

Free EL DIARIO de la GENTE

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March 15, 1977

Boulder, Colorado, Aztlan

Chavez in, Teamsters out UFW-Teamsters struggle over!

The United Farm Workers (UFW) and their 10-year adversary, the Teamsters Union, have signed an agreement that will leave all jurisdiction concerning contracts between growers and farm workers solely in the hands of the UFW.

While this was a victory for the UFW, the boycott of head lettuce, grapes and Gallo wines still continues. This mutual pact contends that Teamsters will no longer organize workers for growers. The difficult task of growers and workers coming to contract agreements will now be left up to the UFW.

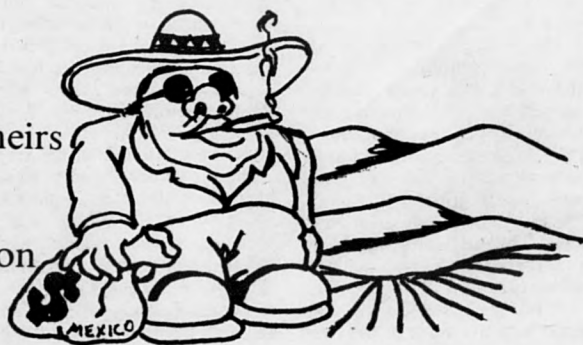
UFW president Cesar Chavez and Western Teamsters leader M.E. Anderson signed the five year pact at the Teamsters' Western headquarters in Burlingame, California. Chavez' press secretary Marc Grossman told *El Diario*, "we're very pleased with the agreement. It was a negotiated agreement. We didn't get everything we wanted, they didn't get everything they wanted."

When all current Teamster contracts expire in the summer of 1978, the union will deal only with cannery workers, farm truck drivers and other nonfield laborers. While the agreement only covers 13 Western states, Grossman said, "negotiations will begin on a nationwide agreement." These negotiations begin in two years providing both sides show good faith.

The settlement took months of secret negotiation. "Both of us were fed up with fighting each other", Chavez said. Teamsters began organizing farm workers in 1961. Ten years passed before conflicts between unions began. In the following years a bitter, expensive and often violent war existed in attempts to gain the allegiance of farm workers in California and Arizona.

The recent implementation of California's new farm labor law however, has shown that the UFW is the farm worker's choice in union elections.

Land grant heirs
offered
compensation



From Wounded Knee to Crow Dog: years of injustice



GILDERSLEEVE AND SON

WOUNDED KNEE S.D.

Media reports false Center, Colorado grants needed

Two news reports presented on KMGH, Channel Seven concerning Center, Colorado recently looked into the situation of federal money which has been granted to Center, Colorado. The money, it seems, has allegedly been making the people of Center rich. A recent *El Diario* visit to Center found this to be false.

Center has been receiving government aid which has been flowing into the poorer sections of the community. This money, which has been used constructively, has been under fire by the news media.

Center has been receiving federal money to restore rundown homes. All of the houses under restoration are owned by poor working families who make most of their income during the short summer months when they work in the fields. The homes are rundown and in desperate need of repairs. One organization has helped families reroof, rewire, and put new or better plumbing in their homes.

A visit to Center found houses with outside toilet facilities, no plumbing within the houses and wiring approximately fifty years old. This is not uncommon in Center for many of the houses

are in this condition. The work currently being done on these homes has been substantial and necessary.

After the renovation crew has finished their work, the homeowner needs only to provide for paints and any labor which was left undone due to the shortage of funds. Many times the crews will come in and do extra work without pay. The people on these crews are not concerned so much with the money they make but rather on the help they can give to their neighbors.

The monies which have entered the community amount to more than \$150,000. All records of this money have been recorded and are open to the public. There appeared to be no mismanagement of funds. The persons in charge of the funds are watched closely by the director of the program who oversees and regulates where the money is spent. A board of community members from different sectors of the community oversee both the director and the persons in charge of the funds.

In seeing the work being done in the community and the conditions of the community itself, the money for renovation is a necessity.

The families which have received the aid could never have afforded it through any other means.

For many the funds came too late. Looking around the community of Center we found many abandoned houses.

The aid does not necessarily mean that someone will have a nice home and then sell it. To insure that someone will not sell their home, a small system has been implemented. If the

home is sold within five years, a certain percentage will have to be paid back to the program. It all depends on the amount of time that has passed since the renovation of the home.

All work past and present is subject to taxation. The families receiving aid are not burdening taxpayers since they now must pay higher taxes. The value of their homes has risen sharply which has meant an increase in property taxes.

When asked which they preferred fixing, rundown adobe homes or making new thin walled apartment complexes, the local people were more in favor of the first. The remodeled houses have better insulation within the walls than the newer apartment complexes. The construction of the older homes benefits the area residents because they are cheaper to renovate and last longer.



Colorado Golden Gloves, 1977

12 named

Carter's Latino appointments met with mixed opinion

By Joe Contreras

The Carter administration has named 12 Latinos to various government positions. The action has been praised by some Latino leaders and criticized by others.

Manuel Fierro, president of El Congreso in Washington, said the appointments were very significant and compared favorably to past administrations. He said he expects more Latinos to be appointed. Although a Latino was not named to a cabinet position Fierro said we must work towards the future. "We cannot cry over spilled milk," he said.

However, the United League of Latin American Citizens (LULAC) apparently doesn't agree. At the point when eight Chicanos had been appointed, the organization purchased advertisements in 11 U.S. newspapers criticizing Carter for his failure to appoint Mexican-Americans to high positions in his administration.

With the selection of 250 appointments made in the two

months since Carter took office, Leo Cardenas, director of the Colorado LULAC chapter said Carter appears to be backsliding on his campaign promise to appoint Mexican-Americans. Cardenas said the Latino community has been left on the outside looking in. He said election surveys show that approximately 80 per cent of Latino voters cast their ballots for Carter.

Ruben Valdez, minority leader of the Colorado House of Representatives, said he was disappointed at the number of appointments but hoped more would be named soon. Valdez said he believes is sincere in his attempts to have Latinos named to his administration.

Those appointed so far are: Fabian Chaves, of New Mexico, will be an assistant secretary of commerce. Alex Mercure, of New Mexico, will be an assistant secretary of agriculture. Abelardo Valdez, of Washington, will be an assistant administrator of the

bureau of Latin American affairs in the Agency for International Development.

William Medina, the first Puerto Rican to be named to top level administration position, will be an assistant secretary of housing and urban development. Graciela Olivarez, of New Mexico, will head the independent Community Services Administration. Arabella Martinez, of California, will be an assistant secretary of health, education and welfare.

Patrick Apodaco, of New Mexico, will be an associate counsel to the president. Anna Maria Martel, of California, will be a member of the White House police staff. Joe Aragon will be a special assistant to the President. Juan Rodriguez, a Cuban-American, will be a special assistant to the secretary of the housing and urban development.

For Results

Advertise your event, business or organization in El Diaro.

