

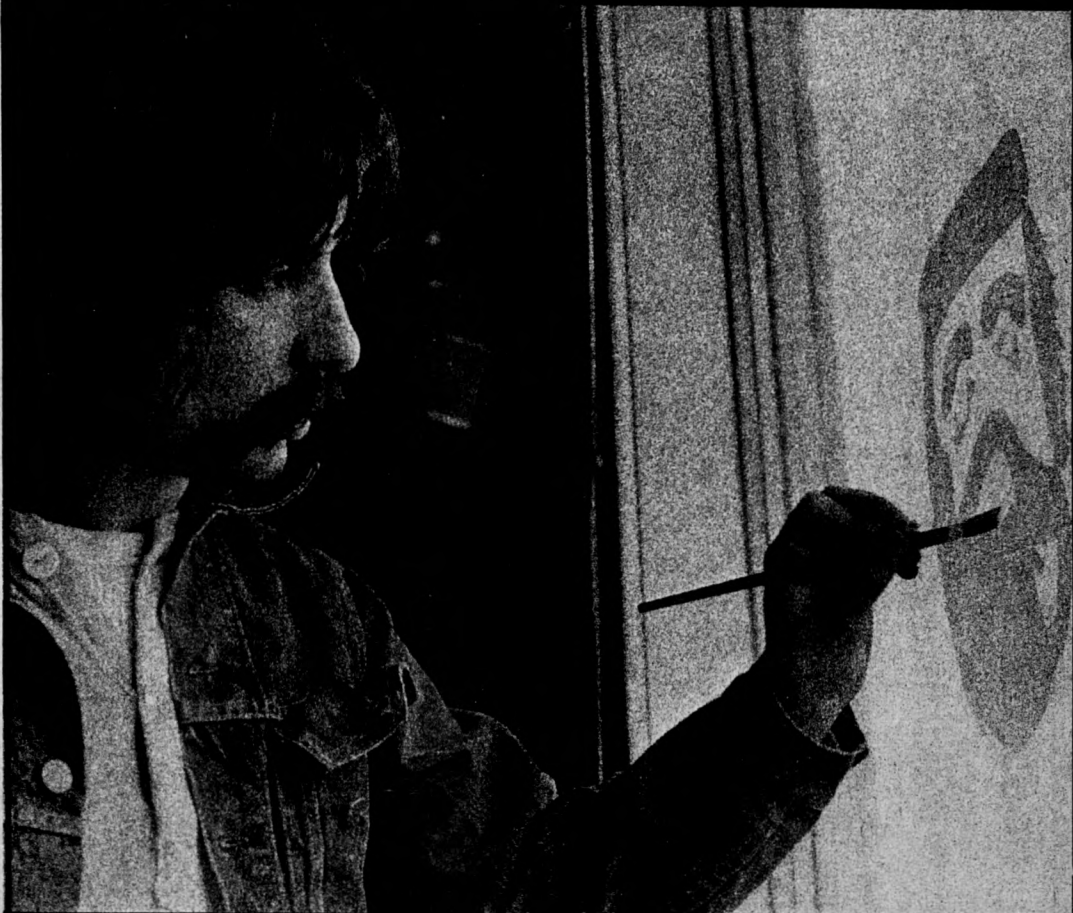


EL ***DIARIO*** *de la* **GENTE**

Vol. III, No. 6

30 de Enero

Boulder, Colorado, Aztlan



Former UMAS president suspended

The former UMAS president at Adams State College, Arnold Salazar, has been suspended from school for two quarters, along with three other persons, because as he put it, "they want to get rid of student leaders and take away the rights of Chicano students."

Salazar is the third consecutive UMAS president to be suspended or made to withdraw from the college.

The three other students suspended are: Patricia Gallegos, a former AS&F senator, was suspended for two quarters; Beatrice Pacheco for one quarter, and Diane Rodriguez, for one quarter.

It was decided in a meeting Jan. 14, where President John Marvel and Vice President Turano gave a decision as to the future status of each student, that only Diane Rodriguez and Beatrice Pacheco would be allowed to return to classes — if they follow certain regulations.

The students were suspended by a College Standards Board for participating in a Nov. 14 demonstration, brought on by an incident in which books needed by Chicano Studies majors were removed from a room, and use of the room given strictly to the faculty. The room was taken away by a group entitled BOCES (Board of Cooperative Educational Services).

The CSB was established last summer by President Marvel, specifically to investigate a demonstration that occurred in March of '73 between Black and Chicano students, for which the four students were already on probation.

Two of the CSB members who brought charges against the students are Connie Lewis and Omero Suarez, associate coordinators of an organization called Student Life. As stated in the student handbook, it is their

responsibility to promote harmonious relationships among all people in the community.

According to Patricia Gallegos, Lewis and Suarez gave the students permission to demonstrate Nov. 14.

"Yet they turned around and suspended us," she said.

The CSB charged the students with violating six campus policies in the Student Life guide.

The students claim they did not violate any rules, because it was a peaceful demonstration. And they have proof.

Rule One states that students are expected to make only authorized entry to use a college facility. It is unclear to the students exactly how they violated this rule. All they know is what the rule says. If any student wants to go in any building on campus, he or she must call in for permission. It does not specify when authorization is needed or who

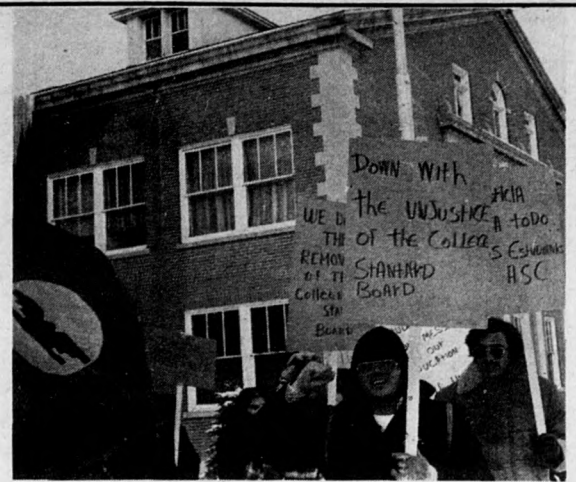


Photo by Fernando Martinez

Adams State students protest removal of Chicano studies books.

authorization applies to.

The second rule states that students must identify themselves upon request of a college official.

"No college official ever asked any college students to identify themselves," said Ms. Gallegos.

—See photos on pages 8 & 9

Rule Three states that students are expected to refrain from disorderly conduct on college-owned property or at college functions.

"Nothing was disorderly, nothing was indecent or obscene," said Ms. Gallegos. "When the strikers went running through and interrupted classes, no action was taken against them."

Rule Four says that students are expected to observe rules and regulations as set forth in specific college facilities.

"They do not specify any rules or regulations that were set forth," said Patricia. "We did not break any rules or regulations, except these that they pointed out, whereby they have no sufficient evidence to back up the accusations."

Students are expected to refrain from intentional obstruction, disruption, or interference of teaching, research, disciplinary proceedings, etc., according to Rule Five.

Patricia explained that the demonstration was held during lunch, and that no classes or offices were disrupted. One class was being held in a building across campus, but members of the class admitted that the chanting could barely be heard.

Rule Six says that students are expected to refrain from physical abuse or intimidation of any persons on college-owned or controlled property etc.

The CSB claims that Mary Brooks, President Marvel's secretary, became ill because the demonstrators were chanting "Go home, Mary Brooks, when actually they were saying, "Give us back our books."

Afterwards the students talked with Mary Brooks. She told them that the demonstration had nothing to do with her going home. She had been sick earlier in the day.

Ms. Gallegos reiterated that all four students had been put on probation for the demonstration that occurred in March of '73. She went on to explain that CSB had changed the rule book during the summer. Before, students could appeal probation. Now they cannot.

Sen. Roger Cisneros and Sen. Paul Sandoval were not available for comment Wednesday.

Cont. on page 9



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Boulder, Colorado, Aztlan

Valdez, others serve in legislature

By Patricia Garcia
El Diario Staff

The first Chicano to serve as Speaker of the House of Representatives in Colorado was sworn into the 50th General Assembly Wednesday, January 8.

The newly elected speaker, Ruben Valdez, a third-term Democrat from Denver, is one of five Chicanos serving in the Colorado Legislature. Valdez sees this session as being "a historic session, because of the rapid change that we see before us." He cited a tremendous need for many services and said that through hope and enthusiasm, "the two parties can work together, where neither party is the loser, and the people in Colorado the winner."

