

nuestra cosa



SPECIAL EDITION University of California Riverside



STUDENTS MARCH AGAINST BAKKE

Bakke Threatens ...

U.S. Supreme Ct. hearings begin this month amidst mass protests through out the nation regarding the Bakke reverse discrimination case. Bakke who was refused admittance to the University of California, Davis Medical School, claims affirmative action quotas that require a certain percentage of minorities be admitted, was discrimination against him because he was Anglo.

In 1968-70, without special admissions, only two blacks and one Chicano were admitted to the UC Davis medical school. A special admissions program was initiated in 1970, and allotted 16 out of 100 available admissions slots to economically or educationally disadvantaged students of all races. Although 20 percent of its applicants were white, only minority students were admitted under the program.

On these facts, the court framed the narrow issue: does a state program which gives preference to racial minorities to the detriment of the white majority violate the majority's constitutional right to equal protection of the laws?

The court first held that the government would have to meet a heavy burden of proof to justify the use of "suspect" racial

classifications, under the strict scrutiny test which is routinely applied in race cases. The University had argued that the use of racial classifications to help minorities should be upheld if it can meet the more lenient "rational basis" test, under which any reasonable justification may be accepted.

The court then stated that, in order to meet this more rigorous standard, the University must show (a) that the purpose of the program's racial classification serves a "compelling state interest," and (b) that there are no other reasonable ways to achieve its goals by means which infringe less on the rights of the majority.

The court assumed that two basic objectives of the program met the "compelling state interest" test: integrating the medical school and the profession, and providing more doctors to serve minority communities where health needs are urgent. The more difficult issue was whether the University had shown that it could not achieve these legitimate goals by any means short of racial classifications. The University argued that the only way to admit minority students was to apply special consideration to them, because their grades and test scores are lower than those of

white applicants. The court nonetheless held that the University had not proven that the use of race was necessary, because the court said the same result could be achieved by revising admissions criteria to de-emphasize quantitative scores. The court also suggested that the University institute aggressive programs to identify, recruit, and provide remedial schooling for disadvantaged students of all races, and increase the number of places available in the medical school.

The court also found that the University hadn't shown that its other major objective - more physicians to serve needy minority communities - would be "appreciably impaired" under the court's suggested alternatives. The University hadn't shown whether minority doctors actually are more willing and likely to serve in minority communities. And the court pointed to more reliable means of achieving this objective: academic and clinical courses directed to the medical needs of minorities, emphasis on training general practitioners, and admissions standards which look to an applicant's past service and future plans.

Finally, the University cited Title VII cases which have upheld

affirmative action programs in employment to justify the University's affirmative admissions policy. However, the court distinguished these cases on the grounds that preferences were allowed only because the particular employers had demonstrated a practice of discrimination in the past. Since the court had no evidence before it that the University had a history of racial discrimination in admissions, it refused to uphold a system which disadvantaged the majority.

Amici briefs (Friends of the Court) from the NLG and the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund contended that the University had relied on tests and grades which were both unreliable and de facto discriminatory. The court did not rule on this issue, as no evidence of it was in the record, but suggested that a racially discriminatory purpose as well as racially disproportionate impact must be shown to prove discrimination.

From Law Student Clearinghouse Newsletter.



SI SE PUEDE!

Chicano Day Schedule

9:30 - 10:00	Desayuno and Registration Watkins House
10:00 - 11:00	Speakers M.C. - Tomás Martínez Welcome Admissions - Robert Herschler EOP/SAA - Betty Hernandez Financial Aid - Ysidoro Duenes Housing Chicano Studies - Dr. Raymond Garza MEChA - Mary Figueroa
11:00 - 12:00	Information Tables
12:00 - 1:30	Lunch and Entertainment UCR Bell Tower
1:30 - 3:30	"El Corrido" Large Commons Dining Room

EDITORIALS

A boycott against Coors beer has been in existence for well over five years. The boycott is being waged over the Adolph Coors Company's continual hiring discrimination against Chicanos—those who buy and drink their product. The boycott has recently attracted national attention because of workers' charges of "industrial dictatorial practices."

Since the beginning of the boycott, Coors minority hiring practices have not improved substantially. In spite of Coors employment racist practices, Chicanos

throughout the Southwest continue to purchase and drink Coors beer; ignoring the boycott, and monetarily supporting racist hiring practices.

Due to apathy, current oppressive movements directed at minorities have gained momentum. These movements must be countered. Rampant discrimination such as practiced by Coors can no longer be ignored. A well supported boycott is an effective means of applying pressure on Coors to change their discrimination practices. Let's use it.

BOYCOTT COORS!!!

Because of the research presently being done on harvesting machines at UC Davis and UC Riverside, farm workers will lose 123,000 farm labor jobs over the next ten years. Assemblyman Art Torres estimated that this job loss would cost "...hundreds of millions of dollars in terms of the cost of unemployment as a result of displacement due to the introduction of machinery." The UC campuses should work on alleviating the present injustices against farm workers instead of adding on to them. Since the state government (through the UC campuses) is creating this problem, they have the responsibility to find a solution.

