

Free



EL **DIARIO** *de la* **GENTE**

Vol. II, No. 13

Boulder, Colorado, Aztlan

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22 de Febrero



In an all out effort to support the total boycott of head lettuce at the University, United Farmworker (UFWA) supporters are asking students to vote "NO" to head lettuce in the ASUC referendum Feb. 26 and 27.

There will be two separate polls taken: one of the entire student body, and one of just dorm residents. The following wording for the ballot is expected to be:

CHECK ONE!

— I call upon the university to refrain from purchasing or serving any head lettuce for the duration of the lettuce boycott.

— I call upon the university to purchase and serve head lettuce regardless of the origin of the lettuce.

Grape-Lettuce fields=Gunfight at OK Corral

Put yourself back in time to a time when it was legal for rich ranch owners to hire slick gunslings to handle their unruly business. A time when lawlessness was used to quell disobedience, and when the poor could not voice their displeasure for fear of bodily harm.

Except for the time element and a few other changes, the story is happening now. The setting for the new "gunfight at the OK corral" is the Coachella Valley — the scene of many confrontations between the UFWU and the Teamsters union. The rich ranch owners remain the same, they continue to bring in outside help the modern day gunslings, the Teamsters.

The wealthy Teamsters union

persistently send its thugs into Coachella to stop the striking. Unlike the gunslings of old, the Teamsters are backed by wealthy conservative leaders who make up the richest labor union in the nation.

The UFWA, headed by Cesar Chavez, have fought the farm owners and Teamsters with such weapons as prayers, fasting and organizing, all the peaceful kinds of rebellion. There are no guns or billy-clubs, the most often used weapons of the Teamsters gorillas.

The growers aligned themselves with the Teamsters for many reasons, the main one being the preservation of the status quo. There are reports of a promise made between the two in which

the growers would pay the Teamsters \$7 a month union dues deducted from the pay of at least 40,000 workers. The leaders are of the same kind of faith, a faith that is bought with money.

"Cultural collusion" is probably the most important consideration for the alliance of the Teamsters and the growers. The leaders of these two groups have common interests, common ideas about business and politics, and about race. The Anglos have comparable incomes — \$40,000 a year plus expenses to fight Cesar's boycott. They eat in the same restaurants; play on the same golf courses; take their families on the same kind of vacations. They talk about the stock market, the

danger of radicals and their shared distrust in Chavez.

In 1972, Chavez received a \$5 a week salary, and such expenses as \$960 for house rent, \$1,440 for food and \$1,904 for medical bills incurred in Arizona, where he fasted for nearly a month in protest of that state's passage of a law which would prohibit the boycotts.

In complete contrast to the image, and reality, of Chavez stands the Teamsters president, Frank E. Fitzsimmons. Fitzsimmons draws \$125,000 a year salary, plus an unlimited expense account and flies around the nation in his private, union-furnished jet.

Farmworkers leave fields

Bulletin

Eight thousand farm workers under Teamster contracts walked out of the lettuce and asparagus fields of the Imperial Valley Monday Feb. 18. The work stoppage was called to protest the Teamsters' "sweetheart" contracts with California growers.

At press time, we understand at least 1,000 workers have carried the work stoppage throughout the week. Cesar Chavez, president of the rival union, the United Farm Workers of America, called for the work stoppage to demonstrate that although the workers have been forced to work under Teamster contracts, they still support the UFW.

In a Los Angeles Times story, Teamster officials explained the large number of workers out of the fields "they're out because of George Washington's birthday." The Teamster contracts do not recognize Washington's birthday as a legal holiday.

During the work stoppage, 16 workers have been arrested. Most have been charged with minor unlawful assembly charges, but at least two were arrested and charged for allegedly assaulting police officers.

Supporters of the union are asked to send letters to protest the police action to Sheriff Owen Fox, Imperial County Courthouse, El Centro, California.



Vol. II, No. 13 Boulder, Colorado, Aztlan 22 de Febrero

They're fighting for their human rights

"What are you fighting for?"

We've heard this question countless times as we have picketed the Safeway stores. We're fighting for the human rights of the farmworkers. Is it right to let people die of hunger? Is it right to let people die of continued exposure to pesticides? Is it right to have someone tell you what is right for you when they have never experienced your way of life? Is it right to not have a choice in the direction of your life? We are fighting for the right to live.

For many years the farmworkers have worked for the growers at only the growers convenience and terms. This has left farmworkers living in indecent housing — many of which are chicken coops when not occupied by the farmworkers, and accepting inhuman treatment while in the fields.

We boycott lettuce to support the United Farm Workers of America, led by Cesar Chavez. The boycott is the only weapon the Union has to force the growers to improve the life of the migrants.

The issue behind the lettuce boycott is not freedom of choice but the decision to oppress or not to oppress. We are dealing with multi-millionaire organizations, the only way to hurt them is in the pocketbook. When lettuce is not bought by a University it shows the solidarity of this fight and it hurts the growers. As all good businessmen know "always do what increases your profit." Only if signing with the UFWA increases the growers' net profit, they will do that.

Consumer: "I've heard that the farmworkers like working in the fields in their present condition."

If one does not have an education, a talent or cannot express himself he has a hard time letting people know of his misery. Do you think we like to do what we are forced to do?

Consumer: Why can't you just go out and get a job in a factory or a store somewhere?

One cannot go out and get a job when one doesn't have an education. The average farmworker has the equivalent of a fourth grade education.

Consumer: "Why doesn't the farmworker get a decent education?"

In most cases the whole family has to work for the whole family to survive. It is a proven fact that 800,000 children under 16 work in the fields. Over half of the fields are between 10 and 13 years of age, because these children are needed to support the family income. 80 percent never reach high school. 50 percent of the farmworkers population never reach the seventh grade.

Consumer: "Why is the farmworker always so in debt that he cannot support his family?"

