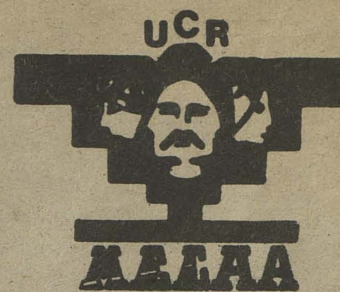


# nuestra cosa

Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan  
University of California, Riverside

March 1976



Vol. 4 No. 3







Riverside County Sheriff's Deputies march in formation through the streets of Casa Blanca.

## CASA BLANCA RESIDENTS BLAME POLICE FOR AUGUST INCIDENTS

Al Mirande

A survey of Casa Blanca carried out by a Chicano and the Law class at UCR during the Fall Quarter showed that a majority of the residents blame police harassment and overpatrolling for the August 2 and August 14 incidents. The results are based on interviews with 170 persons selected from a representative random sample of households in the area. Interviews were carried by six two-person teams of Chicano students and the information was coded by other class members.

The August 2 incident involved a confrontation between police and young people attending a bachelor party on the outskirts of Casa Blanca. The confrontation resulted in 56 arrests; charges against all but six of the defendants were subsequently dropped for insufficient evidence. The incident of August 14 was precipitated by a stabbing in Villegas Park which resulted in a siege of the community by the police as they surrounded a cornfield where suspects were believed to be hiding. The police, confronted with sniper fire, sought the aid of other law enforcement agencies, including units from the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, the San

Bernardino Sheriff's Department, and the SWAT team from San Diego.

A majority of the residents saw police over-reaction as the major reason for the August 2 incident. Seventy-six percent of those who expressed an opinion on this question believed that "the police over-reacted a great deal and used force and violence that was not needed," while only 10 percent felt that "the kids were out of control and the police were doing their job." Nine percent said that "it was a misunderstanding between the police and people at the party" and 6 percent that "the police over-reacted somewhat." Even more significant is the finding that over 80 percent of those who responded believe that the August 2 incident could have been avoided if the police had either used better judgment (51%) or not over-reacted (30%).

A majority of the respondents also blamed the police for the incident of August 14. Of those who responded to the question "What do you see as the major reasons for the August 14 incident," 44% indicated that it was police harassment or over-reaction, 10% that the police used poor judgment in handling the situation,

and only 6% that the police were doing their job. Another 3% blamed "young people" for the incident. Similarly, a majority of those who responded indicated that the incident could have been avoided if the police had done a better job of handling the situation (49%) and if they would not overpatrol and harass community members (29%).

Not only are community members critical of the police handling of the August incidents but they also blame the police for the current conflict between the police and Casa Blanca. Forty percent of those who responded believe that the best way to solve the problem of conflict between the police and Casa Blanca is to "reform the police" and that another 17 percent believe that it can best be resolved by "the police learning more about Chicanos and Casa Blanca."

These findings indicate that community dissatisfaction and conflict with the police is widespread and cuts across various segments of the community. It is not simply the youth or a "small group of troublemakers" that are critical of the police. In short, they shatter the myth that there is a "silent majority" which supports the police but which is either apathetic or afraid to speak out.

## Playing Games with Affirmative Action

JAMES C. GOODWIN

THE GREAT WHITE MARSHMALLOW of university structure is antithetical to affirmative action. People at all levels of a university speak readily about the problems of affirmative action, since everyone seems to consider it someone else's problem and disclaims the ability to deal with it on his or her own level. Throughout the nation, affirmative-action offices are being demoted or rendered ineffective as they are moved further away from the decision-making centers within the university structure. Through policy and inaction we see a broken-down charade acted out by H.E.W. and the universities, accompanied by the manipulation of data from ineptly tuned computers. The human

element has been lost.

In particular, serious, open searches and objective selections of faculty members have failed to become the rule. Let me share a few examples of resistance:

• **Smoke Screens.** A young Jewish male scholar with all the requisite qualifications for the position is told that he is the most qualified candidate but that he will not receive an offer. This scholar receives the following letter:

"I am sorry to report that although our department saw you as our top candidate we will not be able to make you an offer for our new position. Our university is an affirmative-action employer and the department must attempt to fill the new position with an individual from a recognized oppressed min-

ority group. Although the department initially viewed your ancestry as satisfying the requirements of affirmative action, consultation with our institutional advisors on the affirmative-action program indicated to us that your ancestry does not qualify you as an oppressed minority. I wish you the best of luck in your future, and I am deeply sorry we were not able to extend an offer to you."

In fact, the institution has hired a less-qualified Anglo male candidate from the graduate school attended by the Anglo chairman of the department. The rejected scholar goes to the Anti-Defamation League, which writes to the President of the United States and others, alleging that well-quali-

con't. pg. 3

## RESIDENTS DE CASA BLANCA ACUSAN LA POLICÍA

(Traducción al español por Miguel López)

Una encuesta de Casa Blanca realizada por un Chicano y una clase de leyes en la Universidad de California de Riverside culpan al departamento de policía por el hostigamiento causado en los incidentes del 2 y 14 de agosto. Los resultados son basados en entrevistas con 170 personas seleccionadas de una muestra imprevista tomada en diferentes hogares de la comunidad. Las entrevistas fueron llevadas a cabo por seis grupos de personas. Estos grupos, que eran dos por grupo, son estudiantes Chicanos; la información fue compilada por los otros miembros de la clase.

El incidente del 2 de agosto envolvió una confrontación entre la policía y jóvenes que atendían una despedida de soltero en las orillas de Casa Blanca. La confrontación resultó en el arresto de 56 personas; los cargos contra todos los demandados con la excepción de seis de ellos fueron suprimidos a causa de falta de evidencia. El incidente del 14 de agosto se precipitó por una puñalada en el parque Villegas cual resultó en el sitio de la comunidad por la policía cuando rodearon un sembrado de maíz donde se pensó que se ocultaban los sospechosos. Cuando la policía fue confrontada por francotiradores de lumbre, solicitaron la asistencia de otros departamentos de policía incluyendo a unidades como el departamento de Sheriff del condado de Riverside, el departamento de Sheriff del Condado de San Bernardino, y el equipo de asistencia técnica S.W.A.T. de la ciudad de San Diego.

La mayoría de residentes vieron que la sobre reacción de los policías como la razón principal del incidente ocurrido el 2 de agosto. El setenta y seis por ciento de esas personas que expresaron su opinión hacia la pregunta creen que "la policía sobre reaccionó y usó fuerza y violencia que no se necesitaba", mientras que un diez por ciento se expresó, "los muchachos se salieron fuera de control y la policía hacía su trabajo". El seis por ciento dijo, "la policía sobre-reaccionó". Algo más significativo fue el descubrimiento que el ochenta por ciento de las personas que respondieron creyeron que el incidente del 2 de agosto hubiera sido evitado si la policía hubiera usado mejor razonamiento (51%) o no hubieran sobre-reaccionado (30%).

Una mayoría de respondedores también culparon a la policía por el incidente del 14 de agosto. De esos que respondieron a la pregunta "¿que ve usted como la razón principal que causó el incidente del 14 de agosto?", 44% de esas personas indicaron que fue hostigamiento

con't. pg. 4



## Affirmative Action ....

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fied Jews are not being considered since institutions are forced to hire less-qualified women and members of minority groups to conform to affirmative-action requirements.

• **No Search, Just Seizure.** Dean X has a qualified, but not the best qualified, candidate whom he would like to hire for a certain high-level administrative position. The dean creates a position at a lower level and then argues that only the person he has previously selected has the special qualifications to do the job. Even if the position is listed, the personnel office will be unable to refer a successful candidate to Dean X, since the dean has already decided that the person he will hire is the one he has already selected. Once the candidate has been hired, he is swiftly promoted to the higher-level administrative position.

