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¿Qué Tal! September 16, 1970

Mexican American Graduate Studies, San Jose State College

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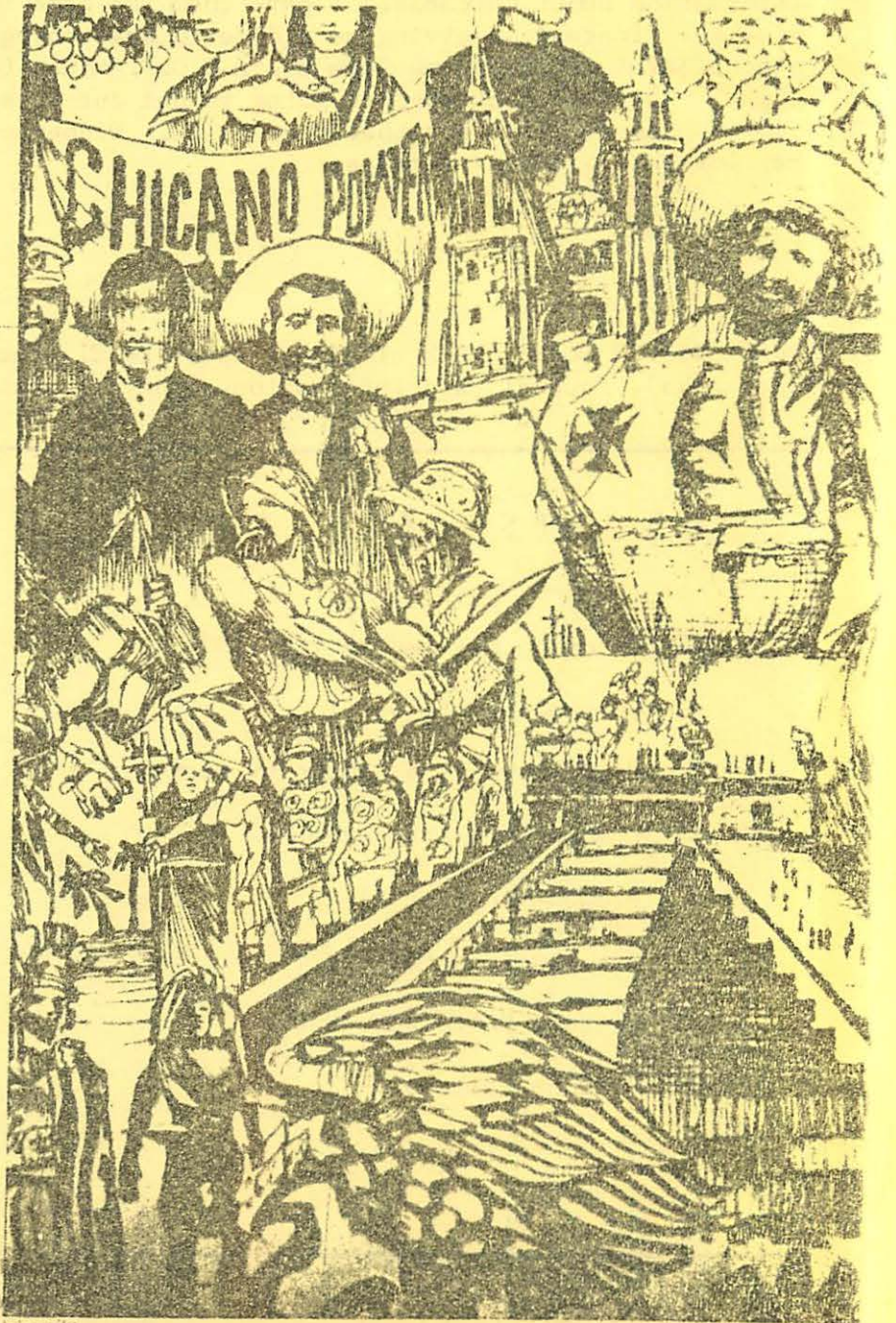
