ALCOHOLIC CENTER CRITICAL OF M.N.H.C.

ORIGINS:
The Mission Unity Group Center (MUGC) is a family-oriented alcoholism treatment center located at 2267 Mission St. The Center presently functions independently of the Mission Neighborhood Health Center (MNHC), which gave it birth. However the MUGC’s independent status is an outgrowth of the MNHC administration’s efforts at monopolizing and dominating all activity at MNHC at the disregard for outside involvement.

The MUGC started as an alcoholic group within the MNHC. On May 1972, the group broadened their activities by renting a room at 2288 Mission St., which became their regular meeting place. During November 1972, the first board of directors was democratically elected. This board of directors was to act as an advisory council (Ac) under (or over?) the MUGC when run by MNHC.

The role of the MUGC Advisory Council was the major controversy. The advisory council asserts that the administration of the MNHC made it impossible for them to function. The MNHC’s position is that the council doesn’t understand its role and function, thereby creating problems in the functioning of the alcoholism program. The scene is set, now we can begin looking at the interactions of the various factors.

BEGINS THE DRAMA:
The MUGC in a letter, dated July 7, 1973, to Miss Rita Saenz, a special consultant for NIAAA, (National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism) stated, “One of the many problems is that the MNHC (hr. Matt Vasquez), has refused to provide this (advisory) board with information, which we consider of vital importance for the successful functioning of this center.” Seeking corrective action they requested her “to make yourself present at this center.”

In July 25, 1973 the MUGC-Ac was seeking the improvement of the program. At the time they were seeking to remove a director who came drunk several times to the alcoholic rehabilitation center. The MUGC advisory council said, “who is responsible for his continuing in this capacity?”

In a letter dated Sept. 5, 1973 the NIAAA advised Mr. Lionel Rodriguez, president of MUGC, that, “another special site visit will be made” on Sept. 25 and 26, 1973. On these days the NIAAA met with Mr. Matt Vasquez and the MNHC Board of Directors, the MUGC project staff and the MUGC advisory council.

At this time the NIAAA found numerous problem areas. They were outlined in a letter from NIAAA to Mr. Vasquez dated March 1, 1974. Vasquez was also informed that financial support was to be cut off because of his failure to
La LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens) acusó al Golden Gate Bridge District que discrimina contra los latinos y filipinos. Los empleos. Obviamente, está acusando a los negros por un entrevistante (quien era un anglo) que si era de su modo, el contadoría a una vez menores, y fue durante el caso.

El Distrito tiene una historia de discriminación contra los latinos y filipinos. Por ejemplo, de los 750 empleados del Bridge District, solo 28 son de apellido español (inclusive de filipinos). La posición más elevada de un latino es de colector. Velez dijo: "No se encuentran latinos en el nivel de administración. Necesitamos representación en el nivel donde se hacen decisiones y en puestos de influencia.

El 6 de agosto, en una conferencia de prensa, Manuel Larez, Director Nacional de Prensa de LULAC, dijo que el pueblo latino no culpa a los negros por las prácticas discriminatorias del Bridge District. El culpó a la Autoridad de Puerto de la ciudad de San Francisco.

Un abogado de MALDEF Alfredo Alcalá también dijo que el "Bridge District" de las agencias de condado, estatales y federales que no están tomando medidas estrictas para remediar los problemas de los latinoamericanos.

La LULAC registrara una queja con la Fair Employment Practice Commission para aplicar la Acción Afirmativa, pero de puerta grande. La LULAC también dijo que el "Bridge District" de los distritos por lo general no hacen los avales de los latinoamericanos.

La LULAC registrará una orden temporal para no permitir que las operadoras de la "O" (oficina de los trabajadores) que ahora son de los latinoamericanos que hablan tanto el inglés como el español. Cuando una "O" operadora de retroceder en cualquier parte de California, recibirá una llamada de emergencia de una persona de habla hispana. Cuando la operadora no pueda comprender, esta llama al Despacho de Asistencia por ayuda en la traducción. En el presente, sobre 4,000 de estas llamadas están siendo atendidas por este organismo diariamente.

MALDEF también registró una queja con el Fair Employment Practice Commission para aplicar la Acción Afirmativa para contratar a solicitantes de habla hispana por parte del Bridge District. Jose Velez también le dijo a EL TECHOLOTE que "hay varios atentados de habla hispana en la junta del Bridge District por teléfono y por carta. Parece que no tienen interés en este problema.

El agrego: "MALDEF también registró una orden temporal para no permitir el uso de fondos federales hasta que se muestre alguna acción positiva para rellenar el Titulo VI de Derechos Civiles. Nosotros siempre usamos la misma vía en el futuro con respecto a agencias de condado, estatales y federales que no están tomando medidas positivas para contratar gente que habla-hispana."