UMC RM. 416 Boulder, Colorado.
492-8836

EL DIARIO AD RATES

Full page (10" x 16") (back cover).....	\$130.00
Half page (10" x 8").....	\$75.00
Fourth page (6" x 8").....	\$45.00
Eighth page (3" x 4").....	\$25.00
Per column inch.....	\$3.00

Minorities win UCSU seat

Freddy Trujillo, an UMAS student running under the Minority Coalition ticket was elected to the University of Colorado Student Union (UCSU) Executive Council.

Trujillo has been extremely active with UMAS functions in the past and possesses much experience in student government.

Of the 17 candidates running for the five Executive Council spots, Trujillo gathered the third highest ballot total to assure him a seat.

A referendum to allow student fees to be used on UCSU publications was defeated by a 1002-1785 count, in a light voter turnout.



Full-Time Summer Applications

Applications are available for Full-Time Summer Work-Study through the Student Employment Services, Willard Hall, Room 83. The deadline for submitting an application is April 1, 1977, 5:00 P.M.

90% of Florida farm workers jobless

On January 31, 1977, President Carter declared Florida State to be a major disaster area.

Harrison Williams (Chairperson, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare) and Gaylord Nelson (Chairperson, Subcommittee on Employment, Poverty and Migratory Labor) acknowledged in their letter of January 25, 1977 to Acting Secretary of Labor, Alfred Albert, that at least 80,000 and perhaps as many as 130,000 farmworkers will be indefinitely unemployed because of the winter freeze which struck vegetable and citrus fruit crops in Florida and other Gulf States.

According to the available information, the major disaster areas are located in Florida's nine southern counties. As over 90% of the vegetable harvest was destroyed, farmworkers are unemployed and it is highly unlikely that the near future holds any promise of employment. In addition, while it is estimated that the

citrus harvest is operating at full employment, over 20,000 people will become unemployed within the next week when the dead fruit has been picked and processed for concentrate.

The Presidential declaration of Florida as a disaster area makes emergency Federal funds available. Potentially, funds are available for Special Emergency Unemployment, Emergency Food Stamps and Emergency Housing Assistance. The only response to date has been the release to Florida of funds which alleviate the growers' financial crisis with low-interest loans and begin to address the workers' human needs with emergency unemployment payments. These unemployment funds pay \$64 per week per worker up to 90 days, retroactive to January 17. Monies from the Emergency Food Stamp and Emergency Housing Assistance funds have not been requested and therefore have not been released.

Prospective UMAS-EOP Students!

Applications are now being accepted for the 1977 Summer and Fall semesters.

Deadline for Financial Aid applications is April 1, 1977.



Joaquin Murieta

If interested contact UMAS-EOP Recruitment office at 492-8529. Or write:

UMAS-EOP Recruitment
Willard Administrative Annex
Room 400
University of Colorado-Boulder
Boulder, Colorado 80309

The Florida Farm Workers need your help!



Donations of food and clothing are being accepted in the U.M.A.S. office located in the UMC, room 186.
Call 492- 6571 for further information.

Organization charged with helping immigrants

By Pat Salazar

In Tucson, Arizona La Patrulla Fronterizo (border patrol) has alleged that the employees of the Manzo Council have been helping Mexican immigrants receive illegal benefits.



On finding no evidence of illegal activity from the documents at the Manzo Council office, the Patrulla took the case to the federal government to be investigated.

The Manzo Council was founded in 1965 and is financed by the Community Services Administration of the United States. The personnel and volunteers serve the area residents in Tucson, most of whom speak only Spanish. The counseling services offered by Manzo to Mexican immigrants are only a part of the work vital to the program. Manzo also provides recreational programs for children and the elderly, job placement, advice for tenants, references for those who need emergency food and housing, legal assistance and help in resolving a number of other problems.

During the summer the Patrulla Fronterizo found documents from the Manzo Council that they used to deport 150 Mexican immigrants who were attempting to gain citizenship. At the same time the federal grand jury investigated the Manzo Council and in October they accused four Manzo employees of 25 charges. They allegedly helped transport immigrants illegally, helped them evade inspection,

aided criminals, gave false testimony, and are also charged with conspiracy.

One charge of illegally transporting immigrants refers to the case of a 15-year-old Mexican girl who they took to a Juvenile Court hearing to request if she could be married.

Margo Cowan, Director of Manzo is accused of 25 charges with a maximum of 77 years in prison and a fine of \$98,500; Cathy Montano is accused of 13 charges with 42 years in prison and a fine of \$52,500; Margie Ramirez is accused of 12 charges with a maximum of 37 years in prison and a fine of \$47,500; and Sister Ann Gabriel is accused of 3 charges with 10 years in prison and a \$15,000 fine.

The investigation was conducted by the Immigration Council, which is approved by the Economic Opportunity Committee of Tucson under the regulation of the Economic Opportunity Administration of the United States.

The employees of Manzo give advice to persons who don't have documents but who have the right to live in this country or provide help through a family who are citizens to provide a legal canal for the immigrants' legalization in the United States.

The felony charges the employees of Manzo are facing are based on an arbitrary interpretation of the statutes of the Immigration Department and could also signify the end of each of the services provided by such immigration programs.



Farah workers want new contracts

With only two months remaining on their present contract, Farah workers are preparing for upcoming negotiations.

The majority of employees are Chicanas, who have been dissatisfied with their present three year contract. Five years ago the women went on strike and were victorious in obtaining a contract.

The company has shown signs of resistance to the worker's needs. In the past year Farah refused to recognize insurance provisions of the contract. Workers are

determined to gain a good contract and will not accept any excuses from the company or union officials.

The laborers negotiating committee is demanding better wages, improved working conditions, lower quotas, plantwide seniority and respect as Chicana workers.

The committee is organizing workers inside the plants. Signing up people for the union and preparing them for a possible strike if necessary to achieve victory.

Company officials believe recent profit losses are due to

the unionizing of the Farah Company, while ignoring the current economic crisis of the world. The United State's economy has fluctuated often in the past, but only continuous profit at the expense of human needs has prevailed.

Workers believe the best way to oppose the abuse of Farah is to have a strong democratic union. Employees have organized a rank and file worker's committee to combat problems such as layoffs and wage cuts.

Paraprofessional Counselor Training

The Boulder County Women's Resource Center is currently taking applications for a series of training sessions on paraprofessional counseling. Selected participants will begin eight weeks of training during the first week of April.

The training emphasizes communication skills, including listening, providing information and offering referrals to other community agencies and general employment information. Training methods will include lectures, discussions and role-playing. Participants will learn counseling skills, gain a familiarity with community organizations, and work with experienced paraprofessionals during the program.

The training is open to all women, irrespective of age. No specific background or experience is necessary.

The deadline for applications is March 15.

participants who are interested in working in the WRC office answering phones and dealing with walk-in clients seeking help and support. The job includes general reception and message-taking for the WRC staff. The training will be taught by Judy Richtel, who holds a graduate degree in Guidance and Counseling, and is Community Involvement Coordinator for the WRC.

Enrollment for the training program is limited and applicants will be interviewed by the WRC staff. In exchange for the training, participants must be willing to commit themselves to working with WRC through the end of September 1977, 4 to 10 hours a week.