It is like a whirlpool. Once one is caught up in it he can never get out no matter if the current is increased or decreased. The growers control the farmworker. The farmworker always finds himself indebted to the grower.

Whenever they travel the grower gives the worker money, but he also charges a high rate of interest on this money. This free enterprise system is built on the theory of "rip off what you can from others, as they will rip you off."

Keeping this in mind, growers charge the highest prices they feel at the time for substandard transportation and dilapidated housing (96.5 percent of migrant housing does not have tubs or showers; 95 percent does not have a flush toilet; 90.4 percent has no sink; 18.4 percent has no electricity. In fact, 1969 figures from the US Dept. of Labor and Agriculture the average farmworker house only consists of 1.9 rooms.)

Consumer: "How can farmworkers be so exploited?"

Farmworkers have always been so conveniently excluded from labor laws.

Consumer: "Haven't there been some labor laws and

proposals recently brought forth that the UFWA in particular has opposed?"

No, these proposals were not made for the benefit of the farmworker, but in contrast stood to benefit the grower. In fact many of the new proposals would take away the only weapon farmworkers have had — the secondary boycott.

Consumer: "What's a secondary boycott?"

That's when a union pressures supermarkets and stores not to sell produce grown by a farmer involved in a labor dispute.

Consumer: "What are the labor disputes between Teamsters and the UFWA?"

Basically Teamster contracts

are similar to Taxation without Representation. No one in the upper-inner office of the Teamsters is from a migrant background. The UFWA is made of Farmworkers, for farmworkers. The UFWA also eliminates the middleman who contracts workers and receives the greatest profit of all farmworkers.

Consumer: "What is the number of farmworkers in the US?"

Over one-fourth of the poor people in the US are farmworkers.

Consumer: "I heard that the farmworker in the US is the highest paid agricultural worker in the world?"

If one wants to compare the US income with that of anywhere else in the world it always holds true

that the highest paid people are in the US. But it's also true that one pays high rates for living in the US. According to the Govt. figures, \$2,700 is the yearly income of a farmworker family of four. Most workers are paid a price rate based on how many units of produce they harvest. This figure of \$2,700 is still below the national poverty rate.

Consumer: "The teamster Union has published labor income of \$213.80 weekly earnings and \$3,000 for a 14 week period."

Many times Teamsters takes the foreman or field boss income as the prime example. He contracts the farmworkers in a manner similar to slave labor. Many times he makes three times as much as an average farmworker. He is the middleman. The middleman makes the most money, so by oppressing many people who work for him (by paying people what he wants per crate harvested) he makes a lot of money.

Consumer: "I thought the UFWA is a non-violent organization. Why do I hear about these violent deaths of farmworkers?"

Two incidents which happened in the summer of '73 are the deaths of Nagi Mohsin Daifullah and Juan De la Cruz, both farmworkers. Daifullah was killed while fleeing from a Kern County, California, deputy sheriff. He is believed to have been beaten to death with the officer's flashlight. Juan De La Cruz was killed by gunfire while on the picket line on Aug. 16, 1973. These 2 deaths climaxed the summer's series of "violent attacks directed against the Union pickets by growers, Teamsters goons, and law men in several counties in the San Joaquin Valley, Calif."

Consumer: Why do the farmworkers go through such treatment?"

They are fighting for their human rights.

Charges dropped against Vigil in Cong. Gonzales incident

Charges against Jess Vigil, one of the Boulder Four accused of disrupting a congressman's speech last August have been dropped by the district attorney's office because of insufficient evidence.

The dismissal of charges came more than four months after Vigil was cleared of similar charges in a University sponsored "Kangaroo court" before the Faculty Disciplinary Committee.

Of the remaining three defendants, Jose Calderon will go to trial May 23; Frank Luevano will be tried Feb. 27 and Charles Kohler is to be tried on March 20. Calderon is charged with disrupting a lawful assembly and interference with University staff and students.

Luevano and Koehler are charged only with interference Judge Martin Steinberg ruled the disruption statute unconstitutional and the charge was dismissed. The district attorney's office is appealing that ruling.

Since the charges were brought last summer, Vigil has said he was victimized by the University, the district attorney's office and the speaker, Cong. Henry B. Gonzales of Texas. He said he has been harassed by investigators including the FBI.

In a sworn statement, Cong. Gonzales called Vigil an "agent provocateur" who was a contact with political enemies of the congressman from his own district. He said "apparently some of this was engineered and masterminded in San Antonio, my home town, and in Denver, where the explicit instructions that I should not be permitted to walk out alive from Boulder."

Vigil's only response to Gonzales' accusations is that they are completely unfounded and that the congressman is "apparently paranoid."

The legal hassles have been costly to Vigil and he, even though acquitted, must pay several hundred dollars of legal fees.

ASUC Final Elections for Executive and Senate

Offices open: Executive

- 1 graduate-law
Special student seat
- 1 Pharmacy, Journalism
Environmental Design seat
- 1 Business seat
- 1 Engineering seat
- 6-7 Arts and Science Seats

Special LETTUCE REFERENDUM as it will appear on the ballot

_____ I call upon the University to refrain from
purchasing or serving any head lettuce
for the duration of the lettuce boycott.

_____ I call upon the University to purchase
and serve head lettuce regardless
of the origin of the lettuce.

– Sponsored by ASUC –



Petitions containing 734 signatures from Boulder residents calling for a bilingual, bicultural program are presented to Superintendent of Schools Patrick Ryan by Linda Ribal. Ryan quickly added that no action could be taken by the School Board at its Feb. 19th meeting. Later, more signatures from Lafayette were added, bring a total to over 1000 pro-bilingual signaures.



Concerned parents meet at Lincoln School Feb. 13th to discuss strategy in bringing bilingual, bicultural to Boulder Valley Schools. The group voted unanimously to petition to the Board of Education to reconsider its vote against bilingual education.