NOTA DEL EDITOR: La siguiente carta es presentada como parte de nuestra continua lucha contra Pacific Telephone. Esta es la segunda de las respuestas de parte de PT&T, en respuesta al estudio de EL TEHOLOTE sobre la calidad de servicio a los habla-hispanos en situaciones de emergencia.
Latino parents are also upset because the school board provided for 16 bilingual classes in the State, but at the same time, it failed to provide funds for teachers.

Children are going to classes with no teachers. "Latinos priorities are put aside," said Soto. "Everybody puts money in, but only one group gets the interest.'"

For more information, contact Roberto Lopez at 822-8998 or Queta Soto at 882-8292.

EDITOR'S NOTE: As part of our continuing campaign against Pacific Telephone, the following letter is a second in a series of responses by PT&T to EL TECOLOTE's study on the quality of telephone service to the Spanish-speaking in emergency situations.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

140 New Montgomery Street - San Francisco, California 94105

Area Code 415 - 342-8000

Human Rights Commission of San Francisco

1095 Market Street, Suite 201
San Francisco, California 94103

Gentlemen:

On May 8, 1974 I wrote to you saying that I had received your letter quoting the resolution on bilingual service adopted by the San Francisco Human Rights Commission. I also said that we then were involved in a review of this subject and would respond more fully at the conclusions of that review, about June 1.

Pacific Telephone has been aware of the problem on non-English-speaking subscribers and users of Spanish origin. In August, 1970, arrangements were made to establish a Spanish Language Assistance Bureau. This facility serves all of California and is manned 24 hours a day, seven days a week by operators who speak both Spanish and English. When an "O" assistance operator anywhere in California receives an emergency call from a Spanish-speaking person which the operator cannot understand, the operator may call the Assistance Bureau for translation assistance.

At present, over 4,000 calls are being handled by the Bureau each day.

The adequacy of this service for non-English-speaking persons of Spanish origin has been reviewed and approved by the California Public Utilities Commission in Case No. 9042 that Pacific Telephone be required to provide "full bilingual service" so that a subscriber who cannot speak English may find it difficult to make operator-assisted calls or transact business with Pacific. Unfortunately, our society apparently has not yet provided facilities to teach and sufficient incentive for all to learn English. We cannot conclude, however, that it is the responsibility of Pacific to overcome fully this deficiency. The steps already taken by Pacific appear reasonable and no further requirement will be made at this time.

That in our present position with respect to provision of bilingual service.

We are, however, taking additional steps so that the handling of Spanish language translation service on emergency calls is uniform throughout California. We will complete a special study of emergency Spanish language calls placed in California on July 1, 1974. Results of this study will be evaluated to determine the objective time in which a Spanish-speaking operator is reached by persons placing emergency calls who speak only Spanish. This service objective will be made effective throughout California by not later than October 1, 1974. The quality of this service thereafter will be measured to assure that the objective standard is met.

I also have received your letter of May 29 regarding bilingual service, and we believe that the procedures previously implemented and those to be made effective on October 1, 1974 are all of the steps the Company can reasonably be expected to take at this time to provide courteous, prompt emergency telephone service to non-English-speaking persons in California.

Sincerely,

J.W. Hull, President

LULAC Raps Bridge District Hiring Policy

The Golden Gate Bridge District discriminates against La Raza, charges the League of United Latin American Citizens.

The charges stem from the GGBD's recent failure to hire a Spanish-surname person as Affirmative Action Officer. According to LULAC President Joe Velez, there were "seven well-qualified Raza applicants, four of which were LULAC members."

He added that "one of the Raza applicants was the Bridge District interviewer (who was an Anglo) that if he had his way, he would hire a black woman, and that's who was hired."

But, Golden Gate has a history of discriminating against La Raza and Filipinos. For example, of the 770 employees in Bridge District, only 28 are Spanish-surname (which include Filipinos), which is "well below the representation held by a Raza person in toll bridge collector."

Velez said: "There are no Spanish-speaking at the management level. We need representation at the policymaking level and at positions of influence."

At an August 6 press conference, Manuel Larez, National LULAC Media Director, said that they were not blaming the Blacks for the Bridge District's discriminatory practices. He blamed the District's racist attitude.

MALDEF attorney Alfredo Alcala also stated that "the Bridge District received Federal funds. No Federal monies can be used in a discriminatory manner. All agencies using Federal funds must take positive steps in Affirmative Action, but the District has failed to do so for Spanish-speaking people."

Meanwhile, LULAC is filing a complaint with the Fair Employment Practice Commission (FEP) and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to investigate the Bridge District's lack of implementing Affirmative Action to hire Spanish-speaking applicants.

