

Gratis

el DIARIO de la Gente

Free

Vol. 5 No. 14

November 1978

Boulder, Colorado, Aztlan

C.U. Law School

Law Students Demand Groves' Resignation

by Pat Salazar

Minority law students at the University of Colorado School of Law are asking Justice James Groves to resign from the C.U. Dean's Search Committee, the Colorado Bar Examination Committee and the Colorado Supreme Court. This announcement came at a press conference on November 6, 1978 at the C.U. Law School.

The demands of the minority law students were in response to a series of events, beginning with a Dean's Search Committee meeting held at the law school on October 4, 1978. (The present dean is leaving this post at the end of the current school year.) At that meeting Justice Groves, a member of the committee, was questioned about his commitment to the Affirmative Action Program at the University of Colorado School of Law. His remarks indicated that he seriously questioned the competency of minorities in law school and in the legal profession. He stated that the law school is admitting less than qualified minority students and is failing in its responsibility to "bust them out" at this level, as well as certifying minority graduates to the bar who are incompetent to pass the bar exam.

After the meeting, members of the Chicano Law Students (CLS) told Justice Groves that they would like to meet with him so he could clarify his statements, because minority students were angered and insulted by these statements. Justice Groves agreed to meet and CLS, along with the C.U. Black American Law Students Association (BALSA) and the C.U. Native American Law Students Association



Minority Law Students display their disapproval with Justice Groves at special panel discussion on October 24, 1978 at C.U. Law School

(NALSA), organized a panel discussion which was held on October 24, 1978 at the C.U. law school.

At this meeting, Justice Groves refused to respond to questions from the discussion leaders. He said, "I'm not here to express opinions and any statements that have been made or will be made as to what my position is, I won't comment on. I neither affirm nor deny those things."

Despite the silence of Justice Groves, the panel expressed their concerns with regard to his statements of October 4th. With regard to the Dean's

Search Committee, the panel stated that Justice Groves' statements reflect an inability to act impartially as a member of that committee.

The minority law students believe that his statements reflect an attitude which advances the interests of those white students who seek admittance to the law school and who would hold the seats of the minority students if it were not for the minority programs. It therefore follows that he does not believe affirmative action should exist at this law school and consequently, that minorities

are not entitled to minority representation in the courts of Colorado.

The American Association of Law Schools has stated that the creation of opportunities to educate minorities in the legal profession is a compelling state interest, and the minority law students believe that it is only through minority representation that justice can best be effectuated.

They stated that the entrance exams are inherently culturally biased and designed to perpetuate only admittance of Anglos. These tests are not indicative of qualification and

competence to complete a course of training in a professional school.

The panel went on to state that the minority program at the law school is designed as a remedy for the lack of minority representation in the legal profession. However, the present administration does nothing to further this goal. This is evident by the high flunk out rate of minority law students at C.U. The problem is further substantiated by the fact that many minorities who flunk out of C.U. and are

continued on page 3

Abundant Oil Reserves in Mexico

by Jorge Esteve

Mexico — For nearly two years the Carter Administration has known, but kept secret, the fact that Mexico has proven oil reserves amounting to 31 billion barrels, not 3.5 billion as the administration has led us to believe.

The same CIA study says Mexico has additional "probable" reserves amounting to nearly 200 billion barrels. Saudi Arabia, which was thought to have the world's largest reserves, has an estimated 170 billion barrels.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, and revealed the figures on Mexican oil, said they believe the administration wanted the information concealed from the American public for fear of jeopardizing its energy policy. Carter's much criticized policy is built around the supposed energy shortage in the 1980's.

With the entrance of Mexico into the oil game the Arab dominated oil cartels grip on world petroleum could be broken. By 1982 Mexico could be producing 4 to 5 million barrels a day, (quite a feat considering that 5 years ago Mexico was importing oil).

Not only will Mexico's oil help the U.S. cut its dependance on Arab oil, but it is also more economical to transport oil from Mexico than to pay 10 times the cost by transporting oil from the Persian Gulf, but more importantly Mexico will be eligible for absolute economic dependency.

IN THIS ISSUE:

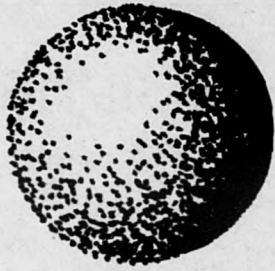


Eleazar Ruelas was hung by the neck but managed to escape strangulation. Along with two other farmworkers, he was tortured and beaten by the Hannigan gang of Arizona.

PAGE 3

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
HISTORICAL
COLLECTIONS

Chicano Studies Program Spring Courses Schedule



255 S-CHST 127	3	Contemp Mex-American	1000-1050	SMWF HLMS 211
255 S-CHST 213	3	Mag, Mystic, & Power	1500-1550	MWF GUGG 201 Martinez
255 H-CHST 216	3	Mex-Amer. Lit.	1400-1450	MWF KTCH 234 Del Pino
255 S-CHST 221	3	Barrio Issues & Prob	900- 950	MWF DPPA 041 Moreno, D.
255 RS-CHST 270	3	American Indian Rel.	1100-1150	MWF HLMS 241 Carrasco

255 S-CHST 313	3	La Chicana	1530-1145	T TH HLMS 199 Candelaria
255 H-CHST 361	3	La Raza Mus/Dance	1500-1550	MWF STAD 173
255 H-CHST 362	3	Advanced Teatro	1800-2100	TH STAD 248A
255 S-CHST 383	3	Rural Soc. Mod. Mex.	1500-1650	W LIBR 300D Taylor
255 H-CHST 400	3	Mex-Amer Culture-SW	1100-1150	MWF KTCH 301 De Onis

255 S-CHST 405	3	Intergroup Relations	1400-1650	T ECCR CRO-14 Rivera
255 H-CHST 411	3	Mex-Amer Folklore SW	1100-1150	MWF BPSY E0040 Del Pino
255 S-CHST 485	3	Special Topics	1100-1215	T TH HALE 104 Moreno
255 CHST 910	1-3	Independent Studies	Arr.	
255 CHST 940	1-3	Independent Studies	Arr.	

Note: for all 900 Sections secure a departmental approval form.
S — denotes Social Science Credit
H — denotes Humanities Credit
RS — denotes religious Studies Credit

R. GARCIA

Chicano Studies Univ. of Colorado-Boulder Aztlán
Ketchum 11
492-8852

Supreme Court Justice Blasts Minority Law Students

continued from page 1
admitted to other law schools, are able to graduate and become lawyers.

