beca de \$200 de M.A.P.A. y de esta manera logro asistir a un colegio en Iowa.

Cuando el colegio se estaba preparando para obtener los fondos para el segundo programa de M.D.T.A., ni una vez invito o solicito la participacion de chicanos en un comite consejero en el involucramiento para prestar ayuda para hacer el programa mas efectivo. De nuevo, al contrario el Doctor George Clark fue invitado a asistir y platicar en dos juntas de la comunidad. Los temas de estas dos juntas fueron M.D.T.A. Hasta la fecha el Doctor Clark no ha hecho ningun impulso para presentar a la comunidad chicana alguna indicacion que el colegio tenga algun interes en las necesidades de la comunidad. Cuando parecia que el colegio perderia su peticion por los fondos, otra vez los chicanos prestaron su ayuda. (Vease la noticia pegada). Verdaderamente las advertencias del Doctor Clark para futuras acciones posibles de nuevo probaron que el colegio no es nada mas que un centro de prejuicios. Bajo la capa de acusar personas anonimas de escoger solamente de empleados que no sean caucaseos. Por mucho tiempo el colegio ha excluido completamente cualesquier persona minoritaria que desee empleo en el colegio.

The pattern is now quite clear what the college will do with its MDTA staff. Using the MDTA Advisory Committee as a front, the college administration is very systematically replacing its non-caucasian employees with caucasian employees. It is reasonable to assume that the college will never completely removed all its non-caucasians employees, because then the accusations of prejudice and discrimination would be out in the open for all to see, so some token employees will remain. On November 1, 1968, a chicano teacher was replaced by a caucasian teacher and chicano janitor was replaced by a caucasian janitor.

During the summer of 1968 another young Mexican Miss asked the college for help on the study program. This time the college acted receptively, but in a very short time the potential student was told that no jobs were available, but as soon as there was something available the student would be notified. This student has never been called and the chicanos have now in their possession evidence that the college is soliciting and recruiting from its caucasian middle-class students prospective participants of the work study program.

The college has developed a test system for its MDTA students which is designed to relegate its chicano students to the lower job entry training positions. This became evident in the selection of the trainees for the welding and auto mechanic training. It was on this protest by one class of trainees that made some positions available for chicanos. It is also interesting to note that the teacher of that class is the one that was discharge November 1.

Ahora esta muy claro el patron de lo que hara el colegio con los empleados de M.D.T.A. Usando como frente el Comité Consejero de M.D.T.A., la administracion del colegio esta reemplazando muy sistemáticamente los empleados que no son caucaseos porque entonces la acusacion de prejuicios y discriminacion saldria a la luz, algunos se quedaran de maestra.

Durante el verano de 1968, otra senorita mexicana se presento al colegio para participar en el programa de estudio y trabajo. Esta vez el colegio se porto como que si queria ayudar, pero dentro de poco tiempo le dijeron a la estudiante que no habia trabajo, pero tan pronto que hubiera algo le daban a saber. Esta estudiante nunca se ha notificado y los chicanos ahora tienen en sus manos testimonio que el colegio esta buscando base economico muy avanzado para que participen en el programa de trabajo y estudio.

El colegio ha desarrollado un sistema de examen para sus estudiantes de M.D.T.A. calculado para poner los estudiantes chicanos en entrenamiento para los trabajos mas bajos. Esto se aclaro cuando se escojieron los estudiantes para entrenamiento en soldadura y mecanica de automoviles. Cuando protesto una clase de estudiantes el colegio les dio unos puestos. Es interesante que el maestro de esta clase es el que echaron a fuera el primero de Noviembre.

This discharge led to a protest letter being presented by a group of students to the director. The students were denied any discussion of their presentation by the director. As the students have become more discontent they have made some efforts to organize themselves for their own protection. This had led to the push-out of one of the more vociferous students. The climate at the college is such that before the end of this calendar year, the chicanos expect at least two more push-outs to occur. The use of repressive measures by the college are more examples of the prejudices practiced by the college.

In the conclusions reached by the study, "Programs for the Disadvantaged Students in the California Community Colleges", there is a list of twenty-seven areas where community colleges have been very derelict in their educational responsibilities. The Napa College has to be considered the most flagrant violator of these responsibilities. For three years the Chicano community has made attempt after attempt to establish communications with the Napa College. In all these attempts, the community has been completely rebuffed. All sections of the college, board,

administration, faculty, non-professional staff must share the accusations of being unwilling to make any efforts to change this system. Even requests made of the board for information from the administration have been ignored. Furthermore, the response made to the mentioned study indicate that the Napa College is attempting to hide its prejudices. The college claims to have "attempt to recruit disadvantage". This is the best kept secret in Napa Valley to date in all the areas of community involvement by Chicanos, they have yet to receive any information of this recruitment.

