

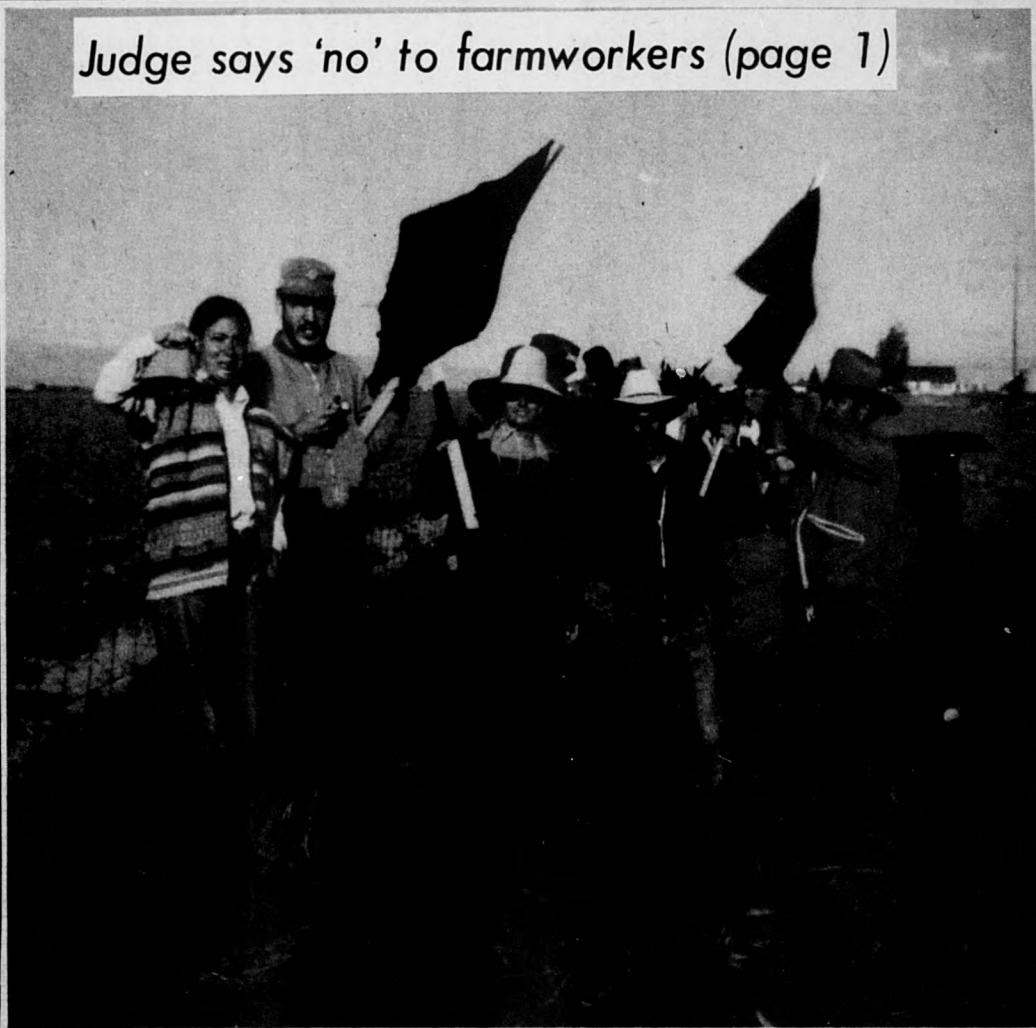
EL **DIARIO** *de la* **GENTE**

Vol. II

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No. 5

Judge says 'no' to farmworkers (page 1)



Judge rules against striking Center farmworkers

The striking farmworkers in Center, Colorado were dealt a severe setback when a Denver Judge, Hatfield Chilson, delayed his decision in the farmworkers' request to be allowed to talk to migrant laborers at Mel Finerman labor camps.

Although Finerman had allowed Teamster representatives to speak to the farmworkers, the UFW workers weren't being allowed in the camps. The UFW had sought an injunction to allow organizers into the camps.

"Evan if we win, we lose," said UFW attorney Jonathon B. Chase at the conclusion of the two-day hearings. He said no decision could be expected in the case until Aug. 17 and noted that the bulk of harvesting will be completed by Sept. 1 in Finerman's fields.

Finerman, the nation's second largest lettuce grower and Colorado's largest, is the target of a month-old strike by the UFW.

IMMEDIATE ACCESS

The union was filed suit July 23 asking for an order giving immediate access to the camp,

but Chilson decided that the union would suffer no "irreparable injury" from a delay of the action until the hearing which began Monday.

When testimony in the hearing was concluded Tuesday afternoon, Chilson said his "problem" with the case wasn't with facts but "with the applicable law."

He suggested it was "preferable to live with the delay of briefs" rather than an "ill-considered decision" after immediate oral arguments. Both attorneys agreed to file briefs.

Both attorneys have already filed briefs on what they thought was the applicable law in the access suit. These briefs were filed by July 30.

Various UFW-called witnesses Tuesday disputed testimony given Monday by Finerman "employee relations man" Melchor O'Campo. He testified that union organizers were permitted access to the camp until a pre-dawn picketing incident July 18. On that day Saguache County sheriff and Center police officials used tear gas to break up

a UFW picket line allegedly disturbing the peace.

Colorado Migrant Council employee Gilbert Rivera of Alamosa said Finerman vice president Jerry Goldstir told him council representatives were "not needed" in the camp. The council is a social and medical service referral agency funded by the federal Office of Economic Opportunity.

UNION WITNESS

Earlier in the proceeding a union witness testified that Center police chief Emory Brewer had ordered his men to "shoot above the knees" during the July 18 tea-gassing incident.

Tuesday, Brewer explained that his order to shoot "if necessary" had come only after a UFW organizer with a bullhorn had shouted "... we'll come across the fence and kill all you sons of bitches."

The company last week announced it signed an agreement with the Teamsters requiring all workers to join the Teamsters union.

Rautenstrauss says no action on Appenzeller

University Vice-President Roland C. Rautenstrauss has told ASUC tri-exec. Jess Vigil that no disciplinary action will be taken against William Appenzeller, Recreation Department director.

Rautenstrauss had promised a complete investigation into charges against Appenzeller aired by Chicano students and staff at a meeting July 19 (see the July 27 El Diario for more information). After completing his investigation, Rautenstrauss wrote Vigil two letters in which the Executive Vice-President explained his stance on Appenzeller.

"Based upon a wide range of interviews and discussions with the people involved," Rautenstrauss wrote, "I do not feel that the action you called for (Appenzeller's termination) would be warranted."

Yet Rautenstrauss found some basis for the complaints, for he states "the concerns you and others have raised are receiving most serious attention."

Rautenstrauss' letters make no reference to a letter Vigil received from Barbara Jones, Affirmative Action Officer for the University. Ms. Jones con-

firmed that "the position to which Peter Solomon was appointed was not posted as University Affirmative Action Policies require."

Following the receipt of one letter from Rautenstrauss on July 27, Vigil received a call from Rautenstrauss in which

several new actions by the Recreation dept. were outlined. Vigil received the second letter, dated August 1, in which Rautenstrauss amplified his mention of changes to be made in the Recreation department.

The changes Rautenstrauss proposed include several concrete actions such as:

—All positions of employment including part-time positions will be advertised and posted.

—With respect to administrative full-time positions in the recreation program, minority individuals are being urged to apply.

—All methods of job assignments for employees will be reviewed to insure that no employee receives preferential assignments.

—A more formal program will be established for employee training for jobs with additional responsibility.

—Meetings will be held for all staff to discuss and understand the importance of their relationship with and effect on all people who use the facility.

—A follow-up evaluation program will be established to determine the extent to which the changes in policy improve the operation of the Recreation Center.

Vigil criticized the statement as a "cop-out, a pat on the back for Appenzeller." Vigil would not promise Rautenstrauss any acceptance of the promises Rautenstrauss made, but said the decision would be made by UMAS students.

Will a Chicano replace Olson?

After a prolonged controversy involving members of the Boulder Human Relations Commission and the city's Human Resources Department, Les Olson, Human Resources Director, has resigned.

Olson, who had directed Human Resources since the department was first begun, resigned in what many see as a result of the battle between the HRD and the HRC.

The Human Relations Commission was established by a city council ordinance to investigate charges of discrimination due to sex, race, age, etc. Human Resources, on the other hand, was initiated by former city manager Ted Tedesco and had job duties which sometimes overlapped the HRC's duties.

Tensions between Human Resources and several members of the Human Relations Commission rose as the commission became involved in several controversial issues, such as the United Farm Workers' boycott of head lettuce.

The Commission voted to endorse and support the lettuce boycott, and drew some flak from the ultraconservative *Boulder Daily Camera*, Boulder's answer to *lobotomy*.

Several commission members approached Olson and Terry Belton, who heads the Human Rights Division of Human Resources, and accused them of stalling of discrimination complaints. This action was primarily responsible for the resignation of two other members of the commission, Chairman Barbara Jones and Vice-chairman Euvaldo Valdez, who cited the other board members "irresponsible actions."

