La Lucha para Organizar la UFWOC

Recientes eventos que han ocurrido en los Valles Centrales de California más las continuas batallas entre los United Farm Workers y la exagerada representación de trabajadores del campo por parte de los uniones de los Teamsters han culminado en más huelga y han acelerado actividades ambos localmente y en los valles.

En las últimas semanas, Teamsters armados han atacado a familias campesinas que andaban "picketting" numerosos ranchos en las áreas de Coachella y Lamont, unos 90 atropellos fueron reportados por los oficiales del UFWOC.

Al comienzo de la violencia, acerca de 450 huelguistas, acusados de vio­lencia de ordenes restrictivas de la corte (las ordenes de la corte ponen un límite en los "pickets" del UFWOC de 100 pies aparte y 15 pies de la orilla de los miembros y los campos) todavía se encontraban el lunes en la carcel del condado de Fresno, más unos 200 miembros de la Unión estaban adicionalmente encarcelados en el condado vecino de Tulare. En un tiempo, algunos 2,500 huelguistas estuvieron en carceles en el valle de San Joaquin acusados de violaciones de ordenes de la corte.

La UFWOC también ha levantado cargos de brutalidad contra el departa­mento del Sheriff en el condado de Fresno. Al escribir este artículo, el Abogado General del Estado y la FBI estaban preparando una investiga­ción sobre estos cargos y acusación­es.

El pleito de la Unión ha sido de poder conseguir elecciones libres para los campesinos, a las cuales temen los Teamsters porque la mayoría la Unión aún duda genería del respaldo de los 50,000 y más trabajadores agrí­cultores en California. Igualmente, un punto en devate es el de la provi­sión para una casa de empleo.

Los sembradores no quieren que la Unión sea responsable de contratar a los trabajadores. La Unión reclama, que sin esta provisión, sería el fin de la UFWOC.

Otra vez, mientras se escriba este artículo, Cesar Chavez, el director de la UFWOC, había hecho un llamado para una huelga contra todos los sembrado­res de uvas en el Valle Central porque nuevas negociaciones de contratos se habían cortado. La Unión está en estos momentos envuelta en huelga contra la lechuga y uvas en toda Califor­nia. Más de 180 contratos han sido perdidos a los Teamsters dado a una conspiración entre los Teamsters y los
**Arts in an alley?**

**Sure, if you're Balmy**

**PHOTOS**
**BY**
**MARTHA ESTRELLA**

**WITHIN THE LAST WEEK, BALMY ALLEY HAS UNDERGONE SOME COLORFUL CHANGES. THE 20TH STREET PLACE, WITH HELP FROM LA GALERIA DE LA RAZA AND DE YOUNG MUSEUM, IS BEAUTIFYING ALLEY FENCES AND HOUSEFRONTS WITH WORKS OF ART. MUSIC FROM LOCAL COMMUNITY GROUPS CHEERS ON THE PARTICIPANTS. DROP BY BALMY ALLEY ANY AFTERNOON AND CHECK IT OUT....OR SEND A HAND!**
El Colegio Registration Nears

El Colegio de la Misión will register students for college and adult classes, September 5-6 (Wed. & Thur.), from 5 to 8 P.M. at Samuel Gompers School, 22nd and Bartlett Sts. Tuition-free classes begin on Tuesday, September 11, and include twenty-one college courses and five adult education classes. They are open to anyone 18 years and older and require no previous academic training.

Students attending El Colegio this fall will also be entitled to services such as career guidance, counseling, bi-lingual assistance with immigration and naturalization problems, and tutoring.

El Colegio de la Misión opened September 1971 under the joint sponsorship of the San Francisco Community College District and the League of United Latin American Citizens, (LULAC), a Spanish-speaking community organization. Course offerings were also selected in cooperation with LULAC.

