Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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VISIONES DE LA RAZA

CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO
A Dream...An Idea...A Reality
CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO
A Dream...An Idea...A Reality

Purpose of Agency
To ensure that disadvantaged Chicano/Latinos in Minneapolis and its surrounding suburbs, are aware of and have access to the same social and economic resources accorded other disadvantaged people in our communities. This stems from research reports that indicate that Chicanos/Latinos under-utilize available supportive services such as health services, legal services, housing assistance loans for low and moderate-income families, financial assistance, and other social services, etc., because of their inability to communicate and understand the English language. Centro acts as a nucleus while advocating and translating to achieve accomplishment. Centro proposes to aid the Chicanos/Latinos in the necessary programs and services by providing them the equal opportunity to participate in and receive the benefits of our local society, thus allowing those involved to become more productive citizens of the State of Minnesota.

Brief History of Agency
Centro Cultural Chicoano (hereafter known as Centro) was incorporated in early 1974, by the Minneapolis-Chicago community, due to the realization that there existed no bilingual social services for Spanish-speaking people residing in Hennepin County. Centro opened its doors as the first and only bilingual social service agency in December, 1976, on the corner of Pillsbury and Franklin. The major objective of our program is to provide social services to the Chicanos/Latinos in situations where age, poverty, language or cultural barriers may be a problem in obtaining services or in meeting personal needs.

Need for Agency
According to the 1970 census, the Chicoan/Latino population of the Minneapolis area was about 3,940. Given the historical inaccuracy of census figures, it could be safely assumed that this figure is low. Updated 1970 census data indicates that 12,000 Chicanos/Latinos now reside in Hennepin County, with an estimated 10,500 living in Minneapolis. This shows a significant increase in the Spanish-speaking population within a very short period of time.

In Minneapolis, there are limited bilingual services, or economic and educational aid designated to help Chicanos/Latinos. In 1979, a greater percentage of the Minneapolis-Chicoan/Latinos indicated Spanish as being their native language, as opposed to others of the Minnesota Spanish-speaking population as a whole. Slightly more than 64% of all Minnesota Chicano/Latinos designated Spanish in comparison to 66.28% for Minneapolis Chicoan/Latinos.

Services exist but are not bilingual, therefore, exclude many Chicanos/Latinos that don't speak English. They can use only those social services focused on the problems of immediate survival.

Nature of Problem
Unfortunately, as the Chicoan/Latino population has increased over the years (see demographics), the social service agencies have not recognized the need for providing services in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner. Cultural and linguistic barriers exist to obstruct the agencies' provision of capabilities and the Chicanos/Latinos' participation in social services.

In our present service delivery system, the burden of bridging the cultural and linguistic gap is placed on the Chicoan/Latino client. As a result, Latino clients, feeling that they are not understood, drop out of the treatment process after the first or second contact.

There is a scarcity of hard data on the characteristics of the Chicoan/Latino population in the Minneapolis area. However, evidence of the aforesaid statement was documented in the Ramsey County Mental Health Study, which states that seven of the eighteen responding agencies with no Spanish-speaking staff are seeing up to seventy-six Latino clients. Among some of the reasons mentioned for this, was the lack of Spanish-speaking personnel. At least forty requests for services per month from Latino clients could not be met by agencies that reported.

Stage of Development
Centro is the first and only bilingual social service agency in the City of Minneapolis. At the present time, there is no other Spanish-speaking agency in Minneapolis that can provide multiple services for clients, besides offering information and referral services in areas of employment, housing, and other related social services. We act as interpreters and mediators with other social services agencies who do not have bilingual personnel.

Utilization of Service
The Centro has now located its operations (after two years on the southside of Minneapolis) at 1800 Olson Memorial Highway, which is on the near Northside of Minneapolis, surrounded by a high concentration of Chicoan/Latinos in the area. The flexible hours of operation will meet the needs of clients. Use of home visits which take cultural and linguistic factors into account will increase accessibility to services. The availability of the services are from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during the week, however, this schedule does not prevent Centro from programming activities after 5:00 p.m. or on weekends. In fact, a major portion of socialization activities for the community are now being done on weekends.

Program Objective
To provide social services to the Chicoan/Latinos in situations where age, poverty, language or cultural barriers may be a problem in obtaining services or in meeting personal needs.

Activities
Include: Interviewing and/or counseling with persons needing services, providing information about services available, referral and escort services (if necessary) to another agency best equipped to handle their problem, and provide appropriate follow-up. The nature of interventive assistance requires that the agency act on behalf of the client as an advocate.

Program Services
Direct help with:
- Interventive assistance through advocacy
- Employment placement program
- Short-term individual and family counseling
- Spanish Speaking Seniors' Program
- Transportation services (seniors only)
- Social and recreation activities
- Other related services

Information/Referrals On:
- Legal matters
- Housing
- Translation services
- Escort services
- Chemical dependency
- Education/Vocational training

The services offered by the Centro, are not only valuable, but are also completely necessary for the improvement of the socio-economic and psychological welfare of our people. If we are to gain any visibility, if we are to be integrated, if we are to make an impact by gathering statistics and accurate counts of Chicoan/Latinos within the County, it is imperative that Centro be allowed to continue.
Accomplishments
During the period of January 1, 1978 to December of 1978, the staff provided support services to 394 persons, through outreach, referral, and actual advocacy. Of these figures, 225 were referred to other supportive agencies for further assistance. Actual follow-up was possible on 207 of the cases; 169 individuals were served within our agency.