Un grupo de estudiantes le presento al director una carta protestando en defensa del maestro. El director se nego a discutir el asunto con los estudiantes. Los estudiantes han tratado de organizarse para su proteccion y para expresar su desagrado. Esto condujo a que el colegio echara afuera a uno de los estudiantes que se atrevio a expresar este desagrado. Esperamos que antes que pase el año el colegio eche afuera siquiera otro de. Este ha sido otro ejemplo de los prejuicios que practica el colegio.

En las conclusiones mencionadas en el estudio, "Programas para los Estudiantes Desaventajados en los Colegios de la Comunidad de California", hay una lista de 27 areas en que los colegios de la comunidad han sido muy negligentes en sus responsabilidades educativas. El colegio de Napa tiene que ser considerado el violador mas flagrante de estas responsabilidades. Por tres años la comunidad chicana ha hecho muchos esfuerzos para establecer comunicaciones con el colegio de Napa. Todos estos esfuerzos han sido rechazados completamente. Todas partes del colegio, la masa directiva, la administracion, los profesores, y los empleados que no son profesionales (son de compartir las acusaciones de ser maldispuestos para hacer cualquier esfuerzo para cambiar este sistema. La administracion ha ignorado peticiones por informacion. Ademas las conclusiones mencionadas en el estudio indican que el colegio trata de esconder sus prejuicios. El colegio dice que "esfuerzos para alistar los desaventajados fueron hechos". Este es el secreto mas bien guardado en el valle de Napa porque ninguna informacion ha sido recibido de estos esfuerzos por los chicanos.

Three years are enough, the chicano community is neither going to beg the board, nor is it going to beg the administration for the help that it needs. Instead we must look either to other college districts or to a method of establishing our own schools which will address themselves to the educational problems of the chicano.

The college has practiced all the forms of prejudices that it is capable of practicing. It has been prejudice in its review of applications for work study, it has been prejudiced in its hiring and termination practices, it has been prejudiced in its MDTA student placement activities. There is no area of activity where the Napa College has not exhibited its prejudices. The incidents described here are but a few of the many that have been observed with reference to the Napa College.

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FROM THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
MEXICAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESS RELEASE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Sept. 9, 1968

Louis Flores
2246 West Park Ave.
Napa, California

The shooting of MAPA member, Joe A. Alvarado, by the Fairfield City police is one more example of over-reaction and over-kill by the police of this country. This shooting follows the pattern already established throughout the State of California in the manner which police officers use in their relations with the Mexican-Americans. The past few years have seen an increase in unjustifiable homicide, with respect to the Mexican-American, all happening in much the same way.

Mr. Alvarado was shot for threatening FIVE police officers with a meat cleaver. How come five officers cannot subdue one man? How come an officer who is supposedly instructed and trained in the use of fire arms has to shoot to kill? Especially in the middle of the afternoon, in bright daylight. In Riverside, a Mexican-American was shot in the back while running away. In Hayward, a Mexican-American was shot for threatening FOUR policemen with a pocket knife. Four policemen? In Oakland, a Mexican-American was shot in the back while running away. All the previous killings were ruled justifiable after alleged investigations.

Our preliminary investigations of the killing of Mr. Alvarado indicates that unjustifiable homicide would be a gross miscarriage of justice. The only action that the City of Fairfield can take is the immediate suspension of Sergeant David Huff and his arraignment on the proper criminal charges for the blatant slaying of Joe Alvarado.

There can no longer be any hiding of facts and the white-washing of police officers who are so derelict in their duties that it leads to the taking of a human life. The City of Fairfield now has the opportunity to show that equal justice for all is a reality. The grief of Joe Alvarado's widow and his surviving children demands this justice. The integrity of this county depends on this justice. Will this justice be given freely, or must we literally force it from the establishment?

MAPA PROTEST ON SHOOTING

NAPA — The Mexican American Political Association today protested the fatal shooting of Jose A. Alvarado by a police officer in Fairfield Sunday and called for his suspension. It also asked that criminal charges be filed against the officer.

Louis Flores of 2246 West Park Ave., Napa, vice president of MAPA, announced the action. Handbills of the MAPA statement are being distributed in Solano and Napa counties and throughout California.

Alvarado was fatally shot by Fairfield Police Sgt. David Huff. Police officers said he was armed with a meat cleaver, had

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MAPA

From Page 1

chased two officers around a police car, and appeared preparing to throw the cleaver at them when shot.

The MAPA statement said:

"The shooting of MAPA member, Joe A. Alvarado, by the Fairfield city police is one more example of over-reaction and over-kill by the police of this country. This shooting follows the pattern already established throughout the State of California in the manner which police officers use in their relations with the Mexican-Americans. The past few years have seen an increase in ?justifiable? homicide, with respect to the Mexican-American, all happening in much the same way.