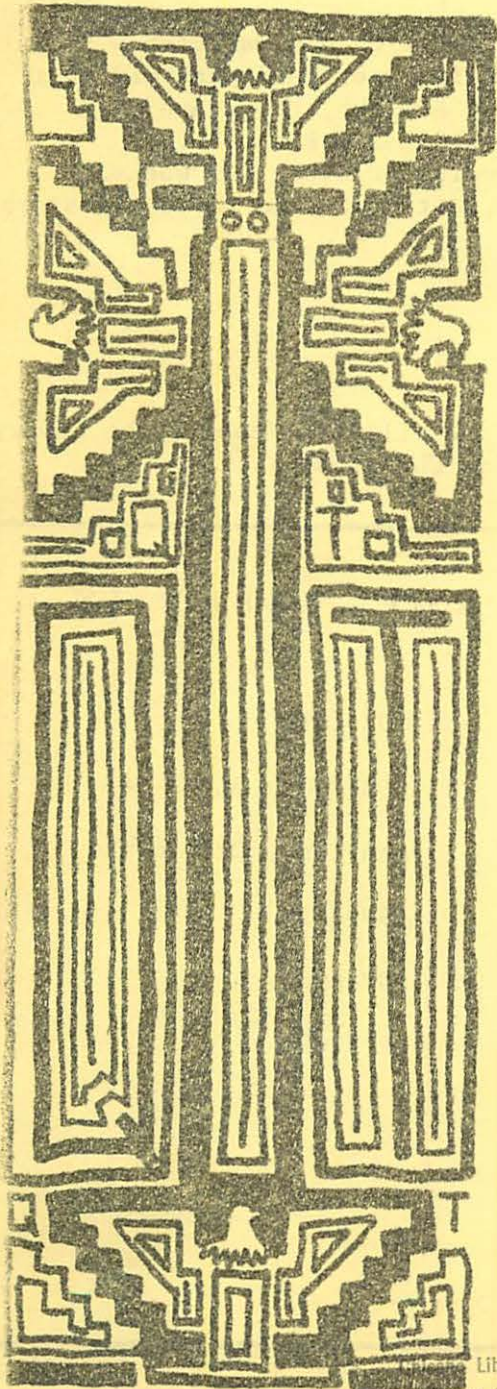
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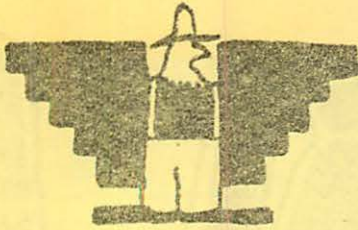
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¡QUÉ TAL!