Centro has also been successful in increasing the cultural awareness of the Chicano/Latino community (which before was limited to community Mexican dances), we have been instrumental in providing cultural functions such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centro's 1st Annual Banquet</td>
<td>8/25/78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Week Celebrations</td>
<td>3/25/78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Masses</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Christmas Party</td>
<td>12/26/78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Mexican Dances</td>
<td>12/18/78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Citizens' Dances</td>
<td>12/18/78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Citizens' Banquets</td>
<td>12/18/78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All figures compiled are approximate and/or through self-report. These figures are instrumental in uniting the Chicano/Latino people of Minneapolis. Also, increased community support has surfaced through these activities. It must be pointed out that the above are only but a few accomplishments, others are too numerous to list at this time.

The Centro has been in existence over five years now, and has accomplished a great deal in the area of human services and community cultural events. We have succeeded only through our unity as an organization and as individuals. We are united in our philosophy of issues that affect the rights and well-being of the Minneapolis Chicano/Latino community, as well as the State of Minnesota.

PUES

Not pictured are: Donn J. Vargas, Program Supervisor and Lula Villagomaz, Service Aide.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

In pointing out some of the concerns and needs of the Minneapolis Chicano/Latino community, it is essential that we start with facts that is happening to the Chicano/Latino nationally, statewide and metro-wide.

The following is designed to give the reader an overview of important Chicano/Latino demographic facts, and to highlight our current status. The following table reflects the new updated figures (as of 1976) for Minneapolis minorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicano/Hispanic Origin</td>
<td>49,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>46,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>45,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian American</td>
<td>10,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feminia Hernandez, Community Advocate.

CCC: "Nada, no tiene importancia". Lo importante es individual. La gente tiene que comprar su propia ropa para robar su propia casa. Mira yo hice una vez como tú. Pero un día me puse a pensar. Fui a una escuela y me preparé para el certificado de educación GED. Después de obtener dicho certificado, me llamaron de Detroit para entrenarme de maestría en una agencia automática. Pero a la misma vez un colegio me dio la oportunidad de educarme mas. Haci le hice y ahora no me pesa, si no que no me doy gracias a dios.

Client: Pura suerte manito.

CCC: ¡No! puro esfuerzo mio, porque no tuve miedo ahí donde la lucha.

Client: ¿Pues es que? Pues no le entiendo a todas es cosas que te enseñan en la escuela.

CCC: Pues aprende! Nadie nace ensalado así, que me dicen.

Client: Pues...

Y haz se queda el asunto. Nomas con Pues. Pero pues no es la esperanza del futuro de la familia. La educación y el entrenamiento de algún taller de oficio - Entonces es la realidad. Si usted ya tiene entrenamiento sobre algún oficio, pero no tiene certificado de secundaria, GED entonces aproveche de este programa. Otra realidad es que la competencia para empleos de labor es muy amplia, y las oportunidades muy limitadas para aquellas personas sin educación de secundaria. Recuerde que hay varios programas para aprender el inglés 0 para refrescar la memoria, y obtener el certificado GED.

Si gusta usted mas información sobre estos programas favor de llamar al:. Centro Cultural Chicano, 1800 Olson Memorial Highway - 374-3996.
NOTICIAS

THE MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY ENERGY ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Minneapolis Community Action Agency (MCAA) is seeking low-income people to become members of its Energy Advisory Council (EAC). The EAC is a group of 9 to 15 people who meet on a regular basis to advise the MCAA Administering Board on matters relating to energy issues which have an impact on low-income people. The EAC acts as a policy-making body for the MCAA Weatherization Program, which has weatherized approximately 600 homes of low-income people in the past three years.

The EAC also is free to consider any energy issue it wishes, including alternative sources of energy, utility policy, government regulation, etc. Low-income members of the EAC can receive a meeting allowance, transportation costs and child care expenses for each meeting. Anyone interested in serving on the EAC or getting more information about the EAC should call Gary Dorek at 346-8858.

CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO would like to remind its readers that our Job Bank is still in operation and we would like to emphasize that we need people to apply for jobs so that we can keep our job bank filled. If you are unemployed or underemployed, we would appreciate it if you would submit your name to Centro's Job Bank Coordinator.

Centro Cultural Chicano
1805 Olson Memorial Highway
Minneapolis, MN 55411
(612) 374-2996

Attn: Fermin Hernandez
Do not get discouraged if you do not have a high school diploma. We can provide you with the necessary information to obtain a G.E.D.

Informacion Sobre Vividias

Centro tiene informacion sobre las viviendas bajo la seccion 8. Si paga usted mas del 25% de su salario en renta, puede ser elegible para recibir ayuda bajo las reglas del Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. Tambien tenemos informacion sobre prestamos para los dueños de casa y son prestamos que se dan con interes bajos. Los mismos requisitos se pueden aplicar para los que buscan casa para comprar. Para mas informacion llame al Centro Cultural Chicano al telefono: 374-2996.

Housing Information Available

Centro has section 8 housing information available (25% of your income if you meet the guidelines) for renters. We also have information on low-interest loans for home-owners and those seeking to buy a home. For further information call: 374-2996.

Family Apartments At Nicollet Towers

The management for Nicollet Towers Apartments in downtown Minneapolis has informed us that 120 family units will be available in the near future. Applications are now being taken.

