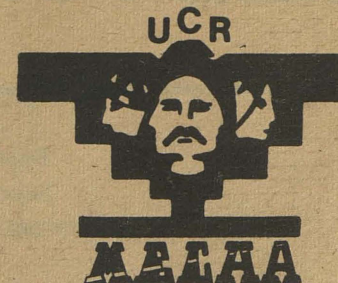


nuestra cosa

April 1974



Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan
University of California, Riverside

Vol.2 No.4

AN OPEN LETTER...

I feel that the time has come for Chicano students to take a long hard look at Chicano Studies. It seems that the anglo student is getting more out of Chicano Studies than the people it was designed to help, that being the Chicano student. We take classes from anglo professors, and come out with pretty good grades then take classes from Chicano professors and come out with low grades, when we confront the Chicano professor about our grades, they make all kinds of excuses such as maybe we didn't work hard enough to earn the A. or B. or else they come across with lines such as "It's not going to be easy when you get out into the world, and Chicano students think that just because they take a Chicano professor that they will get an easy grade". This is a bunch of B.S. because the Chicano student is trying very hard to get his education. Why is it that we can take classes such as Economics, Anthropology, or Psychology and get good grades, yet we can't seem to get good grades in Chicano Studies? This only shows me one thing that people who are supposed to be making sure that these kinds of things don't happen are not doing their job as they should, therefore I feel that it is up to the Chicano students to form some type of committees in order that we might straighten these matters once and for all because no one is getting hurt but us. It has been documented by the Civil Rights Commission that Chicano professors grade a lot harder against Chicano students than anyone else.

Dickie Hisa

"EDITORIAL ON THE UCLA MEDICAL CENTER"

By Ray Lucero

In this editorial a discussion will be conducted on some of the many negative conditions confronting Chicanos at the University of California Los Angeles Medical Center (UCLAMC). It is a coincidence that this editorial is being written shortly after the completion of an investigation by the United States Civil Rights Commission (USCRC) which adequately documents some of the negative conditions confronting Chicanos at the elementary and secondary school level. The USCRC conducted research in the Southwestern States which have large Chicano populations to determine whether or not Chicano elementary and secondary school students are treated equitably while going through the educational process. Needless to say the reports concluded that Chicanos were and still are being treated inequitably. Please contact your nearest federal civil rights office to obtain the reports issued by the USCRC so that you will become more enlightened about institutionalized racism in our public school systems. It seems that it is not inaccurate to assume that many of the problems confronting Chicanos at the elementary and secondary level also exist for Chicanos at the undergraduate and graduate

level of education. One point which must be strongly emphasized is that the problems which will be discussed below aren't confined to the various health science professional schools which are located at the UCLAMC. These problems confront Chicanos at most of the medical centers of this nation, especially those in the Southwestern part of our country. Many Chicanos and non-Chicanos who are either studying or working at health science professional schools throughout the country have communicated with this writer of problems or conditions comparable to the ones to be discussed below at their respective institutions.

Officials at UCLA abolished the Office of Minority Student Affairs (OMSA) in June 1973. It would appear to an informed Chicano that the recruitment and retention of Chicanos at the UCLAMC has been relegated to a position near the bottom of their list of priorities. This would appear to be the case in spite of any rhetoric which is articulated by either the faculty or the administration. Now that the office is gone a vacuum exists. Nobody is currently working full-time to protect and promote the interests of Chicanos and other ethnic minority students at the UCLAMC. Apparently UCLA now expects the few Chicano

students currently enrolled at their various health science professional schools to perform well academically, to maintain their academic status, and also to assume the responsibilities and duties which the OMSA performed while it existed. Chicano health science students are expected to satisfactorily complete all of the above tasks while the faculty are engaged in esoteric types of research or other activities.

Some of the problems which were discussed in the previous paragraph wouldn't be so bad if UCLA had a significant number of tenured Chicano health professionals on faculty at the various schools at the UCLAMC, but data reveal that very few Chicanos are on faculty. This is important because tenured and non-tenured Chicano faculty would be capable of protecting and promoting Chicano interests at their respective schools. The data indicate that there are only four Chicano health professionals on faculty. Three are in the medical school and one is in the nursing school. The public health school formerly had one Chicano on faculty, however they chose to let him go for whatever arbitrary reason they had. The dental school doesn't have any Chicanos on

Con't Pg. 6 Col. 1

¿Qué Está Pasando?