Applications and detailed job descriptions are currently available at the Women's Resource Center, 1406 Pine St. For further information, contact the center at 447-9670.

Inez Garcia acquitted

32-year-old Inez Garcia was acquitted March 4 after allegedly murdering a man who stood guard while she was being raped.

The Soledad, California woman served 15 months in the California Institute for Women before she was granted bail and a new trial.

Ms. Garcia was accused of murdering Miguel Jimenez whom she claimed stood guard as his friend raped her. Ms. Garcia said Jimenez later made insults and threats over the telephone telling her to leave town. Ms. Garcia later encountered her two attackers shooting Jimenez after he threw a knife.



photos from Chicano Communications Center, "450 years of Chicano history"

Bakke case to be reviewed

On February 22, the United States Supreme Court voted to review a decision by the California Supreme Court which ruled that Special Admissions Programs were unconstitutional.

This new development stems from the reverse discrimination suit filed by Allan Bakke against the University of California Regents. Bakke, who failed to gain admission to the UC-David Medical School under regular admissions, applied under the Special Admissions program and was also denied admission. Bakke argued that his constitutional rights were being denied and that less qualified students than himself were being admitted.

Police abuse prevalent

University backs down UMAS program jeopardized

Certain subtle actions recently undertaken by the School of Arts and Sciences, may contain grave consequences for the EOP Summer Program. Inconspicuous steps taken by the Math Department, Dr. Robert K. Goodrich and Dean Briggs, would eliminate Math 100A and 100B, creating a Math 099 course only valid as add on credit.

By denying the new minority summer students full credit for these math courses, the student would be dropped from a full-time status. Naturally, there would be a drastic cut in financial aid, barring the new minority from school — in all likelihood — for good. This subversive proposal would certainly deny the high risk student an equal right to higher education.

The original courses were designed with the intent of providing the new student with an adequate mathematical background, necessary in advancing onto higher level math courses. These courses have proved very successful in fulfilling their original intentions, and to abolish a successful method is utterly irrational.

Academia poorly cites a lowered rating of this universities standards' as the cause(s) for implementing such a change.

Evidently, these vile actions have been kept as silent as possible, in hopes that the opposing EOP factions will have too little time in preparing united, solid resistance.

If this crucial decision proposed by Dean Briggs passes, a severe cut-off on the influx of new minority summer students would result, causing a tremendous decline in minority student enrollment the following year. Large cuts in the EOP budget would now become justifiable, forcing more minorities to drop out. Of course these events would result in one budget cut, after another, and another . . .

All EOP sectors must unite toward re-affirming the steadfast position we have taken thus far in this academic matter.

UMAS-EOP is sponsoring a General Assembly to discuss immediate measures in stopping this proposal cold. All minority students are urged to attend on Wednesday March 16, at 7:00 p.m. in Duane GO-20. We can defeat this racist proposal if we come together — RIGHT NOW!

On August 13, 1974, Herbert Dixon, an 18-year-old Black youth, was sentenced to 5-20 years in the Colorado State Penitentiary for robbery and assault. He was later transferred to Buena Vista Reformatory and eventually released in September, 1976. 4 months after his release, on January 14, 1977, Herbert Dixon was dead, shot in the back by an off-duty police officer who had sworn revenge.

In connection with Dixon's death, the Rocky Mountain News was told that Dixon was the prime suspect in the December 1973 slaying of Carpenter, a state patrolman, in Montbello, and the Denver Post reported that Herbert Dixon was among several suspects questioned in connection with the murder. Captain Tom Lindquist, Denver Police Department, told the Denver Post that Dixon was questioned by police following the patrolman's murder but was never charged. Dixon was repeatedly interrogated about the incident while in prison.

His family, friends and neighbors, were consistently harassed and questioned about Herbert's alleged involvement in the patrolman's death. The Denver police were convinced that Herbert Dixon had killed the patrolman. He was their prime suspect, although according to Detective Tom Lohr, "It was nothing we could really prove."

What actually happened the night that Herbert Dixon was killed? We may never know. The Denver Police Department has refused to allow Herbert's family to read the police reports surrounding the death. Yet contradictory information has been given to the news media. The first report put out by the newspapers stated that Herbert had been shot in the chest. Later stories revealed that Herbert had in fact been shot in the back.

Police further admit that a paper bag which Dixon allegedly held while he ran was never found. Officers did manage to find another gun at the scene which they claim belonged to Dixon but which Meyers was not aware of until after the shooting. Why the Denver Police Department refuses to release the reports to the family and why they deny Myers knew Dixon is not known.

On October 1, 1976, the mayor appointed a Citizen's Police Advisory Review Committee to investigate all incidents of police violence. Yet since that time, police abuses have not diminished and have not been prevented.

The Dixon incident is evidence of this as is the police invasion of Eudora Tate's house whose door was kicked in and her 2 and 3-year-old grandchildren held at gunpoint in her home by police officers.

The community has seen that the answer to police brutality against the people cannot be found in a committee appointed by the same official who appoints the Chief of Police. The answer partially lies in the organization and mobilization of the community itself against police violence.

Those interested or those who have been a victim of police brutality and want to do something, can contact:

Citizen Committee Against Police Brutality, 572-9414 (Denver)



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Fair Haro trial questionable

Juan Haro's chances of receiving a fair trial are questionable if the trial is similar to the trial preparations. Police informant Joseph Cordova's testimony resulted in the ruling by Judge Leonard Plank to allow search warrants to be issued in a raid and search of Juan Haro's home and business in light of Cordova's low credibility.

The prosecution relied heavily on Cordova's testimony despite contradictions throughout the hearings. When asked who he had spoken to after Haro had been arrested, Cordova stated at the pretrial hearing that he had talked to no one after the

arrest. Officers contended that they had spoken to Cordova after the arrest of Haro and used information given by

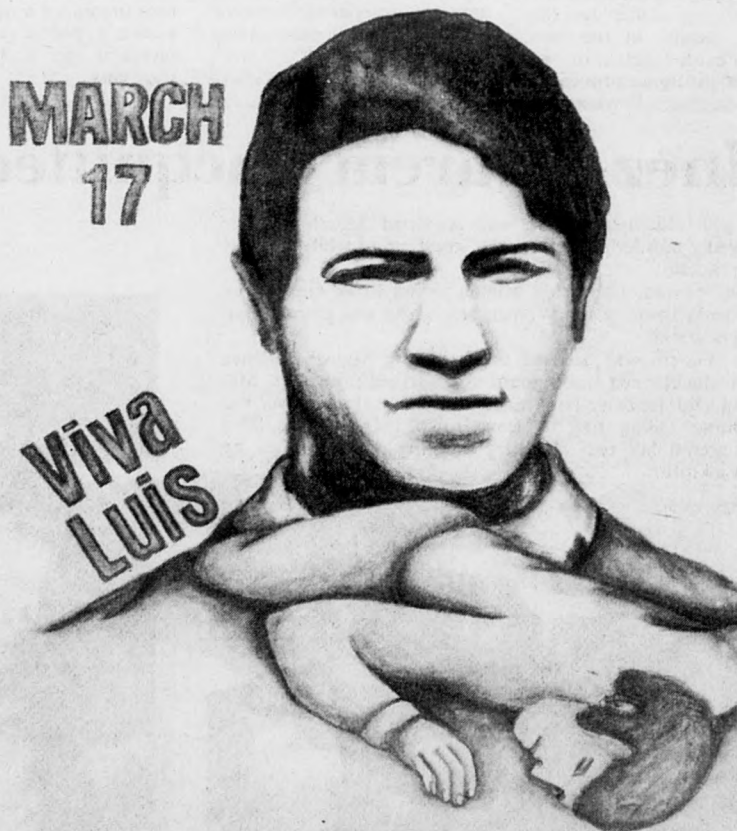
Cordova to secure the search warrant. On another occasion on the witness stand, Cordova

contradicted his previous testimony and remembered he had spoken to an officer not once but three times on the day in question.