Valdez made his first mistake Wednesday, when he announced "the legislature is ready". This drew a chuckle from the audience when they realized that he had failed to follow normal procedure, which requires a statement to be put in the form of a motion.

Because Valdez wanted to see the first House Bills put on the floor w/in a week, & no later than two weeks, he moved to schedule committee meetings during the morning hours. Rep. Sandy Arnold, (R-Boulder) commended Valdez's action in speeding up the legislative process.

The other five Chicanos now serving terms include: Polly (Baca) Barragan, (D-Denver), Rep. — 34th District; Richard Castro, (D-Denver), Rep. — 6th district; Roger Cisneros, (D-Denver), Sen. — 4th district; Leo Lucero, (D-Pueblo), Rep. 42nd district; and Paul Sandoval, (D-Denver), Sen. — 2nd district. Valdez is serving the 5th district.

In January of last year, Valdez was successful in proposing a \$3 million appropriation to set up a bilingual teaching program. The Bilingual and Bicultural Education Act was passed with one negative vote. The bill requires the State Board of Education to work out rules and regulations for local programs and to allocate funds.

In addition to being the House speaker, Valdez will serve as a member on two permanent committees: the Rules Committee and the House Services Committee.

Polly (Baca) Barragan, vice-chairman of the Rules Committee, and a member on the Finance, and Business Affairs and Labor Committees, believes that the present taxation system is "welfare for the rich." The first goal, Rep. Barragan explained, would "be to eliminate the tax loopholes that benefit the rich."

She said that progress could not come about in this kind of tax system. In addition, she supports the bilingual and bicultural bill, as well as aid to migrant farm-workers.

While assigned as chairman on the Education Committee, Leo Lucero will also push for the bilingual-bicultural bill. "It is possible that the bill may be put on the floor in three weeks for allocation of funds", said Lucero. According to the Rocky Mountain News, in an article dated Jan. 13, Lucero plans to support a reading improvement program. It stated that last year there was a 40 per cent increase in the number of college entrants who need remedial reading skills, especially among disadvantaged, slow learners and minorities. Lucero will also serve on the Game, Fish, and Parks Committee.

Richard Castro, who is assigned to the Health, Environment, Welfare and Institutions Committee, seems to have placed much emphasis upon a bill that concerns inmates at the Colorado State Penitentiary. This bill stresses the necessity to establish a stronger Inmate Council at the Colo. State Penitentiary. Castro will also serve on the Transportation and Energy Committee.

Sen. Roger Cisneros and Sen. Paul Sandoval were not available for comment Wednesday.



Photo by Patty Garcia

Ruben Valdez Speaker of House of Representatives

Bulletin

There will be a statewide rally in support of Randy and Dora Esquivel and others arrested in La Junta. Rally will be in La Junta, Saturday Feb. 1 at 2:00 P.M. The rally will consist of a march from City Park on 10th & Colorado to the Otero County Courthouse.

Financial assistance for legal expenses can be sent in c/o El Comité Para Apoyar la Familia Esquivel y la Raza de La Junta.

Bienvenidos Estudiantes de UMAS y MAP

The UMAS Student organization
is located in the UMC Rm. 187

We encourage all
to come and participate
in our activities —
General Meetings held bi-weekly
Dormitory Meetings
Dances, Dinners and Concerts
Watch For Posters & Ads With Dates!

Films
Posters
Movement. Newspapers
Movement Magazines
Movement Buttons
Immigration Info.
Aztlán Defense Committee

National Organizational Info.
Chicano Studies Info.
Prison Program Info.
Legal Aid Available
Farm Labor Info. (UFW)
La Raza Unida Party Info.

BECOME INVOLVED SHOW YOUR CONCERN

Note!

*Chicano Business Students will
assist students in filling out Federal
Income Tax Forms

Contact

Carlos Garcia ext. 6181
or UMAS ext. 6571

FOR YOUR CARNAL

For Your Information:

Chicano Business Students Room 149 Business Bldg.

Chicano Law Students Law Bldg. 262

Farm Labor Task Force UMC 187

National Chicano Health Organization UMC Rm. 185

Mexican American Correctional Helping Organization (MACHO) UMC Rm. 187

Migrant Action Program

Chicano Library

ext. 618

ext. 8845

ext. 8437

ext. 6175

ext. 6571

ext. 8492

Willard Hall 3rd Floor

"... a Chicano in the University at one with the
Chicano in the campos and barrios. Thus our struggle in the
University is one with La Causa. We are but one aspect of a
total struggle for Liberation."

Manuel L. Lopez
ex UMAS Student

Applejack's still selling Gallo

A bright red 'Huelga' flag stuck out the rear window and heads bobbed back and forth as a car eased into the parking lot at Applejack Liquors, 3320 Youngfield St. in Wheat Ridge.

Meanwhile, inside the store busy shoppers prepared for the Thanksgiving holiday. Gallo wines were selling like hotcakes. . . "besides," said a clerk to a customer "Madria, Madria Sangria goes well with anything."

Outside, United Farm Workers Union supporters piled out of the car, grabbed their picket signs and carefully unfolded the 'Huelga' flags. More people began to arrive and soon they were ready to carry-out a peaceful informational picket line.

Why Gallo and Applejack's

In 1973, when a contract between the UFW and the California based Gallo Winery had expired, Gallo deceptively signed a "sweetheart" contract (a contract between management and a labor leader which benefits them at the expense of the rank and file) with the Teamsters Union hoping to crush the UFW.

The United Farm Workers Union in conjunction with its many supporters is fighting back and latest figures indicate that in St. Louis, 75% of all liquor stores have Gallo products off the shelves.

In Denver, UFW organizers had long since singled out Applejack because "they are the largest non-cooperating distributors of wine in the Denver area."

Prior to the picket campaign against them UFW organizers were optimistic. Since other large

liquor distributors such as Harry Hoffman's of Denver had agreed to stop selling Gallo, hopes were that Applejack's would follow the same.

Unreceptive to the plight of the farmworker, Applejack management refused to remove Gallo scab wines from their shelves and at the least refused to allow UFW informational leaflets to lay on the counters for customers to read.

The fight was on as a result of Applejack's decision. Leaflets were handed out all day; some were wadded-up by customers and thrown in the trash and others were neatly folded — put in the pocket to be read later. At the end of the day the picket line captain logged a successful day.

Arrests and lawsuits

Following that November day of last year a chain of events occurred resulting in the arrests of 22 persons and the filing of three separate lawsuits against the Jefferson County Sheriffs Dept. The suits were filed in Federal Court by three female UFW supporters. They are asking for damages totaling \$50,000 each.

On Thanksgiving Day 14 UFW supporters staged a sit-in at Applejacks. The police were called and each protester was issued a summons to appear in court. Two hours later they were removed by force.

The next day, attorneys for Applejack Liquors were successful in obtaining a ten-day restraining order against the pickets. This limited the number of pickets allowed to stand at the doorway to two.

On Nov. 30 a mass picket was

held at the store to protest the arrest of Jerry Ryan, head of the UFW boycott office in Denver. Ryan was arrested the previous day on the picket line. The mass picket resulted in the arrests of 17 persons.

Guards watch strip

Arlene Irlando of the Farm Labor Task Force in Boulder said that police suddenly rushed the picket line in an effort to disperse the crowd. She said police grabbed and wrestled with two women who weren't on the picket line but standing against a car in the parking lot. Ms. Irlando said police read the restraining order to the crowd, which by law police are required to do, but didn't allow them to disperse.

The routine arrest procedures were then carried out. The women, however, were put in solitary confinement. "The reason we were put in solitary cells was because the police said we were, the mouth of the group," said Irlando.

She said one of those arrested was a female school teacher who was held down by male guards and stripped by a matron. "We were forced in one way or another to strip in front of male guards," Irlando said.

Since then, as a result of their humiliating experience, three women have filed suits against the Jefferson County Sheriffs Dept. They are asking for damages totaling \$50,000 each.

More restrictions

On Dec. 9 and 10 a hearing was held to determine whether the UFW had violated the earlier ten day restraining order. Again the judge ordered that the number of



The site of many picketlines regarding Gallo wine has been Applejack Liquors.

picketers at the doorway be reduced — this time it was to be just one. He also ruled that no bullhorns could be used and mass pickets in the store's parking lot were prohibited.

Meanwhile in another courtroom, the persons arrested on Nov. 30 were all found guilty and given a 20-day jail sentence. The jail sentences were suspended under the condition they wouldn't go within 100 feet of the Applejack Liquor store.