#1 SEPTEMBER 16, 1970



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EL ABUELO

Yo soy El Abuelo. La otra noche me puse un poco pedo (otra vez!). I had just left St. James Park and I found a good spot to sleep behind a garage. I was fast asleep beside a garbage can, when suddenly I heard a noise. When I opened my eyes I saw six juvenes. Que Asusto! (y que cruda!) I didn't know who they were and I said Que Tal! Uno de ellos dijo, "That's It! That's the name for the newsletter. Que Tal, Que tall!

What was happening was that these juvenes were starting a newsletter with information about Chicanos. I gave them the name to their paper, and what did they give me? Instead of giving me a dime to have enough for a micky, they gave me a pinchí jale! They pay me from their E.O.P. money (no le digan a Reagan).

They say that they're going to put out this newsletter every two weeks. No se apuren! I'll see that they do it. Despensenme, but I have to go to the store. Hay los watcho en doz semanas.

EDITORS NOTE: With all due respect to El abuelo, we will be a consistent (every two weeks), factual, and information-gathering media for Chicanos.

THE MESSAGES ARE:

- 1) ¿Y eso a mí--que me importa?
- 2) Chicano Family Service
- 3) Jack Ybarra - A Community Worker
- 4) Community Alert Patrol
- 5) Blowout in East LA
- 6) M.E.C.H.A. Notes
- 7) Lettuce Unite - La Huelga
- 8) Chicano Calendar

THE PAPER IS:

¡QUÉ TAL!
504 South 6th - #3
San Jose, California
297-5119
287-6065
272-1499

¿Y ESO A MI-QUE ME IMPORTA?

In October of 1967, five Chicanos picketed the San Jose Draft Board to protest against the excessive death rate of Chicanos in Vietnam. But by August 29, three years later, 20,000 Chicanos mobilized and marched in Los Angeles to protest against the same issue. Few Anglo's learned from these experiences; to them we were just a bunch of "Damned Communist Mexicans." One would think that time serves as a sensitizer; an opportunity for a government to recognize a people's grievance and respond to their needs. But, unfortunately, gabachos in government don't see it that way. Last month, for example, LA authorities sanctioned the deliberate attack of 500 police on a peaceful gathering of La Raza, who were simply practicing their constitutional right. To protest their people dying in Vietnam. Our struggle for social justice has been hard and tedious. Chicanos all over the Southwest have responded to the needs of the Raza and attempts are being made to ameliorate oppressive conditions. Today there are 1000 Chicanos at San Jose State. Five years ago there were only about 50. How did they all get there. Because the gabacho was benevolent and felt sorry for us? The answer is a flat undisputable NO! Chicanos who cared made it happen. Situations don't just happen. They are struggled for. "A struggle," one Chicana, long involved in the movement, said, "which no one should take for granted and allow to stagnate." The following, for your convenience, is a brief and fairly accurate historical account of Chicanos struggling for justice in San Jose:

Summer 1967

- A. Social Consciousness among Chicanos at SJS is aroused by the impact and political significance of the Huelga, the Black Movement, and white radicalism;
- B. A new sense of identity among Chicanos emerges and grows to overshadow the gabacho's myth of the "American Dream." Anglos values of materialism are wrong and contradictory to the Chicanos' philosophy of carnalismo and self-dignity.

September 1967 - - - June 1968

Efforts are being made to radicalize Chicano students and to promote ties with the community. Chicanos at State formed SI (Student Initiative) an organization aimed, principally, at reaching students of Mexican descendance, on issues of cultured-identity and white racism.

September - Project LEAP (baby EOP) admits 50 Chicanos to SJS.

October 26

SI becomes MASC (Mexican-American Student Confederation)

November

Committee on Mexican-American Affairs emerges from "Day Concern" issue. It becomes the official representative body of students and community on campus. Also, United People Arriba and the Black Berets in forefront of Community acti

June 14

Chicano Commencement walkout to protest the inadequacy of educational system and its detriments on the Chicano. Five hundred students and community people

walked out of Spartan Stadium.

Summer 1968

Chicano students direct EOP (200 students admitted). Teatro Urbano is formed to teach and organize the community.

September 1968 - June 1969

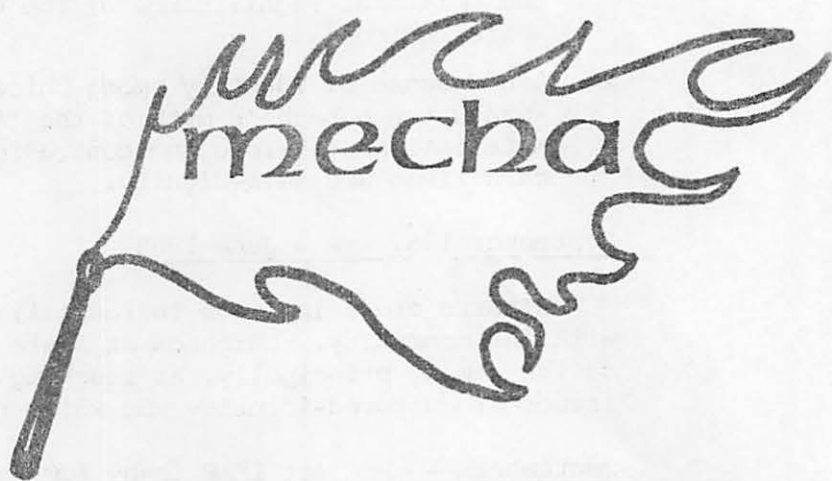
May - Chicanos protest Fiesta de Las Rosas because of the cultural exploitation of La Raza for commercial purposes.