• **Good-Faith Game Plan No. 1** The department chairman knowingly offers a position to a minority or woman candidate but under conditions or at a salary level that the particular candidate has indicated would be unacceptable. This looks like a good-faith effort: the candidate was offered the position but turned it down. The department head, having received a refusal from the most qualified candidate, then goes ahead and hires the white male candidate he intended to hire all along—and at a salary higher than that offered to the minority or woman candidate.

• **Good-Faith Game Plan No. 2** A minority or woman candidate is formally listed as the department's second choice after the chairman is certain that the first-choice, a white male, will accept the position. This looks good in the recruiting records since it indicates, deceptively, that a minority or woman candidate was seriously considered for the position.

• **Good-Faith Game Plan No. 3.** The department informally hires an Anglo male by an oral agreement. Subsequently, as an afterthought and to meet the "Good faith" requirement, the department recruits and reviews minority and women candidates. Needless to say, these candidates cynically recruited after the decision to hire the Anglo male are turned down since the position is, in fact, no longer open.

• **Good-Faith Game Plan No. 4 or the Double Play.** A position at University Y is offered to a minority or woman professor at University X. The candidate is informed by the department chairman at University X that the offer is not a "real one based on merit but only an affirmative-action position to meet requirements." He adds: "For you to accept an affirmative-action position would detract from your merit." Thus the minority or woman candidate is discouraged from accepting an offer, and the offering institution has a good-faith effort for its records. (You may or may not infer prior contact between the two institutions.)

• **Procrastination, or Let Them Wait Another 300 Years.** To defeat the recommendation of the faculty committee to offer the position to a woman candidate, the department chairman makes the offer but then delays signing the contract by the date agreed upon. The woman candidate, who has offers with deadlines from other institutions, is thus conveniently forced to remove herself from consideration.

Any minority or women candidates who survive these and other ploys and become members of an academic department are then faced with a whole new series of actions that can result in disablement or removal. But that's another story.

As THE EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATE, institutional racism and

con't. pg. 4

## revoltijo

\* Special welcome to

TINA DIANE HISA, first born daughter of Helen

and Dickie HISA; new

sister to Carlitos

Dickie Jr. Arrival

time, 11:37 a.m. on

February 24. Weighed

in at 7 lbs. 11 ozs.

20 inches tall

\* Happy 1st Birthday to

my mijo: Antonio M.

Olivas, Joshua D.

Bloeker

\* Happy Birthday to th

the following people:

Linda R. Terrones,

Linda Olivas, Marylou

Campa, Mary Figueroa,

Karen Estrada, Monique

Chavez, Bobo and Mari-

sela Perez, and of

course, Jose Banda

\* Happy Anniversary to

Sr. y Sra. Alfredo

Figueroa

\* Congratulations and

Best Wishes to Mr. and

Mrs. Rodney Moreno.

\* Welcome back Arlene

Ojeda

\* Welcome aboard to

Marta McQueen

\* Ya mero Roberto?

\* J.V. Productions

doing great

\* Hang in there Juana,

one more month

\* Glo and Rick are

still waiting (as of

this writing)

\* Good Luck Louis on

your appointments -

\* Keep up the good

work Al Chavez -

\* Good luck U.C.R.

CHICANAS on April 10.

It's going to be cerca!



El mensaje de esta semana de la Comisión Federal del Comercio le avisa en que fijarse cuando lea un contrato.

Siempre que usted esté pensando en firmar un contrato de venta, debe siempre leerlo antes de firmarlo. Si el contrato es confuso, hay mucho que leer y tiene que firmar por una gran cantidad de dinero, lléveselo para su casa y enséñeselo a un abogado.

Si el representante de la compañía no quiere esperar, TENGA CUIDADO, pues nada es tan urgente que no pueda esperar hasta el día siguiente.

Nunca firme un contrato que no entienda. Demande una traducción por escrito. Si esto es imposible, llévele el contrato a una persona de confianza que pueda leer inglés.

Si el contrato es de venta de carro o muebles, cuídese de que no lea "as is." Esto quiere decir que si la mercancía esta defectuosa usted no puede devolverla.

Si la frase "no hay garantía fuera

de la descripción del artículo que aparece en el contrato" está escrita en el contrato, esto también puede dejarlo sin recurso a devolución si la mercancía está defectuosa.

Si los pagos de la mercancía son financiados, chequee que la tasa de porcentaje anual, en inglés (ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE) sea alrededor de 18%. Si es más, usted está pagando demasiado interés. Con la excepción de la compra de su residencia, el total o número de pagos y costo por financiamiento, deben aparecer en el contrato. La suma del total de los pagos es el costo de la mercancía.

Si el contrato estipula que el vendedor tiene un gravamen sobre su propiedad (en inglés, LIEN), esto quiere decir que si usted de ja de pagar, el vendedor tiene derecho a quitarle su propiedad. Tenga mucho cuidado, pues en este caso el vendedor debe darle un aviso de su derecho a rescindir su contrato. Usted tiene derecho rescindir el contrato en menos de tres

días después que usted firmó el contrato. El mismo derecho de rescisión aplica a ventas hechas de casa en casa por 50.00 dolares o mas.

Este derecho de rescisión, si usted decide usarlo, lo debe hacer por escrito, por correo certificado, o por telegrama, nunca por teléfono.

No crea en ninguna promesa del vendedor que no esté por escrito. Pues la compañía que el vendedor representa después sigue las estipulaciones hechas por escrito en el contrato o ignora lo que dice el vendedor.

En resumen, TENGA MUCHO CUIDADO, pues en el momento que usted firma usted acepta todas las estipulaciones escritas en el contrato y la mejor prevención es leerlo.

Para mas información, o si desea una copia de este mensaje, sirvase de llamar el teléfono 824-7575.

Muchas gracias.

Produced and distributed under Part F, Vocational Education Amendments of 1968.

## Acto De Desarrollo Y Alojamiento

### I. INTRODUCCION:

El 22 de Agosto el Presidente Ford firmo el Acto de 1974 de desarrollo y alojamiento de la comunidad. Este Acto, la primera factura omnibus de alojamiento en seis años, contiene ocho títulos resumidos como los siguientes:

Título I - Autorisa \$8.4 billones por mas de tres años para el programa otorgo del desarrollo de la comunidad la comunidad;

Título II - Revisa la Base Publica de la ley de alojamiento replasando la Sección 23 de el programa subsidio de alojamiento contratado con un programa de contrato nuevo;

Título III - Liberalisa los programas de aseguransa de hipotecas del programa de alojamiento Federal

Título IV - Revisa y extiende la Sección 701 de el programa de planes;

Título V - Cambia el programa de alojamiento federal rural;

Título VI - Establece la contruccion de casa muebles y

Título VII - Extiende poderes de investidura y inversion de ahorros y asociacion de prestamo, uniones de credito y bancos nacionales;

Título VIII - Hace miselaneos adiciones incluyendo una nueva apropiacion para expender el programa de asignacion y demonstracion de alojamiento, aceptacion de el programa para los dueños y extendimiento de las metas de alojamiento para incluir preservacion de alojamiento en las areas detereodadas.

De la mayor importancia en la ciudad de Riverside es la factura

que establisla otorgo para la ciudad para que cargue el desarrollo de actividades de nuestra comunidad. El congreso consigna la suma completa de fondos autorizada por este Acto, la Ciudad de Riverside espera recibir la siguiente suma de fondos en el periodo de los siguientes tres años:

|         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| 1974-75 | \$1,237,000* |
| 1975-76 | \$1,657,000  |
| 1976-77 | \$2,000,000  |

\*El intitulo de el primer año de la ciudad de Riverside es \$1,657,000; de cualquier modo, el concilio de la ciudad autoriso la Agencia de desarrollo para aplicar para los fondos de transicion en la suma de \$330,000 para el Proyecto de NDP de eleste Riverside, asi es que, reduciendo el presupuesto del programa del primer año \$1,657,000 a \$1,327,000.