"Mr. Alvarado was shot for threatening five police officers with a meat cleaver. How come five officers cannot subdue one man? How come an officer who is supposedly instructed and trained in the use of firearms has to shoot to kill? Especially in the middle of the afternoon, in bright daylight. . .

"Our preliminary investigation of the killing of Mr. Alvarado indicates that ?justifiable homicide? would be a gross miscarriage of justice. The only action that the City of Fairfield can take is the immediate suspension of Sergeant David Huff and his arraignment on the proper criminal charges for the blatant slaying of Joe Alvarado.

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Meanwhile, Fairfield Police Chief Vern Coppock was preparing an official report of the shooting to be given to the Solano County District Attorney's office. Coppock said his department had made a full investigation and had nothing to hide. He said he would welcome any probe of the circumstances by an authorized agency.

A Requiem Mass will be offered for Mr. Alvarado in Holy Spirit Church, Fairfield, at 10 a.m. Thursday.

THE NEWS ***** EVENING CHRONICLE

101st Year VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1968 10c NO. 51

MAPA Asks Justice Department, State Probes Of Killing

FAIRFIELD — The Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) said today it had sent telegrams to U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark and State Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch, seeking investigations of the fatal shooting of Jose A. Alvarado by a police officer in Fairfield Sunday.

MAPA Vice President Louis Flores disclosed a special meeting held here last night was attended by a Justice Department official.

From 100 to 200 persons attended and Flores said the feeling of the group was "that the District Attorney and Police Chief Vern Coppock will do everything to hush this up."

SAW SHOOTING

The fatal shooting of Alvarado, a MAPA member, occurred Sunday afternoon on Alvarado's front yard and was witnessed by his expectant wife and five children.

Chief Coppock said the man was shot because he attempted to throw a meat cleaver at policemen. Alvarado was shot by Sgt. David Huff.

Three witnesses to the shooting have contended Alvarado could have been subdued without being shot however, Chief Deputy Dist. Atty. Neal McCaslin in his opinion, said Huff acted properly under

the circumstances in protecting the life of a fellow officer.

Reliable sources indicated today the Justice Department is investigating the shooting, but Federal officials were unavailable for comment.

ON CIVIL RIGHTS

One FBI agent said if the Justice Department is investigating the shooting, it is on the grounds the slain man's civil rights were abridged and this abridgment contributed to his death.

At last night's meeting, MAPA set up a special fund for Alvarado's widow. Flores said the fund either would be available for the Alvarado family or to help the family do whatever is necessary regarding the shooting.

MAPA state officials contributed \$50 to the fund, which has headquarters at 1244 Grant St., Fairfield, under the name, Mexicanos Unidos, Para La Justicia, Flores said.

LETTER TO MAYOR

Flores also said a letter protesting the shooting was sent to Fairfield Mayor Donald Pinkerton.

Flores said a request has been made to hold a vigil parade following the burial of Alvarado tomorrow around noon at the City Hall. Chief Coppock said the parade permit request "will be reviewed."

An eyewitness to the shooting said he took photographs of the incident and these will be turned over to Justice Department officials.

CHAPTER NO. 4

OFFICERS

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PRESIDENT
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VICE-PRESIDENT
 ELIZABETH O. MIGUEL
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REGISTRATION & ELECTION
 PRIMITIVO MARIO
IMMIGRATION
 SOPHIA C. MONTOYA
EDUCATION
 STATE PROGRAM DIRECTOR
 ESTHER C. BANEZ

PAGE 2 — Vallejo Times-Herald, Tues., Sept. 10, 1968

D.A. To Get Report On Fatal Shooting Of Fairfield Man

FAIRFIELD — A report on circumstances surrounding the fatal shooting of a 34-year-old man by a police officer here Sunday will be made today to the district attorney's office by Chief of Police Vern Coppock.

Jose A. Alvarado, of 924 Johnson St., was shot by Police Sgt. David Huff as he advanced on officers brandishing a meat cleaver. Earlier Alvarado chased two officers around a police car when they responded to a call for help from his home.

Alvarado was shot in the chest about 3 p.m. and died in the county hospital an hour later.

ROBE WELCOMED

Chief Coppock said he would "welcome any official investigation (of the shooting) by an authorized agency."

His statement came after a man who identified himself as Dick Ross, 24, of 931 Johnson St., residing across the street from the shooting scene, claimed to have witnessed the incident. Ross said Alvarado was blinded by Mace, a chemical spray used to subdue persons, and could have been captured without shooting.

Chief Coppock told the Times-Herald last night:

"We have contacted all witnesses known to us who may have been present at the scene. Almost all witnesses bear out

the reports the individual officers gave as to circumstances surrounding the incident. Each officer gave an official report.

INTENSIVE QUIZ

"Our investigation teams went back later and re-interviewed witnesses in the area to determine if anything had been left out of the statements made to the officers. They could find nothing.