ALAMBRE (THE WIRE) AN OPINION

Once again, for the umpteenth time, Chicanos, Latinos, Hispanos and Mexicanos in the U.S. are being subjected to interrogation, harassment, degradation and treatment as second class citizens by an administration that seeks to make them "scape goat" for its economic problems. Is it such a coincidence that practically every "peace time" period, when the U.S. lapses into economic recession, the voices of the opposition begin to rave "it's those damned undocumented immigrants depleting our economic system!" referring to the problem of "south of the border." One of the major misconceptions in this issue is the idea that these undocumented workers take U.S. currency out of the country, thereby weakening the U.S. economically.

In order to clarify the issue, we must first seek out some of the causes. For instance, most of Latin America is not economically stable and many of these countries are in a constant economic struggle. Much of this may be attributed to historical facts that have constantly pointed

out that much of Latin America's resources have been (and are still being) economically exploited. Their standard of living, comparatively, is much lower than the U.S. Furthermore, the idea that "America land of the rich" was engrained into the poor and jobless of these countries by the flamboyant free-spending American tourist during this country's peak touring years. Another fact that must be clarified, is that the undocumented worker isn't an educated middle class business man, but rather, a poor individual who wishes only to improve a harsh impoverished life. When Mexicanos, Latinos, etc., immigrated into this country at the turn of the century, they brought with them a strong work ethic—this is still true in that the undocumented worker is willing to do unskilled manual labor that most Americans would never want to do if they were jobless.

This strong work ethic is a cultural value that may be found less and less in American culture. Because of this issue, all Chicanos, Mexican-Americans, Latin Americans, etc., are suffering

the indignities of being stopped, searched, questioned, assaulted and culturally insulted. In short, they are being treated as second class citizens. To add to this assault, is the fact that many of these undocumented workers are being exploited constantly, or until their usefulness has been depleted, and are then reported. Surely, Carter's generous gesture (granting some 150,000 Vietnamese permanent residence and allocating funds to help them locate in the U.S., a program that recently has been extended), may give you some idea as to where the administration places value. Hopefully, it will not take an "undeclared war" to be as generous to "nuestra gente" who wish only to have an opportunity that this country was founded on. This is not the only issue that affects Chicanos, but it is a basis on which additional issues are compounded.

What we must continue is an awareness of these types of discriminatory tactics and pursue our goals until the necessary changes are made. A "people united" can and will succeed.

NUESTRA COSA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - RIVERSIDE MEChA
VOL. 6 NO. 1

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BOYCOTT

WORKER HARASSMENT
CONSUMER ABUSE
UNION BUSTING
RACISM



COORS BEER

MEChA

MEChA: MORE THAN AN ORGANIZATION

M.E.Ch.A., Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan, is a student movement devoted to the betterment of La Raza. MEChA's are found at Universities, Community Colleges, and High Schools where Chicano students have recognized the need to protect the social, political, and economic interests of the Chicano community.

M.E.Ch.A. at UC Riverside has tried to meet the needs of Chicano communities by various entities within its umbrella structure. Through these entities, Chicanos have participated in pre-professional programs such as Chicano Pre-Med (CHE) and Chicano Pre-Law. Other students interested in journalism have devoted themselves to working on the Chicano newspaper, *Nuestra Cosa*. Those students with artistic ability have organized the Chicano Art Association, Teatro Quinto Sol, and the UCR Ballet Folklorico. Still other Chicano students participate in Chicano organizations such as Chicano Psychology Association, SABE, Las Chicanos, UCR Huelga Committee and Chicano Tutorial, which helps Elementary and High School students improve themselves scholastically. Through these many different organizations, UCR MEChA students have been able to serve and aid the Chicano Movement, while at the same time gain valuable organizational skills that in the future will benefit their particular community.

M.E.Ch.A. students also work on national and local issues that affect the Chicano community. At present, Chicanos are involved in the Bakke court decision, a decision that may destroy Affirmative Action Programs in the U.S. Also, the national boycott on J.P. Stevens, Gallo Wines, and Coors Beer has sensitized the

MEChA students to the plight of the working class; in particular the Chicano worker. At the local scene, MEChA-UCR has worked with the Chicano communities in the Inland Empire. MEChA has also developed a year-round High School Visitation Program that serves the local area. This program organizes field trips to UCR so that Chicano High School students can acquaint themselves with a university. It also stresses continuing their education, whether it be at a university or local community college level. Other local activities that MEChA is involved in during the academic year is the Chicano Community College Day, MEChA Benefit Talent Show, and the annual Christmas Food Basket Drive. During the spring months, MEChA organizes Semana de la Raza, Cinco de Mayo Day, and a MEChA Central Leadership Conference for local high school and community college students.

As evident, MEChA at UCR is a very dynamic and multifaceted organization. Through the efforts of Chicano students the Chicano communities throughout the Southwest have had an organization that is devoted to their development.



"A SAD CASE INVOLVING LA MIGRA"

by Russell Jaurequi

The issue of human rights has been an issue which President Carter has expounded upon in his first year in office as Chief Executive. In an address before the United Nations, the President proudly proclaimed, that the United States was an example of a nation where human rights were adhered to and exercised.

