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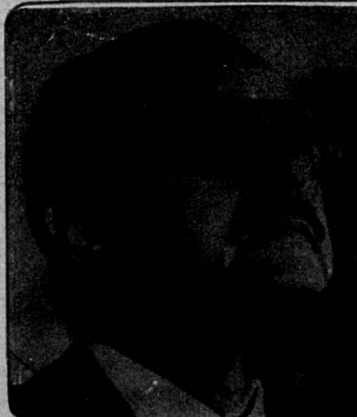
UNIVERSITY OF  
HISTORICAL  
COLLECTION  
\*



Vol. 5 No. 13

October 1978

Boulder, Colorado, Aztlan



Samoza stated, "If I have to I will kill every other man in this country to insure the state of Nicaragua."

Page 3



People came from throughout the nation to participate in Ft. Lupton police brutality demo.

Page 8

# United Mexican American Students

Ten Years of Struggle  
1968-1978

**Objectives:**

**Educational** — to increase the number of Chicanos in higher education and to improve the academic well being of the Chicano people

**Cultural** — to promote cultural awareness of all students in the form of Chicano speakers, art exhibits, dancers, teatro, films and workshops to reinforce cultural heritage.

**Political** — because politics play a major role in the life of the University, UMAS attempts to reveal to students the need for more student participation in the decision making on campus.

**Support Your Student Organization!**

## U.M.A.S. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS —

**Every Mon. at 6:00 in UMC 158 A&B**

Chicano campus organizations along with at-large board members meet. ALL students are encouraged to attend and provide input toward activities and policies.

## U.M.A.S. GENERAL ASSEMBLY SCHEDULE —

The opportunity for ALL students to meet for planned activities, propose ideas or voice opinion is provided at the assemblies.

**Oct. 18**

**7:00 p.m.**

**Duane G020**

**Nov. 15**

**7:00 p.m.**

**UMC 157**

**Dec. 13**

**7:00 p.m.**

**Duane G020**



***The struggle continues in Boulder, Aztlan!***



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

## Appeal for "International Solidarity"

### EL DIARIO NOTE:

*In Nicaragua thousands of people have been killed and terrorized by President Somoza's "National Guard." Many persons think that the guerrillas were completely wiped out with the fall of Esteli on September 22, but in the revolutionary spirit of Augusto Sandino, the Nicaraguan civilian population is still aiming at Somoza's ouster.*

President Anastasio Somoza is calling for free elections in Nicaragua in an attempt to remove any more armed resistance to his regime. There is only one catch: The elections will not begin until 1981.

Alvaro Chamorro, the only legally recognized opposition leader to President Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua, rejected the dictators pledge to remain in power until 1981, saying it weakened any foreign mediation of the nation's civil war even before it could begin.

Somoza's family has ruled Nicaragua for the past 41 years. The U.S. military installed Somoza's father into power in 1933. Leaders of the Broad Opposition Front are demanding that the U.S. cut off all military and economic aid to the Nicaraguan government saying that it is only going to Somoza's politicians.

The Broad Opposition Front and the

Sandinistas are both seeking Somoza's downfall. The Sandinistas take their name from the late August Cesar Sandino who fought U.S. Marines when they occupied Nicaragua in the 1930's.

The Broad Opposition Front is a coalition of 16 political parties and unions that are striking against the present dictatorship. The strike stopped all commercial activity in Nicaragua before the full-scale fighting between the National Guard and the Marxist Sandinistas.

On September 21, a guided missile cruiser was spotted off the coast of Nicaragua. The vessel has been identified as the R.K. Turner — on a U.S. Navy Mission. The Navy acknowledged the voyage of the cruiser only when it was asked about reports that a U.S. aircraft carrier had appeared off Nicaragua.

Sources said that the cruiser's orders came from Atlantic Command Headquarters. It was not disclosed whether those orders were from the military or the civilian chain of command in Washington.

Spokesman for the Sandinistas, Angel Borrejon appealed for "international solidarity" to block U.S. intervention in the conflict. Interesting enough, a "special Carter envoy" met with President Somoza on September 24.

SEE RELATED STORY PAGE 4



### Tutoring for EOP students available free of charge

#### Math

(students enrolled in STSK 102, STSK 098,  
Math 099, Math 101, Math 107)

10:00-5:00 Monday-Friday Willard 328,239

also by appointment call Gonzalo Santos  
at 492-8266 or 492-8645.

Evening Math labs also available Mon.-Thursday  
6:00-8:00 p.m. Ketchum 234

English (students enrolled in STSK 100, A&S 100, A&S  
104) 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday,  
Willard 227; also by appointment — call 492-  
8645.

Reading tutoring call for appointment 492-8645

## Global News



**PUERTO RICO** — A resolution was adopted by the Decolonization Committee reaffirming the call for self determination and independence for the people of Puerto Rico. The resolution establishes the Puerto Rican people to have all power over territory and over all actions involving the country. Any action concerning the status of the country must be approved by the Puerto Rican people. The resolution was also adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The Puerto Rican people are hoping that at the next United Nations General Assembly session a full discussion of Puerto Rico's colonial status will take place.

**SOUTH AFRICA** — Approximately one year ago, Azanian freedom fighter Steve Biko was murdered while taken prisoner by the South African government. Marking the commemoration, this year friends, relatives and others demonstrated the inexcusable killing of Biko. The group of demonstrators was arrested and charged under an act called "Internal Security Act". This act allows people to be jailed indefinitely without being charged with any crime and those jailed do not have the right to an attorney.

**GUATAMALA CITY** — Twenty-two year old Quich Indian Maria Ixcoy gave birth to sextuplets underneath a bus near Guatemala. The woman and her husband, Pascuel Andres Ixcoy were returning from a season cotton picking job on Guatemala's western coast when Maria Ixcoy's labor pains began. She was carried under the bus to give birth because it was the only shady spot in the area. Five boys and one girl are the couples first children and are reported in good condition. The Ixcoys gave Rosa Valdez, the midwife, their last \$5.00 for helping with the delivery of the children.

**MINNEAPOLIS** — American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Vernon Bellecourt has been elected secretary-treasurer of the White Earth Indian Reservation in Minnesota. His opponents, who controlled the election machinery ordered a new election "because of irregularities". This time Bellecourt received even more votes than in the previous election.

**SANTA BARBARA, Calif.** — Native Americans are camped out at Point Conception in an effort to stop the construction of a liquified terminal on their sacred burial ground. The land, which is leased by the southern California Edison Company is apparently violating a verbal agreement with the Indians to dig trenches on the Chumash burial grounds.

**BRAZIL** — The dictator General Geisel is receiving numerous protests from Portugal, Spain, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia and France condemning the detention of Hugo Bressano and Rita Strasberg. It is feared that the Brazilian authorities will deliver Bressano and Strasberg into the hands of the Argentine military regime. The pair was accused of violating the National Security Law which bans political parties that the military dictatorship deems "subversive".

**BOULDER, Colo.** — Despite poor prosecution Margie Covarrubias was recently charged with assault by the Boulder Court System. Covarrubias stated "although I've been tried by a jury, it was not a jury of my peers." She was sentenced to two years of probation. Covarrubias now must face the University of Colorado Disiplinary Committee.