I went to high school
and I got low grades
because all professors
were Anglos
I came to U.C.R.
hoping to succeed
because they said
they had some Chicano Professors
I Took a joint Major in Chicano Studies
because they said they could help me better.
Tomé clases con los profesores Anglos
y me dieron "A's" y "B's"
y una que otra "C" en Inglés.
I Took Chicano Studies classes
and they gave me "B's" and "C's"
I asked my Anglo friends
what did they get in Chicano Studies classes.
They say "I got an "A"
Should I drop my Chicano Studies Major
or should I let them bend me over the barrel?
I might have a good G P A
but NO thanks to our Chicano Professors.

MEDICAL SCHOOL:

Boston University, School of Medicine Summer Enrichment Program

Minority students who have been admitted to BUSM may participate in a six week pre-first year summer program in order to:

1. Strengthen their academic background through courses in chemistry, anatomy and knowledge acquisition techniques.

2. Become familiar with BUSM's community of faculty and students through close personal contact.

3. Gain a working knowledge of two diverse cultures — the medical school and the city of Boston.

The Summer Enrichment Program provides the students with stipends. Textbooks and microscopes are available without cost. Under the guidance of Dr. Edgar E. Smith, the Program's director, the students are able to look forward to the coming academic year with greater confidence. Dr. Smith is an Associate Professor of biochemistry as well as Assistant Dean for Minority Affairs.

Because of the small size of the Program, each student's individual needs can be given appropriate attention. Faculty members are the same that the participating students will encounter during the regular Medical School curriculum.

Through the Medical School's Office of Minority Affairs, counselors and tutors are available on a day to day, as well as, long range, basis.

The nature of class format is a combination of didactic-procedural demonstration, brief lecture-discussion, and individualized application of skills. For further information contact Dr. Smith at:

Boston University School of Medicine
Office of Minority Affairs
80 East Concord Street
Boston, Massachusetts
(617) 262-4200 X 6419

Applications also available at:

National Chicano Health Organization
1709 West 8th Street, Suite No. 517
Los Angeles, California 90017
(213) 483-7167

Twenty-Two Black and Hispanic college students got a 'behind-the-scenes' look at medical school life as participants in CUMC's Summer Fellowship Program for Minority Group Students. Through the experiences of laboratory research, classroom lectures, seminars on public health, field visits, and close-up observations of hospital care, the Fellows gained a clear picture of both the demands and opportunities they will encounter in choosing medicine as a career.

Directed by Dr. James L. Curtis, Associate Dean, and financed almost entirely by a grant from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, the program completed its fifth annual session in August. It enrolled 22 students from 16 colleges and universities. The program was initiated in 1969 with 10 students from Hampton Institute, Virginia. All of the Fellows are engaged in a pre-medical course of study, and all had completed their junior year before entering the summer program.

While at Cornell, their major activity was the fellowship research project, which enabled each student to pursue a specific research problem under the supervision of a faculty member. A second component of the 10-week session was a semi-weekly course in physiology. Taught by members of the faculty, the class met for two mornings a week, and concentrated on the physiology of the cardio-vascular system. An opportunity to explore some of the difficult health issues faced by minority group poor was offered through a series of weekly seminars on ghetto health problems. On one afternoon a week, the Fellows visited either the Sunset Park Family Health Center, Provident Neighborhood Health Center or North East Neighborhoods Association Health Center (NENA). All of these neighborhood health clinics are funded by OEO or HEW and provide a first hand observation of a community medicine program in action.

Summer Fellowship Program Cornell University Medical College

Each Fellow was also assigned to a third year medical student who serves as a "clinical tutor" — taking the summer student on weekly rounds of the floors of the New York Hospital, where he was able to observe the care of patients.

Dr. Curtis, who came to CUMC in 1969, is the author of Blacks, Medical Schools, and Society. It is a history and analysis of the desegregation of medical education in the United States, and provides a detailed account of Cornell's efforts to increase its minority group enrollment.

The Application Procedure Is As Follows:

1. No separate application form is required. Application is to be made after completion of the first semester of the junior year. This means that applications are received from about the end of January until the first of April. We require the transcripts from your school giving all your grades, recording those of the first semester of the junior year. The program is designed for definite premed students who preferably have already taken biology, general chemistry, organic chemistry and physics. Preference is given to students with a grade point average of B or above.

2. We require a letter of recommendation from your college premedical advisor, or at least one member of your science faculty who has taught you one course, who will give us a statement as to your motivation and potential for medical and scientific studies.