City College credit courses for the fall semester are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Nights</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Room</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anthrology</td>
<td>10/11</td>
<td>551</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thu.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ethnology of Latin America</td>
<td>302</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Administration</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>Zelaya</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thu.</td>
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<td>Principles of Accounting</td>
<td>304</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ownership &amp; Operation of a Small Business</td>
<td>312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Castro</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Principles of Economics</td>
<td>312</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1A</td>
<td>551</td>
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<td>Wed.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>First Year of Reading &amp; Composition</td>
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<tr>
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<td>551</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Creative Writing</td>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Short Stories</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td>History</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>States in the 20th Century</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>18A</td>
<td>551</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Latin American History &amp; Institutions from Colonial Times to 1850</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
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MALDEF/ACLU Files Suit Against INS

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund and the Southern California ACLU have jointly filed a class action suit against the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The historic suit charges indiscriminate and unconstitutional arrests and deportations of persons of Basa appearance, including U.S. citizens and legal residents.

In the past month, 10,000 or more brown-skinned persons have been rounded up in the Los Angeles-San Diego area without warrants, and, in most cases without hearings or rights of counsel, and then deported. 

Max Anthony Duarte de A and Gerald Duarte de A are both U.S. citizens, but they were approached in their home by raiding agents. Their mother was ordered to produce proof of citizenship. An INS agent ascertained his case or, for that matter, in anyone's case.

Most of the raids have taken place at the parents' industry, at homes, and at schools. Some people have been indiscriminately approached at bus stops.

The suit, supported by the Immigration Lawyers Association and C.A.S.A. (Autonomous Center for Social Action), charges that all persons of brown skin are being subjected to a "systematic pattern of conduct and custom consisting of: mass arrests without probable cause; coercion and duress resulting in the signing of voluntary departure waivers; physical assaults upon plaintiffs' persons and property; forcible entry into homes with subsequent wanton destruction of personal property without justifiable cause; and other acts of violence, brutality, harassment, humiliation, and intimidation.

Examples of harassment by INS agents included that of Yolanda Loza, who was born in Texas, but was forcibly removed by INS agents and deported without due process. No warrant for arrest was issued in her case.
Torrez faces illegal cheese tax fraud

A Mission District businessman is being sued by the government for allegedly lying about how much cheese he imported into the United States.


During that period, the complaint further charges, Torrez brought in cheese valued at $140,000 but informed the Bureau of Customs that the merchandise had a lesser value, thus depriving the government of $12,603 in import taxes.

The government is seeking not only the tax owed to it, but the total value of the cheese, as well as the cost of the lawsuit.

Torrez refused to comment about the case to El Tecolote. "At the present time a statement by me would be harmful," he said.

His trial is expected to begin soon.

The owner of a realty office and an import business in the Mission, Torrez is a native of Nicaragua.

Recuerdos de S.F. State for the Raza

Graduates of 1973

Recuerdo when we all struggle in the strike. We all "estudiantes"

Recuerdos when some of us ever had to do time in the fat belly of the man, where there is always room for minority

Recuerdos de Cesar's. y parties at Juanito's, Francisco's, Lydia's. Dancing that never ended nor will it ever end

Yes, recuerdos of all the parties y las cruades y el menudo and that last minute report the next day we had to do in class...hay, hay, hay

Y yo se que te recuerdas those subtle white racist teachers we had to deal with and probably still deal with in the future. Hands off EOP Hands off EOP good-by to Mary Ward Hall

Recuerdos when we all stayed up to three and four a.m., making enchiladas, tamales, tacos for nuestra fiesta, nuestra cultura Farm Worker, Che Conference, Cinco de Mayo, gorazdo Mongo Santamaria

Y recuerdas del espiritual que siempre esta con nosotros, Ron Gomez

Espiritual que hay entre todos nosotros la lucha el carino la ayuda que nos dimos a unos a otros

Yes mi Raza yo veo este dia que

RAZA CAN DO IT AND BE RAZA WHILE DOING IT

Martha Estrella
June 1, 1973
SUPERGrADEs: Breeding Inequality

... "Indeed, the interests of the oppressors lie in changing the consciousness of the oppressed, not the situation which oppresses them," for the more the oppressed can be led to adapt to the situation, the more they can be manipulated."