On Dec. 21 a handful of persons conducted a picket on the sidewalk next to Applejack. UFW attorneys marked off the 100 feet for those who were ordered to stay away and as a result formed their own picket line across the street. The court injunction was not being violated and no one was arrested.

Christmas in jail.

Three days later, Jerry Ryan, one of those restricted to 100 feet

was once again arrested and as a consequence spent Christmas Eve and Christmas Day in jail. Ryan was charged with violating an earlier court injunction which prohibited the use of a bullhorn. Ryan contends he did not violate the injunction because he was across the street and not on the liquor store premises.

Following the court hearings, the rulings, the injunctions, and all the legalities, pickets are now restricted to just about everything including their Constitutional Rights. The size of picket signs has been regulated, one picket to the doorway, no chanting or singing and most picketers are now

prohibited from coming within sight or sound of the liquor store.

"We're not going to die or give up the fight," said a UFW supporter as she prepared for yet another confrontation with the Applejack Liquor store.

Noticias . . . Noticias . . . Noticias . . . Noticias

Write Us

We at *El Diario de la Gente* are interested in hearing from our readers. If you have something to say, our office is located in the UMC Room 416 and our phone number is 492-8836.

Letters to the Editor will be printed according to space available. Letters must be typed and signed. All manuscripts will be considered. If you want your writing returned please enclose a self addressed stamped envelope.

Work-Study Job

The UMAS-EOP Counseling Component needs counselors for the 1975 spring semester. Applications for work-study positions are now being accepted at Willard Hall, Administrative Annex Room 331.

Attention Chicano Playwrights!

The Teatro Chicano of El Paso Community College (EPCC), under the auspices of the Expansion Arts Program is promoting a Teatro Chicano Playwriting Contest.

The winning contestant will be awarded a prize of \$200 and his play will be performed in different locations by the Teatro Chicano Troupe of EPCC.

The script should in some way be a manifestation of Chicano culture or a reflection of the bi-cultural milieu.

Contest rules and entry form can be obtained by writing to: Teatro Chicano, EPCC, 6601 Dyer, El Paso, Texas 79904. All entries must be received by April 15, 1975.

Drop/Add

All Drop/Add cards for the reading, Composition and Math Skills classes for the Spring

Semester 1975 will be in Mary Ann Shea's office after Jan. 20, the first day of classes for the

Spring Semester. Any student who needs a card or information about the classes is welcome in her office in the Administrative Annex, Room 225 or call Ext. 8584 for information.

Realidades

"Realidades", a new, national television series relating to Latinos, has been funded by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. According to the Dec., 1974, issue of AGENDA, a monthly newsletter, this new program will be aired during the 1975-76 season. The 10 half hour programs, will be designed to appeal to all Spanish-speaking Americans regarding bilingual education, of Latinos inmates, the political status of Puerto Rico, Latinos in the armed forces and other aspects of the Latino community.

The original "Realidades" program was produced and aired by WNET-TV in New York, in 1972.

Assistance will be provided by an advisory board of Latinos who are to be named at a later date.

Career devel.

Career development and job placement has initiated an individualized career planning and placement services for all minority students.

Services include credential referral, assistance in resume writing, placement service, career counseling computerized career information and job development.

Two minority counselors on staff provide minority students with assistance in career develop-

ment and job placement needs. Contact Gene Martinez, Ext. 8968, Willard 31 or Manuela Maldonado, Ext. 8933, Willard 29. Offices located in basement of Administrative Annex.

Notice!

El Diario will again attempt to print on a regular basis. The Newspaper needs help in all areas of production, photography, editorial composition and distribution. Anyone interested in gainingful experience in any aspect of a newspaper is advised to contribute their talents to one of the few Chicano Newspapers in the country.

El Diario will hold regular meetings on Thursdays at 4:00 every week which will be held in the *El Diario* Office, UMC 416.

STIPEND DATES

The 1975 Spring Semester stipend pick-up dates for EOP students are as follows:

Feb. 24
March 20
April 14
May 12

All UMAS-EOP students must pick up their stipends at the Administrative Annex (Willard Hall) Room 319-320.

Books steering Chicano children wrong

Chicano children are obtaining a decidedly negative and inferior self-image from fiction and non-fiction books about Chicanos, according to the Council on Interracial Books for Children.

A survey of 200 books dealing with Chicanos found that the books don't present Chicano culture the way it is, but instead deteriorate a child's sense of pride in his culture and language, leaving him with a sense of dependency and helplessness.

A two-year study of the books by Chicano educators, specialists in children's literature and faculty

members of Chicano studies programs reported that because many of the books are written by Anglos the books fail to be relevant to Chicano experience.

According to the report, the Anglo writers consistently used stereotypic symbols to identify Chicano culture and people, such as figures under brimmed hats asleep beneath a cactus, serapes, pinatas, burros, and broken english.

The characters in the books never struggle against their problems, such as poverty but live with them. "The causes of poverty

are never discussed, real anger against the economic and political discrimination which lie at the

root of Chicano poverty is completely ignored," the report said.

Instead the books leave the image that Mexicans and Chicanos are quaint, ignorant and

inferior and that the Anglo way of life is undoubtedly superior, the report said. "Chicano helplessness and passivity are contrasted with Anglo's charitable good nature and effectiveness."

CHICANO

by Arturo Escobedo.
Beyond Tortilla Flat

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EDITORIALS

What is the problem with ECMAS?

Seven years have passed since the first Chicano students were admitted into the University of Colorado under the EOP-program. These students began to set down long range goals which they hoped would one day benefit all Chicano students. One goal in particular was to see a strong and viable Chicano Studies program; a program capable of offering a major in Mexican-American Studies.

It seems now however, these dreamers will have to wait another seven years before they can hopefully see their goal come true.

The Chicano Studies department is currently offering only five spring semester courses and one is still undecided because supposedly, no one can be found to teach it. ECMAS professors are planning to team teach the course. What is the problem? Why isn't anything being done to develop a sound program and why are the persons who set this goal... still waiting?

Sociology professor Salvador Ramirez was the first to begin the long and hard fight for a Chicano Studies program. He not only had to fight the administration, but he had to fight other Chicano professors. Ramirez had made considerable progress, but because of "peer group pressure" (a sociology term) he was forced to abandon the project and is now teaching elsewhere.

Soon after Ramirez left, a handful of "Chicano Professionals" organized, calling themselves the Executive Committee on Mexican American Studies (ECMAS). Their objective was to pick-up where Ramirez left off. The ECMAS committee was later given the authority by Dean William Briggs of Arts & Sciences to further develop a Chicano Studies program. Apparently the ECMAS committee would not work as fast and as hard as Ramirez and the results were shocking.

In October, some Chicano Studies courses were dropped for the '75 spring term by the Sociology department because ECMAS had not submitted names of persons qualified to teach these classes before the deadline.

A group of concerned students felt that we could not lose what few Chicano Studies courses we had so they began to question what ECMAS was doing for Chicano Studies. The students demanded input; after all, it was their future at stake and they wanted some of the decision making power. Feeling it was their right to govern the destiny of the Chicano Studies program, the ECMAS committee refused any kind of student input whatsoever. They were skeptical when it came to letting students attend their meetings. ECMAS meetings were often postponed and scheduled for later dates after it was learned that students were planning to attend.

This "executive" committee is acknowledged by this university — namely Dean Briggs. Both are in agreement that it is "absurd" that students control the Chicano studies program. Both are hiding behind a Regents "law" which states in effect that "only the faculty in any given department shall make the decisions for that department."

The dream to one day see a good Chicano studies program at the University of Colorado must hopefully come true. The only way we can do this is to all work together. We must stop fighting among each other and join forces for the good of all Chicanos involved.

Is mortician, St. Germain, a saint?

Former Adams County Coroner and mortician Jack St. Germain who once said he "never abused a living soul" is once again under investigation by the state Board of Mortuary Science. This time he is charged with preparing the body of a seven-year-old Chicano boy for burial against the wishes of his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Nestor Trujillo of Westminster have charged that St. Germain refused to transfer their son Troy's body to Howard Mortuary for embalming. Instead, St. Germain embalmed the body for his own capital gain and subsequently billed the family \$75 for the preparation of the boy's body. He later released the body, but not before he took the chance to be rude and abusive to yet another Chicano family.

This is not the first time St. Germain has been before the board of Mortuary Science or the first time he has conducted himself in an unprofessional manner.