3. You are asked to write a one-page essay outlining something of yourself and of how you developed an interest in a medical career.

4. Include home and school address, telephone number where you can be reached and social security number.

5. Mail these items separately or altogether to James L. Curtis, M.D., Associate Dean, CUMC 1300 York Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021.

Health Science Project for Minority Students Medical College of Georgia

Commitment

The Medical College of Georgia, as the health sciences university of the State, is dedicated to educating health care professionals and working to meet the health needs of more than five million Georgians. There is a critical shortage of health professionals of all kinds, and a significant under-representation of minority and underprivileged among health professionals. The special program described herein is designed to attack the latter problem, and increase opportunities of minority and underprivileged for training in health professions.

Objectives

The four main objectives of MCG's Special Project for Minority Group Students are to improve student knowledge of biological phenomena pertinent to human health and disease; to familiarize students with educational opportunities at MCG; to assist students in identifying their specific career goals; and to help enhance prospects for admission to educational programs at this college and other colleges.

Program Description

The Special Program will operate in two main phases: a curriculum for undergraduate college students, and a curriculum for high school students. The college student program will be two months long and will include seminar-like coursework and individual project activities. Seminars will center on basic concepts of molecular and cell biology relevant to human biology and disease. Participants will be offered a selection of individual electives in research and clinical activities and all students will be given opportunities to observe major clinical activity and participate in tours of health facilities in the Central Savannah River Area.

The high school curriculum, of which most of the participants will come from the Central Savannah River, has been designed to improve student understanding of chemical and biological phenomena and familiarize participants with health career programs. This program will

follow the general format described for the college program. College and high school participants will prepare and present oral and written presentations of their elective activity.

Application Procedure

College students applying for the program should be able to demonstrate ability and interest in the health sciences. High school students applying should evidence similar qualifications and should be planning for careers in health care. Residents of Georgia will be given priority for available spaces in both programs. Applications must be completed by March 30th. Applicants will be notified of the admissions committee decision. The high school program will be held June 10-August 3. The program for college students will be held June 7-August 3. Applications are available through: Mr. James E. Carter, Associate Director, Office of Minority Students, Division of Student Affairs, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, Georgia 30902.

Stipends

Participants will be issued monthly stipend checks. Scholarship awards will be made at the close of the program.

Housing and Meals

Housing arrangements may be made through the program office and meals are available in the College cafeteria at reasonable prices. Housing on campus will be provided for college student participants.

9/5

CHICANO EDUCATION DIGEST

KENNEDY: Bilingual Education

This article on Bilingual Education and the "Lau" case is taken from the January 22, 1974 edition of the Congressional Record-Senate.

ESTIMADO BILINGUAL EDUCATION TEACHER/ADMINISTRATOR:

It is with great hope (inspired by the Jan. 21 U.S. Supreme Court decision) that CHICANO EDUCATION DIGEST initiates its publication!

CHICANO EDUCATION DIGEST, a monthly, will begin by covering the recent Bilingual-Multicultural Education Conference held at UC Riverside.

The text of the major speech of that conference will be contained in the first issue: Dr. Manuel Ramirez III: "Cognitive Learning Styles of the Mexican-American Child."

A complete summary of the U.S. Supreme Court Decision on Bilingual Education will also be included in our First Issue! Don't miss out on this important publication!

Future issues will contain articles relevant to Chicano Education nationally: Bilingual, Bicultural, Chicano Studies, etc.

Mail your subscription and receive important information concerning Chicano Education on a regular, systematic basis. Enclose \$6 with you order to receive a one-year (12 issue) subscription of CHICANO EDUCATION DIGEST.

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BILINGUAL EDUCATION— SUPREME COURT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a decision issued yesterday by the Supreme Court which is of major importance to the bilingual community.

The decision for the first time States unequivocally the right under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 for non-English-speaking students to receive special education instruction to meet their language deficiency.

The Court found that the section of the act banning "discrimination based on the ground of race, color, or national origin," in "any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." The Court found that failure to provide non-English-speaking students "effectively foreclosed them from any meaningful education."

I believe that in most instances where limited or non-English-speaking students require special instruction that the most productive way of meeting that problem is through a bilingual education program that permits them to move forward in the academic attainment of skills through instruction in their native language while they are obtaining the ability to learn English in a manner equal to their ability to learn in their native language.

The evidence seems clear that bilingual education programs containing respect for and recognition of the cultural background of the limited English-speaking students is the best way to meet this problem.

