

EL DIARIO de la GENTE

Vol. 1

20 de Marzo, 1973

No. 10



New grant attacked
page 2

The siege of Wounded Knee
page 3

La Chicana's role today
page 6

Crusade will continue despite attack

By John L. Espinosa

"We intend to carry on our school; we intend to rebuild our building; we intend to be independent," Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales vowed before newsmen and 350 supporters of Denver's Crusade for Justice, which he heads.

Gonzales pledged to continue his "crusade for justice" in the wake of Saturday's early morning gun battle which left 20-year-old Luis A. Martinez dead, apparently from police bullets, and at least 19 persons injured and 36 arrested.

"Luis Martinez was murdered," Gonzales told a group that gathered at the Crusade headquarters Sunday. He said there were knowledgeable witnesses who would make this known after they confer with their attorneys.

"The young people who were shot, arrested and brutalized were provoked into resistance. It was a planned attack," Gonzales said. He made reference to a Black woman who had attended a party at one of the apartments where the gun battle took place. She was "the same Black woman in police uniform who shot Ernesto Vigil in the back" later that night, he said.

The incident took place on the 1500 block of Downing where the Crusade and the

apartment complex owned by the Escuela Tlatelolco are located. The three-hour gun battle began shortly after midnight when Patrolman Stephen Snyder and Policewoman Carol Hogue parked across the street from the apartment building.

A young man, later identified as Martinez, walked across the street and asked what they were doing. When they did not answer he persisted and was then told he had jaywalked. They asked for identification and a small group formed around the patrol car. Snyder ordered them away and they complied. Then Martinez bolted from the car with Snyder in pursuit.

The *Denver Post* said in Sunday's paper that Hogue followed the two in the patrol car. "She got out and found Snyder, bleeding from the two wounds," police said. He told her he had just shot the suspect and was shot by him, the report said.

Gonzales said, "Luis Martinez was not shot in a front-to-front confrontation with Stephen Snyder, but was shot in the back." He was then dragged between the two buildings and shot with his face downward, he said.

"He lived long enough to leave a message for all policemen; in his own blood he wrote it on the walls and he was left there to die," Gonzales said. When asked what the message was, he said, "Fuck the Pig."

During the confrontation, an explosion ripped out one wall and part of the roof of one of the second story apartments. Police have estimated the explosion had the force of 20 sticks of dynamite, but they are still investigating the cause of the blast.

It was reported in the Denver newspapers that the police "smelled" dynamite after the explosion, but no lab reports have been made public.

On Saturday demolition teams began destruction of the blast site. This was against the requests of Ken Padilla, a MALDEF attorney who is investigating the incident.

Padilla asked that he be permitted to bring in an independent investigation team to determine the cause of the explosion. District Attorney Dale Tooley told Padilla to document the need for an immediate independent investigation. Before he could acquire this documentation and shortly after Tooley had talked to him, Padilla said the wrecking crews had already begun the destruction of evidence.

There are felony charges pending against six in connection with the incident.

All of those charged with felonies received injuries and were treated at Denver General Hospital. "The people who were most seriously injured and beaten are now the ones being charged with felony crimes,"

Ernesto Vigil said. "Again the victim ends up looking like the instigator," he added.

One of those allegedly beaten by the police was Ramirez. He said he arrived about 3 in the morning to see how he could help. He saw a police detective, Pete Diaz, kicking "this fellow." I said, "There's no need for that, what's the matter with you people?"

Ramirez said he was then beaten by many officers. He said Diaz was yelling "Kill him . . . kill the son of a bitch . . . grab his arms." At the conference he wore a patch over a badly battered eye. He also had bruises about the rest of his face and several stitches along one side of his head.

Another person who was allegedly beaten was David Gonzales. He said he drove to the area to see what was happening. "I was dragged from my car and beaten," he said. He told how an officer wrapped two sticks that were tied together with a leather strap around his neck and was strangling him. Several other officers reportedly joined in the beating as he was being dragged around the yard. "I was handcuffed during this time," he said.

Ramirez pointed out that many of the injuries reported by the police were broken toes. "They broke their toes on my head and the heads of my Brothers, if anyone wants to know," he said. "I feel nothing,

they didn't hurt me as they think they did . . . I'd gladly go over this again as long as you little ones can see and you can know what to expect from them from now on and be prepared and ready when they come," he said.

Padilla charged there were mass violations of civil rights. People were arrested simply to remove them from the scene, he said. "People who were watching TV were arrested for assaulting a police officer . . . these are the victims and yet Mr. Tooley relies upon the Police department for his investigation," Padilla said.

Vigil answered to the fears expressed in the local media that this incident is going to destroy all of the progress that has been made between the Chicano community and the police department. "There has never been any progress in our relationship; we've always been at the bottom suffering from their suppression," he said.

Gonzales said they had received offers of support from other Chicano groups in New Mexico, Texas, California etc. He has also received support from many Indian groups including AIM. At the University, Jheri David, head of NAO, voiced support for the Crusade.

Gonzales did not urge people to come to Denver. He said he was sure there were things they should be taking care of in their own cities. "We'll get to the truth here ourselves," he said.



Board candidates urge registration

Two Chicano candidates for the Boulder Valley School District Board are urging all Boulder Chicanos who are not registered to vote, or have moved since their last registration, to do so before the deadline of March 31.

The two candidates, Pete Garcia and Richard Garcia, feel they can win on the Chicano vote, but it will require a wide-scale registration drive to make all of the voters eligible.

Phil Hernandez, a campaign worker for Pete Garcia, said he feels there are more than 850 Chicanos not registered but who are eligible to vote in this election.

Last week Hernandez asked the county commissioners to set up a registration booth on the University campus. County Clerk Henry Putnam denied this request, but he has agreed to leave the registration offices in Broomfield, Lafayette and Louisville open from 7 to 9 pm on March 21 through 23. This is in addition to the regular office hours of 8 to 4:30 daily.

"If you have moved since you last registered or voted, you must check with the county clerk's offices," Richard Garcia told *El Diario*.

The Garcias are the only Chicanos of 20 candidates vying for four seats open in this district. Richard Garcia is a candidate for district B and Pete Garcia is running in district F.

Richard Garcia is a Univer-

sity student and director of the Migrant Action Program. He is formerly of Monte Vista, Colorado and is married to Elizabeth. The couple has four children.

He has cited the low percentage of minority employment in the district school system as one of the key issues of his campaign. "There are 1,022 employees in the Boulder Valley schools and only 41 are Chicanos," he said. Most of those who are employed are either janitors or are working in schools where there are few Chicanos, he added.

