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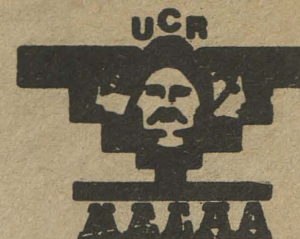
Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan
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UFW HOSTS MARCH & RALLY



Chavez addresses UFW Rally.

The United Farm Workers gathered to hear Cesar Chavez speak. Chavez said Cesar Chavez led more than that "Sacrifice and struggle 3500 farmworkers, students, have overcome our misfortunes, families, and children. We are prepared for Sunday, March 27, 1977, this year's farmworker election on a 12 mile organizing campaign." Chavez also march and rally in "The Valley" stated that "Here in the Coachella Valley, we are in high gear beginning with to-day's rally."

Cesar Chavez, who will be 50 years old in March, led the marchers from central park in Mecca, through Thermal, and finally ending at City Hall Park in Coachella. Some of the speakers were Alfredo Figueroa, director of the UFW office in Blythe, California who kept everyone laughing, and smiling after their historical walk; Assemblyman Richard Alatorre, D-Los Angeles, who also gave his support.

The event began with the "Campesino Mass" at 8 a.m. in Mecca. The farmworker no longer has to worry about competition with another union, be- Thermal. At 12 noon the cause the main emphasis marchers arrived in Thermal. The entertainment was done by the Ballet Folklorico, Es-Coachella. Arriving in Mecca, the marchers had a Mari-Chachella, the band "Los Satevicos" from Blythe were also had congregated at City Hall there to give their support, Park for the Rally, the people and the Bar-B-Q and Dance ended the rally about 8 p.m. 3500 to 4000. The supporters

The marchers began walking at 9 a.m. in Mecca with approximately 2000 marchers. The marchers proceeded along route to Thermal. At 12 noon the marchers arrived in Thermal. The entertainment was done by the Ballet Folklorico, Es-Coachella. Arriving in Mecca, the marchers had a Mari-Chachella, the band "Los Satevicos" from Blythe were also had congregated at City Hall there to give their support, Park for the Rally, the people and the Bar-B-Q and Dance ended the rally about 8 p.m. 3500 to 4000. The supporters

By the time the Masses had congregated at City Hall there to give their support, Park for the Rally, the people and the Bar-B-Q and Dance ended the rally about 8 p.m. 3500 to 4000. The supporters

UC Receives Heavy Attack

UC President David Sax-rected at the University's handling of its defense in the Sub Committee, also criticized UC administrators for not selecting minority law-yers to participate in preparation of the case to be heard by the US Supreme Court. Saying that all white Sub-committee head lawyers working on the case "don't... have their hearts in the right place," Vasconcelos said that a minority lawyer would "know the pain of being disadvantaged."

Questioning Saxon's Jose, lashed into the University's defense after Saxon told the committee the University was doing all it could to win the case. "So far as I can tell, the case has been handled so badly I can not see how it can be won," Vasconcelos said.

Many of the criticisms from the assembly members present during the six and a half hour meeting were directed at the University's defense in the Sub Committee, also criticized UC administrators for not selecting minority lawyers to participate in preparation of the case to be heard by the US Supreme Court. Saying that all white Sub-committee head lawyers working on the case "don't... have their hearts in the right place," Vasconcelos said that a minority lawyer would "know the pain of being disadvantaged."

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Working For The U.S.A. Seminar

The UCR Career Planning and Placement Center sponsored its first federal career seminar, "Working for the U.S.A." at UCR on February 24. The program provided an opportunity for interested students and community people to inter-face with agency representatives. Participants gained current career/employment information, obtained assistance with the application process, and established relationships with agencies seeking greater minority representation.

The program, which emphasized career opportunities for minorities, was divided into two sessions. The opening general session, had two keynote speakers, Ms. Anne Brassier, Los Angeles Manager of the Civil Service Commission, and Mr. Louis Perez, Civil Service Equal Employment Specialist. During this session, which had an attendance of some 100 people, Ms. Brassier discussed general careers, prospects of advancement, and the competitive nature of the employment picture. She went on to say that entry into the federal service is obtained in five basic ways: 1) the Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PAGE), a written test for individuals with a B.A. degree, who can qualify for GS levels 5 through 7; 2) a mid level examination (M.A. degree or higher), where the individual's education and experience are evaluated for GS levels 8 through 12 (there is no written test involved); 3) excepted entry, where agencies like the CIA and the FBI do their own hiring; 4) deal with any just grievance on a case-by-case basis, in hiring attorneys for minority and women's mobility; or 5) in "specialized fields" where the individual applies directly to the particular agency.

Mr. Perez, on the other hand, spoke about equal employment opportunities and

cont. on p. 3

RACHE COLLEGE INFORMATION AND CAREER DAY

Over 500 minority students braved wind and rain at UCR on March 16th to take part in a College Information and Career Day. Students attending were greeted by Frank Montez, Chairperson of RACHE (Raza Administrators and Counselors in Higher Education). A series of workshops were presented on a variety of career areas. Eighteen speakers from public and private industry generously gave of their time to share their experiences and expertise with students in attendance. Speakers were:

Danny Villanueva - KMEX TV
Joe Baca - General Telephone, Hollywood
Phil Valenzuela - San Bernardino County Personnel

Fernando Arias - Redlands Police Department
Juan Casas - Bourns, Inc.
Julian Lopez - Superintendent of Schools, Cucamonga
Irene Caro - Federal Spanish Speaking Coordinators/Federal Drug Admin.
Ocie Lockett - San Bernardino Planning Commission
Annie Mendez - Crafton Hills College
Lydia Martinez - Headstart/Preschool
Manuela Sosa - Dentist-Riverside
Ron Arias - Crafton Hills College
Dr. Gary Sposito - Soil Sciences, UCR
Dr. Raymond Garza - Psychologist, UCR
David Godoy - UC San Francisco Medical School

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Folk Baroque In Mexico Exhibit

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — A De Sandoval took a photographic look at one of Mexico's most beautiful and least-known art forms will be presented May 10 through June 3 in the Art Gallery at the University of California, Riverside.

"Folk Baroque in Mexico: Mestizo Architecture through the Centuries" will feature 106 photos of haciendas, convents, palaces, churchyards and other structures, taken by Judith Hancock de Sandoval. The exhibition, sponsored by the Lilly Endowment, is on loan from the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service of Washington D.C.

Gallery hours are 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sunday through Friday, except for May 29 and 30 when it will close for the holidays. Admission is free.

Spanish colonial architecture in Mexico continued through the 19th Century and found its most original expression in the provinces. Few of the thousands of buildings scattered across the land are known to outsiders.



INEZ GARCIA IS ACQUITTED

Inez Garcia was acquitted Friday, March 4, 1977, for the killing of Miguel Jimenez, who stood guard while another man raped her.

It took 11 hours of deliberation spread over two days for the jury to reach the verdict. This concludes Inez Garcia's 18-day retrial, which was granted when a state appeal court overturned her 1974 conviction on technical grounds.

Inez Garcia told reporters that she plans to become involved in helping prisoners. "They need a lot of help," she said. "I promised a lot of women I would do what I could for them."

Washington and the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard.

The exhibition at UCR is a selection which encompasses tile and stucco facades, sculpture on buildings in the "Silver Cities," plazas and churchyards of the Yucatan, Michoacan, Chiapas, Puebla, Oaxaca and the Valley of Mexico.

Folk Baroque architecture is considered by art historians to be neither Spanish nor Indian, but a powerful original creation of a mestizo, or mixed-blood, nation and an expression of its tradition of folk art.