"Just a small priority out of many other priorities," School Board President Bierhaus said of the bilingual program as Chicanos listen at the Feb. 19th meeting. One member of the audience, disgusted with the Board's failure to act on the proposal, told Board members: "What you've been saying all night is that 'I'm the great white father and I know what's best for you people.' Well, you don't know." The Chicano then called on the male Board members to "step outside and settle this," but they declined in cowardice.

Allende's widow to speak at March 17 rites

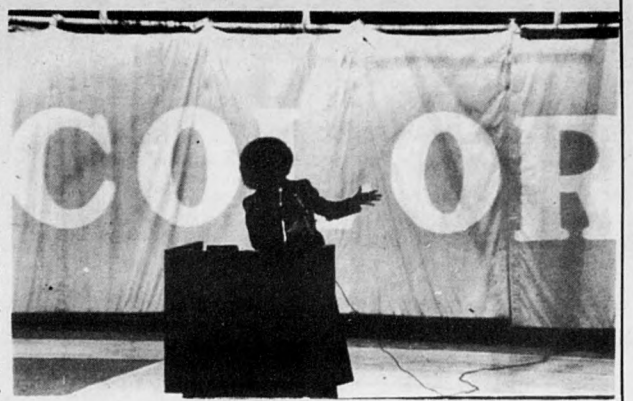
Hortencia Allende, widow of the slain former president of Chile, Salvador Allende, and representatives of other national and international liberation struggles will speak in Denver at the first anniversary of the March 17 attack on the Crusade for Justice.

They will join with local leaders in a day of commemoration exactly a year to the day of the police attack on the Crusade and Escuela Tlatelolco which left Luis "Junior" Martinez dead and dozens injured and scores arrested. The day of protest will take place on the capitol steps.

Other speakers will include: Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales, (Head of the Crusade), Los Tres del Barrio (charged with shooting a narcotics agent who happened to be a drug pusher), Angela Davis (co-chairperson of the National Alliance against Racist and Political Repression) Juan Mardi Bras (leader of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party for the independence of Puerto Rico), Bert Corona (founder of Centro de Accion Social Autonoma in Los Angeles), and Mario Cantu (director of CASA in San Antonio).

The demonstration will be the first appearance of Mrs. Allende in this area. She has addressed several labor unions in the U.S. Salvador Allende was killed by the military junta which took over the democratically elected government in Chile.

Since March 17, no policemen have stood trial for the attack, although only four of the nearly 60 persons arrested were prosecuted and only one of them Mario Vasquez was convicted of any wrong doing. According to Chicanos at Vasquez' trial, the testimony of the police officers was often contradicted, yet the jury convicted him.



Angela Davis is silhouetted against the first five letters of Colorado printed on wall mats at the Field house where she spoke Feb. 6. She called for the unification of all oppressed peoples and peoples of color.

"The Roots of Imperialism"

The Marxist & Non-Marxist perspectives on the origins of modern Imperialism

A discussion by Dr. Kenneth Boulding and Tom Mayer

Tues. Feb. 26 7:30 p.m.
in UMC 158A

Sponsored by CCAS, NAM, UMAS & VVAW/WSO

UMAS General Assembly

Meeting Feb. 27

at 7:00 p.m.

in Rameley 104

Special Film:

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Part-Time Employment

1. Needed immediately one work-study secretary to work in *UMAS office. Hours flexible, fringe benefits and great people to work with.
2. Need one part-time secretary to work 10 hours a week at \$2.50/hour for Chicano Studies Councilio, call Carlos Anaya at ext. 8887
3. Need two researchers to work 10 hours a week at \$2.50/hour for Chicano Studies Councilio, call Carlos Anaya at ext. 8887

Chicanos fight School Board racists

The Boulder Valley Board of Education has forcefully exposed the racism that many would deny even exists in Boulder by denying Chicanitos a bilingual education program.

By a 5-2 vote Board members Ed Hubin, Sybil Downing, Betty Luckow, Dominic Ferrera, and Fred Bierhaus showed Boulder Valley Chicanos just how much racism does exist locally. Almost every Chicano who spoke in favor of the Bilingual program was attacked by the Board members who from the beginning were against the proposal.

Thus far the only voice to speak for the Board's actions has been the **Boulder Daily Camera**, easily Colorado's most anti-Chicano newspaper.

From every other quarter has come cries of outrage at the Board's actions. The two Board members who voted for the proposal, Peter Garcia and Virginia Patterson, denounced their fellow board members for their action. Yet we may be able to take our complaints one step further.

Community Chicanos are now organizing for possible legal action against the school board. The suit will be based on a recent Supreme Court decision commanding local school districts to accommodate non-English speaking students.

If you have children who will be exposed to the type of injustice and educational sham, now is your time to fight one small battle for our children. Meetings are being held now by community Chicanos intent on stopping further racist actions by the Boulder Valley Board of Education. Get out and support these efforts, for the education of your children is at stake.

UMAS fed up with politicians

After careful study of the campus political arena, and testimony of past senators and executive, U.M.A.S. decided not to run candidates in the ASUC elections this spring. UMAS has determined the ASUC to be a farce.

We know many will say, "You made it a farce", "You were part of that farce" or "it can work" — nonsense. The university administration connived and created the ASUC to have students wasting their time, running campaigns against each other, and spending an impotent year. Meanwhile the administrators sit back and enjoy the game.

The only thing the university administration respects is confrontation. A good example of this, is the recent "study-in" at the library.

An integral part of our decision is that we will put our efforts into taking lettuce off campus. We realize that the lettuce referendum is illegal; however, we also realize that the farmworkers need our help more than ever, so we will vote for no lettuce.

The University administration can and does ignore ASUC at will and can negate any ASUC decision.

UMAS has real responsibilities that we can not ignore and we cannot support a farce.

Mike Carreras
Chairman of UMAS

Will we fight for a Chicano V.P.?