Joe Velez also told EL TECOLOTE that "there have been unsuccessful attempts to contact Bridge District board members by telephone and by letters. It seems that they are not concerned about this problem."

He added: "MALDEF will also file for a temporary restraining order against usage of Federal funds until some positive action is taken to fulfill Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. We will also use the same approach in the future with county, state, and federal agencies that are not taking positive steps in regard to hiring Spanish-speaking people."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A COLUMNIST FOR A LOCAL BLACK NEWSPAPER RECENTLY REPORTED THAT LATINGS AND FILIPINOS WERE BLAMING BLACKS FOR THE LA RAZA'S RAPING OF THE BRIDGE. THE COLUMNIST WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE. HE MUST BE GETTING HIS MISINTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION FROM THE ANGLO-DOMINATED MEDIA.)

-Juan Sagastume-

S.F. Civic Auditorium

3 PM to 12 Midnight

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LA EDUCACION BILINGUE ES UN DERECHO; DICE LA CORTE

Por Jose Padilla

En una decisión monumental que afecta a los habla-hispánicos, la "United States Court of Appeals" ha decidido que la educación bilingüe es un derecho.

La decisión de la corte ordena a los distritos escolares a que proveen programas bilingües cuando un grupo mayor (1,300 estudiantes) están siendo depri vados de una buena educación.

La decisión se materializó por una queja de padres Latinos contra el Distrito Municipal Escolar de Portales en Nuevo México. Ellos se quejaron que el distrito escolar no estaba haciendo su deber cuando no ofrecían instrucción bilingüe, al no contratar mas personal Latino, y al no estructurar los cursos para que reflejen las contribuciones en la historia de latinos en los Estados Unidos.

En el distrito, aproximadamente 34% de los estudiantes en primaria son de apellido espagnol; mientras los matriculados Latinos en "Junior" y "Senior high" son el 29 y 17 porciento, respectivamente. Muchos de estos conocen poco Ingles, que resulta en un nivel bajo de sobresalientes y un porcentaje alto de "dropout".

La corte favorrió al padres y ordenó al distrito escolar a que estructure un plan para que rellene los requisitos particulares de los estudiantes Latinos. Pero el distrito propuso proveer a 150 estudiantes en los grados 1-4 con educación bilingüe (la instrucción seria en español 30 minutos al día); también tendrían un programa bilingüe para aproximadamente 40 niños de edades pre-escolares (con un profesor de apellido español); emplearían un ayudante professor para aquellos que tendrían problemas con el idioma en el nivel de "Junior high" y ofreció un curso de estudios etnicos en el nivel de "Senior high".

En una audiencia especial ante la "U.S. Court of Appeal" el grupo de padres rechazó el plan. La corte, en su decisión final adoptó un plan propio, que requiere 60 minutos de instrucción bilingüe diaria en los años 1-3 y 45 minutos en los años 4-6 en aquellas escuelas que cuentan con un porcentaje elevado de estudiantes de apellido español. El plan también requiere que se estructuren cursos de estudios etnicos, que se recluten y contraten instructores Latinos, y que se hagan esfuerzos para conseguir fondos para programas que ayudarían a alcanzar oportunidades educacionales para estudiantes de apellido español.

La corte decidió que el plan del distrito escolar era solo "un plan para apaciguar". Esta decisión es la primera de su clase que directamente afecta a los habla hispánicos. La decisión tomo lugar el Julio 17, 1974.

(Nota del Editor: Instructores Latinos y grupos activistas deberían invistigar la aplicación de esta decisión en San Francisco. El Distrito Escolar Unificado de San Francisco también es el Distrito que da clase a los estudiantes de apellido español una buena educación.)

A Look at La Raza

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In a landmark decision affecting the Spanish-speaking, the United States Court of Appeals has ruled that bilingual education is a right.

The court decision orders school districts to provide bilingual programs when a substantial group (1,300 students or more) is being deprived of a meaningful education.

The decision grew out of a class action suit brought by Raza parents against the Portales Municipal School District in New Mexico. At the time, they charged that the school district was neglecting the educational needs of their children by not offering bilingual instruction, nor hiring Raza personnel, and not structuring a curriculum that reflects the historical contributions of La Raza in the U.S.

In the district, approximately 34% of the elementary population is Spanish-surnamed, while junior and senior high school enrollment of Spanish-surnamed students is 29% and 17% respectively. Many of these students know very little English, resulting in a lower achievement level and higher percentage of school dropouts.