It was this belief that underlay the bilingual education act originally adopted in 1967 and it is the same philosophy that has prompted Senator CRANSTON, Senator MONTOYA, and myself to introduce bilingual education bills this session. The amendment now adopted to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, S. 1539, and approved by the Education Subcommittee represents a combination of S. 2552 and S. 2553, which we introduced earlier in this session.

The action by the Supreme Court underlines the need for the passage of this measure as well as for an increase in the level of authorization.

Although the Court did not recommend a specific remedy to the language deficiency of the non-English-speaking students, it is clear that bilingual education will in most cases provide the fullest educational opportunity for those children.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Court's decision be placed in the RECORD. *c/s*



Chicano students that attended Dr. Cortes' 40th birthday party at the Chicano Cultural Center at UC Riverside last week. (Photo:Perez)

The following article is borrowed from the March, 1974, issue of "LA GENTE de Aztlan", a publication from UCLA.

OLGA RODRIGUEZ

CHICANA CANDIDATE

for Governor of California

Olga Rodriguez has been selected to be the Socialist Workers Party candidate for Governor of California.

Rodriguez, 25, was born and raised in the barrio of Brownsville, Texas. She attended Christopher College in Corpus Christi, where she led a struggle to save the school when funds were cut off. A graduate of the University of Houston, she was secretary of MAYO (Mexican American Youth Organization) there and a member of the Chicana group Fuerza Femenina. Rodriguez has been a leading Chicana figure in both the women's liberation and the antiwar movement. She participated in the historic Conferencia de las Mujeres por la Raza (the first national Chicana conference), held in Houston in 1971, and organized the Chicana Task Force for the November 20, 1971, demonstration against restrictive abortion laws. She was a Co-ordinator of the Raza Contingent which led the massive antiwar demonstration in Los Angeles, April 22, 1972.

Rodriguez is a member of the National Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, the largest radical youth organization in the United States.

When she ran for Mayor of Los Angeles in 1973, the press pointed out that Olga Rodriguez was "not an ordinary mayoral candidate" — she was young, a woman, a Chicana and a socialist.

In her race for Governor of California, it can again be said that Rodriguez is not an ordinary candidate — she is the only woman candidate, the only socialist, and the only Chicana currently entered in the race.

I talked with Rodriguez shortly after her candidacy was ratified by the California branches of the Socialist Workers Party and chapters of the Young Socialist Alliance at their February 23 Nominating Convention.

"The purpose of my campaign," she began, "is to present an alternative way of fighting against the unemployment, inflation, high taxes and high prices that are destroying our standard of living today. In other words, I will present to the public a political party and methods of political action that are independent in

every way from the corrupt Democratic and Republican parties, who are, at this very moment, in collusion with the oil companies and big business, and are accepting their support in their campaigns.

"Although these two parties have candidates running now who are pleading with people to accept them as 'honest', we must know them for what they are — corrupt! And Watergate spelled it out, if we had any doubts before."

I asked her why she thinks independent political action is necessary.

"Well, we know what the Waldies, Morettis, Aliotos and Browns will be telling the people — they will make long promises about improving our living conditions, cleaning up the environment, and giving Chicano and Black people 'equality' in this state. But they will not be able to keep these promises now, just as they've never been able to in the past. And we know why: they are tied hand and foot to the Democratic Party — the party that has always made such promises, but somehow never been able to keep those promises. They can't keep them because the Democratic Party, just as the Republican Party, is supported by big business, that is the ruling class in this country. So they can make any promise they want — the capitalist rulers will never allow such changes to be made."

Then why do they make these promises?

"To get votes, of course. The Democratic Party candidates address themselves to the Chicano community solely to get its votes. The same is true in the Black community.

"Our campaign is entirely different. We realize that social change can only come about through independent political action. We have many examples from U.S. history to see how true this is — women's right to vote, the eight-hour work day, elimination of child labor laws, and now the repeal of abortion laws and removal of American

troops from Vietnam — all these changes have come about by people demonstrating and demanding the government change them. Not by any 'good' politician wishing it to happen. That is what we must realize — that if any change for the better is going to happen, we must make it happen."

I asked her why her campaign will be important for the Chicano movement and the Chicano community.

"As I said, all the other candidates will be reaching out to the Chicano people for votes. Then, of course, once in office they forget about us completely.

"Through the Socialist Workers Campaign, we will come to the barrios with our political ideas and tell people: 'Don't wait for the politicians to make changes for us. We must struggle together.'"