In light of a recent incident in Ontario, California, the President should take a closer look at the issue of Human Rights within the United States. It was in Ontario where members of the Chicano community had their fundamental human right to religious worship violated by the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The violation of Chicano rights by the INS is tragic because the freedom of worship is a fundamental one, guaranteed to all people, as it is expressed in the first amendment to the Constitution. Therefore, the flagrant abuse of power by the INS officials directed toward the Chicano community in Ontario presents a threat to society as a whole. The rights of all are at stake when the rights of some are abused.

The facts of the incident can be stated as follows: officials of the INS, in collaboration with the officials of the Ontario Police Department intimidated and harassed members of the Chicano community in South Ontario by confronting and arresting suspected illegal aliens. This overt action by the two agencies took place on eight consecutive Sundays. Both agencies, highly visible and in large numbers, waited beside and across from Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in South Ontario, to confront and apprehend probable illegal aliens who were attending Mass.

At an October 7, 1977 press conference regarding these particular events, Reverend Adolfo Chavez, Pastor of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, stated that he and the community were protesting the Sunday harassment of his parishioners by the INS and the Ontario Police Department (OPD). "Parishioners of any church," said Father Chavez, "must be allowed to practice their religion without this type of undue stress, hardship, and harassment." Father Chavez continued by stating that attendance at services has gone down nearly one-third since INS activities began. "Legal residents are afraid to attend services, instead of coming to church, they stay home for fear of being arrested."

Appearing with Father Chavez at the press conference were Gustavo Ramos, a former Ontario City Council member, Dr. Armando Navarro, Director of the National Institute for Community Development (Dr. Navarro is scheduled to teach a course in Chicano Politics at UCR during the Winter, 1978 Quarter) and former UCR student and presently a practicing abogado from Redlands, Juan Jimenez.

The spokesman said that they had "seen carloads of people stopped and taken away after being asked to produce identification." They charged that some of the persons who were detained were later found to be U.S. citizens. When asked to express their opinion of the INS and OPD action, Gustavo Ramos expressed his concern for the lack of respect the two agencies had demonstrated for the South Ontario residents' constitutional right to assemble and worship. "It's a shame," continued Ramos, "when people stay home from their place of worship because of

the fear of harassment or false arrest."

According to Juan Jimenez, the procedures employed by the INS and OPD to harass and confront citizens were in violation of the peoples' civil rights. Jimenez also said that there is strong evidence that the INS and OPD overstepped their boundaries of power, and that he, along with others, was "exploring the possibilities of seeking a court injunction" to prohibit INS agents from confronting persons attending the church.

In a subsequent meeting with Dr. Navarro, Father Chavez, and various parishioners, the INS officials agreed to refrain from questioning and arresting suspected illegal aliens in the vicinity of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in Ontario.

The incident in Ontario reflected a broader perspective that was not just limited to the harassment and intimidation of Chicano churchgoers in Ontario. As Dr. Navarro aptly stated, the incident in Ontario was a perfect example of how the Carter Administration is using the alleged "silent invasion" of undocumented workers from Mexico along with the Chicano community as scapegoats for the country's inherent economic problem.

Dr. Navarro stated that "those in power control immigration from Mexico like a faucet. Whenever there is a need for cheap labor, the faucet is open. Conversely, when the country is in an economic crisis, it shuts off the faucet of immigration."

In light of Navarro's statement it is important to note that this is not the only time the Federal Immigration Service has persecuted the Chicano community for the sake of economics. During the Depression, President Hoover used the presence of

MARCH FOR UNITY



DIA DE UNIDAD

For too long, the Chicano community in the Inland Empire has had the need to gather together and in one voice, declare that they are tired of getting second best. The community will be the determining factor in deciding the results of their feelings.

The Day of Unity is comprised of various organizations in the area and is strongly supported by the Catholic Church. This event, which stressed unity of action to fight injustice in the Chicano community included a march, programs, and speakers in San Bernardino. About a thousand persons participated in both events.

The marchers went from La Placita Park to the Municipal Auditorium, a panel of speakers were heard discussing topics from the role of La Chicana in the Movement to the lack of political clout of Chicanos in their districts.

Dr. Armando Navarro, who will teach a course on Chicano Politics at UCR, led the list of local Chicano leaders which touched on many aspects of the Chicano experience in contemporary society. The marching group included a contingent of campus Chicano's including Chicano Studies Chairman Dr. Carlos Cortes, Professor Raymond Garza, Counselor Ana Morales and students Bea Torres and Al Trevino.



(continued on page 6)

SPANISH SPEAKING MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER AT UCLA PRESENTS:

THE THIRD COLLOQUIUM SERIES: 1977-78

Tuesday afternoons, 3:30 - 5:30 p.m. (Lecture Hall, Psychology Dept.)

SPEAKER	TOPIC	DATE
Arnold Herrera, Ph.D. Department of Psychology Loyola Marymount University	"Preference of Bilingual Mexican-American Psychotherapy Candidates for Psychotherapists Who Vary In Ethnicity, Language Orientation and Status"	January 31, 1978
Fernando Torres-Gil, Ph.D.* Andrus Gerontology Center, USC	"Cross Cultural Issues in Aging"	February 7, 1978
Joe L. Martinez, Ph.D. Department of Psychobiology Univ. of Calif.-Irvine	"A Research Approach to Acculturation"	February 21, 1978
Fred Loya, Ph.D. * Dept. of Psychiatry N.P.I.-UCLA	"Recent Increase In Chicano Suicide 1960-75, Denver, Colorado"	February 28, 1978
Manuel Ramirez III, Ph.D. Oats College-Univ. of Calif. Santa Cruz	"The Psychodynamics of Biculturalism Among Chicanos"	April 25, 1978

* Transportation will be provided to this colloquium, contact Chicano Psych. Students, 787-4673.