A trial court ruled in favor of the parents and ordered the school district to structure a plan to meet the educational needs of the Spanish-surnamed students. However, the district only proposed to provide bilingual education for approximately 150 students in grades 1-4 (instruction would be in Spanish for 30 minutes daily; a bilingual program for approximately 1,300 pre-school children (with a Spanish-surnamed teacher); employ one Spanish-surnamed teacher side for Spanish-surnamed students experiencing language difficulties in junior high; and offer one ethnic studies course in senior high.

In a special hearing before the U.S. Court of Appeal the parent group rejected the plan. The court, in its final judgment, adopted a plan of its own which called for 60 minutes of daily bilingual instruction in grades 1-3 and 45 minutes in grades 4-6 in those schools which have a sizeable Spanish-surnamed enrollment. The plan also called for structuring ethnic studies courses, the recruiting and hiring of Spanish-surnamed teachers, and that efforts be made to seek funds for programs which would help equality of educational opportunities for Spanish-surnamed students.

The court ruled that the school district's plan was only a "token plan."

This new decision is the first of its kind that directly affects the Spanish-speaking. The ruling came on July 17, 1974.

(Editor's Note: Raza EDUCATORS and ACTIVIST GROUPS SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE APPLICATION OF THIS RULING IN SAN FRANCISCO. THE SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT IS ALSO GUILTY OF NOT GIVING SPANISH-SURNAMED STUDENTS A MEANINGFUL EDUCATION.)

EL TECOLOTE

Volunteer your writing, photography, cartooning, translating, business, & layout skills to EL TECOLOTE. Call

Volunteering

826-9590.

The Dropout

"EL PUSHOUT"

Bilingual Education is a Right

Volunteer your writing, photography, cartooning, translating, business, &

layout skills to EL TECOLOTE. Call

Volunteering

826-9590.
Una designada a un puesto alto gubernamental le dijo a algunas 200 mujeres atendiendo la Primera Conferencia de Mujeres Puerto Riquenanas en San Francisco que mujeres de la raza han empezado un movimiento de derechos que esta inyectando "nueva vida y un nuevo enfoque a nuestra cultura y ha renovado la esperanza de igualdad para toda la raza."

Carmen R. Mayme, directora del Buro de Mujeres del Departamento de Trabajo, posición dada a ella por el Presidente Nixon el año pasado, dijo que mujeres de la raza están tomando papeles de liderato en barrios por todos los Estados Unidos.

"Nosotras, mujeres de origen español, no hemos olvidado nuestra meta primordial de elevar la condición de toda gente de origen español," dijo la Sra. Mayme, de 36 años de edad, la oradora principal en la conferencia. "Pero para llegar allí, necesitamos la ayuda y entendimiento de nuestros lideres hombres. Debemos obrar juntos en una hermandad para ejecutar el nivel mas alto de dignidad humana para todos."

Diciendo que la conferencia es un "gran paso para mujeres de origen Puertoriqueño," ella dijo que marcaba "el nuevo enfoque a nuestra cultura y ha renovado la esperanza de igualdad para toda la raza."

Elba Montes, presidenta de la Organización de Mujeres Puertoriqueñas de San Francisco, prorrogadora de la reunión de seis horas.

La Sra. Montes advirtió al público que las mujeres de la raza no pueden atrasarse en el movimiento femenil. "No podemos ser neutrales," ella dijo. "Debemos luchar por nuestra parte."

Las patrocinadoras esperan que las conferencias se conviertan en un asunto anual para el Distrito de la Misión.

Puerto Rican Women Meet

A Puerto Rican appointee to a high government post told some 200 Raza women attending the First Puerto Rican Women's Conference in San Francisco that Raza women have begun a rights movement which is bringing "new life and new focus to our culture and renewed hope of equality" for all La Raza.

Carmen R. Mayme, director of the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau, a position to which she was appointed by former President Nixon last year, said Raza women are taking on leadership roles in barrios all over the United States.

"We Spanish-origin women have not given up our major goal of elevating the status of all Spanish-origin people," Ms. Mayme, 36, the conference's keynote speaker, said. "But to achieve that, we must have the help and understanding of our man leaders. We must all work together in a combined brotherhood and sisterhood, to achieve the highest level of human dignity for all."

Lauding the six-hour long conference as "a milestone for Puerto Rican women," she said it marked "the progress we have made in bringing the status and needs of Puerto Rican women to greater visibility."

Ms. Mayme was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of applause from the audience during her 15-minute speech. After concluding it, she received a resounding standing ovation.

Also speaking at the conference, which was staged August 24 at Far West Laboratories in the Mission, was Elba Montes, chairperson of the sponsoring San Francisco Puerto Rican Women's Organization.

Ms. Montes emphatically warned her audience that Raza women cannot afford to lag behind in the Women's Movement.