"We will be going into the jails and prisons, bringing our ideas to those who are the most oppressed by society — the real victims of this state, whose only crime is that they are poor and Chicano.

"We will go into high schools and colleges, army and air force bases, speaking even to those who cannot vote in this campaign.

"Look at the problems facing Chicano people in this state: unemployment must be number one. The California Employment Development Department said that in January of this year unemployment was at 7.3%, and that the average rate for 1974 will be at least 8%! These rates are much higher for Chicanos and Blacks, especially young Chicanos and Blacks. And this doesn't even count the number of people who have given up looking for jobs out of sheer desperation.

"We can count on much of the unemployment this year coming from layoffs due to the phoney energy crisis. How can the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties prevent these layoffs or do anything about the energy shortage, when those parties are

both funded by the oil monopolies? They can't! And they're not going to try, even if they say they will.

"Look at the cutbacks in Black and Chicano studies departments on the campuses. We are opposed

"We are the only campaign who supports the United Farm Workers of America in their fight to organize their union. Waldie and the others may claim they support Chavez, but when are they out on the Sav-On picket line and boycotting Gallo products, or even telling their supporters to do this?"

"We support the right of the farm workers to collective bargaining, and are opposed to any government intervention in their disputes.

"This is, by the way, our position on all trade unions in their struggles against the attacks by the ruling class that we are seeing more and more now. The Sears strike in San Francisco is one example, as is the fight of the rubber workers here, who are striking R.G. Sloane for better working conditions.

"Our campaign is also the only one to support La Raza Unida Party in their efforts to build a mass independent Chicano party. We see such a party as being an important vehicle for uniting Chicanos in independent political action; as a party that could fight for the needs of the Chicano people. For instance, an active R.U.P. could build the fight of the United Farm Workers; it could organize a struggle against the deportation of Chicanos and Latinos in California.

"We think that any party that is involved in the movements for social change, independent of the Democratic and Republican parties, is very progressive and much needed today. Unlike the capitalist candidates, we would welcome the entrance of R.U.P. in this statewide race. We would join forces with R.U.P. in any attack against the Democratic and Republican parties, and in breaking other people away

from the influence of these twin parties, knowing that they only serve the capitalist class and not the people and their needs."

I asked Rodriguez if there was any difference between this campaign year and previous ones.

"Definitely! The Watergate revelations have shown us that the rulers of this country will stop at nothing in their attempts to destroy the movements for social change — especially the nationalist struggles.

"An example of this is the combined effort of the government and the California growers to destroy the U.F.W.A. And we know of the frame-ups of Black and Chicano militants (like Los Tres del Barrio); the existence of police agents in the Chicano and radical movements; and the widespread use of police in our communities.

"Our party has not been immune from such attacks either. We have documented cases of phone tapping, mail tampering, burglary, bombing of our head quarters, and harrasing of Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance members and supports that has been to these cutbacks and will urge our supporters to fight against these enfringements on our right to learn our own history and cultural heritage. In our campaign we will demand increasing these studies, departments, and putting them under the control of the students on the campus, and not under the control of the administration as it is now.

"The Socialist Workers Campaign has a long history of defending and helping build the Chicano movement.

"We have taken the offensive against the government, though, and last year launched a suit against Nixon and whole Watergate gang for these actions. We are challenging the government's so-called 'right' to harrass and intimidate us and others, whose only crime is to fight its corrupt practices.

"This campaign year is radically different from previous

ones because people are aware of the crooks who are ruling this country.

"You know, it's interesting. A recent Harris Poll in the New York Times showed that: 'When a candidate runs a law-and-order campaign today, people think: chances are he'll turn out to be a crook. In 1967, substantial majorities of a sample (60 to 75 per cent) thought the following people were dangerous or harmful to the country: people who didn't believe in God, Black militants, student demonstrators, prostitutes, homosexuals. In the fall of 1973, the poll couldn't find a majority to say any one of those groups was dangerous.

"Today the people considered 'dangerous' by a majority of Americans were these: people who hire political spies (52%); generals who conduct secret bombing raids (67%); politicians who engage in secret wiretapping (71%); businessmen who make illegal political contributions (81%); and politicians who try to use the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service for political purposes or try to restrict freedom (88%).

"That is what has happened in America. The shift today reflects a far deeper radicalization and awareness than in previous years. And this acceptance of radical ideas is, in turn, largely due to the development of the Black and Chicano movements

Finally, I asked Rodriguez what students and other young people could do to support her campaign.