The alleged frame-up of Covarrubias stemmed from the controversial passage of EC-4 concerning funding of student groups. With the check-off system instilled by EC-4, only 33% of CU's student body supported student groups.

**CANTON, Mass.** — Portuguese workers at the Plymouth Rubber Company have moved to "expose the discrimination of their union and the company." The workers were discontent with the union when at a meeting to elect delegates to an international convention, the union leaders refused to translate the vote into Portuguese. Over half of the people at the meeting spoke Portuguese as a first language.

**LOS ANGELES** — Filipinos attended a convention here that covered the issue affecting the lives of Filipino Americans and Filipino immigrants. Four-hundred people listened to the speakers that denounced the Bakke decision, proposition 13 and the martial law declaration of President Marcos in the Philippines.

**CHILE** — Last month marked the fifth anniversary of Pinochet's takeover of the Chilean government. The U.S. backed right-winged coop killed the elected president Salvador Allende in a violent battle that filled the streets of Chile with blood and protests. Reports have linked the CIA and ITT to the takeover.

**LOS ANGELES, Calif.** — A Mexican Independence Day march was held by community members and revolutionary organizations throughout L.A. The diez y seis de Septiembre march emphasized that the struggle for basic rights still persists. Chants and cheers were voiced declaring solidarity for other third world peoples struggle for rights.

**DAVIS, Calif.** — This month Allen Bakke enrolled into the medical school at Davis. Bakke successfully disrupted the progress of minorities in the medical profession with his famed reverse-discrimination suit.

Enrollment this year dropped considerably at Davis Med school possibly because of students' dissatisfaction with the supreme court ruling. (Figures were not readily available by presstime on minority/anglo disenrollment).

# Long history of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua

To understand the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, and specifically the uprising involving the Sandinistas, it is necessary to make a resume of Nicaraguan history and U.S. intervention.

Nicaragua declared its independence from Spain in 1821, and for next few decades fell into Britain's economic sphere. From this time and until 1871 the country was plagued with war between the conservatives and the liberals, both ruling class factions.

Later, the United States challenged Britain's dominion for a cheap overland route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A treaty settled the dispute between the whitemen in 1850, hesitating the competition for Latino soil.

In 1856, the United States gave diplomatic recognition to William Walker, an expeditionist who declared himself "President of the Nation." Walker lasted about one year. He apparently clashed with other governments and U.S./England

After the U.S. left, Augusto Sandino signed a truce with Somoza, believing that Nicaragua's freedom was in hand.

railroad barons such as C. Vanderbilt who established the Nicaraguan Transit Company in 1851.

For the next 30 years the Nicaraguans lived under the thumb of the conservative regimes, and in 1893 began the "Liberal Reform" of Jose Zelaya.

In 1910, after a U.S. supported conservative insurrection took place to oust Zelaya, an agreement was signed, making Nicaragua a financial and political ward of U.S. interests. Reasons of getting rid of Zelaya could



be because he had begun negotiations with Japan to build a canal across Nicaraguan territory. Remember that the U.S. had signed the 1903 Panama Canal Treaty, 7 years prior to this date.

The Conservatives again asked for U.S. support in crushing the nationalist sentiment of Nicaragua in 1912. Twenty-seven hundred marines were sent to "prevent the Conservatives and the Liberals from fighting and causing social unrest." But it was clearly an invasion to protect U.S. economic interests in Nicaragua.

The Marines remained in Nicaragua until 1925.

In 1927, the liberal leaders of Nicaragua signed a peace agreement with the U.S. with the provision that the U.S. would supervise the election. One liberal leader resisted; His name is Augusto Sandino who was committed to resisting U.S. presence in Nicaragua. This began the first anti-guerrilla war the United States had engaged in Latin-America.

## THE RESISTANCE TO U.S. IMPERIALISM

The Sandinistas are not the creation of the 1970's, but a product of more than 40 years of resistance.

When the U.S. finally agreed to leave Nicaragua, they established the National Guard and appointed Anastasio Somoza Garcia as dictator. The former employee of Rockefeller was the beginning of a marked dynasty that has lasted till this day.

After the U.S. left, Augusto Sandino signed a truce with Somoza, believing that Nicaragua's freedom was in hand. This good faith led to Sandino's death at Somoza's orders. The man who fought the U.S. Imperialists was dead, but his aides carried on his struggles. That is what is known here at the Sandinistas.

The Somoza's have boasted for years of American (U.S.) support. In more sporadic attempts at loosening Somoza's hold on Nicaragua opponents have been upended by U.S.

trained and equipped national guard.

Last summer General Somoza suffered a heart attack, igniting an even heavier opposition with student strikes and anti-government demonstrations in almost every city and town of Nicaragua.

Last January, Pedro Chamorro Cardenal was assassinated in Managua. He was the owner of La Prensa and an outspoken critic of the Somoza regime. That spawned a strike that lasted two weeks. A second strike by the Broad Opposition Front began on Aug. 28 and is still in effect.

Although Somoza said he would hold free elections in 1981, Nicaraguan opponents say it is a "ruse to gain breathing time for the dynasty, timed so that the dictator's 26-year-old son, already a major in the national guard can get firmly in the saddle and continue family rule."

(In consultation with Manuel Arcadia)

# Poemas de Nicaragua

No es el objeto sino la luz  
Lo que hace al cielo

Por Tomas Traherne

Y esta Nicaragua  
cons sus luces apagadas  
se mueve sutilmente hacia arriba,  
hacia el cielo y hacia Dios,  
con sus luces apagadas,  
entre neblina y nubes bajas  
desalientos y errores  
dolor y sufrimiento del ascenso  
que culminara en explosion.

Se mueve — lenta  
pero segura: como las flores que abren sus petalos,  
tardamente tal vez, durante el verano.  
Cansada. Sola. Cansada. Como el maiz  
del mediodia.

El ascenso seca el sudor  
y enfria el cuerpo. La tierra queda abajo.  
Los caminos son ahora finos hilos negros,  
los coches hormigas.  
La noche es negra  
los buhos  
laboran con paciencia.  
Infinita. Imperturbable, Infinita.  
Fijos, sus ojos buscan la luz  
prendidos a las ramas del arbol, suben tambien

y suenan: la explosion que vendra  
la noche que explota  
que vuela en mil pedazos  
el universo que muere  
solo y desterrado  
cayendo espacio abajo.  
Las estrellas han desaparecido  
para siempre  
solo queda Nicaragua.

y esta Nicaragua  
con sus luces apagadas  
se mueve sutilmente hacia arriba,  
hacia el cielo y hacia Dios,  
con sus luces apagadas,  
entre ceniza y humo negro  
escombros y ruinas  
sobre el camposanto de la humanidad.  
Las luces apagadas de Nicaragua iluminan su  
destino  
el camino directo a Dios  
dejando la guerra, la fiebre, ye la noche de odio.  
Nicaragua el fuego.  
Nicaragua la llama.  
Nicaragua la luz.

Por Jose L. Valela-Ibarra

## Documents suggest FBI frame-up

Nineteen pages of newly released FBI documents show that U.S. G-Men may have been involved in the 1974 frameup that forced Héctor Marroquín to flee to Mexico and seek political asylum in the United States.