Minority law students believe that the standard for competency at the law school is not indicative of competency and success as lawyers. Justice Berger of the U.S. Supreme Court said that fifty per cent of the attorneys in the U.S. are incompetent. Since the majority of these attorneys are white and were able to pass the standards set by law schools, it is apparent that something is wrong with the standard.

Minorities have demonstrated their competency as attorneys on a practical basis. Clinical programs, such as Centro Legal, show that minority law students carry two to three times as many clients as regular Legal Aid students and

they also have a higher success rate in court.

The panel expressed serious concern over these problems and said that they can only infer that there is inherent racism in the law school.

With regard to the Colorado Bar Examination Committee the panel asked Justice Groves why he inquired into the minority passage rate on the bar. "Did you think minorities were inferior and did you seek to prove this?"

Justice Groves maintained his silence and the panel went on to state that findings by the Advisory Committee of the Commission of Civil Rights point to a need to reconsider the bar exam as a measure of competency. It may have once been necessary but now, with all of the American Bar Association accreditation of law schools, it would make more sense to require law



James K. Groves

school training as a measure of competency rather than the bar.

Finally the panel said, "We are expected to live within a legal framework which we

have not helped construct. If minorities are to live within the rules of law they must enjoy equal representation in the legal system. If we do not create the system it cannot be expected that we will be afforded the protection of those laws. We cannot hope to be afforded due process, equal protection or any of those concepts which protect others besides ourselves. Minority representation assures us some degree of sensitivity."

In a letter to the C.U. minority law students following the "meeting" of October 24th, Justice Groves admitted that his statements were insensitive and "perhaps too blunt", and he requested another meeting with four representatives of the group.

At this meeting on November 1, 1978, Justice Groves told minority law student representatives that he

would address the issues brought up in the October 4th and October 24th meetings, only if they were submitted to him as written interrogatories which he would answer at his convenience. He refused to meet with the minority law students as a body and also refused to make a public statement to clarify or retract his statements of October 4th.

As a result, the C.U. minority law students, with support from the Chicano Bar Association, the University of Denver Law School minority student organizations, and the National Black American Law Students Association, proceeded to demand Justice Groves' resignation from the C.U. Dean's Search Committee, the Colorado Bar Examination Committee, and the Colorado Supreme Court. To date Justice Groves has not responded to these demands.



Global News

PANAMA — Gen. Omar Torrijos ended his one-decade rule as president of this central American nation last month. His hand-picked successor ran unopposed, receiving 452 of the 505 votes possible from the National Assembly. Aristides Royo will begin a six-year term as president, however Torrijos chose to remain commander of the national guard.

"The whole thing means nothing," said one Western political observer. "Torrijos is not in the driver's seat any longer. He's in the back seat and Royo is the chauffeur."

GUATEMALA CITY — Hundreds of workers here were arrested last month in an effort to break a strike by the country's telephone workers. The strike and mass demonstrations erupted in protest of the doubling of bus fares from 5 cents to 10 cents.

According to the Red Cross, police opened fire with bullets and tear gas on hundreds of striking government workers.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. — In October, U.S. Immigration (La Migra) authorities arrested at least 100 undocumented workers. The workers were picking apples in Mesa and Delta counties.

Robert Godshall, director of the Denver office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said the raid followed citizen complaints that the Mexican nationals were taking jobs from the area's residents.

The growers preferred to hire the undocumented workers because they receive less pay.

LISBON — The president of Portugal, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, summoned the country's political parties together this week to announce the name of his new premier. Portuguese intellectuals say Eanes is certain to designate a non-partisan figure to form the country's 10th cabinet since the 1974 revolution that ended 50 years of autocratic rule.

CHAMA, COLO. — In the Valle de San Luis, people have protested the "systematic stealing of land by the government" for 130 years — since the signing of the Treaty Guadalupe Hidalgo. Just recently, a conference was held in Chama, Colorado to discuss their current land problems.

One of those problems is John T. Taylor, who came to the valley in 1960 and claimed to be "sole owner" of 77,000 acres of the mountain tract. Until Taylor's arrival, the mountain land was used by Chicanos and Native Peoples for grazing, hunting, fishing, and access to wood and water.

WASHINGTON — The trial of IT&T officer, Robert Berrellez, began proceedings last month on charges of lying under oath to conceal the company's efforts to influence Chile's 1970 election. Even before the trial began for Berrellez, prosecutors withdrew some of their charges, to protect CIA secrets.

In 1975 it was revealed that the CIA had spent 12 million dollars to block the election of Salvador Allende; however Allende won by popular vote. Later he was overthrown by the CIA/ITT backed Pinochet, who is presently the dictator of the South-American country.

DENVER — IMAGE, a latino group from here is filing suit against the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) of Denver, charging the commission with discrimination. Plaintiffs in the suit are Antonio Califa and Ginger Coronado who both applied for jobs with the EEOC, but were rejected.

The main purpose of the EEOC is to fight employment discrimination.

BRAZIL — Sixty-year-old retired Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo was elected Brazil's fifth military president in 14 years. The election that took place in October will give Figueiredo the office beginning in March. Figueiredo received 355 votes from the 589-member Electoral College. The outcome of the election came as no surprise because the retired general was handpicked by his predecessor Gen. Ernesto Geisel.

GUAM — On October 23, Typhoon Rita sideswiped this small island country, and forced the U.S. Strategic Air Command to evacuate all its giant B-52 bombers. U.S. Navy aircraft were sent to the Phillipines — another country that the U.S. has occupied for almost 80 years. There were no civilian fatalities reported.

continued on page 7



Scars from pellets and a branding iron are displayed by two of the three farmworkers who were tortured by the Hannigan gang.

Ranchers Attack Arizona Farmworkers

In Elfreda, Arizona the Hanigan troop, George Hanigan and his two sons brutally attacked and tortured three Mexican farmworkers.

On August 18, 1976 the wealthy cattlemen beat, threatened, shot and relentlessly abused Manuel Garcia, Bernabe Herrera and Eleazar Ruelas.

The farmworkers were shun into the desert by the rich cattlemen and forced to run naked while in constant agony from gun pellets striking their backs.

Manuel Garcia had 125 shotgun pellets inflicted upon him. This is only a very conservative fraction of the abuse inflicted upon the three men.