Cordova's credibility as a responsible witness in this case leaves much to be desired. A source connected with the trial summed it up best. "Cordova's contradictions during his testimony proves that he is a liar, can't be believed and the case based on his testimony will also make the government a liar." It is apparent the coaching of Cordova by the police will be quite intensive between now and the trial. A slip like the last one might cost Cordova his new life and the new identity as promised by the police.

MARCH
17

Viva
Luis



On March 17, 1973, a Denver Police assault on the Crusade For Justice left Luis (Junior) Martinez dead. Luis was active in the Chicano communities and a member of the Crusade for Justice organization. Martinez was killed by police during an unprovoked attack outside apartments owned by Escuela Tlateloco. He was dragged between two buildings and shot face down.

Forum

Money to replace land

Texas land grant heirs give in

Recent land grant controversies have developed from the proposed monetary compensation by the Mexican government to the heirs of the Texas land grants which were lost after the Mexican-American War. In June of 1976 Reis Lopez Tijerina of the Alianza de los Pueblos Libres led a caravan to Mexico to bring light to the issue of the land grant struggles in the Southwest. The purpose of the caravan was to gain support from the Mexican government for their cause before presenting it to the United Nations.

According to Tijerina, he at no time intended to bring up the question of money compensation for violated Texas land grant rights.

While in Mexico Tijerina proposed to meet with outgoing President Luis Echeverria. However, Tijerina's meeting was suddenly preempted by the abrupt arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. During the course of the discussion the question of paying off the Texas land grant heir was brought up.

The Alianza and Reis Lopez Tijerina were singled out by the Mexican government as

the most credible agency of the U.S. land grant struggles which would be able to "administer" the program of compensation.

On February 26, 1977, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Tijerina held a meeting with the Texas land grant heirs. The purpose was to present to the Texas land grant heirs the proposal which the Mexican government had raised during the discussions with Tijerina. It seems that the Mexican government, after losing the Mexican American War was indebted to the United States in the sum of 440 million dollars for land violations against U.S. citizens. The United States was only indebted to the Mexican government in the sum of 400 million dollars for land violations. This left a balance of 40 million dollars which the Mexican government has owed to Texas land grant heirs whose rights were violated for decades.

The assumption that Tijerina was representative of the land grant struggles in the U.S. was undermined by those attending the meeting. Of the 426 affected Texas land grant claims to be compensated only 10 claims were represented.

People at the meeting raised the issue of not voting on the proposed compensation because of the fact that there was not adequate representation.

Tijerina would not allow the meeting to adjourn without some kind of vote; he stated that if no vote were taken, his credibility and that of the Alianza's in the eyes of the Mexican government might be affected to the point of jeopardizing the proposal. In a compromise vote the assembled heirs voted to accept the Mexican government's offer subject to change upon a larger assembly of Texas heirs voting on the same proposal on April 16, 1977, in San Antonio, Texas. Tijerina is expected to try to set himself up as a leader of the people who are struggling for the land in the Southwest.

The Mexican government's proposal to pay off the land grant violations in Texas is an attempt by both the U.S. and Mexican government to suppress the land grant struggles and to co-opt revolutionary activism for the land by reducing it to a question of money. Tijerina did not allow any opposition to this proposal to be put forth

at the meeting, saying that the vote would not affect other land struggles such as those occurring in Chilili, New Mexico, because this vote had no legal bearing on those struggles.

The bearing which the vote has on these struggles is that it in essence tells the people that the correct thing to do around the issue of the land is to be willing to "sell" out ones rights to the land; it tells the people that the land belongs to anyone who has legal title to it and that it doesn't belong to the people who work the land.

People at the meeting tried to raise that the Mexican government's sudden interest in paying off a debt which has existed for decades had to be questioned. It should be understood that it is inconsistent of the Mexican government to want to make amends to people struggling for the land here in the United States when they have no interest in alleviating the miserable conditions of the landless campesinos in their own country. Surely it is not a humanitarian concern for U.S. land grant heirs which prompts the Mexican government to make amends. Rather, we think that the

proximity of the Mexican land struggles in northern Mexico and the land grant struggles in the southwestern United States (Texas, New Mexico, southern Colorado) make it imperative that the two governments try to separate the struggles by buying off one section with an offer to make money compensation.

The proposed compensation is an attempt to divert the masses away from recognizing the common enemy of both the Mexican and Chicano people, U.S. imperialism, whose tentacles stretch deep into Mexico. The people struggling for the land in such areas as Chilili, New Mexico, have assumed a truly revolutionary position on the question of the land.

The people there have shown a willingness to take up a struggle for the land which does not seek money for the people but rather seeks communal sharing of the land by those whose sweat and toil produces the riches from the land. The people in Chilili, and not Reis Lopez Tijerina, are an example of a correct method to gain land back for Chicanos.

Women strive for equal rights

146 women were killed in a fire in 1908 at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in New York City because the owner kept the doors locked to prevent any kind of job action by workers. International Working Women's Day originated in that same year when thousands of women workers fought for better working conditions, shorter hours, increased benefits and higher wages. It was a heroic, life and death struggle where police attacked and beat the women who refused to give up.

The New York garment strikes were not the last militant struggles led by working and oppressed nationality women in this country against exploitive work conditions, child labor, discrimination and exploitation. This tradition of militancy has continued today in strikes like the ones at Farah and Oneida, both led by women. The oppression of women began with the historical development of classes. With the historical development of private ownership of property and class struggle, exploiter vs. exploited, master vs. slave, rich vs. poor came the subjugation of women.

In economic booms the country is in need of cheap

labor and that is how it has historically employed women. As women move from being isolated in the home to socialized labor, it becomes easier for them to define their enemies and friends. On the job it becomes clearer that the source of male supremacy is not their husbands, brothers, or fathers in general, but rather the people who own the companies, the elite class.

Women have the right to equal pay for equal work, daycare, abortion and maternity care, but it is the people in control who oppose these things, not men as a group.

Under capitalism women face the lowest wages of any group in society. In times of economic crises like the present, women are among the first to be laid off.