A member of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance, Marroquín faces imprisonment, torture, and possible death at the hands of the Mexican police if the U.S. government has its way and he is forced to return back to Mexico.

According to Marroquín's attorney Margaret Winter, "These documents show that the FBI does the same kind of things in Mexico that it does here." "It spied on and victimized political activists whose only crime was wanting to change the oppressive conditions of society."

The documents, released under the Freedom of Information Act, were heavily censored by the FBI. Furthermore, they represent only a minute fraction of the files requested by Marroquín. "Marroquín was clearly framed by the Mexican cops because of his outspoken participation in the Mexican student movement," explained attorney Winter. "What was the FBI's role in that frame-up?"

An example of FBI involvement in Mexico happened in 1967. J. Edgar Hoover congratulated the G-men in Mexico City for their good work. He said he was "pleased by the wave of night time machine gunnings to divide subversive leaders." Torture and murder of activists in Mexico is still common today. More than 300 people have "disappeared" without a trace. Hundreds are languishing in jail.

The few documents released to Marroquín reveal that the FBI had a file on him as far back as November 4,

1968. This was one month after a murderous government attack on a peaceful demonstration attended by thousands in Tlatelolco Plaza in Mexico City. Hundreds of people were killed.

"I was fifteen years old then, and in high school," Marroquín explains. "I wasn't very political. But I remember there were a couple of people at my school who wanted to organize a march to protest the massacre in Tlatelolco. I became interested too, but the demonstration was a fizzle." Nevertheless, Marroquín's interest was enough to set the FBI on his trail.

A document dated January 21, 1974, is a letter about Marroquín written by the FBI chief in Mexico to the FBI chief in Washington, D.C. This document was written just four days after Marroquín was accused by the Mexican cops of being involved in the murder of a librarian on his campus. But just what the FBI agents in Mexico told Washington can't be gleaned from that letter — every word has been crossed out by the FBI censor.

The flurry of FBI correspondence at the time of the frame-up of Marroquín is certainly no coincidence. It suggests FBI complicity with the effort to send Marroquín to an early grave on trumped-up charges.

That's why the Hector Marroquín Defense Committee is launching a fight for the rest of the governments spy files on Marroquín and other FBI disruption activities in Mexico.

The fact that the FBI persecuted activists in Mexico is a crime and a scandal," says attorney Margaret Winter. "Only by getting the FBI files — complete and uncensored — can we begin to get at the truth.

Héctor Marroquín will undertake a

national speaking tour this fall to bring his case to the American people. Marroquín will be joined by Rosario Ibarra De Piedra, who has firsthand knowledge of the kidnappings and torture of political dissidents commonly carried out by the Mexican government. Her own son was kidnapped by the police several years ago, and has not been heard from since.

The Héctor Marroquín Defense Committee organized a successful national tour for both Marroquín and Piedra last spring. "This time around," said defense committee coordinator Roger Rudenstein, "we want to try to get the people who came to hear Marroquín last time to help us with publicizing his tour and working on defense activities."

Marroquín has won a great deal of support from the labor movement,"

notes Rudenstein. This gives us an unparalleled opportunity to work with all unions all over the country."

Rudenstein said, "There are good possibilities for involving Latino groups, women's groups, Black groups, and students in meetings for Héctor."

The committee has received the backing of thousands of individuals and organizations for Marroquín's request for asylum. The opening dates for Marroquín's tour are:

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| October 10-11 | Albuquerque    |
| October 12-13 | Phoenix        |
| October 15    | Tucson         |
| October 16-18 | Boulder, Colo. |



# Señor Miguel

## RESTAURANTE

### FOR THE BEST IN MEXICAN CUISINE

Come to us if you feel like eating tasty frijoles with chile verde. Our beef & Pork tamales are delicious and our chicken & beef flautas are selling like hot-cakes. Besides all our other good food, be sure and try our famous Margaritas.

Prices ranging from: \$1.50-\$5.75

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Closed Tuesdays

**449-3964**

## Chicano Business Students Association

### General Meeting!

Thur. Oct. 19

At a Boulder restaurant  
to be announced

Field trip to:

Colorado National Bank —  
Denver

Fri. Oct. 27 — 2:00 p.m.

Attention Students  
interested in  
transferring into the  
Business School:

Transfer (IUT) Deadline:  
Oct. 10

Requirements: 12 hours at  
C.U. G.P.A. of 2.5

### Dance!

Fri. Nov. 3

UMC Ballroom — CU  
Boulder

Band to be Announced

Beer will be sold

9:00 - 1:00

### Burrito Sale!

Fri. Oct. 13

2nd Floor Willard Hall

11:00 - 1:00

CBSA School of Business 149 492-6181

# Persectivo HUD study reflects false conclusions Perspectives

According to a recent government study we are led to believe, falsely, that 70.7% of all hispanics in the U.S. could find "adequate, uncrowded housing." That figure might seem true but close inspection will reveal the study is but another tool of the racist element in our country.

The first indication of this is the fact the study does not state what it considers "adequate, uncrowded housing."

By saying we, as Hispanics, are capable of "adequate" housing would only serve to eliminate assistance for hispanics, since, according to the study, we are capable of living "adequately." This could only result in a regression of the struggle to better our people.

When dealing with statistics, we

must remember that a few people who are extremely rich will carry thousands of poor people as far as "averages" go. One rich Puerto Rican with 600 million dollars will, statistically, make it seem that 10,000 poor Puerto Ricans are capable of adequate housing.

An example of this is the figures for Cubans (79.7%) and Puerto Ricans (48%). The reason figures are so high for Cubans is that the majority of Cubans living in the U.S. are the rich and educated who fled Castro's Cuba. Those people were prepared and naturally will fare better statistically. As for the Puerto Ricans, their island is in economic chaos as a result of American involvement. There are few jobs there and the people came to the mainland to seek a decent life. What they find is poor housing, low-

paying jobs, and a lot of prejudice. Even the study reflects this. 27.1% of Puerto Ricans live in housing units with physical deficiencies while for Cubans this figure is 9.8%. Using the study's figures only 48% of Puerto Ricans can find adequate housing while 79.7 percent of Cubans can.

Here are some of the study's findings:

Hispanics are less adequately housed than Americans in general:"

- 1.) Their housing suffers particularly from deficiencies in maintenance and heating.
- 2.) Relative to their incomes, they pay more than Americans in general for adequate housing.
- 3.) They live in older housing than Americans in general.

Yet, even with those findings, the government would lead us to believe that 70.7% of hispanics could find adequate housing compared to 80.3 of all U.S. households.

These figures seem incorrect and detrimental to the mo imiento as they would give false impression of our actual situation. The study should be treated as nothing more than statistical crap - inconclusive as to the real situation.

## White worker files reverse-discrimination suit

The case of Brian Weber vs. Kaiser Aluminum and United Steelworkers, is shaping up to be an even larger court battle than the Allan Bakke reverse-discrimination case.

Brian Weber is claiming that he has been discriminated against because he has more seniority than Black workers. Weber bases his suit on Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which forbids discrimination on the basis of color.

The case stems from an on-the-job training program organized and negotiated by the United Steelworkers in 1974 which covers all Kaiser Aluminum plants.