While talking about the poverty and the poor living conditions in Mexico, John Jackson, an Imperial Valley grower, said "Listen, I've been to Mexicali and I've seen how things are there; but you knock on the door of an adobe hut there and you see that the people are happy! They're smiling and laughing and enjoying life!"

After six Houston policemen were charged with misdemeanors for the death of Joe Campos, who they beat and threw into the river (they say they did it to "scare him"), Dick DeGergen, president of the Houston criminal-lawyers association, stated "The mentality in this force is that we are the cops and and the law and whatever we do is justified."

ASI
ES
LA VIDA!

In an effort to stop the violence in Cucamonga's "North Town" barrio, deputies recently staged a crack down in that area. "...it was about time to go there and institute a rather rigid enforcement of the law," said Capt. Monte Davis, commander of the West End sheriff's station. "It's a barrio, and we understand the cultural differences...that they like to gather on the corners."

UFW news

The original commitment which the UFW made to the farm workers was to boycott lettuce, grapes and Gallo wines until the majority of the workers in those industries were protected by union contracts, democratically won. To date this has not happened. All the boycotts — non-UFW head lettuce, grapes, and Gallo — are still on!

Of the 250,000 farm workers in California, only 28,000 are presently covered by contracts (another 2,000 are covered in Florida). While the UFW has more workers under contract in lettuce than any other crop, 60% of all lettuce workers in the state of California have not been given the opportunity to either vote for a union or negotiate a contract.

The 30,000 UFW members covered by 85 contracts only sustain a fraction of the union's operating cost. The rest must come from donations and fund raising. Agribusiness continues to mount a strong legislative campaign against the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act and attacks the union with a vengeance at every election. In a recent election at Giumarra Vineyards, Inc. (Sept. 1977) 250 pro-union workers were fired, others were selectively harassed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service ("neutral" workers were ignored), and still more were beaten or threatened with their lives if they voted. Despite over 100 unfair labor practice charges leveled at the company, Giumarra won the election and will remain in the 19th century for one more year.

The union's recent victories have opened some doors but the success is still a fragile one. It is one thing to have laws on the books, agreements signed, and elections won. It is another thing to have contracts signed which tangibly improve the lives of workers. The signing of the ALRA, the jurisdictional agreement with the Teamsters, and the new representational election victories have been steps along the way but the real progress is measured in contracts.

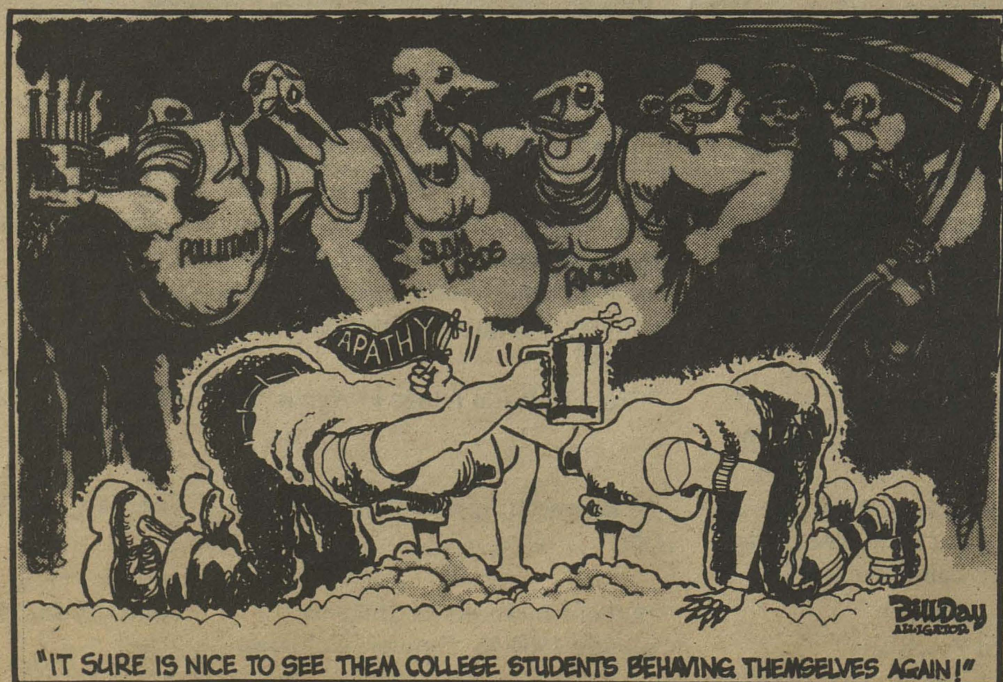
The UFW is presently negotiating contracts with over 100 growers. Some are resigned to a union contract while many more are determined never to see that day come. The ALRA mandates a company to bargain but no where does it say they must sign. If a grower is slick enough he can stall and appeal for years. The boycott is a small thing to ask of us but the workers need the pressure to be firm and consistent until the ink is dry on many unsigned contracts. Increasingly, the time and energy of urban organizers and their supporters is focused on particular growers who refuse to bargain in good faith even after an election.