Another key issue in Richard's campaign is the high drop out rate of Chicanos. "We already know why Chicanos tend to drop out of school; I fail to see why at the present time school board officials are reluctant to resolve the situation."

In the past the school board has been insensitive to the needs of the Chicano community. Richard feels his presence on the board would change this.

Richard has had experience in the Boulder school system before. He has worked in the Headstart and Title I programs. Last summer he was director of the experimental Migrant Title I and Migrant Summer Program at Lincoln Elementary. The program was deemed a great success and has been funded for another year.

Richard has some definite objectives he would implement during his term if elected. They

include: making curriculum more minority-oriented; implementation of a bilingual program in the district; and waiving of fees for extracurricular activities.

Richard's campaign organizers have called for an organizational meeting at Hellenis 201 at 7 tonight (Tuesday). He is running independent and does need help in all areas including financing. Donations for the campaign can be . . . in UMC 187, in care of Molly Moore.

Pete Garcia is also not a stranger to politics or to the school systems. Pete is a native of Denver and is married to Vera. They have six children, three of school age.

Pete is a veteran of a hotly contested campaign for the city council seat for Denver's district nine. He lost to Eugene DiManna by 235 votes in an election which drew 8,500 votes.

For 10 years, Pete Garcia was a Catholic priest and left the clergy to be married. He is presently employed with the Boulder County Mental Health Center as a community outreach worker.

Pete has received support from a coalition which is running candidates in all four districts. The coalition is helping him with some of the expenses of his campaign.

A graduate of St. Thomas Theological Seminary, Pete has taught at St. Andrews and Mullen high schools in Denver.

He has also been involved at other levels in dealing with the educational systems.

"In La Junta, I instigated a change in the school district. It was a Mormon controlled; we organized and beat the incumbent in an election for school board president," he said.

Pete said he is very concerned with what he calls the "push out" rate. "There is a breakdown between the schools and the parents," he said. "If we are to change the drop out rate for Chicanos, we must do something about this."

There are 23,000 students in the school district and only one man charged with investigating truanties, suspensions and drop outs. "I work with him in my job," Pete said, "I know he simply cannot handle all of these kinds of problems for the entire district."

Along with the "push out" problem, Pete said he feels there are several other key issues, such as: the need for a bilingual program (he and Richard Garcia are on a committee to set up such a program in Boulder), minority employment including women, priorities in budget spending and redistribution of district resources.

"All schools in the district are not receiving the same benefits — schools in the higher income areas have better facilities than those in rural or low income areas," he said.

He said he feels the present school board is a rubber stamp for the school administration. "This should be the opposite he said.

"A vote for a Chicano is vote for victory," Pete concluded. If Chicanos are to make the difference in this election they must get out and register he said.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 in the UMC Forum Room, the Young Socialist Alliance and CEB are sponsoring a program on the African Liberation Struggles. The speaker will be Malik Miah and his talk will be followed by a showing of "A Luta Continua."

A Luta Continua, "Through still photos and narration, the film captures the struggle of Frelimo's struggle for national liberation against Portuguese colonialism," the *Militant* said.

A Luta Continua does a fine job in portraying Frelimo's struggle to liberate Mozambique from Portuguese domination and it should be viewed by all who seek information on the situation there."

Uncertainty surrounds 'BOG'

by Evelyn Martinez

In an apparent attempt by the Nixon administration to curb minority educational programs, the Basic Opportunity Grant (BOG) has been introduced to Congress through the Educational Amendments Act of 1972.

The BOG is presently being considered by Congress, which has no later than June 1, 1973 to implement the bill.

BOG will operate under an 'entitlement' concept in which everybody who applies for financial aid will receive it.

Under BOG provisions, every student, non-minorities and low-income whites included, will apply for financial aid at the federal level through the Office of Education in Washington, D.C. The student submits a certified family contribution statement with his BOG application and an award amount is determined by the Office of Education based on a need analysis.

The amount of the students award at full funding cannot exceed one half the actual cost of his attendance at an educational institution. For example, for a single student attending CU his estimated budget is \$2400. Under BOG guidelines the student could qualify for no more than \$1200 for the entire year. Depending on the need analysis, he may get less.

There are several alternatives posed to the BOG.

— If BOG is not implemented by June 1, the Educational Opportunity Grant (EOG) will continue to be in effect for next year.

— If the BOG is implemented, there is a possibility that EOG can continue to be funded. If this happens there will be more monies available for more students.

— BOG may completely "replace" the current EOG. If implemented BOG will definitely create a great impact of changes for all students applying for financial aid.

According to Mark Heffron, Director of Financial Aid, "Right now the information concerning the BOG is so uncertain. Nothing is definite because of the current battle between Congress and the Nixon administration.

Joe Franco, UMAS-EOP Director said, "If BOG is implemented and is fully funded along with EOG, it's great. It will create more monies for more students. Concerning our issue of parity at this campus, if the amount of student financial aid is over and above the current amount, we can bring in more students," he said.

In adhering to the entitlement concept, if there aren't enough funds available to fully fund all students according to their need, provisions might be made for the reduction of every applicant's grant until there is enough money to fund everybody entitled to financial aid.

For example, BOGs of more than \$1,000 will be reduced by approximately 25%, \$800 grants by 30%, and grants of \$600 or less would be reduced by 50%. These greater reductions will enable more students to qualify.

Heffron said, "The entitlement concept of the program is good because it will open more doors. People who previously hadn't intended on furthering their education now will have the opportunity to do so." This will be possible in large part to the federal funding that will be available to approximately 500 proprietary institutions, including private schools, beauty schools, etc.

According to Heffron, "The chances of implementing the BOG for 1973-74 academic year look pretty slim at this point, although the latest word from Washington is that EOG renewal will be funded in addition to the possibilities of funding BOG." This means that students who are currently receiving EOGs will receive EOGs next year and possibly receive a BOG, lessening their loans through more grant money.

Jerry Soliz, Assistant Director of Financial Aid said he hopes the BOG will not be approved for the 1973-74 academic year because of the mass confusion and discouragement it will impose on the students. He said, "There will definitely be problems in considering the length of time it will take to process each student's application".

According to Soliz, "if the program is implemented after June 1 there will not be sufficient time for the financial aid office to set up a financial aid package for each student." "We can't set up a package here until we receive some indication from the federal level as to how much money the student is entitled to. It may be weeks before the student receives his money," he said.

In addition to changes with grants, there is also a possibility that the current National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) may be replaced by the Federally Insured Student Loan.

Under the FISL, the student will have to apply for loans from banks, payable at 7% interest. (NDSL) is currently payable at 3% interest.