The plan was created to place half of all trainee positions into skilled job areas. The goal is to have half of these positions filled by Blacks, women, and other minorities until they reach a proportion to the minority workers in the area of each plant.

The plant where Brian Weber is employed, had one of the highest goals - 39 percent. At all plants the goal for women was 5 percent of the skilled jobs. Brian Weber sued to overthrow the plan. He claims it was "reverse-discrimination."

A federal district court and the Fifth Circuit of Appeals have ruled in Weber's favor. The courts held that Kaiser never discriminated against Blacks or women at Gramercy. Therefore, they said, the "voluntary" affirmative-action plan was illegal. Employers can not be forced to make up for general "societal discrimination," the court declared. No testimony was heard from union representatives or from Black or women workers at Kaiser.

"Right now the only hope the Black workers have in the plant is the union," Allen Henderson said." And if Brian Weber wins this "reverse discrimination" case, you might as well not have a union." Henderson was one of more than a dozen Black workers at Kaiser Aluminum's Gramercy, Louisiana plant who gathered recently after the day shift.

They are members of United Steelworkers Local 5702, which represents the 800 production and maintenance employees at the plant. Charles Pittman, a veteran of nineteen years at the Gramercy plant, summed it up: "Weber is bringing segregation right back. We started out with nothing. When he won this, we're back to nothing."

The story these workers told was never heard by the courts that outlawed affirmative-action at Kaiser. Instead the courts listened to Kaiser executives, who insisted they never discriminated against Blacks.

If upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, the Weber ruling would be a devastating blow to equal rights for Blacks and women in industry. It would prohibit unions from negotiating affirmative-action plans. It would also nullify the effect of Executive Order 11246, the strongest affirmative-action order ever issued by the federal government.

The serious threat which Brian Weber has brought upon affirmative-action should be opposed by all people who see the necessity of affirmative-action, and the importance of equality.

The news media have widely reported Weber's complaints of "reverse-discrimination." But none, have bothered to ask what Black workers at Kaiser think about it. This is not surprising. Because the real discrimination at Kaiser - past and present - is ANTI-BLACK discrimination. There is nothing "reverse" about it. And the affirmative-action program Weber took aim at was the only chance Blacks had to get into skilled, better paying jobs at Kaiser anytime in the foreseeable future. □

## Letter to the Community

Recently a story entitled "Migrant workers frustrate minority boss" was printed in a Denver newspaper. The character in this particular article can be paralled to Allen Bakke, "innocent victim" of so called reverse discrimination. Bakke tributed his non-entry to medical school to the minority class. He was very successful at demeaning facts and clouding the issue. Nevertheless his tactic was obvious — to use the people as scapegoats to gain personal feats.

Mike Mizokami, portrayed in the recent article as "humble" blantly blames the migrant workers for his own fallacies.

Three weeks ago a labor camp

## Community column

Prison conditions in Mexico are extremely poor. People have to sleep on cement floors, eat nothing but dried bread and beans and withstand intense temperature changes. In the summer, heat is immense and during the winter cold subsides. Singing and wood carving are some of the activities inmates do in order to divert their attention away from the increasing over-dose rate, stabbings, cruelty and starvation that occur nonchalantly in shallow cells.

After five and a half months of imprisonment, Jose and Cindy Alcalan were released from the Penitenciera Municipal in Juarez, Mexico. The couple was picked up in February and charged for allegedly transporting Mexicanos across the border into the United States.

The Alcalans were apprehended, abused and charged unjustly. When the Alcalans were arrested, they were in the city of Juarez several miles from the border; nevertheless within a few hours the Alcalans were mainstreamed into the Mexican prison institution.

Family and friends of the Alcalan couple immediately pursued the attempt to get them released to no avail. Corrupt police, lawyers and administrators in Mexico worked "pocket in pocket" to repress the Alcalans by keeping them locked up. Not only did administrators work to repress the Alcalans in Mexico but also in the United States.

Phone calls, letters and appearances were made to Colorado legislators, representatives, the American Consulate, the Catholic Church and to other agencies that exist supposedly to "serve the people." Every possible avenue was sought for some action to be taken, again to no avail. Officials simply did not investigate the case. Both the Mexican and the United States systems proved to be non-caring of the people's needs.

Since governments in all imperialistic systems strive to maintain wealth within and solely for the ruling class and special interest groups, it is evident that the governments are not allies of the people and will not work toward the aid of the people.

The only allies of the people are the PEOPLE. In order to rid the ruling class of its obstructive, repressive power it is imperative that all oppressed people stand and demand their basic human rights. We, the people pay the "administrators" to serve and it is up to us to make sure that they do indeed "serve the people".

Why were the Alcalan's and so many others like them arrested? Why did administrators from both countries fail to assist them? In times of dire emergencies, since the systems do not work for the people, where can the people turn for assistance?

These are questions we must all ask ourselves and the administrations. Had government officials done their job "to serve the people" these quest ons would not have been raised.

owned by Mizokami was closed down in Blanca Colorado by health officials. Living conditions are hazardous and unfit for people to inhabit.

Instead of accepting responsibility for his own inadequate housing facilities, Mizokami shifts the blame to innocent people. He unwarrantly charges that the migrants are "people who would rather act like pigs".

This charge is merely Mizokami's way of scapegoating. If he is as "humble" as is portrayed why does he pay only the minimum wage for the back breaking hard labor? Instead of small "chozas" why does Mizokami not build liveable housing complexes for the workers? Why does he so

eagerly seek to downgrade a people for his own wrongs? Mizokami does not want to be the suspect, so he tries to turn the table and make the workers the suspects.

"Pig" means greed and it is evident that Mizokami himself possesses this characteristic. While workers toil hard in the fields to survive, Mizokami lives quite comfortably. He's like a vulcan living off the people's work.

Mizokami claims "all I've ever done is work hard", and it is true, all Mizokami ever has done is work hard — at degrading and oppressing migrant workers. He is close-minded, he sees himself as a martyr, yet at the same time he bleeds the people.



Santana what really makes the music distinct, is that it comes from the heart," it has to have inspiration from the heart," he says.

Santana has emerged as one of the best known Latin musicians in this country. However he is but one of the many that exist today. From Argentina comes Leandro "Gato" Barbieri, who seemed to burst open with recognition in 1972 when his vibrantly motive tenor saxophone resounded from the screen in the movie *Last Tango in Paris*.

Gato was raised in Buenos Aires, where he began to study music seriously at the age of 12 after hearing a recording of Charlie Parker's *Now's the Time*. Gato left Latin America for Europe in 1962. His fame grew in Rome, playing clubs and festivals.

In 1967 Gato was inspired by the rising tide of the Black movement. He felt a need to explore his own neglected cultural roots.

South American music also has roots similar to American Jazz.

In Columbia and Ecuador they have a mixture of Black and Indian music, some of it sounds like avant garde jazz, jazz with it's own abstract style. Gato like many other Latinos have found success in the United States. Another well known Latin Jazz percussionist

known as the Cuban King of Congas is Mongo Santamaria also from Latin America, born some 55 years ago in Havana, Cuba, Mongo has been on the Latin jazz scene for a longer period of time than either Gato, or Santana.