Section 8 rent subsidy is available for these units. The resident manager, Celie Bone, may be contacted at 874-8530, or you may apply at Centro's office on July 24th at 1:30 to 4:00 p.m.

If you have additional questions, you may contact the Affirmative Action Division at 296-5602.

NEWSLETTER ANNOUNCEMENT

STATEMENT:

Women Against Violence Against Women
Rally and March
Saturday August 4th
Loring Park, Mpls.
6:30 Gather, 7:30 Rally, 9:30 March
Speakers, Music, Theater and Info
We recommend white shirts

CHICANA EN CENTRO PARA DEFENSA CRIMINAL

El Centro de Derechos Legales (Legal Rights Center) ha ocupado una joven por tres anos en la comunidad Chicana/Latina. Esta persona se llama Maria Rios. L. Sra. Rios esta en servicio en causas criminales, esto quiere decir que el caso de la persona acusada puede ser sentenciada a la carcral incluyendo cahillados por dejar sin libranza o borracho, propagando o males hechos a otra persona, etc. También se puede asistir si un joven o niño tiene problemas en la escuela con las maestras, o si es acusado de un crimen. Si usted o alguien de su familia o conocencia es arrestado, llame a la Sra. Rios inmediatamente. Para mas informacion o asistencia llamen al:

Legal Rights Center
808 East Franklin
871-4856

En caso de emergencia alguna tomara informacion en ese teléfono y se comunicara con la Sra. Rios enseguida.

En ediciones futuras de este periodico la Sra. Rios presentara informacion sobre varias clases de problemas legales que se puede encontrar uno y lo que se puede hacer para resolver esas problemas.

YO TENGO TRES ESPERANZAS EN ESCRIBIR "ESTA COLUMNA. LA PRIMERA ES DE HABLAR CLARAMENTE SOBRE LA ENERGIA Y N.S.P. SEGUINDAMENTE YO QUIERO DISCUSIR LAS VARIOS SISTEMAS Y PROGRAMAS QUE LE PUEDAN A RE可以用 ESTO. TERCERAMENTE YO ESPERO QUE DE USTED PARA ENTENDER Y RESPONDER A SUS APUNES CON ENTENDIMEN-TO Y PALABRAS DERECHAS, SI ES QUE ME CREA O NO ME CREO, ESPERO QUE ME INTERESÉ ESTA COLUMNA.

SISTEMA DE DESCONCETAR

"EL SISTEMA DE TERMINAR LAS UTILIDADES NECESITA QUE SE JUSTO PARA TODOS NUE- SOSTRES CLIENTES".

YO SE QUE LA CAUSA DE TERMINAR UTILI- DADES A NUESTROS CLIENTES QUE NO PAGAN SUS CUENTAS, ES UNA CAUSA MUY SENSITIVA...ESPECIALMENTE EN EL INVIERNO.

LA MAYORIA DE LA GENTE EN REALIDAD ESTA CONVENCIDA EN QUE EL SISTEMA DE TERMINAR LAS UTILIDADES NECESITA SER JUSTO PARA TODOS NUESTROS CLIENTES.

PARA LA GENTE QUE NO PUEDE CUMPLIR CON SUS CUENTAS, NOSOTROS TENEMOS QUE OFECER ENTENDIMIENTO Y ASISTENCIA ESPECIAL, PERO, ESO Srots CLIENTES QUE SI PUEDEN CUMPLIR, NO PUEDEN PAGAR, NOSOTROS TENEMOS QUE SER Duros, SI NO, ESA CUENTAS QUE NO SE PAGARON, LES CUESTAN MAS A TODOS.

EL ANO PASADO LA UTILIDAD, NORTHERN STATES POWER, NO PUDO RECORDER $1,300,000.00 DOLARES EN CUENTAS DELICUENTES. ESA ES UNA CUENTA MUY GRANDE PARA QUE EL RESTO DE NUESTROS CLIENTES TENGAN QUE PAGAR.

HAY MUCHAS MANERAS DE ASISTENCIA PARA NUESTROS CLIENTES QUE NO PUEDE CUMPLIR CON SUS CUENTAS.

N.S.P. ESTA LISTO Y DISPUESTO PARA OFRECER ASISTENCIA A LA PERSONA QUE NO PUDE CUMPLIR CON SU CUENTA. PARA LOS CLIENTES QUE ENSAYAN Y DISPUESTOS A PAGAR QUE NO PUEDEN CUMPLIR CON SUS CUENTAS, PERO QUE PUEDEN PAGAR O BUSCAR UNA SOLUCION, NOSOTROS PAGOS RAZONABLES SE PUEDEN HACER, NOSOT- ROS NO LE VAMOS A CORTAR LAS UTILIDADES A LAS PERSONA QUE HACEN UN ESPUERO JUSTO PARA CORREGIR EL PROBLEMA.

LOS CLIENTES QUIEBRES RECIBIERON UN AVISO FINAL, TIENEN QUE PONERSE EN CONTACTO CON LA OFICINA DE NEGOCIOS TAN PRONTO QUE SE PUEDA PARA SER ARREGLAMENTOS RAZONABLES, PARA QUE NO LES CORTEN LAS UTILIDADES. NOSOTROS HAREMOS ESPUEROS PARA HACER LOS PAGOS RAZONABLES CON LA IDEA DE SU PODER DE PAGAR ANTES DE UNA CRUSA INTERES EN LO QUE SE DEBE PARA NO SER EL PROBLEMA MAS DIFICIL.