Some women face triple discrimination, as women, as oppressed nationalities or minorities, and as workers. Their wages are lower than those of women overall and their unemployment rate even higher. Unemployment forces them most often into welfare rolls and into sterilization and birth control. As welfare and food stamp programs are cutback, the situation becomes so desperate for some women that they are forced into prostitution.

Women are further degraded through the spread of decadent culture. Movies, books, and television shows sensationalize sex, rape, and crimes against women. At the same time women like Yvonne Wainrow and Inez Garcia who defend themselves and their children against such crimes are attacked by the legal system.



Letters of Concern KFSC

We the undersigned are faithful listeners of Radio Station KFSC, and have always enjoyed the Spanish programs that KFSC offers. We are all against the sale of Radio Station KFSC to Latino Broadcasting Company. Because we know Latino Broadcasting Company would not serve in the best interest of the Chicano Community. Ed Romero who is president of Latino Broadcasting Company was once General Manager of Radio Station KFSC, (November 1975 — May 1976) and tried to change the music of KFSC, which we as listeners did not approve of. Latino Broadcasting Company has also locked up the record library of KFSC. Latino Broadcasting Company is trying to purchase

KFSC with S.B.A. money by using A.S.I. The executor's says that the radio station is being sold because of tax purposes, we feel that it is because of executor's fees and because Richard Lesko is a close friend of Ed Romero who has never done a thing for the Chicano community. We are demanding an F.C.C. court hearing so we can testify. We also know that

Latino Broadcasting Company has many mistakes in their application such as stating that Latino Broadcasting Company ascertained Mr. Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales when we know that he wasn't. Until these matters are cleared we are asking F.C.C. to stop the sale.

FCC hearings demanded

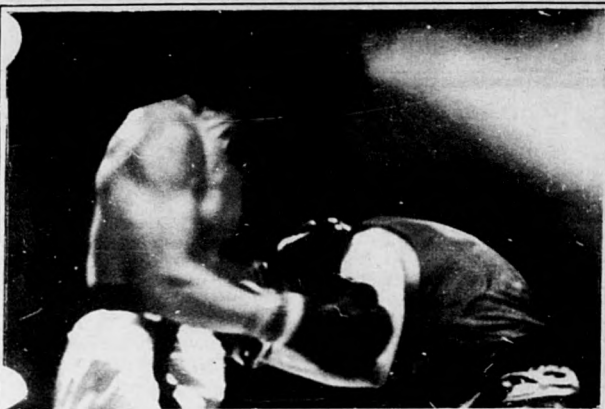
On August 17, 1948 I became assistant pastor here — 28 years ago. By constant visiting I feel that I became well acquainted with people in the area. I was here before and after KFSC began to broadcast. I am sure all agree that KFSC has given fine service to its audience.

People here are concerned that something might happen to change the format of KFSC. They hope that the type of program, the method, and the format, will not be

changed.

My personal opinion and that of my colleague, Robert White, S. J., is that radio has a special value, and that Spanish speaking radio as used here tends to draw the neighborhood groups together.

Sincerely,
Rev. James McShane, S.J.
The Jesuit Fathers
Sacred Heart Church
2760 Larimer Street
Denver, Colorado 80205



Tony Gutierrez and Thomas Sweeny go at it amidst the flashing of cameras in the audience during a 139 pound novice division fight.

By Don Griego

7:00 Friday night at the Colorado Ice Arena, walking into the lobby one can see fighters coming in to the building wearing their jackets with the name of their respective boxing clubs.

In the various dressing rooms one can feel the air of nervousness about. The boxers start to change into their boxing clothes.

In the red corner, fighting for Gateway in Ft. Lupton, Manuel Chavez vs. In the blue corner from the Denver Jaycees, James Herrera. Thus, the 1977 Colorado Golden Gloves Tournament begins.

As one can see by looking over tonight's schedule, the number of Chicanos are prevalent. Chicanos, in amateur and pro boxing, clearly dominate the lighter weight divisions.

As the evening wears on down to 11:00, with the shouts of "about that left," "stick 'em," and the



Photos by Louis Lucero and Joe Contreras

At left Louis Camacho takes a stance during his 125 pound novice division fight. Camacho won by TKO over Doug Bacich.

Max Lucero and Alex Kim battle to the canvas in a 132 pound novice division bout. Lucero won by a KO over Kim.



Manual Montoya bloodied Donciano Maestas in his unanimous decision win in a 112 pound division A bout.

Colorado Golden Gloves, 1977

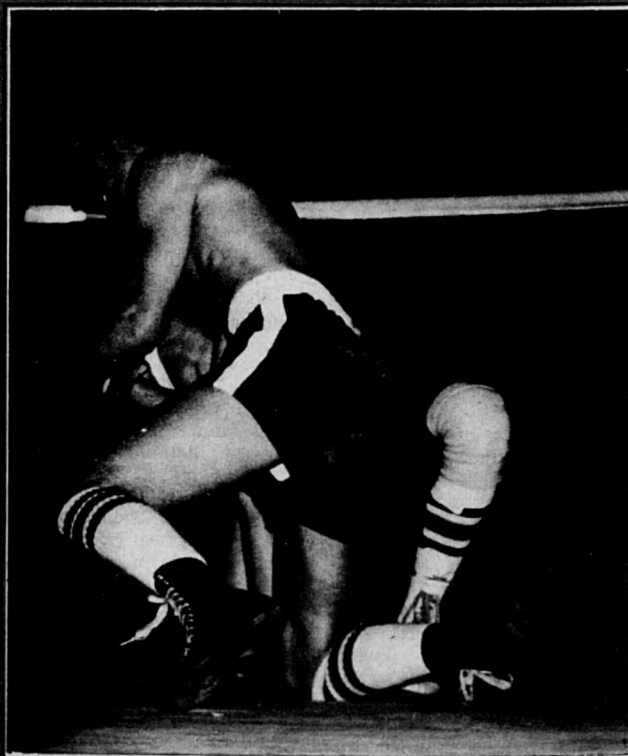
Friday night at the fights featured the third night of ring side action for the 1977 Colorado Golden Gloves Amateur boxing tournament. The site of the boxing tournament was held at the Colorado Ice Arena (5555 W. Evans) with a crowd capacity of 3,500 people.

With a total of 150 boxers and 30 different boxing clubs these young boxers ages from 16-25 years were brought together from around the state to compete in this hard triumphing sport.

The boxers are classified according to their weight and the experience and divided into three divisions. In the novice divisions the boxer is inexperienced and is new to the club. However once the novice boxer drives harder, he then moves in the upper division of the class A and B.

Class A winners will advance to the Rocky Mountain Regional Golden Gloves Tournament held later in March in Salt Lake City, Utah. Regional winners will travel to Hawaii for the National Golden Gloves.

The Colorado Golden Gloves



Nuestra Salsa



Nuestra Salsa currently playing throughout the Denver Area, will perform at the Regis fieldhouse March 24 with El Chicano.