### I. INTRODUCCION:

Aunque estos fondos estan identificados para la Ciudad de Riverside debemos hacer aplicacion a el Departamento de Desarrollo y Alojamiento Urbano, (HUD) antes de recibir algun dinero.

Por bastantes años, eo unico metodo que la Biudad pueda engendrar Fondos Federales de HUD para seguir con los programas de Desarrollo de la Comunidad sera aplicando para un otorgo bajo un programa establecido de otorgo categorial. La aplicacion tendra que focarse en un Proyecto particular y requerir a la ciudad que adapte un otorgo Federal con dinero efectivo la mayoria en una base 1/2-1/2 ho 2/3-1/3.

Con el paso de el nuevo acto, casi todos los programas otorgos categoricos an sido eliminados y replasados por fondos de otorgos obstruidos que la ciudad puede alocar a varios Proyectos en la comunidad mientras que estas actividades proporcione los objetivos y propuestos de este acto.

El programa de otorgos categorial que an sido eliminados son los siguientes:

- (1) Renovo Urbano (proyectos convencionales, desarrollo en programas de vecindades, y enforamiento decodigo);
- (2) Facilidades de vecindades;
- (3) Tierras de Espacio-Abierto;
- (4) Facilidades de agua basica y de alcantarillas;

(5) Ciudades modales;

(6) Prestamos de rehabilitacion seccion 312 (durante el primer año, este programa quedara separado y luego sera eliminado).

El resto de este resumen astarta con los propuestos y objetivos de el Título I de este Acto y los procesos de la aplicacion como son requeridos por HUD.

### II PROPUESTOS Y OBJETIVOS:

Los objetivos primarios de el programa de desarrollo de la comunidad es el desarrollo de viables comunidades Urbanas. Incluyendo casas decentes y un ambiente apropiado y expandidura de oportunidades economica, principalmente para personas de bajos y moderados ingresos. Consistente a estos primarios objetivos, la asistencia Federal provistan Título I es para el sostenimiento de actividades de desarrollo de la comunidad que son directas hacia los siguientes objetivos especificados.



NUESTRA COSA is an official organ of MEChA-UCR.

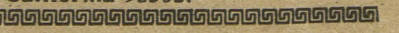
### TRABAJADORES

Armida Banda  
Estela Figueroa  
Arlene Ojeda  
Maria Olivas  
Maria Leonarda Olivas  
Joe Rios  
Juana Serros  
Linda Terrones  
Alfred Figueroa



### ARTICLES AND LETTERS TO NUESTRA COSA

If anyone wishes to submit articles in the future to Nuestra Cosa please send them to Nuestra Cosa 2301 Library South, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92502.





## Affirmative Action ...

from pg. 3

sexism are complex issues in institutions of higher learning. Every day too many minorities and women are denied the right to seek and qualify for gainful employment or to improve their job status by "reasons" that deny human dignity and are unrelated to any abilities to perform the work in question. There is a great deal of "sociability testing" involved in getting into the professoriate. Criteria not relating to ability creep into the employment processes at crucial decision points, resulting in a self-perpetuating pattern of homogeneity. The pattern will continue unabated until, in Eric Ashby's words, we "reconcile the intellectual detachment essential for good scholarship with the social concern wanted for the good life." Then we can address the question: What abilities and qualities are important and do make a difference?

Universities generally admit that they have been less than fair to women and members of minority groups in recruiting, appointing, and promoting them in faculty positions, and there have been many promises to right the wrongs of the past. In fact, however, most universities labor under the implicit assumption that there are no "qualified" women and minority-group members for academic and upper-level administrative positions. If you don't believe that "qualified" such persons exist, then you cannot recognize them even if they walk into your office; you cannot even begin to look seriously for them, much less engage in bold, innovative approaches to their recruitment and hiring.

It is not merely racism and sexism that oppose affirmative action, but a subtler, more ingrained resistance to recognizing the need for reform. To correct racism and sexism, one must admit that they exist—and white America, generally, has fortified itself against any such admissions.

Unintentional or "respectable" racists create code words for a clandestine policy of exclusion and racism. On its face, a word or phrase such as "busing," "career education," or "quotas" is racially neutral and, of course, has many legitimate uses. In effect, these and other code words are used to mark, distort, and corrupt the democratic processes, and to titillate the latent racial hostilities of the mass of white Americans. As Jesse Jackson put it: "It's not the bus, it's us." Code words let whites express and vote their cankerous feelings without facing them. They say that affirmative action, instead of giving equal consideration to all Americans, seeks "preferential treatment and quotas" for minority-group persons and women. You hear: "We must hire only the most qualified" or "we can't compromise our standards" or "reverse racism." One

can only comprehend these phrases with ears attuned by a lifetime of listening to the language of evasive racism and sexism fed by pervasive fear, misunderstanding, and indifference to the reality of full and equal employment.

BEFORE WE GET TOO CONCERNED about discrimination in reverse, we need to deal with the entrenched and pervasive character of race and sex discrimination. James Baldwin observed: "White America remains unable to believe that black America's grievances are real; they are unable to believe this because they cannot face what this fact says about themselves and their country." The effect of this massive and hostile incomprehension ("the arbitrary quality of thoughtlessness") exacerbates the danger for all of us. The more we look upon each other not as human beings but as dehumanized racial or sexual stereotypes, the more firmly closed each group becomes, and the easier it is to hate and destroy.

At the heart of the resentment of many women against their present status is the fact that classifications and distinctions based upon sex are not only discriminatory in themselves, but also lend institutional support to entrenched practices that ignore women as persons and treat them, consciously or unconsciously, primarily as sex objects or derivative people, not as full persons. All that has been said about the deprivations and frustrations of women applies with special force to minority women, who have been victimized by the twin immoralities of racial bias and sexual bias.

Racism and sexism refer not only to the bad acts of bad people but also to well-established and entrenched patterns of institutional behavior that are neutral on their face but, intended or not, result in the reinforcement and maintenance of present inequalities stemming from past discrimination. The objective is not only to assure that all Americans play by the same rules, but that all Americans play against the same odds.

Perhaps the cruelest aspect of the current cry of "reverse discrimination" is that it ultimately deprives women and the members of minority groups of the satisfaction of knowing that they have made it on their own merit. Racism is a system of deadly oppression, both spiritual and physical; that system is not reversed by isolated instances of discrimination against Anglos or by the favoring of one minority over another. Regardless of whether reverse discrimination is wise or unwise, it is impossible for a majority, any majority, to discriminate against itself.

The above article first appeared in The Chronicle of Higher Education (4-28-75).

James C. Goodwin is assistant to the vice-president for university relations of the University of California system.

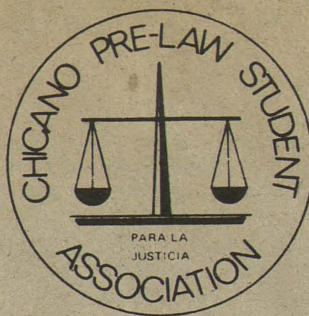


### CHICANOS

ACADEMIC COUNSELING  
at  
CHICANO STUDIES

UCR Majors  
Graduate School Info.  
Law School & Medical  
Chicano Studies

CONTACT: Ana Morales  
Juan Lujan  
PHONE: 787-3863  
Lib. S. 2316



The Chicano Pre-law Student Association at UCR is now in its fifth year of existence. It is known to be the only Pre-law student organization at the undergraduate level throughout California.