June 4 - Confederacion de La Raza formed for purpose of Raza power base for social change.

September - Mexican American Graduate Studies officially instituted.

November - Student Grape Boycott Committee formed to work for the farmworkers and to involve students.

June - MASC becomes MECHA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan).



An interview with Juan Oliveres, Chairman of MECHA of San Jose State

Que Tal: Juan, as chairman of MECHA, what do you see as the responsibilities of a Chicano Student in college?

Juan : We as students have a responsibility to make sure that the college and it's departments especially the Chicano departments are kept responsive to the needs of the Chicano community. Our involvement in Academic Council, Student Council

and other activities for the purpose of influencing campus policy, must be done not for the benefit of the individuals on this campus, but for the Chicano community at large.

This college will be turning out Chicano businessmen, policemen, and politicians, as well as teachers and social workers. We must make sure that Chicano graduates do not forget "their people," as has been the case in the past. Our emphasis must lie in going back to the community. Our responsibility is in pointing out discrimination, or exposing inadequate services, or any other injustices wherever they exist in the community. We must work to make our people aware of what is rightfully theirs, and has been denied them for so long.

Que Tal: How can a Chicano student fulfill his responsibility to his people?

Juan : We must go out and work to change our country's systems. In doing this we will often times be confronted with the need for radical changes. We must not be afraid of radical change. We must see it as an instrument of social revolution, and be prepared to use it. We owe this much to our parents who have struggled hard to get us where we are. We have a certain responsibility to them and to their struggle.

Que Tal: What is MECHA'S responsibility to the Chicano Student?

Juan : MECHA, the student organization on campus, is here to help us to help each other. It must be a vehicle through which we students can talk to each other. No matter what you consider yourself; Chicanos, Mexican-Americans, or Americans of Spanish surname, we must talk to each other.

Knowledge of philosophy is not a prerequisite for work. What will count is that we are working on real projects. So, if you want your ideas heard you must go to meetings and become involved. Your influence counts on your initiative.

The first meeting will be Thursday, October 1, 1970 at the Newman Center (155 South 5th Street). It will start "promptly" at 7:30.

For further information as to plans and goals of MECHA you may contact the following officers:

Chairman	Juan Oliveres
Vice-Chairman	Lela Chavez
Communication with other campuses	Francisco Guevara
Community Organizations	Tony Chavez
Communications and Leafletting	Ramon Martinez



Los Angeles...

AUG.
29

BLOWOUT IN EAST LA

On August 29, 15,000 to 20,000 Chicanos and some whites took part in what was supposed to be a peaceful anti-war march to Laguna Park. The demonstration was organized by Chicanos to protest the death and conscription of Chicanos in the service. The result were two dead, 60 injured (including 28 policemen) and 178 businesses damaged. Ruben Salazar, an outspoken newspaper columnist for the LA times, and news director for a Spanish language television station, met his fate when a tear-gas cannister hit him on the head killing him instantly. Also included among the dead was a young Chicano who was shot in the head while attempting to smash through a road-block with his automobile. The car was driven at 60 MPH. Gabacho news media made it seem as if the demonstrators were at fault. For example, one prominent gabacho magazine asserted "the major occurrence began when Chicanos started looting and ripping off merchandise from a liquor store. Police were called to stop the melee and were attacked by angry Mexicans". But there was another side to the story---and that is that Chicanos were provoked by police, who had spent the day anxiously awaiting a confrontation. "About three or four times while we drove around we saw two busloads of sheriffs just standing there about a block from the park" said, one demonstrator. Another participant felt he summed it up when he replied, "they were already there, as if they were waiting for us". Most of the people Que Tal! interviewed described conditions, prior to the riot, as "congenial . . . everybody in a good mood . . . as if in a Sunday outing". But suddenly, the tranquility and order that had blessed the demonstration throughout the day diminished. Chaos and violence guided the rest of the afternoon. By then helicopters were circling the area spraying tear-gas on the demonstrators. "It happened a block away from the park while people were trying to get out". "Don't rub your eyes!" Some people shouted to the confused crowd.