To a lettuce worker in the Salinas Valley, the lettuce boycott is a "live" issue for his struggle is still day to day. Continue to boycott grapes and Gallo; and make sure the head lettuce you buy has the UFW union label eagle.

Rev. David Dyson
Director, New York Office
United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO

Nuestra Cosa needs : photos,
poetry, art work, essays, and
volunteers.

CHICANO PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATION STUDENTS MEETING
WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 30
CHICANO CULTURAL CENTER 12 NOON



"IT SURE IS NICE TO SEE THEM COLLEGE STUDENTS BEHAVING THEMSELVES AGAIN!"

University of California Riverside

PRESENTS

MINORITY GRADUATE OPPORTUNITY DAY

November 17
10 AM-3 PM

COMMONS
AREA

REPRESENTATIVES FROM
ALL U.C. CAMPUSES, USC
AND STANFORD
WILL BE PRESENT

INFORMATION WILL BE PROVIDED ON
GRADUATE ADMISSIONS,
FELLOWSHIPS, AND SPECIAL
PROGRAMS SPECIFICALLY AVAILABLE
FOR MINORITY STUDENTS

ALL STUDENTS WELCOME

SPONSORED BY:
THE GRADUATE ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM
AND
CAREER PLANNING AND PLACEMENT OFFICE

THE ADDICT'S SONG

Bring me some righteous junk, homeboy.
Half gram of pure to weigh on my scale,
To ease the cramps another boy,
My partner, feels from head to tail.
A serious look a vicious stare,
Is all it takes to make crime fair.

Take rubies, emeralds, diamonds, in trade.
They're lukewarm, not hot; these rocks are mine
Because the guy I ripped off wasn't straight.
He simply smuggled the goods in vain.
A serious look, a vicious stare,
Is all it takes to make crime fair.

Or, if you want, take guns instead,
A pistol or rifle, whatever you choose.
Either one shoots high caliber lead.
From near or far with them you can't loose.
A serious look, a vicious stare,
Is all it takes to make crime fair.

He's cool. This dude won't ask for cash.
He knows already my partner and me
Like drugs enough to let blood gush,
Though we prefer to let friends be.
A serious look, a vicious stare,
Is all it takes to make crime fair.

Robert Rois

VOZ DEL CAMPEÑO



*My knees are caked with mud.
My hands calloused from the hoe.
I have made the Anglo rich,
yet
equality is but a word—*

*I SHALL ENDURE!
I WILL ENDURE!*

From the Epic Poem *I Am Joaquin*
by Rudolfo Gonzales

WHY STRUGGLE IN THE FIELDS

*Whoever tells you the way
Is because he has traveled it.
If to cook on a metal comal on tops of rocks,
Under the sun rays.
If to sleep on the open fields with only a blanket
With the ground as a bed.
If to take a bath in a ditch
And bring water from four blocks away
Is not enough.
Then the sufferings and battles are lost.*

*I was one of those who harvested the crops
The crops of life.
Apricots, tomatoes, lemons, oranges, avocados
and whatever else came.
If on the trips we had a horse stable
To lay a blanket on, we were fortunate.
If there was a water faucet to connect a
Hose to take a shower,
We were in heaven.
The growers say
If the family does not have a place to sleep
nor the necessities of life,
Let them deal with it anyway they can.
For these reasons
If the Union tells me not to buy
I won't buy.
If they say don't work
I don't work.*

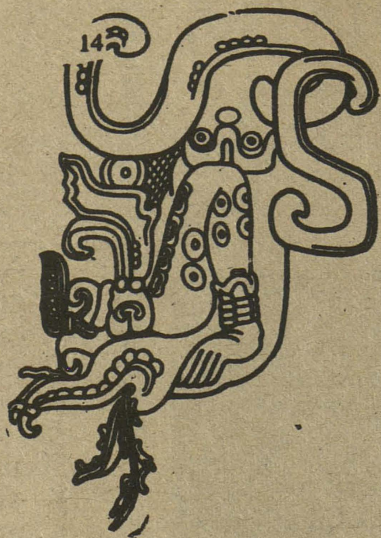
*Perhaps this way they'll grant the farmworkers
the respect they deserve.
And he may walk the streets
dignified and worthy.*

— Guadalupe Mejía



Welcome Chicano JC STUDENTS

MT. SAC COLLEGE
CHAFFEY COLLEGE
C.O.D. COLLEGE
VICTOR VALLEY COLLEGE
SANTA MONICA CITY COLLEGE
VENTURA COLLEGE
MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE
I.V.C. COLLEGE
PALO VERDE COLLEGE
BARSTOW COLLEGE
APPLE VALLEY COLLEGE
ORANGE COAST COLLEGE
GOLDEN WEST COLLEGE
SANTA ANA CITY COLLEGE
SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY COLLEGE
RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE
EAST L.A. CITY COLLEGE
L.A. CITY COLLEGE
RIO HONDO COLLEGE
CITRUS COLLEGE
CRAFTON HILLS COLLEGE



STUDENTS UNITE

In 1975, Chicano students at Notre Vista High School in Arlanza, organized a chapter of MECHA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan). Because of lack of supervision, the chapter was discontinued. This year, students at Notre Vista asked for help from UCR MECHA. They requested volunteers from UCR to give them direction and guidance.