"It's a fusion, like the rich amalgamation of multiple racial, cultural and linguistic components of the Mexican people," said Eliud Martinez, assistant professor of Comparative Literature and Chicano Studies at UCR.

"Mexican Baroque integrates the arts of architecture, sculpture and painting, and it employs a variety of materials," he continued. "Lavish and exuberant, it reflects the Mexican's mounting pride in birthplace, Mexico's prosperity and well-being in the 17th and 18th Centuries. The exhibition shall provide a needed amplification of one's understanding of multifaced Mexican reality."

Accompanying the exhibition is a 47-page catalogue written by Pal Kelemen, and containing 49 black-and-white and two color reproductions of the de Sandoval photographs. Its cost is \$2.

Tours of the gallery may be scheduled by appointment through the Creative Arts office, 787-4634. Special tours for children and school groups have been developed by the gallery staff, and Spanish-speaking guides will be provided on request.

"The good artist is skillful, it is his duty to humanize the desires of the people [from a Toltec poem]"

MEChA APPEALS

To all concerned individuals:

The Humboldt State University M.E.C.H.A. asks for your help and support. The Community Multi-Cultural Education Committee (an off campus organization) has filed for an investigation by the Fair Employment Practices Commission of the hiring and promotion practices at H.S.U.

The support we need is minimal but essential. We hope to apply pressure by letters and phone calls to:

Fred Parally, Affirmative Action Consultant:
P.O. Box 603
San Francisco, Calif. 94101

Phone: (415) 557-1034 or
(415) 897-5733

We can not stress the importance of your help. More at H.S.U. there have been at least ten actions (direct and indirect) involving racial discrimination committed against minorities, and we are almost totally ignored by the administration.

There are five Ethnic Studies professors and all have been hired on a temporary basis, with no solid commitment by the Administration that they will achieve tenure. Just one other example involves an Anglo professor recently transferred to H.S.U. from another C.S.U.C. school without having been cleared through the Affirmative Action Office.

The Academic Senate Committee has ignored minority individuals on campus during recent interviews for new positions within the Ethnic Studies Department.

People of ethnic backgrounds who have applied for Administrative positions have been harrassed to the point of embarrassment.

The more pressure applied on the investigator by phone calls and letters, the more thorough and immediate an investigation we will receive. Our members are small, about twenty-five people, and the more attention we draw to the situation at H.S.U., the sooner action will be taken. We appreciate your support.

If anyone wishes further information on this investigation please contact:

Miguel Trujillo
Chairperson, M.E.C.H.A.
Humboldt State University
Arcata, CA 95521

Phone: (707) 822-7835

SALUD y JUSTICIA para TODOS.

Ken Chaves, Publicity Director, M.E.C.H.A.
Humboldt State University
Arcata, CA 95521



UC Attacked...

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measure for some time to that alternative programs come," Saxon said.

President Saxon was preceded in the hearing by students and representatives Joseph Montoya, D-Los Angeles, said during the hearing that some "political intervention" in University affairs was that the Bakke decision, if upheld, make the University more responsive to the legislature minority enrollment, but on admission policy.

CHICANO PRE-LAW

In its sixth year of existence, Chicano Pre-Law has been justly praised for its continuous successful activities and has been a great benefit to many Chicano students. These students have not only graduated from UCR but have been accepted to law schools throughout the country. This year the Chicano Pre-Law honors another member, Sammy Reyes, who, so far, has been accepted to Santa Clara, UC Davis, McGeorge, and San Francisco law school.

It is with these precepts and goals that we are inviting you to take advantage of our services. Some of the questions and materials to be expected on the real LSAT.

Considering that the choice of campus is not limited to curriculum, we have gained a personal experience by comparing the educational and environmental attitudes during a visit to UCLA and UC Davis law school.

UC's Minority Plan Called Static

BY DON SPEICH
Times Education Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—The University of California's faculty and staff affirmative action program has made some progress but is essentially "running in place," according to a university report.

In fact, notes the report, the percentage of minorities in academic positions has decreased from 13.4% to 12.5 in the last three years.

At least one reason for this, the report suggests, is the failure of the Brown Administration to allocate money sought by the university to increase the number of minorities and women in staff and faculty positions.

For example, the report notes that in its 1977-78 proposed budget UC has requested \$1.2 million from Gov. Brown for affirmative action. The governor, however, has cut this request to \$250,000.

The report, authored by UC Vice President Archie Kleingartner and released at a UC Regents meeting here Thursday, shows that women comprise only 6% and minorities only 7% of the tenure or upper-level faculty positions within the university.

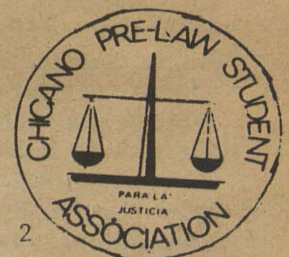
The reason for this, in part, states the report, is that "many women and

3. Keeping in contact with various law schools, we have had recruiters from UCLA, Hastings, Santa Clara, South Western, and UC Berkeley, all aiding and abetting in our acceptance to regular or special admissions.

4. Last but not least, our honorable guest speaker for this year: Mr. John Jimenez, a former graduate of UCR and Boalt Hall, Berkeley Law School, and presently practicing law as a private attorney in Redlands, California. The basic topic of his speech focused on (a) lawyer-lawyer, (b) lawyer-D.A., (c) lawyer-judge, (d) lawyer-client, and (3) lawyer-community relationships. His main emphasis was on serving the Chicano community needs and proper representation within and among the law system.

After this brief history on our association and if you are planning to attend our meetings and/or participate in some of our activities, we invite you to become a member of Chicano Pre-Law. The meetings are held bimonthly on Tuesdays, at the pre-law office, Lib So. 2308, 12:00 noon. If for any reason you cannot go to the meetings feel free to drop by during my office hours, daily between 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Mercy Campa



Working Seminar

cont. from p. 2

with agency representatives Lab, U.S. Forest Service, college minority department from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and Loma Linda Veterans Administration Hospital. Participating agencies included the U.S. Air Force Contract Management Division, Civil Service Commission, Edwards Air Force Flight Test Center, Federal Aviation Administration, Corona Fleet Analysis Naval Weapons Station, Internal Revenue Service, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Port Hueneme Naval Construction Battalion Center, Naval Regional Procurement Service, China Lake Naval Weapons Center, Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station, San Bernardino Norton Air Force Base, Social Security Administration, U.S. Customs Region VII, U.S. Forest Fire Research

To determine whether this type of program merited future development, evaluations were given to both students and agencies. Data collected suggested that the career day be repeated with the same format. Both groups felt the opening session provided valuable career information, while they also appreciated the individual contact afforded by the informal session. Success can be attributed to a number of factors, foremost of which were the full support of the Los Angeles Spanish Speaking Coordinators Committee and in particular, Mr. Joe Lopez, UCR/community

LA MUJER de AZTLÁN

Surgical Genocide

One of the greatest dangers facing Third World women today is sterilization abuse. The U.S. government through its family planning programs both here and overseas, has been pushing sterilization as a basic means of population control. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) pays for 90% of the costs for sterilization while only paying between 50% to 80% of all other medical costs. According to a survey done by the Association of Voluntary Sterilization, there has been a 300% increase in the numbers of sterilizations between 1970 and 1974. **Over half a million women are now being sterilized each year.**

Tubal ligation, the technique most commonly used, requires surgery and at least 4 days in the hospital. It is almost 20 times more dangerous than the Pill in terms of complications, yet it is pushed as one of the best methods of birth control, especially for low-income minority women. This operation once done is almost completely impossible to undo and the woman can never bear another child.