The Hanigans even attempted to hang Ruelas' and threatened to castrate Herrera.

Blatant racism and hate unfolded by the Hanigans is clearly depicted by the savage, inhumane actions and also by the derogatory remarks such as "thieves" and "fucking Mexicans".

The Hanigans were indicted for their actions but authorities were slow to process legal proceedings. Only after pressure from Catholic bishops were the Hanigans finally brought to trial — thirteen months later.

As expected, the Hanigans were acquitted of all charges including 22 felony counts. After the trial, jurors stated their belief in the guilt of the three troopers but were threatened to reveal their beliefs because of the social status of the Hanigans.

The Hanigan case is another portrayal of the neglect and double standards in this society. The wealthy are free to probe and to act unjustly while the poor are denied basic human rights, justice and equality.

Groups have formed and organized around the Hanigan incident to bring justice for the unwarranted actions. The National Coalition on the Hanigan Case and The Cochise County Committee for Justice in the Hanigan Case are seeking federal prosecution and legal action against the Hanigans.

Public support is imperative in order to combat the injustices of the three farmworkers by the Hanigan troop. Support letters to demand a new trial against the Hanigans can be sent to:

Honorable Griffin Bell
U.S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Only by the support of the masses can double standards and savage racist actions be stopped!

4 Voces Latinas Breaks Cultural Isolation

The development of a community radio station for Boulder County opens a wide range of possibilities for Chicanos to communicate with the community at large, issues relevant to their needs and aspirations. More than that, it becomes a vehicle to be used as a reflective tool, where ideas and creativity find fertile grounds.

The station in question is KGNU which resulted after approximately four years of planning and persistence, this, a lesson in itself for minority aspirants to practice in the field of media. KGNU's attitude is to serve as a forum for all community members to express points of view not easily discussed in traditional radio.

One of KGNU's minority programs is Voces Latinas. VL began at the same time the station "signed on", becoming a co-founder of KGNU as far as programming is concerned.

Since then Chicano participation in the station in Voces Latinas and outside of Voces Latinas has multiplied, as well as time allowed to Chicano needs. With community and student involvement Chicano participation promises to render rewarding results, but coordinated input is necessary.

Voces Latinas has several objectives in mind: to deal openly with the issues that

affect Chicanos, to promote social change, and to struggle for democratic rights of Chicanos; to serve as means of expression

for the local Chicano community to express its points of view, and to foster creativity among the Chicano community in expressing these views; and to serve as a training ground for Chicanos, specially students in the field of communications for the development of professional skills.

In catering to Chicano needs, VL is not exclusive. Allowing other minorities to participate and to blend with the general format of its programming is also VL concern. VL believes that placing the Chicano Movement in an international framework will help break cultural isolation and will open new horizons for Chicano youth to explore.

People interested in participating in producing programs for VL or for KGNU are encouraged to call or visit the station. Details about how one can participate are discussed individually. Reporters, programs producers, publicists, writers, researchers, musical coordinators, musicians and a great assortment of volunteers are needed to develop and increase air time. VL encourages you to get involved.

Unemployed & Undecided what to do?

Until you do, Y.A.C.C. offers temporary employment in forestry work. Age requirements: 16-24. Salary: minimum wage.

Call 444-6001 for further information.

Student Groups Suffer Budget Cutbacks

BOULDER — On October 11 and 18 the Student Organization Committee (SOC), held budget hearings. SOC is a committee that was formed through the passage of the EC-4 legislation by the University of Colorado Student Union (UCSU). The EC-4 bill eliminated mandatory student fee funding of student groups.

The SOC is supposed to be a helping committee for student groups and a direct liaison to UCSU in order to prevent permanent extinction of these groups, however, the SOC procedure certainly lacked sympathy for student groups who suffered disastrous budget cutbacks. Some groups received no funding for the next fiscal year.

Evidence of the attitude can clearly be seen in the initial memorandum from the SOC to student groups which stated "All Budgets will be heard on

two consecutive Wednesdays . . . anyone who is late will not be heard. . . ." Yet the SOC made no mention or showed no remorse when some group representatives were forced to wait up to 2 hours to be heard at the meeting. Also, at the hearings the student groups were interrogated by members of the SOC and subjected to shouting matches.

The only alternative which the SOC could offer was a merger of those student groups judged to be "duplicating efforts", however, it was made very clear that all the groups held their own autonomy and could justify their viability. The SOC is aware that the only true alternative for continued existence of student groups would have to be a total abolishment of EC-4, yet it was concluded that for at least this fiscal year student groups would do well if they could stay alive because as of now EC-4 is a fact.

It was pointed out to members of the SOC by the UMAS representative, Antonia Sandoval that they should "take a minute to ask themselves who they (SOC) are doing the dirty work for." The SOC could only respond with a subtle nod of agreement.

Attention Chicano Journalism & Communications Majors and other interested students

A meeting to discuss the forming of a new organization on campus.

Organization conceived with the ideas:

- to assist Chicano Movement on campus in these areas
- to develop professionalism among Chicano Journalism and Communications students
- to offer students job experiences in the media
- to develop Chicano philosophy toward these fields

Fri. Nov. 17 4:00 pm
El Diario Office UMC 416

----- Commentary -----

by Della Romero

Do Americans Become Prey to Every Fad?

As 1978 rushes pell mell into the science fiction reality of 1984, accelerated by roller skates, skate boards, increasing pollution, etc., it becomes vital for one to take stock of ones relation to the earth. In not questioning, we become prey to every fad that passes through without asking the validity and consequence of our actions.

Given the framework of speed limits, traffic lights, rules and regulations, deadlines and living from apartment to highway to parking lot to buildings, to stadiums to classroom to theatre, and we find we are not consumed by this environment and our minds still emerge somewhat free from this giant human maze.

As rats conditioned within a maze, we do not question our destiny, our role. As humans with a mind and conscience we can surpass those limitations and look beyond. As a result we can better comprehend our relationship and contribution to life.

The powerful tool of the media and its manipulation most often does not give people a chance or a choice in what they view. This is evident in the vulnerability of a public who watches Charlies Angels and Starsky and Hutch and believes it to be an accurate representation of reality. This same impact of the media is being imposed on a conditioned public the world over. The victims may be Venezuelians who get their first doze of mind persuasion via cheap transistor radios or a poor Mexican family who views the good life on his most prized possession (the T.V.) in his one room home. A trap is being laid as another potential market is realized.