CON CAUSAS ESPECIALES Y DURAS, HASTA MAS ESPUEROS PARA HACER LOS PAGOS RAZONABLES CON LA IDEA DE SU PODER DE PAGAR ANTES DE UNA CRUSA INTERES EN LO QUE SE DEBE PARA NO SER EL PROBLEMA MAS DIFICIL.

HABLADO DE ENERGIA

NUESTRO "PREGUNTALTE A N.S.P." ES UN SERVI- CIO QUE OFRECE INFORMACION SOBRE EL CON- TROL DE LA ENERGIA Y SU COSTO. TAMBIEN OFRECE INFORMACION SOBRE EL AHORRO DE ENERGIA CON INSULACION Y USO EFICAZ DE HERRAMIENTOS DE CASA.

DESCONCETAR ES EL ULTIMO RECURSO.

HAY ALGUNOS CLIENTES QUE NO HACEN NINGUN ESPUERO PARA CORREGIR LOS PRO- BLEMAS DE CUENTAS GRANDES, ENTONCES NO HAY MAS RECURSO QUE CORTELAS LAS UTILI- DADES.

DESCONCETAR LOS SERVICIOS ES UNA DECISION MUY DURA. PERO CON OCASIONES ES NECE- SARIO PARA MANTENER EL SERVICIO DE SERVICIOS DE LA GENTE QUE NO CUMPLEN CON SUS CUENTAS.

PREGUNTAS Y DICHOS.

SI USTED TIENTE ALGUNA PREGUNTA, SI USTED DESEA INFORMACION SOBRE OTRO TEMA, FAVOR DE ESCRIBIRME, NO DESEO QUE ME DIGAN ALGO O QUE ME PRESENTEN SU OPINION.

Sr. Don McCarthy
Presidente de Northern States Power Company
414 Nicollet Mail
Minneapolis, MN 55401

The World Is Changing
A MESSAGE FROM THE PUBLISHER

Well people, it's been so long since our last publication, I think we need to touch base once again. So allow me to explain the reason and not just an excuse for not publishing an April, May and June edition of "Visiones de la Raza."

Our situation is fairly easy to understand, Centro's Newsletter receives no help from federal, state or local governments. The newsletter is not sponsored by any political, religious, fraternal or other organizations other than our own. Meaning, no one funds this newsletter specially. In fact, there is no such thing as a subscription cost. It's totally free to the people. The only revenue covering the cost of producing Centro's Newsletter (other than some occasional advertising) comes from our readers in the form of occasional contributions, which are used solely for printing and postage costs.

In other words, funding has been a major problem for us here at Centro Cultural Chicano, not only in terms of producing our newsletter but also securing monies to maintain the unique services and/or programs offered by the Centro Cultural Chicano.

Our newsletter is now in its third year of publication and we are very proud of that fact.

This newsletter is a very important tool of communication for the Spanish-speaking population.

So please people, keep the faith, 'cuz we have, even when the struggle gets tough.

Viva la Raza!
Viva La Cause!

Ricardo Nevilles

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First Sunday of every month, from 7:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m., Centro Cultural Chicano presents on WTCN TV, Channel 11, "Chicano/ Latino Community."

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KMOJ RADIO 89.7 FM
12:00 NOON — 3:00 A.M.
PROVIDES PRIME TIME FOR CHICANO-LATINO PROGRAMMING. STARTS TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1979 7:00-8:00 P.M.

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Chrysalis - Center For Women Is Looking For:

CHILD TREATMENT VOLUNTEER - to work with children from families affected by chemical dependency. Tuesdays 3:30-7:00 p.m. Prefer man or woman of color. Call Gretchen or Beth (871-0118).
URBAN COALITION REPORT
PUBLIC SCHOOLS NOT EFFECTIVELY EDUCATING NON-WHITES

by Rob MacGregor

Poor and non-white students are not being effectively educated in Minneapolis Public Schools. The public schools and school system for seeking the responsibility, charges a recently released report of the Urban Coalition of Minneapolis. Entitled "Quality Education for All," the wide-ranging report cites the city's public schools with maintaining a philosophy which conveniently places the blame outside of the school system for low achievement levels of minority students; strongly criticizes the "weak and ineffective" evaluation system of teachers, principals, and administrators; and calls for an accountability system with specific goals for each classroom, school, area, and district.

Compiled by a multi-racial task force composed of mostly parents, none of whom are professional educators, the group met regularly over a nine-month period, examining various aspects of the curriculum, school personnel responsiveness, the drop-out rate, parent involvement and other areas.

Thomas Beech, chairman of the task force, said the group found disconcerting the ample evidence that the school system has adopted a theory placing responsibility for low educational achievement on "socio-economic factors."

"We were struck in our research with the prevalence of educational literature saying there are too many variables influencing educational achievement, that education is too subjective to accurately evaluate teacher and administration performance," Beech said.

"By adopting this line of argument the school system can effectively deny responsibility for the education of black, Indian and Chicano/Latino students," the report states, "Even worse, a self-fulfilling prophecy results..." "These are matters that are fundamental to the whole system," Beech said, "and it affects all of the students." When asked last week to respond to the report's contentions, Vern Indehar, assistant superintendent of schools, declined to comment until the administration's executive cabinet formally reviews the report later this month.