"We cannot be neutral," she stated. "We must fight for our part."

The PRWO plans to turn the conference into an annual Mission District affair.

RAZA OPONE A REVISOS DE CIUDADANIA

La legalidad del derecho de las agencias policíascas locales para poder detener, interrogar a personas de apariencia latino-americana para ver si están en los Estados Unidos legalmente se está desafiando en una corte en San Diego.

En una queja, Francisco Mesta y Alberto Garcia dicen que el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización son los únicos con el poder de conducir tales acciones. Tienen derecho a la apariencia latinoamericana de la persona como criterio para revisar su ciudadanía.

En la queja, dice que el Junio 21, 1973 Francisco Mesta fue interrogado y detenido por un policía de San Diego, cuestionando su derecho de permanecer en los Estados Unidos. Igualmente, el Julio 29, 1973 Alberto Garcia, mientras en el Aeropuerto Internacional de San Diego, fue detenido para interrogarlo por un policia del "Harbor police". Según el policía, Garcia era un ilegal.

CONTINUADO EN LA PAGINA 9
Las pinturas han comenzado a aparecer sobre las paredes de nuestras calles, sin que nadie se dé cuenta de donde deberíamos estar con el piso, en las calles de nuestra vida cotidiana. Parecidos llenos de color que representan el mundo en sus orígenes y las ideas en los murales, son ajenas por mucho.

A través de este movimiento muralista por el cual está pasando San Francisco en estos momentos, especialmente el barrio de la ciudad, existen las "Mujeres Muralistas" un grupo que está constituido por las conocidas: Consuelo Mendez, Irene Perez, Ester Hernandez, Consuelo Mendez, Virgina Olivo, Irene Feve, y Patricia Rodriguez.

La declaración del grupo nos dice: "Somos un grupo de mujeres trabajadoras, mujeres que han aparecido en el mundo en sus orígenes y las ideas en los murales, son ajenas por mucho.

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EDITORIAL: The Nixon Pardon

The Nixon pardon is an outrage! What would happen to us if we committed such a crime? Remember LRG SIES? It was here in our own community, where 27 youths were hauled to jail for their lives when they were accused of killing a police officer. Police terror went rampant through the community, houses were broken into, family and friends were arrested, all this was because the police were wrong, and after they were found innocent, and freed, they were still taunted by police.

Some were forced to leave the country and others had to return to the State. It was a nightmare, which led into the hands of the police, like so many of our other young men and women.

Why was it justifiable for the above people to be prosecuted to the extent of the law and even more, while Richard Nixon a man who laughed at and abused what is supposed to be in the country, the constitution, and the presidency, is allowed such mercy and compassion.

This is not the kind of justice we need or want. Watergate is only one of the corrupt events of our government, and possible pardoning of all Watergate participants is also just one of millions of injustices this country and its institutions have performed. We can no longer be ignorant to the lies and myths of this so called democracy, but continue to demand and create those rights and justices that are ours as human beings.

more about Alcoholic Center

Provide corrective actions, which suggests a lack of interest and concern for the project, on the part of MNK. NIAAA stated in that letter, it was handled locally, that litigation would have been resolved by the deadline date of December 31, 1973. Unfortunately, litigation has not been concluded.

Unsatisfactory progress has been made in establishing the program and advancing it.

The specific issues that remain unresolved were outlined as follows, in brief:

1. "...demonstrative void in leadership, program coordination and implementation.

2. "The Advisory Board (today the B of D of MUGC) has yet to be reconstituted so as to reflect a heterogenous representation of the community."

It is naturally improperly trained and its behavior erratic due primarily to the insensitivity and non-commitment of the Mission NHC staff and administration (emphasis ours).

3. "No plans...(for a long term training program for the well intended, relatively well paid staff)."

4. "...it is reported that the public Inebriate programs (with funds of $100,000) has been moved into the same facility with the poverty program thereby occupying essentially all of the space previously utilized by the poverty program."

The Advisory Council wrote on Feb 5, 1974, to Johnnie E. Whitlock at NIAAA, "We have discussed the incident and Mr. George Portugal who is in the new Rehabilitation Coordinator at MUGC appointed by the CHIC Board of MNK held.

mas de Pelando el Ojo

Inmates can have immediate health care. Nice try Diane! But, the truth of the matter is, big business in downtown San Francisco doesn't want a prison in their own backyard. So, now the City looks to a low-income community like the Mission. We don't need a prison in this neighborhood. We need recreational centers, etc. So, don't piss that prison on this community Diane, or else expect some strong anti-Peinstein sentiments from the Raza Community when you seek to further your political ambitions in the near future.