On April 18, 1974, St. Germain ordered the Robert Perez family to remove the bloody body of their cousin from the mortuary. Unassisted, the family removed the body using a litter borrowed from the Brighton Community Hospital, while two of St. Germain's assistants stood by looking on and laughing. After an investigation into the incident the Colorado Board of Mortuary Science placed St. Germain on probation for one year.

In 1968, St. Germain was charged with embalming bodies and releasing them for burial before sheriff's officers and district attorney's investigators had time to complete their investigations.

St. Germain has a long history of wrong doing but time and time again the Board of Mortuary Science refuses to revoke his mortician license. The board should not allow a man such as this to continually harass and mistreat people. It seems he especially enjoys tormenting Chicanos. Who in his right mind would allow a family to pick up and carry out the bleeding body of a loved one because he could not come to terms over money. St. Germain has completely neglected his responsibility to console, but instead has taken to intimidating grief stricken families.

We at *El Diario* feel that Jack St. Germain is not fit to deal with the public, and therefore, should no longer be allowed to practice his profession. We demand that his license be revoked forever!

Cover Picture:

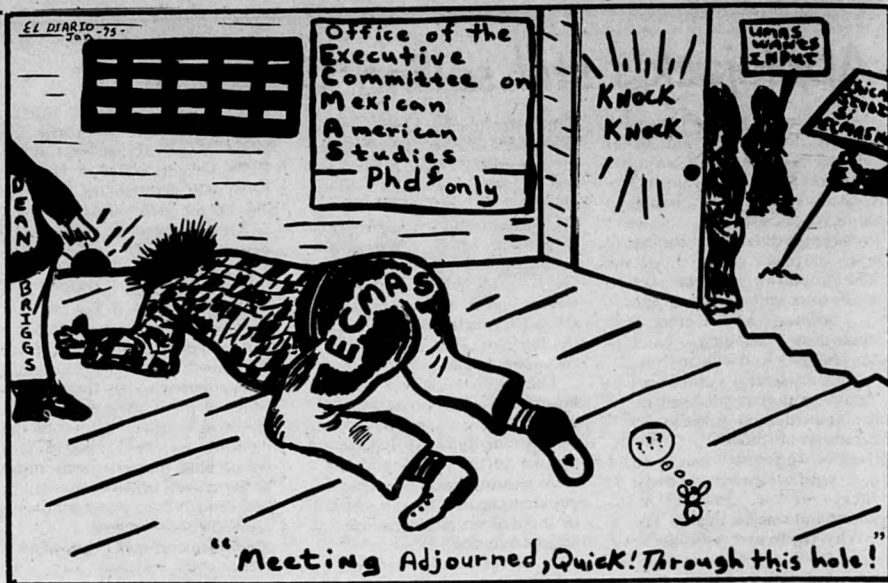
Juan Espinosa, former Editor of *El Diario de la Gente*, is shown painting windows at Christmastime. He is currently studying in Mexico. *El Diario* was established three years ago by Espinosa and a small staff.

Juan graduated from the School of Journalism, CU, in 1974. He was then appointed the first student director of UMAS-EOP for the summer of 1974.

El Diario staff

Patty Garcia
Gloria Rubio
Leonard Maestas
Jose Lucero

Paul Mora
Joe Contreras
Guillermo De Herrera



Guest Editorials

Editors note: The following editorial was taken from *El Perico*, a Greeley, Colo. community newsletter. It clearly demonstrates the apathy of local city officials as well as some community people.

LA RAZA — Where are we at?

In 1970, in Fort Collins the Chicano community had a demonstration against the police dept. for its continual harassment and brutality of our people. It is very obvious that this demonstration and the Pomeroy Report did not solve the problem, but what it did do was raise the level of consciousness of the people; that we as people do not have to sit around and be brutalized and not say anything about it.

During the demonstration other issues were raised which concerned the Chicano people. The main issue was the education situation of our people. This led to the formation of the Mexican American Parent Advisory Commission.

The commission was made up of different factions of the Chicano community, whether they were involved with the school district or not. The group met

regularly with school administrators to discuss problems, such as school programs and how to solve them.

This hasn't worked. School officials who were not Chicanos became part of the organization diluting it. By this I mean, there were all Chicanos, strong like a cup of black coffee. Then, as administrators were allowed to join, it was like putting cream in the coffee, making it weaker.

Henceforth, La Raza never got down to discussing business together because we were always being given excuses and more mananas. For example, in October of 1972, a meeting was called with the school board to confront them as to why no action had been taken to rebuild La Porte Avenue School which was promised since the bond election of 1966.

No plans had been drawn up, no property had been bought, nothing. The concerned citizens from the area, most of whom were Chicanos, confronted the school board at La Porte and got some action; a public commitment to rebuild the school.

Today there is real proof that the school is being rebuilt. The

only catch is, will the school have Chicano paintings and architecture and will the curriculum change to really be bi-lingual, bi-cultural?

Getting the school board to do this one thing, was an accomplishment — one battle won in a war that has to be waged daily in the schools.

The problems of alcohol abuse, juvenile delinquency, carnal against carnal, no youth centers for Chicano dropouts, Chicanos being victimized by the police, low paying and unskilled jobs. Raza why do we wait until someone is hurt or kicked out of school, or fired from his job because he speaks out? We need to seriously think about bettering the Chicano conditions in this town.

The movement needs people who are dedicated and practice what will be preached daily; a group of people, young, old, rich or poor who see the Chicano movement as part of a world wide struggle for liberation from exploitation, injustice, degradation and greed, Chicanos, where are you at?

Continued on Page 5

El Diario Ads Cost Less

Compare our prices:

Full page (10" x 16")	\$125.00
1/2 page (10" x 8")	\$70.00
1/4 page (6" x 8")	\$40.00
back cover	\$80.00
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Boulder, Colorado 80302

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Guest Editorials (Cont. from P. 4)

La Puente School

I was hesitant about visiting La Puente School. I had called to make an appointment and Mr. Ron Heath, the director, was very explicit in stating that he was a very busy man. I felt as though I were an intruder and that he had no business making me feel that way. So, I went anyway, making it a point to be on time.

He said he had a half-hour and we sat down while he gave me a run-down on what La Puente was all about.

During this time, we talked and I think he began to feel that I was there because I was interested and sincere. I cared. His attitude began to change as he felt where I was coming from. And I understood. I understood that he didn't have time for people who visit the school as though it were a zoo. He doesn't have time to spend with people who have nothing to offer in return. His only concern is for the 54 boys at La Puente. The majority being Chicano and on probation with the juvenile courts are there as a sort of last

chance before the courts send them to an institution. Many boys are not court offenders but are there because they could not progress in the regular, inadequate jr. high school that was not serving their needs. La Puente is a hope for them to be able to continue their education.

Formally, The Denver Youth Services Bureau, La Puente is a jr. high school funded partly by the Denver Anti-Crime Council and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Teachers are to be certified in the field of special education and are working on a 9-1 student-teacher ratio. They receive less than a Denver Public School teacher and are without the fringe benefits.

The school operates in what appears to be an old, run-down building, formally, St. Patrick's School. However, on the inside progress is being made as students help paint the walls utilizing whatever materials are available to make things a bit brighter.

Having been a unit counselor at juvenile hall and a probation officer for two years, Ron Heath

knows his boys well. The atmosphere of the school is flexible and at the same time structured, depending upon what the situation calls for. 95% of the boys have a consistent record of offenses and are on probation. I guess, La Puente could be seen as one last hope in an attempt to keep a child out of the detention homes, out of the so called places of "rehabilitation."

Ron maintains that the main criteria of anyone working for the school is to care. To be able to care and to feel. His emphasis is on helping the total person. This being his first priority, subject matter, school attendance, etc. take precedence next.

The basics, reading, writing, and math are the main subjects stressed. Whenever possible, art people come in. However, funds are short and it isn't always possible to pay people to teach in other areas.

"Holding Power" is a term Ron uses to describe the length of time it takes to capture the interest of the student, motivate him and then keep it at a fairly

high level. Therefore, a complete evaluation is done of the student when he enters the school. He proceeds at his own pace. Conduct and performance is studied daily by the faculty.

A point system is used whereby rewards are given in the forms of verbal approval, concert tickets, T-shirts, pins, money, once a week and field trips are arranged from river rafting trips, sledding, to a trip out of the country to Matatlan, Mexico. Points are received for showing up for class, for getting there on time, for not hassling, etc. The top man in each home room receives the most points but they are moved around so

that every youngster achieves at one time or other. Attitude points are also removed at the end of each day upon evaluation.

Emphasis is placed on doing things together and being positive with the kids. They need to belong and to feel that La Puente is one school that is on their side; working for them and not against them.