"First of all, get active in the movements for social change. This is the only way we can achieve any real change.

"I would encourage any one who supports the platform of my campaign to endorse the campaign, and become active in the supporter groups that have been initiated around the state: the Young Socialists for Rodriguez (YSR). There is a chapter now at UCLA and others are forming on other campuses. Or come by our westside Los Angeles campaign headquarters, located at: 230 Broadway, Santa Monica, Calif. Phone number (213) 394-9050.

"Finally, if you are really interested in working for social change in this country on a day to day basis, you should join the Young Socialist Alliance. In this way, you can become an active participant in all struggles of the working class. Contact the YSA at the Santa Monica headquarters, or come by the YSR literature table at UCLA."

C/S

Are You Thinking Of WORKING This SUMMER ?!?!?

WASHINGTON — Young people interested in summer work should start looking now.

This is one of the tips for young people in a new U.S. Department of Labor publication.

It's called "Do You Want a Summer Job: Tips on How to Find One" and is being distributed free by the state employment services.

Decide what you have to offer a prospective employer, the pamphlet advises young summer jobseekers. Take stock of your experience and education.

Then find out what jobs are open. A good place to do this is the local office of your state employment service.

When talking with a prospective employer, tell what you have to offer, young people are told.

The publication gives some summer job ideas. Some require experience, others don't.

The include: baby sitter, restaurant helper, caddie, camp counselor, gift wrapper, hospital worker, ice cream vendor, lifeguard, playground attendant, tennis court attendant, ticket taker, usher, window washer, yard worker.

In addition to state employment service offices, copies are available from the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Room 10007, 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213.

Poem No. 13

And while the sun was still shining
i decided to refresh my
haggard face
into the watery sands
of that lonesome beach...
but then i remembered
and i crumbled
like a motherless child
while still watching the
sunset
through the vitresus window
of my tiredness and dreams..

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©1974

MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDIES



Q. Why Mexican-American Studies?

A. Because few scholars have ever investigated or taught about the large population of Americans of Mexican descent who reside in the Southwestern United States. This is an oversight that must and should be corrected.

Q. What is special about Chicano Studies at UCLA?

A. Well it's more than just an academic program. We believe we have a fine academic program, that excellence is attainable. But we try a lot harder to give our students personal attention, and we damn well make it work. Chicano Studies here is actually a core out of which relationships develop. We help each other, and we work in the community. That's not a bad set up, you know.

Q. What kind of difficulties has the program had?

A. A lot of them. Seriously, I think we've made a lot of mistakes, but that's only natural. I think any professor worth his salt will realize he can learn as much from his students as his students will learn from him. We've tried to create something that will fit each individual's needs. Our biggest problem is that we've done it for most, but we have not consistently achieved this goal for everyone.

Q. How do you characterize yourself? As an ethnic studies program?

A. I don't think we ought to be called ethnic studies. But that's an easy question to ask, and frankly, it's a lot harder to answer. I don't know how we ought to characterize ourselves... except we're more than just an academic program. We're more than just a community program, too. We're trying to get it all together, and that's the best I can do.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!



Dr. Carlos Cortes, Chairman Chicano Studies

editorial:

Con't From Pg. 1

faculty. Imagine, there are only four Chicanos out of more than 1,000 full-time faculty at the UCLAMC (medical, dental, public health, and nursing)! That partially explains why Chicanos across the country have expended much time wondering and/or worrying about the criteria being used to preclude the hiring of more Chicano faculty.

It is beyond this writer's wildest imagination to think that they have had no applications from Chicano health professionals for faculty positions. It seems to be appropriate to suggest to the faculty and administration that they attempt through aggressive recruitment programs to hire Chicano faculty for any current and for future vacancies which may arise. Their hiring practices in regards to hiring Chicanos have been very poor up to this point in time.

UCLA's track record in terms of recruiting and then graduating Chicano health professionals has been very poor indeed. Currently there are less than 125 Chicanos enrolled out of a total enrollment in excess of 1,300 students at the UCLAMC. Chicanos constitute approximately eighteen percent of the population of Los Angeles county. Is that parity? Chicano health manpower needs are much greater than most other ethnic or nationality groups in this country and a substantial amount of data exists to substantiate this point. A person would think that the faculty and administrators at UCLA would be knowledgeable and responsive to this fact especially since UCLA's faculty and administrators are supposed to be among the best and most educated professionals in this country. However, the very small number of Chicano health professionals who have graduated from UCLA indicates that the schools haven't been responsive enough to Chicano health manpower needs. Less than five Chicanos have graduated from the school of public health. Less than five Chicanos have graduated from the medical school. Only one Chicano has graduated from the dental school. Less than ten Chicanos have graduated from the nursing school. A Chicano can only conclude that Chicanos haven't benefitted equitably from all of the financial and human resources allocated to UCLA from both public and private funding sources.