When Chairman Jones and Vice-chairman Valdez resigned, the excrement hit the air-conditioners at the municipal building. After city council listened to the conflicting parties, council members voted to dissolve the Human Relations Commission, and set up a committee to study the problem.

What price Victory?

While council's action at first seemed to be a victory for Olson, several council members expressed dissatisfaction with Olson and Belton. Even so, Olson's resignation came as a surprise to almost everyone involved.

Olson's resignation opens the door for the admission of a new directive, and there is widespread hope that a minority-group person will be selected for the position.

"The position encompasses a wide range of job duties, from day-care centers to programs for the elderly," Fuller said, and said the director should be "flexible in regard to community needs."

"What we're looking for is the perfect, albeit impossible, person," City councilman Tim Fuller said. Fuller described the ideal director as "someone with wide community support who will not be susceptible to any special-interest group pressure."

Phil Hernandez, who heads the city's Public Service

Careers program, said the Human Resources Director should be a minority-group person and preferably a Chicano. "Any person selected for that position will be pressured by varying factions in the community, and we don't have enough Chicanos in city government positions" Hernandez said.

Since the Human Resources Dept. deals with all segments of the community, and especially emphasizes social programs, "we will be pushing for a Chicano or Chicana in the position," Hernandez said.

Hernandez' views are shared by Euvaldo Valdez, who is helping draw up the enabling ordinance for the Human Resources Department. Valdez cited three reasons the new director should be a Chicano.

"First, Chicanos comprise the largest minority group in Boulder, both city and county," Valdez said. Valdez agreed with Hernandez in that "the city can't divorce itself from Boulder county," which has larger Chicano population than the city.

"Second, there are no Chicanos or Chicanas working for Human Resources now," Valdez said.

(The Human Resources Dept. was the subject of a complaint filed Feb. 13 with the Colorado Civil Rights Commission by Pete Reyes, a former UMAS organization president. The complaint states that although all applicants for the Human Rights Director position were substantially equal in qualifications, the selection panel chose Terry Belton, an Anglo male. The Civil Rights Commission has yet to rule on the complaint.)

"Finally, few of the city's department heads are Chicano, and the city has said it is willing to correct the situation," Valdez said. He plans to press for a Chicano Human Resources Director.

Appointed by Twitchell as interim director of Human Resources was Melba Shepard, who used to head the youth services bureau for the city. Shepard said that a Chicano Human Resources Director was "a great idea."

Sanchez wins appeal

Former University MAP student, Brian Sanchez, who is currently serving a federal prison sentence for allegedly assaulting federal officers last year has won his appeal against the charges and has been remanded a new trial.

Sanchez was arrested and convicted last year on two counts of assaulting, resisting, opposing, and interfering with federal officers while in their line of duty.

However, Sanchez maintains that he was the one who was assaulted. The conviction stemmed from an incident last September in which Sanchez and a group of other people were passing through the Customs office and were allegedly harassed by federal officials while being cleared through Customs. Sanchez was arrested while advising other members being harassed, of their constitutional right to refrain from answering questions asked of them by the Customs inspectors.

On July 26 of this year, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed the district court's decision on Sanchez' conviction and remanded him a new trial.

The circuit court reversed the district court's decision of the conviction because of the

district court's error in permitting the prosecutor, Edward S. Marquez, Assistant U.S. Attorney from El Paso, Texas, to cross-examine Sanchez in regard to prior criminal activity, and because of the prejudicial character of the prosecutor (Marquez) argument to the jury.

According to circuit court findings, Marquez' argument was inflammatory and seriously prejudicial; it was replete with racial and political overtones and repeatedly characterized and denounced Sanchez as a liar. **The court found it reversible error for counsel (Marquez) to express his personal opinion or to make unwarranted inferences or insinuations calculated to prejudice the defendant.** (Any count of reversible error is grounds for reversal of the lower court's decision or dismissal).

According to Esther Sanchez, Brian's wife, he began serving his prison sentence on November 27, 1972, although appeal efforts had already begun at this time.

Mrs. Sanchez also said plans for Brian's release from federal authorities have not yet been finalized because the opponents of the case, the federal government, has fourteen days in

which to file a motion for an appeal of the circuit court's decision of reversal. Today marks the fourteenth day since the court's ruling. Any decisions concerning the case are expected to be finalized shortly.

"A new trial won't be expected for at least another month," according to Mrs. Sanchez, although Brian plans to hire another well-known attorney, Warren Burnett, to represent him.

Presently, an estimated \$6,000 cost for attorney's fees for the previous lawyer is being collected through various fund raising activities in support of Brian's case. a menudo and burrito benefit dinner has been scheduled for Friday night at the Colonial House on the Hill. On Sunday, August 12, a Huevos & Rancheros benefit breakfast has been planned at St. Thomas Aquinas Church.

EPA, labor offer jobs

A contract between the U. S. Department of Labor and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has resulted in funding for environmental cleanup jobs for training 2,200 jobless or underemployed persons in 39 states.

Training and funding for Colorado include 80 positions, totaling \$67,300.

Secretary of Labor Peter J.



Brian and Esther Sanchez.

Brennan has announced that EPA will promote, develop, and subcontract manpower programs in 39 states and Puerto Rico to help alleviate the shortage of skilled professionals in the environmental pollution control and abatement fields.

The one-year contract calls for at least 40 percent of the trainees to be new hires. Of these, nearly half will be Viet-

nam-era veterans, with special emphasis on disabled veterans.

Trainees will be recruited through the efforts of employers, mainly municipalities and State agencies, and through referral by local Employment Service offices.

On-the-job training will be conducted on the work site and trainees will receive regular wages and full employee benefits.

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WE WOULD WELCOME ANY QUESTIONS OR SUGGESTIONS AT ANY TIME.

CBSA hears Chicano businessmen

The University chapter of the Colorado Business Students Association (CBSA) hosted several business speakers as part of the Business Careers Orientation last week.

Chicano businessmen from the Denver area spoke to students about the different aspects of business, and job opportunities in business that are in need of Chicanos.

According to Gloria Hightower, CBSA spokeswoman, "The purpose of the Business Careers Orientation is to help the business students become more aware of the business areas and opportunities available to them."

During the orientation, students were encouraged to keep in contact with the Chicano businessmen to help later on in finding job opportunities available to them.

Euterio V. Gallegos, regional director of a Denver accounting firm, spoke of the reasons why minority owned businesses have a high failing rate. He said there is a 50 percent failing rate for general

businesses, but the minority failure percentage is even higher.

Gallegos outlined other factors attributable to minority business failures as:

- lack of technical knowhow.

- traditional culture differences.

- because they are members of a minority.

- lack of educational background.

- not aware of resources.

- narrow market range.

- lack of capital.

George Rock, president of the Coronado National Bank in Denver, the only Colorado Chicano-owned bank, spoke of job opportunities for Chicanos within the banking aspect of business careers.

Rock said banks are looking for aggressive people who can communicate effectively with people in the community, as with Chicanos.

Since banks control 90 percent of the economy, the Chicano banker has to be knowledgeable of what's hap-

pening in the economy, Rock said.

According to Rock, "There is steady advancement in the banking areas for Chicanos; many banks are interested in minority hiring programs, the talent and ability available in the minority community."

Ted Tafoya, former CU graduate from the school of Business and currently from the Veterans Outreach Program in Denver, said, "Our conditioning by society is the most important thing; we've been conditioned to think another way."

Tafoya measured success as "being happy, doing your thing and being the best at whatever you're doing." "We're going to have to take control of our minds; the majority of us cannot even make a decision due to our low self-image of ourself; we're constantly wishing we were someone else," Tafoya said.

Tafoya told the CBSA members that "helping people is the name of the game today; the gringo raped our mind and had

us to the point where we were even afraid to admit what we were." Tafoya said, "Most of us believe in everything and anything but ourselves."

Tafoya told CBSA members that "It's no big thing to get a degree from this university."

"Our system is a racist, bigot, capitalist, competitive system; if we want to succeed, we have to get it on," he said. "The mere fact that we're Chicanos, we're gonna have to be twice the man to compete in that society; your raza is depending on you to start helping people out," Tafoya said.

"All the rhetoric and all the talk means nothing until you put it to use," Tafoya concluded.

Another Chicano businessman, Phil Trujillo, a realtor-broker of his own Trujillo Real Estate and Insurance Company of the Denver area, said the majority of

Chicano graduates have traditionally majored in education or social work, but he stressed concern about having more Chicanos in the business schools, or business graduates.

Trujillo explained several of the advantages and disadvantages of real estate, in that "You are dealing with peoples' very basic need, their house."

According to Trujillo, in 1961 there was only one Chicano real estate broker in the Denver area. Since then he has trained agents who now have their own brokerage offices. About six real estate brokers are operating their own businesses.

Other speakers at the Business careers orientation were Mary Panetta, Undergraduate Advisor for Business School, and Dave Romero, an accountant who serves on the board for minority recruitment for the Colorado Society of Certified Public Accountants.