Despite these and other medical facts, the U.S. government continues to sponsor sterilization programs especially in low-income areas. Studies have shown that 21.7% of the Chicana women, 20.1% of the Black women, and 16% of the Anglo women, married and under 45 years of age have been sterilized. Women on welfare are twice as likely to be sterilized as those who are not especially if they belong to a minority. In Puerto Rico where sterilizations have been going on since the 30's, over one third of the women of child-bearing age have been sterilized.

Many of these sterilizations are occurring without the consent of the women. Hospitals have guidelines which allow them to sterilize women if they suffer for socio-economic reasons i.e. they are poor. In Los Angeles, 11 women are suing the County of Los Angeles, USC-County General Hospital and their doctors for sterilizing them. Many of them did not speak English, did not understand, and did not want to be sterilized. They were forced to sign forms while in labor, drugged and if they did not want to sign these forms, they were hassled until they did. The doctors lied to these women, telling them that they would die if they didn't do it, that they would lose their welfare benefits, or that the operation could be undone later. Sometimes the doctor didn't

tell them anything, he just sterilized them. One woman took the Pill for 2 years before she found out that she was sterile.

Most hospitals and family clinics completely disregarded the Federal HEW guidelines established to prevent abuse. Although no one under 18 can be legally sterilized, a 12 year and 14 year old girl were sterilized in Alabama. In this case their mother had signed a consent form given to her by a federal family planning clinic which she couldn't read. Women are often forced to sign consent papers while under sedation which is against HEW regulations. Federal guidelines require doctors to wait for at least 72 hours after a woman has given birth before doing a sterilization operation. Studies show that most doctors fail to inform women of the consequences of the sterilization nor do they provide counsel in matters concerning birth control.

These abuses and violations of women's rights are just the tip of the iceberg. At the Howard University hospital in Washington D.C., interns and residents have reported treating black women who were sterilized as teen-agers because their mothers were on welfare. Doctors have also refused to take mothers on welfare unless they agree to be sterilized. One woman was thrown out of a hospital after she had her child because she changed her mind and refused sterilization. Some interns have openly admitted sterilizing teen-age girls, while other interns have witnessed tubal ligation operations offered to every woman in the labor wards in inner city hospitals.

Women are now fighting back. Lawsuits and other legal methods are being used against doctors and hospitals who continue to use these unethical practices. In New York, women have forced the public hospitals to be aware of the HEW guidelines and are demanding that they go beyond them in order to protect their rights. More and more courts are beginning to strike down the discriminatory laws which in the past have prevented women from access to most methods of birth control.

The women's struggle for an equal place in society will never be complete unless she has control over her physical as well as mental self.

ATENCIÓN Chicanas

All concerned Chicanas Are encouraged to submit Nomination applications to be considered as delegates to the national Women of the Year Conference to be held in Texas in November of this year. Any person over the age of 16 can apply. High School & College Students, Community Women, Housewives, Professional Women, any one interested may apply.



Both the State and the National conference present both U.S. literature and Chicanas with an opportunity to voice concerns about issues that affect our lives as women and as members of the Chicano Community. Such as Education, Women in Non-traditional Professions, Forced Sterilization, Programs for Senior Citizens, Graduate Opportunities for Chicanos, Improved Community-Police Relations, Illegal Alien situation, Housing, employment, etc.



Nomination applications can be obtained by writing to Las Chicanas UCR 2316 Lib. South, University of California, Riverside 92521 or by place writing Directly to International Women's Year California State meeting Room L1, Stornier Hall, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 90008.

It is important that Chicanas participate in the June 16, 17, 18 and 19 California State Conference because all community, students, and registered participants can vote for delegates of their choice to represent them at the Texas National Conference. The recommendation that arise from the National Conference will be submitted to Congress and to the President of the United States.

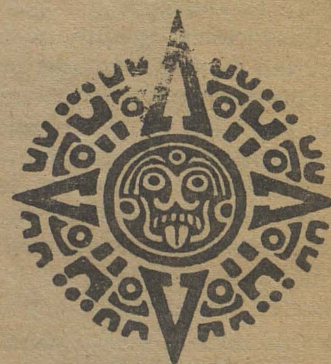


chicana symposium series

Las Chicanas sponsored a series of three lectures given by UCR Chicana graduate students. The first in the series was presented by Mercedes Paez on February 2, 1977. Ms. Paez, poetress, writer, former instructor at California State University Northridge, and currently a candidate for a joint M.A. in Education and Chicano Studies, described the misrepresentation of La Chicana in U.S. literature and children's literature.

The second lecture was presented by Ana Garcia, a doctoral candidate in Anthropology. Ana has done extensive research in the area of Espiritualismo and Curanderos in Mexico. Her presentation on February 23, was entitled "El Espiritualismo y la Medium". "Cultural roots of La Chicana and Two forebears, La Malinche and La Llorona," were the topics selected by Evangelina Enriquez de Biffle for the third lecture. Eva is a former Chicana Studies counselor and is presently studying for her doctorate in Comparative Literature. Her talk, which took place on April 23, concluded a highly successful series.

Each of the women gave an excellent presentation, and their discourses reflected thorough knowledge and extensive research in their individual areas. All three lectures were well attended by members of the Riverside community, students, and the Chicano Studies faculty and staff.





LA MUJER



International Women's Year

In January 1974 President Nixon officially designated 1975 as International Women's Year and called upon Congress and the people of the U.S., government officials and interested groups to begin to provide for the observance of IWY with practical and constructive measures for the advancement of the status of women.

On January 9, 1975, President Ford issued Executive Order 11832 establishing a National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1975, and called upon it to plan "an agenda for the future." In April of 1975, President Ford appointed 35 women and men from the private sector with widely diverse backgrounds and experience, and two Senators appointed by the President of the Senate, and two Congresswomen appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to serve on the Commission. They were asked to facilitate and coordinate U.S. government participation in IWY and were specifically charged to examine the conditions of life and the status of U.S. women and report their findings, with appropriate recommendations, for future government and non-government action. The life

of the Commission was extended to June 30, 1976, to areas of concern parallel complete its fact finding, many of the target areas outlined in the World Plan of Action: Arts and Humanities, Child Development Enforcement of the Laws, Equal

At the Commission's first two meetings, over 200 non-governmental organizations concerned with the status and activities of women participated in a discussion of the specific issues on which the Commission should work. Immediately after the Mexico City Conference, the Commission,



Rights Amendment, Government Organization Structure, Homemaker, International Interdependence, Media, Reproductive Freedom, Special Problems of Women, UN-ILO Conventions, Women in Employment, Women in Power.

Committee membership included Commission members as well as participants from the private sector. All committees heard testimony from expert witnesses and some held public hearings. All meetings of the Commission and the committees were open to the public.



As a result of nearly 12 months study of women's issues, the committees drafted, and the Commission approved and transmitted to the President of the United States. In general, these recommenda-



tions have three characteristics: 1) they are addressed to Federal or State governments or to major social institutions; 2) they are of obvious benefit to women; and 3) they are reasonably realistic and capable of being achieved. The recommendations provide the necessary specifics which will serve to enhance the status and role of women in the decade to come. Major emphasis is placed on the enforcement and/or revision of laws already in existence.

Recommendations

The World Plan of Action refers to the necessity of enactment of appropriate laws to eliminate discriminatory practices toward women. Since our particular national problems are the enforcement of existing laws and the modification of attitudes and policies that reinforce traditional stereotypes about women, the national Commission chose to concentrate its study and recommendations in the following areas: . . . Greater participation of women in U.S. foreign affairs-agencies and inter-

national delegations and on U.S. delegations to international conferences.