One young Chicana described some typical police tactics: "A group of cops dragged this boy out of the bus. One policeman hit him twice, hard, on the head and blood gushed from his head and down his neck." The events of the day left East LA seething. No doubt that the handling of the Chicano demonstration by LA authorities found praise in white suburbia. But in the barrio, it left behind a nest of newly hatched radicals.

LA COMUNIDAD



CHICANO FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY

Recently at juvenile hall a gabacho and a chicano were brought in for separate but similar offenses. It was the first bust for both juveniles. As the gabacho was brought in first he was processed. By the time the gabacho was processed his parents had arrived and asked what the chances were for their son to go home. Since this was the gabacho's first time in, and the offense was minor, he was released to his parents. As the chicano was being processed he mentioned that this was his first time at the hall and he wanted to see his parents. The probation officer was asked about the parents of the chicano. The parole officer stated that the boys parents did not speak English, but he had tried to explain to them the procedures for getting their son out of the hall. The parole officer added that he didn't feel the parents understood, but if they did the boy could go home. If not, the boy would have to spend Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at the hall, and a Spanish speaking parole officer would contact the boys parents on Monday.

The results were that the gabacho spent one hour at juvenile hall and the chicano, because his parents could not speak English, spent 72 hours there. Subsequently a Chicano counselor heard of the above case and on checking found that the case was not isolated. Juan Bariantes and Tony Flores of family service were contacted, along with Irene Madrid, representing Mexican American Community Service Agency (MACSA). A committee contacted the probation department and the following program was set up.

The Chicano family service association is directed by Juan Bariantes and functions as the title states to serve the Chicano community. Family service operates as a referral agency and also furnishes transportation.

If a family is in need of emergency housing, food, job, welfare, legal advice, transportation, public defender, or in need of a translator, Family Service will advise of the proper agency to see for help, and will also help in getting to and from the agency. If you know of any Chicano family in need of any of the above listed services please contact Juan at 295-7664.

Family Service and Juvenile Hall.

The following is a list of services that family services will provide:

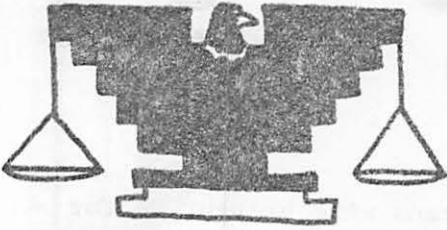
- 1) Advise parents of the procedures necessary to get their kids out of the hall.
- 2) Advise parents of where to get legal advice.
- 3) Transport parents to and from court or juvenile hall.
- 4) Translate when necessary for parents or probation officers.
- 5) Explain to parents and kids why the juvenile was arrested.
- 6) Locate parents to advise them of their kids arrest.

Family Service needs your help in locating families in need of assistance. Anyone wishing to help this organization may call Juan Bariantes at 295-7664, or Irene Madrid at 258-6052. Help La Raza!



IRENE, JUAN AND CHICANITOS

LA RAZA Y LA LEY



Community Alert Patrol or Control Your Local Police

The United States Commission on Civil Rights recently received a report from the state advisory committee. The report charges a catalogue of discriminatory practices against the state's Mexican-Americans. The report includes second-rate education, underemployment, lack of job security in farm industry, which is exempt from federal labor legislation, a systematic exclusion from jury rolls, and harrassment and intimidation by law enforcement officers.* Because of the failure of the police department, the Human Relations Board, and the city council to effect changes in the present process of investigation charges of police brutality, harrassment and intimidation the community is putting into service it's Community Alert Patrol (CAP).