No relief for Center strikers

Efforts proved futile last week to striking lettuce workers in Center, Colorado to renew the expired United Farmworkers Union (UFW) contracts with the Mel Finerman Lettuce Company.

The striking workers walked out of the fields last month when negotiations ceased between the Finerman company and the UFW to consider renewal of the UFW's expired two-year contract with the Finerman Company.

Last week the Finerman company ignored the demands of UFW strikers and signed contracts with the Teamsters Union. These contracts were "sweetheart contracts" in which no elections were held among the workers to determine which union they wanted to represent them.

This strike-breaking tactic in favor of the Teamsters used by the Finerman Company follows a similar pattern of that in California and Arizona. The pattern has been to first break off contracts with the UFW, have a respectable waiting period, and then suddenly sign some contracts with the Teamsters.

UFW supporters continue to picket outside the Finerman camp, encouraging the workers to leave the fields and go to work for other companies.

All of the crews had left the fields last Sunday as a result of coaxing from the picketers and Finerman's signing with the Teamsters, according to Felipe Martinez of the Farm Labor Task Force (FLTF), who has been involved with the workers in Center while delivering food

and money to the needy strikers.

There were originally five crews of approximately 30-60 people working in the fields, but many of them have now left to work for other companies. However, many of those who leave often return to work again the next day.

Martinez said Melchor O'Campo is sending recruiters into Arizona where there are other camps to recruit workers to come to Colorado to work for Finerman. The company pays the workers \$100 for traveling expenses to Colorado, then collects it again by taking it out of the workers check once he has started working.

Whereas the UFW regards the hiring halls as most important in their provisions for hiring procedures for all farmworkers, under the new contract with the Teamsters, the hiring hall has been eliminated because the Teamsters feel the halls are discriminatory in favor of Chicanos and other abuses of farmworkers.

Also under the UFW contract the crew leader has been eliminated, however, under the new Teamster contracts, the crew leader has the power to recruit the field workers to the camps, and pay them directly himself.

Support and contributions are still needed in Center. UMAs students and FLTF members have been taking carloads of volunteers to help the striking farmworkers picket the Finerman camp. Also, food and other donations have been taken to the needy farmworkers, but much is still needed. For all students who wish to assist the needy farmworkers in their struggle, stop by UMC 187 to find out how you can help.



Ted Castaneda

Castaneda keeps winning

Steve (Ted) Castaneda, a University of Colorado junior and UMAs student, has been representing the U.S. in Europe this summer, as one of the best distance runners in the world.

Castaneda, a runner for the U.S. Track and Field Team, has competed in four meets already this summer while on the European tour. He has competed in meets representing the U.S. against West Germany, Italy, Russia, and Africa.

Castaneda qualified for the European tour by finishing second in the six-mile run at the AAU national championships in Bakersfield, California in mid-June. His time of 27:22.4 ranks him fifth on the all-time U.S. six-mile list, trailing the American holder, Steve Prefontaine, at 27:09.

According to Assistant Track Coach Jerry Quiller, "Castaneda is the best distance runner in Colorado; he tied the C.U. record for the fastest ever run by somebody from Colorado. Castaneda has added much to the C.U. athletic

program, including his second place three-mile finish at the NCAA championships at 13:10.6.

Castaneda, a native of Colorado Springs and former student of Palmer High School has set other records at winning the Class AAA two-mile as a senior in 1970.

Steve intends to give plenty back to the UMAs program when he graduates; he prefers to work with teenage kids at the institutional level. "I want to help kids, especially Mexican-American kids," he says. He's interested in the drop-out rate for Chicanos and wants to do something about it; to help get kids back in school.

Coach Quiller says, "Ted's been great for the UMAs program, just as he's been great for our program." "He's really more interested in that program than athletics," Quiller said.

Castaneda runs twice a day except Sunday, running a total of 15 miles per day.

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Boycott grapes!

Probably the majority of students are unaware of the extreme importance of this phase of the UFW's struggle for existence. Grape growers who three years ago signed contracts with the United Farm Workers Union have now signed sweetheart contracts with Teamsters' officials, and the two groups, in close coordination with government officials, are attempting to crush the only real hope the farmworkers have for social and economic equality.

The growers were defeated not that long ago by a concentrated effort at many levels, the most important battle being waged by the consumers in the form of a grape boycott. While the Defense Department bought up huge amounts of grapes to offset the boycotts' effects, the consumers, you and I, brought the growers to the negotiation table by refusing to eat the grapes of wrath, and helped the UFWU win its first battle.

Only another hard fought battle against the amassed forces of the grape and lettuce growers, the Teamsters Union, the Safeway chain, and their government sycophants will bring justice to the farmworkers. We will spread the word to those in the far corners of Colorado: Boycott grapes!! Boycott lettuce!! Boycott Safeway!!

Vigil writes students

This summer has been one incomparable to any other. Those of you who were able to attend the summer session should consider yourselves very fortunate. You were able to share experiences Jose Calderon, Carols Alcala, and other leaders of tomorrow.

You were sporadically exposed to the symptoms of an oppressive institution; yes, it was painful, yet you reacted diplomatically. Because of you we were able to mobilize the masses in protest of this institution's hiring practices. As a consequence, hiring procedures have changed and will continue to change. Great strides have already been made.

The summer session has ended, but the struggle that we must carry on will be a long and bitter one. Everyone of you will play an important part in determining the future of all Chicanos. Take pride in this, for you are of a proud people.

In all sincerity I thank you for having allowed me to work with you. Con todo micorazon y con much amor — good luck to you in all your future endeavors.

Jess Vigil
ASUC tri-exec.

Gonzales hurt La Raza

What most of the public saw as a confrontation between unreasonable Chicanos and Congressman Henry B. Gonzales had its roots in a meeting held before the public discussion was to begin.

While at first the meeting between Jose Ortega, Jose Calderon, Jess Vigil and Congressman Gonzales was without incident, the change began which resulted in the confrontation.

Jose Calderon told Gonzales his opinion of politicians: "Any politician elected in this system has to make a series of promises. He makes promises to the poor people, and to the rich people; to the growers, and then to the farmworkers; and to all the groups in his district."

"At the top of the promise pyramid you have the special interest groups, those who can do much to influence the politician. And the least likely to be represented by the politician are those with the least amount of pressure, the poor."

At this point Congressman Gonzales interrupted Calderon and called him "an ignorant, bald-faced liar" plus another string of insults. Calderon waited until Gonzales had finished his tirade, and said, "You haven't let me finish, and you haven't talked to the issues I'm bringing up."

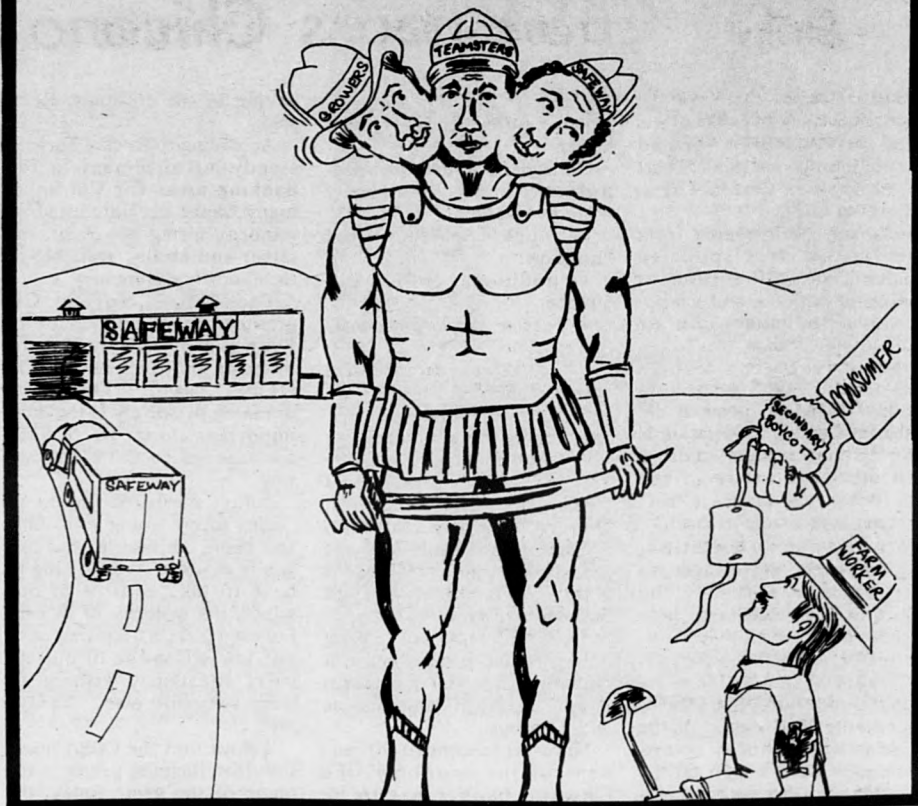
"Your concept of the system is different from mine," Gonzales said. He went on to relate an analogy to the Chicano movement: "There was an extremely brilliant young Chicana who joined the Communist Party when it was much like being a hippy to do so. Did she accomplish anything? No, she was run out of town."