Although most colleges and universities have available in their department of political science a pre-law advisor, and UCR is no exception to this fact, these pre-law advisors do not encourage chicanos to seek their assistance, thus, there is a need for such a chicano organization.

The Chicano Pre-law Student Association was established to assist the UCR students who are contemplating a career in the legal profession. This goal is achieved in numerous ways. The main purpose is to acquaint chicanos with the opportunities in the legal profession; to disseminate pertinent materials relating to the study of law; to coordinate and serve as an entity whereby chicanos can collaborate and exchange concepts about the study of law.

Some of the activities Chicano Pre-law engages in are:

1. To invite recruiters from most of the law schools in California, especially law students who were former UCR students.
2. To visit prospective law schools, especially those nearest UCR.
3. To provide students for the Mexican American Commission for Legal Aid in Casa Ramona, located in San Bernardino.
4. To provide a student intern to work at the legal aid clinic in Riverside.
5. To invite speakers whose professions are related to law, i.e. attorneys, judges, etc.

Obviously, a legal career is not the panacea of all the oppression and racism that exists: it is one important and effective method to approach the problem.

#### UPCOMING EVENTS

##### Winter Quarter:

On March 12 at 4:30 p.m., Judge Ernest M. Lopez will be on campus at the International Lounge to speak on, "Opportunities in the Legal Profession." Judge Lopez, who is a former UCR student, graduated from Boalt Hall Law School, Berkeley, California in 1960 with an L.L.B. degree. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in July 1975.

Judge Lopez has also been active in other organizations such as the G.I. Forum; Economic Opportunity Board of Riverside County, commission member; Chairman of Board, Advisory Committee, Title I, Riverside Unified School District, and many other community organizations.

##### Pre-Law Information:

Meetings will be held every other Tuesday at the Chicano Pre-law office located in Lib. So. 2308 at 12:30. Everyone is invited to attend. If anyone is interested in attending the meetings but the above time is inconvenient for you feel free to contact Miguel Lopez or any other pre-law member for further assistance.

## EOP Fellowships 1976-77

Applications are now available for EOP Fellowships for the 1976-77 academic year. All applicants must have received a baccalaureate degree prior to the time of enrollment in graduate school, must demonstrate need for financial assistance per Financial Aid Office criteria, must make a formal application for the EOP Fellowship, and must be accepted by the Graduate Office and by the college form which degree is desired.

At present, there are twenty-

seven EOP Fellowship recipients receiving awards up to \$1,000. Next year's maximum grant will remain about the same.

If you will be a graduate student at UCR next year, (this includes students in the credential program), or are a continuing graduate student and will be in need of financial assistance, you should apply now. Applications are available from the EOP Office located at 2129 Library South. The deadline for filing an EOP Graduate Fellowship application is March 31, 1976.

## CASA BLANCA.....

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por parte de la policía o sobre-reacción, 10% de las personas dijeron que la policía uso mal razonamiento en tratar la situación y solamente el seis por ciento dijo que solamente hacían su trabajo. Algún tres por ciento acusaron a los jóvenes por el incidente. Semejantemente, la mayoría de esos que respondieron, indicaron que el incidente hubiera sido evitado si la policía hubiera tomado un paso más apropiado al controlar la situación (49%) y si no hubieran sobre-patrullado y hostigado a residentes de la comunidad (29%).

Los miembros de la comunidad no solamente se muestran molestados por los incidentes, ocurridos el mes pasado de agosto, sino que también culpan a la policía por el presente conflicto entre policías y residentes de Casa

con't. pg. 5

## UFW Service Center Opened!

The UFW Service Center in Corona had its' Open House February 28th and 29th. The director of the center is Ana Espinoza and she is presently organizing in the areas surrounding Corona. Since the closing of the local Agriculture Labor Relations Board this month,

applications, medical forms, unemployment insurance, etc. The United Farm Workers have established sixteen service centers in California and Arizona to assist farm workers with their problems. The services provided are free of charge. The office is open daily

**SUPPORT THE  
FARMWORKERS**

the work at these centers has increased. The purpose of these centers is to provide farm workers with needed assistance. Some of the services which the center provides is filling out forms, e.g., income tax forms (short forms), food stamp

from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. The center badly needs volunteers, anyone wishing to volunteer time is asked to call the MEChA Office at 787-4673. You may also contact Ana Espinoza at (714) 737-2268. The Service center is located at 311 W. 4th Street in Corona.



# Editorial

## ATENCIÓN HIGHLANDER

This country prides itself on it's principle of "freedom of press" which is bestowed to each and every resident of the United States. The newspaper and other journalistic forms have traditionally been utilized to convey different messages. Modern media techniques are used to present the public with ideas and concepts about particular subjects and issues. In the past, these mechanisms have served as instruments for some social change. When this form of media is aimed in a direction of constructiveness and creativity, the newspaper is an example of a useful agent in the society.

One of the trademarks of good journalism is objectivity with the presentation of the facts and issues in an unbiased manner. When a journalistic endeavor loses this objectivity, the material which it conveys to his reader is but a slanted view. When the basic elements for a newspaper are abused by individuals, journalism suffers as a profession. To the astute reader this lack of objectivity provides an atmosphere of distrust, or incompetence on behalf of the writer, the editor, and the media itself.

### A Comparison of California's Agricultural Relations Board and the National Labor Relations Board

When the NLRB started up in 1937, there was much criticism by all parties of its administration of the law; just as there has been much criticism of the ALRB.

The NLRB, unlike the ALRB, received sufficient funding. Today, 40 years later, the NLRB is well respected by employers, employees and labor organizations.

The Wagner Act (1935), which created the NLRB, wasn't amended for 12 years by the Taft-Hartley Act (1947). Twelve years later, the final amendments were made through the Landrum-Griffin Act (1959). The same prudent approach should be used concerning the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975.

The law must be allowed to

function for at least a couple of years to see whether its objectives are being realized. The ALRB must be given the same chance to prove itself.

Tampering with the law now, under the pressure of emergency funding, is premature, foolhardy, and would result in patched-up provisions, rather than well-reasoned, cohesive laws.

There was no comparable board or commission in the state, or the nation, on which to base an estimate of needs. The Department of Finance originally estimated a budget of \$500,000 for the ALRB's operations, which was finally approved at \$1.3 million.

It was assumed last May that the ALRB's first-year operations would require a staff of 64 persons to handle the estimated workload. The estimates and assumptions proved to be inaccurate during the first months of the board's operation.

### REASON FOR UNDERESTIMATION OF THE ACTUAL BUDGET NEEDS OF ALRB

The total budget of \$1.3 million was based on the following assumptions:

1. Number of election petitions filed in the first four months was underestimated:  
NLRB's first year  
31 elections

ALRB's first four months  
376 elections

2. Number of Unfair Labor Practice charges to be investigated and prosecuted were underestimated.

NLRB's first year  
865 charges

ALRB's first four months  
709 charges

3. The number of objections to elections were underestimated.  
Estimated  
1 out of 4

Actual  
9 out of 10

4. Number and cost of formal hearings and hearing officers were underestimated.

Estimated  
2 full time hearing officers.

Actual  
45 full and part time

If the ALRB has to suspend operations for a period of time and then start up again, it will cause unnecessary costs to the state.

There will be a backlog of cases in all stages of the hearing process that will be allowed to sit. This creates problems for both the agency and the parties.