The FISL might pose problems for Chicanos and other low income peoples because of the hesitation of banks to grant loans to minorities and low income people because they lack adequate financial backing or good credit.

However, Joe Franco said action is being taken to insure

that students may easily obtain loans regardless of their credit status and background. According to Franco, the federal government will allocate a percentage of money to banks to be available to students as long as they are registered in an educational institution. It will then be the banks' responsibility to collect the money.

A third possible source of financial aid may be available through the Colorado Student Loan Program. However, funding will be available in small amounts.

In regard to the possible dissolving of UMAS, MAP, and other EOP programs, Tom Trujillo, Assistant Director of Admissions and Records said, "UMAS, MAP will not totally dissolve because of the need for the supportive services of UMAS, MAP. We will also definitely need to keep our flexible admissions policies," he said.

Trujillo said the UMAS-EOP program has a definite 90% commitment of funding for students next year. He estimates 350 new students in the summer program with an additional 50 in the fall, totaling 400 students.

ASUC Positions

Available

Students Needed in:

- (1) Administrative Assistant
- (2) Public Relations
- (3) Human Rights Commission

Apply at ASUC Office,
UMC 163

DEADLINE TODAY 7:00 PM

PORTRAITS



Rainbow Studios

Successors to D.L. Yocum Studios

1111 Pearl 444-0876

Report from Wounded Knee

By Skip Ball

Editor's note: Skip Ball just returned from Wounded Knee last week. Due to lack of space much in the way of background had to be left out but can be found in his articles in the Militant.

At various times the government has tried to starve out the occupants of Wounded Knee by trying to stop the flow of food, fuel, electricity and communication into the area. When things get tense they try to cut off the truth to stop and confuse the international support that has developed for Wounded Knee.

Thus most of the press reports have misrepresented the situation and the recent barrage of statements by both US and local tribal politicians are simply untrue.

First of all, there is considerable local support on the Pine Ridge reservation for Wounded Knee. The much-quoted official tribal chairman, Richard "Dickey" Wilson has never made good on his threats to amass anyone, let alone "900" or "5,000" Sioux to march against Wounded Knee. On the other hand, the mass-based Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization has never had less than 250 people at its demonstrations and often had 900 people to its meetings. The second action of this group was to march into Wounded Knee, which they continue to hold. AIM was invited in by this

group to help their local struggle.

The action has the support of six of the reservation's eight districts and their District Chairmen are the leaders who declared the Pine Reservation and independent sovereign nation, with Wounded Knee as a state in that nation. The official tribal vice-chairman, who got more than twice the number of votes Wilson got in the last election, supports Wounded Knee.

There have been many other falsifications. There are 4-500 people in Wounded Knee. The large influx of people when the FBI roadblocks were taken down was, as was the first move into Wounded Knee, largely by people from the reservation. Although the government tries to keep food out, except at certain times when it is trying to look kind, food comes in regularly over the hills from nearby Porcupine — a local center of outside support.

Although the government likes to claim that the occupiers are mostly men, and offered women and children a chance to leave without facing arrest or charges, the women and the children — not sharing the government's sex and age prejudice, elected to stay and fight. They are also about two thirds of the occupying force.

The influx of guns the government used as a pretext to reestablish its roadblocks was not primarily due to the sup-

porters bringing in guns but white ranchers. These self-styled vigilantes tried to bring guns through AIM security checkpoints and were disarmed.

Four men who claimed to be "postal inspectors" also donated — unwillingly the four .38 caliber pistols they were carrying when captured at Wounded Knee. The agents also had finger printing equipment on them, "and they sure as hell weren't defending any mail boxes," Dennis Banks said. Another man who said he had a message for Dennis Banks, was sent out of town after his 357 magnum gun was taken from him.

On Sunday, Mar. 11 the FBI opened fire on an Indian security van and the assailant, an FBI agent, was wounded for his belligerence.

Indian security is very well organized, with a Vietnam Veteran heading it up. All roads into the area are patrolled as are the surrounding hills. But the Indians do not claim their arms will or can result in a military victory. There is no romantic adventurism involved. They have an armed encampment merely to keep the cops from moving in with clubs and dogs, to keep white ranchers from running their blockades and to impress upon the government their seriousness.

The best way to aid the struggle is to get out the truth. The truth about local support,



the demands, the unpopularity of Wilson and the fact that most of Wounded Knee's occupiers are Oglala Sioux, including AIM leader Russel Means, and the Indians there from all over North America are invited guests because the struggle against the BIA and the corrupt tribal council of Dickey Wilson is their struggle too.

The demands, which have been endorsed at meetings of six of the eighth districts, are the removal of Wilson, his council and the tribal constitution and the replacing of this system with

one the people themselves choose in an open and democratically run convention. Further they are demanding the removal of federal troops and guns from the reservation, dismantling the tribal police, replacement of the BIA officials now in Pine Ridge and a congressional investigation into the BIA and the broken US-Indian treaties. And, of course national recognition of the Oglala Sioux Nation.

The government has so far refused to discuss the political issues.

COPIRG opens CU chapter

Plans for a CU chapter of a Ralph Nader inspired public-interest protection group are going ahead despite some confusion about initial funding.

The group, the Colorado Public Interest and Research Group (COPIRG), sought and obtained a \$592 commitment from the ASUC Senate to use for advertising. "We want to make the community aware of our group and what we intend to do," Laine Ludwig, one of the chapter's organizers, said.

However, the commitment met with some resistance because COPIRG plans to use the money to "ask students to tax themselves \$2.25 a semester for professionals who will act on their complaints," Ludwig said.

"You see, once we are organized we can help students being ripped off or with legitimate complaints about almost anything," Ludwig said, "we're not just concerned with consumer rights."

COPIRG will be involved in all aspects of community hassles, including job discrimination, consumer fraud, lobbying and other projects of interest to the community.

Pat Pettapiece, another group organizer, said the group would be "open to almost any kind of project, especially if the project

would benefit groups of people instead of individuals."

"Our lawyers might defend Chicanos, Blacks, or women

with complaints about job discrimination," Pettapiece said, "since groups like the Human Rights Commission often are only advisory and take no real action."

Ludwig noted that lobbying power will probably be another important facet of COPIRG. "We'll be trying to pressure politicians into fulfilling their campaign promises, since they have a way of forgetting their commitments," Ludwig said.

"We'll have researchers and professionals if the students approve the \$2.25 per semester," Ludwig said. In addition, Ludwig expects students and other community people to bring their own complaints to COPIRG.

An example of a COPIRG backed project would be an investigation into substandard housing for migrant farm workers in Lafayette or nearby communities. "If the students will bring the complaints to us, we'll take action," Ludwig said.