"The subject (Alvarado) had a mental history and made the statement earlier in the day that he was going to kill police officers one by one if anyone called them. (A young boy had called Fairfield police to report his father was fighting with his mother.) When the officers arrived he indicated through statements he wanted to be killed, shouting such things as, 'Go ahead, shoot me! I want to see my blood run in the street.'

"He (Alvarado) had obtained a gun earlier and had purchased bullets for it. Members of his family hid the gun so he armed himself with a meat cleaver.

D. A. BRIEFED

"I have talked to the district attorney's office," Chief Coppock continued, "through Chief Deputy Neal McCaslin and have advised him of the progress of our investigators. We are compiling a full account of the in-

See SHOOTING Page 2

SHOOTING

From Page One

cident as given by the witnesses for whatever use he may wish to put them.

"I personally welcome any official investigation by an authorized agency. We have nothing to conceal and I believe my officers acted in a proper manner to protect themselves and others from attack by a man who obviously was at least temporarily deranged, armed and dangerous."

Chief Deputy District Attorney McCaslin said he had been given an informal report by Chief Coppock and would review the full report today.

Jose Alvarado was a native of Texas and had resided in Fairfield 16 years. He was employed by Syar and Harms, general contractors, of Vallejo.

He is survived by his widow, Jennie; two sons, Roy and Joseph M., both of Fairfield; three daughters, Mary E., Beatrice and Sylvia, all of Fairfield; one brother, Romero Alvarado, of Vacaville; his mother, Mrs. Margarte Sanchez of Fairfield; and his father, Manuel Alvarado of Houston, Texas.

Funeral arrangements are pending at Hansen-Bryan Funeral Home.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. MCFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

(226)
OR NOT THE POLICE ACTED WITH GOOD JUDGEMENT=
DONALD F PINKERTON MAYOR CITY OF FAIRFIELD=

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LA046 881507
L FDA047 PD=FAIRFIELD CALIF 10 222P PD
=LOUIS FLORES VICE PRESIDENT MEXICAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
ASSOCIATION= 2246 WEST PARK AVE NAPA CALIF=

=THIS WILL ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF YOUR TELEGRAM EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER THE DEATH OF JOSE ALVERADO. WE ARE REGRETFUL OVER WHAT OCCURED, HOWEVER, ALL OF THE FACTS ARE NOT YET IN, AND WE WOULD ASK YOU TO WITHHOLD JUDGEMENT UNTIL / AFTER AN OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FACTS. YOU ARE INVITED TO PRESENT ANY FACTS YOU HAVE WHICH MAY BEAR ON THIS CASE TO THE CORONER, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, OR THE CHIEF OF POLICE. THERE WERE MANY WITNESSES AND I AM SURE IT WILL NOT BE TOO DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE WHETHER

Why Cops Killed Father Of Five

Ca

Fairfield

Police Chief J. L. Coppock yesterday defended officers involved in the fatal shooting of a 34-year-old father of five who reportedly threatened them with a meat cleaver.

Coppock said that five of his officers, responding Sunday to reports of a domestic quarrel, tried to subdue Joe A. Alvarado, a construction worker, by spraying him several times with Mace before "they had to shoot him."

Disputing a version of the incident provided by a neighbor, Dick Ross, 24, of 931 Johnson street, Coppock said his men used "as much discretion as possible in a high stress situation."

One of the victim's five children, Coppock said, called police to the family home at 924 Johnson street — "begging us to come because their father was drinking, upset with the kids and threatening to kill them with a rifle."

"We didn't find any gun when we got there," said Coppock. "But he had a meat cleaver in his hand and at one point chased my men around the family car with it."

"The officers were there 22 minutes, trying to talk him out of the whole thing. Then we tried the Mace but — as sometimes happens with people in a high emotional state or under the influence of alcohol or drugs — it didn't work."

Finally, according to the police chief, Sergeant David Huff, who was directing the action, stepped from his patrol car and shot Alvarado as he "raised the cleaver as if to throw it at police."

Our Correspondent

A 41-year-old man cited nine children in the face of "disaster" yesterday shooting his head.

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LA VOZ MEXICANA

NAPA VALLEY NEWS - September 12, 1968 - Page 5

POLICIA CON "PISTOCOTA"...

Un señor de 34 años de edad, padre de 5 niños fue muerto, el pasado domingo 8 de Agosto, en el jardín del frente de su casa, después de haber amenazado a cinco policías con una pequeña hacha, de las que regularmente se usan en las carnicerías.

El Sr. Jose A. Alvarado, trabajador de construcción, fue muerto por una bala calibre 38 especial, que le penetró en el pecho, y la cual fue disparada por el sargento de la policía, David Hiff de la Cd. de Fairfield, Calif.