Santamaria was doing Brazilian music long before Stan Getz, Charlie Byrd and Sergio Mendez.

Having played with Tito Puente in '58 and '59 he left the band to join Cal Tjader.

In an interview in the April, '77 issue of *Down Beat* Magazine Mongo reflected on his music experience while living in Cuba, "I played in all those clubs you read about, The Tropicana, Socii and Montremartre he said.

Mongo left Cuba in 1948, he received permanent residency in the U.S. in 1950. The first place he worked was the Bronx's at the Tropicana Club. This was the first charanza band in the U.S. to play Cuban folk music.

An interesting thing about Cuban music said Santamaria, "It's going to be the biggest surprise when Cuban opens up again. They are not playing only Tipica music; they are playing jazz, they are playing electronics, very up to date things."

## COVER STORY;

# Alma Latina y Jazz

BY ALVIN HERRERA

The emerging Black consciousness of the 60's in the world of music influenced many Latinos to explore their own potentials and musical cultural roots. One of the results was contemporary jazz sound with a distinct style.

Contemporary jazz, which evolved from the blues and Black folk music of early New Orleans, is similar to Latin jazz. But Latin jazz has orientated the vocals, piano and rhythm combos or percussion, often with a single horn.

Latin jazz has been around this country since the 1840's. In New Orleans, composer Luis Gottsack was writing Brazilian and Cuban pieces. Contemporary Latin jazz differs from the Tito Puente, Tito Rodriguez era of the 50's. The mambo, presented the full Afro-Cuban percussions and the Cuban improvisation of vocals. Today's Latin jazz has incorporated somewhat with American rock music to create a rhythmic distinct character.

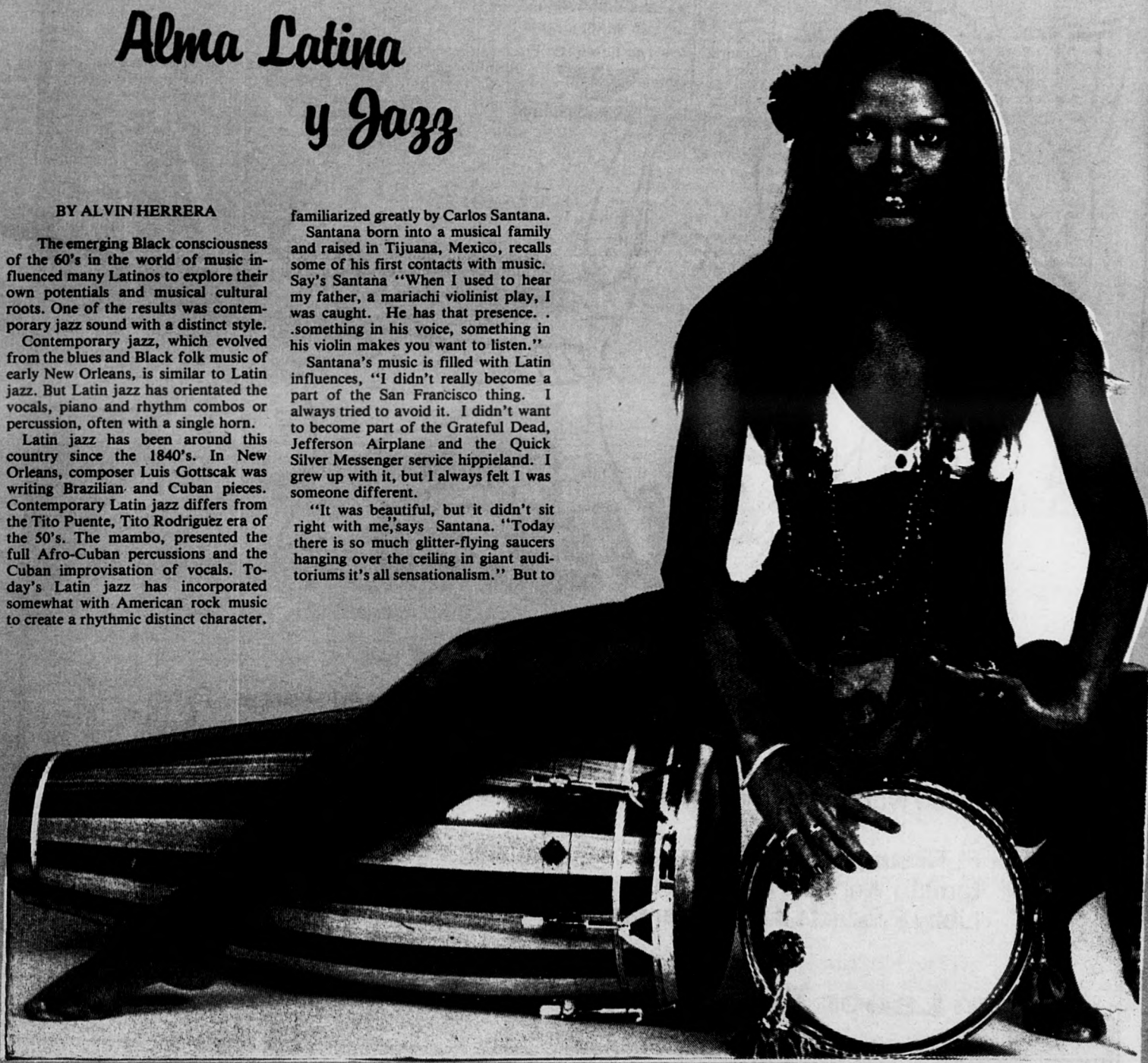
familiarized greatly by Carlos Santana.

Santana born into a musical family and raised in Tijuana, Mexico, recalls some of his first contacts with music. Say's Santana "When I used to hear my father, a mariachi violinist play, I was caught. He has that presence. . . something in his voice, something in his violin makes you want to listen."

Santana's music is filled with Latin influences, "I didn't really become a part of the San Francisco thing. I always tried to avoid it. I didn't want to become part of the Grateful Dead, Jefferson Airplane and the Quick Silver Messenger service hippieland. I grew up with it, but I always felt I was someone different.

"It was beautiful, but it didn't sit right with me," says Santana. "Today there is so much glitter-flying saucers hanging over the ceiling in giant auditoriums it's all sensationalism." But to

Courtesy of Latino Communications





A current issue today is that of the undocumented worker, Farm Labor Task Force (FLTF) encourages everyone to become involved through FLTF and other organizations to fully understand and assist these workers in their struggles against unjust treatment.

FLTF supports the Farm Labor Organizing committee in Ohio where tomato workers are projecting a boycott of Campbell Soups and all Libby Products if union demands are not met.

**Farm Labor Task Force**

**UMC 187 492-6571**

# FT. LUPTON DEMO

On Saturday, September 23, a mass demonstration was held to speak out against police crime.

Approximately 300 people from all over the United States gathered in Ft. Lupton demanding that police repression and abuse cease.

There have been many people harassed, abused and in some cases killed in cold blood by police authorities. In Ft. Lupton alone three Chicanos have been murdered by police according to the Colorado Coalition Against Police Crimes.

Speakers emphasized the need for unity of the masses to organize and to defeat brutal attacks by police. They said the system has proved fruitless when indicting police for criminal actions and police criminals are left unwarranted in the street to continue their senseless attacks.