It appears that it will be a while before the faculty and administrators establish programs which are oriented toward Chicanos. In the meantime this writer would like to suggest to the few Chicano health science students and professors who are either studying or working in those schools that you should form cohesive groups on your campus and work collectively to promote your common interests. Influence your school to admit more Chicano students and hire more Chicano faculty and staff. Bilingual interpreters must be hired to promote better communication between patients and health professionals. In the short run it seems that most of the positive reinforcement you will get will come from each other. Help each other academically and socially. You will continue to encounter and have to overcome hundreds of obstacles that non-Chicano students don't have to think about, much less worry about. After enough Chicano health professionals have graduated it is possible to work towards the creation of one or several Chicano-oriented health science schools.



VICTIMA O CULPABLES?

EDUARDO DIAZ

La crisis de energia ha creado panico general entre la gente de los Estados Unidos. Ha llegado este dilema a proporciones que ya no podran ignorarse. Pero quien ha creado esta situacion? Cuando veremos su fin? Debemos demandar accion, porque ya no solo nos "dictan" como llevar a cabo el uso de todas las clases de petroleo sino que han despertado un instinto de competencia que parara hasta no corromper mas nuestra sociedad que se pone mas y mas impaciente con el presente gobierno.

No solo el petroleo, sino toda la production y distribucion de la energia estan dominados hoy por siete gigantes monopolios o corporaciones que consisten de cinco empresas Estadounidenses (Exxon, Texaco, Mobil, Standard del Sur de California, y Gulf), dos companias Britanicas (British Petroleum) y (Royal Dutch Shell). Estas corporaciones multinacionales, estan "deteniendo" el petroleo y la gasolina para primeramente multiplicar sus ganancias a traves del aumento de los precios; en segundo lugar, para forzar a los petroleros y operadores de gasolineras independientes fuera de comisiones; en tercer lugar, debatir sobre leyes protectoras del medio ambiente; cuarto, justificar una invasion futura del Medio Oriente; quinto, cubrir la crisis real la cuales... un retroceso... para el mundo capitalista.

Para poner mas en evidencia el involucramiento de estas empresas en la crisis, ofrezco estos datos:

—Las ganancias de las siete companias grandes en 1973 aumentaron un 69% sobre las ganancias de 1972.

—Las "Siete Grandes" controlan: el 70% de todo el aceite producido en el mundo: el 50% de la capacidad de refinamiento de todo mundo: 47% del tonelaje petrolero mundial : mas del 50% de la cadena del mercado mundial.

—Los paises del Medio Oriente solo demandan un precio justo por sus recursos naturales. Las "Siete Grandes" solo tienen invertido el 4% de todo sus inversiones en el Medio Oriente, sin embargo, el 29% de las ganancias se derivan de esa region.

—Las empresas estadounidenses han comprado o edificado el 33% de las refinadoras en Europa, pero en los Estados Unidos no ha habido ni una refinadora mayor construida en el ultimo decenio.

—Como evidencia tambien esta el supuesto "repaldo" de las companias de petroleo para mejorar nuestra ecologia:

- (1) El acueducto desde Alaska
- (2) La continuacion de perforacion fuera de la costa
- (3) La destruccion de las Montanas Rocallosas para explotar las reservas de petroleo.
- (4) La reduccion de las regulaciones sobre la contaminacion.

—Las empresas de petroleo contribuyeron a la campana presidencial de Nixon en 1972, \$5 millones.

"La 'crisis' de energia... quizas fue para

las companias de petroleos y gasolina lo mejor que podria haber ocurrido." Wall Street Journal, Aug. 14, 1973

Durante el ano pasado, las ganancias de las corporaciones anteriormente mencionadas, aumentaron un 69% mientras que la fuerza consumidora de la gente disminuyo en 3.8%. El unico modo de cambiar esta situacion es unimos y pelear por nuestros derechos.

Aun no hay una organizacion lo bastante potente para combatir con estos nagnates, pero a traves de nuestras presiones unidas podremos debilitar el capitalista estadounidense. Con este fin he relatado estos datos, esperando crear interes hacia este asunto que tan gravemente requiere nuestra atencion.