In case you haven't heard, Operation SER Director Enrique Puga has resigned. According to our sources, Puga was suspected of embezzling SER funds for his own personal use. A federal investigation is now pending. Only a year ago, two SER employees were fired by Puga for attempting to initiate an investigation as to how SER funds were being spent. If the charges prove true Puga's greediness (his yearly salary was $8,000) was a service program in our community that had great potential. Community service programs are not the opportunists. So, beware of the brown opportunists!

Last, but not least, have you heard that the Grace Shipping Line of San Francisco makes several runs to Chile every month. However, our sources say that at one late the cargo has been BULLETS!
CHINA:
Celebration: 25th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China; Sunday September 29th, 7:30 PM, Masonic Auditorium, 111 California Street. Tickets $2.

THIRD WORLD:
Plans are being made for a THIRD WORLD BICENTENNIAL FORUM in Spring 1975, for more info, write: THIRD WORLD BICENTENNIAL FORUM COMMITTEE, Evergreen State College Lib. 3236, Olympia, 98503.

RAZA HISPANIDAD
The 9th Annual Raza Hispanidad Festival will open Saturday, September 14, 12 Noon to 4 PM, 362 Capp St. (patio). Mariachis, music, entertainment, food, etc. Free to the public. Also come celebrate Mexican independence.

ENGLISH CLASSES:
Classes in English as a Second Language are now being held at Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association, 660 Lombard St. in SF. Class is held Mon-Thur. betw. 9am-11:30am. Free child care call for more info. 421-6443.

VETS
John O'Connell Community College Technical Education Center. Classes are held only on the day/evening. (automotive, welding, machine shop) NOTE TO VETERANS: to be eligible for benefits, must attend school 30 hrs., for full time benefits, or 15 hrs., for ½ time benefits. (415) 282-3100, 21st and Harrison Streets 94110, TRADE EXTENSION.

FARM WORKERS:
United Farmworkers Union color documentary film "WHY WE BOYCOTT", will be shown Friday Sept. 13, 8PM at Glide Memorial Church Fellowship Hall (330 Ellis, SF) under the auspices of the S.F. Trade Union Action and Democracy (TUAD).

FARM WORKERS N.D.O. U.N.O.--100 organizers in the bay area. Help us with this rewarding experience, call 825-7735. P.O. Box 3016, Palo Alto. You can write to: The United Farm Workers, 3477 - 22nd Street, San Francisco, 94110.

MEDITATION:
Trancendental Meditation for La Raza. Call Henry Calderon at 824-1556 betw. 5-10pm or Juan Sagastume at 864-0562 between 9am-5pm.

CHILE:
Sept. is the month of International Solidarity with the Chilean People, for info, on this months activities call 548-3221 or write P.O. Box 800, Berkeley, Ca. 94701.

THEATRE:
The Julian Theatre's musical children's show, CHICK! IN MAD'S RAGS, will continue its run in the parks of the city. (Sundays) Sept 15 Golden Gate Park, Sharon Meadow 1 & 3pm; Sept 22, Old Town, amphitheatre, W. Main St., Los Gatos 1 & 2:30 pm (also the 29th); Oct. 6, The Cannery, courtyard, Beach & Hyde, SF, 2 pm.

FILM SHOWING
"LUCIA," the Cuban Epic of Love & Revolution, opens at the Clay Theater, Wednesday, Sept 18. Film depicts Cuba's political struggle for freedom, a development in the consciousness of Cuban women as they strive to rid themselves of male dependence and unawareness. LIMITED ENGAGEMENT.

MURAL OPENING
The opening of the Paco's Tacos mural by Mujeres Muralistas will be Sunday, September 15, 2 PM. Music, food & drink. For more information call Mujeres Muralistas at 621-3995 or 285-5854.

A usted que le gusta lo BUENO, BONITO y BARATO... le conviene visitar a la MUEBLERIA "EL SIGLO" -lo que le da un poco mas por su dinero-

SAN FRANCISCO JAZZ STEREO FM 93

"Your Latin Thing" -KJAZ-
WE'RE GOING LATIN! BEYOND THE BEST JAZZ
IN THE BAY AREA. KJAZ IS STARTING TO PLAY THE BEST THERE IS IN SALSA AND LATIN-JAZZ. IT'S HAPPENING 24 HOURS A DAY!
KJAZ-93 FM
Zuno kidnapped/freed by Mexican guerrillas

In what appears to be the most daring exploit in a long string of guerrilla activities in Mexico over the past two years, the father-in-law of President Luis Echeverria has been kidnapped.

White-haired Jose Guadalupe Zuno Hernandez was reportedly seized on a busy street in Guadalajara on August 28 by four armed men. Witnesses said four men armed with pistols and submachine guns pulled the 83-year-old Zuno and his chauffeur from their car, beat the chauffeur to the ground, bundled Zuno into another car and sped away, spraying the area with tear gas.