Calderon said "Are you telling me that the system you work in has done anything for the oppressed in Texas or Colorado? Those people are still poor, and your promises to them go unfulfilled."

Several students sked Gonzales to change the topic of his speech, but Gonzales said "I was invited here by another group, and they suggested what I should talk about. If you had invited me here, I would speak on what you want to hear."

Thus the stage was set for the confrontation that nite. Any real discussion and dialogue ended when the Gonzales' insults began.

Boycott Safeway



Cartas - cartas - cartas

Boycott Gallo Wines!

A desperate battle for human dignity, social justice, and agricultural unionization is currently being fought in the fields of California. For the last decade, the United Farm Worker Union has struggled to unite agricultural workers into an effective union under the leadership of Cesar Chavez, himself a former campesino (farmworker). Only the United Farm Worker Union provides regulations protecting workers from pesticide poisoning, maintains provisions for defending workers from unemployment due to agricultural mechanization, establishes medical benefits (Robert F. Kennedy Medical Plan), eliminates the use of the labor contractor, and instituted a hiring hall which ensures seniority rights and employment solely on the basis of technical competence. Current Teamster sweetheart contracts which summon the labor contractor to act as the union structure in the fields, handling grievances and implementing union provisions and to supply labor for the growers are in opposition to the socio-political interests of the farm worker; his right to create an effective union organization.

In 1970 the United Farm Worker Union made substantial progress in signing contracts with various growers. However, within hours after these contracts expired, the growers, without the prior consultation with UFWU, signed with the Western Conference of Teamsters. Nonetheless, the collusion between the growers and the Teamster union is being challenged by the Justice Department which is seeking indictments

of Teamster union officials and lettuce growers on criminal charges alleging illegal cash payments to Teamster officials for the purpose of paying "security guards" to intimidate members of the UFWU. These "goons" were paid \$67.50 per day to physically abuse farmworkers on strike in the Coachella Valley.

On July 10th, this same union-busting tactic was used by the Gallo corporation when it signed with the Teamsters after holding a contract with the UFWU for six years. That same day, the United Farm Workers Union struck all Gallo ranches. Gallo is the largest producer of wines in the world, holding 45% of the total American wine market, with 30% of its sales in California. They have undertaken a massive advertising campaign aimed towards the "so called" youth market. Special emphasis is being placed on their youth oriented wines, such as Spanada, Boone's Farm, Tyrollia, Ripple, etc. The fact that Gallo corporation relies so heavily upon the "youth market" provides us with an effective tool to use to convince Gallo that immediate secret

elections should be held to determine whether the farmworkers want to be represented by the Teamster union or the Farm Workers Union. The Gallo Boycott can only be successful if you join efforts with us in coordinating a national boycott of all Gallo products. Student Body presidents, legislators, labor organizations and the clergy are lending their voices and support.

We ask for your participation, or that of any campus organization, in the national boycott of Gallo products. Your aid is urgently and vitally needed to stop Gallo's efforts to smash the United Farm Worker Union.

Please contact APRIL MAYNARD, NORA HICKMAN or MIKE AGUIRRE in response, or for more information. They can be reached at: (415) 642-1431, 843-9677.

NORA HICKMAN
Boycott Committee
RICARDO RODRIQUEZ
Chairman
Third World Board

MIKE AGUIRRE, APRIL MAYNARD

Co-Presidents
Associated Students
University of California

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.

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Strike returns to Delano

(Editor's note: The United Farm Workers Union has now begun striking against grape growers in the UFWU stronghold in Delano, California, where it all began. John Espinosa has been working with the UFWU and has sent El Diario this report on the striking workers' efforts.)

Delano, California — As negotiations broke off with 29 Delano area grape growers, 2,000 strikers took to the picket line as "La Huelga" came home to the birthplace of the United Farm Workers' struggle.

"Brothers and sisters, the work before you is very clear. We shall bring out our Huelga flags which are the symbol of justice for farm workers all over this country, and we shall go to it," Cesar Chavez, director of the Union told the more than 1,000 workers and supporters who gathered to hear the anticipated announcement after negotiations ended July 29.

Chavez said the "negotiations, which had gone around-the-clock for several days, ended when the growers refused to give in to any of the Union's new demands and they were "even trying to take away many of the things we won in 1970."

"The demands they made of us show they did not come to

negotiate in good faith," he said. He suggested the growers attended the meetings with the Union with "an ace up their sleeves."

He said he thought the growers were trying to break off talks so they could say, "the farm workers called off negotiations, that's why we had to sign with the Teamsters."

A statement prepared by Harry Keaton, a Los Angeles attorney representing the growers, blamed the farm workers for the negotiations' failure. Their statement said "the UFW demanded to have absolute control and domination over who was going to work in the grape industry."

They said the UFW refused to agree to allow growers to hire their regular seniority work force because many of these workers had shown a preference for the Teamsters Union."

A Union official said the growers really wanted to retain the nucleus of Teamster organizers and contractors who have caused many problems for the Union.

The growers assured the press they entered the talks with the intention to reach an agreement with the Union "so as to bring peace to the troubled grape industry."

According to Union negotiators, one of the "peace proposals" which brought the most opposition was a demand by the growers that the boycott of grapes be called off — including the boycott of grapes from growers who have signed with the Teamsters.

At the rally following the breakdown of the talks, Chavez told the workers, "I've just talked with Dolores Huerta, Richard Chavez, Leroy Chatfield and Eliseo Medina; they are now in position in the largest cities of this nation and Canada and they are there for only one reason: to see that the price of those grapes go down so that the growers will lose money even if they sell them."

Chavez said the other reasons the negotiations failed included:

—The growers refused to recognize the Union in crops other than grapes.

—They wanted to omit the hiring hall and seniority clauses.

—They refused to even acknowledge that camp housing was "lousy." The Union demanded that the growers replace the dilapidated housing.

—They refused to even talk about pesticides.

Union officials do not feel the negotiations will resume



Striking Farmworkers in California

soon. Chavez told the workers that California is witnessing the "largest and maybe the longest strike in its history."

"In Coachella, Tulare, Fresno, Modesto, Salinas, Santa Maria, Oxnard, Lamont and Colorado; wherever there are strikes, the brothers and sisters send their solidarity to you," he said.

"You will not starve. The money you have been putting in the strike fund for three years is in a piggy bank." He promised each worker \$75 a week as long as the money lasted.

The strikers had hoped to win a contract, but they were prepared to strike. On July 24, more than 2,000 met at the Union's Forty Acres and voted to strike if the negotiation failed.

William Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO, told the workers at that meeting, "This is Delano, the heart of the union, the core of the farm workers Union. There isn't a power on earth that can destroy it."

"We're not afraid to struggle. We welcome this challenge if this is what it takes to make the union a free and democratic union for good people, we're willing to do it. As long as there's one ounce of strength in our bodies, that ounce will be used to fight for this just cause," he said.

Chavalone power

Boycott Safeway! Boycott Safeway! Boycott Safeway! Huelga, huelga huelga! The chavalones are shouting the familiar phrases and are appearing in Boulder in numbers, from towns like Greeley, Pueblo, Monte Vista, etc.

Chavalones ranging in age from two to seven are showing up in classes and on the picket lines and in the fields. It's happening now and will be happening again and again. CHAVALONE POWER is here.

The mass numbers of chavalones could make our current Chicano organizations seem small. The need for cultural awareness, bi-lingual education, and protection from racism and bigotry has never been greater. A project is being formulated for bilingual, mobile day-care centers, and will be pursued in the future. Support youth organizations! Viva los Chavalones!

Aquel vato,
Tu sabes?

THE 1776

85c Pitchers
Tues. & Thurs.
2:00-5:00 p.m.
13th and College 443-3245

Cartas (cont.)

Police hassles

Ron Vigil is very correct in distinguishing himself from the human beings in uniform and wearing guns, badges and other toys for little children to make them feel big and important since they cannot feel loved.

But your article giving "another view of the University police" again misses the main point.

The main point is that any, all, and every police force is designed for two reasons:

1) to protect the property rights of those who possess property — and:

2) to keep themselves in existence, drawing pay for spending their time in these two aims.

Since Chicanos have less property than others, of course they are against the police more than are others who have more property.

When Chicanos as a group — and/or as individuals — become richer than other groups or individuals, then they, too, will want to have policemen "protecting" them.

But this does not and will not change the sad fact that police bureaucracies are useful solely for maintaining the injustices of an unjust society, even if it means killing people (and, occasionally, being killed themselves — "Do you want to live forever?" was the U.S. Marines' battle cry during the second world war, so the story goes).

Therefore, it doesn't matter if "all charges were dropped" or if the police are open to "constructive change." The only constructive change in police bureaucracies is their complete

abolition and placing on the people themselves the responsibility to behave toward one another like *amigos*. Nothing else will be enough.

Sinceramente,
John H. Davenport

Pintos ask for books

Books dealing with Chicanos, including our history, culture, politics, etc., are being collected for use by prisoners in the Canyon City penitentiary.