COPIRG funding will also be used for publication of the group's findings, research on complaints, legal costs involved following through on complaints, and office supplies.

THREE WOMEN

Dolores Huerta Tues. April 10
8:00 P.M.

Macky Auditorium
One of Today's Leading Chicana Activists
and UFW Organizers

Flo Kennedy Thurs. April 12
8:00 P.M.

Macky Auditorium
Prominent Black Attorney Active in Civil Rights,
Consumerism and Women's Liberation

Marlene Dixon Mon. April 16
8:00 P.M.
Chem 140

Critical Participant of Women's Movement
and Professor from McGill University

Sponsored by: UMAS, BSA, CEB,
Chicano Law Students Assn., Black Law Students Assn.,
Women's Liberation Coalition.

Will you recruit a brother?

Parity is still an issue! There are those who will tell you it is not, and there are those (probably the majority) who don't even know what it means. Parity is the issue that UMAS was founded upon and is the one issue that we cannot compromise.

Parity, in the case of the University, is equal representation for minorities. In the case of Chicanos, it means having 12 percent of the population at this state-supported institution in relation to our 12 percent of this state's tax payers.

There is not a Chicano (student) on this campus who is here because the Board of Regents, President Thieme or the rest of the administration wanted him here. We are all here because of men like Ricardo Falcon, and the original eight founders of UMAS who kicked in the door of this racist institution. It was not an accident that for the first 100 years this University existed Chicanos were excluded.

Every year since UMAS was formed, the students pushed for increased admissions. Sometimes we lost and other times we won, but never did we accept what was "given" to us. We have our foot in the door, but if we relax or become too comfortable to fight, that door will slam on the faces of our raza who have yet to gain entry.

This year the University has given us a commitment for 400 new students for summer and fall of 1973. If we retain all of our students, this will bring the total of UMAS students to about 1,200. Parity on this campus should be 3,000 plus, we cannot settle for less.

Supposedly, we have 900 students on this campus. Everyone of us knows of at least one person who would like to come to CU. If during Spring Break we all went home and recruited one student, we would have a legitimate demand to make upon the University to admit those 900 students.

There are those who are satisfied to bring the 400 the University has "given" us, I say let's bring as many people who are qualified and are willing to come. If there are only 400 students who want to come then there's no problem, but if there are 401 and the University says *chale* to that one, then every Chicano on this campus must rise in support of that one student. Believe it or not, that is why we are here.

Ricardo Falcon has been quoted as saying, "We ought to get it on!" Well I say we should get it on, and go out during Spring Break and find every Chicano in this state who wants to come up here. If we don't, we have not only let down those who brought us here, but we have let down our brothers and sisters who wanted to come here.

There will be a meeting for all those interested in recruiting during break at TB 1 Wednesday at 12:30. Si se puede!

WAC forgot La Raza

The sessions concerning Chicanoismo at this year's World Affairs Conference were conspicuous only in their absence. There were no participants in the conference from the Chicano community.

Also omitted from the conference were women, Blacks, Arabs, and Indians. Howard Higman, chairman of the WAC planning committee, says this is because participants from these areas did not respond to invitations. Sal Rameriz, the only Chicano on the WAC committee, said it is because of the cut in the WAC budget.

Ramirez told *El Diario* he had invited three Chicanos to the conference. Cleofas Calleros, an artist and historian from the El Paso area, was invited, but unfortunately he died recently. Another potential participant, Henry Castle, could not attend and Octavio Paz did not respond to an invitation.

Ramirez said he felt the biggest problem was the lack of funds to pay transportation or to compensate participants for missing a week's work. Higman said not one received transportation allowances this year, but it has been reported in the Daily that many did, in fact, receive help in this area.

Higman told us he thought the Rolling Stone Magazine staff had come to the conference in their own car. I'm sure they flew in," Tim Lange of the Colorado Daily said.

When asked why there were no sessions concerning Chicanos, Higman said the participants decide what they want to discuss at the conference. The catch 22 of the situation is if there are no minority participants, there will be no minority sessions.

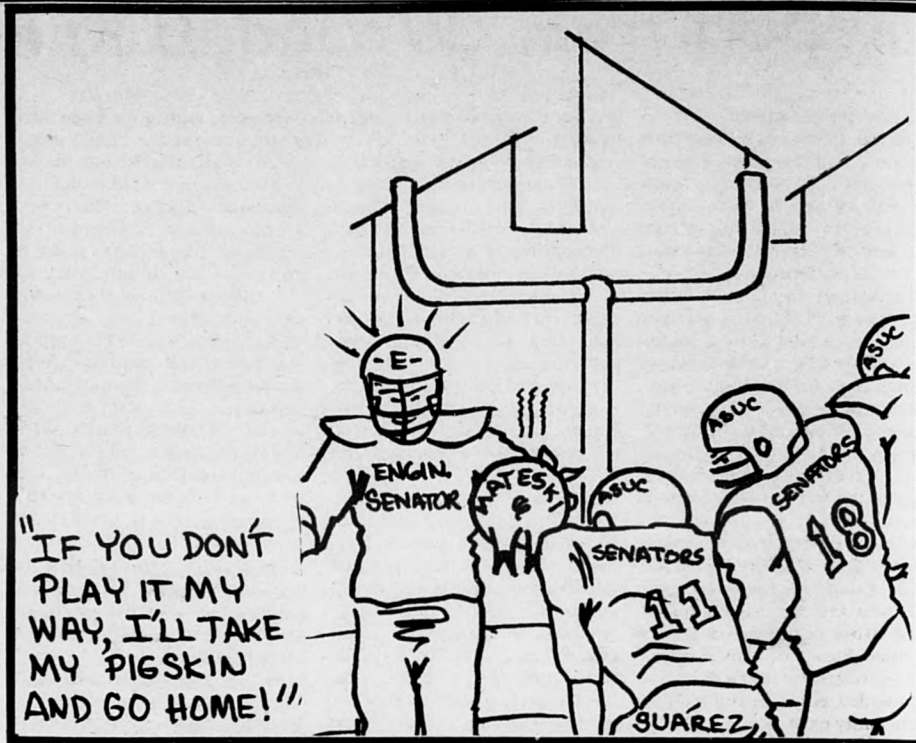
It appears after comparing this year's program and last year's that many of the same people are returning. The World Affairs Conference appears to be turning into a reunion of a select group of intellectuals, rather than a seminar of universal thought.

When this was suggested to Higman, he said it was simply not true, the WAC committee followed the direction indicated by the participants. "We might have something about Indians next year," he said, when asked if minorities were intentionally omitted.