Thin is the second political kidnaping within a three-month period. On May 30, Senator Ruben Figueroa was kidnapped by a band of guerrillas led by Lucio Cabanas (EL TECOLOTE, Vol. 4, #8, August 12, 1974).

Meanwhile, Attorney General Pedro Ojeda Paullada reaffirmed the no-negotiation policy Echeverria has adopted. "The people and the government do not make deals with criminals," said Ojeda.

Echeverria warned that terrorists may be trying to cause foreign intervention in Mexico through violence. "However, terrorism will not destroy Mexican institutions," he said.

Yet, the Zuno kidnapping has no doubt put Echeverria in a tough spot. In the past, the guerrillas have killed several persons when their demands were not met.

Unconfirmed reports claim that the People's Armed Revolutionary Front is responsible (they kidnapped U.S. Consul General Joseph G. Leonhardy in Guadalajara 18-months ago). It is reported they are demanding $1.6 million and the release of all political prisoners in exchange for Zuno.

The police and the army have set up roadblocks at major junctions and on the highways leading in and out of Guadalajara.

Meanwhile, Zuno's doctors have told him he needs daily medication for diabetes. "Zuno, a former governor of Jalisco, is the director of the Federal Electricity Commission of Jalisco. He was also recognized as a leader of the left wing of Mexico's ruling party. -Juan Gonzalez

José Guadalupe Zuño Hernández

At press time, the frail Zuno had been released in good health. He said of his captors: "These men are fighting against the CIA because the CIA and capitalism do not have respect for anything...They want to change the world, but they don't know how to do it."

In another development, the Mexican army has rescued Senator Ruben Figueroa after a gun battle with guerrillas at a ranch near the mountain town of Atotyac. Several soldiers and guerrillas were reported killed and wounded.

MEXICAN ARMY STATIONED AT PRINCIPAL ROADS

Zuno secuestrado/soltado por F.R.A.P.

En lo que parece ser el atraco mas extraordinario en una larga serie de actividades guerrilleras en Mexico en los ultimos dos anos, el sugro del Presidente Luis Echeverria ha sido secuestrado.

Jose Guadalupe Zuno Hernandez fue tomado en una calle activa en Guadalajara el 28 de agosto por cuatro hombres armados. Testigos dijeron que cuatro hombres armados con pistolas y ametralladoras semi-automaticas sacaron a Zuno, de 83 anos de edad, y a su chofer de su carro, llevaron al chofer y al suelo, cubrieron a Zuno y lo metieron a un carro y se llevaron, regando el area con gas lacrimógeno.

Este es el segundo secuestro politico en tres meses. El 30 de mayo, el Senador Ruben Figueroa fue secuestrado por una banda de guerrilleros encabezados por Lucio Cabanas (vea EL TECOLOTE, Vol. 4, #6, el 12 de agosto, 1974).

Entretanto, el Procurador Pedro Ojeda Paullada subrayo la política de negociaciones que Echeverria a adoptado. "El pueblo y el gobierno no hacen tratos con criminales," dijo Ojeda.

Echeverria advirtió que los terroristas estan tratando de causar una intervencion extraordinaria de fuerzas de seguridad en el area, aunque "los atacantes no tienen respeto hacia las instituciones de las cuales huyen," dijo el procurador.

Reportes dicen que el Frente Revolucionario Armado del Pueblo es responsable (hay 18 meses ellos secuestraron al Consul General Estadounidense de Jalisco en Guadalajara).

Se ha reportado que demandan 1.6 millones de dolares, y la liberacion de todos los presos politicos en cambio por Zuno.

La policia y el ejercito han establecido bloques de caminos en las entra da y salidas principales de Guadalajara.

Los doctores de Zuno tienen por su vida ya que el necesita medicinas a diario por su condicion de diabetes.

Zuno, un antiguo gobernador de Jalisco, es el director de la Commission Federal de Electricidad de Jalisco. El tambien es reconocido como el lider de la izquierda del partido en poder en Mexico.
More on Alcoholic Center

A meeting with the patients on Jan. 21 of this year in order to inform them that starting Feb. 11 all the actual facilities and recreation available at the Center would be cancelled in order to introduce a new way to administer the program and because of this, it was necessary to ask them to leave the Center. The advisory board added, "the reality is that Mr. Padilla and Mr. Fortier are more concerned about the Alcoholic City Program."

I recall that by this time the feds had informed Vasquez of the termination of their contract, the city program was to be a 72 hour dryout program.

According to the MUGC advisory council they were ready to take the Family Alcoholism Treatment Program and put it on its feet.