Latino sound of Salsa

A jazzy Latino beat that is fast becoming popular and offering an alternative to the disco scene is 'Salsa'.

Salsas spicy rhythms are a blend of Afro-Cubano song and dance that originated in Cuba and Puerto Rico at the turn of the century. These dances combine the dance steps of the Cha-Cha, Mambo, Calypso and free form movements into the unique form of 'Salsa'.

The Puerto Riquenos excelled in developing the newly created rhythm and Salsa rapidly spread throughout Las Americas to wherever large populations of Latinos centered.

The uniquely distinct sounds of salsa lie within the rhythms and the instruments. The piano, bass guitar, congas and timbales constitute the steady rhythmic beat. The saxophone and trumpet lead the music and often stray into elaborate improvised solos.

Vocals round out the musical mood of the group, describing an event, experience or person that is special to the singer.

Latino musicians Tito Puentes, Eddie Palmieri and Ray Pacheco have achieved worldwide fame for their fine performances of Salsa music.

"Nuestra Salsa", a local group of musicians, has been playing the Denver-Boulder area for over a year. This musically versatile band consists of seven musicians specializing in Latino-style music. Their music includes tasteful arrangements of pop and funk tunes with vocals in both Spanish and English.

The Afro influenced percussion blended with the spicy Latin melodies produce an entertaining and enjoyable rhythm which is easy to dance to and provides a most enjoyable evening.

Grupos Folkloricos preserve la cultura

The Asociacion Nacional de Grupos Folkloricos (A.N.G.F.) is dedicated to the research, preservation, presentation and education of la cultura Indigena and Mestiza as well as other related folklore within the realms of dance, music and art.

In 1974, through the efforts of many people from throughout the various states of the Southwest an organization of all folkloric groups was created. The first national conference of the A.N.G.F. was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Since that time the A.N.G.F. has held a national 'Festival' every year, the second being in San Jose, California and the third in Pueblo, Colorado.

Each year dancers and musicians from throughout the United States congregate at the site selected during the previous Festival to share in movement blocks, seminars, lectures, demonstrations and organized public performances. Dance masters of superb qualifications and personalities are invited from the various states of Mexico to share their regional dances and original choreographies with the member groups. For nearly a week the dancers fill the rooms and hallways with the lively pounding of their zapateados while the musicians and singers fill the air with the rhythms, melodies and verses of the ever popular "sones" and corridos.

Areas for study range from the nearly primitive dances of Sonora and Guerrero to well-known and ever popular regions of Jalisco and Veracruz. The evenings are set aside for lectures and demonstrations prepared especially by the instructions for the A.N.G.F. members with topics ranging from history and culture to costuming and makeup.

The Festival however is not all fun, music and dance. Several sessions are scheduled throughout the week to take care of A.N.G.F. business. States caucus and elect new Board members. Board of Directors elections to the A.N.G.F. are conducted yearly with the number of



Dance instructor Grace Espinoza (center) watches as students perform a dance routine.

representatives per state dependent upon the number groups from that state.

Last years Festival saw over 200 delegates from twelve different states as far east as New Jersey and as far west as California and Washington.

The Asociacion Nacional de Grupos Folkloricos offers the opportunity to developed, beginning groups and individuals alike. The history, philosophy, costuming, music and dance of the Indigenous, Mestizo and Hispanic cultures, as well as the technical arts and stagecrafts are all offered.

The fourth annual Festival of the A.N.G.F. will be held in Seattle, Washington in June and will feature dances from Puebla, Jalisco and Yucatan, Mexico.

The A.N.G.F. extends an open welcome to all musicians, singers, dancers and other interested persons to attend the Fourth Annual Festival and to become members of the Asociacion Nacional de Grupos Folkloricos.

Information regarding membership, dates, and Festival information can be obtained by writing to your state representative. Representatives from Colorado are:

Grace Espinoza (A.N.G.F. Secretary)
c/o UMAS-EOP Dance Component.

400 Administrative Annex
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colo. 80302

Herman Martinez
6819 Redwing Land
Alamosa, Colo. 81101

Earl Boyer
118 E. 9th
Walsenburg, Colo. 81089

Arturo Almaguer (Board Member at large)
c/o ALMA Program
Box 25

Adams State College
Alamosa, Colo. 81102

Membership information can also be obtained by writing to:

Robin J. Corralejo (A.N.G.F. Treasurer)
801 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, Calif. 95814



Ballet Folklorico from the University of Colorado practices the dances of Sonora and Guerrero, Mexico.



For Indians: Injustice, a way of life

by Martina Octavia

In the winter of 1890, U.S. Government forces massacred nearly 300 Indian people, mainly women and children, after they had surrendered all but one of their weapons. The site of the massacre was Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge Reservation. In the winter of 1973, several hundred Oglala Sioux and supporters from other tribes returned to Wounded Knee to make a stand. They did so at the request of the Oglala traditional leaders, after all other means of changing conditions on the reservation had been exhausted. This began the epic 71 day Siege of Wounded Knee II. This stand on Indian land for Indian rights was met by the Nixon Administration with a \$7,000,000 military retaliation against the People. For 71 days no Federal office or Bureau of Indian Affairs official had any jurisdiction in Wounded Knee. For 71 days, despite the U.S. Government's blockade of food, fuel and medical supplies, a self-governing community was built; the Independent Oglala Nation was born.

Instead of attempting to retake the village by military assault, the Government tried the tactics of siege warfare, trying to starve the people into negotiating a surrender while keeping up the pressure by continually shooting into the village from the surrounding hills for ten weeks.

Those that occupied Wounded Knee believed that there would be a change — and that change would put an end to



Leonard Crow Dog

the genocide of their people. Alcohol, drugs, poverty, depression, fear, the blatant killing of their people are all a part of everyday life. They hoped to see the end of oppression, repression and suppression by a dominant system totally opposed to their culture and needs. This was their stand against the systematic destruction of native and natural peoples. They believed that change would restore their humanity and restore humanity to the United States of America.

During and after the occupation, 428 persons were arrested. Less than a dozen have been convicted on charges stemming from Wounded Knee. However, the strategy of the U.S. Government was not so much to win convictions as it was to tie up the American Indian Movement, its supporters, funds, energies and time in the courtroom rather than to have it working for social change for native peoples. AIM members have been jailed, harassed, beaten, shot and killed.

Crow Dog, 34 years old, is a

traditional Lakota-speaking spiritual leader of the Rosebud Sioux Reservation in the Dakotas. For generations, the Crow Dog family has been traditional leaders in the struggle to preserve their people's land, language, religion and culture. In 1967 they marched with Martin Luther King, Jr., in a civil rights demonstration. In 1971, the founders of the American Indian Movement asked Crow Dog to be their spiritual leader. AIM was founded to protect Indian people from police harassment and to provide educational centers for the study of native culture. Crow Dog and his religious ceremonies provided a traditional spiritual center for the movement. Crow Dog and other traditional leaders, prayed and worked to prevent the wholesale butchering of the men, women and children inside Wounded Knee II.