A proposal laying out a plan for a Community Alert Patrol was unanimously adopted February 22, 1970 by La Confederacion de La Raza Unida. Sponsored by United People Arriba (UPA), the proposal is an outgrowth of UPA's efforts to get the now defunct Economic Opportunities Commission to finance and support a Community Alert Patrol. Now that EOC funds are unavailiable, UPA decided that such a patrol was so badly needed that the people themselves could put it together. Many people from other organizations within La Confederacion agreed. They all favored pushing UPA's plan, which reads as follows:

- 1) To establish a presence in the community of patrol cars to witness, photograph and record police activity; it is hoped that the possibility of exposure will limit some police abuses; and
- 2) To build up a documented record of the treatment our people are subjected to so that we may prove in factual detail those things we have all seen and hear about and know in our souls to be true. Such records can be used to defend our people in the courts, and to press charges against the police and the city and to lay the basis for later political moves toward controlling the police.

Each patrol car should contain at least two people and should be equipped with a two-way radio, a still camera, and a movie camera with zoom lens, and a tape recorder. The two way radios would be in contact with a base radio; the operators of the base radio would be equipped with a radio tuned to police calls, and an advertised phone number to take calls from the people in the community whenever they have police harassment. The base radio operator would dispatch the cars wherever they are needed most. In the base office would also be a tape recorder to take down all information as it comes in.

As of September 7, 1970 UPA has raised enough funds to begin the CAP program however, to continue and improve the program in the future UPA is in need of money, volunteers, instamatic cameras and persons with radio experience. Any assistance would be appreciated by UPA. Rudy Madrid is president of UPA and can be contacted at 272-02

* San Jose Mercury, Tuesday, March 31, 1970 pp. 7AW, also April 29, 1970 pp. 6.



JACK

JACK YBARRA: COMMUNITY WORKER

As part of the aims of this paper to provide an "information service", a regular column will be run on what needs to be done, and what is being done in the Chicano community.

One of the persons who is doing a lot of work, especially in terms of economic research, is Jack Ybarra. Jack works without a salary, out of a small office provided for him by the Legal Aid Society. He is former president of La Confederacion de La

Raza Unida.

One area where Jack has worked very closely with members of La Confederacion, is in investigating the misuse of Title I federal funds appropriated for "educationally disadvantaged" children, by several school districts.

Basically, Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 was a recognition by the federal government that children from low-income families had special educational needs which had to be met. The purpose was to provide financial assistance to districts with high poverty concentration in order to meet the needs of all educationally deprived children. This means that a school district receives Title I monies as a result of the number of welfare families living in the district.

After investigating the districts, it was found that there are some flagrant violations of the law such as:

- (1) Use of equipment and teachers purchased and hired with Title I funds that are used for assisting the general school population and not used for Title I educationally disadvantaged children.
- (2) Failure of the school districts to enlist meaningful parent and community participation in planning, operation and evaluation of Title I projects. In some cases the members of the parent advisory committee did not even know that they were on the committee since the district had failed to contact them!

As a result of the investigation which was conducted, two federal suits have been filed against Santa Clara County school districts. Mrs. Teresa Ramos and Linda Sanchez-Peralta filed suit against the San Jose Unified School District for misuse of \$3.2 million in ESEA Title I funds, and Mrs. Mercedes Olmos filed suit against the Los Gatos Joint Union High School District for misuse in the amount of \$30,000.

Another area where Jack and the Confederacion have investigated very deeply into, is the zoning and land use policies of Santa Clara County.

There is a law in the state of California, section 65302 (c) of the Government Code which provides that the general plan of a city shall include:

"A housing element consisting of standards and plans for the improvement of housing and for provision of adequate sites for housing. This element of the plan shall endeavor to make adequate provisions for the housing needs of all economic segments of the community."