This suggests to us that these White intellectuals do not listen to minorities until they are confronted with a Wounded Knee, a Tierra Amarilla or a Watts. Perhaps this is a mandate.

One of the problems may have been that there has been little minority input on the planning committee. Higman said he would welcome our participation. We suggest that if there is to be a conference next year, UMAS should take part.

But, if the WAC committee continues to ignore much of the world's people in this program, we agree with Rich Mauer of the Colorado Daily who said in a Daily editorial that "it's about time to call it quits."



Mateski's sour grapes

Plans by some dissatisfied Engineering students to secede from ASUC reek with the smell of "sour grapes."

The engineers, a minority themselves, had no complaints and no thoughts of secession when Peter Solomon was ASUC President.

After Dennis Mateski blew his credibility on campus, his supporters decided that if "you don't play it my way, I'm going to take my toys and go home."

"Those people are just pissed off because they lost the election," a high ASUC official said, "to boot, the engineering students receive several times as much money from NDC as they got from Solomon."

Secession plans could only hurt student representation, he said, since "ASUC has little enough power now."

"People don't realize that we fund many worthwhile groups, including the Rocky Mtn. Rescue Club and Legal Aid," he said.

"Computer cards will never be able to tell students about worthwhile projects, so how will they keep functioning?" he asked.

The official didn't think the engineering students would support the plan, mainly because "they trusted Dennis Mateski once before, and I don't think they're stupid enough to trust him again," he said.

cartas-cartas-cartas-cartas-cartas- Kiva club

Letter to the Editor,

I would like to thank you for the great compliment you paid to me in your March 6th issue, in your editorial, "Give Mateski the axe."

The Daily has repeatedly suggested I was a hatchetman for Solomon, but I have never before been given credit as having an "in" to the President of the United States. This is most satisfying to think that a small-town contender for student body president has such an "in" and potential influence! Even Peter Solomon has never been given that much credit.

I sincerely hope that your far-sighted analysis is a prediction of things to come! If so, I have a bright political future indeed, and look forward to it. Until 1988 -

Dennis Mateski

P.S. I feel slighted after your editorial to find my pig smaller than Mr. Solomon's, in your cartoon. A little more consistency would make your paper a bit more believable!

We have found from our limited experience with pigs that the pig who sucks hind tit, is often smaller . . . the editor.

Open Letter

In the interest of humanity, peace and understanding, We of the University of New Mexico Kiva Club and all concerned people, beg of those who are in control of the lives of the Indian people of Wounded Knee to at least show some kindness towards the world as the world watches to see if the United States of America can handle its domestic situation. This situation was not created by the American Indian people, but by the insensitive politicians who have been in control of the U.S. since the last of the American Indian resistance at Wounded Knee which was so tragically wiped out with guns and bullets.

The negative situations which exist amongst all of the American Indians seems to be characteristic of the negativeness found in the communities of all the minority peoples. Our Brothers of the Human Race, the Browns, the Blacks, the Yellows, and the Whites as well, will, if not understood in time, surely be the next people to whom the Army of the United States will march upon someday.

(cont. on page 5)

El Diario staff welcome your letters, comments and/or contributions. If you have something you wished to be published send your manuscript to El Diario, UMC 416, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, 80302. All letters must be typed, double-spaced, be limited to 300 words or less and be signed by the sender. Manuscripts will not be returned unless they are accompanied with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

El Diario de la Gente is an independent Chicano newspaper published biweekly by the United Mexican American Students at the University of Colorado. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the views of UMAS-EOP or the University. Our offices are in the University Memorial Center, room 416, Boulder campus. For further information call 443-2211, ext. 8836.
Editor John L. Espinosa
Assistant Editor Paul Mora
Business Manager
Guillermo DeHerrera
Editorial Staff Ken Chavez
Jim Sandoval
Evelyn Martinez
Larry Medina
Leonard Suarez

Kiva club

(Cont. from page 4)

We point to the Harmony that is found between the sky and the earth and the plants and animals for our sense of destiny and our sense of Humanity and understanding. Therefore, in this light, we present the following demands:

1. We demand of the President of the United States, Richard Nixon, and the Congress of the United States, the Governor of the State of South Dakota, that they call off their troops. We do not desire another Wounded Knee to happen in 1973.

2. We demand of the Governor of the State of New Mexico, Bruce King, to use all the political power that he has to demand of the President, the U.S. Congress, and the South Dakota Governor, as well as the other Governors of the United States of America that all troops be called off at Wounded Knee in order to let Humanity exist.

3. We demand of the Bureau of Indian Affairs as the trustee agency for Indian People, that it demand of the President, State Governors, the U.S. Congress and to the U.S. Army and the Federal officials that all Military action against the Indians at Wounded Knee be ceased immediately.

4. After which we demand immediate action be taken to reorganize the B.I.A. and make it into a new and fresh agency which can be more humane in dealing with the American Indian. We point to the many B.I.A. policies like the termination policy, to the Indian reorganization act of 1934 as evidence that the B.I.A. (as it

stands) cannot and will not be effective in dealing with Indian people. We point to the incident at Wounded Knee in 1890 and 1973, the Gallup, New Mexico situation, the Lamberton, North Carolina situation, and Los Angeles situation, and all issues to which the American Indian has made its stand against injustice, racial prejudice, and political oppression.

5. We demand to the Navajo Tribal Council, the Mescalero, the Jicarilla tribal councils, and the All, Indian Pueblo council, that they take immediate action. And support the cause of justice, racial balance, and freedom from oppression and also ask these councils to demand immediate action be taken in order to prevent unnecessary bloodshed at Wounded Knee, Lamberton, Gallup, and every other place where Indians have stood up for their rights to be human beings.

6. We demand that the University of New Mexico faculty, students, and administration take immediate action to the before governmental organizations and officials to stop the military action about to take place at Wounded Knee, 1973.

Kiva Club
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque

We of the Native American Indian Organization (N.A.I.O.) urge all people concerned to write to their Congressman, Senators, Governors, Etc.? to prevent bloodshed at Wounded Knee. We support all the demands as prestatated.

Don't buy Farah pants!

by Freddy Morales

Millions of Americans are hearing about the Farah strike.

The full story of the exploitation, harassment, and unfair labor practices engaged in by the huge Farah Company is being told loud and clear to consumers, retailers, and the general public around the country.

The Farah workers are struggling to have the legal right to organize, bargain collectively, and secure the right to work with the dignity of a human being.

The nation-wide strike started in San Antonio where a group of employees were discharged for no apparent reason. The following day, the walkouts in El Paso began.

Willie Farah has made the workers unhappy. He has seriously rejected the workers. He has not offered the many workers he has employed, the many benefits other companies have.