Included topics of the demonstration was the Marxist Leninist struggle by the Sandinistas in Nicaragua to oust the Somoza regime.

The common cause expressed by speakers was to defend basic rights for third world people and to combat police crime by any means necessary. As stated by a spokesperson at the demonstration, "in order to rid police crime, we must either disarm police or arm the people".

Participants in the demonstration included the Ft. Lupton Brown Beret, UMAS organization of Boulder, El Diario de la Gente Newspaper, La Cucaracha Newspaper, Al Frente de Lucha and the La Raza Unida Party along with representatives from other nation-wide groups.



Emphasis for unity against police brutality is a common bond among people throughout the country, a point reflected on by speakers at the demo.



Crowd listens to speakers at police station enroute to Ft. Lupton Park.

El Dario photos by Della Romero



Crowd of 300 also consisted of mothers with young in protest against police brutality at the Sept. 23rd demonstration.

## EOP Juniors and Seniors:

## Mock G.R.E. Tests

October 10th & 11th

EOP will conduct two mock Graduate Record Exams for EOP Juniors and Seniors interested in practicing the exam prior to the actual GREs scheduled for this semester.

### Dates and Location:

October 10, 1978 Tuesday UMC 159B

October 11, 1978 Wednesday UMC 159A

### Time:

Each exam will begin at 1:00 p.m. and end at 4:00

If you definitely plan on taking the mock GRE, you must notify your program counselor no later than October 6, 1978. If you have further questions, please call Cleo Estrada at 492-8492.



## Estudiantes hispanohablantes de Colorado

se pueden estudiar con la Universidad de Colorado en los siguientes países:

**MEXICO:** Universidad Veracruzana, Xalapa (beginning Spanish also taught in Xalapa)  
ITESM, Monterrey (para estudiantes de ingeniería)

**COSTA RICA:** Universidad de San Jose, San Jose

**ESPANA:** Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla  
Colegio Universitario de Cadiz, Cadiz

Los programas duran para el semestre o el año escolar  
Fin del plazo de inscripciones para el semestre de primavera, 1979: 16 de octubre  
Para informacion, dirigirse al:

Office of International Education  
914 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80309  
492-7741

# True Class Of The Tango

By Manuel Acardia

The origins of Tango are not clearly defined. Its rhythm reminds us of Spanish and Southern Italian music, but Cuban and Meztizo influences can also be detected.

Irregardless of what the musical origins of Tango are, one thing is clear—it is social environment in which it was born which characterized its significance.

The Tango was not accepted by Argentinian society as music to dance to until the 1930's. Prior to then, Tango was considered vulgar and grotesque, proper only for the lower classes of society.

Tango was indeed the cry of the poor, the music of the barrio, of the slums, "la musica del arrabal." It became the artistic expression of the "city gaucho," those forced to migrate to the big cities in search of work. This began to happen at the end of the nineteenth century, when industrialization began to take place. Tango is Urban folklore.

The impact that Tango had in the musical traditions of Argentina went beyond Argentina's borders to conquer the world. This was due to two factors: the intervention of show business magnates from Broadway during the late 20's and early 30's, and the Latin Lover myth, so identified with the personality of the TANGO star.

It is no coincidence to find, when we reflect on the trends that gave the great TANGO stars of this period, their plastic identity, how the art of



TANGO became, for the valentinos of those days, a must to roudup their image of irresistible seducers; for to be a film star without knowing how to tango, in those days, was merely impossible.

This mystique shadowed the true class origins of Tango, altering also its meaning and its popular message, surrounding it with a romantic aura of glamour and illusion.

But the words, the poetry in Tango lyrics, is far from illusion. Its fatalism in one of its crudest manifestations, where alcohol, night life, prostitution, and gigolos, were all used and became themes for a TANGO.

Carlos Cardel, became a legend in Argentina for expressing better than anyone else, in his time, the mood of TANGO. His compositions included "Mariposa," and "Milonga Sentimental." Carlos Cardel became a legendary tango star of Argentina and a national cultural institution due to his great talent but also due to his tragic death in a plane crash in 1935. Cardel was only 32 years old. By then he had already made several films, among them, "The Limelights of Buenos Aires," "Tango Bar," "The Tango in Broadway," "Music of the Barrio," and many more.

Fame, fortune, and good looks launched Carlos Cardel's figure to many international forums, including Broadway. He composed and arranged many of his songs, forming a duet with "azzano until the day he died. "Mariposa" was one of his songs. But fame and fortune also contributed to adding to his legendary figure the nickname of the "Valentino" of Argentina. At the same time, Tango was being tuned into musak, as commercialism uprooted the music.

The 1930's were significant for Tango performance because it was then when Tango was accepted as a dance.



## A Spiritual Path

by Francisco Garcia

The Sundance, the annual Sioux sacred ceremony held earlier this month in Rosebud, South Dakota, emerged with a stronger spiritual bonding of the Indian nations as well as of Chicano people.

The Meztizo, has been the victim of a cultural deprivation; the taking away of one side of a culture or religion by the exploitation suffered through the past and present centuries is now beginning to form a new reality.

The Sun Dance Way is a prayer and a way in which we could search for more balance, for more wholeness in ourselves. "The Sundance is the Granddaddy Ceremony of the Sioux Nation," expressed Chief Eagle Feather, who has conducted Sundances for more than 30 years and who brought back the Sundance and piercing which had been prohibited by the Wasicu, (gringo) for several years.

Frank Black Elk, Director of the American Indian Movement in Denver, explains that "piercing in the Sun Dance is the Ultimate Sacrifice a Warrior could do for his people. Your own self, the only thing you can give in the universe so your people won't have to suffer so much, could be part of the balance."

One is to be totally sincere with oneself when giving flesh offerings. The Sun Dance is also a prayer in which man, woman, or child goes through, for different reasons, such as for more unity amongst the tribes or people. The Wasicu saw it as barbaric and savage like looking at it from a foreign perspective and distorting its reasons.

Chief Leonard Crow Dog said "the Sun Dance is a Red Man's dance for Red Man only." This included Chicanos, we are represented as one of the 12 tribes that participated in this year's and past year's Sun Dances at Rose Bud, South Dakota. "Since this is the red man's dance, Chief Crow Dog says that Chicanos are to be respected as Indian people and it is time for the Red man and the Brown man to become 'One Mind!!'"

# Look out for Mas Zacate

Discos, with their flashy lights, vested dudes, and silky legged ladies are a professional threat to creativity. But that still won't cut off the live musicians only true lifeline — the thrill of audio art.

To avoid being stereotypical it is safe to say that minorities have distinct musical rhythms. And each piece a Latino group performs will have its own revised edition of that number.

This is where Mas Zacate is distinguished.

Chicanos have always been stereotyped as constantly singing and playing guitars. This is one trait that we can celebrate for its richness and validity. It is a responsibility we can hope not to lose for a \$200 record collection or a psychedelic fantasy of modern fashion and studded funk.

Bands like Mas Zacate play their hearts out for people to have energy spent and spirits lifted. The constant hours of practice and perspiration that have transformed this band into cosmic enjoyment will destroy discomania and keep alive the basic human elements of live hearted entertainment that cannot be cheated by technology.