Speaking from a Chicano perspective he sees his evolution from the grass roots level to the Cosmopolitan Chicano.

In the beginning stages he sought development in education to answer the needs of his people in the fields of sociology and political science. This trend further revealed the need for development in other areas such as psychology, business and the hard science.

Today students are becoming conscious of the tremendous impact the media and the art of persuasion has on the mind and Chicanos have begun to make headway in

the field of communication. The Chicano through the media has the capacity to design his way of life to include all its cultural and political aspects. Chicanos have the potential to create in media messages more relevant and substantial to their needs.

The Chicano, a product of El Quinto Sol, (the fifth generation) a Mestizo people is looked to for direction for leadership in all levels and situations such as those. The responsibility lies with the Chicano and other conscientious peoples who commit themselves to take an active role. It is a commitment to reverse this backward process that threatens to engulf one of the last remaining freedoms in the Americas. It is the freedom of the mind and the ability to criticize, analyze and question. It is the power of the will to say no to the destruction of humanity and the earth. The poison is as real as the carbon monoxide season that comes with winter and must be dealt with. To do so it is necessary to extricate ourselves from the mind parasites that constantly plague. To free ourselves from a comfortable, stagnant existence we need to reach a new level of awareness. An awareness that understands that the comfort we take for granted is at the price of murder and starvation of other humans, wildlife and the earth.

To those who still hear, the Mother Earth's pains are audible, and to those who still see her signs are visible. If the soil of awareness is planted with the seeds of knowledge and love in the minds and hearts of our people the fruits, will be the action borne in each individual. That action will be evident when we commit ourselves to our part in saving the remaining indigenous peoples, our brothers, the four-leggeds, the wingeds and the earth. Once released from the strangling hold of this society, its mazes, and effects of the media, each individual has within him the power to first assert his role and secondly his ability to affect others by planting the seeds of awareness within their souls and minds.

Lest you be led like a sheep to the slaughter, amidst the chaos speed of todays society, take time to ask, who am I following and where am I going? As Olga Talamante said, "love life enough to struggle for it."

El DIARIO

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

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Forum

Letter to the Editor

Boulder County Inmate Discusses Jail Conditions

Friend,

You probably don't know me or who I am. I will introduce myself as a brother and fellow human being.

Presently, I am incarcerated in the Boulder County Jail — a jail that boasts being the most modern and humane in the State of Colorado. I have yet to find out who defined this facility as humane. It is far from that.

New buildings and healthy smiling faces (the people who work here) don't make a humane environment — that's just a facade. This letter is to inform you, Brothers and Sisters, of what is really coming down. I will be as objective as possible.

Now, while I sit here writing this expose, I am in physical pain. I'm not dying, but I am suffering. In a facility supported by one of the wealthiest counties in the state. I am told the budget (medical budget) is too small to get me to the hospital. On Tuesday April 17, 1978, Dr. Fessler (jail doctor) examined me. He recommended I be

taken to Denver General Hospital for treatment.

The sheriff's department has since given me a run-around, delaying transporting me for treatment. They said I could wait until I get out to get treatment. I have been hemorrhaging for three days now, and getting worse. I have ruptured hemorrhoids and they are painful. I am afraid of getting an infection that could lead to cancer. Something like that happened to another inmate within the last four months.

I am doing 90 days here; five weeks ago an infection was found in my blood; nothing has been done about it. Today a nurse asked for some blood; I told her I would give her blood, but that I would draw my own. The reason for this is she had messed up one girl pretty badly trying to draw blood, and still couldn't do it. I don't trust her with my body. She told me I was refusing treatment by not letting her touch me. I told her I would give blood but someone else —

another one of the nurses — could draw it, not her. She said I was refusing treatment, therefore they were no longer responsible for my health.

All I am asking is that the public, the Boulder County Board of commissioners, take a look at the inhumanities that have been subtly taking effect at this jail. The mental harassment and abuse, the subtle racism. Let them know that Sheriff Brad Leach never sets foot in the jail to find out

what is going on, and that the new warden or "Director of Corrections," is a fast-talking politician. There is no concern for the health of individuals. Just like the old Boulder County Jail. Is it going to take the death of another inmate — another human being — (John Fitch died in the old jail in 1975), for lack of medical attention, before something is done?

RESPECTFULLY,
(name withheld by request)

P.S. I sent the envelope with a return address of another inmate's name, due to the fact

my mail seems to get lost or delayed for long periods of time. Last time close to 3 weeks. Racism is prevalent in this facility but hard to prove.

The best way to check it out is by talking to all the non-white inmates; also by looking at the treatment files. I am to be released October 31, 1978.

Danny Vasquez Not Forgotten

On January 22, 1978, seventeen-year-old Danny Vasquez was shot and killed by a county sheriff's deputy in El Paso, Texas.

According to the Danny Vasquez Justice Committee, the youth was shot after he approached Deputy Guzman to give information about a fight that previously occurred. Vasquez was unarmed and apparently shot and killed in cold blood.

According to the autopsy, the youth did not die instantly, but no effort was made by police to get him medical

attention.

Many minorities, especially Chicanos, have been killed by police. Police crime is covered up by authorities and most police are acquitted of homicide charges.

March 8, 1978 the El Paso County Grand Jury labeled Guzman's actions "Justifiable Homicide."

Concerned members of the community and parents have sought further investigation into the slaying of Danny, but as of yet have received no assistance. Letters sent to the Governor, to the Attorney

General, to the President of the United States and to many more officials have been unresponsive.

A campaign was started to combat and stop atrocities and crimes by police. As long as police crime goes unpunished, innocent people will continue to be victims of unwarranted police brutality.

Send letters of protest to the Attorney General Griffin Bell and demand further investigation into the Vasquez incident. Danny Vasquez's death and many like his must not be in vain!

A World of Dreams

by Orlando Martinez

*It is an old spanish proverb that says,
They who have no
castles in the air
Will have no
castles anywhere.*

It is in the world of dreams, that world without racism; the one in which we are truly loved, that we find that extra special touch of fulfillment. It is on this foundation of dreams that we build our grandest expectations.

Martin Luther King expressed the mighty inspirational and spiritual qualities dreams possess when his words "I have a dream" rolled out across the stately lawns of Washington.