Youngsters are not suspended for absenteeism but they are reprimanded and the idea is put across that they are needed and wanted in school. Often, a mem-

ber of the school will drive out to their homes and pick them up. Not as a truant officer but as a brother who cares.

The over-all percentage of attendance in school has increased while offenses have decreased.

What about the future? There is a great need for volunteer help and donations. Hopefully, one day, La Puente may enlarge to give the youngsters the opportunity to graduate rather than be sent back to the school that rejected them in the first place.

Book provides brief history of Chicanos

VIVA LA RAZA: The Struggle of the Mexican-American People by Elizabeth Sutherland Martinez and Enriqueta Longeaux y Vasquez. Doubleday & Company Inc., \$4.95.

This publication gives a good, brief history of the contemporary Chicano movement, attempting to place it in a proper historical perspective. To a certain degree, it succeeds.

The authors present general factual information concerning historical and contemporary events in a manner that entertains and enlightens the reader. They document Chicano occurrences throughout Aztlan giving some insight for those who have been unable to keep abreast of events in other localities.

The book is valuable in that it chronicles ideas, styles, and moods of the times as they relate to and reflect on today's Raza.

However, it falls short with its lack of indepthness and analysis. The information is sketchy, nothing more. At times the reader is left questioning the authors' sources as well as the information. One blatant example is their discussion of the United Farm Workers of America organization which leaves the reader believing that the UFW is only struggling with the growers and not the Teamsters as well.

There is no real attempt to delve below the surface of many events, to analyze the given situation and identify the problems, their causes and effects, and present political ideologies and philosophies relevant to the actions involved, something crucial to a work such as this.

It's worthwhile reading for all Raza.

*The earth so rich in image
and mystique
Binds all men from one bright
continent
to another
And its days are made for life
Beyond the curve, the blinding
heat
Not made to forever wait and
yearn
But time to note, the sound,
the mountain home, the brook,
the
roaring hearth
The child's hand, the gentle
Whisper in the night
The red, the black, the gold.
Por
Orlando Martinez*

... Not 'because you are a Chicano'

Editor's note: Due to the lack of space in our December issue, this article dated Nov. 9 was not printed in November or December. It is being printed in this issue so that everyone may have a chance to read it. Our apologies to Manuel Arcadia.

9 November 1974

For the last two days I have been talking to myself and to several friends to find the proper way to deal with an incident that took place between two members of the Boulder Police Department and me. It originated in the vicinity of Broadway and 14th Street. It ended outside the house where I live.

These are the events as they took place:

I had committed a traffic violation which consisted of stopping momentarily for a friend to get out of my car. Then, I went on my way to the parking lot behind Jones' Drug Store. When I returned to the parking lot twenty minutes later and got in my car, a police vehicle driver, named R. R. Chastain (Badge No. 70), moved the vehicle behind mine, obstructing my exit. He asked me for my documents, my driver's license and the car's registration, on grounds that I had obstructed traffic when I was "picking up a hitch-hiker" according to his words.

The self-assurance with which this man argued something that was not basically true, and then my coming to the realization that he had been waiting for me this time to ticket me for such an insignificant violation made me speak out. I reacted to his assumptions on principle, and I tried to make it clear to him that his perceptions were distorted. Then I proceeded to let him know that I didn't have my driver's license on me — but I asked him to come with me to my house where I would be glad to show it to him. He then asked me for my name and date of birth, which I gave him. He wrote these down. He went to verify the information. Five minutes later, he came back to where I was blocked in, unable to move because the automobile that is provided for him to carry out his work (?) was obstructing my traffic. He came back to tell me that the computer didn't show any record of me. His assumptions again were clear to me: he was giving more credit to the

machine than to my word. He was accepting the computer's word as gospel, and ignoring the fact that I had asked him to come to my house and see for himself, with his own eyes.

So I replied to him that if that was the case, then it was his problem and not mine. He then proceeded to issue me a ticket, specifying that he was issuing it for driving without documents, and not for the original violation, because a long time had passed. Again he asked me for my date of birth — although he had already written it down — presumably to catch me in a lie. So I was forced to repeat it for him, because he said he would keep me there all day if necessary. After a superficial exchange of words, I left the "scene of the crime" and headed home.

Ten minutes later, I realized that I had forgotten some of the things I had gone to get. I got into my car again, and one block from the house, another police car comes and begins to follow me, to honk his horn at me, and finally to make me stop. Again the same rhetoric: "Show me your documents," and so forth. This time I asked him why, I asked him if I had committed any violations or given him any reason at all to make him interfere with my life. And the same answer from him, "Show me your documents." Only, this time, his voice sounded more authoritative and scary. . . . you know.

Before I showed him my driver's license, I once again insisted on asking why he had stopped me. And this time he said something like "It's a routine check," or words to that effect.

Immediately the question that came to my mind was, "Why does he choose me for his 'routine checks' and not any of the many drivers that are passing by?"

This is not the first time that something like this has happened to me, and I am sure that it has happened to many of you.

The second question that came to my mind was, "Are these policemen/women allowed to stop people indiscriminately on their own judgment for their so-called routine checks?" Do they actually have this authority? As an example, I would like to ask Mr. Fitzpatrick (Badge No. 55), the driver of the second car, or Mr. Chastain if they would stop the automobile of the Governor of the State of Colorado, if he passed their way,

and tell him.

"We're just stopping you for a routine check, Sir."?

As I was showing my documents to Mr. Fitzpatrick, I made clear to him that I was aware of the tactics that had been used against me. I was aware that his comrade had given him a full description of my vehicle and of me by means of the radio furnished by the State with the people's money. I was aware that he had been waiting outside my house, and that he had followed me to ask me for the documents that the other man had already cited me for.

Previously, R.R. Chastain had mentioned — completely on his own — that he was not acting this way "because you are a Chicano," something that I had not even considered up to that point. But now it makes me wonder.

There is something that we must keep reminding our "law enforcers" about at all times. Something that they tend to forget, so conveniently, and that is, that they are hired by the People to protect the People, ALL people, not only those that are holding high political office, as we have seen in the past, as we are seeing in the present, and that I hope — for everybody's sake — we shall stop seeing in the not distant future.

They must be reminded that it is with the People's money that they buy the groceries that they take to their families; yes, it is with my money, with the product of my work, I keep these "law enforcers" at work to enforce a system of laws that is only applied against me — never against true violators.

And now I would like to ask each of these men, what they think about every morning when they put on their uniforms and get into our patrol cars and if they ever think of the Nixons and the Agnews and the Rockefellers of this nation, that are proven criminals and are still running loose. My question is, if they are sincerely concerned about "law and order" then why is it that they are not doing anything to see that the laws are enforced in these cases?

They seem, instead, to delight in spending their time and energy in a futile game that has never brought any results and that never will bring any results, simply because their attitude, and their maneuvers and tactics serve only

to alienate the People whom they are supposed to protect — and to alienate themselves from their own consciences, which is the saddest consequence for them, in the long run.

Manuel Arcadia

Job information provided by MEIS

Editor's note: The following information was provided by the Chicano Business Students Association, a Chicano organization on the Boulder campus.

The Minority Employment Information Service is a non-profit student run organization on the Boulder Campus. The organization was started in the latter part of the '73 spring semester.

The organization became an actuality only out of need for such a service. Many minority students fail to find out about job opportunities while many employers search for the elusive "qualified" minority. While some C.U. organizations do seek jobs for their student members, little is done in the way of making that information available on a continuous basis to all minority students.

MEIS wants to provide a central agency where all interested minority students can come to discover employment possibilities in the business sector. The emphasis of the service is one of a facilitating nature both for potential employers and employees. With many companies and organizations attempting to maintain or initiate "affirmative action" programs and with many more minority members taking interest in the business sector, our service can facilitate the efforts of both by acting as a liaison between business and minority students concerned about career, full-time and part-time employment opportunities.

The service is an outgrowth of the Chicano Business Students Association and is also in contact with UMAS, MAP, BSA, and the Asian and Indian programs.

All minority students interested in employment opportunities are encouraged to stop by room 149 at the School of Business, or call ext. 6181. The agency needs more help in running its activities.

Announcement of position vacancy

Chicano studies director needed

Southern Colorado State College
Pueblo, Colorado

TITLE OF POSITION: Director of Chicano Studies Program

POSITION DESCRIPTION: This position requires the ability to carry out the administrative duties of a program director. These duties include: Budget preparation, program development, scheduling of classes, and routine office organization. In addition, the individual is expected to teach courses in the Chicano Studies Program and the Bilingual/Bicultural Education program for elementary teachers.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicant must possess a masters degree, although a Ph.D. is preferred.