The books are being collected by members of the St. Thomas Aquinas Newman Center, located at 904 14th Street in Boulder. If you can donate books of your own, or help locate books for the pintos, bring them to the Newman Center.

Fiesta

Golden Gate Youth Camp, an institution for juvenile boys located north of Boulder, is having a fiesta on Saturday, August 11, from 4:00 to 10:30 p.m.

The camp is in need of support from other Chicanos and Blacks to continue to operate a juvenile program for minority youth. Food, music, mariachis, dancers, and teatro are only a part of the entertainment available for only 50 cents a person.

For more information and support of the juvenile program, contact Dan Escalante, Sylvia Manzanares, or Randy Esquibel in UMC 187, UMAS office. Directions to the camp will also be drawn on a road map in the UMAS office.

Be on the Alert
for
Chicano Night
in
"The Back Room"
this fall

"All the Margaritas for the Nite\$300"



Watch for Future Notices

* Behind the LampPost

Cultural Center accepting reservations

After several months of intensive preparations and plain hard work by a number of Chicanos, the combined Chicano-Indio Cultural Center and residence halls are accepting reservations for residence for the fall and spring semesters.

The purchase of the two buildings, the Colonial and the Colony House at 1162 and 1146 12th street, is being coordinated by Gary Archuleta of Quetzacoatl, Inc. "We've put an enormous amount of work into the Center," Archuleta said, and called the project "successful so far."

A chicano-Indio cultural center has been one very important goal for many of the Chicano students attending CU. Recently Jose Calderon suggested that area Chicanos should provide a place for visiting lecturers where our guests could rest and eat.

"We'll try to emphasize the cultural nature of the center," Archuleta said, and spoke of the plans for culturally-oriented activities. Among the activities planned are dance classes, art shows, and "the painting of a mural to rival that painted on the buildings at the University of Mexico," Archuleta said.

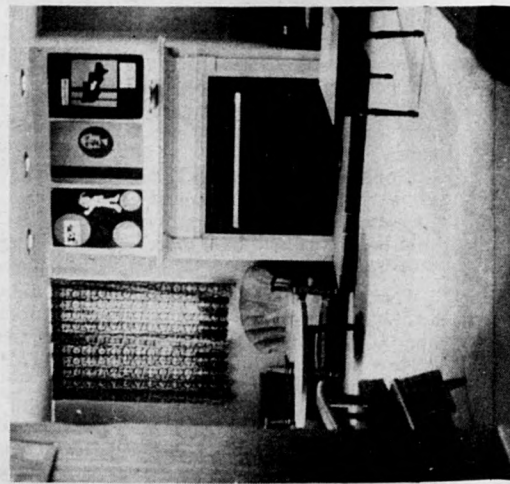
During the summer months the Center was used for several important meetings, including a meeting between members of the Boulder city government and local Chicanos to discuss charges of police harassment, plus a visit by Alurista, the renowned Chicano poet and author.

Since the concept is an almost perfect example of 'living education,' there are hopes that an accredited program can be offered this fall for residents of the two buildings. The program will depend on student involvement.

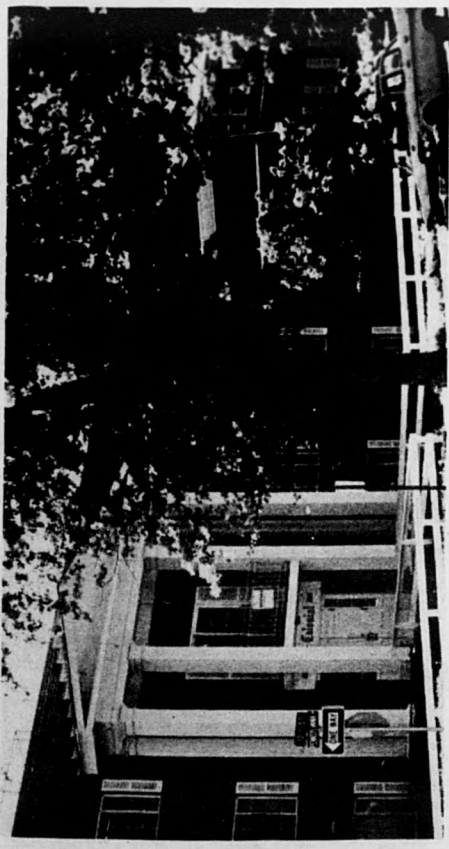
What are the requirements for living at the Center? "University regulations say you have to be 21 to live off campus when you're a freshman," Archuleta said.

Room and board costs at the residence halls will be "compatible with the rates offered by University dormitories," Archuleta said, and noted that the dorms are thinking of raising prices to cope with higher food prices. "Our prices will remain competitive with the University's," Archuleta said.

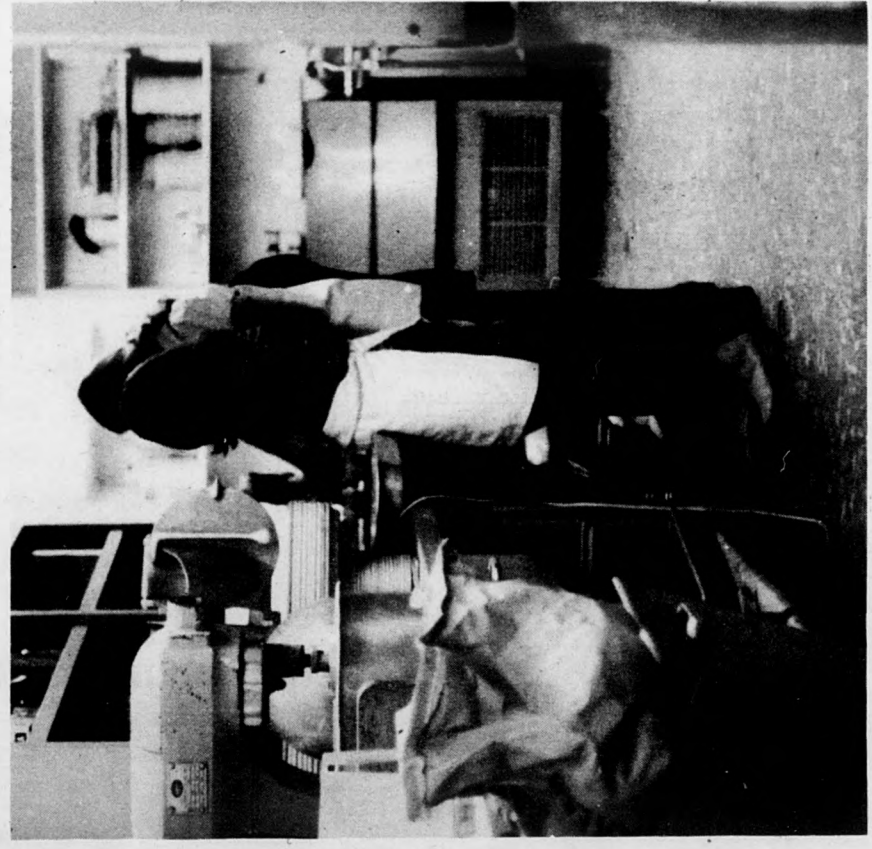
If you are interested in applying for a reservation at the Cultural Center and residence hall, fill in the reservation blank below and mail it to Quetzacoatl, Inc., 1162 12th street, Boulder, Colo. 80302.



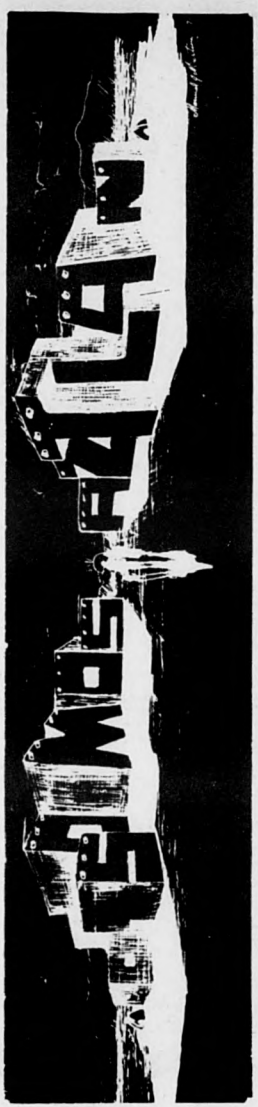
The lounge area at the Colonial.



Colonial with Colony on right.



Kitchen facilities at the Colonial are now operable.



Indio-Chicano Cultural Center Application/Reservation

Please reserve me a room (double ☐ - single ☐
for (fall ☐ - spring ☐) 1973-74.

Name: Last First Middle Initial Matric #:

Permanent Address: Phone:

City: State: Zip: Age:

Rates for room and board are the same as university dorms.

UMAS - EOP

The Supportive Services of UMAS

The Supportive Services of UMAS-EOP are helpful to those who take advantage of them. If a student can make it in this University **without help** in financial aid, housing, academic advising, tutoring, work study-study abroad, working outside of the University but still getting University credit for it, he is a unique Chicano. But since the majority of our students do need help — and there is no shame in that — we can help you to become the best in whatever academic endeavor you choose.