--Pedagogy of the Oppressed

With current emphasis on equal employment opportunity and affirmative action, too little attention has been given to the composition of the Federal administrative force, particularly the 7,000 crucial supergrade positions of GS 16-18. What is the educational and social background of the men and women in these jobs? How are they recruited? How are minorities and women faring in this selective realm? Why is this area of employment usually thought to be the moves toward greater access for minorities and women in public administration? Is it the most effective in approaching this area regarding change? ...

**Supergrade Profile**

There are about 7,000 supergrade executive positions in the Federal government in the basic categories of domestic civil service. The GS 15, 16 and 17 levels earn salaries ranging from $31,203 dollars to $41,734 dollars per year, commensurate with their grade and step level. They tend to be concentrated geographically and by agency. Seventy-five percent of them are in Washington D.C. and half of the civilian supergrade and equivalent positions are in the Departments of the Treasury and the State Department and NASA. Forty percent are scientists: physical, biological, health and medicine, mathematics and statistics, and engineering. The composite Federal executive is a 53 year old white male career employee who has had opportunities and are most likely to enter the GS 16 to 18 ranks. He has had opportunities and are most likely to know about opportunities and programs which afford them access to middle-level positions. Despite population trends and the election of minorities and women to positions in government, the cumulative inequalities of wealth, education and position greatly limit the access of minorities and women to positions of governmental administration.

**Questions Raised by Minority and Women Participation**

- What is the rate of success for such opportunities? Because, as of May 31, 1972, La Raza managed only two supergrade positions in the entire San Francisco Civil Service Region: One with the Department of Labor at a GS 17 class and another with the Department of Labor at a GS 17 classification.

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Inequality breeding inequality

It is understood that the governmental executive must be qualified to administer; to be qualified he or she must have had opportunities for education and development. To make use of such opportunities he or she must (1) know about opportunities and (2) meet whatever entry standards are required for such opportunities. It is here that one may note inequality breeding inequality. Why? Because while males hold nearly all the positions of administrative leadership in government, have had opportunities for education and development, have the prerequisite credentials for such opportunities and are most likely to know that such opportunities exist.

(Continued on Page 12)
THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE CHICANO THEATRE, HELD JUNE 15-24 IN SAN JOSE, WAS A SUPERB EXHIBIT OF RAZA DRAMATIC TALENT. THERE WERE MANY EXCITING ACTORS EACH WITH A STYLED POLITICAL MESSAGE EXPRESSING RAZA EXPERIENCES. THE TEATROS PROVED TO BE AN IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL TOOL, AS WELL AS A DYNAMIC POLITICAL WEAPON.

THE FESTIVAL WAS SCHEDULED FOR TEN DAYS WITH 8:00 P.M. PERFORMANCES, EACH FOLLOWED BY A CRITIQUE. THIS WRITER WAS ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN EVALUATING EACH TEATRO, ITS MESSAGE, AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN REACHING THE AUDIENCE. THERE WERE ALSO WORKSHOPS FOR DEVELOPING STAGE TECHNIQUES.

THE CRITIQUES STARTED AT 9:00 A.M. WITH A PANEL OF FOUR REPRESENTATIVES SELECTED FROM THE TEATROS. EACH PANELIST HAD THEIR OPINION, BOTH GOOD AND BAD POINTS WERE PRESENTED. THEN, EVERYONE PARTICIPATED, CONTRIBUTING THEIR COMMENTS. THE INDEPTH DISCUSSION LASTED FOR THREE HOURS. FROM THE CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM, THE ACTORS LEARNED HOW THE AUDIENCE FELT ABOUT THEIR WORK.