A new dean for minority affairs, a position which has long been called for by minority and campus program directors for several months, will be included in President Frederick Thieme's staff reorganization proposal.

The acting vice-president for student and minority affairs, James Corbridge, will probably move up to a vice provost slot creating the open slot for the proposal passes.

Corbridge came under fire from Chicanos last semester when the financial crisis came to a head. Chicanos called for Corbridge's resignation because they wanted someone in that position who would be sympathetic to the needs of minority students.

This reshuffling proposal has met with dissonance from the Chicano community. They feel that the proposal is another way of pacifying Chicanos. Chicanos asked for a vice-president position, not a deanship. They feel that their past problems with university bureaucrats will not change with a minority dean.

The dean will still be answerable to Corbridge, thus the situation will not be resolved by playing musical chairs.

ASUC tri-executive, Jess Vigil, had this to say about the proposal, "It's a reshuffling job that is going to amount to nothing. They are going to have the same people doing the same job. We asked for a vice-president slot and they try to give us a deanship. We don't want to be answerable to Corbridge again."

Supposedly Thieme will ask all minority groups to participate in the selection of the new dean.



The above cartoon which depicts how Teamsters and Growers alike grow fat from contracts while the contractor continues to exploit the workers, was adapted from a Teatro de Ustedes. The artist, Oliphant, sent a complementary copy to the teatro.

Viet Nam Veterans support Crusade efforts

The Colorado-Utah-Wyoming region of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization, at its recent regional convention, Feb. 16 and 17, voted unanimously to support the National and International Day of Solidarity with the Crusade for Justice and the Chicano Community on March 17.

VVAW/WSO chapters from the Colorado region will participate in the rally and have offered to provide a speaker. Press conferences are planned throughout Colorado concerning the undue police and press harassment of the Chicano Community.

A regional VVAW/WSO delegation is attending a national Defense Committee conference in Chicago on Feb. 23 and 24, where they will bring up support for the rally.

VVAW/WSO is an anti-imperialist organization composed of multi-racial membership.

Nationally, VVAW/WSO supports the struggle of the Chicano people and endorses the boycotts of grapes, lettuce, and Safeway markets.

Winter Soldier, the national publication of VVAW/WSO, is available free to the Chicano community.

A Chicano brother, Dominic Espinoza, is organizing a VVAW/WSO chapter at Adams

State College and in the Alamosa and Antonito communities.

Dominic needs help in organizing in the southern Colorado area, so if you are interested please contact

him at: Alamosa/Antonito
VVAW/WSO
c/o Dominic Espinoza
Box 68
Antonito, CO. 81120

Moya responds to Diario article

John:

Re your story "Reporter does La Raza injustice," (El Diario, Feb. 8, 1974): I compliment you on your professionalism, insofar as you made no attempt to distort any point I tried to get across in conversation with you.

However, there exists between us a basic disagreement. Your story clearly expressed a point of view, i.e., that the press should be used as a "tool" for Chicanos.

While I, like any Chicano, am well aware that injustice and prejudice are real and should be eradicated, I can't for a moment subscribe to the notion that the press should be the tool of any particular people or point of view.

Rather, I believe it should be a tool to separate the true from the false, letting the chips fall where they may. Because of this belief, I can't in good conscience become a "movement reporter" and all that entails: selective reporting of facts which reflect favorably on Chicanos while ignoring facts which don't; mindless acceptance of undocumented charges and claims at the expense of my own integrity; and the resulting loss of credibility when the realization dawns on readers that I have forsaken my objectivity.

I chose, instead, to report the facts as I am able to determine them. By doing this, I believe I can win the trust of the truck driver who hates "welfare cheaters," so that this same truck driver will believe a story I write about horrendous conditions migrant laborers must work under.

Perhaps it's idealistic on my part to think objective reporting can have a real effect in changing the attitude of a society which is often unjust; but, again, perhaps it isn't.

I don't mean to say that advocacy journalism like that expressed in El Diario is wasted or unneeded. But you must be aware that your audience is one which already embraces the philosophies you dispense.

The audience for which I write isn't so sure. It requires of me stories based soundly in fact. It is these kinds of stories I struggle to provide. And it is these kinds of stories which I believe in the long run will put into focus inequities which otherwise would go unnoticed and uncorrected.

Frank Moya

El Diario is unable at this time to offer a Subscription, but we will mail you 8 issues per semester for a minimum donation of \$2.50
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University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

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Editor's note: We do not advocate that the power of the press be used as a tool for any one group or people, what we are opposed to is that presently the press is being used as a tool against one people — Chicanos.

Traditionally the press has been the guardian of the people against oppression, corruption etc. We submit that the role of newspapers has changed. The interest of advertisers, publishers, and editors are being served before the needs of the people.

Also, Mr. Moya, never have we advocated "selective reporting of facts which reflect favorably on Chicanos while ignoring facts which don't. This is not advocacy journalism. Advocacy journalism is simply presenting a side to a story which is regularly ignored or overlooked by the larger press.

Audit an attack in disguise

The auditing of ASUC funding of student organization was designed to discredit and disrupt Chicanos and their organizations. The audit was not brought about because of the fear the university had that the ASUC was misusing student funds, but rather as a result of Peter Solomon's racist attitude toward Chicanos and the ASUC Tri-executives.

Solomon has had a grudge against the Tri-executives because of their liberal-radical views. He has also shown a racist attitude towards Chicanos and other minorities. He was quoted as saying "If you think I'm doing this because I don't like those people, you are right."

The audit is not only racist and discriminatory but it is also a politically motivated move against minorities. The audit draws conclusions and does not provide adequate facts to support its findings.

The implications of the audit were that Chicano oriented expenditures were examined with some kind of priority over other ASUC spendings. The university is never willing to talk about the improvement of financial aid to minorities and are just as unwilling to meet with Chicanos concerning parity. But are willing to send hundreds of dollars on an audit so that they will have an excuse to cut off minority aid through the ASUC.