Willie Farah offers no job security to the workers. Farah can fire anyone anytime with no cause.

Willie Farah offers no wage increases. He makes wage increases only when and if he wants to. There are no guaranteed increases with Farah.

The employees have no voice as to production rates. Farah can set them as high as he wants and fires those who cannot physically comply.

Farah offers no maternity benefits. When the employee returns, she loses her position on the pay scale and has to start all over again on the same pay

she started on.

Farah offers inadequate vacation and holidays.

Now let's look at what would a union offer to the workers. The union would offer job security. No one will be fired without just cause. There will be negotiated wage increases according to a definite schedule. There would also be negotiated production standards. The employees will have a say about how much they can produce. There would be maternity insurance and negotiated leaves for illness and personal reasons. The employees will have the right to return to their same jobs with the same rate of pay. Plus the workers will have adequate vacations and paid holidays.

At Farah right now there are over 3,000 workers on strike. This comprises one-third of the whole working force. More workers are leaving the plant as the time goes by. Another one-third of the workers in Farah sympathize with the union, but the main reason they do not join the union is because they are afraid of Willie Farah. The other one-third of the Farah workers reject the idea of a union. The main reason for this rejection is because they have been bought by Willie Farah.

Support has been coming in from all over the community. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America-AFL-CIO, in which the union of Farah is an affiliate, has given the strikers money, food stamps, and many other necessities they might need. Many congressmen

and senators have issued their support against Farah. Recently Senator Edward Kennedy charged Farah of not practicing fair tactics with the strikers.

Still Farah has shown to be a very ignorant man. He has fired the early organizers of the union. He has accused them as communists and has harassed them. He has used the courts.

Farah has been charged from many sides that he is guilty of unfair labor practices. Farah will have to sometime or another negotiate with the union. At the present time Willie Farah, as a result of the strike, is losing millions of dollars.

In the United States right now much publicity is being given throughout the states concerning the Farah strike, but this is not the case as it is found in Colorado compared to other states. Colorado is one of the least publicized about the strike. Many people do not know what is going on with the strikers, who are 85% Chicana. Plans are now being made to work within the Boulder area and other areas within the state.

We urge all of our readers to try and support the strike in any way possible. Bulletins and leaflets will be distributed later on as to inform you when we can start to create publicity about the strike. Picket lines will be planned later on, on all stores that carry Farah Slacks. We plan to boycott all stores that do not reject Farah Slacks whether it be in Boulder, Denver, Pueblo or anyplace else.



Boycott Lettuce

Volunteers needed every Saturday to picket Safeway

We have:
Bumper Stickers
Farmworker Information

Farm Labor Task Force
UMC 187
443-2211, ext. 6572

Boycott Safeway

WITH THIS COUPON
20% DISCOUNT ON PURCHASE



FILM DEVELOPING
24-Hour Service Enlarging

LOOK
PHOTO SERVICE
On The Hill

Black & White and Color Finishing
Film and Supplies
FASTEST SERVICE
IN BOULDER

443-5310 1303 Broadway

Chicano Business Students Association

Univ. of Colorado Chapter

Chicanos, Interested in Business?

CBSA Could Be For You!

1. Pre-Business
2. Business Majors

Your input into CBSA is Welcomed.

The CBSA is located at
Business Building Room 149,
443-2211, ext. 6181.

Sponsored by CBSA

La Chicana — 'barefoot and pregnant?'

By Becky Marrajo

How many Chicanas today stop and think about the various labels that have been used to designate their role and status? Furthermore, how many of us seriously think about the validity and accuracy of those definitional labels and ways of changing them? I doubt that many of us do, even though we are aware that labels have been used to foster oppression; labels have been used at various times to suppress minority groups; labels function as the foundation for a myriad of stereotypic notions that are attributed to an oppressed minority.

La Chicana has her share of labels attached to her role and status. They are largely the result of traditional ways of looking at La Chicana, without taking into account the role changes the Chicana is undergoing today. Most authors who have made reference to the Mexican American woman have validated their views and research on the basis of a few cases or "personal knowledge of an intuitive nature." Needless to say, most authors who have commented on the Mexican

American woman to date have been men (although some position papers are being written by Chicanas today.)

Some specific examples of the types of descriptions that have been printed about us are the following: "a wife and mother is ideally submissive, unworldly and chaste . . . she devotes herself to her family and the consistent idealized portrait one receives of Mexican American mothers is that of a suffering (padaciendo) woman . . . In La Raza, the older order the younger, and the **men the women**" (from *Across the Tracks* by Arthur Rubel).

Although the reference is specifically to the Mexican American mothers, readers of such "words of wisdom" tend to generalize that statement to include all Mexican American women. One reason for the generalization is that most of us are viewed, by Chicanos and others, in two roles, **mother** and **future mother**. Both roles carry the same connotation, and if the definition read is not applicable at the moment, for the reader, it certainly will be valid at some future time.

Or consider the writings of

Octavio Paz, who states that the Mexican (not Mexican-American) woman is a dark, secret and passive being who is molded by the actions of men. True, Octavio Paz writes about the Mexican, not Mexican American women, but in a sense he sets the stage for a generalization by readers by focusing his first chapter in the **Labyrinth of Solitude** on a Mexican American experience (The Pachucho and Other Extremes). He therefore deals with Mexican American themes while limiting his discussion to Mexican men and women, which seems to be a contradiction.

Generalizations prompted by the written word are the basis for verbal and written stereotypic notions of La Chicana. Labels, specifically stereotypic labels, are means of oppression. They have been used by the oppressor to convince both observers and the oppressed of their general worthlessness. In the United States, labels such as greasy, lazy, shiftless, criminal and dirty have been stereotypic labels for Mexican Americans. Some Mexican Americans may

have accepted these stereotypic labels and still others applied that label to "all other Mexican Americans" but themselves. Today the Chicano has shed and denied the validity of most stereotypic labels ascribed to them by Anglo authors, which served to oppress them. However, La Chicana is still subject to stereotypic labels ascribed by Anglo, Mexican and Mexican American authors.

Clearly then, she has two choices in the near future, which are that of acceptance of the labels or denial of the labels. If she accepts the stereotypic labels, she reifies the concepts that they embody. She, in essence, may act as the passive, dependent, secret, dark and mysterious being that authors say she is. An example of the types of Chicanas that so reify those concepts are those that make statements like "Let the men in the movement take the leadership roles, I feel more protected by them," or other Chicanas whose behavior is super helpless and dependent, which implies that she is incapable of being aggressive or independent.