Earl Craig, president of the Urban Coalition, remarked that in order to see improvements in the education of non-whites, the "communities of color must organize around the issues of parent participation, achievement and accountability."

As evidence of the low achievement levels of non-white students, the task force points to a study that tracked 4,752 10th grade students beginning in 1974. By August of 1977, 900 or 19 percent had dropped out of school. Those dropouts represented 50.6 percent of the Indian students and 28.8 percent of the black students in the group.

The task force also questions the high percentage of non-white students placed in Special Learning Disabilities Programs, which are targeted for students who are socially or emotionally maladjusted, educable mentally retarded, or learning disabled. The disproportionate rate of referrals of non-whites suggests the possibility that the school system uses the program as a "dumping ground" for minority students who do not conform to a white middle class behavior stereotype, the report states.

The task force went on to criticize the school system's policy of "social promotion," which provides no guarantee that basic skills have been acquired by a student before moving from one grade to the next. Instead the report offers support for competency testing of basic skills before students are allowed to graduate, provided the tests are devoid of cultural bias.

In examining how teachers and other school personnel are held accountable, the task force found the lack of an effective system for evaluating tenured teachers "by far the alarming evaluation issue..." The report states, "At a time when most public and private sector endeavors are facing demands for increasing accountability, public education seems aloof and unapproachable."

An effective evaluation system is needed, the report says, to provide a basis for establishing incentives and rewards for superior performance as well as for action in cases of substandard performance.

The task force noted that only three tenured teachers have been terminated for incompetency during the last 10 years.

In the area of accountability, the task force calls for a management-by-objective model of education planning with goals focusing on basic skills and involving all the units within the school system.

In addition, increased parent involvement, especially among minority and low income parents, should be mandated and include parent-teacher meetings with flexible times to accommodate work schedules of parents, the task force said.

At a time when most public and private sector endeavors are facing demands for increasing accountability, public education seems aloof and unapproachable."—Urban Coalition.

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MEXICAN TAPE FOR SALE
8 TRACKS
ONLY $2.99 EACH
Se Venden Cartuchos De Musica Mexicana
A Solo $2.99 Cada Uno Unicamente de 8 Track
"At Centro Now."
JOE OPENING ANNOUNCEMENTS

POSITION: AGENCY SECRETARY

QUALIFICATIONS: MUST HAVE PREVIOUS SECRETARIAL EXPERIENCE; EFFICIENT OFFICE MAINTENANCE SKILLS; TYPE AT LEAST 40 WPM; SOME BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE HELPFUL; VERBAL AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATION ABILITY IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH. REQUEST JOB DESCRIPTION IF INTERESTED.

DUTIES: TYPING, FILING, SCHEDULES & CONFIRMS APPOINTMENTS, RECEPTIONIST, OTHER DUTIES AS ASSIGNED.

SALARY: $9,500.

POSITION: VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR

QUALIFICATIONS: MUST HAVE WORK EXPERIENCE WITH A HUMAN SERVICE AGENCY, OR HAVE DONE HUMAN SERVICE COMMUNITY WORK; BE ABLE TO RELATE WELL TO SENIOR CITIZENS; BE ABLE TO INITIATE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS; HAVE A DRIVERS LICENSE AND POTENTIAL FOR A CLASS B LICENSE; WORK FLEXIBLE HOURS; HAVE WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHICANO-LATINO COMMUNITY; BE BILINGUAL-BICULTURAL. REQUEST JOB DESCRIPTION IF INTERESTED.

DUTIES: WORKING WITH SENIOR CITIZENS; COORDINATE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES; COORDINATE FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES; DRIVE AGENCY VEHICLE; OTHER DUTIES AS ASSIGNED.

SALARY: $7,200.

POSITION: PROGRAM WORKER

QUALIFICATIONS: MUST HAVE WORK EXPERIENCE WITH A HUMAN SERVICE AGENCY, OR HAVE DONE HUMAN SERVICE COMMUNITY WORK; BE ABLE TO RELATE WELL TO SENIOR CITIZENS; HAVE A DRIVERS LICENSE AND POTENTIAL FOR A CALL BE LICENSE; WORK FLEXIBLE HOURS; HAVE WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHICANO-LATINO COMMUNITY; BE BILINGUAL-BICULTURAL. ASSISTS VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR AND DIRECTOR. REQUEST JOB DESCRIPTION IF INTERESTED.

DUTIES: DEVELOPS AND DISSEMINATES CURRENT SERVICES FOR SENIORS BILINGUALLY; ADVOCATES FOR SENIORS; CONDUCTS COMMUNITY OUTREACH; PROVIDES ESCORT AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES TO SENIORS AS NEEDED; OTHER DUTIES AS ASSIGNED.

SALARY: $8,000.

CONTACT: CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO
1800 OLSON MEM. HRT.
MPLS., MN 55411
PHONE # 374-2996.

CONTACT PERSON: LOLLY SMITH
CHANGES WOULD HELP MINORITIES, POOR GET MEDICAL CARE

Hospital industry files suit to block new rules

WASHINGTON—Racial minorities and the poor are getting new federal rules to help them get medical treatment at most of the nation’s hospitals even if they can’t afford to pay for it.

Lawyers for the poor say the rules taking effect Sept. 1 promise better and more reliable health care for millions in every state.