El Jefe de la policía J.L. Coppock dijo que Alvarado fue balaceado a la 1:41 p.m., después que el contenido de un bote y medio de sustancia química llamada "Mace Spray" fue usada sin ningún resultado, tratando de calmarlo.

La policía fue enviada al domicilio de la familia Alvarado, en el número 924 de la calle Johnson, después de que disturbios familiares fueron reportados en el domicilio antes mencionado, la policía informó, que al llegar tres policías al lugar, Alvarado estaba esperándolos en el jardín del frente de su casa con el hacha en la mano.

Cada uno de los policías tomaron turnos, dijo jefe de la policía, Mr. Coppock, para rociar al Sr. Alvarado con la sustancia química (Mace) cuando el sargento Huff, llegó momentos después, y fue el quien disparó el tiro fatal, después que Alvarado, hizo un movimiento como para tirarle la pequeña hacha a uno de los policías; siguió diciendo el jefe de policía.

Otra historia del incidente fue descrita por un vecino de la familia Alvarado, El Sr. Dick Ross de 24 años de edad y con domicilio en el número 931 Johnson Street dijo:

Alvarado fue rociado con "Mace" hasta dejarlo prácticamente imposibilitado y en una ocasión bajo el hacha y pidió hablar con uno de los policías, pero estos se reusaron a escucharlo; dijo el Sr. Ross.

Igualmente los policías se reusaron a aceptar el ofrecimiento de un pariente de Alvarado, el cual se ofreció a entrar en el área del jardín y desarmar a Alvarado; en esos momentos fue cuando arribo el Sargento Huff; al lugar de los hechos.

El Sr. Ross siguió diciendo: Huff bajo del carro policiaco y camino hasta estar como a 15 pies del lugar donde se encontraba Alvarado, y le hizo el disparo que le arrancó la vida.

Todo puede pasar y nosotros lo podemos aguantar hasta cierto límite, pero lo que llena el plato, y los frijoles se juntan con el chile y hacen explosión, es lo que paso el domingo pasado en la Cd. de Fairfield, donde un maldito matón con licencia y todo, dio muerte a un chicano en el frente de su casa, según dijeron los periódicos, eran cinco policías "los que no pudieron someter al orden al Sr. Alvarado" a pesar de que lo drogaron banándolo materialmente con una substancia tranquilizadora, y los cinco cumplidos y fornidos guardianes de la ley (?) decidieron darle "mastuerzo" porque el Sr. Alvarado los amenazó de muerte con un hacha; . . . Que pocos pantalones de estos señores, sin duda ven mucha televisión, y pensaron que andaban en una película de cow boys, donde los indios lleban siempre la de perder (hachas sin filo contra pistolas automáticas) Por la estupidez de este turbio guardian de la ley hoy están cinco chiquitines en la horfandad y una madre en la más completa desesperación, y las comunidades chicanas?, bien gracias. A la ley se le representa como a una hermosa mujer la cual tiene los ojos vendados y una balanza en las manos, como diciendo: "la ley es ciega e imparte justicia pareja pa' todos" pero por las experiencias que se han tenido, tal parece que más bien es tuerta, y solo da justicia a los que alcanza a ver; a los de arriba, y pa' los de abajo que se conformen con estar vivos; esperamos que en esta ocasión le pongan bien la venda y que imparta justicia a quien la tenga, porque si no ya es tiempo de cambiar de "Sinora Justicia" y a ver de a como nos toca.

Comunidades chicanas y nosotros que hemos conocido y sentido las injusticias en carne propia tenemos la palabra; si un policía es molestado, insultado, herido, o "matao" el culpable es perseguido por cielo y tierra, capturado, embotado, juzgado, sentenciado y lo achicharran o lo mandan a la sombra por vida o por un tiempo largo, y en eso estaremos de acuerdo, porque se cumple la ley (lo que le paso "Al Pantera Negra" en Oakland) pero que pasa cuando un policía da matetique a un paisano "U" civil?? le buscan de un modo o de otro y lo dejan libre porque mato en defensa propia o cosa por el estilo, en este caso que es lo que va a pasar?/ despierta, muevete, mucho trabajo que hacer.

Fairfield Protest March

FAIRFIELD — A vigil parade to protest the fatal shooting of Jose Alvarado, 34, by a police sergeant Sunday is scheduled to begin at 11:30 a.m. today in front of police headquarters and city hall. About 100 persons are expected to participate.

Some participants are expected to carry candles in the demonstration planned to follow the burial of Alvarado who was slain on his front lawn at 924 Johnson St. by Police Sgt. David Huff.

Alvarado, survived by his expectant widow and five children, was shot, police said, because he attempted to throw a meat cleaver at arresting officers.

But three witnesses to the shooting contend Alvarado could have been subdued without being shot.

Today's vigil is sponsored by the Solano County Mexican-American Committee for Justice. Participating will be the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA), of which Alvarado was a member.