It is unto the cradle of dreams that we intrust our future. If this future (our dream) fails, if all our efforts for dignity prove futile, if our lives, that could have been satisfying, and worthwhile are not, then we can look directly to the main source of our discontent.

Towards a menace that means to tear out, to render meaningless our very dreams, the ideals, and the future that these dreams ultimately represent. A force of cruelty and ignorance that means to lay waste to everything we hold to be priceless and necessary. That sinister force is racism! Some may say we are free, but our emancipation has not arrived and we are deeply concerned with what lies ahead. What new complications will pour from this predatory society and from capitalism's Pandora's box of race and class division?

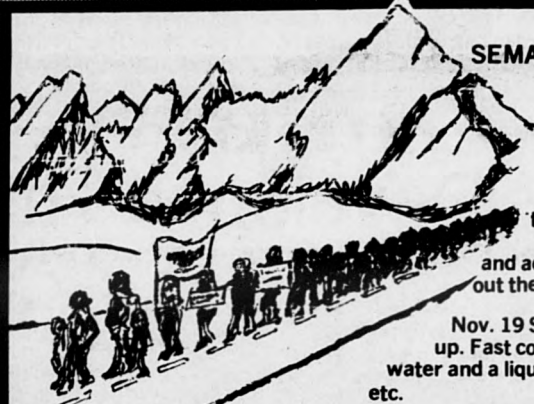
But we are not afraid. Our human invincibility, our new cultural awareness and the

inspiration that always follows such a revelation will more than match the problems on the road to freedom. Our final victory will reveal to every one that the myth of racial superiority is no more substantial than the temporary power it holds.

To the bigots, besotted by hatred, blind to human want, who have stumbled off the road of dreams and off the path of history, we say history has not for one moment stopped to mourn the tragedies you have filled its pages with, because it is the honorable people that make true history, and they are eternally optimistic. They know that in their darkest hour the truth will prevail. And like a fairy tale, or a dream, bring back into the hearts of the people hope, and with that the courage to lift themselves up, and say with complete confidence "Our final victory is assured, because history is on our side."

History and the truth is not only dedicated to our struggle, but also to the struggle of our sisters, and brothers in Southern Africa, and in Northern Ireland.

To the young Chicano we say: it is a privilege to be on the side of the truth, and on the road to history, but like all other great causes it demands discipline and obligation. It is also a priceless gift to grow up with your dreams unfettered. It is your dreams that fill us with hope, that fill our lives with the exhilarating possibility that we can shape the world we live in, and that some how, and in some way we can make our (your) dream come true.



SEMANA DE EL CAMPESINO
Nov. 19-23

Nov. 17 Fri. 9:30 a.m. - Press Conference to announce the Fast and March and the reasons thereof. Statistics regarding the farmworker will be released at this time and additional info released throughout the week.

Nov. 19 Sun. - Start of Fast as you wake up. Fast consist of no solids or soups, just water and a liquid such as tea. No cokes, beer, etc.

Support Farmworkers

position booths at local churches to distribute information on reasons for Fast and March and to collect canned food, clothes, and money.

Nov. 20 Mon. - Continue with booths at key places such as Univ./Pearl mall to distribute information and collect canned food and clothing. UMC Loggia will have info distribution booth. UMC UMAS office will be food/clothes drop off point. Community food/clothes drop-off points will be clearly posted with telephone numbers for pick up orders.

Nov. 21 Tues. - Continuation of Booths

7:30 p.m. End of Fast ceremonies with simple meal and mass for the farmworker cause at Alvarado Village Community Center, Boulder.

Nov. 22 Wed. 7:30 a.m. - Start of MARCH from Alvarado Village in Boulder. Marchers will leave Alvarado Village down Moorhead Street to Table Mesa drive. From here we will get on the shoulder of the Boulder-Denver turnpike (U.S. 38) and head towards Broomfield. A rest stop is scheduled for the top of the first hill.

1 p.m. - Arrive Broomfield RTD Bus stop. Hot coffee, cold drinks and songs.

Nov. 22, Wed., 3:00 a.m. - Leave RTD Bus stop for Denver on Wadsworth.

8:00 p.m. - Arrive at Church and camp out with songs, coffee, cold drinks, etc.

10:00 a.m. - Start of last leg of March.

Noon - Arrive Colorado Migrant Council headquarters at 7905 W. 44th St., Wheatridge (north Denver) Tele: 425-1532.

Artes Chicano Is Taking Culture to the Stage

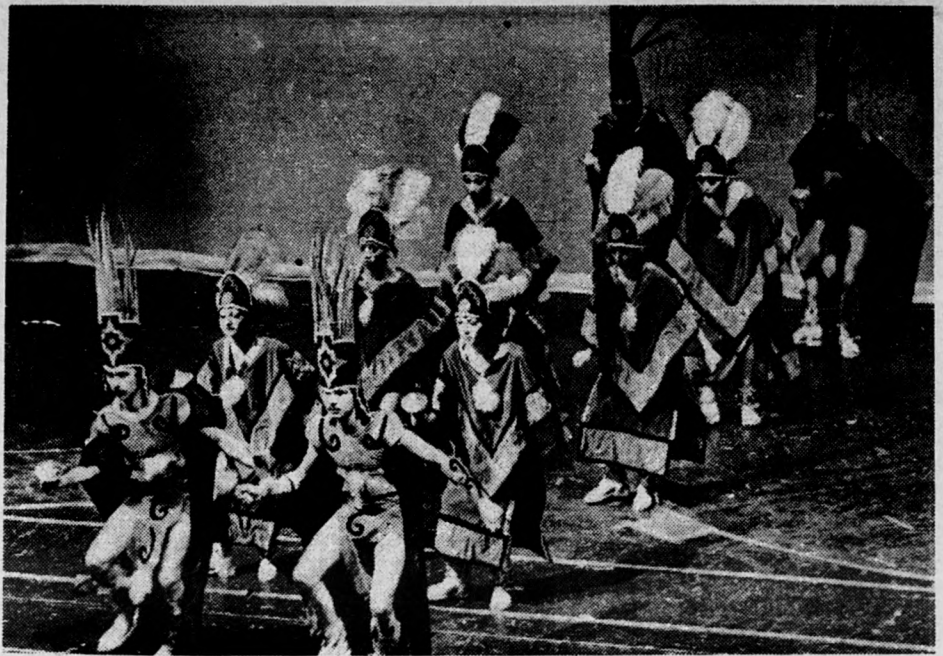
On the west coast of Aztlan, the new hit play "Zoot Suit" by Luis Valdez of Teatro Campesino is a smash hit, and in New York, Teatro 4 with their newest production "Give Me Five" are vreparing to entertain, as well as educate, the world about Latinos in Los Barrios. But is the medwest left out? No way! The Artes Chicano dancers of Denver are bringing culture and beauty to Latinos who feel swallowed up by rock and rool or discomania.