No debemos seguir aceptando ciegamente lo que nos dicen los politicos y la prensa, sino realizar las verdaderas intenciones de nuestros oficiales publicos. Debemos tambien leer enter las linas de las publicaciones que formaran nuestro destino.

Pregunto: los petroleros son VICTIMAS O CULPABLES?

S T E V E N

Y' B A R R A

CORONER - Public Administrator

*He Cares
because
You Care*

Rick Storms-Campaign Manager

P. O. Box 2726 - Phone 684-3801

Herman Sillas

March 17, 1974

Dear Friend,

As you know, some people can reach in their pockets and come up with enough cash to pay for a substantial piece of an election campaign. Ten or so of these people get together, buy a whole campaign, and they own a politician. Then we're all in trouble.

There are others - just a few - who give that kind of money because they care and because they want to help straighten things out. We are lucky enough to have some of them with us and we're grateful for their help, but they can't do it all.

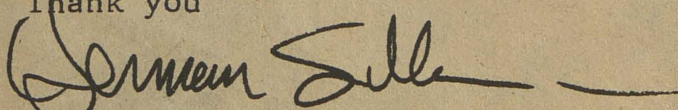
What I propose is that we get most of our support from the people we want to represent - from individual voters - a little each month, the way working people pay their bills. And I'm asking each of you to contribute what you can afford - your fair share of the fight against big money and those who take it.

That's what the job of the Secretary of State is all about. It is what our campaign is about, and right now we're ahead. With your help we'll continue to build our momentum toward victory in June and again in November. Then we can begin to clean up the political process and move ourselves closer to the ideals in which we all believe.

To see what your contribution is really worth, multiply it by the 3,000 friends from around the state whom we're asking to join us in this effort. It adds up to enough to win the Secretary of State race for our people.

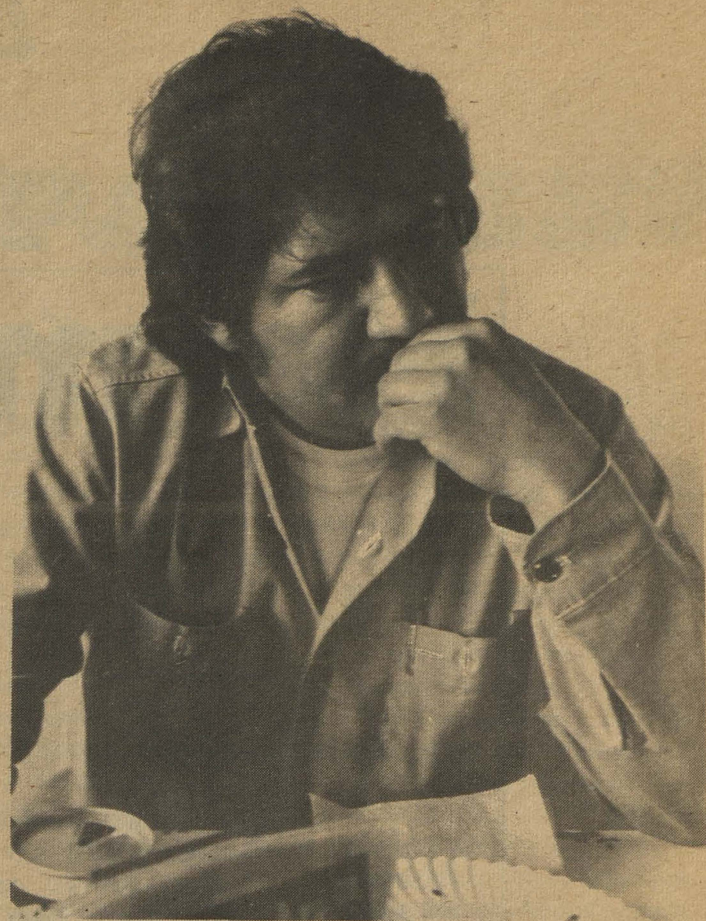
Please, return the card today - and a check. It means a lot to all of us.

Thank you


HERMAN SILLAS

for Secretary of State

Friends of Herman Sillas / 2351 West 3rd Street / Los Angeles, California 90057 / (213) 382-1129



El Poeta Pensativo....que en
el aire lãs compone.



The proud parents of a new-born daughter:
Veronica Cruz Sam (Photo:Perez)