MAPA vice president Louis Flores said yesterday the parade is being held to protest the shooting and the lack of criminal prosecution against Sgt. Huff.

However, Flores said he spoke to a Justice Department representative Wednesday, who

See MARCH Page 2

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MARCH

From Page One

made a preliminary investigation of the shooting. The investigator filed his report yesterday morning, Flores said.

"We just don't think the Fairfield police can conduct a fair investigation of this incident," Flores added.

A FATAL RUN-IN WITH COPS

Airfield

A 34-year-old father of five was shot to death as he stood in the front yard of his home yesterday after threatening five policemen with a meat cleaver, police said.

Killed by a single bullet in the chest from the .38 police special of Sergeant David Huff, 37, was Joe A. Alvarado, a construction worker.

Police Chief J. L. Coppock said Alvarado was shot at 1:41 p.m. after the contents of a can and a half of chemical Mace spray failed to subdue him.

Police were called to the Alvarado home at 924 Johnson Street after reports of a domestic disturbance. They said Alvarado was waiting outside with the meat cleaver when three officers arrived.

Each of the policemen, said Coppock, took turns spraying Alvarado with Mace. When Sergeant Huff arrived minutes later, he fired that fatal shot after Alvarado made a motion of throwing the cleaver at one of the officers, Coppock said.

Another view of the incident was provided by a neighbor, Dick Ross, 24, of 931 Johnson Street.

He said Alvarado was gassed into helplessness and at one point put down the cleaver and asked to talk to one of the officers. He was refused, Ross said.

Similarly refused was the offer of a relative to walk into the yard and disarm Alvarado, Ross said. Then Sergeant Huff arrived.

"He just got out of his car and he walked up to within about 15 feet of him and he shot him in the stomach," Ross said.

Un señor de 34 años de edad, padre de 5 niños, fue muerto, el domingo pasado de Septiembre, en el jardín del frente de su casa, después de haber amenazado a cinco policías con una pequeña hacha, de las que regularmente se usan en las carnicerías.

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MARCHERS representing Los Mexicanos Unidos Para Justicia of Solano County appeared in front of Fairfield

city hall and the police station this morning to protest the shooting of Jose Alvarado Sunday by a Fairfield police

sergeant. The group paraded in an orderly manner, witnesses said, and requested an audience with the police chief.

This was to take place later today. —DR Photo by Hansen

Mexican Group Protests S

By AUGUST MAGGY
Daily Republic Staff Writer
Nearly 100 persons marched the streets of Fairfield this afternoon in protest of the police slaying Sunday of Jose Alvarado, 34, father of five.

Mostly well-dressed in dark suits and black and white lace, men, women and children paced back and forth for more than an hour in front of city hall and the police station across the street. The majority of the crowd were members of the Solano Mexican-American Committee for Justice, which handled the parade's operations, and the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA).

The man they were marching for, Alvarado, was buried today. Many of the marchers carried candles and wore black arm bands. Alvarado died Sunday afternoon a little more than an hour after he was shot once in the chest by police Sgt. David Huff.

Signs carried by marchers read, "Suspend, investigate, prosecute

Sgt. Huff now," "Police brutality will not be tolerated," "Give us rights not more killings," "Murder is not law and order," "MAPA demands justice," "The Alvarado family wants justice" and "Respect for rights please."

The march started a few minutes before 11:30 a.m. and ended at approximately 1 p.m. Nathaniel E. Costales, chairman of the Solano Mexican-American Committee for Justice group, walked into the police station shortly before noon and requested a meeting at 12:30 with Police Chief Vern Coppock. He was granted the request, but a Daily Republic reporter and another photographer were barred from the meeting by Coppock.

Costales told the Daily Republic he hopes to have a third party investigation of the shooting which he called a "racial" incident. His group has sent letters of protest to U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark and State Attorney General Thomas Lynch. The letters state:

"Another example of systematic

extermination by a racist Police Department took place in Fairfield on Sept. 8; Jose Alvarado was brutally assassinated and already the local police department has started a propaganda campaign to cover up the brutal and unmerciful act.

"We, the United Mexicans for Justice, demand that an impartial investigation take place by your department only to prove to the world what we already know: that the police of Fairfield are racist and that justice that is in the books does not extend to the

hooting

Mexican." Coppock stated previously Sgt. Huff acted correctly in shooting Alvarado who was wielding a meat cleaver and advancing toward four other police officers. Chief Deputy District Attorney Neal McCaslin also declared the police sergeant was "justified" in his actions.

At least three other witnesses to the shooting, however, have contradicted parts of the reports of the police and the statements of several neighbors who also witnessed the incident.

Costales

D.A. Sifting Reports On Fairfield Slaying

Widow Tells Her Story In Shooting

Chief Deputy District Attorney Neal McCaslin told the Times-Herald last night that in his opinion Fairfield Police Sgt. David Huff "not only did what was reasonable under the circumstances but was right to protect the life of a fellow-officer" when he shot and killed Jose A. Alvarado Sunday afternoon.