Enrique Montoya choregraphs the dances performed by the troupe that very well portrays significance and attitudes of the native peoples of America Central. The indepth research and cultural instinct give the performers the power to communicate the aesthetics of the indigenous tribes of

Mexico.

Artes Chicano has 30 full time members and a conjunto known as El Group Aztlan. In 1975, the Chicano troupe was known as Ballet Folklórico Netzahualcoyotl and still better known for that name in some parts of Colorado. Some of their dance numbers include histories or legends from the states of Veracruz and the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico. But the troupes agility is not narrowed to the white vesture of the Veracruzana or the plush mosaic of the Yucatan but offers a repertoire of Latino heritage.

The solemn peace and ocean magic of the Carribean Sea can only be as objects when described by words but in song and dance all things are alive. So thank you Artes Chicano for bringing culture back to life.



News/Mel Shlietz

Artes Chicano performing in the traditional manner of their ancestors.

An Annual Tradition in Boulder

This year the annual event of Las Posadas will be presented at the UMC Ballroom on Friday, Dec. 8 and Sunday, Dec. 10 at 8:00 p.m. This event has been a tradition on the University of Colorado campus since 1973, when Don Wadley and Robert Garcia initiated the first performance of "Las Posadas." This tradition, however, is not limited only to this campus or era.

The story of Las Posadas began centuries ago in Mexico and was brought to the

Southwest long before the whites settled the area. The story concerns the birth of Jesus and how José and Maria were turned away from the inns in Bethlehem. As the story goes, Satanás was in Bethlehem trying to prevent the birth of Jesus and went from inn to inn telling the posaderos not to house women with child, as they were carriers of a deadly plague. God had sent his angel, Rafael, to capture Satanás. So in the end, the devil is captured and Maria finds a

place to rest. The story varies differently in each area. Songs have told the story for centuries and the tradition of going from house to house has been a long one.

The old tradition has been put into theatrical and musical media presenting the story and encouraging the tradition, which had been lost for a generation in some areas in Colorado. This revival has spread to many other areas in and out of the state.

In previous years the actors consisted mainly of Spanish

Theatre students, and choruses have been organized within the community. This year's new director, Lynn Cordova, thought that the tradition should not only encompass the adult generation, but should also be passed down to the children. Therefore, the actors and chorus are made up of children aged eight to sixteen years of age. The whole performance remains within the Spanish language.

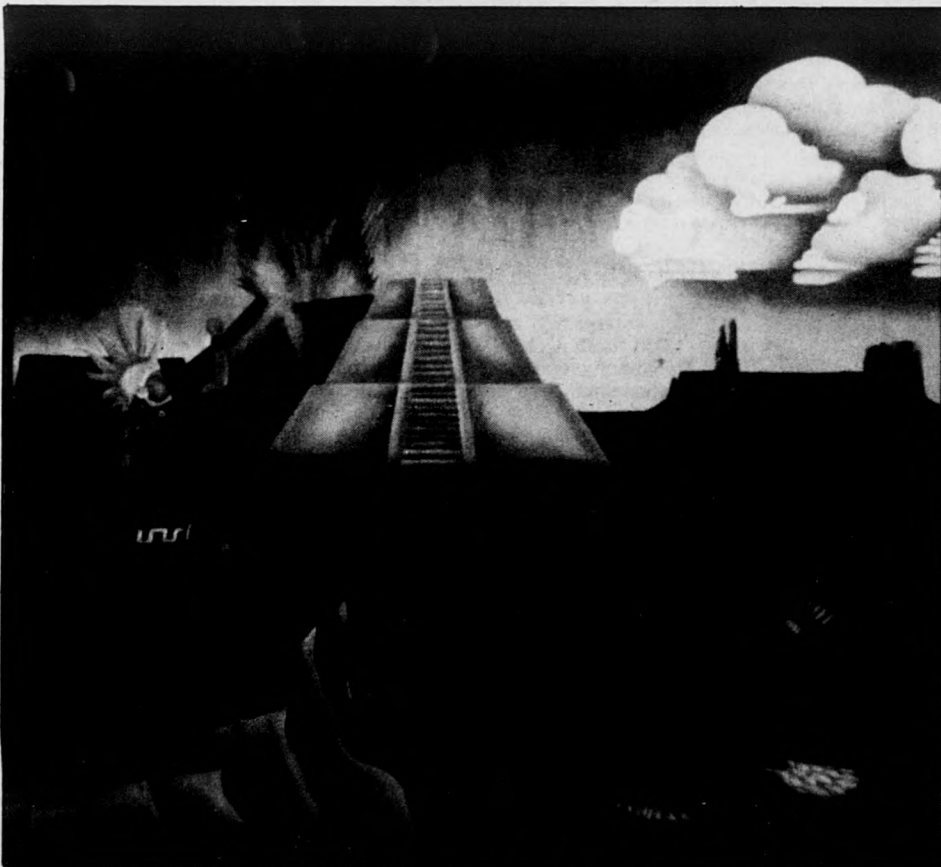
According to the director,

"The kids love it and are excited. It is getting so I have to beg the kids for time to myself. It's going to be an excellent production."

This year's event is sponsored by the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Phi Beta Sigma (Spanish Language Fraternity), and Migrant Action Program Student Association. The performances are free. If anyone is interested in helping, call 494-3567 or 492-7241 during the day.

Interview

Awareness Developed Through Chicano Art



"One purpose of Chicano Art is to dignify a cultural link that has not been broken," says artist Robert Garcia, whose painting (above) recaptures past indigenous civilizations.

An increasing number of Chicano artists are beginning to dignify the Chicano/Mexicano culture through their art, an art that relates to and draws on the inner emotions of Chicanos who view it.

One such artist whose paintings many times carry Chicano related themes is Robert Garcia.

Currently residing in Boulder, Robert's work is often influenced by the scenes of his birthplace, Artonito, a small rural farming community in el Valle de San Luis, and by the barrio where he was raised, Pueblo's Westside.