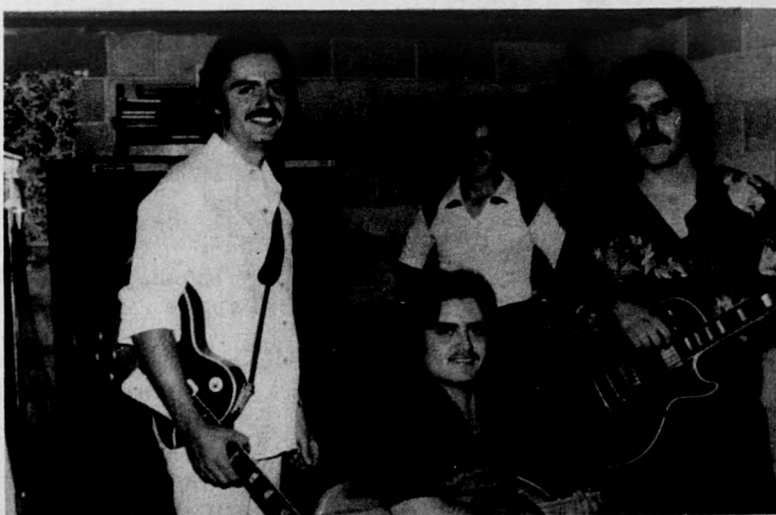
The music of Mas Zacate is mainly disco and funk. Band leader Mike Martinez was formerly with the popular corrido band Los Pobres. His

newest acquisitions to Mas Zacate are brothers Danny and Bernie. Lead guitarist Abel Aragon joined the troupe in June of this year.

Like all musicians Mas Zacate aspires to cut a record, but unlike most musicians they probably will. We asked them if they have considered

spicing up their act with gimmicks and strobe lights but they said that they are entertainers not a freak show. "We'll leave kid stuff to discomaniacs."

It just might be fate that discos crazed the generation when we needed a climax, but perhaps the thrill is gone. A warning to disco proprietors: **LOOK OUT FOR MAS ZACATE!**



El Diario de la Gente is an independent Chicano newspaper published by Chicano students at the University of Colorado. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the views of UMAS-EOP or the University. Our offices are in the University Memorial Center, room 416, Boulder campus. For further information call 492-8836.

EDITOR:  
Joseph Martinez  
REPORTERS:  
Cora Valdez  
Miguel Morales  
Della Romero  
Louis Diaz  
Jorge Esteve

Contributors:  
Joe Contreras  
Robert Garcia  
Alvin Herrera  
Manuel Arcardia

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# FLOC threatening boycott

The Farm Labor Organization Committee (FLOC) union representatives are threatening a nation-wide boycott of Campbell's soups and Libby products if Ohio farmers refuse to meet the union's demands.

The estimated 16,000 migrant farm laborers in the Ohio, Indiana and southern Michigan region are presently earning only \$.24 cents per hamper of tomatoes picked. FLOC is demanding a rate of 35¢ per hamper which is 33 lbs.

Other union demands include: A work guarantee of 28 hours every 2 weeks. If it rains for two weeks the pickers shall be paid for 28 hours. (This is already a state law in Wisconsin).

Baldemar Valesquez, FLOC organizer, said letters were mailed to canning firms like Heinz, Stokely-Van Camp, Del Monte and Campbells demanding that future contracts made with growers include provisions for assistance for health care, insurance benefits and an assured minimum wage.

Churches and church agencies in the surrounding areas have given support to negotiating between FLOC and the growers. The department of Churches in Society said Church support for FLOC couldn't be otherwise.

In retrospect, Valesquez said the 1969 strike against the growers prove that "very limited" benefits were possible because of the relationship between the canneries and the growers.

As of two months ago, Ray Santiago, FLOC Secretary-Treasurer said that FLOC would be "reactivating its strike fund and approaching friends in

labor and churches to increase the fund." At that time FLOC had 15,000 dollars in the fund, according to Santiago.

The following list includes the provisions that FLOC is demanding for the migrant laborers.

— Minimum wage of \$3.25 per hour.

— Transportation to Texas, Florida or home residence. Rate of 8¢/mile plus 2¢ per worker passengers.

— A medical program. (There is a policy available that will cover 4 months for \$196 per family).

— Custodian for each camp. His rate of pay will be whatever other workers are averaging in his location.

In a letter to FLOC, Cesar E. Chavez said, "We (UFW) are prepared to assist you and your people. . . SI SE PUEDE".

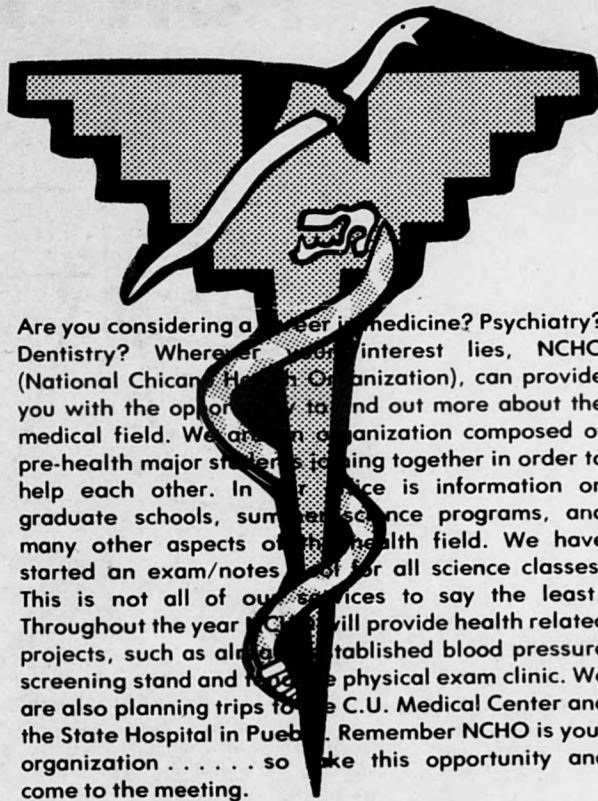
In a meeting conducted by FLOC, 16 growers out of the 440 invited attended the session. The farmers at the meeting generally agreed that growers would refuse to make pacts with FLOC this season.

After the meeting farmers mentioned that it will not take much to make them do away with migrant labor in their operations. They discussed the use of mechanical picking equipment and the option of "cultivating crops that do not require the use of human hands."

FLOC began the negotiating campaign this summer with a \$89,000 grant from the U.S. bishops' campaign for Human Development. Donations to the organization can be sent to:

Farm Labor Organizing Committee  
714½ S. ST. CLAIR STREET  
TOLEDO, OHIO 43609  
(419) 243-3456

# NCHO



Are you considering a career in medicine? Psychiatry? Dentistry? Wherever your interest lies, NCHO (National Chicano Health Organization), can provide you with the opportunity to find out more about the medical field. We are an organization composed of pre-health major students joining together in order to help each other. In our office is information on graduate schools, summer science programs, and many other aspects of the health field. We have started an exam/notes list for all science classes. This is not all of our services to say the least! Throughout the year NCHO will provide health related projects, such as a long established blood pressure screening stand and a physical exam clinic. We are also planning trips to the C.U. Medical Center and the State Hospital in Pueblo. Remember NCHO is your organization . . . . . so take this opportunity and come to the meeting.