If La Chicana refuses to accept the stereotypic label, that act of denial asserts that she is engaging in "self definition of her role." Denial means that she is moving toward escape from traditional stereotypic labels that are potentially oppressive. It also means she recognizes the error of those definitional roles, which is applying a generalized role to all Chicanas on the basis of a few Chicanas experience without mentioning other roles in which Chicanas engage.

The self definition of her role further implies that she lays down the foundation for social interactions with Chicanos, other Chicanas, and institutions on her grounds or according to her rules.

Personally, I feel that Chicanas are ready to define our roles, as a collectivity, both within the Chicano movement, the Chicano communities, and the world at large. The sooner we engage in this definition, the sooner we will be able to rid ourselves of oppressive labels and stereotypes which signify that all of us should be at home "barefoot and pregnant."

Pintos ask our help

by Kathy Kanda

In Colorado prisons, 43 per cent of all inmates are Chicanos. Prisoners have limited contact with the world outside the walls because visitation is restricted and all their mail, including newspapers, are censored. However, on March 10 and 11, Ernest and Esther Jiron had an opportunity to talk to some of the inmates:

The Jirons went to Canyon City with 18 other people sponsored by the St. Thomas Aquinas Newman Center. The group visited and held Catholic mass at the Colorado State Penitentiary for men — maximum and medium security — and the federal and state facility for women.

Concerning the large percentage of Chicano prisoners, Ernest said, "It can't be because we have more bad people in our race — it's just not true."

"They — the police forces — concentrate on the slum areas simply because it's been said the crime rate is the highest, but it hasn't been proven. They find the crime rate higher there because if you concentrate on it, you'll find it," Ernest said.

"I feel it's an injustice for Chicanos. They don't have the lawyers — they don't have the money to get lawyers," he said.

He said one Chicano prisoner received a 10-year sentence for smoking one joint of marijuana.

"He was a Vietnam veteran and couldn't adjust to what happened to his life after spending so much time in Vietnam. He got burned. Almost half the population would be in jail if they go by that."

Esther said, "What burns me up is they (society) say 'we're not prejudiced,' but we see it everyday. We've lived through it." She remembers seeing her friends arrested when they had not broken any laws.

Ernest and Esther returned with some insight to the needs of the prisoners. The inmates' greatest need is understanding from people on the outside, they said.

"How do we get rid of people who look down on them like animals? Where do we go from here? What can be done? I'm sure everyone who goes up there asks the same questions," Ernest said. "What do you do when nobody pays attention?"

Ernest and Esther said prisoners often talked about the tension that builds up inside the prisons because of isolation and loneliness.

There are libraries in the prisons, but inmates said there are not many books because they get ripped-off.

"Two guys I talked to would like to see more Chicano literature in prison. They have some, but they don't have enough," Ernest said.

Prisoners also complained about the lack of educational opportunities and programs in the prisons. Ernest said he would like to start a visitation

group of Migrant Action Program (MAP) students to set up educational programs inside the walls, as well as to inform inmates of opportunities to better their education when they get out.

The future of the Newman Center visitation groups is questionable. Restrictions on what they could do in the prisons have increased on each of their six visits, and there were no indications from prison officials that another visit would be arranged.

If the group is allowed to return, Ernest and Esther said they plan to go and they hope to have something to give the prisoners — books.

They have decided to collect books and to raise funds to buy books for the prisoners, especially Chicano literature. Anyone interested in donating books or helping on a fund-raising committee can contact them at 447-0852.

Piscis Aquatic
Environments
FEATURING:
Reefmaster aquariums & accessories. Personalized informative service. Freshwater tropicals, marine tropicals and invertebrates, plants.

1792 30th Street
449-7489

"Visite nuestro aparatos de acuario Hoy"



UMAS General Meeting

Recruitment Drive
School Board Elections

Richard Garcia
Pete Garcia

La Raza Park

Mural Slide Show

Committee Reports:

1. Cinco de Mayo
2. Maya Conference
3. Colonial House

CASA ORTIZ Restaurant and Lounge



Cocktails and
Fine Mexican Food
with U.F.W. Lettuce
Serving 11:30 - 9:00
Tues. — Fri.
5:00- 10:00 Sat.
2:00 - 7:00 Sun.

Sunday Specials

Pollo en Salsa de Barbacoa

Luncheon Specials

Chorrito y Queso

Carne de Res

1441 Pearl

Noticias

Huerta to speak

Three women, all who have made an outstanding contribution to her specific field of interest and represent only a few of the women who are active and articulate in their various struggles, will be featured guest speakers on campus in April.

Dolores Huerta, today's leading Chicana in her struggle for farmworkers and her involvement with Cesar Chavez and the United Farmworker Union (UFW) will speak here Tuesday, April 10, at 8:00 p.m. in Macky Auditorium.

Dolores is being sponsored by the Cultural Events Board, (CEB) in conjunction with United Mexican American Students (UMAS), Chicano Law Students Association, and Womens' Liberation Coalition.

Eye Examinations

Complete eye examinations are now available free of charge to minority students. For information, contact Dolores Montoya at T.B. I, Room 211, ext. 8316.

Una Mano

Journeyman Plumbers or Electricians are needed to volunteer their skills at the Raza Unida Headquarters, Fort Lupton.

A City Ordinance has restricted any work on the premises to journeymen, and both funds and supplies are limited.

Donations, electrical wire, sheet rock or plumbing pipes can be presented to Lee Sandoval or Paul Sandoval at the

**Raza Unida Hq.
Fort Lupton, Colorado
Tele. No. 857-2390**

Maternity Assistance

Chicanas expecting a new addition to the family should know that pre-natal, delivery, and post-natal care are now available for a total cost of \$25.00. Tarzan Honor, Administrative Annex (Willard) 180, ext. 8091, has more information on the package.

Carreras

The City of Lakewood, an Equal opportunity Employer, has the following positions available.

SUMMER PART-TIME — The City is beginning its recruitment of part-time youth to work in its summer recreation programs. There are a variety of positions open, including cashiers, playground leaders, recreation leaders, swim instructors and locker room attendants. Pay will depend upon position — program will begin about June 15. There will be approximately sixty (60) positions open.

**Apply: Personnel Office
7801 W. 16th Avenue
Lakewood, Colorado 80215**

Watchale

Selection of the jury for Elmer Peralta was postponed to **August 13, 1973.**

Defense motions for a change of venue from Fort Morgan County to Denver County to insure a fair trial was given as one of the reasons for the postponement. The second reason for the continuance was that defense attorneys were granted time to investigate witnesses for the prosecution.

Raymond Roybals trial continues to remain set for the date of March 26, 1973.

Attend and continue your support of the watchful eye on the judicial system and out Brothers.

Financial Aid!