El Diario recently had a conversation with Robert where a little history of Chicano art and some of Robert's viewpoints toward life were discussed.

"One of the main purposes of Chicano art is to awaken a new social consciousness and develop a Chicano awareness. Chicano art has been around a long time, but at other periods it was known differently. Chicano art comes from its own traditions, but is not an imitation of Ancient Aztec art, Spanish architecture or modern Mexican mural painting. Chicano art incorporates these three eras with today's growing Chicano awareness," Robert related.

Influenced today by struggles facing Chicanos, this art now expresses such issues as the "huelgas" or deportation. Artists

roles in the movement have become invaluable.

"I believe as long as Chicanos make up more than their fair share of the population who are out of work, in prisons, in the army, not in colleges and other related problems, then there is a need for a Chicano movement to solve them."

"Just as there is a need for Chicano doctors, lawyers, businesspersons and other so-called 'professionals,' artists too are necessary in contributing in any way toward the betterment of fellow Chicanos."

"Chicano doctors and lawyers could offer free services, business people could organize fund-raisers and artists could utilize skills for effective advertising of needed information to their community. Every Chicano has something to offer the movement no matter how small it is."

"While society as a whole is facing many problems, a person must start somewhere to lend a helping hand, so no better place than with their own Raza."

"Many people may think they have it tough, but sometimes your problems seem small compared to other people's. Everyone has to learn to get involved with something besides themselves, and take their time wasted senselessly and direct it toward something constructive."

Police Crime in Fort Lupton

By Lorraine Gutierrez

In 1836 Fort Lupton developed into a fur trading post located along the Platte River. Its main purpose as described by Mary Geffs in her book *Under 10 Flags*, was to serve as a refuge for harassed whites to hide from the Indians. In fact, on February 2, 1848, the Mexican-American War officially ended, when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed. With this treaty the U.S. took over an area which included Texas, California, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo resulted in the take-over of land in Colorado and other states which belonged to the native Indians. The whites immediately took advantage of the new treaty and set out to claim the land, which is now Fort Lupton, Colorado.

The Fort Lupton area has a population of about 3,000 people. About forty percent of the population is composed of Chicanos; fifty percent is composed of whites and ten percent others. There are approximately 264 job positions, ranging from cashiers to service station attendants, available, but only thirty job positions are occupied by Chicanos. Of these 264 job positions and local businesses, forty percent of the business trade is done by local Chicanos.

Fort Lupton has celebrated 18 cases of police violence and three shootings of Chicano community members.

Fort Lupton has a long history of police violence. I will describe only a few of the reported violent acts.

The first documented case of police violence happened on January 28, 1971. On that day a \$1,000,000 damage suit was filed in the U.S. District Court in Denver against Officer Ronald Richards by four persons who alleged injuries and unlawful arrest by the officer the week before. On January 30, 1971 about 100 marchers took part in a demonstration and march on the streets of Fort Lupton protesting alleged police brutality. On the same day there were demonstrations at the Weld County courthouse in Greeley.

On September 17, 1977 at

about 7:30 P.M., officers Edwards and Snapp were riding together. They responded to a family disturbance. Responding to the call, the officers didn't find Anthony Martinez at his home. They awaited his return, then a fight broke out and Snapp drew his service revolver and fired once. The bullet struck Martinez's chest and knocked him down. Martinez was dead at the scene.

On Wednesday, September 21, a Weld County coroner's jury of three men and three women returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." Officer Snapp served eight years as a reserve officer with the Greeley Police Department. Officer Edwards served for three years as a reserve officer for the Fort Lupton Police Department.

The community members have many unanswered questions. Some of the questions are: Why did the two reserve officers respond to the call? Where were the Fort Lupton police officers? Could the situation have been handled in a different manner if the officers had been better trained?

The parents of Anthony Martinez are filing a complaint with the U.S. Justice Department asking the Attorney General to turn Anthony's case over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that they might investigate the case further to bring about justice for Anthony.

On March 23, 1978, Fort Lupton officer Terence Armijo shot and killed Ruben Jose Rivera, 38, a Fort Lupton resident involved in a bar fight. Officer Armijo had been on the job under a month before the incident occurred.

Officer Les Ferguson and Terence Armijo responded to a call from the Town Tavern. The officers stated that they heard a shot before entering the bar. Rivera fell to the floor after three bar patrons jumped on him. Officers Ferguson and Armijo supposedly attempted to get the gun from Rivera. They stated that the gun came upward and pointed at their heads. Armijo stated that he then fired his weapon at Rivera, fatally wounding him.

Global Briefs continued from page 3

MOUNT ANGEL, Ore. — Colegio Cesar Chavez, a Chicano College in Oregon, has been struggling to stay open since 1973. The U.S. Department of housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.) has been trying to foreclose the mortgage on the institution for 5 years, but time and time again Chicanos have managed to fend off H.U.D. in court. But now the legal hassles are over and H.U.D. has written off the \$1 million loss. Cesar Chavez was partly responsible for the college's victory because of his high level lobbying.

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles Brown Beret, Carlos Montez will go to trial this month on charges of arson. According to the Justice for Carlos Montez Committee he is answering to trumped-up charges because he is a Chicano activist. The California Supreme Court is currently reexamining an appeal by Montez to open up police files on the state's infiltration of the Chicano Movement and on the state's surveillance and harassment of Montez.

EL PASO — Chicano activist, Ramon Arroyos of El Paso, Texas was recently sentenced to prison for 2 to 3 years. Arroyos, who was a member of the Chicanos Unidos organization, had his probation revoked even though the charge of drunken driving was later dropped. According to the Unity newspaper, the presiding judge Sam Callan stated, "If this were a jury trial, you would walk away. But I cannot put myself in the position of telling the community the police are liars." Apparently, Judge Callan felt that the El Paso police's respectability held more water than justice for Montez.

SAN ANTONIO — The Carter Administration is planning to build a ten-foot-high fence between Tia Juana and San Diego and between Juarez and El Paso, Texas. The fence, sometimes called the "tortilla curtain" will have a concrete base to prevent tunnelling. Total cost of the fence is estimated at \$3.5 million.