. . . Labor union action to review the effect of their policies on women and to bring more women into union membership and into decision-making positions in those unions.

. . . Moving more women into positions of deciding public policy through election to public office and appointment to local, State and Federal boards and commissions.

. . . Full integration of women in business-related government activities such as extension of credit, loans to small business women, etc., as a matter of public policy.

. . . Expansion of the concept of "equal pay for equal work" to "equal pay for work of equal value."

. . . Revision of the nation's laws so that they are based on the principle that a homemaker's contribution is equal in value to the contribution of the spouse who works outside the home.

. . . Rigorous enforcement by the Federal Communication Commission of non-discrimination laws in TV and radio and adoption of suggested "Ten Guidelines" on the portrayal and treatment of women by the media.

. . . Procedures which will give women better treatment in the arts and humanities in such areas as judging practices, salary differentials, grants by Government and foundations, and job opportunities.

. . . More voluntary child care programs and services to meet the needs of all working parents, regardless of income.

. . . Improving life for the older woman, the woman offender, women with physical and mental health problems, and women from racial and ethnic minorities.

. . . Revision of State divorce laws to provide for more equitable division of property, maintenance, child custody, and support and enforcement of support orders.

A SEARCH

The Chicana Organization at the University of California is interested in compiling a Directory of Chicanas who have obtained their Masters Degree. That old comment "There are no qualified Chicanas" is still being heard. We are particularly interested in Chicanas to prepare others in his methods. Roque Rojas was born on the 16 of August of 1812, the son of a criollo. However, it is also our intent to include women in fields other than Education. We would like to receive a vitae ico City. Little else is known from any Chicana who would of his life except that he should be included in our directory. The information should be mailed to Las Chicanas, University of Calif., Riverside, 2316 Library South, Riverside, Calif. 92502.

"ESPIRITUALISMO y LA MEDIUM"

Anna García

According to the adepts of spiritualism in Mexico (the materia), in reincarnation practice first began and was established by Roque Rojas spirits.

La materia, the central figure in the templo serves as the body and mouthpiece for the possessing spirit. Materialias are possessed by spirits who speak to their congregations answering requests, offering advice and giving instructions. The latter is considered one of the major services provided by the personnel in the templo and is called cátedra. During the cátedra the materia transmits "radiations" and words from the spirit instructing in

the ideology of espiritismo.

The second major service provided by the materia is that of healing in which the materia is possessed by a "doctor". Healing, materialias tell us, is largely a matter of faith. With this faith and the use of blessed water, colognes, traditional healing practices (limpias, masajes, etc.), patent medicines, as well as spiritual medicines and surgery, the materia is able to provide relief for a great many medical and personal problems.



To all believers, espiritismo provides a warm, personal religious experience based on individual communication with spiritual entities and divine revelation through the medium.

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LEGISLATIVE



PROTECTION

FOR WOMEN

women and issues of concern to them can be effected.

DUTIES OF COMMISSION

SEC. 2 (a) The National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1975, established by Executive Order 11832 on January 9, 1975 (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission"), is hereby continued. The Commission shall organize and convene a national conference to be known as the National Women's Conference (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Conference"). The Conference and State or regional meetings conducted in preparation for the Conference shall be held in such places and at such times in 1976 as the Commission deems appropriate.

(b) The Commission shall consult with such National, State, and other organizations concerned with women's rights and related matters as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act.

COMPOSITION AND GOALS OF THE CONFERENCE

SEC. 3. (a) The Conference shall be composed of—

(1) representatives of local, State, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, unions, associations, publications, and other groups which work to advance the rights of women; and

(2) members of the general public, with special emphasis on the representation of low-income women, members of diverse racial, ethnic, and religious groups, and women of all ages.

(b) The Conference shall—

(1) recognize the contributions of women to the development of our country;

(2) assess the progress that has been made to date by both the private and public sectors in promoting equality between men and

women in all aspects of life in the United States;

(3) assess the role of women in economic, social, cultural, and political development;

(4) assess the participation of women in efforts aimed at the development of friendly relations and cooperation among nations and the strengthening of world peace;

(5) identify the barriers that prevent women from participating fully and equally in all aspects of national life, and develop recommendations for means by



POWERS OF COMMISSION

SEC. 4. The Commission shall—

(1) designate a coordinating committee in each State which shall organize and conduct a State or regional meeting in preparation for the Conference;

(2) prepare and make available background materials relating to women's rights and related matters for the use of representatives to the State and regional meetings, and to the Conference;

(3) establish procedures to provide financial assistance for representatives to the Conference who are unable to pay their own expenses;

(4) establish such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act;

(5) designate such additional representatives to the Conference as may be necessary and appropriate to fulfill the goals set forth in section 3(b) of this Act;

(6) grant technical and financial assistance by grant, contract, or otherwise to facilitate the organization and conduct of State and regional meetings in preparation for the Conference;

(7) establish such advisory and technical committees as the Commission considers necessary to assist and advise the Conference; and

(8) publish and distribute the report required under this Act.

ADMINISTRATION OF COMMISSION

SEC. 5 (a) The Commission may appoint such staff personnel as it considers necessary to carry out its duties under this Act. Such personnel shall be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, except that no indi-

vidual so appointed may receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule. Appointments shall be made without regard to political affiliation.

(b) The commission may accept, use, and dispose of contributions of money, services, or property.

(c) The Commission may use the United States mails under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(d) The powers granted the Commission by this section shall be in addition to those granted by Executive Order 11832. The powers granted the Commission by this section shall be in addition to those granted by Executive Order 11832. The powers granted the Commission by Executive Order 11832 may be employed to fulfill the responsibilities of the Commission under this Act.

(e) The Commission, to such extent as it deems necessary, may procure supplies, services, and personal property; make contracts; expend funds appropriated, donated, or received in pursuance of contracts hereunder in furtherance of the purposes of this Act; and exercise those powers that are necessary to enable it to carry out efficiently and in the public interest the purposes of this Act.

(f) The powers granted the Commission under this Act may be delegated to any member or employee of the Commission by the Commission.

STATE AND REGIONAL MEETINGS

SEC. 6. (a) A meeting in preparation for the Conference shall be held in each State in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Commission, except that in the event the amount of time and resources available so requires, the Commission may combine two or more such State meetings into a regional meeting.

cont. on p. 9

Public Law 94-167

Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America at the first session begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five

AN ACT

To direct the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1975, to organize and convene a National Women's Conference, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

FINDINGS

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) International Women's Year, and its World Plan of Action, have focused attention on the problems of women throughout the world, and have pointed to the need for an evaluation of the discrimination which American women face because of their sex;

(2) The Bicentennial year of 1976 is a particularly appropriate time for the United States to recognize the contributions of women to the development of our country, to assess the progress that has been made toward insuring equality for all women, to set goals for the elimination of all barriers to the full and equal participation of women in all aspects of American life, and to recognize the importance of the contribution of women to the development of friendly relations and cooperation among nations and to the strengthening of world peace; and

(3) A national conference of American women, preceded by State conferences, is the most suitable mechanism by which such an evaluation of the status of



A SHORT STORY

La Noche de Lluvia

The rain hit the wooden house hard. Lina looked up at the ceiling and she could see a few raindrops seep through the wooden boards and drip to the floor. She gathered her wool coat closer to her body. The house was cold. She looked outside but her view was blurred by the heavy rain. From far away she heard thunder, "Jésus, María, José cuidenme" she mumbled in a soft whisper. Lina could feel fear go through her body as the thunder increased. She was afraid of rainy days, they carried death. Too many sad memories in the rain.