THE WORKSHOPS CONSISTED OF DIRECTING, PLAY-WRITING, SPEECH, DICTION, MUSIC, DANCE AND RHYTHMATIC MOVEMENTS, MAKE-UP, FILMMAKING, VIDEO, ETC.

IN THE MAKE-UP WORKSHOP, FOR EXAMPLE, PEOPLE WERE TAUGHT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STYLIZED MAKE-UP AND CHARACTER MAKE-UP. STYLIZED IS TO "PLAY IT UP," I.E., CLOWN, WATER SHUILLY TINKLE, IMAGINARY CHARACTERS, ANIMALS, ETC. CHARACTER MAKE-UP IS SERIOUS AND NATURAL, MORE REAL TO LIFE. LIKE AN OLD MAN, SICK PERSON, LITTLE PEASANT GIRL, ETC. PARTICIPANTS HAD ALSO FUN PRACTICING, AND ALSO PAINTING EACH OTHER.

THIS WRITER LEARNED MORE ABOUT THE PLAYS (CONTENT, MESSAGE, DELIVERY, AND SOLUTION) BY PARTICIPATING IN THE CRITIQUES AND WORKSHOPS THAN IF I HAD BEEN WATCHING THE PLAYS THEMSELVES. HOWEVER, THE PERFORMANCES WERE BY NO MEANS POOR.

THE TEATROS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THIS YEAR'S FESTIVAL WERE: TEATRO CAMPESINO FROM SAN JUAN BAUTISTA; GRUPO MASCARONES FROM MEXICO CITY, D.F.; TEATRO INSTITUCIONAL DE AZTLAN FROM U.C.L.A.; TEATRO DE LA GENTE FROM SAN JOSE; TEATRO DE LOS BARRIOS FROM SAN ANTONIO; TEATRO DEL SOL FROM BLOOMINGTON; TEATRO AZTLAN FROM SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE; TEATRO DEL RUSO FROM CHICAGO; TEATRO DE LOS FIESTOS FROM SACRAMENTO; AND TEATRO LOS TOPOS FROM OAKLAND.

THE CARNAVALISM AMONG THE TEATROS AND AUDIENCE AS WELL, WAS BEAUTIFUL. EVERYONE REALLY WORKED TOGETHER, AND PRODUCED THE TEXAS MANIFESTO (MORE ABOUT THIS IN A FUTURE ISSUE), GUIDELINES TO FOLLOW IN RELATING THE RAZA EXPERIENCE THROUGH THEATRE. THIS WRITER HOPES THAT EL TECOLOTE READERS WILL WANT TO ATTEND THE FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL, WHICH IS BEING HELD IN MEXICO IN 1974. THE FESTIVAL WILL BE HELD IN VILLAGES AND PUEBLOS, WITH THE GRAND FINALE AT TEOTIHUACAN, THE PYRAMIDS OF THE AZTECS. BACK TO THE ROOTS!!

— ROSE RODRIGUEZ —
From a windswept field at San Francisco International Airport, Santana departed in its own private jet laden with musical equipment, on a ten week tour of three continents.

Only a few relatives and friends were on hand to see the group take-off the night of June 19.

Santana's first stop was Anchorage, Alaska. From there, the band was to go to Japan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and 13 eastern American states.

El Tecolote learned that Santana would concentrate on playing their earlier, more popular hits on the tour.

Leon Thomas, a singer, was hired to accompany the group on the journey. He may become a permanent member of Santana.

This newspaper got its first interview with Carlos Santana moments before the Lockheed-Electra jet began its flight to Alaska.

"The tour will enable me to spread positive energy to illuminate the minds of my brothers and sisters in the places where destiny now takes me," the 27-year-old congenial guitarist began.

"My country is the world, my people humanity," Carlos added. "I represent my supreme father." And just who is this supreme father? Is it Chinmoy, the guru whose religion he follows? No, Carlos said. It's not Chinmoy.

"My supreme father is the father of God. And he lives in everyone. He is the eternal spirit, the father of all creation."