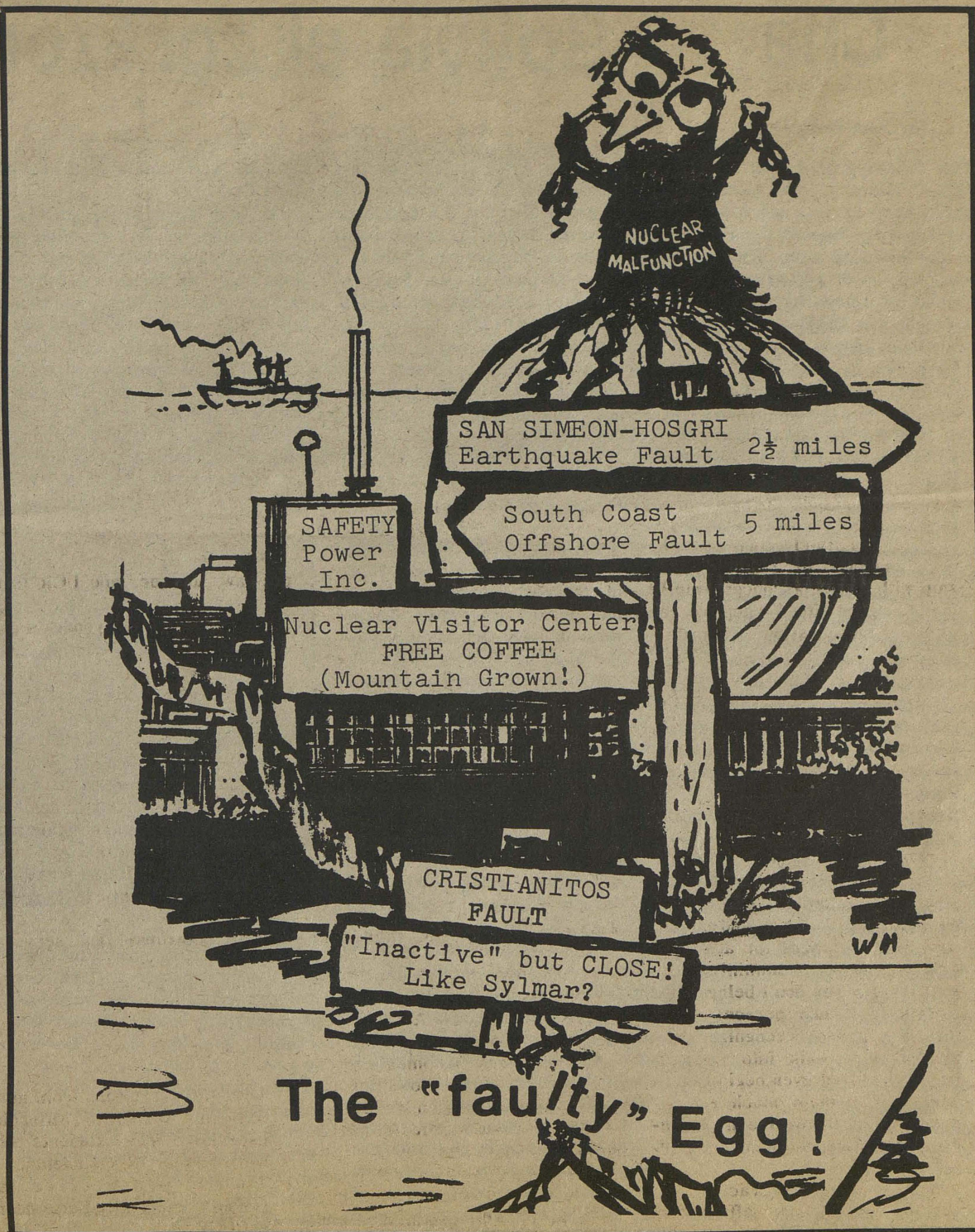
The stoppage will adversely affect the board's ability to attract and keep qualified personnel. During the last four months it has drawn together a highly qualified and dedicated group of ad hoc hearing officers and interpreters. If the board goes out of business for an extended period of time they will be quite reluctant to readjust their busy schedules for an agency that will be operating on such a precarious basis.

## CASA BLANCA .....

from pg. 4

Blanca. Cuarenta por ciento de los respondedores creen que la mejor manera de resolver los conflictos entre la policía y los residentes de Casa Blanca es "la reforma del departamento de policía", y que un 17% creen que se puede resolver si la policía, "se entera de el Chicano en general y de la comunidad Casa Blanca".

Estos descubrimientos indican que el descontento por la comunidad y el conflicto con la policía se ha extendido demasiado y traspasa varios segmentos de la comunidad. No es simplemente los jovenes o "un grupo de alborotadores" los que los hacen críticos hacia los policas. En resumen, el departamento de policía destroza el mito de que existe una "mayoría silenciosa" que apoya a la policía, estos son ya sea apáticos o temen decir algo.





# Che: Bolivia el corazon de Sur América

by Juan Muñoz Luján

The following article on Ernesto "Che" Guevara is the second of a three part series, which will be published in "Nuestra Cosa" within the following issue. The article was written in a research paper format for a seminar class in Latin American History, while I was an undergraduate student at UCR. I would like to dedicate this article to a friend and comrade who in his own right was a revolutionary in the struggle for his Raza; DEDICATED TO HECTOR LARIOSSAN-CHEZ."

It appears Che considered several other countries, Peru and Argentina in particular, before choosing Bolivia as the site of his guerrilla operation. There was nothing he would have liked better than to bring the revolution to his native Argentina. This was something he had planned for many years. But it was obvious that the situation in Argentina was not favorable for such an undertaking in 1966 or 1967.

A great deal of Che's information on Bolivia appears to have come from two brothers, Coco and Inti Peredo. These young Bolivian Communists had visited Cuba in 1962 and 1965. They had met Che there and discussed with him the possibility of bringing the revolution to Bolivia. They assured him that the country was ripe for a Cuban-type revolution and that all that was needed was Cuban support. Bolivia was also chosen by Che because of its strategic importance, for it lies in the cora-



zon ("heart") of South America and borders most of the major countries on the continent. From Bolivia, the revolution could then extend in every direction and inflame all of South America.

The reports of the Peredo Brothers were confirmed by other reports distorted by the wishful thinking of young Castroites, or the mercenary calculations of certain Bolivian Communist leaders intent on attracting Cuban funds. As a result, Che decided that his chances in Bolivia were more than satisfactory. He minimized the fact that Bolivia's Communists were badly split along pro-Moscow and pro-Peking lines, and that once he arrived on the scene he would be able to unify all the various revolutionary factions in the country behind his guerrilla movement.

## Che's Mission in Bolivia

Che assumed that once the Bolivian guerrilla movement was well established and drawing widespread support and public attention, conditions would become more favorable for guerrilla operations in Peru and Argentina. He planned to have a guerrilla group operating in the Ayacucho region of Peru by the end of 1967 and another force in northern Argentina sometime after that. The Bolivian movement was to be a training ground for the nucleus of both the Peruvian and Argentinian forces.

Che revealed his overall strategy in the message he sent to the second conference of the Tricon-

tinental in 1967. It is clear that he believed a successful guerrilla insurgency in Bolivia would force the United States to commit itself directly to the contest, creating a second Vietnam in the heart of South America. And, once additional guerrilla movements emerged in Peru and Argentina, he believed the United States would rapidly exhaust itself trying to suppress them and the original uprising in Bolivia.