Dear Student

We wish to inform you of all work/study and straight salary positions available within the United Mexican - American Students — Educational Opportunity Program for 1973 - '74 academic year. Since you have been awarded work/study monies by financial aid, you are eligible to apply for any component listed on enclosed Employment application. Those not awarded work/study are eligible for straight salary positions.

To stay within the federal work/study guidelines you must be referred to us by the Student Employment Office. If you are interested, please contact Student Employment Office. If you are interested, please contact Student Employment, either by mail or by phone, and request that you be referred to us no later than August 25, 1973.

Student Employment Services

Administrative Annex No. 179

University of Colorado

Boulder, CO 80302

443-2211 Ext. 8416

We are doing our best; help us to help you. Feel free to call if this office can be of further assistance.

UMAS-EOP

TB No. 1

University of Colorado

Boulder, CO 80302 443-2211 Ext. 8316

Si mas,
Joe Franco
Director, UMAS-EOP

UMAS - EOP Employment Application

Check which component you prefer: (in order of preference - 1, 2, 3)

Administrative Assistant ☐

Artist ☐

Counseling Component ☐

Educational Assistant Program ☐

English Component ☐

Library ☐

Math Component ☐

Publication Journalist ☐

Recreation ☐

Secretary ☐

Sociology ☐

Tutoring Component ☐

DATE _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____

MATRICULATION NUMBER: _____

AGE: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

BIRTHPLACE: _____

ARE YOU ON WORK/STUDY? _____

HOW MUCH WORK/STUDY ARE YOU RECEIVING? _____

APPLICANT'S NAME: Last _____ First _____ Middle _____

ADDRESS (Home Town): Street _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

ADDRESS (Local): Street _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

CLASS STATUS: Freshman _____ Graduate _____

Sophomore _____ M.A. _____ In what _____

Junior _____ Ph. D. _____ In what _____

Senior _____

MAJOR: _____ G.P.A. _____

MINOR: _____ G.P.A. _____

Cumulative G.P.A. _____

Position Applying for: Teaching Assistant _____ In which Component _____

Assistant _____ In which Component _____

Tutor _____ In what field(s) _____

Counselor _____ Secretary _____ Artist _____

Publication _____ Library _____

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WORKING WITH UMAS AND/OR CHICANO STUDENTS. IF NONE, WHAT OTHER JOB EXPERIENCE HAVE YOU HAD RELATED TO TEACHING OR TUTORING, ALSO GIVE INFORMATION ON OTHER TYPES OF JOBS YOU'VE HELD.

(1) Type of Experience _____

Dates (from) _____ (to) _____

(2) Type of Experience _____

Dates (from) _____ (to) _____

(3) Type of Experience _____

Dates (from) _____ (to) _____

(4) Type of Experience _____

Dates (from) _____ (to) _____

(5) Type of Experience _____

Dates (from) _____ (to) _____

(6) Type of Experience _____

Dates (from) _____ (to) _____

Dance Class Schedule

P.E. 135 or DANCE 135, BEGINNING MEXICAN DANCE, 3:10 - 5:00, Womens Gym 203, Tuesday

P.E. 136 or DANCE 136, INTERMEDIATE MEXICAN DANCE, 3:10 - 5:00, Womens Gym 203, Thursday.

DANCE 212 or DANCE THEATRE, HISTORY OF MEXICO THRU DANCE, HISTORY OF MEXICO, CHOREOGRAPHY OF MEXICAN DANCE, 5:00 - 8:00, Womens Gym 203, Tuesday.

P.E. 137 or DANCE 137, BEGINNING SPANISH DANCE, 5:00 - 7:00, Womens Gym 203, Thursday.

Information on Physics Courses for Entering EOP Students

Information on Physics Courses for
Entering EOP Students

There are two physics courses which should be of major interest to entering EOP students.

1. Physics 101-102 — This course is especially designed for educationally disadvantaged students, i.e., students with a weak background in science and mathematics. It satisfies one year of the natural science requirement and has controlled enrollment. Completion of Physics 101-102 precludes a student from taking either Physics 103-104 or 201-202 but not Physics 111-112. Students who need Physics 201-202 for their major may in some circumstances take just Physics 101-102 or in other cases the Physics 101-102, 303. The student should check either with Professor Allan Franklin, the Physics 101-102 instructor, or the department involved.

2. "Stretched" Physics 111 — This is the first semester of the regular introductory physics sequence for engineers, physical science majors and pre-medical students. The material is spread out over two semesters and has been reorganized to allow a student who will not take either Math 130 or Applied Math 131 until the second semester to take the course. It should be emphasized that students will have to take either Math 130 or Applied Math 131 during the second semester. Students will receive an IC in the course at the end of the first semester and should make sure that they can schedule the continuation during the second semester. Students must complete both semesters to receive credit for Physics 111. Students who wish to take this stretched version of Physics 111 should register for either Physics 111 - Section 4 which is open to all EOP students or Physics 111 - Section 5 which is restricted to BEP students. In the event of insufficient registration, the two sections will be combined but at least one section of stretched Physics 111 will be offered in the fall. Students with weak backgrounds may take Physics 101-102 before proceeding with either the stretched or regular versions of Physics 111. Sections 4 and 5 are controlled enrollment.

Controlled Enrollment Classes

GEOGRAPHY 100, SECTION 3
Advisor—Holburn

Lecture 9:00—10:15 T-Th Hale 103

Lab 31 1:00—2:50 T Quiz 107

32 10:30—12:20 T Quiz 2A

33 3:30—5:20 T Quiz 5

34 7:00—8:50 T Quiz 2A

PHYSICS 101, Sections 1 and 2
Advisor—Franklin

Lecture 1 9:00—9:50 MW Duane G-020

Lecture 2 10:00—10:50 MW Duane G-020

Rec. 1 8:00—9:50 Th Duane G-116

2 8:00—9:50 Th Duane G-131

3 8:00—9:50 F Duane G-039

4 8:00—9:50 F Duane G-035

5 8:00—9:50 F Duane 0025

6 10:00—11:50 Th Duane G-131

7 10:00—11:50 Th Duane 0047

8 10:00—11:50 F Duane 0047

9 10:00—11:50 F Duane 0025

10 1:00—2:50 Th Duane G-131

11 1:00—2:50 Th Duane 0025

12 1:00—2:50 F Duane 0041

13 3:00—4:50 Th Duane G-131

BIOLOGY 101, SECTION 5

Lecture 12:00—12:50 TTh Geology 121

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE LAB AND RECITATION MUST MATCH!

Lab 50 8:00—9:50 MW Ram 120

51 10:00—11:50 MW Ram 120

52 1:00—2:50 MW Ram 120

53 3:00—4:50 MW Ram 120

54 8:00—9:50 TTh Ram 120

55 9:30—11:20 TTh Ram 120

56 2:00—3:50 TTh Ram 120

57 4:00—5:50 TTh Ram 120

SPANISH 101

Section 2 12:00—12:50 MTWTF Ketch 41

3 " " " Econ 16

4 " " " Chem 307

5 " " " Statist 132

7 " " " Helms 263

SPANISH 102

Section 2 12:00—12:50 MTWTF Ketch 120

3 " " " Ketch 401

4 " " " "

SPANISH 211

Section 16 12:00—12:50 MTWTF Helms 251

17 " " " Helms 247

ENGLISH 101

Section 1 9:00—9:50 MW

2 10:00—10:50 "

3 11:00—11:50 "

4 11:00—2:00 "

5 2:00—3:00 "

ENGLISH 110

Section 3 9:00—9:50 MW

5 10:00—10:50 "

7 11:00—11:50 "

Community news — community news — community news —

Access to Migrant Camps Protected

Michael Fox, A Legal Services Attorney, and Guadalupe Gamboa, A United Farmworker Union (UFWU) organizer entered the property of Rogers Labor Camp, near Walla Walla, Washington, to speak with migrant workers. They were arrested by the deputy sheriff pursuant to the request of the supervisor of Rogers. They were arrested by the deputy sheriff pursuant to the request of the supervisor of Rogers. They were convicted for trespassing by the Superior Court for Walla Walla County, and appealed to the Supreme Court of Washington.

The issue in this case was whether the First and Fourteenth Amendment rights include the right to counsel in a migrant camp situation. The court found that under applicable Supreme Court decisions, that right did not exist.

With regard to Gamboa, the court based its decision on labor law principles. The court held "that a union organizer has a right to go where necessary to meet with workers, as long as his exercise of that right is reasonable. The right here was exercised outside of working hours, and during the daytime."

Mario Obledo, of the (Mexican American Legal

Defense Fund (MALDEF) General Counsel, participated in the trial and appeal of this case. After hearing of the reversal of the convictions, he stated, "Chicanos in the Pacific Northwest are beginning to organize themselves for bettering their economic condition in farming areas. This case will ensure that the workers will have access to those people who will be able to help them make decisions on their economic rights."

Pueblo Job Vacancy

Southern Colorado State College (SCSC) announces the job vacancy of Coordinator of Veterans Affairs, to begin September 17, 1973.