¿Qué le pasó a José? It was the rain and thunder that made her jittery, surely if she had waited seventeen years to see her brother she could wait a few more minutes. It certainly must be the rain that is keeping him from getting there in time. Lina walked away from the window and looked around the room. The one naked bulb on the low ceiling gave out a shadowy light. The whole house was one room and only a small section in the corner was separated by a dusty and floral curtain. The only furniture in the whole room were two large melon crates. She walked up to one and checked its sturdiness—assured of its security she sat on it. There was some furniture missing. All she could remember was the bed with a metal frame and a thin mattress where she, her sister and brother slept. There were also two other melon crates, some wooden chairs and a table; oh yes, there was also a metal tub used for washing and a little stove in which you put pieces of wood for fuel. No, it was not that different. The house was dirty with age and some furniture missing but it was almost the same. She recalled how clean her mother used to keep it. Every Saturday her mother filled the tina with water and along with lye-soap washed the walls and floor by herself. Her mother was a hard worker. She would get up at five in the morning and start working. Every morning she woke up with the sound of a palote shaping tortillas and the smell of chorizo, papas y café.

"Lina estas adentro?" The masculine voice startled Lina and she gasped as she jumped up. She stood by the door and asked, "¿Quién es? ¿Eres tu José?" "Sí, hermana, soy yo". Lina sighed with relief and anxiously unlocked the door. The darkness of the night prevented Lina from getting a better look at her brother but the outline of his face and built were similar to her father's. Jose entered the house and they both embraced each other. They held each other tightly and the tears sprang into Lina's eyes. "Ay hermanito, it is so good to see you after so many years. I never thought I would see you again. She felt so much happiness; seeing José was like seeing her father again. She took his face into her hands and said, "José, te pareces todo a apá. Los mismos ojos, la boca y el pelo. You're even as tall as he was. When you were little I knew you would look like apá. Mamá always told me that apa was very proud of you and especially because you looked like him. Jose looked around the room, he felt no attachment for it. When he had embraced his sister he felt pity for her. In the letter he had received from her he could detect her loneliness and sadness. He took hold of Lina's hands and said, "Lina, it is also good to see you. All these years of being alone without my own family caused me much pain".

José continued to glance around the room. "I remember this house like a dream. In the dream it wasn't as small or poor". "I did not think that you would really remember it, you were only four years old when amá died". "Pos, mira Lina I can even remember amá. Era chiquita de cuerpo. Era de color café y ojos egros y tenía el cabello largo. She was beautiful, no she will always be beautiful for me. Y apá' I remember him too. Era chaparro pero fuerte y tenía bigote. That is all I remember about them except that they were very good to me. Tell me about them Lina". His adopted parents told him a little about his parents but it was scattered information from the orphanage. He had been fairly happy all his life and yet he felt an emptiness as if somewhere he had lost something very valuable. He had had mixed emotions when he received Lina's letter but it was mostly fear. And one night he decided he had to meet his sister.

"I was eight years old when amá died and nine when apá died. Petra helped amá and I took care of you. I can remember when amá would be up before it was even light. Every morning I woke up to amá's movement. Petra and I would get some water from a pail and pour the water in the tina and wash ourselves con agua fria. En la cocina ama rolled the tortillas con un palote and stir the papas y chorizo all in one movement. Apa sat on the table drinking his café. Every now and then he would call out to us y decía, "Apurense, huevonas! Deben de estar aquí ayudando a su madre. Lina, levanta a tu hermano!" But amá would tell him to let you sleep because you were still a baby. Apá would always say that you were already strong enough and should be helping in the fields.

In the very early morning we would eat our breakfast y Petra helped amá con los trastes and I helped dress you and fold the blankets on our mattress. And then amá rolled the tortillas y hacía tacos de frijoles y papas pa' el lonche. She would put some cafe in a can and she filled a soda bottle with milk for you.

Un amigo de apá, don Refugio would drive up to our casita con su troque and we would get in. It was crowded because don Refugio had seven children and they all worked in los files. When we arrived at the fields we quickly got off el troque and began to work. No tenía que pisar mucho because I took care of you. Pero amá, apa y Petra would go up and down the rows, they rarely stopped. We returned when the sun was setting. At night when we were ready to go to bed we would make amá tell us stories: legends about La Llorona, love stories and stories about saints. After telling us the story she would tell us to go to sleep and blessed us. Era muy sencilla su bendición, decía, "En El Nombre del Padre, Del Hijo y El Espíritu Santo. Angelito del Padre cuida

cont. on p. 8

La Noche... cont. from p. 7

bien mis hijos, Amen". She would leave us and began doing something else. I swear I never saw her sleep. Era una santa. Even when she was big with child she would not stop. She could barely bend down to pick the cotton because she was so big. And on Saturdays she would clean the house, wash clothes and take us al rio to give us a bath. On Sundays she relaxed some because we would go to misa and at times we visited friends. She worked hard, but she told Petra and me that life was hard and it was harder if one stopped to think of all the work one had to do. It was our fate to work hard. Apá was more serious but once in awhile he played with us. He did not drink or go out as much as the other men. I know that he loved amá very much. He called her his prieta.

Lina looked at José and said, "José que lastima that you did not get to know them very well". Lina suddenly realized how much she missed them. All these years without a family, going from an orphanage to a family friend's house where she was treated like a servant. She was constantly looking for her sister and brother. Finally, she found her sister but she died of pneumonia. Por fin, God had heard her prayer and here was her brother. "Lina how did they die?" José's question broke Lina's thoughts. She closed her eyes and in the darkness of her shut eyes she vividly saw the death. She opened her eyes and saw her brother staring at her. He was her brother and yet he was a stranger. "Amá worked too hard. She was working in the field pregnant. The other women would tell her that she was crazy. Amá wanted to work to get some money so she could have her baby in the hospital. She had heard that in a hospital one did not feel any pain when you gave birth.

It was a hot September, it had not rained for over a month. The mayordomo told all the campesinos that they had to quickly pick the uvas before they spoiled. Amá and all of us went with apá that hot afternoon to the fields. Petra went with apá into the field and we stayed with amá en el troque. She was sewing apá's pants when suddenly she dropped the needle y grito. Empezo a gritar el nombre de apá. I ran to the field and called him. All of us ran back to the troque where amá laid on the ground in much pain. You sat there quietly by her side as if you understood what was happening, but you didn't. They took her back to the casa. It was funny how it started to rain when we got to the house.

They laid amá on our mattress y don Refugio's wife stayed with her y tambien Petra. We were sent to bed behind the cortina. Apá was at amá's side, he never left her. I could hear her screaming. All that night I heard her scream and cry with pain. She was praying to God to let her die. God answered her prayer. In the morning I heard no more screaming or even a baby's cry. All I could hear was Petra's soft crying. I peeked through the curtains and I saw amá's little body on the mattress. All of her clothes were wrinkled and her hair was still wet with sweat. Her face was pale. An awful fear; a terrible feeling that started in my stomach and went up to my throat -- it ran through my body when I realized that amá was dead. Two days later they buried amá and the baby, a little boy. Las amigas de amá put their money together and buried her. Apá took it very hard. Two weeks later we moved away. We went south to the huertas de naranja. Petra did most of the work and I helped. It was such a short time, and suddenly apá became sick. He called out for amá and when he realized that she was not coming his fever went up more. Almost a year apart apá died. Por desgracia, we did not have any friends around and the county buried apá. He was buried in the dirt with a coffin of wooden planks. They did not even leave a marker on his grave. The orphanage took us. Petra and I stayed together for awhile but you were quickly adopted.

Lina embraced José again. "José seeing you again after all these years has made me very happy. I am not alone anymore". José smiled at this and returned the embrace. "No hermanita you are not alone. Vamnos ahora".