That Che planned to create another Vietnam in Bolivia is clear from his message to the Tricontinental conference. His conception of the course of events that would follow the appearance of this guerrilla movement in Bolivia is revealed in the following passage: "Little by little the obsolete weapons that are sufficient for the suppression of small armed bands will be converted by the Americans into modern arms, and American advisers will be converted into combatants, until, in a given moment, they will see themselves obligated to send increasing quantities of regular troops to assure relative stability of a power whose puppet national army disintegrates before the attacks of the guerrillas. This is the way of Vietnam, it is the way that should be followed by others, and it is the way that will be followed in Latin America. (6)

Che was counting on American involvement in Bolivia and saw this as a means of gaining the support of both Bolivian and international public opinion. "As for the ultimate goal of the revolutionary movement Che was hoping to build in Bolivia, this too was revealed in his message to the Tricontinental conference. He said: "We can summarize our hopes for victory as follows: the destruction of imperialism through the United States of America. This will be accomplished through the gradual liberation of its subject people, either one by one or by groups, drawing the enemy into a difficult struggle outside of its territory; and cutting it off from its bases of sustenance, and its dependent territories." (7)

Bolivia was to be the first step in a grandiose plan to liberate all of Latin America from U.S. influence and convert it into a bastion of socialism. Everything, therefore, depended upon successfully establishing in Bolivia a guerrilla force that would develop into a revolutionary movement of continental dimensions.

This was the mission that Che hoped to create and accomplish in his Vietnam theory of South America. In the following pages I will discuss in detail the military and political failure of his mission.



## Defeat in the Field

Throughout the spring and half summer of 1967, Che Guevara and his small guerrilla band had the Bolivian Armed Forces, totaling approximately twenty thousand men in all three services on the run. They struck pretty much at will up and down a seventy-five-wide corridor extending for a length of about two hundred miles, from just north of Camiri to Sa-

maipata, sixty miles southwest of Santa Cruz.

The high point of the guerrilla drive came on July 6, when the band audaciously entered and took Samaipata, on the key Cochabamba Santa Cruz highway, and blocked the road itself. That dramatic episode, coming on the heels of a string of unbroken victories for the guerrillas and of equally unbroken defeats for the Armed Forces, had a profoundly demoralizing effect upon Bolivian soldier and civilian alike. Beset by a violent miners' strike, which diverted



troops from the antiguerrilla struggle to occupy the mines, and by accompanying student and teacher sympathy movements and in general a rising popular discontent, the Barrientos Government could survive only by the sheerest miracle.

If the Barrientos Government was lucky to survive the guerrilla onslaught from March through August, so paradoxically, were the guerrillas themselves. Victories did not bring them what they most needed to survive and grow: food, rest, health, hope, recruits. Lacking all of these, they suffered untold torment even as they were "winning," and it was only the poor quality of the Bolivian troops in the early stages that saved them from a quicker end.

Because Che could not bring himself to be ruthless enough to kill potential traitors both inside and outside of the guerrilla force, first his base camp fell into enemy hands with the loss of vital asthma medicines and supplies and papers, then his own small force split up into two parts that were hunted down and destroyed separately. A certain resignation and lack of aggression in Che as a commander also began to show itself as he grew physically sick and weak. Once he even became hysterical enough to stab a faithful mare. His heroism lay in his unceasing struggle against the sight of his group's and his own decomposition. As long as he could stand, he would fight on.

Internal political factors in Bolivia helped Che's defeat. General Barrientos was, after all, a Bolivian. And although Che could rightly accuse him of accepting North American arms and advisers, Barrientos could accuse the guerrillas with justice of being wholly led and supplied by Cuban Communists. Fidel had refused to take many non-Cubans on the Grana, for fear that his rebellion should be thought to be a foreign invasion; Che was not so wise. Moreover, Che's greatest failure lay in his lack of suppleness as a politician. He should have compromised with Mario Maonje to end his isolation and to stop his group being strangled by vastly superior forces. Maonje was the head of the Bolivian Communist Party, and Che needed his help in fomenting unrest in the mines and in La Paz.

But Che would not compromise with Maonje. When Maonje demanded that the Bolivian Communist Party led the insurrection as the

price of its support, Che stated that he had to be the chief. In fact, he would have been the chief in practice, fighting in isolation in the jungles and mountains; but he had to be the theoretical chief as well.

The perennial shortages of food and water could not fail, of course, to have a profound adverse effect upon guerrilla morale. As Che was forced to admit in his August summary, "our subsequent march on a horsemeat diet demoralized the men." And "the difficult march through the hills without water brought out the worst in my men." (8)

During September, the last full month of Che's Bolivian adventure, quarrels and breaches of discipline became ever more frequent. From the eleventh to the nineteenth, for example, he devoted almost every entry to incidents of that nature.

Finally, there were the peasants and the Army to contend with. Pombo, Che's right-hand man and one of only three Cubans to survive the guerrilla disaster, blamed the collapse of Che's movement on the absence of peasant support. In a frank statement after his escape from Bolivia, Pombo said that usually "the peasant is refractory" in the first phase of guerrilla operations, so the guerrillas more or less expected the cold shoulder they got. In the second phase, he continued, "there is equilibrium;" the guerrillas are ideally able to meet the regular Army on somewhat equal terms. In the third, "the guerrillas commence to dominate the situation," and the peasant should come around to supporting them and form the bulk of the guerrilla force. But what actually occurred. Pombo went on to explain, was that, "We could never pass the first phase. They never understood us. They



were convinced, owing to the propaganda, that Communism is bad." (9)

## The Political Defeats

Because Che was killed and because the Bolivian insurrection failed initially, it is easy to be wise after the event. There were many factors which made a success in Bolivia more unlikely than in Cuba. First, Che and the other guerrilla leaders were from Cuba, while revolution in Latin America has always had a strong nationalistic streak. There was friction within the guerrilla group itself between the Cuban and the Bolivian comrades, while the Bolivian Indians not only distrusted the Cubans as foreigners, but also as another lot of lying white men. Second, Bolivia had had a land reform during its previous left-wing regime. The Bolivian Indians might be miserably poor, but they did own their own barren soil for the first time in three hundred years, and an acre in the hand was worth any Utopia in the bush. Che's total failure to recruit one single peasant to the guerrilla cause during his eleven months of preparation and fighting was the basic cause of his defeat. As Che had stated in *Guerrilla War-*

fare, the fundamental reason for the success in Cuba had been the aid of the peasants in the Sierra Maestra. "To try and carry out this kind of war without the support of the population is the prelude to inevitable disaster." (11)

Other factors doomed the guer-



illas. Isolation was the worst blow. The middle-class sympathizers in the large cities were soon betrayed by a couple of the weaker guerrillas, who defected. Parallel risings in Peru and other Latin American countries fizzled out, through a failure of nerve and communications.

For General Ovando, the Armed Forces commander-in-chief, the guerrilla war went through five crucial phases: the March 23 ambush, the Muyupampa raid, the El Espino clash, the taking of Samaipata, and finally, the Army offensive against the guerrillas. For the Armed Forces, the phase that lasted till the coup de main at Samaipata was critical. The enlistment of new conscripts and the discharge of the old ones undoubtedly had lessened the fighting capacity of the Armed Forces. Once this difficulty was corrected, and the soldier was acclimatized to the terrain in which he had to operate, there commenced what could be called the offensive phase of the Armed Forces, which tries to reduce the area of guerrilla operations and liquidate the groups operating in them.

In the closing days of the campaign time was already running out. The signs of approaching catastrophe were evident everywhere. Yet Che either failed to see them or deliberately ignored them and refused to take any measures to elude the fate that awaited him.

His health continued its steady deterioration throughout August and into September. He alluded to his failing health in seventeen different entries in his diary for August, the same number as in July, clear enough acknowledgment of how weak he was physically and how much it affected his mental and emotional state.

His men were in not much better physical condition. All of them



suffered from malnutrition to one degree or another. And little wonder. Here is the kind of food they were reduced to eating, as Che honestly recounted on August 24: "At dusk the macheteros returned with the traps, they caught a

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# Bolivia ....

from pg. 6

condor and a rotten cat. Everything was eaten together with the last piece of anteater meat." (11)

## Final Death

Throughout the first days of October, the last month of the guerrilla fighting, Che and his men, now reduced to sixteen, spent most of the daylight hours on the crests of the ridges north of La Higuera and the night in the hollows at the bases of these ridges.