A study of the zoning and land use policies of each of the fifteen cities in Santa Clara County clearly points out that the municipalities have failed to provide for the housing needs of all economic segments of the society.

As major developers come into the county and build homes ranging from \$30,000 and up, the low-income people (predominantly Mexican-Americans) will slowly be squeezed out of the county because they will be unable to afford to buy these new homes. At the same time, the various cities in the county are making very little attempt to

build low cost and moderate income housing.

Presentations are being made before the various city councils and planning commissions to explain that their zoning policies have the effect of excluding poor people from living within the city limits.

Also, of the low cost housing that does exist, most of it is located in one area of East San Jose. There is one at McKee and King Rd., and one on No. Jackson, and there is another one known as Mayfair Project 1 proposed for Scarff and Alum Rock Ave. This is an illegal practise that needs to be stopped. The federal laws are very clear regarding scattering of low-cost housing. Just because people are in need does not mean that they have to settle for less than what's just and right!

These are just two areas where much work is being done, and much more work needs to be done. A few of the other areas that need investigating into, are the need for a transit system, urban growth and planning, migrant education and minority employment practises of our cities and school districts.

For those of you out there who have been saying you'd like to help, but don't know what to do, Jack could use several part-time (or full-time) persons to help him with his research. Admittedly, it's not very exciting work, but it's the kind of work that is very much needed by our community.

Jack can be contacted at 1656 E. Santa Clara St. (259-8651). He'll be more than happy to hear from you.

SO LET'S GET IT ON, BRO!!!

SPECIAL REPORT _ _ _

LETTUCE UNITE



LA HUELGA COMES TO SALINAS

To those who don't already know, the Delano grape boycott is officially over. UFWOC and leader Cesar Chavez succeeded in breaking down the forces of the growers in an astounding victory for the campesinos in Delano. The growers' defeat came on July 29, when 26 of them signed contracts with UFWOC, including the infamous Martin Zaninovic who had denied the existence of a strike. The Huelga moved out of Delano and within a month nearly 100% of California growers had signed.

But as the final battle was in the works, trouble was starting to brew in Salinas and surrounding areas. Wary of UFWOC's growing power, Salinas Valley growers had called on the Teamsters and arranged shady-back-door deals that led to "sweetheart contracts." Those contracts were negotiated without the knowledge, consent, or even say of the farmworkers.

The Teamsters were once a part of AFL-CIO, as UFWOC is now, but were kicked out in 1957 because of corruption.

The following is a calendar of events that have occurred during the summer. Every day new items are coming in on the war in Salinas, which both sides predict will be long.

July 24 Chavez discovers that the Teamsters are about to sign agreements with growers to organize the farmworkers, which UFWOC was in the process of doing.

July 27 The news media announces that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters had signed agreements with Salinas Valley growers to organize their farmworkers.

July 28 Chavez declares "war" on the Teamsters over jurisdiction of the campesinos.
(continued on next page)

sinos, as the first big break in Delano materializes; Guimarra, the largest grower in Delano agrees to sign with UFWOC.

July 29 Huge victory for UFWOC... 26 grape growers in Delano sign contracts.

August 3-4 Chavez travels to Chicago to consult AFL-CIO officials.

August 7 Many farmworkers from Fresh Pict Foods Inc. join UFWOC because they are threatened with dismissal if they don't join the Teamsters. The next day they leave the fields.

August 9-10 The first court injunctions against strike activity are issued. Chavez orders the strikers to continue their activity and declares the injunctions unconstitutional. Sheriffs' departments start handing out court orders to picket line leaders but they "no les hacian caso y seguian impidiendo que se trabajara" as El Malcriado reports.

August 11 Chavez starts to fast and says that he would rather go to jail than obey court orders that prohibit the worker from using the only weapon he possesses, the right to refuse to work for someone who doesn't pay him a just wage.