But the hospital industry has filed suit to block the rules, calling them an unnecessary and costly burden for institutions already strapped for money and growing under federal paperwork.

The new regulations imposed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare apply in one way or another to most of the nation’s 7,000 hospitals and many nursing homes and outpatient clinics. They cover facilities built or improved with federal grants, loans or loan guarantees.

For more than 30 years, the federal government supported hospital construction, ending such financing only recently as a hospital bed surplus emerged.

The law imposed two conditions on hospitals receiving federal support: They must serve all residents of their community, and they must provide a "reasonable volume" of treatment free to patients unable to pay.

Those conditions were first established in 1946, but HEW made no concerted enforcement efforts until the mid-1970s, when legal aid attorneys helped poor people file lawsuits demanding reform. HEW has acknowledged its "past lax enforcement."

Legal aid groups call the regulations a significant improvement and say they are necessary because many hospitals have discriminated against racial minorities and turned away patients unable to pay.

"We think it is a serious problem in many communities, but I can’t cite statistics," said Andy Schneider, an attorney with the National Health Law Program, a Washington legal aid group which marshaled the campaign for reform.

"What the new rules should mean for poor people is greater access to needed hospital services," he said.

But he noted that HEW has only a small enforcement staff and "a large measure of the work of monitoring compliance will have to be done by community groups, social service agencies and churches."

Under the new rules, hospitals built with federal financing must:

- Set aside a specific volume of services to be provided free each year. Hospital officials may choose to provide either 3 percent of their annual operating costs or 10 percent of their federal aid with inflation adjustments.
- Make up the deficit if they fall short of the annual level of free care.
- Provide emergency treatment to every community resident seeking it. Subsequently, the hospital "may transfer the person to another facility able to provide necessary services" when doctors say the move will cause no harm.
- Alter any admissions policies which have the effect of discriminating against racial minorities and the poor.
- Post notices in English and Spanish to alert patients that services are offered equally to all and that free care is available.

LOCAL HISPANIC PRAISES MEETING WITH CABINET

Hispanic meetings with Cabinet officials and a later meeting with President Carter Friday went well, one of the local representatives said yesterday.

Dr. Cidilde Garcia, the only local Hispanic woman who attended the meetings, said she believed "the meetings were a success because the delegates and people from all over the United States were able to express their opinions."

About 150 Hispanics from across the country were in attendance, including Garcia, Ruben Bonilla, State Rep. Hugo Berlanga and Dr. Arnuro Medina.

Bonilla, Berlanga and Medina said Friday they were disappointed with the Cabinet meeting because of the pompous and arrogant attitude displayed by several Cabinet members and aides.

The trio said most of the Cabinet officials were simply not prepared for the meeting.

"Most of the Cabinet members were frank enough to express their opinions," Dr. Garcia said. "Some were new and could not commit themselves."

She singled out new U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Patricia Harris as being especially cooperative during the meeting.

Major Hispanic concerns expressed during the meeting, Garcia said, ranged from the hiring of Hispanics in federal positions to the group’s relationship with the U.S. Justice Department and HEW. She said the counting of undocumented aliens in the 1980 census was also a major topic of discussion.

She said she was pleased with Carter’s cooperative attitude in the afternoon meeting and praised his report "The Carter Administration and Hispanics—A Partnership in Progress."
San Diego
Farmworkers forced into labor camps

John Wesson, head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's Border Patrol in San Diego, recently named several canyons in that county as farmworker labor camps.

Close to one thousand farmworkers are believed to live in these makeshift camps with no toilets, garbage disposal of safe drinking water. On-site inspections of the camp along Mule Canyon revealed that over 100 farmworkers, including one woman, fr m tars and paulins tied down over bushes with twine, and pieces of plastic propped on sticks with bedrolls and pieces of carpet inside. In spite of the fact that farmworkers obviously live in these shelters, they cannot be classified as structures and therefore do not violate city building codes.

But the surface sewage and a garbage combined with the fact that the water supply which irrigates the crops also supplies washing and drinking water for those who live in the camps, constitute a criminal health hazard. When these conditions affect neighboring residential areas, local authorities were contacted and the Border Patrol soon arrived on the scene.

SUPERFICIAL CLEAN UP

In response to citations for the inhumane conditions at the camp and much adverse publicity, Ukegawa Brothers, one of the growers on whose property the McCalgin Camp was discovered, installed 20 chemical toilets. According to their lawyer, Nick Sauer, "They're making every effort to clean up—washing up, running water out to them, and putting in dustpans." These efforts, though much needed, are minimal. The court ordered that the clean-up be completed within a 30-day period. By the end of this period most of the farmworkers will have already moved on to northern California following the completion of the tomato harvest.

Sauer complained that the inhumane conditions at the camp were caused by "It's not exploitation. Politicians just to call it that. We pay the minimum wage... They live this way because they choose to do so. Other people who make $3 an hour don't live outdoors."

These workers do not choose to live under such conditions. They are forced to live in absolute squalor. Moving from one grower to another following the harvest, in constant fear of being deported, the undocumented farmworkers are ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the growers.

Farming districts in Mexico, Mexican national farmworkers, documented and undocumented, seek work throughout the agricultural areas of the US. NA to escape starvation. The US, dominated by US capital, U.S. imperialism is responsible for the abject poverty of the majority of the Mexican working class, and for the conditions for which Mexican laborers into the U.S. in order to survive.