Mexican workers trying to escape Mexico's subpoverty wages and 60% unemployment, now face this obstacle along with the brutality by "La Migra," which has long existed. **PITTSBURG, California** — Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce recently cancelled a dinner where William K. Coors was scheduled to speak. The cancellation was attributed to pressure from labor groups. A spokesman from Coors said that this is the first speaking engagement he has had to cancel because of such pressure. The Coors brewery in Golden, CO has been on strike for about a year and a half. The union has also called for a boycott of Coors beer. However, Chicanos have been boycotting the beer since 1969 because of the brewery's low percentage of minority workers.

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PLATTE VALLEY



ACTION CENTER

Canned Food Drive

A food drive is under way for disadvantaged members of the Denver Community. If you are able to be of some assistance through donation or service contact Bob Gurule

Denver,

3607 W. 14th Ave.

534-7244

Chicano Business Students Association

Important Gen. Meeting & Officers Election
Nov. 16
Bus. School Library Lounge
6:00 p.m.

Affirmative Action & EEO Seminar
Nov. 14
7:00 UMC

CBSA offers you —

- Academic Advising
- Tutorial referral
- Supplemental study material
- Speakers on relevant topics
- Rewarding field trips to regional businesses
- Minority publications
- Subscriptions to major business publications
- Graduate school information
- Resume & interview assistance
- A voice in the operation of the Business School, U.M.A.S. Board and Chicano Studies Program

One work/study position open for general office help in CBSA office.

Business Manager position open with El Diario.

Join and Support CBSA

492-6181

School of Business 149

United Mexican American Students

What is UMAS about?

The United Mexican American Student organization is currently involved in areas of interest to Chicano and other students on campus. However, UMAS is sometimes considered a controversial radical organization because of a lack of understanding by students and others.

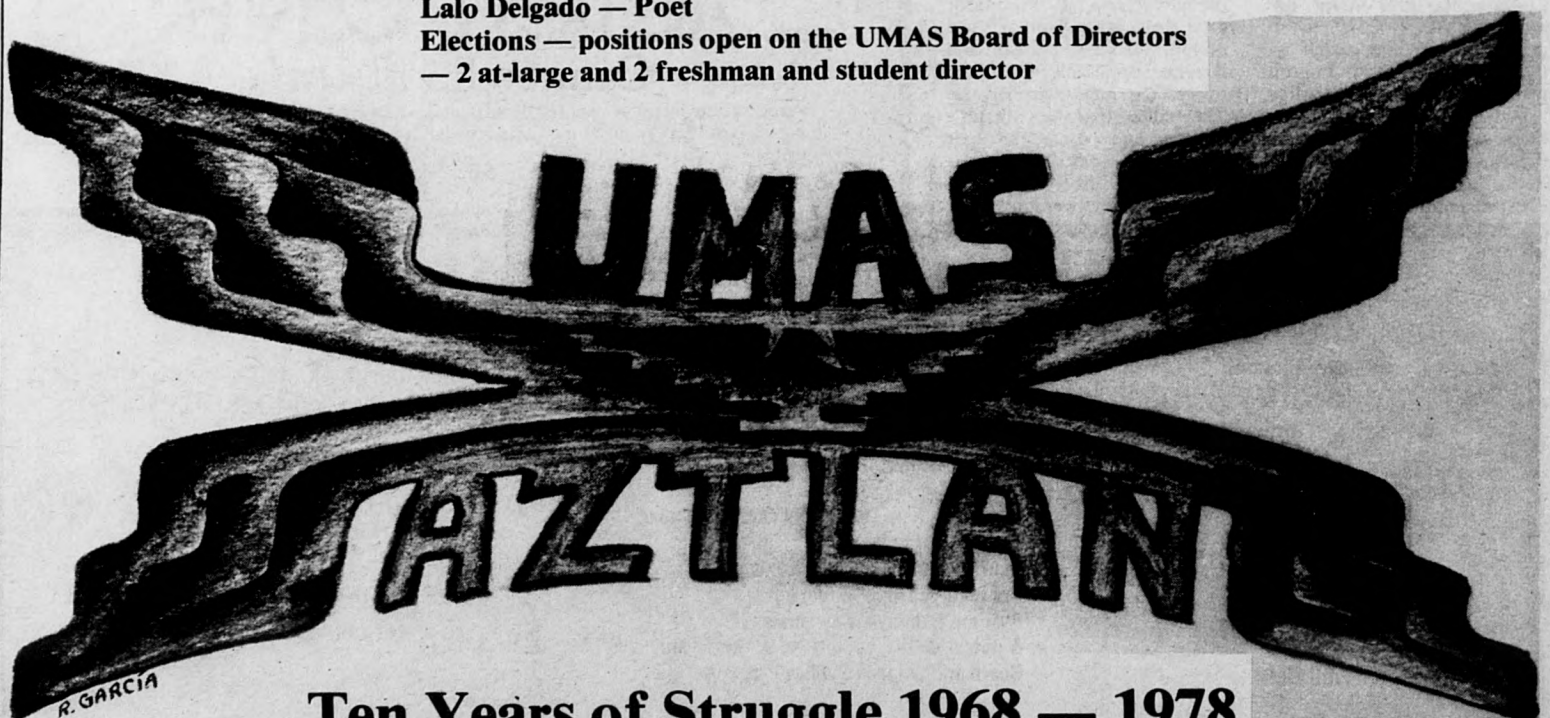
Education — The main priority is in the promotion of higher education for the Chicano. Because C.U. has a small percentage of Chicanos here, of the over 25,000 people enrolled, it is necessary to maintain an organization such as UMAS for those Chicanos who would otherwise become frustrated and drop-out as a result of loss of self-identity.

Cultural — The Chicano movement is still a relatively new movement; unexposed and misunderstood by the majority of the populace. UMAS is on campus to promote the Chicano culture through such events as speakers, art exhibits, ballets, films and teatro. All of these with one function in mind; to reveal the positive aspects of the Chicano movement and culture.

Political — Being a minority ethnic organization, we are very much in the political arena because politics play a major role in the life of the university. UMAS has always tried to reveal to students the need for more student participation in the decision making on this campus which usually directly or indirectly effect them. Specifically we are trying to defend our democratic right to an education and to understand the fundamental contradictions in our society.

ATTEND THE UMAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Wednesday November 15, 1978 7:00 P.M. in UMC
Room 156

Agenda: Film/ The Tribulations of two Undocumented Workers
Lalo Delgado — Poet
Elections — positions open on the UMAS Board of Directors
— 2 at-large and 2 freshman and student director



Ten Years of Struggle 1968 — 1978