Solomon, who made the allegation that ASUC was misusing student funds, makes no mention of the fact that he was fired from his job at the recreation department because of an illegal hiring practice on the part of the recreation department. We as Chicanos have little to fear from people like Peter Solomon who expose themselves as racist bigots and bootlickers in the eyes of the public. The ones we must watch out for are those who pretend to be conservative-minded Americans.

When asked about what his response was to the audit ASUC tri-exec. Jess Vigil said "to react to the audit would be to play into the hands of the administrations." He also went on to say that "if supporting workers who are fighting union busting tactics and oppression is criminal, then ASUC is guilty, and as long as I am able to I will support these struggles."

What a farmworker faces

The life of the average contemporary middle class American is one of riches, health, and abundance. Life is easy and carefree. The average American doesn't have to worry about whether he will have the rent money or if his children will have enough food to eat.

Now consider the Farmworker. His life is not so easy and carefree. Everyday he's faced with living with the poorest conditions, ill health and a low wage.

The American has come a long way since the days of covered wagons and log cabins. Technology has given him machines that make his work load easier, machines that transport him from place to place and machines for recreational use.

Technology has given the American one of the best-lived lives in the world. Unfortunately he does not realize that the food on his table is being harvested in this day and age by people who

are no better off than his pioneer ancestors.

The farmworker, as compared to the average middle class American, lives a much harder and uncomfortable life. The average yearly income for a family of four is \$2,700.00. The farmworker must do stoop labor for 10-13 hours a day. He has no union representation; therefore, he is constantly exploited by the grower.

This \$2,700.00 a year figure includes the labor of children. Children must also work to insure the survival of the family. This means that the children are deprived of the education they are entitled to. 80% of these children never reach high school.

Wages such as these not only deprive the farmworker of an education, but deprive him of decent housing, good health, and much more.

The average life expectancy for farmworkers is only 49 years of age.

Communications Center planned

Hermanas y Hermanos:

I feel that in order to understand the needs of our people, there is a need to compile information based on facts. This information must be obtained through research in the cities and communities which Chicanos live. My desire to fulfil this need of knowledge is present now with the help of the Research Clearinghouse, created by interested students here at C.U.

We have now submitted over 70

letters to establish a form of communication with various organizations. If there is any relevant information you would like to give for Carnales y Carnales, we would appreciate this in attempt of seeing our aspirations become realities.

We now have a limited resource material at the present time on Chicano and Migrant workers.

If you need any information, we will try to obtain the material for the cost of xeroxing, which is 5c per page.

If you are interested in what we are trying to do, please contact us at:

Minority Research Clearinghouse
c/o Mike S. Garcia
1300 30th E122
Boulder, Colo. 80302

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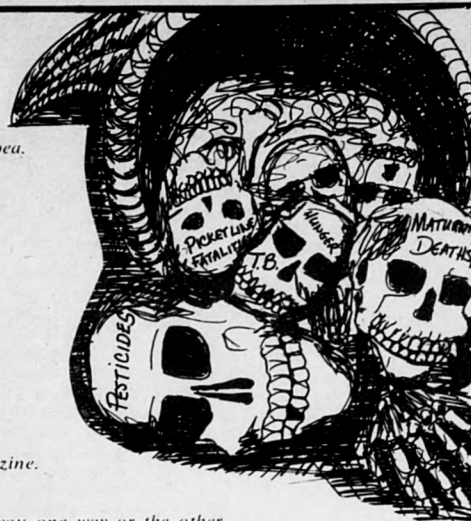
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a poem by Tigre

Human Leaves

Ask my burning face! —
Ask my broken hands!
Long, long row of fruit, floating in a green pea.
It really doesn't do us any good.
I swear to the sky above me.
I swear at the crew leader's back.
I damn the farmers.
We are just like those leaves in front of me.
Confused, bewildered, lost and amazed
Not knowing where we came from.
Not knowing where we shall go.
Human leaves that have reached autumn,
Before the human tree ever bloomed
Don't tell your painless life because
I don't know pain your way.
A hardship for you is a way of
life for me.
You eat well, my mouth waters
as I see the pictures of food in the magazine.
I waste my time to tell you my
plight because you don't see me.
On the other hand I know everything about you one way or the other.
We are human leaves buried in
your hideous soul.
For we only know what you tell us.
For we are sick of you.
Human leaves harsh and bitter, grasping for the truth . . .



Gaitan is being punished for his Raza

Jose Gaitan, prison reformer and founder of the Colorado Pinto Project, has been denied his bid for parole by the Colorado Clemency Board.

Gaitan recently spearheaded an expose of corruption among top officials at the Colorado State Penitentiary in Canon City, where he is serving a 45-year sentence for armed robbery and narcotics violations. The Clemency Board's action is seen by many as further punishment for Gaitan, who released prison records to reporters from the *Denver Post* and the *Pueblo Star-Journal/Chieftan* newspapers.

The prison records were the basis for a complete investigation into the Canon City prison that resulted in the firing of Acting Warden Fred Wyse and several other prison officials. Wyse and several others were subsequently indicted for felony theft and conspiracy violations.

Gaitan called the Board's ac-

tion "pure revenge" for his actions against Wyse and other staff members. Yet Governor John Vanderhoof, while not at all familiar with the reasons for the Board's denial of Gaitan's freedom, said he was "certain" the 11-member Board had a legitimate reason for extending Gaitan's sentence.

Vanderhoof also made sure that the Board's decision would not be subject to public criticism. The Governor said that no official explanation of the action would be made public since "inmates denied parole might learn of an adverse vote or comment and seek revenge."

Vanderhoof has the power to commute Gaitan's sentence but

said he saw no reason to do so.

Gaitan's Pinto Project is designed to help paroled offenders make it in the world outside prison walls. However, he cannot assume the directorship while in prison.