John Frazee, a flower grower near whose property another camp was found, explained his point of view on the situation as follows: "People beg for work, for even an hour of work. I am exceptionally compassionate I think..."

FARMWORKERS cont. page 5

FARMWORKERS cont. from page 4

The offensive by the capitalists to pass "right-to-work" laws in the North and West is rapidly gaining steam. The strength of this offensive, including the undocumented Mexican workers, are key links in the working class struggle against "right-to-work" and for a strong trade union movement.

The strength to carry through the struggle to organize the South and secure collective bargaining rights and union protection for all farmworkers comes from the union of the workers. Without a union, American workers must begin in earnest to fight against legal and illegal terror against the most vulnerable and isolated sections of the working class. This unity forged in those struggles is the necessary prerequisite for the inevitable and necessary political struggle for the working class against the capitalists for jobs, peace and equality.

Texas Police Given License To Kill

The U.S. Justice Department has given the go-ahead to Texas law enforcement officials to step up their campaign of terror and murder against Texas workers.

The U.S. Attorney General's office recently announced that they would not prosecute 42 cases of police brutality presented to it by Hispanic civil rights organizations more than a year ago. Of the 13 cases involving Texas Police, seven involve murder.

License To Kill

The most notorious of these was the case of Santos Rodriguez, a 12-year-old boy shot to death by police in the back seat of a Dallas police car in 1973. The Justice Department stated that "too much time had elapsed" for a successful prosecution. Deputy Attorney General (now U.S. Attorney General) Larry Lozano was brutally murdered in an Odessa, Texas jail by law enforcement officers. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti (then Deputy Attorney General) closed the Lozano case saying that the arrest of Lozano was legal, that Lozano had struck the arresting, booking and detention officers, and that "the force used to subdue him could not be shown to have been excessive." Lozano's death was officially recorded as "self-inflicted"—a suicide—despite reports from three pathologists that possible causes of death included "a blow to the neck, suffocation resulting from an injury to the larynx caused by strangling against a choke hold," and an adverse reaction to a phenothiazine drug.

The dismissal of the 42 cases by the Department of Justice shocked and outraged all those involved in the suit. Eduardo Pena, former president of LUWALC stated, "We don't even know how to interpret or understand the decision. I don't understand what the purpose of the civil rights division is anymore."

Texas Police cont. on page 7

National Oppression

By giving "law enforcement" agencies a license to kill, and the Justice Department has reaffirmed the national oppression of the Mexican National Minority of the Southwest by the US. NA. state. The swelling tide of police brutality is not a problem only unique to the minorities at which it is clearly targeted. Every section of the working class in Texas is facing a steady escalation of violent attacks directed at curbing the millions of workers in the struggle against national oppression and capitalist exploitation, especially intense among farm workers and among young urban workers.

In Houston three police, whose witnesses claim shot a 19-year-old Anglo-American youth in the head as he lay spread-eagled on the pavement after his arrest, were recently exonerated and have returned to their jobs on the police force. In nearby Jacinto City, the Chief of Police and two deputies were freed last week after facing trial for torturing suspects with electric cattle prods until they confessed to alleged crimes. The jury foreman later commented "I'm glad I don't live in Jacinto City."

In both of these cases, defense lawyers were aided by the inept prosecution of the cases against the police, contrasted with the vigorous prosecution of workers involved in last year's violent Cinco de Mayo demonstration against police brutality.

Anti-Labor Violence

Far from seeking to curb this rising tide of terror, the government—from local to federal levels—is clearly fostering its development.

Judging from recent police action during the farmworker strikes in Raymondville and Saragosa, and the rubber workers' strike in the East Coast, where more than 100 workers were arrested, it is obvious that Texas workers are being put on notice that their lives are threatened every time they dare to walk a picket line. Using attacks on police terror and the provisions of the Texas "right-to-work" law, Texas capitalists, with the approval of Austin and Washington, D.C., are pushing the working class struggle for unions with violence.

Across the South the shoots are being turned; the facets of the movement of Negro and Mexican national minority workers for equality and national liberation.

Workers and other progressives throughout U.S. society, especially in the North and West, cannot sit by and watch the vanguard fighters in the struggle for equality tortured and murdered in Southern jails. The political repression so evident across the South is slowly turning toward them. They must stand in solidarity, take up the struggle for equality and demand an end to police murder, brutality and violence against the working class.
NCLR CLOSES AFFILIATE CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
WASHINGTON D.C. Representatives of more than 100 Hispanic community-based organizations celebrated the 1979 Annual National Council of La Raza (NCLR) Affiliate Convention yesterday by approving a slate of 18 resolutions designed to support and endorse local and national activities which will have an impact on Hispanics during the coming year.

U.S. relations with Mexico and the legal and civil rights of Hispanics in the United States, both citizens and non-citizens, were issues of primary concern to NCLR affiliate delegates. Through passage of the resolutions, the convention agreed to:

- recognize that Hispanic undocumented workers and Hispanic citizens of the U.S. are being denied the common links of culture, heritage and blood;
- support the concept of total amnesty and legal residency for all undocumented workers who request such status;
- call for Congressional hearings to be held in locations through the United States to ensure that undocumented workers, the treatment accorded such workers, and the documented violations of human rights, are not ignored;
- urge the provision of services to undocumented workers in the areas of discrimination, housing, law, health, social and emergency services; and
- oppose any labor program which is unfair and exploitive of Mexican immigrant workers.