During the confrontation, four postal inspectors entered the village and were arrested by security forces, who took them to a building where Crow Dog was. Crow Dog lectured the four on Indian rights, and had them safely escorted out of the occupied zone. All four have testified Crow Dog had not harmed them. Crow Dog was arrested and indicted for "interfering with federal officers" and listed as one of the "seven leaders" the U.S. has singled out for exemplary treatment. The all-white jury handed down a guilty verdict, and Crow Dog was sentenced to eleven years in federal prison.

In January, 1976, Crow Dog was again brought into court on assault

charges. Again, he was charged with assault, convicted by a white judge and white jury and sentenced to another five-year term.

As 1976 came to an end, Crow Dog was in Terre Haute, Indiana, in a maximum security prison. Crow Dog says that the prison experience has left deep scars on him, physically and psychologically. He described the inhumane treatment and the harassment he has been subjected to. Someone had caused him to believe he had a brain tumor and would have to undergo surgery. He had been kept in solitary confinement for weeks in a cell so small he could not stand upright, with almost no light and no exercise. Crow Dog said this was punishment for having talked over the phone to a relative in his own language. He spoke of the friendship he had received from other inmates, often totally forgotten & helpless, at the mercy of the prison system. He told of seeing a murdered inmate a few feet away, his throat split from ear to ear.

The National Council of Churches Governing Board passed a resolution saying it was "particularly appalled at the severity with which Leonard Crow Dog has been pursued, prosecuted, imprisoned and victimized for what were, at most, minor offenses, suggesting that his real offense has been to lend spiritual force and dignity to the struggle for Indian rights. This religious leader has been persecuted and harassed by the U.S. Government beyond any deserving — in fact, he should be honored and respected, rather than imprisoned."

Why is the United States Government trying to hard to subdue one non-violent Sioux Medicine Man? Why is the Government spending so much time, money and energy to put behind bars the defenders of Wounded Knee II?

The answer is quite simple. There is gold in the Black Hills and other native nation lands — oil and coal and natural gas and uranium and water and choice farmlands. The danger this medicine man represents is the moral and spiritual message he brings to the people; his cry to defend the land. Crow Dog's weapon against the exploitation of his people is his spiritual leadership. It would be much more difficult to capitalize on and defeat a strong, unified people.

Crow Dog is just one example of victimization endured by the native peoples of this land. Russell Means, Dennis Banks, Leonard Peltier, Carter Camp, Dino Butler, Bob Robideau, Paul Skyhorse, Richard Mohawk, Dacajewiah, Nelson Small Legs, Jr., Michael Weston, James Weddell The list goes on and on.

page 8 photos from: *Voices from Wounded Knee*



THE WOUNDED KNEE COMMUNITY



Four postal inspectors temporarily detained

FBI, out for revenge

David Hill, spokesman for the American Indian Movement, speaking before an audience at the University of Colorado earlier this month, said police brutality and FBI harassment were becoming a way of life for the Indian people but that they will no longer stand for such treatment.

Hill gave the example of Pine Ridge, South Dakota, focal point of Indian activity and resistance, where Indians are constantly being subjected to FBI harassment.

"Agents bust into people's homes under the pretense of looking for someone or searching for guns. They bust in doors, shoot the dogs that bark at them, line everybody up against the wall, and threaten to shoot them," he said.

Hill also spoke of the upcoming trial of Leonard Peltier, who is accused of aiding and abetting in the murder of two FBI agents at Wounded Knee. Although the two men who were accused of the murder, Dino Butler and Bob Robideaux, have been

acquitted, Peltier still faces the charges in the upcoming, March 14th trial.

According to Hill, "The situation was on trial, not just the men. The situation was a self-defense measure, but they are still charging Peltier with aiding and abetting in the battle against the FBI. Because the government lost the case with Dino Butler and Bob Robideaux, they are taking every precaution to win this case and are holding the trial in Fargo, North Dakota, an area just as racist as South Dakota."

At different times the FBI has threatened to kill Peltier and attempted to kill Robideaux and Butler. According to Hill the FBI is out for revenge because they lost the battle.

A number of demonstrations have been organized around the country to protest Peltier's trial and Hill expressed hope that a demonstration could be organized at the federal center in Denver at the time of the trial.



Bi-lingual ed. opponent charges program inflated

A leading opponent of the state bilingual law told the Colorado Senate committee that the number of children who need bilingual education has been "greatly inflated."

Naomi Bradford who has fought other Denver School Board members on the subject said that in at least two Denver schools she can prove children who speak and understand English were classified as needing bilingual education.

According to Bradford, "of 67 children termed linguistically different at Elyria Elementary, 64 weren't recommended by their teachers as needing bilingual education."

The charges came at Senate Committee hearings on a bill introduced by committee chairman Hugh Fowler. The bill would repeal the states bilingual-bicultural education

law, leaving only \$1 million for a tutoring program for children who can't speak English.

Faye Dabney, a Colorado Springs teacher said the program took time away from reading, writing and spelling.

However, Ross Barrett, a parent who said he spoke for 900 parents in Colorado Springs said they were happy with the bilingual program and had even asked the school board to extend it to fourth, fifth and sixth grade.

According to Barrett, "children are excited about school and are learning to speak and appreciate both Spanish and English." He urged the committee to give bilingual education a chance, because one year was too short a time to evaluate the law passed in 1975.

Special admissions suit filed against CU

A discrimination suit similar to the Bakke vs. the University of California Regents, has been filed in Boulder against the University of Colorado School of Law, but unlike the Bakke case, it has been reported that this suit may be advantageous to affirmative action programs.

Phillip DiLeo of Boulder was denied admission to the law school in 1973 and 1974. In the first hearing, District Judge David Torke denied granting an injunction against the school stating that race alone may not have been responsible for DiLeo's rejection.

However, DiLeo presented the case to the Colorado Supreme Court stating that his socially and economically deprived background qualified him to be eligible for SAAP.

DiLeo is an Italian-American from a ghetto neighborhood and was first thought to be eligible for SAAP because admissions personnel mistook his last name as being Chicano.

DiLeo is not filing reverse discrimination but rather is questioning the racial classification of special admissions programs. DiLeo's attorney, David J. Ternlund, says the present system is "not

integration but a dual system based on racial classification which is in fact further segregation."

The suit is asking that admissions eligibility be based on admitting those who have not had adequate cultural and educational opportunities open to them and not be based on racial classification. Thus the constitutionality of special admissions is not the issue, but rather the procedures of such programs.

The CU Board of Regents have a month to reply before further action will be taken.

Chicano school segregation increases

A recent report from Catholic University Law School's Center for National Policy Review, shows segregation of Chicanos in large school systems is on the rise.

In Denver 68 per cent of Chicano students are in schools 50 per cent or more minority and in Albuquerque 70 per cent of the Chicano students are in schools with more than half minority population.

Figures collected between

1969 and 1975 show "Puerto Rican students have been particularly affected by immigration patterns taking them into the heart of severely segregated, rapidly declining central cities."

The report also showed the number of Chicanos enrolled in segregated schools rose from 14 per cent to 31 per cent in Chicago and from 21 per cent to 40 per cent in Houston.