José and Lina walked out of the door. Before he closed the door José looked into the room. What a miserable life he would have had if he had lived in this awful house! He was lucky to have been adopted by a couple who owned a small store. It was a modest living but at least he lived like a human being. Ah yes, perhaps it was better that they had died.

Maria E. Serros

CHICANO PSYCHS

Chicano Psych Students are presently recruiting applicants for traineeships in the SOCIAL ECOLOGY PROGRAM. The Social Ecology Program, funded by the N.I.M.H. is designed to train Chicano Psych students in the field of community psychology.

The traineeship will provide the student with the following:

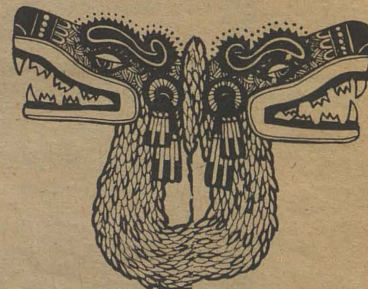
\$1000 stipend/per year
tuition and fees paid for Fall,
Winter and Spring quarters



- Minimum requirements include:
1. applicant must be a Psych major of junior standing
 2. must have an interest in the Chicano community and have an interest in research in Psychology

Applications can be obtained by writing:

Psychology Dept. U.C.R.
1419 Life Science II
University of Calif. Riverside
Riverside, Calif. 92502
787-5242



trabajadores

Andres Bustamante
Alfred Figueroa
Karen Ontiveros
Juana Serros
Linda Terrones
Jess Valenzuela





BOYCOTT

WORKER HARRASSMENT
CONSUMER ABUSE
UNION BUSTING
RACISM



COORS

BEER

legislative protection...

cont. from p. 6

(b) Any State or regional meeting which receives financial assistance under this Act shall be designed and structured in accordance with the goals of the Conference set forth in section 3(b) of this Act.

(c)(1) Each State or regional meeting shall select representatives to the Conference in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Commission and consistent with the criteria set forth in section 3(a) of this Act.

(2) The total number of representatives selected under this subsection shall be apportioned among the States according to population, except that despite such apportionment no State shall have fewer than ten representatives.

REPORT

SEC. 7. The Commission shall submit a report to the President and to each House of the Congress not later than one hundred and twenty days after the conclusion of the Conference, and shall make such report available to the general public. Such report shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and recommendations of the Conference with respect to the matters described in subsection (b) of section 3. The President shall, not later than one hundred and twenty days after the receipt of the report,

submit to each House of the Congress recommendations with respect to matters considered in such report.

TERMINATION OF COMMISSION

SEC. 8. The Commission shall continue in operation under thirty days after submitting its report pursuant to section 7, at which time it shall terminate, but the life of the Commission shall in no case extend beyond March 31, 1978.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION

SEC. 9. There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitation, such sums, but not to exceed \$5,000,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended.

No funds authorized hereunder may be used for lobbying activities.

DEFINITION

SEC. 10 For the purpose of this Act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

International Women's Year Conference June 16-19

The International Women's Year Conferences are getting underway at the state and national levels. California will host its conference June 16-19 at the University of Southern California campus. The Conference will feature notable and controversial speakers as well as lesser known women personalities in an attempt to cover broad areas of concern to women. A general invitation to attend the conference is extended to all who are interested. A nominal registration fee or a scholarship entitles an individual to attend all or selected sessions. Chicanas are strongly encouraged to attend. Vilma Martinez, the president of MALDEF State/National Conference, and a University of California Regent will be one of the keynote speakers. Dolores Huerta will also be another Chicana leader participating in the conference. Since issues directly Chicanas, i.e. forced sterilization, immigration, political rights for Raza etc. can only be brought to light by Chicanas, Chicanas are invited to actively participate in both the conference. For more information write to Las Chicanas; 2301 Library South, University of Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521.

Women's year....

cont. from p. 5

... Combine rape and equality under the law. In other "sexual" crimes of 1972, the U.S. Congress violence into one category passed the Equal Rights of crime which applies to Amendment and submitted all such crimes regardless it to the 50 State legislatures of the sex of the attacker for ratification. When ratified by two-thirds of the requirements of corroborative evidence of the past Amendment of the Constitution. At present, 34 States have ratified this amendment, which essentially, and moral decisions relating to reproduction are rightfully will prohibit State legislatures and the Federal Congress from enacting any law also supported the series of Supreme Court decisions or adopting any official practices that make distinctions guaranteeing reproductive freedom to women and condemned any interference, Equal Rights Amendment, open or subtle, with a women's right to control her own reproduction. The Commission also urged all branches of Federal, State and local governments to give the highest priority to compliance with these Supreme Court decisions and to make available all methods of family planning to women unable to take advantage of private facilities.

For example, under the Equal Rights Amendment, public schools could not be restricted to one sex. Women could not be restrained from holding any type of job. They would also be admitted to military services under the same standards as men.

*The World Plan of Action was unanimously adopted by the 133 nations represented at the U.N. World Conference of the International Women's Year at Mexico City (June 19-July 2, 1975). to obtain a copy, request Document No. CESI-30 by writing Ms. Una Ellis, ESA/CSDHA, Rm. D.C. 1033, United Nations, New York, New York 10017.

does not provide women full

Equal Rights Amendment
Prompt ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment was another recommendation of the Commission. As presently interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Constitution does not provide women full

The UCR Chicano Dinner will be on Saturday, June 18, 1977. The Senior Dinner will be at Teen Challenge Benedict Castle 5445 Chicago Avenue.

The Dance will be held at the Municipal Auditorium.

6:00pm	Reception
6:30pm	Dinner
7:30pm	Program
9:00pm	Dance

Donation \$2.50
Per Person

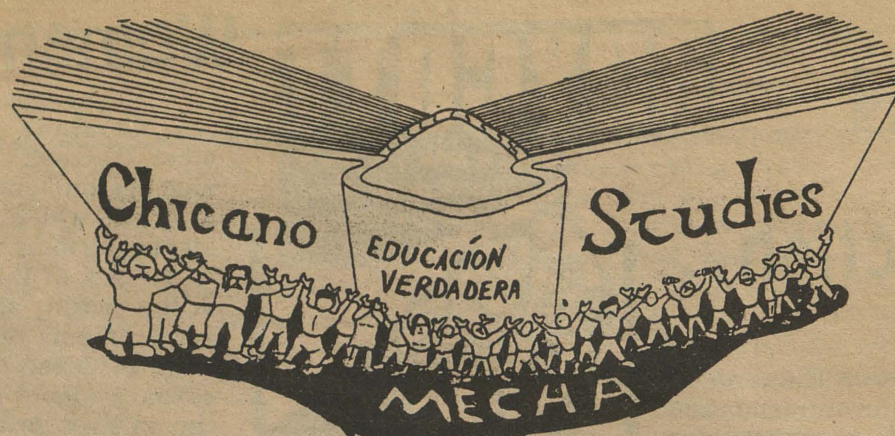
For More Info:
Please call
787-3821 or
787-3863.



"ESPLENDOR AZTECA" from Mexico City Performs as part of UCR Cinco de Mayo Activities.

BAJA CALIFORNIA REVOLUTION OF 1910-1911

The following is the second part of a three part article by Juan M. Lujan covering Flores Magon and the Revolt of Baja California 1910-11.



The Junta's decision to concentrate on garnering a base in Baja California and starting the campaign at Mexicali, in the eastern part of the territory, was bound to have wide repercussions on the American side of the frontier, for that area in question was the Colorado River delta, a vast desert bisected by a boundary representing no more than an artificial political line.