STARTING DATE: September 1, 1975

SALARY: \$10,000 to \$15,000 — Based on education and experience.

ABOUT SOUTHERN COLORADO STATE COLLEGE: Southern Colorado State College is a state supported four-year institution of higher education located in Pueblo, Colorado. Pueblo is a city of 99,000 situated just east of the scenic Greenhorn Mountains. Geographically it is located at the juncture of U.S. Route 50 and Interstate 25.

Southern Colorado State College was established as a four-year

State College by Legislative act in 1961 and evolved from the community operated Pueblo Junior College which was founded in 1933. During its transition from a two-year to a four-year institution, the College has successfully incorporated a complete junior college program within the undergraduate curriculum. In addition, an innovative Master of Arts in Teaching program has recently received North Central accreditation.

Southern Colorado State College offers a wide range of programs in both applied science and traditional academic disciplines. The College offers Associate in Arts, Associate in Applied Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Master of Arts in Teaching degrees. In the fall of 1974, over 7,000 students were enrolled in college courses and college sponsored programs.

CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS: May 1, 1975.

APPLICATION: Those wishing to apply for this position should forward a request for an application to:

Dr. Joseph W. Cranmer, Chairman
Division of Education and HPER
Southern Colorado State College
2200 Bonforte Blvd.
Pueblo, Colorado 81001

Labor Department reports

DENVER — Anita Espinosa-Larsen has been appointed to a full-time staff position in the Labor Department's Equal Employment Opportunity Program.

Mrs. Larsen, 34, is a member of the Minority Women's Caucus and the Seventh Step Foundation, a pre-parole counseling group for prison inmates. Her plans for the upcoming year include: coordinating activities relating to the program for Spanish-Speaking peoples, and to analyze the Denver Region's affirmative action plan for 1975.

WASHINGTON — New amendments to the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act (1963) were enacted into law by President Ford on December 7. Major points to these amendments, require contractors to:

- 1) increase accident insurance to protect workers
- 2) pay employees promptly and explain any pay deductions.
- 3) inform workers in writing and in a manner that is understandable to them, of living and working conditions, or of the existence of any labor dispute at the work site
- 4) Allow migrants to bring civil suit against contractors, and prohibit retaliatory action by contractors against workers who file complaints of suits

WASHINGTON — "The women's movement has become international in scope," stated Carmen R. Maymi, director of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau in Washington.

Upon return from a visit to Peru, Columbia, and Venezuela; she observed that women in Latin America are becoming more politically involved in the affairs of their countries. Peru has three women Cabinet members and six women Governors. And Venezuela has two women Cabinet members.

MIAMI — About 25 farm-workers will regain \$12,906 in back wages as a result of a suit brought about by the U.S. Labor Department against tomatoe growers and food processors. The suit charged that food processors and growers were violating the provisions of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, by paying workers less than the minimum wage and by failing to keep adequate employee records.

Harvard Graduates

Ah, those clever Harvard graduates
Who thought their hypocrisy
Was just their wise ass game and that was all
Faultlessly perfect (mother knows)
Impeccable manners (granny knows)
Immaculate appearances would seem to show
Inner security, selfless maturity
Peer group and status quo
Paying each other mutual compliments
They managed to survive, those magnificent
Harvard graduates.
Willful arrogance
Passing for intelligence (why of course not)
"Pass me the jello," one said with perfect
Pronunciation
And it was passed with equally perfect etiquette.
Pluck the chicken clean
Skimmed the cream
"How dare you sir"
Being polite is such a pleasant thing
Ah, those wise assed guys with grinning faces
Derisive laughter was their pal
America was their dream, so it seems
But were they really patriots
Or just a bunch of pimps.

Por
Orlando Martinez

A SMALL CHANGE IN YOUR LIFE
CAN MAKE A BIG CHANGE IN OURS.

First you have to understand. The family farm is gone. It's been replaced by the giant agribusiness corporation, a factory-in-the-fields with thousands of men, women and children picking food assembly-line style.

It's miserable, backbreaking work. And the people who do it are powerless and impoverished. Excluded from the victories won by their brothers and sisters in the factories of the cities.

This is why the Farmworkers needed a union. To bring them into the Twentieth Century. To win for them the basic rights that most people who work for a living take for granted.

The union they have chosen is the United Farm Workers of America. UFW for short.

The UFW has won for its people major victories that have changed their lives in the past ten years.

They got child labor and dangerous pesticides out of the fields.

They negotiated for, and won, a decent, hourly wage. They won medical benefits and pensions.

They built schools and health care centers and retirement villages.

Elected their own leadership. And established a sense of pride and purpose in their own people.



So... because the UFW is the people, it is not very popular with the growers.

Which led the growers to look for a union that saw things their way.

What they found was the Teamsters.

A union that neither invites nor allows its people to participate in the negotiations and decisions that affect their lives. A union that claims the support of the workers, but refuses to allow free elections to see if the workers really want it.

A union that hires highly paid thugs and goon squads to break lawful strikes and picket lines.

A union that is not above bringing illegal aliens into the fields to replace workers who are out on strike.

A union with a documented history of using violence as a means of settling disputes.

Does it look like the Farmworkers have two unions? Perhaps.

They have one union that takes care of the growers, and one that takes care of them.

One that would die tomorrow if the people in the fields were allowed to vote.

And one that would survive as living proof that the people who produce the food and the people who harvest it can enter into a partnership to feed us all. And each other in the bargain.

What's your part in all this? Well, as we said in the beginning, first you have to understand.

If you do understand, you will cast your vote for the Farmworkers, the growers, and yourself, by not buying grapes, head lettuce or Gallo wines.

Because the growers understand the power of the purse. And if people all over America support justice for Farmworkers, the growers will have to support it too.

Giving up grapes, eating some other kind of lettuce besides iceberg head lettuce, and buying another brand of wine won't make much difference in your life. But it'll make a big difference in ours.

The UFW needs active support. If you can spare an hour or two a week to help the farmworkers achieve dignity and self-determination in the fields, contact: The Farm Labor Task Force, Univ. of Colo. UMC 186, 492-8437. VIVA LA HUELGA!

**DON'T BUY GRAPES,
HEAD LETTUCE OR GALLO WINE!**

*Thunderbird, Ripple, Boone's Farm, Madria Madria, Wolfe & Sons, Tyrone, Spanada, Eden Roc, Carlo Rossi, Red Mountain, Andre and sky wine made in Modesto, California, is Gallo.

COURSES IN MEXICAN
AMERICAN STUDIESCHICANO STUDIES
ANNOUNCES THE ADDITION
OF FOUR COURSES FOR THE
SPRING SEMESTER

- MA 127 - The Contemporary Mexican American
Monday & Wednesday 3 to 3:50 pm -
Professor Luis Valerio
- MA 216 - Mexican American Literature
Thursday 6 to 9:00 pm - Dr. Philip Ortego
- MA 400 - Mexican-American Culture of the Southwest
Tuesday & Thursday 9:30-10:45 am. -
Professor Luis Valerio
- MA 430 - The Chicano and U.S. Social Systems
Mon. Wed. & Fri. 2 to 2:50 pm.
Mr. Arturo Rodriguez

ALSO BEING OFFERED ARE THESE
PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED CLASSES

- MA 418 - Elementary School Curriculum For
Mexican Americans
(Ed. 418) Tuesday 6:30 pm. Professor Cabrera
- MA 423 - Chicano Talk
Soc. 423) Thursday 7:00 pm. - Professor Kjolseth
- MA 401 - Mexican Folklore Of The Southwest
(Span. 421) Mon., Wed., & Fri. 11 to 11:50 am.
Professor Campa

COLORADO CBSA

***Chicano Business Students Association
Organization of Chicanos Interested in
Business Careers. We also provide min-
ority employment information services.***

Look for our offices in these places:

Bienvenidos!

University of Colorado, Boulder

Metro State College, Denver

Adams State College, Alamosa

Colorado State University, Fort Collins

**Any Chicanos interested in seeking a business career
write to the CU office for further information.**

College of Business and Administration.