The soft-spoken, recently married Santana said his matrimony has "turned out good because my wife and I have been blessed with the eternal harmony of Good."

He revealed he was "hungry to expand and to grow -- not only musically but spiritually."

"I want to reach one more level -- a more profound one -- so that I can express the music that flows from my body."

Carlos and Michael Shrieve (another disciple of Chinmoy) had planned to visit Bombay, India before returning to the U.S. But the touring schedule is so heavy that the visit to that country was called off. (Because of their religious beliefs, the two wanted to "explore" Indian society.)

Santana's manager would not reveal how much the private plane cost. All he said was: "It cost us more than an air-mail stamp." Which is undoubtedly true.

In any case, the members of Santana won't be spending too much time in San Francisco the rest of this year.

After returning from the present voyage early in September, they'll rest a few days and then travel to Europe and Africa (for more concerts). After that, it's off to South America, where dates are confirmed in Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela and -- amazingly -- Peru. (The original Santana was ousted from Peru in 1971 for "being against the revolution")

But that's not all! Flying north to Central America, the band will stop in Costa Rica, Nicaragua (for a benefit for los damnificados) and, finally, to Mexico.

Santana returns to San Francisco December 19.

Review: Santana's Latest Album

by Edgar Sanchez

It was John McLaughlin who introduced Carlos Santana to guru Sri Chinmoy and his mysterious religion.

And it was McLaughlin who greatly influenced Santana's decision to forget about Latin-rock and concern himself with spiritual music.

In the spring of this year, while in New York, the two guitarists recorded "Love, Devotion, Surrender," a spiritual album recently released by Columbia.

In my opinion, though it takes a while to get used to most of the songs, the new LP is ingenious and beautiful.

There is almost no singing in "Love, Devotion, Surrender." The guitars hum incessantly; congas and drums keep rhythm in the background.

In short, aside from a couple of foolish, unnecessary musical explosions, everything in the album should prove interesting for those willing to explore.

Anything Carlos Santana plays is engrossing. Even spiritual music.

By the way, Santana and McLaughlin are due to perform at Berkeley's Community Theater on September 5.
Consumers Report

Consumer And The Law

(FIRST OF TWO PARTS)

Pablo Ortiz resides in a district called Jingle town where most residents are Latin people. This district is surrounded by a freeway, Del Monte Cannery, and railroad tracks. Within this district the people are surrounded with the smell of smoke from the freeway, fumes from the trains and most of all the smell of tomato sauce from the cannery. Let us understand that Senor Ortiz and his family live twenty-four hours a day with this disease of odors. Mr. Ortiz earns a living driving a cab for a small company which pays him barely $90 a week to support his wife and eight children. One morning, the manager of the taxi company called Pablo into his office and told him that the company had received a legal notice saying that part of his wages had to be withheld and turned over to the Fast Deal Auto Agency, Inc. The automobile dealer had gone to court to force Pablo to pay the $450 he owed on the station wagon he had bought. The manager said, "Well, I feel sorry for you and your family, but it's company policy that you're fired if a creditor demands part of your wages. If you do not settle this business with the car dealer within a week, then I am going to have to fire you." Mr. Ortiz did not have $450 to pay the auto company. Anyway, Mr. Ortiz did not feel that he owed the car dealer anything, so he did not call him again.

Let us look at consumer law involving Senor Ortiz and people like yourself. Mr. Ortiz' case is typical of those involving what is known as consumer law. To define the term "consumer law," a consumer is a person who makes a purchase or is in the market for a purchase. He uses the law to settle the dispute when a seller does not give him the goods or services he expected. He uses the law to get his money's worth, but some people want more—they want "something for nothing." Some may even buy merchandise and promise to pay for it but never really intend to pay. This is stealing and is not fair to the seller. What is the seller's main interest? Sellers are in a business to make a living, so naturally they are out to make a profit. Some of them are fair and reasonable men who try to give consumers their money's worth, but there are all kinds of people, so are there all kinds of consumers. The wise consumer, as we have just pointed out, wants to buy the best possible goods at the lowest price. He is entitled to that. But some people want more—they want "something for nothing." Some may even buy merchandise and promise to pay for it but never really intend to pay. This is stealing and is not fair to the seller.