All Chicano EOP students interested in applying for financial aid for summer school and next year should pick up their financial aid applications NOW at the Financial Aid Office, Willard Hall, No. 269. The deadline for applications is April 1.

According to Jerry Soliz, there will be some work study and NDSL funds available on a limited basis for the summer session.

Students will be notified of their summer school awards in early June.

Larasa Workshop

LARASA is holding a workshop this month at the C.U. Medical Center in Denver, Colorado. All Chicanos are invited to attend, especially if you are a science major.

Topics on the agenda for the day include:

- minority programs in the C.U. Medical Center
- financial aid and the Medical School
- educational needs of the Spanish-surnamed
- requirements at the College Level
- others

Invitations and further information can be picked up from Carol R. Sanchez, N.C.H.O. coordinator, at TB-1 or call 447-4621. Lunch will be served at the Medical Center at no cost. The workshop will start at 9:00 a.m. and continue through 4:00. There will be breaks and lunch.

Hope to see all you Chicanos that have any questions about your future in a Medical career.

Business Students

From a fledgling organization first organized in May of 1972, the Chicano Business Students Association has grown until seven chapters exist in Colorado.

The association is mainly concerned with several primary goals: recruiting more Chicano business students, helping these students with a cohesive, working organization, and participating in projects with the Chicano communities.

According to Dan Vigil, secretary/treasurer of CBSA, the organization is now mounting a recruitment drive. Pre-business and business students interested in working with CBSA can contact Dan or other CBSA officers at the Business Building, room 149, or can call ext. 6181.

Changing Addresses?

UMAS-EOP students should notify T.B. I of any address changes during the year. Students planning to move should call ext. 8316.

C.S.U.

A position for a Graduate Teaching Assistant in French and Spanish has been made available at Colorado State University.

Tuition waiver will be granted for continuing education plus \$2,205 in salary for 9 months.

For more information contact **Joey Henderson at ext. 8358 or U.M.C. 328.**

Cooking

Bob Cooke, from Alternatives, Inc., will issue the sermon at all masses Sunday, March 25th, at the St. Thomas Aquinas Chapel.

The topic of the sermon Sunday will be "Pro-life on the abortion issue."

Sister Betty Edl said various speakers will present the sermon during Lent and will be raising issues of Christian responsibility and Christian involvement.

For more information, attend Mass.

Maestros

Joe Sandoval representing the Salt Lake Public School system will be recruiting Chicano teachers April 1.

The need is in all levels of elementary through secondary schools and all areas except history.

For more information call Joey Henderson U.M.C. Rm. 328 or ext. 8538.

Poudre Schools

The Chicano Educational Commission of Fort Collins, Colorado, is seeking qualified, innovative educators who are sensitive to the Mexican-American Community. They need bilingual-bicultural teachers for a bilingual program.

They also need Chicano educators, teachers, counselors, and administrators to work in areas other than Bilingual Education.

MAIL REQUEST APPLICATION TO:

**Chicano Educational
Commission
2407 LaPorte Avenue
Fort Collins, Colorado
80521**

Schedule of Events UMAS-EOP Recreation Spring 1973

April

- 3 Pool Tournament deadline -
- Entry Fee \$2.00 Single elimination
- 6 Chess Tournament deadline NO FEE
- 6 Pool Tournament 2:00 P.M. Games Room
- 6 UMAS-EOP Dance (Los Charritos) 8:30 - 12:30 P.M. UMC Ballroom
- 7 Cookout (Flagstaff Mt.) 10:00 A.M.
- 11 Chess Tournament 6:30 - 10:45 Aspen Room UMC
- 11 Deadline for Camping Trip (NO CHARGE)
- 12 Chess Tournament 6:30 - 10:45 Aspen Room UMC
- 14 Camping Trip
- 18 Deadline for softball Tourney

Green Mountain Grainery



Full line of beans, grains, dried fruits, books n' a juice bar
flours stone ground daily

Our head lettuce is organically grown and either family picked or
picked by UFW union

925 Arapahoe
Boulder
449-6311

Malik Miah

Speaking on:

African Liberation Struggles



Film: "A Luta Continua"

on Mozambique Liberation Struggle

Wed. March 21 4:00 P.M.

UMC Forum Room

Sponsored by YSA & CEB

acropolis
442-9504
1136 Pearl
Original Greek Food
Wed. Greek Fiesta
Fri. and Sat.
Live Music

EL TORTILLA KID

THE POLICE FORCE, BEING UNABLE TO CAPTURE EL TORTILLA KID FOR THE "BRUTAL BEATING" HE GAVE TWO POLICE OFFICERS HAVE SENT FOR THE SON OF THAT "GREAT ALL-AMERICAN GEORGE WALLY BUT IT APPEARS THAT EVERYONE IS IN FOR A SURPRISE."

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

HELLO I'M GEORGE WALLY JR.

JESUS CHRIST NO, NO!

WHO DID YOU EXPECT? THE WHITE KNIGHT?

YOU COULDN'T BE... I MEAN YOUR FATHER WAS SO

OH DON'T WORRY DADDY TAUGHT ME EVERYTHING HE KNEW, WATCH THIS

HAVING FINALLY CONVINCED THE CHIEF OF POLICE TO GIVE HIM A CHANCE

NOW HERE'S MY PLAN.



DON'T KNOW WHY DAD MAKES ME WEAR THIS DUMB SHEET



NEXT DAY AT A LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL, IN THE CHICANO BARRIO WE FIND TWO SUSPICIOUS LOOKING CHARACTERS.

LET'S HURRY AND ARREST SOME MEXICANS

DON'T YOU THINK YOU OUGHTA TAKE OFF YOUR BADGE FIRST?

THE POLICE ARE READY TO MAKE A BUST ON THE STUDENTS IN HOPES OF EL TORTILLA KID SHOWING UP. LITTLE DO THEY KNOW HE'S THERE, SOMEWHERE AND HE ALREADY KNOWS.

POT, ACID, COKE, GLUE
SMACK, SPEED
ENCHILADAS!

THE STUDENTS ARE INFORMED

AND YOU THREE TAKE THE FRITO BANDITO

HEY BRO WHAT YOU GOT THERE?

THE ENEMY HAS BEEN SIGHTED GET READY TO MOVE IN MEN, AND ONE MORE THING REMEMBER THE ALAMO!!

THOSE ARE THE TWO BIGGEST NUTS I'VE EVER SEEN

THE PEOPLE ARE ALL IN THEIR PLACES AND EVERYTHING IS READY TO HAPPEN BE HERE NEXT TIME WHEN WE WILL SEE GEORGE WALLY JR. (THE CO CLUX CUCU) MEET

EL TORTILLA KID