In the United States the proportion of Chicano children in heavily segregated

schools rose from 64 to 68 per cent.

Accordingly to William L. Taylor, policy review center director, "It's striking how much the phenomenon of segregation has become a big city phenomenon. Cities with big Mexican-American populations in the Southwest tend to be younger and have reached out to encompass more land, relieving some of the segregation pressure," he said.

Minority Admissions Coalition

Meeting:

Thursday March 17th

7:00 p.m.

Geology 121

Forming to oppose financial aid cutbacks, EOP courses cutbacks and tuition hikes. Also fighting Bakke decision and its effect on minority programs and affirmative action programs.

All students welcome!

Prison riot charges dropped

Canon City District Attorney John Anderson has dropped felony riot charges against 55 inmates involved in the fall prison riot.

The decision came after preparation to try them became too expensive. Most of the 55 cases had gone through preliminary hearings and judges found probable cause for trial. Anderson sought the dismissals explaining that it would be difficult to prove each individual case.

According to Jerry Agee, director of the State Division of Correctional Services, each of the 55 inmates had been disciplined by the prison administration by segregating them from the rest of the prison population and withholding any money they

might earn to pay for state property damage.

Cellhouse 7 inmates complained that after the November riot, prison officials reacted harshly. They

stopped the disturbance with fire hoses and later inmates were forced to sleep wet and cold without blankets and linen replacements.



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Boulder, Colorado 80302



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**Board of Directors' meeting every Monday
at 5:30 p.m. in the UMC room 157 —**

Everyone welcome!

General Assemblies

March 15th

April 6th

April 20

May 4th



Tentative Dance Dates

April 9th

May 7th

April 23rd

May 15th

May 20th

Texas cooperative farm continues despite political harassment

A Texas Chicano cooperative farm dedicated to providing stability to its community will continue to operate despite attempts by Texas Politicians to have the farm dismantled.

Attempts by the governor and other Texas officials to destroy the Chicano community owned farm were halted when the federal

government issued a \$67,000 check to continue operation of the farm.

Federal officials ignored remarks by Gov. Dolph Briscoe, claiming the farm project was "un-American" and "un-Texan," and proceeded to pay on the original \$1.5 million grant.

The Zavala County Economic Development Corporation, which handles

the farm, was developed by the independent Chicano Raza Unida party. 200 more jobs will be created for area poor when the farm is in full operation. These jobs will mean less residents will have to follow the crops around the country for employment.

In addition to Briscoe labeling the project "a little

Cuba on Texas soil," the Texas administration revoked the state charter of the development corporation. The corporation's appeal is pending.

Last fall Briscoe initiated a campaign that was successful in freezing the corporation funds for several months. A loss incurred by the

corporation during this time was the attempted purchase of 1,500 additional acres.

The farm begins salaries at \$2.50 an hour, double the minimum wage of Texas farm workers. Many believed this to be the major reason why Briscoe, a large South Texas landowner, opposes the project.



Dora Esquibel

Dora Esquibel's political activism has rendered her helpless to the forces of the judicial system. Her activism in the affairs of the community have, in the eyes of the La Junta people, labeled her a revolutionist. In an interview with *El Diario*, Dora said she was a victim of society. She said she has been constantly harrassed by local police for her involvement in an incident that happened in La Junta which her son Randy was involved in. She now faces two years imprisonment.

Noticias para un jardin

Cosas Para Un Jardin

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Latas | 5. Sol |
| 2. Tierra | 6. Martillo |
| 3. Semillas | 7. Clavo |
| 4. Auga | |

Con estos ingredientes podemos tener un jardin bonito y economico. Podemos cultivar vegetales, frutas o flores depende en que quierres plantear.

Abre las latas en un lado para que puedes poner tierra adentro. En lotro lado haga ojitos con el clavo y el martillo. Ahora necesitas poner unas pedietras en el fondo de la lata. Despues de las perditas pueden poner la tierra, y para completar, pongan las semillas cinco centimetros en la tierra.

Pongan las latas en el sol y darles auga cada dia. En vez en cuando necesitan flojar la tierra. Puedes hacer esto con una cuchara.

Ya tienen el comenzo de un jardin.

Program Council Presents



Return to Forever featuring

Chick Corea, Joe Farrell, Stanley Clarke

April 13, 7:30 & 10:30 p.m.

Macky Auditorium

Tickets \$6.50 & \$7.00



Tom Waits and the return of Leon Redbone

April 9, 8 p.m.

Macky Auditorium

Tickets \$5.50, \$6.50 & \$7.50



Renaissance
April 3, 8 p.m.
Macky Auditorium
Tickets \$6.50 & \$7.00



Tickets available at the UMC ticket service and all Select-A-Seat outlets. Non-students pay additional Select-A-Seat service charge. Produced by Feyline Presents

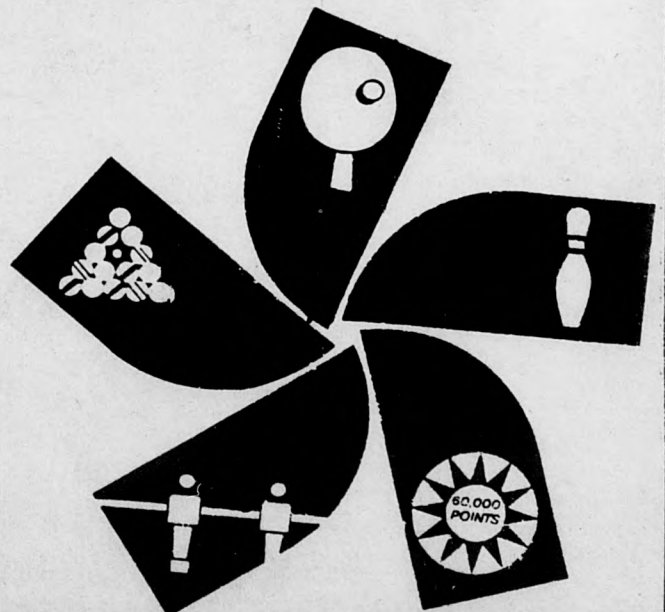
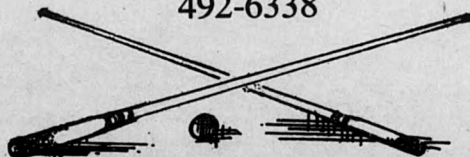
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF

The UMC Games Area is now offering its line of two piece custom made pool cues at a 10% discount! All styles to fit your needs. The cues are from the famous Adam's line of pool equipment. Accessories are also available to meet your needs.

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M.A.C.H.O.

MEXICAN AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL HELPING ORGANIZATION



Lending A Hand

Helping Hand

An 11 week free course concerning prison life is under way at the Camp George West. Classes are every Wednesday night from 7:00-9:00. Transportation is provided and cars leave at 5:30 with everyone meeting in the UMC room 186. Contact John Reyna for further information at 492-3767.

Sponsored by Colorado Correctional Institute

Camp George West — Golden, Colorado