By the 1910 period, the southern Colorado delta was taking form in various developments. In one decade the desert was made to provide habitation and gainful agricultural employment for thousands of people who were moving into the area. All this was made possible through the direct result of the harnessing of the Colorado River. It was found that the soil within the Colorado delta was very fertile; the only needs were an irrigation system and publicity to attract settlers. Within a short period both were furnished by a striking combination of events.

By 1910 the Colorado River delta which became known as the Imperial-Mexicali Valley area was booming as a growing area. The early settlers were aggressive, and hard workers. By 1910 there was a small but significant population increase. The Northern Territory of Baja California was showing signs by 1910, of growing portents and impending rapid change. Most of the population was found to be huddled along a triangular expanse bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the north by the American border. One of the chief population centers for this northern area of Baja California was Ensenada, the only town with a population of about one thousand people.

Along the American border, the two main areas of population centers were Tijuana, with about five hundred to one thousand people

and located just a short distance from San Diego, and the newly established city of Mexicali, with about the same population as that of Tijuana. Mexicali, as I will later bring out, was to play a key role in the Revolution of 1910-1911.

Within this northern region of Baja California there were four major groups making up the general population. First there was the Mexican population, having small businessmen, traders, ranchers, and fishermen along the coast. Second an Indian population numbering about two thousand, lived in the mountains and in a few isolated fertile valleys. Of this Indian population there were the Cocopah, Guay-



cure, and Yuma Indians, all making little contact with the population at large. The third group consisted of several hundred Americans. Most of these Americans had small ranches and others had businesses of various types. Within this American group were to be found some powerful landholders. The last group consisted of foreigners ranging in status from common Chinese coolies turned ranch hands, to representatives of land holdings.

Transportation within this northern area of Baja California was very limited. Various trails, used by horses, wagons, or occasional coaches, extended into the interior. Three main routes

were in use; the first led from the flat Mexicali Valley up the mountains to the west and onward to Tijuana. The second led to Real del Castillo, Ensenada, and El Alamo. The last route ran from Ensenada and Real del Castillo to Tecate and onward to Tijuana. A coastal shipping line ran and operated a small gas-engined boat which ran weekly between San Diego and Ensenada.

Some of the more powerful American interests were those of General Harrison Gary Otis and his son-in-law, Harry Chandler, who owned some 832,000 acres of land within the Mexicali Valley. Another landholder within that area was G. C. Cudahy of the Chicago meat packing family, who owned some 16,000 acres. The Otis properties were known as the "California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company."

In December, 1910, Fernando Palomarez, a militant Indian of the Liberal Party was sent to the Baja Peninsula from Los Angeles in order that he might study various points of interest in preparing for an invasion of that part of the country. Palomarez, along with two other men, proceeded to note water sources, ranches, roads, and important strategic points which would be vital to the success of the Liberal Party.

Within Los Angeles, the Liberal Party was busy in appealing urgently to Mexicans and to radicals everywhere to join the Liberal forces. Direct calls for volunteers could not be made, lest the neutrality laws be violated. The greater part of support came from a radical group known as the International Workers of the World. This friction of the Liberal Party was to play a major role in the Baja Revolution throughout its existence.

In their haste to obtain

manpower, the Los Angeles leaders took the risky step of permitting any and all comers to join the army, as long as verbal assurance of good intentions was preferred. Within a short period, a growing number of drifters and free-lance soldiers had come into the ranks of the Liberal Party. "As more and more men joined, the Magonistas found it harder to distinguish adventurers from aggressive social reformers, partly because various unemployed soldiers of fortune, casually noting the IWW's combative proclivities, joined the organization to escape boredom during the intervals when their professional services were not



in demand."

"The Junta appeals for help to Mexicans tended to be different from those directed to foreigners. Mexicans were usually urged to cast off their chains of tyranny and peonage in expectation of subsequently sharing the fruits of their labor with their fellows. Mexicans were not only encouraged to fight for liberty, but were also given verbal promises of a more tangible reward: should the Magonistas win, each soldier would receive 140 or more acres of land, and a bonus of \$100 to \$600."

In Los Angeles John Kenneth Turner, a writer by profession, dedicated himself to buying second-hand munitions for the Junta of

the Party. He bought a total of about 60 rifles, among which were some Springfields that had belonged to the North American army, and that were in the hands of individuals. These arms, along with some pistols and about 9,000 rounds of cartridges, were sent to Holtville, near the town of Calexico. The arms were packed in boxes which bore the label "Agricultural Implements," and were addressed to an individual named Jim Edwards. From Holtville, the arms were later shipped across the international line and concealed within the Laguna Salada area.

Jose Marvia Leyva and Simon Berthold, named chief and sub-chief of the revolution in Lower California, arrived in Laguna Salada on the night of January 27, 1911, with a small group of men. Upon reaching Laguna Salada the men armed themselves with the weapons which had been concealed for them. On the morning of the 28th of January, Leyva and Berthold along with about 14 men entered the small Mexican village of Mexicali.

Before entering Mexicali, the group divided into three smaller groups: the first led by Jimenez, on horseback, went to the Adana; the second, led Ramirez Caule, went to the house of the sub-perfect; and the last group led by Palomarez went to the jail. Upon reaching the jailhouse, the Junta members were forced to kill the jailer Jose Villanueva, because he had refused to hand over the keys to the jail. Palomarez freed all the men inside the jail, and of those freed nine were recruited for the revolution.

In a few hours the numbers of Junta rebels increased to 40. Across in Calexico, a cordon of fifty men was put up by the orders of the Police Chief. In the next days that followed many men on the United States side tried to join and cross into Mexico, but were not allowed to join the rebels.

After the rebels had taken full control of Mexicali they regrouped and decided to move out into the Laguna Salada area for a period of time and wait for more volunteers. On February 11 Berthold returned to Mexicali to see if food supplies

cont. on p. 12

BILINGUAL EDUCATION: IMPLEMENTATION & DILEMMAS

Flora Ida Ortiz, Ph.D.
Chicano Studies/Education

This report attempts to answer the following questions regarding bilingual education. What are the expectations of bilingual education programs? Are the implementation practices consistent with the expectations? What is required in order to provide bilingual education whose implementation practices are consistent with the expectations?

Bilingual education programs are likely to be of three types: 1) compensatory; 2) ethnic legitimate; or 3) enriching. The implementation of either type has distinct and direct consequences not only upon the educational process and educational product, but also upon the groups who effect the change. One form has nevertheless emerged as the prominent model.

Bilingual education has tended to be compensatory. There are several reasons for this. First, federal program guidelines specify improved achievement in the traditional school curriculum. Second, Justice Douglas in the *Lau v. Nichols* decision asked that school districts rectify language deficiencies "as soon as possible."

In considering the two major forces which have heavily influenced the selection of one bilingual education model over another, it becomes necessary to consider the implementation practices. Lau, Serna & Aspira found that bilingual education programs require monitoring in the two areas: substantial performance and comparable diligence. Performance is defined in terms of the speed and quality of the mastery of the English language. Diligence is defined in terms of preserving the temporary placement of students in bilingual education classes before being "mainstreamed" into the regular curriculum.