In October, San Juan Martinez, UCR MECHA member, began working and meeting with them. One of their first projects was a car wash in which they made \$155. Their second project was a homecoming float. They won fourth place. UCR MECHA is proud to have helped in the founding and development of a new MECHA. Good work Notre Vista MECHA!

(continued from page 3)

illegal workers in the United States as a scape goat for the sad state of the U.S. economy. He publicly blamed widespread unemployment on the large number of illegal aliens, which to many meant Chicanos. Thus, the fallacy of foreigners being responsible for unemployment led to the action of Operation Repatriation. It was decided that money could be saved by shipping Mexicans home, a plan that appealed to many Anglo taxpayers. Hence, between the years of 1931-34, thousands of Chicanos, many of whom were American citizens, were sent back to Mexico. Official U.S. records put the number at around 300,000 but the figure may well have reached a half million during the course of the repatriation program. Consequently, the term repatriation to many Chicanos came to mean Deportation.

In conclusion, the episode in South Ontario should leave one very disturbed. Once again Chicanos have become the victims of a flagrant abuse of power. There is substance to Dr. Navarro's "faucet" analogy; it happened during the Depression and it happened once again in Ontario. What makes this unfortunate affair in Ontario all the more disturbing is that the INS showed a total lack of respect for a basic human right, which is not only fundamental to Chicanos, but to all members of society. Chicanos have had their basic right of religious worship abused by a federal agency exercising oppressive means (employing indiscriminating detention). This overt abuse of power cannot be tolerated. To quote Dr. Navarro, "The persecution of the Mexican community must cease."



CHICANAS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST BAKKE

LAS CHICANAS

Las Chicanas are enthusiastically looking forward to the 1977-78 school year. They began their new year by holding a planning dinner meeting at Enriques' Restaurant on November 2nd at 6:30 P.M. The meeting was attended by UCR Chicanas, staff women and several community women.

Bea Torres chaired the meeting. She welcomed all the new members and invited them to become active participants. Ana Morales, Chicano Studies Counselor, presented a brief history of the Chicana organization and a review of their past activities. Pat Munoz discussed the purpose of the group and its significance to UCR Chicanas, to MeCha and the Chicano movement.

A lively discussion followed as the floor was opened up for discussion. The main recommendations were:

1. To establish closer ties with the Women's Resource Center.
2. To investigate the feasibility of the Primas Program
3. To plan a fund raising event for a Chicana Scholarship
4. To extend Las Chicanas participation into Chicana community activities, and to invite other Community Chicana groups to participate in our campus activities.
5. It was also suggested that we continue to stress cooperation, as in the past, between all Chicanas on Campus, undergraduate, graduate, staff and faculty.

It was decided that the best meeting day would be Fridays at noon in the MEChA Cultural Center. The next meeting is to be held on November 25. The meetings are open to all who are interested.



CASA HISPANICA

"La Casa Hispanica" is a unique cultural-academic program located in Aberdeen-Inverness Residence Hall. It is dedicated to the appreciation of the Spanish language and the cultures of Mexico, Mexican-American/Chicano, Latin America, the Spanish-speaking Caribbean Islands, and Spain. With special studies, dining and recreational facilities, daily practice of conversational Spanish becomes an easy matter.

The "Casa" offers to its members and guests the opportunity to see foreign films, concerts, speakers and guest artists. Here, it is easy to meet people from many different backgrounds and

cultures and quite possible to talk informally with professors. Some future "Casa" activities will be:

11/18/77
Community College Day
(ASUCR Special Projects/
M.E.Ch.A.)

"Casa" Dance - 9 p.m. to
1 a.m.

11/19/77
Overnight Trip to Coachella
Desert for hunting and
birthday celebration

11/20/77
Beach Trip/Los Lupenos de
San Jose Concert in Los
Angeles

12/8/77
"Las Posadas" Party

12/9/77
M.E.Ch.A. Benefit Talent
Show/DANC for Benefit
Talent Show

1/6/78
Reception for Angel
Romero, Classical Guitar
Player from Spain

1/7/78
Concert of Angel Romero
at UCR

11/13/77
"Los Quilapayun" from
Venezuela Concert in
Pasadena

CHICANO TUTORIAL



Now in its eighth year of existence, the project has evolved into one of the most successful services offered by the University to the Chicano community. Under the direction of Community Service Projects, it has been able to serve a dual function: providing tutors to the various schools in the community. Tutors can work as work-study students and earn an hourly rate or they can work as volunteers and earn two units of credit (3 hours per week is the minimum under Education 100). All students under the work-study program are limited to work twenty hours per week. Transportation is provided by this project or students can use their own cars and be reimbursed for gas.

Perhaps one of the most valuable things the program has to offer is that it gives a student, contemplating a teaching career, invaluable experience by providing the student with a classroom atmosphere as a training ground. This certainly provides a student an excellent perspective on how the educational system functions.