Alvarado was fatally shot on the front lawn of his home at 924 Johnson St., Fairfield, after chasing two police officers with a meat cleaver and as he apparently was preparing to throw it at another officer.

McCaslin said he had reviewed the report of the event prepared by Fairfield Police Chief Vern Coppock and also had listened to the tape-recorded statements of Alvarado's wife and other witnesses.

MANY WITNESSES

There were numerous witnesses, McCaslin said, at least 10 of whom gave their accounts of the shooting. He said all their statements were recorded.

"It is quite clear," he told the Times-Herald last night, "that Jose Alvarado chased two police officers around their car, threatening them with a cleaver. If an officer had slipped, or fallen, he could have been badly hurt because Alvarado swung once and missed and drove the weapon into the police car. He swung again and missed and drove it into the garage wall.

"The officers tried chemical Mace," McCaslin said, "but it didn't work. Sometimes when a person is drunk, or his central nervous system is upset, Mace has no effect.

"It would appear that Sergeant Huff, when he arrived on the scene, had to make a decision," McCaslin continued, "and he made the right decision. It is most unfortunate, but he obviously did what he felt he had to do. If Sergeant Huff had not shot Alvarado as he prepared to throw the cleaver, another officer has said he would have.

OFFICERS BACKED

"The people who were at the scene (924 Johnson St.) said they were of the opinion that the officers did what was necessary. Sergeant Huff saved the life of a fellow-officer, or at least saved him from serious injury," McCaslin added.

Fairfield Police Chief Coppock said Huff was justified in shooting Alvarado and said he was carrying out orders to protect himself when attacked.

The Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) protested the fatal shooting of Alvarado, a MAPA member, and asked that Huff be suspended and that charges be filed against him.

McCaslin indicated that he will not proceed further in the case, holding the opinion that the Fairfield police officer was justified in his actions.

FAIRFIELD — The widow and a neighbor couple believe Jose Alvarado, 34, was slain unnecessarily by a police officer Sunday afternoon on the lawn of his home. (See story at left.)

"The policeman (Sgt. David Huff) could have shot him in the leg," the widow told a Times-Herald reporter. "He wasn't an animal . . . he didn't have to be killed."

Mrs. Alvarado, an expectant mother, and her five children witnessed the shooting.

SAW POLICE

"I saw him down on the lawn," she cried. "My brother was talking to him. He was ready to give up. I saw the policeman get out of his car and shoot him, just like that."

She told reporters her brother had told the police to go away, that he could calm Alvarado.

Dick Ross, of 931 Johnson St., who lives across the street from the Alvarado home, said he was standing 30 feet away when the victim was shot. Ross said Sergeant Huff "just got out of his car, walked up to a point 15 feet from Alvarado and shot him in the stomach."

He said Alvarado carried a meat cleaver but said he and the victim's brother-in-law told officers they could disarm him.

SPRAY MACE

The officers sprayed chemical Mace at Alvarado, he said, adding, "The guy couldn't even see. All they had to do was hit him on the head."

Mrs. Ross said she witnessed the shooting from across the street. She said she did not see Sergeant Huff drive up but did witness the shooting. "The man just fell — just like in the movies," she related.

She claimed Alvarado was blinded by Mace. "I knew he couldn't see because he stumbled," she said. "He pulled grass from the ground and rubbed it in his eyes and he pulled a dirty canvas from near his car and rubbed his eyes with that."

Mrs. Ross said she and her husband drove members of the Alvarado family to the county hospital where the victim died an hour after the shooting, which occurred about 3 p.m. She said about 35 persons — most of them children — witnessed the shooting.

To coming Sunday
Holding Spanish Surrender
Editor

FAPA Co-Sponsor

NAPA Fairground
9- 4:30

Johnny Lopez /

Justice Dept
had asked FBI
to investigate
the slaying -
FBI now is investigating
as a result of MABA
efforts.

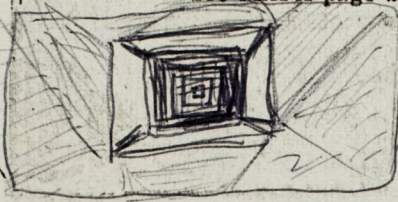
MAPA PROTEST ON SHOOTING

MAPA — The Mexican American Political Association today protested the fatal shooting of Jose A. Alvarado by a police officer in Fairfield Sunday and called for his suspension. It also asked that criminal charges be filed against the officer.

Louis Flores of 2246 West Park Ave., Napa, vice president of MAPA, announced the action. Handbills of the MAPA statement are being distributed in Solano and Napa counties and throughout California.