State Headquarters University of Colorado, Boulder

Business School 492-2211 ext. 6181

Carlos Garcia State Chairman

SCSC seeks new Business & Finance Vice President

ANNOUNCEMENT OF POSITION VACANCY

Southern Colorado State College
Pueblo, Colorado

TITLE OF POSITION: Vice President for Business and Finance

POSITION DESCRIPTION:

The Vice President for Business and Finance is directly responsible to the President of the College. This individual is charged with the supervision of the Comptroller, Budget Director, Purchasing Agent, and all other professional and classified fiscal personnel assigned to the Office of Business and Finance. This Vice President develops and administers policy on behalf of the President and is a member of the President's Council with administrative, advisement, and decision-making authority. Assigned responsibilities include but are not limited to the following: (1) Fiscal management and business operations of the College; (2) recommends and initiates policy concerning financial, budgetary and accounting matters; (3) coordinates, plans, staffs, budgets and controls all functions in financial and business services; (4) in cooperation with other administrative units, develops and implements financial and business supportive ser-

vice programs, and (5) fiscal representative for the College with external agencies and organizations.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants possessing the MBA degree and five years of middle management experience in education, government, business or industry are preferred. A B.S. degree in Business Administration or a related field may be acceptable with appropriate experience and demonstrated managerial and administrative ability. Personal characteristics and skills sought: High-level understanding of internal college budgeting and finances; academic orientation; a working knowledge of State and Federal rules and regulations governing institutions of higher education and have the ability to communicate with fiscal control agencies; acquainted with college-instructional, student affairs and administrative operations; possess the capacity for leadership; ability and willingness to delegate work; skills in interpersonal relations and oral/written communications; and be committed to equal opportunity employment practices.

STARTING DATE: Open but not later than June 30, 1975.

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Colorado. Pueblo is a city of 99,000 situated just east of the scenic Greenhorn Mountains at the juncture of U.S. Highway 50 and Interstate 25. The College offers a wide range of programs in both applied science and traditional academic disciplines, with the Associate in Arts, Associate in Applied Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Master of Arts in Teaching degrees being offered. In the fall of 1974, over 6,500

students were enrolled in college courses and college sponsored programs.

CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS: February 21, 1975

APPLICATION: Those wishing to apply for this position should forward a request for an application to:

Mr. A. D. Goudreau
Chairman, Search and Screen Committee

Room 306, Administration Building

Southern Colorado State College

Pueblo, Colorado 81001

SALARY: \$24,000-\$28,000 depending on qualifications.



Students express displeasure with CSB decision at Adams State.

CALCULATOR PRICE REDUCTIONS

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF THESE UNITS WHILE THEY LAST

SR-50

WAS \$ 149⁹⁵

NOW \$124⁹⁵

HP-35

WAS \$ 225⁰⁰

NOW \$195⁰⁰

HP-45

WAS \$ 325⁰⁰

NOW \$245⁰⁰

QUALITY CALCULATORS AT BARGAIN PRICES

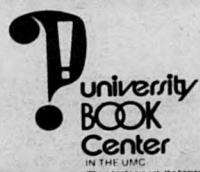




Photo by Fernando Martinez

Students in Alamosa protest the suspension of Chicano student leaders at Adams State College.

Chicano leaders suspended cont. . . .

"We were put on probation for something that happened last spring quarter, so they should have tried us on those rules and regulations," Ms. Gallegos said.

A legal source for the four students commented that he believes the administration is trying to terrorize other Chicano students into not causing trouble. He backs this up with facts that Beatrice and Diane were given only one semester probation rather than two, as was given Arnold and Patricia; and because Beatrice and Diane were allowed to return to school under certain stipulations, whereas the other two were not.

"Actually," said Ms. Gallegos, "they just picked out a chosen few

to show other Chicanos that if they were to do any kind of demonstrating, they also would have to undergo suspension."

The Jan. 14, meeting did not settle the entire decision of student status. However, a separate room and the books have been restored for student use. The student body did request that the CSB be dissolved, but no decision was made. There will have to be more meetings and more red tape.

Another Lawyer representing the group said that if President Marvel does not overrule the CSB decision, and allow Patricia Gallegos and Arnold Salazar to be reinstated into school, the case will be taken to a Denver court.



Rep. Richard Castro — Denver

Open letter to Colorado State Penitentiary

January 13, 1975

Mr. Alex Wilson, Warden
Colorado State Penitentiary
Canon City, Colorado 81212

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I am writing this letter concerning discussions I have recently had with members of your newly elected inmate council, as part of a legislative visitation by members of the Freshmen Democratic State Representative Delegation. The visitation was made on January 4, 1975, and at first I thought I could wait until the 50th General Assembly was well under way before I approached you with the following concerns. However, I believe that these concerns are of such importance that it has necessitated this correspondence. I am requesting from you information relative to the following areas:

1. GOOD TIME POLICY:

From what I can gather, implementation of this policy would encourage inmates onto the road to rehabilitation. In our discussion with you, it was pointed out that your office has been authorized since 1967 to initiate this reward policy for inmates who have demonstrated a willingness to cooperate with your administration. My concern here is for your security officers, as well as for the inmates. It would seem to me that inmates who are attempting to cooperate should be differentiated from those who may have disruptive tendencies. Immediate implementation of this policy is mandated by what I consider the degree of tension demonstrated on our visit. If there is some reason why your administration believes that this policy cannot be implemented, I would like to be advised.

2. COMMUNICATION:

The inmate council system to me seems to be an excellent vehicle to communicate administrative decisions, and to air grievances and concerns of

inmates. The fact that your administration allowed elections for an inmate council, sanctions this avenue for communication. This structure is dependent on your administration staffs willingness to utilize this system. In our visit with the inmate council, it was pointed out that they had been elected in early December, and yet at the time of our visit, your Associate Warden, Bill Wilson, had not met with them as a group during that period. The fact that a man/woman is incarcerated to me is not an indication that he or she has lost all rights. The right to be heard is inherent in every human being, and I firmly believe the inmates I met with can provide that dialogue that is essential.

3. PHONE PRIVILEGES:

The information that was given to us, was that there are designated hours that inmates can utilize the phone service. This seems to be reasonable administratively, however, my information is that there is only one phone for every four hundred inmates. If the problem of installation of additional phones rests with Mountain Bell, let us together seek such additional telephones. If administratively, you do not deem it essential to install additional phones, I would like to hear such rationale.

4. CANTEEN PRIVILEGES:

The days for canteen privileges have been cut back. This according to the inmates creates a system where inmates must purchase in quantity, and increases the possibility for theft by other inmates of the goods purchased. They requested that the Canteen be open more as a solution to this problem. They also indicated that the administration allowed them

over-all selection of goods at the Canteen leaves much to be desired.

5. READING MATERIAL:

It is my understanding that there is a list of approved literature and a list that is considered improper. I would like to see these lists if they exist and for what reason such listing exists.

6. REINSTITUTION OF CHIPS FOR MONEY:

I understand that the chips were done away with us as a measure to deal with the drug flow. Inmates related that they did not feel that this was the case, and an inmate survey that I glanced through indicated unanimity for reinstitution of this process of purchasing goods.

The above areas represent some of the concern related to us on our visit. I realize that all aspects of the complex problems at Canon City Penitentiary cannot be dealt with in a two hour visit. We did not have time to talk with the security officers to the extent I would have liked to. Others in our delegation did spend time with them, and I intend to devote time to their areas of concern. I would also like to spend some time discussing with you the problems facing your administration.

While I can recognize that you are working with an antiquated facility, and one which must cause numerous problems, there are those housekeeping measures that I have pointed out in this correspondence that I feel that are important to the inmates, that create only minimal physical difficulties.

I believe that one of the answers to dealing with the over-all picture at Canon City Penitentiary is decentralization of the facility, and I fully intend to support those measures that point in that direction. I look forward to your response at your earliest possible convenience.

Respectfully,
Richard Castro
State Representative



Rep. Polly Baca Barragan — Denver, and daughter, Monica.



Rep. Leo Lucero — Pueblo

Photos by Patty Garcia

Visiting Scholars Sponsored by BEP - BSA

BEP and **BSA** will jointly sponsor visiting Black Scholars throughout Spring Semester. The lectures will also be a course in the Black Studies Program; Black Studies 235 — one hr. credit.