Now we can make a clearer definition of consumer law. It deals with relations between buyers and sellers. A consumer buys something he wants from a seller. Sometimes the buyer and the seller have disagreements or arguments about the product bought or the sale. That is where the law enters. The law has certain rules for the settlement of disputes between buyers and seller. If the buyer and seller cannot agree, they may go to court and the judge applies the law to settle the dispute. When one person involved in a sale brings the other to court, we say he sues the latter. The case in court is called a lawsuit.

EL TECOLOTE /9

By Lidia La Garda

By Robert M. Leon
**EL NOTICIERO**

For information about working as a volunteer tutor at the Centro Legal, located at 3008-22nd Street, visit their website for more information at 826-9922.

**La Galería de La Raza** is accepting applications for their new program, **La Raza Art Contest**. The contest is open to artists of all ages and skill levels. Applications must be submitted by August 26th. For more information, call 652-9951.

**Third World World Women's Alliance** is launching a project to publish books on poetry, short stories, and plays by mission district writers. For more information, write or call Casa/Puro, 362 Capp St., S.F., CA 94110, Telephone: 617-6555.

**Regional Art Exhibit** is accepting applications for the 8th Annual Raza/Hispánidad Festival. The festival will be held at the Casa de Artes-y-Cultura, located at 362 Capp St., S.F., CA 94110, from August 5th to 25th. For more information, write to Casa/Puro, 362 Capp St., S.F., CA 94110.

**Mission District Education Center** is accepting applications for their new program, **Mission Mental Health Meeting**. The program is designed to provide mental health services to the residents of the mission district. For more information, call 684-7538 or 585-1133.

**Mission Scholastic Art Contest** is accepting applications for the 8th Annual Mission District Art Contest. The contest is open to artists of all ages and skill levels. Applications must be submitted by September 15th. For more information, call 617-6555.

**Mission District Music Contest** is accepting applications for the 8th Annual Mission District Music Contest. The contest is open to artists of all ages and skill levels. Applications must be submitted by September 15th. For more information, call 617-6555.

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"Travels with Graciela" is a nice way of titling this work. Community artist Graciela Carrillo recently completed a journey to Europe. She visited Spain, Italy, and France. The drawings on this page record some of the images she was able to capture.

(Top left) Peniscola--I found paradise here. Sunsets in Peniscola are like orgasms.

(Bottom left) Zaragoza--I walked into a festival in front of the Cathedral.

(Top right) Nice--these French dudes kept hitting this old man on the head with a ball. I think they gave him brain damage.

(Bottom right) Paris--sitting on a bench eating a very small banana, after getting bored on the second floor of the Louvre.
Cannibalismo o Carnalismo

Recent developments taking place as a result of the cutback in Federal and private funds has become the main motivating factor that pushed me into writing this article related to conditions that exist and will continue to develop as the funds and services are gradually becoming unavailable.

First of all, let me define the term "cannibalismo," especially among our own people, have in many instances produced some positive results for us in the barrio. Some of us feel that the time to share this feeling with other members of society is now. Others would argue that we would have to solve most of our problems first and then begin to share.

I would argue that the sharing process must begin now, especially through those members with whom we share a common bond. The white men convinced the Native American (Indian) that the Mexican-American was different. Some of us already know that we share a common background and therefore are carnale—both within the limits of the USA, and the whole western continent.

Further, we know that we share common ancestry with the African, if the anthropological concept of travelling across the continent hold true.

Further, we see the many latinos that have come from Latin America with common culture and language. They add another dimension, the strong potential of a carnalismo, which we can't afford to allow others to turn into cannibalismo.