In the attempt to implement the bilingual programs advocated by the courts and supported by federal and state agencies, local school districts have not adhered to the guidelines regarding the speed and quality in the mastery of the English Language and the temporary placement of students in bilingual programs. There are several reasons for this. First, there is a general assumption supported by the federal agen-

cies that community participation improves the quality of education. Second, it is believed that individuals from the same ethnic group will be more successful with that ethnic group of students. For example, hiring Spanish-speaking paraprofessionals is likely to increase success with students. Third, there is agreement that the present teaching forces do not possess or cannot master the skills necessary to carry on a bilingual program in the traditional classroom setting, so paraprofessionals are instead hired to aide in the education of non-English speaking students. Fourth, it is necessary to obtain the

few months at worst. It would also focus at the entry level of the student, either at the beginning grades or at newcomers. The language instruction would necessarily focus on the "acquisition" of a language rather than on the "learning" of a language. The temporariness nature and the speed with which this would be accomplished would dictate intense interaction between students and teaching personnel, and students and peers. Because of the temporary nature of instruction in the native language for children, training school personnel would require the mastery of the native language fundamentals.

gram. The administration of the program would therefore focus on monitoring this movement. If the regular teachers employ the native language in their regular curriculum, non-English speakers would be expected to participate in the regular classroom activities within a short time. Administering the program might require monitoring of teachers and students involved in this type of a relationship.

In summary, an analysis of the compensatory model of bilingual education has been presented. In addition, its implementation practices have been described.

The second model of bil-

the model. The other two models which were presented are based on different assumptions and have been more resistant to adoption. community influentials and others in activities presumed to be associated to that particular culture. Thus, the curriculum includes cultural as well as language components. The intent is to develop cohesion among the members of the ethnic group, and acknowledgement and support from others.

The third bilingual education model is the enrichment model. The supporters advocate bilingualism for the nation. This program requires that students study English and another language simultaneously with specifically trained instructors in each language. At the end of twelve years of schooling all students would possess comparable mastery of two languages in both written and spoken form. Some of the more successful programs of this sort may be found in cities where the population ratios of English and non-English speakers are about equal such as in the Santa Fe Schools in New Mexico. The children study Spanish and English as any other curricular course. Both Spanish and English are taught by specialized instructors throughout the duration of their schooling.

In summary, bilingual education is implemented in one of three ways. Three models have been presented specifying assumptions and consequences. It has been seen how the implementation practices determine the character of the program and the consequences. Several questions were addressed. What are the expectations of a bilingual education program? Are the implementation practices consistent with the expectations?

Students Association

S. A. B. E.



for

Bilingual-Bicultural Education



support of the community and the school for the program; therefore the program is delivered in a manner which is acceptable to the community.

An analysis of the compensatory model will help clarify those areas which need to be investigated in order to insure greater effectiveness in its implementation. It has been stated that the expectations held by the courts and others predispose bilingual education to be compensatory. The primary expectations are: the program is transitional and temporary in nature; and students should be able to perform in English and in the basic skills in order to be successful. The performance objectives then, would necessitate the mastery of the basic English vocabulary within a few weeks at best and a

With this in mind, it does not seem unreasonable to expect most teachers, particularly when 75% of them possess a masters degree, to master the necessary skills within a short time such as in a summer institute.

How is such a program to be evaluated? It should be assessed at regular and specific intervals. Assessment would be not only directed at the student, but also at the programs and participating personnel. The last factor to consider in the implementation of the compensatory model of bilingual education is the administration and management of the program. Because the program is temporary, the rapid movement of students from the program to the regular classroom would be a measure of the effectiveness of the pro-

ingual education has been used as a means to develop ethnic legitimacy. Normally, the programs contain a cultural component which may include historical, anthropological, sociological, psychological and other discipline materials. A primary purpose for instituting the program is political therefore, there is heavy utilization of

der to provide a bilingual education whose implementation practices are consistent with its expectations? The questions were answered by analyzing the three dominant bilingual education models which have been applied in the implementation practices. It has been seen that the compensatory model is advocated by the courts and federal agencies. It has also been seen that not all aspects of the implementation practices are consistent with

the model. The other two models which were presented are based on different assumptions and have been more resistant to adoption. community influentials and others in activities presumed to be associated to that particular culture. Thus, the curriculum includes cultural as well as language components. The intent is to develop cohesion among the members of the ethnic group, and acknowledgement and support from others.

BAJA CALIFORNIA

could be passed across the line and if elements of war obtained in Calexico, since he knew that the Federal forces were approaching. After some encounters with the United States authorities led by Captain Babcock, who was chief of the Army garrison, Berthold was not allowed to do as he had wished. At this point Berthold was forced to go to Los Angeles and present this matter before the leaders of the Liber-

al Party Junta. Upon learning that Mexicali was taken by rebels, the governor of the Northern District of Baja California left on January 30, with a full force of federal troops numbering 90 men and 60 volunteers. The governor who was Celso Vega, led the Federal army as it made its way to Mexicali to encounter the Junta forces under the command of Leyva and Berthold.

UNIONS END YEARS OF CONFLICT

More than 10 years of jurisdiction conflict between the United Farm Workers and the Teamsters unions ended Sunday, March 10, 1977.

The once-bitter rivals signed an agreement giving the UFW free reign to organize farmworkers in the 13 Western states, and the Teamsters sole authority to organize cannery workers in those states.

Cesar Chavez, UFW President and M. E. Anderson, director of the Western Conference of Teamsters, signed the five year agreement at the Teamsters conference headquarters in Burlingame.

Lawyers for both unions said several months of private negotiations were necessary before the agreement could be reached. The agreement specifies that workers covered by the National Labor Relations Act will be under Teamsters jurisdiction, while workers covered by the Agricultural Labor Relations Act, will be under UFW

In making reference to the violent strikes in the grape and lettuce fields over the past 10 years, Cesar Chavez said, "Throughout the history of mankind people have killed each other and they've come to agreements." Chavez also said that the battle is just starting "with the real opponent being the grower."

Also under the new agreement, Teamsters will honor contracts they made with growers before 1970 until these contracts expire so that pension plans and other workers' benefits can be awarded. After the growers contracts expire, the Teamsters will bow out and only the UFW will hold elections.

The Teamsters will also drop disputes now being reviewed by the Agricultural Labor Relations Board over 100 elections held after 1970. This means the UFW can hold new elections and become the certified union at the ranches in question.

FLOR
Y
CANTO

Donde vas
Sabes que te espera en este mundo?
Sabes que contigo voy yo
Nomas en recuerdos
Nomas en mis pensamientos
Nomas en mi corazon
No creo que me esperaras
Por que tu vida va seguir
Pero no vas sola
Contigo voy yo
Pero quiero saber
Donde vas?



Wasn't it nice?
To get away for once
To get away, to get a chance
to become one.
And it was a warm breeze
that arranged my hair,
and it was i who undid the buttons
that set free your expression,
set free a rainbow of feelings
that i held, kissed and slept upon.

Wasn't it nice?
To run in make believe,
To live out such a short time into hours
of dizziness, and laughter...
i say it was real,
hours of no control...
Take my hand,
Let us run across the sand dunes, that
Lead to our place,
the place we enjoy becoming one.

José Quintero



To return

As time goes on
So do our lives
There are moments in which we wished time would have stopped
Memories of times in which you and I remember as never changing
Yet as distant from each other as we are
Together, in my heart, are our hopes and dreams
And when we are together, our lives were full of happiness
Being at each others side
So lovely and full of beauty
So quiet and yet so understanding
The sadness of the knowledge of our parting
But on finding one another
How beautiful it shall be.

COLLEGE
CAREER DAY

cont. from p.2

Miguel Figueroa - Postmaster, Brawley
Irene Gallardo - Attorney, Legal Aid Riverside
Ceasar Nava - Riverside City College

The Career Day was planned by a RACHE consortium committee of representatives from California State College, San Bernardino, Crafton Hills College, Riverside City College, LULAC Educational Counseling Center, and the UCR Educational Opportunity Program and Student Affirmative Action Program.

ACADEMIC
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- *Graduate School Info.
- *Chicano Studies Info.
- *Law School Info.

Chicano Studies

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