The Chicano Tutorial Project was established to provide special assistance for Chicano students at the elementary, junior high, and

high school levels. Language and cultural differences, behavior problems and lack of self-confidence are sample reasons for referral to the Project. The Chicano tutors also serve as role models who have succeeded in school and who care about the academic success of the students they're working with.

It should be mentioned that UCR MECHA has been an integral aspect of the Project. They provide many tutors and assist the tutorial personnel in any and all problems confronting them. There are currently twenty tutors working and volunteering at various levels throughout the Riverside area. Even though its figure is

moderately high, the demand is more than quadrupled the supply. The need for more organizations to implement tutorial programs is necessary to meet these demands. A young Chicano mind is being wasted by neglect, frustration, and the vision of a dismal future. A little bit of attention may be all that is necessary to send a young Chicano on the road toward higher achievement.

Para Servirles,
Raymond Navarro
Director of Chicano Tutorial
Project

787-3541

**Boycott
Boone's Farm.
Because
Boone's Farm
is made by
Gallo and
Gallo exploits
farmworkers.**

CHICANO PRE-LAW

This letter may serve as an introduction to the Chicano Pre-Law Student Association for some; but let it serve as an invitation to all.

The Chicano Pre-Law Association of UCR has helped its members become familiar with the field of Law for the past seven years. It was established to aid and increase the number of Chicanos contemplating a career in the legal profession. Chicano Pre-Law is an organization with the steadfast purpose of acquainting Chicanos to the opportunities in the profession of law; to coordinate, as well as assist any and all Chicanos who are interested in pursuing the study of law; and to serve as an entity whereby Chicanos can collaborate and exchange concepts about the study of law. Hopefully, if our budget permits we will be able to initiate some sort of fund raiser which will aid us in depleting some of the costs one encounters when applying to the various law schools.

This year, Chicano Pre-Law has many activities planned. We have started out with the following:

(A) Recruiters, Sam Reyes and Ray Buendia from UCLA Law School were here October 24.

(B) Recruiter, Fernando Romero from Western State

Law School was here October 19.

(C) Pre-Law members attended UCLA Law Day October 29.

(D) Recruiter, Joe Navarro from Santa Clara was here November 2.

(E) Pre-Law members attended the Raza Law Day at Berkeley November 5.

(F) Pre-Law members were provided with the 1977 LSAT preparation course for Third World students, which was presented by the Organization for the Legal Advancement of Raza, Inc. The tuition was \$25.00 but, thanks to several organizations here on campus we were able to attend this course FREE.

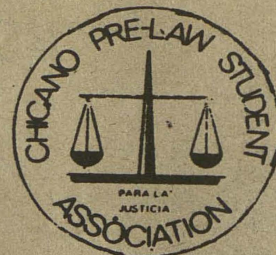
(G) A Mock LSAT was held on November 12.

I encourage Pre-Law carnales to attend the Pre-Law meetings, porque ustedes son los que van a perder una oportunidad que quizás Chicano Pre-Law nunca ha ofrecido. Me refiero a la oportunidad de ganar una beca. Yes, members, you'll lose out on a good opportunity to win a scholarship. The decision will be based on how active and how many meetings are attended.

The purpose of Chicano Pre-Law is not only to familiarize students to the world of law, but also to help them with a small scholarship. So, as Chairperson of Chicano Pre-Law, I encourage you Carnales to join our association and to take advantage of the services offered by Pre-Law.

You can get in touch with me in the Pre-Law Office (2308 Library South) 787-5942 or in the Chicano Cultural Center (2301 Library South) 787-4673.

Patricia Munoz



A NEED AT ARLINGTON HIGH

There exists a major problem in Riverside which is of deep concern to many parents and other members of the Casa Blanca community, namely the need for a Chicano counselor at Arlington High School. While there are five counselors and seventy-seven teachers for the nineteen hundred students at Arlington, there are no Chicano counselors and only five Chicano teachers, (6.5%) relative to the two hundred and ninety-two Chicano students (16%).

Casa Blanca students need someone who understands their needs and concerns and is willing to help with the various problems encountered at the school. There are many students who might have made it through the school system had there been a counselor available who understood their unique problems. The reality

and embarrassment of failure is often too much for a young Chicano to handle. A Chicano counselor, by sharing the same experience of being Chicano and by being concerned with the students' future, can change the students' entire outlook of school to something more positive and promising.

Community support and pressure has just begun; the first meeting was held October 27, 1977, at the Home of Neighborly Service in Casa Blanca. Future meetings involving the principal, the superintendent of school, parents, and community leaders will hopefully result in the hiring of a Chicano counselor at Arlington High School. This is Arlington High School. This in itself may be the first step in encouraging the students to be more positive in their attitude towards school.



DECEMBER EVENTS

TALENT SHOW DEC. 9

XMAS FOOD DRIVE

The Third Annual MEChA Benefit Talent Show will be held on Friday December 9, 1977 from 7:30pm to 9pm at The Eastside Social Service Center. The center is located at the corner of Kansas and University Avenue. Donation is \$1 per person in advance and \$1.25 per person at the door. Children under 12 are Free. Tickets may be obtained by calling 787-3863 or 787-3821. All Proceeds from the show go to the purchase of Christmas Food Baskets for needy families.