4 national black scholars will visit our campus, lecture, hold small seminars and the like. One scholar will be Dr. Jacob Carruthers, Chairman of Dept. for Inner Cities Studies, N.E. Illinois State College, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 30, 1975 Pl. Hlms. 141 4-5:30

Dr. Lloyd Hogan, Editor of the Review of Black Political Economy and Instructor of Economics, Harvard Univ. will lecture Feb. 3, 4 & 5 in Hlms 141 at 4-5:30

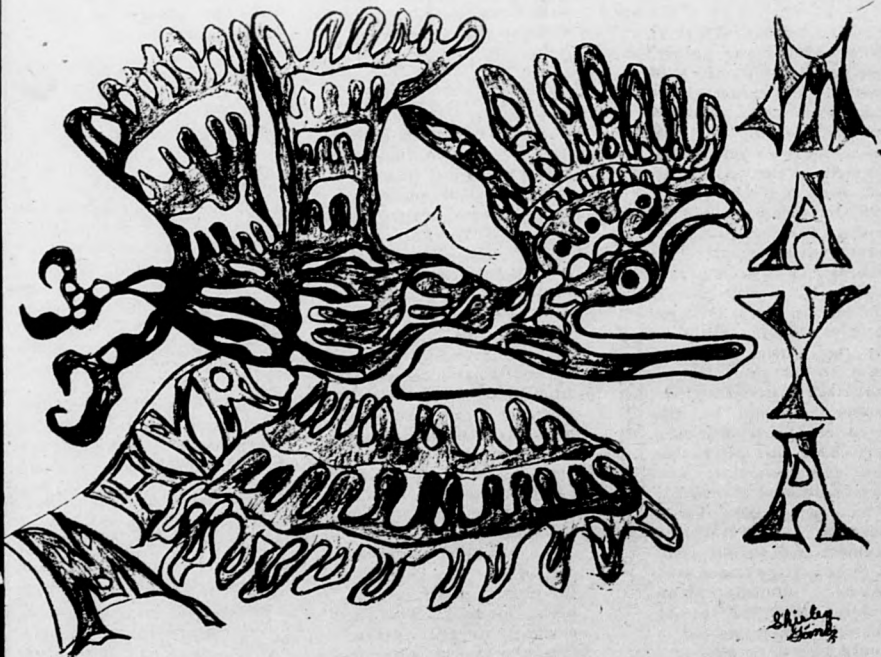
Dr. Robert L. Green, Dean College of Urban Development — Michigan State Univ. will appear in as yet undetermined date in Feb.

Dr. Roosevelt Johnson, Prof. Council Education Federal City College, Wash. D.C. also Editor & Publisher of Journal of Afro-American Issues.

Get involved with BEP & BSA & BEP & BSA will get involved.



Chicano graphic by Loretta Malacara



Chicano graphic by Shirley Gomez

Attention! UMAS - EOP Students

Need help in your classes?

We have tutors in all
academic subjects.

For further information come to

Willard Rm. 323 or call 492-8318

UMAS is sponsoring a tutorial training conference which will be held Friday Feb. 7 from 7:00 - 10:00 P.M. in UMC 158. Workshops will be conducted in Reading; Spanish; Math; Physics; and Chemistry. These Workshops are designed to improve Tutor-Student approaches, therefore everyone is invited to attend.

Refreshments will be served!

Poetry of ancient mexican indians

It is the beginning of the men
of the second term.
Let us raise on high the sign
Let us raise up the tree of life.
Everything will change in a
moment.
The successor will appear,
Of the first tree on earth.
The change will be manifest to
all.

From the sky he comes,
he who spreads the word,
for you,
to give you life. Oh Itza,
It will dawn for those who
believe,
within the next Kathun, oh
father.

Believe in these my words,
I, the Chilam Balam,*
I have explained to the world
the word of God,
so that it be heard
to the limits of this earth,
oh father!

It is the word of God,
lord of heaven and earth.
Good indeed is his word in
the heavens, oh father!

*Kathun: a period of 20 years
*Chilam Balam: Holy scripts
containing accounts of the
origins of earth, mythology, and
histories of migrations of the
Tutul-Xiuh, Itza, and other In-
dian nations of Mexico and
Central America.

At last my heart knows;
for now I hear a song,
I contemplate a flower
which will not wither!

Given over to sadness
we remain here on earth,
where is the road
that leads to the region of
the dead,
the place of our downfall,
the country of the fleshless?

Is it true perhaps that one lives
there, where we all go?
Does your heart believe this?
He hides us
in a chest, in a coffer,
the Giver of Life,
He who shrouds people in the
grave.

Will I be able to look upon,
able to see, perhaps, the face
of my mother? of my father?
Will they loan me
A few songs? a few words?
I will have to go down there,
nothing do I expect.
They leave us,
given over to sadness

I am come, oh my friends,
with necklaces I entwine you,
with feathers of the macaw I
adorn you,
a precious bird, I dress with
feathers,
I paint with gold,
I embrace mankind,
with trembling quetzal feathers,
with ciroleles of song,
I give myself to the community,
I will carry you with me to the
palace
where we all,
someday,
all must betake ourselves,
to the region of the dead.
Our life has only been
loaned to us!

National Chicano Health Organization

Meetings

all meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 23

Organizational meeting

Feb. 6

Film Room 425

Feb. 20

Don Yamamoto CU Med. School

March 6

Ben Cordova W.I.C.H.E.

March 20

Jose Ortega & Board from
Rockyford Health Clinic

April 3 Planning meeting for Nat'l Conference
& Irene Gutierrez From Sociology

May 2, 3, 4 NCHO National Conference

Applications for summer med programs are
now available.

For pre-med and pre-health advising contact
our office at room 185, UMC.



DO YOU NEED INFORMATION ON:

Deciding your major and its requirements?
Job opportunities?
Controlled classes?

Are you debating whether to enroll in graduate school?

Consider this:

Academic advising is designed to help you make these decisions and has
the information you need.

Come in and see us!
Our office is located in

Willard Rm. 322 and 330 or
Call 492-8318

They shall not wither, my
flowers,
they shall not cease, my songs.
I, the singer, lift them up.
They are scattered, they spread
about.
Even though on earth my
flowers
May wither and yellow,
they will be carried there,
to the innermost house
of the bird with the golden
feathers.

There is a clamor of bells,
the dust rises as if it were
smoke.
The Giver of Life is gratified.
Shield flowers open their
blossoms,
the glory spreads,
it becomes linked to earth.
Death is here among the flowers
in the midst of the plain!
Close to the war,
when the war begins,
in the midst of the plain,
the dust rises as if it were
smoke,
entangled and twisted round
with flowery strands of death.
Oh Chichimec princes!
Do not fear, my heart!
In the midst of the plain
my heart craves death
by the obsidian edge.
Only this my heart craves:
death in war

May your heart open!
May your heart draw near!
You bring me torment,
you bring me death.
I will have to go there
where I must perish.
Will you weep for me one last
time?
Will you feel sad for me?

Really we are only friends,
I will have to go,
I will have to go.

On the day 13-Ahau,
the Katun® will come to an end
in the time of the Itza,
in the time of Tancah, Lord of
Mayapan.
There is the sign of the one and
only
God.
The sacred tree will come,
it shall be manifest to all,
so that the World shall be
enlightened,
oh father.
It will be the beginning of strife,
the beginning of rivalry,
the man-priest will come,
he will bring the sign of God
in time to come, oh father!
Shouting from a distance,
he will come and you will see
the
pheasant
which flies over the tree of life.
A new day shall dawn in the
north,
it will dawn in the west,
Itzan will disappear.
Our father comes very close, oh
Itza!
Your elder brother is coming,
he who is before the sacred
stone.
Receive your guests,
the bearded men,
the who come from the east,
the bearers of the sign of God.
Good and wise is the word
of God, which comes to us.
Comes the day of our life,
do not lose it in the world, oh
father

The river passes, passes,
never stops.
The wind passes, passes,
never stops.
Life passes,
never returns.

UMAS-EOP Counseling Component

The counseling component currently employs twenty-five Peer Counselors. These counselors have at least one year's experience within the university community. They are responsible for the dissemination of information related to the U.M.A.S. administrative supportive services and organization and the university community as a whole. This includes personal and academic assistance. Often the counselors will be able to handle the situation by themselves. In the event that they are unable to, they will be responsible for locating the appropriate agency or office and for referring the student to the same. For example, the Peer Counselors may be able to assist in the areas of financial aid applications, stipends, work study information, and class scheduling but for legal assistance they will refer the student to the appropriate agency or office.

All first year U.M.A.S. students will be assigned a Peer Counselor. Those students whose academic standing is above a freshman will be assigned a regular Peer Counselor upon request, or they may simply go to the counseling office for "walk in" counseling. For further information contact:

Counseling Coordinator — Philip Roybal X6948

Counseling Supervisors — Bonsell Trujillo
office hrs. will be posted in Rm. 321

Willard Hall Adm. Annex
Rm. 331 (Coordinator)
Rm. 321 (Supervisors)