Salary is \$8,500 — \$11,000. Applicants must be Vietnam era veterans; minimum educational requirement is a B.A. The coordinator will be directly responsible to the Dean for Student Affairs and will coordinate all veterans programs and services at SCSC.

Applicants wishing to apply for this position should forward a resume and credentials no later than August 24, 1973, to:

Dean for Student Affairs
P.O. Box 126
Southern Colorado State College
Pueblo, Colorado 81001

Applications may be obtained through the Personnel Office at SCSC.

WASHINGTON — Organizations with special ability to reach Hispanic Americans and other minority group members with information on jobs and training opportunities are listed in a new publication of the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

The "Directory for Reaching Minority Groups" lists Federal, state and local governmental units, community-action agencies, educational institutions, fraternities and sororities, press-broadcast media, religious, minority organizations, and state apprenticeship agencies.

The organizations and individuals are listed alphabetically by State and city, with the address and telephone number for each.

The 214-page directory, compiled by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT), is based on information received from Operation SER (Service, Employment, Redevelopment), League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), American G. I. Forum, and other minority-group organizations across the country.

Single copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, Manpower Administration, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210.

Media Input

At a time when minorities are finally shaking primitive American societal mores, developing, incorporating and identifying with their distinct cultural values, ideals and pride, it becomes exceedingly important for minority students in higher education to have the chance to link their education (particularly research) to practical necessities in their communities.

While the student not only enhances his education by doing such research, he also has the chance to be able to see some of his work go beyond the professors' desk with the possibility of some or all of the work implemented in some manner to serve his community.

The Colorado Committee on the Mass Media and the Spanish Surnamed is a group of Chicano professionals working in the Denver area media. We are dealing with the gap in Denver's minority programming and hiring practices in the media industry.

Currently we are working with various broadcasters in an attempt to ascertain the needs of the Denver minority communities in an effort to create, recommend and implement programming reflective of these needs.

Many of these stations have their licenses up for renewal in April, 1974, and this research would be in regard to the station's practices in regard to Denver's minorities.

We are inquiring into the possibility of establishing separate independent research projects for interested students. Although there is particular information relevant to us, we in no way have no desires of dictating specifications on the individual.

Obviously there is a plethora of information and research possibilities in this area.

We are interested in establishing a program where the student can obtain a certain number of hours credit through your school (dependent upon the amount of time spent on the project, and the final product — research paper).

We are willing to provide all the contacts that would be necessary for the student, and a limited amount of funds for raw expenses (gas and food).

Hopefully the research, its implications, school credit, and contacts will provide the impetus for the intricacies to be worked out between you and us.

Particularly we are interested in minority students who hold interests of future professional work in any media. We are trying to give a student the chance to become familiar with the day to day surroundings of particular stations.

We also are approaching you with the idea that possibly such research and contact with a particular station could lead to future employment of the researcher in a structured internship program with his source.

Specifically, we are approaching you with the inquiry as to what the specific procedures are to establish such a program.

We are looking forward to working with you to implement such a program.

Your fast reply is greatly appreciated.

Send all correspondence to:

**The Colorado Committee
on the Mass Media
c/o The Westside
Action Center
1212 Santa Fe Drive
Denver, Colorado 80204**

Attention! Chicano Students

Applications now being
taken for fall positions
on the Human Rights Commission.
Get involved this fall.

Apply in the ASUC office
UMC 163 443-2211, ext. 7473

CASORTEZ



Fine Mexican Food

Tues. - Thurs.
Lunch 11:30 - 2:00
Dinner 5:30 - 9:00

1441 Pearl

El Diario readers! Since our advertisers have seen fit to help our gradually emerging Chicano newspaper, we ask you to return the favor by patronizing their products and services.

With increasing advertising revenues from satisfied businessmen, the only reliable source of Chicano news will continue publication. We can only do so with your help.

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La Academia de Falcon

Ricardo Falcon was once eulogized as a humanitarian, a man dedicated to fighting injustice by praying for, working for, and finally dying for unity.

He was the Weld County Chicano activist who was fatally shot in Orogrande, N. M., last August while on his way to the La Raza Unida party national convention in El Paso.

Ricardo was distinct. The piquancy that marked his character is prevalent today, exuding throughout a free school in his name, La Academia Ricardo Falcon.

In substance, it consists precisely of five classrooms, an art room, and a lunch and recreation room on loan from the summer-vacated Brighton High School building, where approximately 85 Chicanos between the ages of six and 26 receive instruction.

But more importantly, particularly for the participants, it marks the end of a vision and the beginning of a reality.

Education and cultural awareness, incorporated inseparately and together underlie the motivation behind La Academia, according to one of its organizers, Mrs. Priscilla Falcon, Ricardo's widow.

"We want to give our Chicanitos a certain freedom to learn because they aren't learning in the public school systems here," she stated.

But the idea of a free school in Weld County is nothing new, Mrs. Falcon said. Rather she referred back to 1968 when Ricardo wanted to transport Chicanos from the area to Escuela Tlatelolco, another free school housed in the Crusade for Justice in Denver.

She said La Academia grew out of constant shouts of inadequacy, neglect, and discrimination that have been voiced at the public school system by Chicanos in Weld County for a number of years. Much emphasis has been placed on the exceedingly high disproportionate number of Chicano dropouts in the Brighton-Fort Lupton area.

(Statistics from the superintendent's office of the Brighton School District revealed that in the '72-'73 school year, 43.8% or 24 of 62 dropouts were Chicano while the total per-

centage of Chicanos in grades seven through 12 was 17.4% or 398 of 2,252.)

(In Fort Lupton, 85% or 23 of 27 dropouts this past school year were Chicanos while Chicanos make up about 35% or 245 of the population in grades seven through 12. Over nine percent (9.3%) of the Chicanos in Fort Lupton dropped out or about 10 times the figure of non-Chicano dropouts (.9%), according to Dr. Fred Holmes, director of community services for the Colorado Department of Education based on information provided by the school district in a routine annual fall report.)

Mrs. Falcon said the plans to implement Ricardo's idea in the Brighton-Fort Lupton area began last November while she was at the trial of her husband's slayer in New Mexico.

The actual ground work for the school was laid early this spring when Weld County parents were solicited with leaflets explaining the concepts of the proposed school's summer program.

The parents that responded provided La Academia with some of the academic history of their children, grades and teachers comments.

"When they got here, we knew what the deficiencies of each student," Mrs. Falcon said.

She said La Academia reflects these concerns in offering an alternative to the "established" school system.

The instruction, by college-age Chicanos, some with degrees, others working on them, includes and transcends the traditional subjects of math, reading, and science. The Weld County students are also schooled in Chicano history, and Mexican song and dance.

Six of the older students in La Academia are being prepared for the General Educational Development (GED) test, which when passed, certifies the recipient with a high school diploma.

But the instruction extends beyond these typical teaching norms. La Academia draws its strength from the cultural identity, awareness, and pride that is expressed, incorporated, and reinforced in the educational

setting, something completely new for most of these students.

In fact, for many of the students, most of whom are marked in the public school files as lacking self reliance, being lethargic learners and even hating themselves, according to Mrs. Falcon, this classroom milieu has improved their interests in learning and has developed a new penchant for education.

"We're only open Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, but the kids like it so much they want to come to school five days a week, and this is the summer," she said.

The students are divided into four classes by ages, with two instructors to each. The instructors, all volunteers, most hold part time jobs in addition to teaching, encourage inneraction among the students.

"In our room, we arrange the students in working units of six," Mrs. Falcon, also an instructor, revealed. "At one table, four are slow learners, and two are fast ones and so we have the fast ones help the slower ones and this seems to work better than if just the teacher helps the slow ones."

"They seem to learn faster and communicate better among themselves."

Paradoxically, with all this inneraction, disciplinary problems are minimal at the school. And if some do arise, the whole class finds the solution.

Mrs. Falcon could remember only one example, Robert.

"Last week he did something and so the class sat down and together decided if he misbehaved again, he couldn't go swimming with us the next time. He likes to swim and hasn't acted up since."

La Academia operates strictly on donations. When asked about finances, Mrs. Falcon candidly replied, "I really don't know how we do it."

She said there were no building costs for the summer and other costs have been minimal.

"We've received most of our supplies from anonymous donations," she said, referring to the books, paper and pencils used in the everyday confines of a classroom.

She cited Denver radio station KHOW, owned by Doubleday Broadcasting Co., an affiliate of Doubleday Publishing Co., who recently donated 30 books to the



Chicano students at La Academia

school.

The only major costs for the school thus far have been transportation and lunches for those who can't provide their own. Mrs. Falcon said donations have helped, but most of the instructors have paid out of their own pockets to transport students from towns as far away as Platteville, 14 miles, and Greeley, 30 miles.

La Academia has submitted two proposals to private agencies in an effort to secure funding. The results are pending.

It is currently negotiating for a facility to replace the high school which expires at the end of the summer, which was unexpected up to the week before classes began.

"We were considering operating the school on a farm in Brighton where a few of the instructors live," Mrs. Falcon said, "before the Brown Berets here in Weld County negotiated with the Brighton School District for the building."