WINTER QUARTER 1978

Winter Quarter Begins	Tuesday, January 3
Registration and Enrollment in Person	Tuesday, January 3
Instruction Begins	Wednesday, January 4
Academic and Administrative Holiday	Monday, February 20
Instruction Ends	Wednesday, March 15
Final Examinations	Monday, March 20
Winter Quarter Ends	Saturday, March 25
Academic and Administrative Holiday	Monday, March 27

SPRING QUARTER 1978

Spring Quarter Begins	Monday, April 3
Registration and Enrollment in Person	Monday, April 3
Instruction Begins	Monday, April 3
Academic and Administrative Holiday	Monday, May 29
Instruction Ends	Thursday, June 8
Final Examinations	Monday, June 12
Spring Quarter Ends	Saturday, June 17

CHICANO STUDIES

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES WINTER QUARTER 1977

CHICANO 3	INTRO-CULT & BEHAV	TuTh	2-3:30	GARZA, R.T.
CHICANO 127	THE CHICANO-THE LAW	ThTh	11-12:30	MIRANDE, A.M.
CHICANO 146	EDUC PERSPEC/MEX-AM	M	4-7	ORTIZ, F.I.
CHICANO 176	CHICANO POLITICS	ThTh	9:30-11	NAVARRO, A.
CHICANO 188W	WOMEN AND WAR	ThTh	3:30-5	URIAVTE, M.
CHICANO 190	SPECIAL STUDIES			THE STAFF
CHICANO 191L	CHICANO LITERATURE	Tu	3:30-6:30	MARTINEZ, E.
CHICANO 198I	INDIV INTERNSHIP			MIRANDE, A.M.
CHICANO 251A	INTERP MEX-AM EXPR	W	3-6	CORTES, C.E.

Applying to UC Riverside Educational Opportunity Program

INDIVIDUAL TO CONTACT

Betty J. Hernandez
Coordinator, EOP/SAA
2129 Library South
University of California
Riverside, California 92521
(714) 787-4542

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Applicants for the program are required to complete a separate application form which may be obtained from and returned to the EOP Office.

Waivers of the University application fee are available to students applying under the program, provided that they request and qualify for such a waiver.

The Financial Aid Office provides a loan for the Student Intent to Register (SIR) fee for students who request and qualify for the loan. Students are admitted to the program only once a year. Deadline for filing admission applications to the program is:

Fall ----- Feb. 17, 1978

For Freshman applicants, the minimum academic requirements are:

- (1) 2.5 GPA
- (2) Four subject requirements completed (CEEB and Achievement scores are considered when reviewing an applicant's file, but are not used to determine eligibility.)

For Advanced Standing applicants, the minimum academic requirement is a 2.0 GPA.

Additional requirements for all program applicants are:

- (1) Two letters of Recommendation
- (2) Personal Interview
- (3) State Residency
- (4) Citizenship

Students not sure of their admissibility to the program should request additional information from the EOP Office prior to filing an application.

The projected new EOP admission figures for 1978-79 are:

Freshman	40 Special Action
Advanced Standing	40 Special Action

SUPPORT SERVICES INFORMATION

All newly admitted EOP freshman students are required to attend the six-week orientation session which runs concurrently with summer school. There is no charge to the student for the session.

Extensive support services are provided in the following areas:

- (1) Tutoring
- (2) Personal Counseling
- (3) Housing
- (4) Skills Development Courses
- (5) Academic Advising

FINANCIAL AID INFORMATION

Typical financial aid packages are based on full-need, single students receiving BEOG's, with utilization of the work-study program after their initial year at UCR. For students who do not accept work-study, or for students with dependents, the percentage of loans offered increases. Financial aid may not be used to offset students' nonresident fees.

Deadline for filing a financial aid application under EOP for 1978 is February 17, 1978.

GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

The projected total EOP enrollment for Fall Quarter 1978 is approximately 250 students.

For additional information call: (714) 787-4542



ACADEMIC COUNSELING SERVICES CHICANO STUDIES DEPT. 787-3863

Norman Perez and Ana Morales, Chicano Studies Counselors, would like to welcome new incoming freshmen, transfer students and our returning students. We wish to encourage everyone to use the services that are offered through the Chicano Studies Program. Aside from counseling on programs offered by the department, (Chicano Studies Major, Joint Majors, Elementary and Secondary Credential Waiver Programs, Bilingual-Bicultural Certificate, Chicano Bilingual-Bicultural Minor, and the Masters in Education and Chicano Studies Program) the following services are available:

Information on Health and Administration Graduate Programs

Information on Law Schools

Chicano Studies Library
Raza Bibliography
Career Information and Opportunities

Basic Information about UCR Majors

California State and University Catalogues

Referrals to UCR Student Services

Advisors to Chicano Student groups.

**Boycott
J.P. STEVENS
PRODUCTS**

CARPETS
Contender
Gulistan
Merryweather
Tastemaker
TABLE LINEN
Simtex

TOWELS
Fine Arts
Tastemaker
Utica
BLANKETS
Forstmann
Utica

HOSIERY
Big Mama
Finesse
Hip-Lets
Spirit
DRAPERIES
J.P. Stevens

SHEETS & PILLOWCASES
Beauti-Blend-
Beauticale
Fine Arts
Peanuts
(comic strip figures)
Tastemaker
Utica