Alvarado was fatally shot by Fairfield Police Sgt. David Huff. Police officers said he was armed with a meat cleaver, had

See MAPA page 2



Jorge Dominguez
932 W. 5th Ave
Gary, Indiana
Coordinator MAPA
Gary, Ind

MAPA

From Page 1

chased two officers around a police car, and appeared preparing to throw the cleaver at them when shot.

The MAPA statement said:

"The shooting of MAPA member, Joe A. Alvarado, by the Fairfield city police is one more example of over-reaction and over-kill by the police of this country. This shooting follows the pattern already established throughout the State of California in the manner which police officers use in their relations with the Mexican-Americans. The past few years have seen an increase in ?justifiable? homicide, with respect to the Mexican-American, all happening in much the same way.

"Mr. Alvarado was shot for threatening five police officers with a meat cleaver. How come five officers cannot subdue one man? How come an officer who is supposedly instructed and trained in the use of firearms has to shoot to kill? Especially in the middle of the afternoon, in bright daylight. . .

"Our preliminary investigation of the killing of Mr. Alvarado indicates that ?justifiable homicide? would be a gross miscarriage of justice. The only action that the City of Fairfield can take is the immediate suspension of Sergeant David Huff and his arraignment on the proper criminal charges for the blatant slaying of Joe Alvarado.

"There can no longer be any hiding of facts and the whitewashing of police officers who are so derelict in their duties that it leads to the taking of a human life. The City of Fairfield now has the opportunity to show that equal justice for all is a reality. The grief of Joe Alvarado's widow and his surviving children demands this justice. The integrity of this country depends on this justice. Will this justice be given freely or must we literally force it from the establishment?"

Meanwhile, Fairfield Police Chief Vern Coppock was preparing an official report of the shooting to be given to the Solano County District Attorney's office. Coppock said his department had made a full investigation and had nothing to hide. He said he would welcome any probe of the circumstances by an authorized agency.

A Requiem Mass will be offered for Mr. Alvarado in Holy Spirit Church, Fairfield, at 10 a.m. Thursday.

P.D. Sept 12, 1968

Sonoma County Delegation Protests Fairfield Slaying

Some 50 Sonoma County residents were in Fairfield today to register their "concern" over the fatal shooting of a construction worker by a police sergeant Sunday as the worker threatened four other officers with a meat cleaver.

The contingent, led by George Ortiz, secretary of the local chapter of the Mexican-American Political Association, was scheduled to attend the funeral mass for the slain laborer, Jose A. Alvarado, 34, who died from a single gunshot wound in the chest.

The group was scheduled to be one of several delegations from Solano and neighboring counties, which have filed official protests with the City of Fairfield over the incident.

MAPA has demanded the immediate suspension of the duty sergeant, David Huff, 37, and that criminal charges be filed against him.

In a bitterly - worded statement, MAPA's state vice president, Luis Flores of Napa, labeled the shooting "one more example of over-reaction and over-kill by the police of this county. This shooting follows the pattern already established throughout the State of California in the manner police officials use in their relations with the Mexican-American."

Sgt. Huff arrived at the scene after sending two other patrol units to a domestic disturbance reported at the Alvarado home Sunday afternoon.

There are varying reports on just what happened as he arrived.

Fairfield Police Chief Vernon Coppock said Sgt. Huff arrived in the front yard of the home to find the suspect about to throw the meat cleaver at one of the four officers already there.

Officers said Sgt. Huff fired a single shot which struck Mr. Alvarado in the chest.

Others said, however, that they were less sure that the man was about to throw the cleaver.

Chief Coppock also said that officers attempted to subdue the man with chemical Mace before the duty sergeant arrived, but were unsuccessful.

Others Disagree

However, one of several persons who witnessed the confrontation said the suspect was left helpless by the Mace, and could have been captured without shooting.

Dick Ross, who lives across the street from the Alvarado home, claimed that at one point the man put down the cleaver and asked to talk with an officer, but was refused.

Defending his officer's action, Chief Coppock said a full report of the incident would be turned over to the Solano County District Attorney's office.

He said he would "welcome any official investigation by an authorized agency. We have nothing to conceal and I believe my officers acted in a proper

manner to protect themselves and others from an attack by a man who obviously was at least temporarily deranged, armed and dangerous."

He said Sgt. Huff would remain on duty with the force.

"How come five police officers can not subdue one man?" Mr. Flores asked caustically. "How come an officer who is supposedly instructed and trained in the use of firearms has to shoot to kill?"

"The guy (Alvarado) was in the wrong," Mr. Ortiz said yesterday. "I don't believe Alvarado had any right to raise hell like that—but does Officer Huff have the right to kill under those circumstances?"

"Whether it be Sonoma County, or over there, or any place, we just can't hide our heads in the sand and say it's not our business. It is our business."

Al.
Let me know
how you would like
to handle this for
the newsletter. Call
me collect.
A.C. 707, 224-8742
Luis