Mrs. Falcon stressed the fact her husband had been considered a controversial figure, and a "radical" by various bureaucrats in the county. She said many expressed indignation with the name of the school.

"Some of them thought we were going to teach how to make bombs, and other things like that, and so they worked towards discrediting the school."

Negotiations are now going on with the Grange, another

building between Fort Lupton and Brighton for a fall occupancy.

Mrs. Falcon and another instructor at the school, Dan Rodriguez projected future enrollment to be highly concentrated with dropouts. They also expect to teach some parolees.

Rodriguez said he expects a fall enrollment of about 200 because "there is a need for alternative education for Chicanos because Chicanos have systemically been denied" in the public school system.

He plans to recruit dropouts and teach them to enjoy school, because, "this is a new environment that does not discriminate and they can identify with."

He also aspires to increasing the curriculum by providing an undergraduate program offering college courses.

La Academia Ricardo Falcon attempts to instruct bilingually, but the instructors readily admit often the students are more efficient in Spanish than they are.

It doesn't bother them.

As Rodriguez said, "Most of our students are enrolled in the public school system, and most have had problems with reading, speech, and general learning because of a varied background and because people haven't taken the time to help them."

La Academia Ricardo Falcon is taking the time.

Ricardo was like that.

**Boycott
Lettuce**

Food Drive Started

for Striking Farmworkers in Center, Colorado.
Non-perishable food items, canned goods and money donations will be accepted. Bring donations to:

**Farm Labor Task Force
UMC 186
443-2211, ext. 6572**

Boycott Safeway

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BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

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ACLU files suit against La Migra

Southern California ACLU, in conjunction with the Mexican-American legal defense and educational fund, filed a class action suit Friday, June 22, against the Immigration and Naturalization Service (I.N.S.).

The historic suit charges indiscriminate and unconstitutional arrests and deportations of persons of Latin appearance, including American citizens and legal residents, who "by virtue of appearance have been and continue to be subject to arrest without probable cause or without reason to believe that there is likelihood of imminent escape."

In the past month 10,000 or more brown skinned persons have been rounded up without warrants, and in most cases without hearings or rights of counsel, and deported.

Donald T. Williams, Acting District Director of I.N.S., said that the raids would continue indefinitely in an attempt to decrease the "very heavy concentration of aliens illegally in the area."

Williams, also named as a defendant in the suit, said the "routine investigative efforts (of I.N.S.) have been unable to cope with the problem."

Most of the raids have taken place at places of employment especially in the garment industry, at homes and at schools. Some people have been indiscriminately approached even at bus stops.

The suit, supported by the Immigration Lawyers Association and C.A.S.A. (autonomous center for social action, a social movement fighting indiscriminate deportations), charges that all persons of brown skin are being subjected to a "systematic pattern of conduct and custom consisting of:

— Mass arrests without probable cause;

— Coercion and duress resulting in the signing of voluntary departure waivers;

— Physical assaults upon

plaintiffs' persons and property;

— Forcible entry into homes with subsequent wanton destruction of personal property without justifiable cause;

— And other acts of violence, brutality, harassment, humiliation, and intimidation."

There are numerous violations of constitutional rights involved in the dragnet raids; freedom of speech, assembly, travel, privacy, security of one's person and property; denial of due process of law, equal protection of the laws and other blatant disregards for rights and democracy.

There are 12 named plaintiffs in the suit. Many of them are citizens of the U.S. or legal residents who were simply swept away by "overzealous" agents.

Yolanda Loya was born in Texas but was forcibly removed by I.N.S. agents and deported without due process. No warrant for arrest was issued in her case or, for that matter, in anyone's case.

Max Anthony Duarte De A and Gerald Duarte De A are both U.S. citizens but were approached in their home by raiding agents. Their mother was ordered to produce proof of citizenship. An I.N.S. agent assaulted one son, took the legal documents and fled. Hours later other agents returned to the house and shipped the entire family to Tijuana, Mexico.

Velia Limon heard her neighbor Bertha Duarte De A scream. She ran to the house. When she inquired what was happening, she was assaulted.

Rogelio Duenas was accosted in C.A.S.A.'s office at 9:00 A.M., June 5 while washing his face. He was grabbed, handcuffed and told that the agents didn't need an arrest warrant since he was a "wetback."

The suit is supported by affidavits from Dolores Avalos and Maria Guzman, both residents of Harbor City and American citizens, who observed some 20 I.N.S. agents

raid an apartment house located at 253rd St. in Harbor City in the early morning of June 5.

These officers were shoving

"These officers were shoving people of Mexican descent into vans parked out front of the apartment building. I saw the I.N.S. officers entering the apartments without knocking," wrote Dolores Avalos.

"One fourteen year old boy..." wrote Maria Guzman, "was treated extremely roughly by these officers."

Although he was not resisting or struggling, he was handcuffed and pushed around very harshly. I observed a bruise on his head. One of the officers had a gun drawn and pointed at him."

This method of treating people reminds one of the 1954 LA raids which netted I.N.S. officials 1,101,223 deportees (by their own count). Too much of the history of Mexican-American relations has been replete with arrests, beatings, killings, and deportations of millions of persons with

brown skin.

The ACLU is suing for immediate relief from these dragnet raids. It first filed for a temporary restraining order as a step to a permanent injunction. In addition, pecuniary damages for each named plaintiff of \$10,000 or more is requested.

The ACLU knows that these terror methods do not solve any problems but instead create many. Moreover, such illegal actions constitute a frightening disregard for democratic rights and procedures.

Court oks admission policy

Affirmative Action Law School Admissions Upheld

The University of Washington School of Law had created an admissions program which took account of the race and ethnic origin of applicants. Minority applicants include Blacks, Chicanos, American Indians and Filipinos.

In order to eliminate the continued effects of past segregation and discrimination against these groups, and in order to achieve a reasonable representation within the student body of persons from these groups, the University recognized that the conventional mechanical credentialing system does not always produce good indicators of the full potential of such culturally different individuals.

Consequently, in reviewing the files of minority applicants, the Admissions Committee attached less weight to the arithmetic test and made a more judgemental evaluation as to the ability of the particular applicant to succeed in law school.

The plaintiff in *De Funis v. Odegaard* claimed that this process violated his rights as an

Anglo citizen to equal protection of the laws. The lower court in Seattle upheld his cause of action and ordered the University of Washington to admit him. The Supreme Court of Washington reversed the trial court and effectively legalized the law school's affirmative action program.

The Court employed a two step process of decision making. It held first, that under the applicable school desegregation decisions, and also under cases upholding affirmative action in employment, that the consideration of race as a factor in the admissions policy is not a per se violation of the equal protection clause. The Court then went on to determine whether the state university had compelling reasons to consider race and ethnic origin in its admissions process.

It found that the University has an overriding interest in providing all law students with a legal education that will adequately prepare them to deal with the societal problems which will confront them upon graduation.

Since lawyers are in the center of the decision-making

processes in our society, the State, through the University, has an interest in producing a racially balanced student body. Furthermore, relieving the shortage of minority attorneys itself satisfies a compelling state interest. The Court said, "If minorities are to live within the rule of law, they must enjoy equal representation within our legal system."

This was the first major skirmish in the fight in some quarters to undermine recently created affirmative action programs which would ensure minority lawyers for minority communities.

The importance of this case cannot be underestimated for the future of minority admissions to law schools. National organizations around the country, including MALDEF filed *amicus curiae* briefs to emphasize to the Court the significance of the issue before it. MALDEF will continue fighting any attempts to reduce minority admissions programs because Chicano lawyers will indeed become a treasure to the community, if only they are permitted to receive an education.

Noticia - Noticia

Denver festivities

The second annual 'Un Dia con la Raza' will be held this Sunday, Aug. 12, at the Lakeside Amusement Park, 4601 Sheridan Boulevard. The event, co-sponsored by IMAGE (Incorporated Mexican-American Government Employees) and the Skyline Chapter of the American GI Forum, will feature a roving Mariachi Band providing music throughout the day, Marcha de los Ninos (a cultural costume contest for children under 12 years of age), numerous prize drawings, and a raffle of four TV sets.

For the price of \$2.00, a person is entitled to unlimited rides from 12:00 noon till 6:00 p.m. Mexican music by local Chicano groups will also be heard throughout the day.

The following night, Aug. 13, IMAGE and Skyline, in conjunction with the Denver Symphony Orchestra, is sponsoring Celebracion de Musica II. The Orchestra will play Chicano, Mexicano, and Spanish compositions composed by

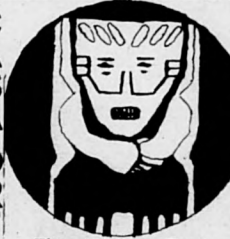
Chicanos. Featured will be the Ballet Chicano de Aztlan, Enrique Montoya, Director, as well as Mariachi Tropical. The event is free and will be held at the Red Rocks Amphitheater at 8:00 p.m.

For more information and for tickets call Paul Gonzales at 399-6820. Tickets will also be available at Lakeside.

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