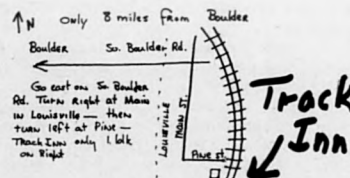
A last Tuesday's Rocky Mountain News said in part that Robert Trujillo, Colorado Director of Corrections, was a "force behind the change in the (Board's) recommendation." Trujillo, "a man profoundly embarrassed and troubled by the prison scandal," would answer no questions about the Board's decision.

Trujillo was Wyse's superior and may lose his job because of Gaitan's actions.

Max & Cora Vasquez
Invite you to

The Track Inn

'Bienvenidos Estudiantes'



Chicano Happy Hour
3-5 Daily

56 oz. pitchers - \$1.25
666-8518 1006 Pine St. Louisville

Recruit A Brother !

Dear Hermanos y Hermonas,

I am requesting your help in recruiting Chicano students to the University of Colorado UMAS-EOP Program. Despite the fact that recruiting was discontinued for a period of three (3) weeks last November, applications have been coming in at a fairly good rate. However, it is difficult to determine whether this is because there are more students applying or whether they are just applying earlier.

Nevertheless, I need your help: How can you help? If you know of someone who is or might be interested in coming to University of Colorado under EOP-M or EOP-MAP please give me his or her name and address, telephone number if possible. I would then follow up with a letter and application. I would also expect you to follow up during the Spring Break.

Use the form below and return to my office: Regent 205, campus. Muchas Gracias.

Thomas Trujillo
Admissions Office

I suggest that you send EOP Admissions information to:

Name _____ Telephone: _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
State _____ Zip _____

Name _____ Telephone: _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
State _____ Zip _____

Name _____ Telephone: _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Zip _____

UMAS NEWS LETTER

Si Se Puede!

!Si, Se Puede!

Our goal is to explain the purpose and interests of the United Mexican American Students (UMAS) organization. Through sincere dedication and concern UMAS has grown to more than 1,200 students at the University of Colorado.

Many have devoted time to various student activities which involve students of all races as well as Chicanos. It is our intent to establish effective communications among the people of our communities and the students of active organizations. We hope to encourage aspirations and direct responses from all.

Support the farmworkers

A statewide conference is to be held Saturday, Feb. 23, at 2 P.M. The meeting is to be held at the United Rubber Workers Union Hall, 55 W. Nevada Place, Denver, Colorado.

The conference is designed to organize and coordinate activities to support the farm workers struggle against inhumane working conditions for farmworkers.

For more information call the United Farmworkers Headquarters at 825-2137.

We hereby resolve:

- To foster unity among the Mexican American.
- To encourage respect and dignity for the Mexican American.
- To further justice and equality for the Mexican American persons in Colorado and at the University.
- To work toward making available the opportunity of a higher education for the Mexican American students at the University of Colorado.
- To encourage a greater admission of Mexican American students at the University.
- To work toward fulfilling the general needs of the Mexican American people of Colorado and students at the University by whatever means available under the democratic processes in a non-violent manner.
- To work toward a greater understanding between the Mexican American and other Americans.
- To further education on the Mexican American cultural and historical contributions to the United States.
- To foster self-respect and identity among the Mexican American with their culture and heritage.
- To encourage those graduates from institutions of higher learning that are of Mexican American descent.
- To return to their communities and do all that is possible to better the lot of the Mexican American.

UMAS ORGANIZATION

In the spotlight

In the Spotlight:

Bi-Lingual Bi-cultural Dispute
"Lost to our land, education is our stand."

The Boulder County School Board has turned down a proposal to institute Bi-lingual, Bi-cultural Education in the Boulder County School District. This decision has aroused much dissatisfaction and concern with community parents. Realizing that Chicanos and Anglos alike are deprived of learning the original language and cultural aspects of the southwest, school districts throughout the state and nation have begun to institute such programs. Why then, does the Boulder County Board choose to ignore the necessity of such a program? The Board offers many reasons but none legitimate. The Board concerned itself with the financial aspects as one reason for not accepting the proposal. It was explained that the program would be federally funded for the first two years. The Board also claimed that they did not want to disrupt the community among their staff to bring in bilingual teachers. Surprisingly, the "intelligently" satisfied Board even questioned the possibility of learning impairment imposed upon the children due to the learning of another language.

(Editors note: The following is an excerpt from the Bi-lingual, Bi-cultural proposal submitted by Ricardo Garcia and Mrs. Treadwell to the Boulder County School Board.)

It is the philosophy in the Bilingual-Bicultural Program that every child has a right to quality education. This means we must meet the needs of each individual child by looking at him as the most important commodity. We must take the child, regardless of the language of his home, and give him instruction in whichever language is necessary so that he will attain academic success and all those experiences which will give him a positive feeling about himself. It is the goal of the educational program to allow each child to "become" to help the bilingual child touch the outer limits of his potential in both

languages."

Bilingual-Bicultural education offers immediate help for the child whose dominant language is not English. For these children, this type of educational program will:

— Prevent "educational gaping". Because the child learns the skills and concepts he needs to be successful in whichever language he best understands.

— Preserve the child's sense of history, culture, identity and language. He no longer has to feel shame and frustration because the school will not recognize his heritage.

— Make certain that the child learns English. But he learns English as a second language — as it is taught to someone who speaks no English at all. At some time during his schooling, the child will make the transition to where he will be able to function well in English. And he will retain and become more literate in his native tongue.

— In short, the child is working at becoming a competent user of English. In order to operate effectively in the English-speaking United States, he must be competent in the language. He is also becoming more proficient in Spanish. Most important, because of all these things, HE IS FEELING SUCCESSFUL.

Bilingual-Bicultural Programs take into account the importance of the Spanish language and culture, for the Anglo-American child. Children are learning about each others' language, culture and history. All are learning these at no expense of subject matter.