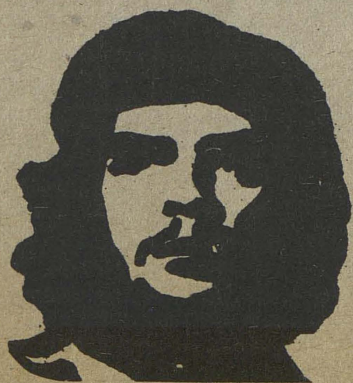
On Saturday, October 7, the last day for which there is an entry in Che's diary, he and his men camped in one of the many ravines near La Higuera. There they encountered an old woman herding goats and attempted to question her about the presence of soldiers in the area, but they were unable to obtain any reliable information. He began the last entry of words into his diary with a notation that it had been exactly eleven months since the inauguration of his guerrilla movement.

Apparently, the old woman or someone else who had seen Che and his group pass through the area reported their presence to the

terinsurgency campaign against the guerrillas.

In La Paz, President Barrientos and the high command of the Bolivian Armed Forces along with members of the CIA, held an emergency meeting to decide what to do with Che. They ruled out any prospect of prosecuting him through judicial proceedings, because a trial would focus world attention on him and present the Communists with a propaganda field day. Moreover, since Bolivia does not have the death penalty, they feared that if Che remained alive as their prisoner, sympathizers from all over the world would converge on Bolivia in an effort to save him or carry on his fight. They decided, therefore, that Che had to be executed immediately. However officially it would be announced that he had died from wounds received in battle.

Shortly before noon on Monday, October 9, some twenty-four hours after Che and his men had been discovered in the Quebrada de Yuro, Sergeant Jaime Teran walked to the little school house in La Higuera to carry out his



army post in La Higuera. By morning of Sunday, October 8, several companies of Rangers were deployed in the zone through which Che's small force was moving. Early that morning Captain Gary Prado and his company of Rangers, all recent graduates of the U.S. Army Special Forces training camp near Santa Cruz, took up positions on the heights of the Quebrada de Yuro, one of the most rugged ravines in the area.

About noon, a unit from Prado's company made contact with the guerrillas. In this initial encounter, two soldiers were killed and several others wounded. The subsequent series of events reads like a scenario out of U.S. Army counterinsurgency manual.

In the course of events that followed in the battle Che, along with two others were forced to surrender. During the night of October 8, and the next morning, Che was interrogated by a number of army officers, including Major Miguel Ayoroa. He was also questioned by the CIA agent who called himself Dr. Eduardo Gonzales, one of the many Cuban exiles sent by the CIA to participate in the coun-

orders. Trembling, Teran without looking at his victim's face fired a burst from his carbine. The bullets slammed into Che's chest and side, passed through his body, and made large holes in the soft adobe wall of the classroom. Che Guevara, the man and guerrilla fighter was dead!

(6) Che Guevara, *On Vietnam and World Revolution* (New York: Merit Publishers, 1967), p. 11.

(7) Che Guevara, *On Vietnam and World Revolution* (New York: Merit Publishers, 1967), p. 12.

(8) First Stein and Day Paperback ed., Che Guevara (Canada: Sanders of Toronto Ltd, 1970), p. 238.

(9) First Stein and Day Paperback ed., Che Guevara (Canada: Sanders of Toronto Ltd, 1970), p. 238.

(10) Che Guevara, *Guerrilla Warfare* (New York: The Random House, Vintage Books, 1969), p. 103.

(11) First Stein and Day Paperback ed., Che Guevara (Canada: Sanders of Toronto Ltd, 1970), p. 218.

# Sobre la Tortilla

Jose Antonio Burciaga

The tortilla has changed very little, if any, throughout the centuries of its existence. It originated with the Mayan civilization and thus older than the origin of bread from Europe.

The tortilla is still widely used throughout Mexico and the Southwestern United States. For centuries it has been the spoon and the fork, the chopsticks and the sandwich for millions of people. And it has also served other purposes. One of my earliest recollections associated with tortillas is my mother telling me not to play with them. I used to make holes in my tortillas and used them like masks. Or I would make very interesting designs by biting curious holes in them.

There is more to this circular maize bread than generally meets the gringo eye. Like everything else there are good tortillas and bad tortillas, mediocre tortillas and outstanding tortillas. Tortillas have a bottom and a top, a left and a right, an inside and an outside. There are various kinds of tortillas and they are made in various ways. An experienced connoisseur can smell the quality of a good tortilla.

Tortillas are not necessarily just thin. They can be almost paper thin and these are used specifically for flautas, a type of taco that is filled, rolled and then fried crisp. Then on the other extreme are the "gorditas" or "sopes." These are small and thick and they can be fried or baked and then filled with frijoles, meat or eaten just plain.

The most handsome and delicious of all tortillas is the handmade tortilla. It takes generation to generation experience to come out with a truly "sabrosa tortilla." These differ extremely from the widely popular "tortillas de fabrica" (factory-made tortillas). Sadly enough the tortillas has also suffered from the machine age. Handmade tortillas are now becoming a rarity as the machine-made tortillas have rapidly monopolized the "mercados." Factory-made tortillas roll-out of the assembly line and never receive the personal attention and the tender loving care given to the handmade tortillas.

I used to know of a factory for

handmade tortillas close to the old market in Ciudad Juarez. It was an old adobe building on a street corner, and as you passed by one could hear the rhythmic slapping of the "masa" between hands forming a perfectly round tortilla. They could hardly keep up with the demand. One day I went back and the factory had disappeared. My mother was now buying them early in the morning from women that visit the market every day with a wicker basket full of homemade tortillas. And who can ever forget the fresh smell of "nixtamal."

In the mercado you could also buy all kinds of taquitos with fresh made tortillas. They are called taquitos even if the tortilla is not fried. A poor man's taco would consist of one warm tortilla extended on your left palm. Then you would sprinkle salt on it and with the fingertips of your right hand roll it up real tight. Now I understand that some people like to use the back of the right palm to roll them up tightly. And then you have the left-handed people. There were other taquitos sold in the open air such as taquitos with "nopalitas" (diced cactus, onions, tomato and green pepper). I even used to know a man who claimed that a taquito made with dried and salted pumpkin seeds was delicious. I tried it and was impressed. And of course I've heard of kids who have actually put peanut butter and jelly on a tortilla, have eaten them, and survived.

How did Fritos and tortilla corn chips originate? In Mexican homes it has always been a custom to save all the left-over tortilla pieces and old tortillas. They are then fried and made into tortilla chips or as they are more commonly referred to as "tostadas" or "tostaditas." Then they are put in the center of the kitchen table and the kids eat them whenever. And so that is why whenever you visit a Mexican restaurant there is always a bowl of tortilla chips and chile.

Another great recipe for left-over tortillas is tortilla soup. The soup is made from chicken or beef broth and then a little tomato sauce is added along with salt and pepper. The tortilla pieces are then diced, fried, drained and added to the soup at the last moment. You don't want

the tortilla chips to get too soggy.

And the tortilla has also suffered from prejudice. Recently a priest in Arizona was found celebrating Mass using a tortilla for the host. (Wonder if it was a tostada or a fresh tortilla.) After repeated warnings the bishop forbade him to say Mass. Now what if "Jesucristo" has been born in Méjico?" I assume that by now some European priest would have been warned and punished for using unleavened wheat bread for the host.