August 12 UFWOC and Teamsters agree to a ten day moratorium on strike activity while the growers have time to consider plans for negotiation.

August 21 Herb Fleming, president of Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association announces new negotiated contracts with the Teamsters, of course, without the benefit of a free election among the farmworkers.

August 24 UFWOC strikes 27 of the 60 growers of Salinas Valley. There are almost 6,000 strikers plus those respecting the picket lines.

A similar strike is taking place in Santa Maria, where 62 growers were struck by 2,000 workers.

August 25 Jerry Cohen, UFWOC's lawyer is beaten unconscious by foremen at Hansen Ranch in Salinas.

August 30 First big break in Salinas... Chavez announces the signing of a two-year contract with the biggest lettuce grower in Salinas Valley, Inter Harvest Corp., a subsidiary of United Fruit Co. The contract calls for \$2.10 an hour, the first year, up from \$1.75 an hour. The growers also will pay 10 cents an hour for health and welfare benefits. The workers will also have some say in the use of pesticides and the contract brings the foremen under union jurisdiction. Both those have been key issues in recent UFWOC negotiations. ---Dig this...United Fruit, parent company, just happens to have a big banana thing going. In fact, about 50% of its profits come from bananas. UFWOC had threatened to boycott and the new battle cry would have been "Chale con Chiquita."

August 31 The first day of work for newly contracted farmworkers, but Teamster and other pickets shut down Inter Harvest's cooling plant.

Meanwhile in Santa Barbara County, UFWOC won a major court victory as the Federal Court ruled that Santa Maria growers who signed with Teamsters in July, interfered with field workers' right to select their own bargaining agent.

In San Francisco, Cel-A-Pac Inc. charged that the strike was illegal and had caused the growers \$4.6 million in crops during the week of August 17-21.

September 1 Salinas Valley growers announce that they are 100% behind the Teamsters and plan to stand by their agreements, but...

September 4 Fresh-Pict Foods announce they were ready to negotiate with UFWOC. They denied that they agreed to negotiate because of the threatened boycott on all Purex products, its parent company.

September 10 Both sides continue to picket despite court injunctions prohibiting it. A third large grower announced that he would negotiate with UFWOC.


That's how things were up to the time we went to press. More up to date material can be found in El Malcriado, the farmworkers' newsletter, or from the Consumer Boycott Center in San Jose. Or if you really get desperate, try the San Jose Mercury-News; you may get the general idea, but don't count too heavily on the important stuff.

Speaking of the Boycott Center, Liz and Frank Rodriguez are leaving either to Delano or the Salinas Valley to organize strikers. The Center, though, will remain open. Taking over as temporary coordinators are Nancy Klieber and Robert Solomon. Robert was telling us about the center and says that he hopes it will become more than

just a consumer boycott office. He hopes that it could become a focal point for Community organizations, a part of the Chicano Movement in San Jose. He also tells us that he and Nancy can maintain a boycott center but if it is to become more than that, then a full time Chicano Coordinator is definitely a must. There is always a need for some kind of center for the community to come to for information and guidance.

The Boycott Center is located at 237 North First Street, San Jose and the phone number is 293-1713. They need your help, in whatever form that it may come, to help the Cause in Delano, Salinas, or wherever there is a need. VIVA LA CAUSA!

CHICANO CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER		1970		OCTOBER		
13		15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	CONFERAC 26 DE LA RAZA UNIDA
27	28		30	31		

MEETING OF CONFEDERACION DE LA RAZA
September 26, 1970

GILROY HIGH SCHOOL CAFETORIUM

For details call - 293-7549

NEXT ISSUE: OCT. 1

EMPLEO (Organization of Chicano Convicts)

LA CONEJITA OF THE MONTH

MEXICAN AMERICAN GRADUATE STUDIES (Committee of Mexican American Affairs)

Chicano Library Resource Center

W

San Jose, CA. 95192