While not viewed as a panacea for all the ills of society, bilingual-bicultural education should in the long run go a long way toward improving understanding between ethnic groups in the United States. When language and culture are understood and practiced, fears break down and understanding begins.

Political prisoners

Political Prisoners

In the Constitution we are guaranteed freedom of speech and equal representation but when our people seek these rights we are condemned. It becomes more obvious to us that the law is set up to protect only a select group.

For example, a young Chicano, Luis "Junior" Martinez, was killed and the murderer, a police officer, was not tried. Mario Vasquez is now serving time in Buena Vista for allegedly assaulting three police officers.

Kiki Navarro, a young Chicana was sentenced to three years at the Morrison Home for attempting to form a Chicano organization in the high schools.

Mario and Kiki represent

thousands of people who speak out against racist actions against the deprivation of a people. The mere fact that Chicanos and other minorities exist creates negative reactions from those who control our lives. So we must align ourselves with Kiki and Mario because they are a part of us and personally suffering the injustices of the court system and of this entire way of life which is imposed on us.

We also recognize and support our brothers and sisters throughout the land who are punished for allegedly condemning human injustices. Unidos venceremos.

Farah boycott

Farah boycott

Since May, 1972, 4000 Chicano workers have been on strike in Texas and New Mexico against Farah Manufacturing Company.

In late 1969, Farah workers started organizing to bring in the Amalgamated Clothing workers.

The grievances are mostly based on the fact that Farah is "a family owned enterprise." Other grievances include job security, low pay, "non-existent pension plan", low paying hospitalization, and constant increase of work production level. The main demand of the strike is union recognition.

The boycott has been very successful because, since the beginning of the strike, Farah has lost over \$20 million. The combined effect of the nation-wide boycott and inexperienced "scabs" in the plants has resulted in the closing of the New Mexico, the San Antonio plants, and the plant in Victoria, Texas.

The Farah strike is an important step forward in the struggle of the Chicano people. A victory at Farah will be a turning point in the struggle to organize the non-union industries where Chicanos work at the lowest paid jobs.

La Historia de UMAS

La Historia de UMAS

"To work toward fulfilling the general needs of the Mexican American people of Colorado and students at the University by whatever means available under a democratic process in a non-violent manner". UMAS is dedicated to perpetuate those goals in order to establish rapport with Chicano communities and not forget our purpose on this campus. We are here in an effort to bring about social justice to all oppressed brothers and sisters.

"Lost to our land, education is our stand." These words of educational awareness are goals expressed by UMAS in order to gain a stand toward the social and economic betterment of La Raza. Though the organization has existed since 1968, we have gone through constant struggle in order to offer an "alternative to minority problems". We feel that education provides that alternative. We must establish a place in the University for all the socially oppressed.

During the Fall of 1968 an active recruitment was initiated, in order to try to achieve parity at the University of Colorado: The Mexican American Youth

Adelante (MAYA) formed by UMAS in May 1969, provides encouragement for Chicano high school and GED students to move progressively towards a higher education. The sharing of educational achievement will help our people in our Communities to better interpret this dominant society.

The UMAS Summer Program began in June 1969. It served as an eight-week orientation introducing the Chicano student to a college atmosphere. Because we are concerned with academic performance, we have utilized our "man power" in creating a counseling program to make the incoming students feel that they can turn to someone for academic as well as personal counseling.

A tutorial program has been initiated in order to tutor students in each subject and give him the self-assurance he needs.

The English component offers University English classes in writing and literature. The writing tutorial services are available for all students who might have writing problems, a common setback for all students.

Our land was illegally overtaken, our culture was castrated and due to this oppression we are

one of the most socially and educationally deprived people in the Southwest. Through education we recognize that Chicanos can no longer be termed the "sleeping giant". The sleeping giant has now awakened.

UMAS, as an organization, has been extremely involved with activities concerning all students. The struggle has been one of great dedication. Often our students have sacrificed great amounts of time to activities which concern La Raza.

The staff of El Diario, along with active Chicanos in the UMAS office find it necessary to work long, arduous hours, not only to meet deadlines but to assist with activities which are to the benefit of our people.

We are devoted to the farmworkers struggle. Though 60 percent of the migrant workers are Chicanos, a crushing fact considering the paucity of the Chicano people in the nation — we are the second minority. This cycle of poverty, too well known to the Chicanos, must be broken.

We, the students of UMAS realize that only through education and active dedication to our Raza shall we achieve progress in our fight for social justice. Si se puede, con tu ayuda.

DANCE

Admission: \$2.00, free beer, Music by "Hunk of Funk" March 1, 1974 proceeds will go to the Chicano Educational Conference

Lettuce Issue

The Farm Labor Task Force has recently been working on an Educational campaign to inform the students on the present situation involving the return of non-union lettuce on campus. We are in desperate need of help in operating a telephone campaign, informational pickets and leafleting. The students will have the opportunity to voice their opinion on the February 26-27th and the decision will lie in their hands. If you could possibly help with any of the above please contact the F.L.T.F. in the UMC 186, ext. 8437.

We're in this together.

We, the oppressed must agree that united we shall overcome social oppression. This portion of our paper shall occupy itself with the introduction and explanation of minority organizations on campus. Of course, input from these organizations is requested. These programs are:

United Mexican American Students (UMAS) Organization
Oyate — American Indian Organization
Black Student Alliance (BSA)
Migrant Action Program (MAP)

Staff:

Diana Archuleta
Theresa Gallegos
Beck Samora

Patricia Sutton
Sherry Tafaya
Jess Vigil

Noticias

Noticias: de la tiempo:

La Raza Unida Steering Committee Meeting Sat., March 2, 12 noon, in Greeley, Colo. (exact location to be announced).

Ernesto Vigil — speaking at the Fleming Law Building Wed., Feb. 20, 1974. Topic: Political Oppression in the Courts.

Work Study Pay — Friday, Feb. 22, 1974

Day of Solidarity — March 17, 1974 Crusade for Justice, Denver, Colo. Speakers: Sra. Allende, Angela Davis.