But the tortilla continues to grow and flourish at the same rate as the Mexican population. And the corn tortilla has found a compadre in the flour tortilla. The flour tortilla and the burrito originated in Texas by Mexican Americans, alias Chicanos. In New Mexico they like to dye their tortillas red and when they use blue corn the tortillas come out blue. As long as they are not dyed red, white and blue I see no problem. I am certain the Daughters of the American Revolution would frown upon this practice.

One could go on and on with tortilla recipes such as migas, chilaquiles, enchiladas, tacos, tostadas, chalupas, flautas, entomatadas, sopa de tortilla, huevos rancheros sobre tortilla, or even a simple tortilla soaked in a pot of freshly made frijoles.

The best way to warm a tortilla is over an open fire from a gas-range stove. I remember amazing many a gringo friend by sticking my fingers into the fire and flipping the tortilla to warm it on the other side. Try it on an electric range and in two seconds your tortilla will burn and thus taste awful. I solved the problem by slowly dragging the tortilla across the red hot coils. One can also use the toaster if the tortilla is small enough. But toasters tend to dry up the tortilla. We have an electric stove now and have found them very impractical for the Mexican family. So what we do is heat a frying pan and use it like a "comal." What is a "comal?" Well that's another story.

## STUDENT FINANCIAL AID REPRESENTATIVE Michael Fernandez

### AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT IS ONE WHO:

1. has not and will not be claimed as an exemption for Federal income tax purpose by any person except his or her spouse for the calendar year(s) in which aid is received and the calendar year prior to the academic year for which aid is requested,
2. has not received and will not receive financial assistance of more than \$600.00 from his or her parent(s) in the calendar year (s) in which aid is received and the calendar year prior to the academic year for which aid is requested and
3. has not lived or will not live for more than 2 consecutive weeks in the home of a parent during the calendar year(s) in which aid is received and the calendar year prior to the academic year for which aid is requested.

If you need help contact Michael Fernandez the ASUCR office in the Commons.

«>>»  
viva



aztlán

«>>»

## "EL SILENCIO"

(DEDICADO A LOS MECHISTAS DE AZTLÁN)

The silence which filled the aura of the room was different. Strangely different from any which the child had ever known. It was not a deafening, still and cold silence, but a silence of serenity and contentment. As she sat there she was oblivious to the people around her. Although it was a small, single room filled with people they merely faded into the pale walls of the room. As she drifted from this oblivion to a deeper maze of thought, the brightness of the sphere caught her eye. And as if she were a flower stretching towards the radiance and warmth of the sun, she focused her eyes on the beauty and purity of the luminous sphere. The child's brown eyes gazed wondrously and known-

ingly towards it.

The sphere was like the sun as it rose above her house each morning. The sphere was rebirth, a regeneration-una regeneración. The child had seen her rebirth in the light of the sphere and she rejoiced for her new life.

But as she sat there her heart grew heavy and she shed one large tear for her brothers and sisters who did not know the meaning of the sphere. As the warm tear ran down her cheek, the child thought... "que lastima que no saben lo que es la vida o la luz de la vida. Yo si se que es la luz de la vida. Aunque dicen que soy solamente una niña yo conozco la luz y el sol. . . es el amor. El amor por esa vida y esa luz."

--Juana Serros

c/s



"MUJER" by ERNESTINA HERMOSILLO

mujer, frace bendita  
eres tú semejante a la perla exquisita  
genuina perlita del fondo del mar  
mujer incomparable, tú llevas amulitos  
que encierran los secretos  
para enseñar a amar

mujer poderosa de ideales perfectos  
es tu belleza, tu escultura, cualidades y ternuras  
que han hecho a los nobles rendirte homenaje  
con gran reverencia doblar ante tus pies  
eres admirable, valiente y arrojada  
pues tú eres la abnegada mujer exemplar

mujer joya preciosa no hay nada  
que igual a tu real dignidad  
mujer sin ti no se sabe que harían las  
naciones; sin ti no habría canciones  
ni versos ni pasiones nadie sabría amar

mujer después de ser tan bella  
tu llevas una estrilla de  
arrogancia y valor  
tu no eres tracionera como empuñar  
una rosa empunas también  
tus armas contra tu invasor

tú no sólo presumes  
de ser privilegiada sino de ser valiente  
para ir a la batalla levanta tu estandarte  
ponte tus carilleras; defiende tus  
dominios alístate para la guerra  
como la gran Adelita que dejó  
grandes recuerdos

monta tu cabalgadura  
y levanta tus insignias como las meras mujeres  
como la apuesta Valentina  
que hoy radica en la frontera  
cuajadita de medallas que las luce  
donde quiera, por eso todos  
le dicen temente coronela



# Las Valentinas

¿Porque?

Como un bebé  
cuando estaba durmiendo  
Así un país  
hasta que al despertar  
Casi perfecto  
en su tranquilidad  
Al no satisfacer sus necesidades  
tales como comer -- entonces,  
Primero, suplica,  
después, exige atención  
La diferencia es que  
un país no estaba contento  
Con sólo comer  
un país crecerá  
También el hombre  
ambos en sus imperfecciones  
Nacieron y gatearon juntos,  
Aprendieron a caminar  
De la mano -- Así  
¿Porque no hubo  
Comprensión del uno para el otro?

Shivah Rosa-Carlyle

A conference on "The Chicana in Transition" is being sponsored by the Chicanas at U.C.R., Chicano Studies and University Extension, on April 9 and 10, 1976. You are cordially invited to participate in this program. The following is schedule of activities for the conference:

April 9, 1976 Friday Evening  
7:00 - 10:00 p.m. Orientation Watkins 1000  
April 10, 1976 Saturday General Session  
8:00 - 9:00 Registration L.S. 1500 Lobby  
9:00 - 10:15 Open Session L.S. 1500  
M.C.  
Welcome:  
Speaker: Irene Tovar  
10:30 - 12:00 Morning Workshops  
A. The Role of the Chicana Room HUM 1316  
B. The Chicana and Employment Room HUM 1136  
C. The Chicana and Politics Room L.S. 1500  
D. Chicanas and Their Legal Rights Room HUM 1127  
E. The Chicana and Education Room HUM 1212  
F. Chicanas and the Media Room L.S. B143  
12:00 - 1:30 Lunch  
1:30 - 3:00 Afternoon Workshops  
3:15 - 4:30 Summary and Closing Session

For those people interested in receiving a unit credit, please call 787-3223. You must also attend the orientation session of April 9, 1976.

## DETACH AND MAIL FOR ADVANCE REGISTRATION

☐ Yes, I plan to attend the conference at U.C. Riverside on April 10, 1976  
Enclosed is \$5.00 ☐ non student, \$2.50 ☐ student (Lunch included)

### Work Shop Preference (Pick Two)

☐ A ☐ C ☐ E  
☐ B ☐ D ☐ F

☐ I will need overnight accommodations \$

☐ I want to register for 1 unit credit. Price

NAME PHONE

ADDRESS CITY ZIP

Dawn  
(A.M.O.N.)

Around the corner  
Came my comadre's  
Car and in it was

"La linda muñeca  
de chocolate  
'Niña-Niña',  
Chula, cariñosa y con  
el alma de ser--"

"Mira, mijito  
tan preciosa y bella  
La muchachita--"

Linda muñeca de  
chocolate tú eres  
el amor de tu  
madre y padre--

Mira, mijito--  
tan grande sus  
ojitos y llenos de un  
cariño inocente--  
'Niña-Niña'

Linda muñeca de  
chocolate tú eres  
una esperanza por  
paz en este mundo"

"Ves Mijito--  
Que tan grande  
es  
Dios--  
porque en nacer  
tú  
También nació--"

La Linda muñeca  
de chocolate--  
Niña-Niña  
chula-preciosa-cariñosa  
el Alma de un  
ser--"

Linda Olivas  
11-75