Remember the day you were feeling sick and Dona Doñita came over to mix some herbs, Instafiate con yerba buena. It made you well. You also recall your mother taking un bocado to the viejita down the street who was all alone in this world. You all recall the days when they came to arrest the oldest of the Galicia boys, and his whole family, plus others in the barrio, went down to City Hall and gave him and the family spiritual and moral support that they needed. The day that your tío died, everyone turned out to the all night velorio, bringing pan dulce, menudo or chapo for the next day. And we should share them with those who have lost it or with those with whom it has reached a dormant stage.

As members of the human race that have through the years been able to retain the seeds of love and peace that make for carnalismo, we today have an added responsibility to share it, propagate it, avoiding situations of canibalismo.

The lean years ahead will tend to produce cannibalismo. We saw it at the time of the first contract with the local C.D.O. staff. Instead of closing ranks as a unit, we saw them cut their brothers and sisters off to provide for a few. This type of action can only lead to serious encounters among the groups in the future.

It was at a time for us to prove the adage, "United we stand, divided we fall," it is now. Self-preservation is a product of a system. Mass preservation is a product of true humanism. Let's work towards the second choice. Carnalismo will flourish in our society. The end result will shock others into reality.

Un joven abuelo.

Dear Editor:

We are writing you because we need the help of your readership. Some 150 workers on the E & J Gallo ranch in Livingston are on strike to protest what we feel was "a conspiracy by the Teamsters union to smash one more United Farm Workers contract."

The workers (500 harvest and 200 permanent) on the 2,000 acre Gallo ranch have had a UFW contract for six years. Under the contract, the Rancho Committee, composed of five Gallo workers and the UFW office in Livingston, handled the hiring of personnel through the hiring hall, administered the contract, handled grievances, and re-negotiated the three-year contract in 1970.

The UFW also handled contracts on the Fresno and Snelling ranches. But, on April 18, the contracts expired and negotiating sessions were subsequently held between UFW and Gallo, supposedly in good faith. During these negotiations Teamster organizers began appearing at the ranch, pressuring workers and harassing union leadership.

Negotiations began to stall. The company would not have anything to do with the hiring hall, the seniority list, or to protect the workers from pesticides. At this time, Bob Gallo assured Cesar Chavez that he was convinced that the UFW still represented his workers.

In mid-June, a supervisors meeting was called. The fields were left totally unsupervised and eight cars of 32 Teamster organizers arrived. The workers refused to sign, but formen and supervisors were glad to sign for them. On June 26, Gallo workers were notified by Gallo that the Teamsters now represented them, and would begin negotiating.

Since the strike began Gallo has signed with the Teamsters saving that 150 out of 159 workers accepted the contract. Gallo does not even have 159 scabs. But he does have 135 workers on strike fighting for a UFW contract.

Bob Gallo made somewhere between $35-40 million last year. His workers live in buildings not nearly so nice as chicken coops. The Gallo's have the largest winery in the world (2,000 acres of wine grapes in Livingston), and he lives in a mansion in Modesto. But he will not allow his worker a free election to chose the union they want. He is afraid that they will demand a little control over their lives, that they will have protection from pesticides, job security, medical benefits and a decent life for themselves and their children.

At this time, strikers need food and money to help sustain them. Donations can be sent to UFWU, P.O. Box 286, Livingston, Ca., 95333. We are also asking people not to buy Gallo wines, and to write a letter to Robert Gallo, 1716 Main Blvd., Modesto, Ca., telling him that you won't buy his wine until he holds an impartially supervised election.

Efforts to improve the under-representation of minorities and women in administrative leadership positions must have public support and public funds. The only long-term solution to the problem of too few minority leaders, once again, must carry forth for thrust. Modest and feasible mechanisms to collect and disperse information on leadership development programs would have impact on this imbalance. Both must be linked with, on the one hand, to emerging networks of public service internship programs, and, on the other, to organizations that are connected to a number of minority constituencies.

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