In a letter to Whitlock on May 19, 1973, MUGC-ac said they had "...undertaken the task of meeting the demands that have been made to them concerning restructuring of the council." They also said "...preparation to assume full responsibility for the handling of funds," and further stated, "In addition...we have begun an advisory council training program that will help in carrying out our role as board members more effectively."

Then in a letter dated May 7, 1974 to Jim Maas at the Bureau of Alcoholism, it stated that "the MUGC Board of directors has undertaken...to meet the demands...(and) assume full responsibility for the handling of funds that will provide services...".

PUBLIC INSTITUTION PROGRAM:

Since the funds of NIAAA were cancelled, both the MNHC and the MUGC made bids for the city's program. During the first few months the program was awarded to both, when the renewal for the contract came up, the following happened.

On May 21, 1974, the MUGC submitted a proposal to the Bureau of Alcoholism headed by Maas to review the contract. In the introductory letter they explained that further explanation (job descriptions) would be coming in the mail.

On May 23, 1974, the acting director of the Bureau of Alcoholism, Will Lewis wrote to Ernesto Martinez, President of MUGC, "I regret to inform you that the Bureau of Alcoholism will not be able to fund your proposal...".

In response, M.E. Fuentes of the MUGC-ac said that two days aren't enough to study a proposal, he didn't even wait for the job descriptions. Also it seems this isn't enough time for their colleagues in the Bureau of Alcoholism to consider the proposal and discuss it.

Fuentes added, "they had their minds all made up. There's a conflict of interest here because Curry and Herzog (from Dept. of Health) are both on the CHAP Board (Board of Directors of MNHC)."

It is clear that if the city's Bureau of Alcoholism was aware of the NIAAA's opinions regarding the administration, they didn't pay attention to them, and as a result they awarded the contract to MNHC. Francis Curry, Director of the Board of Health of the City and George Z. Herzog also on the Board of Health is obvious why the city would give the contract to MNHC.

Dialogue Between Vasquez and MUGC:

On July 15, 1973 the MUGC Council wrote Matt Vasquez, "we consider it important that you should attend the next meeting..." On August 1, 1973, they wrote him again, "we the undersigned, members and officers of MUGC...request...the following:

1) an itemized budget
2) standards used for hiring employees at the Center
3) an explanation of what happened to the money that was promised to the Womasa Group for their activities
4) an accounting of monies collected from the live-in patients. We also request that at the next meeting...the Council be included in deliberation..."

On Dec. 11, 1973 the MUGC-ac wrote to Jose Padilla, Program Director of MUGC, "seeing as how you are the program director would you please explain to the advisory board...the following matters:

- Mas de muralista
- Clinicas, los centros recreacionales, restaurante y demas servicios publicos.
- El tema basico de nuestro trabajo es la cultura latina. Imágenes y colores, a lo que estamos rodeados de vida. Con carino les ofrecemos los colores que creamos."

"Since the budget of 1973 for MUGC was $153,000 how could it be possible to need $75,000 extra funds to cover exidtures from October through December? Why is 45.5% of the budget needed for 25% of the year? Besides, the MNHC still had $17,000 in Sept., adding to this loan of $75,000 we get $92,000. How was this absorbed in only four months? That is 65% of the budget, Matt Vasquez says that in order for its program to survive until the end of the year borrowed $75,000 from the funds of MNHC. The former Advisory board was told on Aug. 30, 1973, by you (Mr. Padilla) that MUGC still had $17,000 to spend."

On Jan. 1974 the MUGC-ac requested from Mr. Vasquez, "we request the reasons (why) we have not been called in advisory capacity to discuss the appointment of personnel...already working at the center."

At the same time we wish to know the motives (why our suggestion) have not been evaluated or taken into the proper consideration."

Conclusion:
The MNHC's opinion regarding the controversial issue, "the problem area is confined to their role and function in our Advisory Council. "In a memo-random to the CHAP Board on Feb. 26, 1974 they say that the issue they had been given discretionary powers in a number of different areas. This misguided feeling has been exaggerated by certain members of the council who seek political and administrative autonomy for the council."

The MNHC's administration had the role of the Ac confined to a certain area. They felt that the Ac acted in a "manner outside the role and responsibilities of the Ac." This attitude represents an attitude encountered by working people all of their lives when they are told "not to ask questions." In essence they're saying "stay in your place."

When questioned about this whole matter Mr. Matt Vasquez told EL TECOLOTE, "now there has been a stop fighting each other that's why we don't get ahead."

From the above we can clearly see that the activities in our community are not very clear on who or what we should struggle against, or how that movement, to be waged. Also what we, as a people are after, has to be defined. Surely we are not to struggle against each other."