Meeting: Wed. Oct. 18th 5:00 UMC  
157A

## Commentary

### Population Perspectives

As Colorado reaches its full potential for growth, it is at the exclusivity of the native of the west who without the economic means is unable to compete. A prime example here in Boulder is the housing situation and the plan to limit growth here by limiting the number of housing permits to be issued in the future, that, is if you can afford to build one, another Aspen or Vail is in the making.

At the same time the onslaught of the pilgrims that began with their first Thanksgiving, continues today with the swarm of out-of-state licensed vehicles, merely covered wagons in disguise. The beauty and wide-open spaces of the west is dealt with as real estate with a \$ price on it and the easterner makes claim to the West once again.

If you'll note that land once occupied by white society tends to lose its naturalness and takes on the characteristics of the well-manicured golf courses, parks, freeways and condominiums. The message is subtle in certain social settings "You're living beyond your means" of in the case of the "restoration" of Larimer St. and the erection of Auraria College in Denver was physically evident.

The United States is a lazy, over-indulgent, over-weight, frisbee-throwing, defecating machine who fails to see its relevance to the world picture and how the world views us. The education system teaches a belief in the "Myth of America" and further educates through the use of stereotypes, which we attach to the rest of the world. Thus we continue to intrude as the ever-impending tourist with camera in one hand, and on the other, the ignorant attitude of white superiority. The fictitious borders

imposed on countries like Mexico and Viet Nam are also barriers imposed upon our minds. They must be lifted so we might see the common link that unites all indigenous people, our inheirited right to the earth.

Sadly, for many Chicanos the propaganda perpetuated in advertising the good life gains control of mind. The "Mind Parasites" infiltrate the Chicano mind and methodically does what is necessary to get that \$30,000 piece of the pie. In the process we've lost many of our Chicanos to the system. This same destructive method of assimilation also brain-washes our youth into thinking that speaking their native tongue is uncool while they bedazzle their "disco rags." The point is that this excessive life-style can not continue at the price of our indigenous people throughout the planet, (especially when soon there will not be enough resources to go around.)

The student must re-examine his motives for getting an education. To become a robot-consuming existence or to be an active and responsible part of resisting this process. It requires that we see through the veil of lies we are constantly bombarded with; to think, to analyze, to question and to see things for how they really are and to make a commitment, if even death. We must take a stance with our feet planted firmly on the ground and we will receive direction from the earth. The direction we must take will become clearer and our spirits rekindled by a true yearning for justice (long overdue), as we join our brothers in the Longest Walk and take the message of truth across the globe and reclaim the Mother Earth for her peoples.

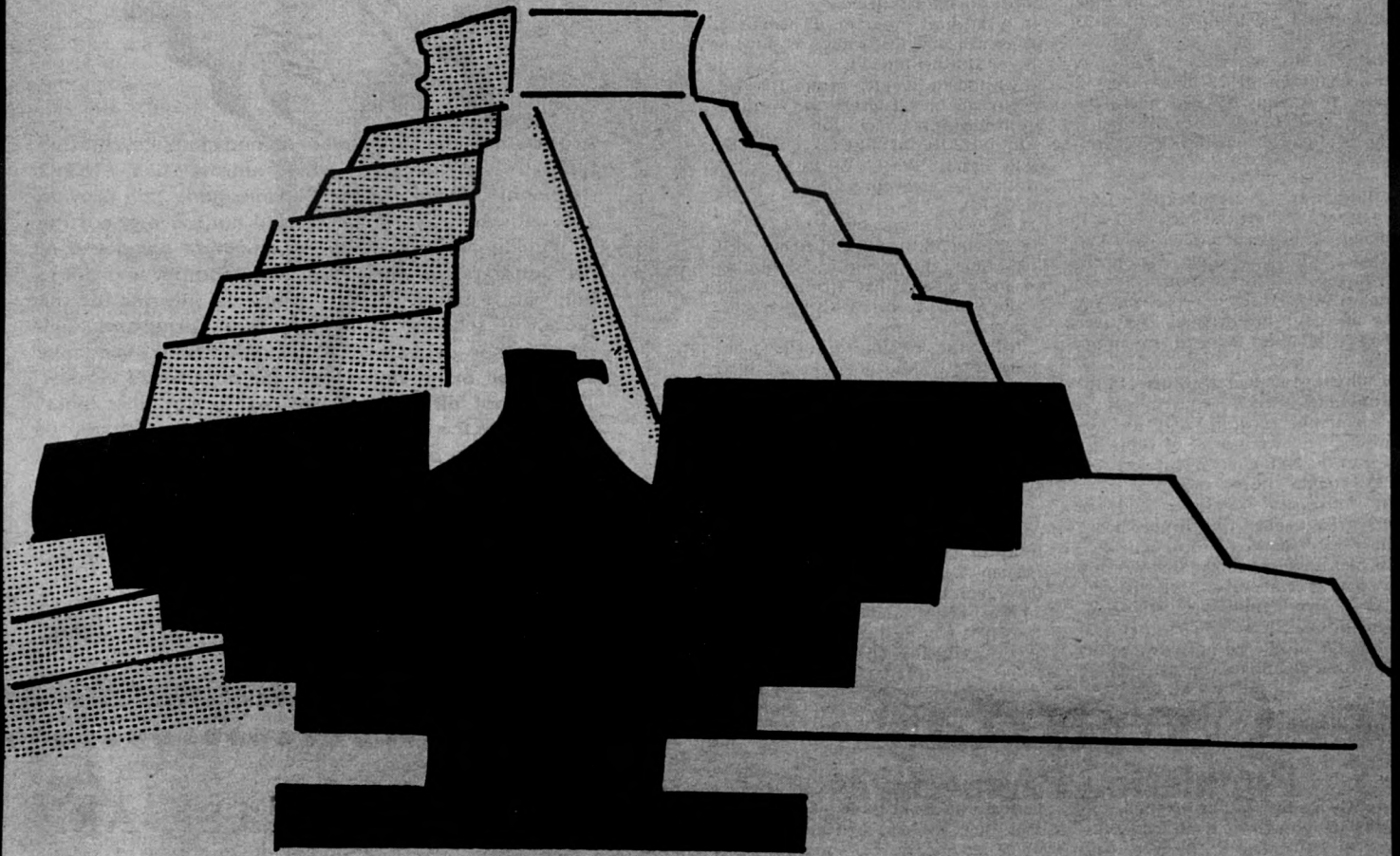
## TUITION BILLS ARE OUT!

The Finance Office has mailed out its Fall semester tuition and fee bills. If you have not received a bill by October 5, you should contact the Finance Office in Regent Hall immediately to get a copy.

If there are any financial aid errors on the bill or you are expecting a financial aid award, but have not received one, please bring the bill to the Financial Aid office, Willard 276 by the 12th of October. Late charges and disenrollment will occur after this date if the office of Financial Aid does not have a copy of the bill.

The Office of Financial Aid will answer all questions concerning problems with fee bills and awards. Please come by Willard 267 before the 13th of October.

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