Escuela Aztlan — Educational Conference Westside Action Center March 21, 22, 23 Aurora Community Center, Denver.

Social in the New Delhi Fri., Feb. 22, 8 P.M.



Violence is often used against farm workers

(Editor's note: The following story is a sworn deposition given by one Michael Drake, who went to California to work with the United Farmworkers of America in their struggle against the Teamsters. Drake's statements document the type of oppression the farmworkers' are fighting.)

I, Michael Drake do declare that: I am an organizer for the Communications Workers. I was arrested on the morning of July 20, 1973 along with hundreds of other United Farm Worker pickets for violating an unconstitutional injunction. First we were taken to the Industrial Farm in Caruthers. We were there for a few hours and we had not been fed. We then organized a demon-

stration asking to be fed, after the police repeatedly refused to feed us lunch. Some policemen then came outside and pointed nine of us out as the "ringleaders" and booked us.

We were then taken to the Fresno County Jail where we were put with the most serious felons in a place most commonly referred to as the "hole". Those strikers I was in the "hole" with were Pablo Rodriguez, Frank Campos, Juan Salazar, Mike Gonzalez, Juan Galvan, Eluterio Castillo, Elisio Mendiola, and Gilbert Gonzalez.

We were refused phone calls until late that night when the lawyer came. We were also refused showers, bedding, and clothing. We slept on the floor with just a blanket. A policeman named Gomez brought a felon named Tony Susitiata into the cell, and he (Gomez) asked us if anyone wanted trouble. Gomez then threatened to put one of us into Tony's cell.

I was pointed out as the only "gabacho" (white) in the cell. Later, Officers Gomez, Weiss, and three others (whom I can identify) took me out of my cell and locked me in Tony's cell. Weiss said, "O.K., Tony here he is. Keep him company for a while." When I asked Weiss why he was doing this, he answered, "We have our reasons."

Tony and I got along well so after a while the police put me back in the "hole".

About 9:30 that evening the cell next door threw newspaper out the door and started a fire. The fire burned for about a half hour and the cell was filled with smoke. It was very difficult to breathe. At approximately 10:00 I heard someone outside the cell say, "I need some more fucking hose." The door to the cell opened and I heard one of the policeman say, "All right you dirty, fucking Mexicans come out."

There were two lines of policemen on either side of the hall carrying sticks, clubs, and

pieces of hose. One officer hosed us down with a firehose. We had to run through the lines of police and as we ran they proceeded to beat us with their weapons, as well as shoving and kicking us.

The police then made us run through the "gauntlet" again. After a while we were taken back to our cell two at a time. That same evening Weiss finally answered my question of why I was taken to Tony's cell. He replied that it was because I was the "main agitator".

Two men from the Justice Department came the next morning and suddenly the police were very courteous and quickly supplies like bedding and new clothes were appearing. People were beginning to be released that

day. The police refused to feed Juan Galvan, Mike Gonzales, and I because they said that we weren't acting right.

One officer (can identify) said to me, "How was the barbecue Saturday night Drake? If you had a match we can hose you down again." My injuries from my stay at the jail include: cut over right eye, from a stick, a bruised left shoulder from a kick, an abrasion on the right elbow, a bruise on the left knee and an abrasion on the right knee. Other men in the hole were hurt very seriously from this act of brutality by the police.

The police whom I witnessed acting in the foregoing manner were Gomez, Weiss, Hamilton,

Arrendando, Barber, Badge 12, Badge 41.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in Selma, California on July 25, 1973.

Benefit Dance

Featuring:

El Chicano

24th of Feb. 1-4 p.m.
at the Univ. of North. Colo., Greeley

University Center Ballroom

Stage House II

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Dick Roberts Speaks on:

Dick Roberts, an associate editor of the International Socialist Review, has written extensively on economics and U.S. foreign policy. Featured speaker last year with William Domhoff at Corporate War Crimes Investigation (hour-long video tape available). Currently at work on a book entitled The Economics of U.S. Imperialism.

Author of: The Fraud of Black Capitalism; Mideast Oil and U.S. Imperialism; and China and the U.S.A.: Behind the Great Turnabout.

West Ballroom, UMC
Tuesday, March 5, 3 p.m.

Sponsored by YSA and CEB



Dick Roberts

**ENERGY
CRISIS:**
A BONANZA
FOR THE
OIL GIANTS



We the undersigned support farmworkers' rights to free elections. We urge that the University ban head lettuce until California growers give farm workers a vote and a choice of unions.

Paid for thru donations from named persons and organizations.

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Richard T. Cardenas
John Gallegos
Anthony Gallardo
George Atencio
Marie Herrera
Sheryl Panzer
John Espinosa
Guillermo DeHerrera
Kathy Kanda
Juan Federico Trujillo y Familia
Marie Head
Manuela Maldonado
Jose H. Medina
Michael Michener
Elizabeth Martinez
Cathy Maes
Cynthia Hernandez
Gary Svodboda
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Carlos Velasquez
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Cipriana Rodriguez
Loretta Martinez
Vickie Naranjo
Ray L. Garcia
Magdaleno 'Len' Avila

Arab Students Organization
VVAW/Winter Soldier Organization
Chicano Law Students
ASUC Executive
Migrant Action Program
UMAS-EOP
Black Student Alliance
United Mexican-American Students
Young Socialist Alliance
Food Service Workers Co-Ordinating Committee
Women's Liberation Coalition
New American Movement
Denver United Farm Workers Union Boycott Office
Oyate Indian Club
Environmental Center
UMC Board
Cambic
Boulder Gay Liberation
Los Campesinos Basketball Team

Rich Gallegos
Bev Archuleta
Benjamin Cordova
Margaret Montoya
Chris Gutierrez
E. Antonio V. Bonsell
Alfonso Fuentes
Paul Acosta
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