The delegates also urged research into economic development of the Chicano community that is tied to Mexico with due attention given to the potential represented by Mexico’s natural gas and petroleum reserves, and urged that President Carter place Mexico on a “most favored nation” status thereby eliminating the barriers to free economic trade with Mexico.

- support in principle a windfall profits tax on oil and gas which can benefit the Hispanic community by giving assistance to those families not able to afford energy costs;
- urge airline companies to seek out Hispanic organizations and agencies in their communities to refer qualified applicants to work in the airlines industries at all levels;
- endorse the 1980 Decennial Census, urge the affiliate organizations throughout the United States to support the activities of the Census, and encourage constituents to cooperate and participate in the taking of the 1980 Census; in an effort to eliminate the undercounting of Hispanics which has troubled previous Censuses;
- agree to reverse the negative portrayal of Hispanic on the mass media;
- support the beleaguered Office of Special Projects of the Economic Development Administration as the only federal entity within the Department of Commerce with a program mandated to support minority, community-based economic activity;
- urge the U.S. Department of Labor to develop and expand employment and training programs designed to overcome special employment barriers facing Hispanics under the age of 18, who constitute 42 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population and who experience school drop-out rates of from 40 to 80 percent;
- endorse the active participation and involvement of migrant parents in all aspects of the education of their children, including migrant education programs funded under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended, and oppose any attempt to repeal or weaken new laws requiring migrant education projects to have parent advisory councils;
- express serious reservations about Senate Bill 1437, introduced by Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D. Mass.), which might increase the amount of time undocumented immigrants have to spend in jail for violating the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The NCLR Affiliate Convention, “Strategy for the 1980s,” focused on issues and priorities which will be of importance during the coming decade, when Hispanics are expected to become the largest minority group in the United States.

Raul Yzaguirre, President of the National Council of La Raza, called for unity among all Hispanics during the coming years so that the force and strength which the numbers represent will become a reality. In his President’s Address given near the end of the convention, Yzaguirre said, “We are aware that no single convention or conference can produce an immutable blueprint or an all encompassing agenda. But we are also aware that the process of unifying our efforts, of clarifying our issues, and of galvanizing our community must begin with ourselves. For if we are not united, if we are not clear as to our purposes, and if we lack motivation, then we are in no position to lead others. And lead we must.”

Yzaguirre continued, “What gives us hope for the eighties is not so much that we are more numerous, or more aware, or any smarter than we were before. What makes us optimistic is that we have begun to lay in place the local and national institutions—the organizational infrastructure if you will—to solve problems.

UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS HIGHER FOR ETHNIC GROUPS

WASHINGTON — Hispanic unemployment remained higher than the Anglo population last lower than black unemployment in July, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Special figures are released each month for Hispanics because the Labor Department has not been collecting data on Hispanics long enough to compute seasonally adjusted figures. Each month it releases a set of non-adjusted ones, so Hispanic unemployment can be compared to the rest of the population.

In July, the Hispanic unemployment rate was 8.6 percent, compared to a rate of 5.0 percent for Anglos and 13.1 percent for blacks. The general, non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July was 7.9 percent compared to 7.8 percent for the adjusted rate.

The July rate for Hispanics shows little change from June. It was 8.4 in June and 8.6 percent in July. This was called “statistically insignificant” by BLS.

N.C.L.R. cont. from page 6

You and I are part of the structure—that hope for the future. As local community organizations with comprehensive understandings of our roots and with an intense desire to uplift our barrios and colonias, you have entered into a covenant with the National Council of La Raza for the easing of poverty and I pledge to you today, that we will be faithful to that covenant. Unidos (united), we can make the eighties our decade. Junto (together), we can erase the stain of poverty and prejudice from our lives. Mano a mano vamos a vencer (hand in hand, we are going to win).

Together we will build a real pluralistic society in this nation which will only accept our contributions, our culture, our values and our language, but more importantly, will truly treasure them.”

The National Council of La Raza is a non-profit advocacy, research and technical assistance organization dedicated to the advancement of Hispanics in the United States.


TEXAS POLICE cont. from page 5

The emancipation of the working class is an act of self-emancipation. If the workers throughout the country are going to emancipate themselves, they must build a society free of exploitation and oppression, the defense of the Negro and Mexican national minority worker is their first and most pressing task.
El Centro de Derechos Legals (Legal Rights Center) ha ocupado una joven para trabajar con la comunidad Chicana/Latina. Esta persona se llama Maria Rios.

La Sra. Rios esta para servirles en asuntos criminales. Esto quiere decir que cualquier caso en cual la persona acusada puede ser sentenciada a la carcel incluyendo infracciones por manejar sin licencia, o borracho; pleitos o males hechos a otra persona, etc., se le puede ayudar.

Tambien se puede asistir se un joven o nino tiene problemas en la escuela con los maestros, o se es acusado de algun crimen.

Se usted o alguien de su familia o algun conocido es arrestado, llamen a la Sra. Rion inmediatamente.

Para mas informacion o asistencia, llamen al:

Legal Rights Center
808 East Franklin
871-4886

En caso de alguna emergencia, alguien de ese centro le tomaran informacion por telefono y se comunicara con la Sra. Rion en seguida.

En ediciones futuras de este periodo, la Sra. Rios presentara informacion sobre varios tipos de problemas legales que se puede encontrar uno y lo que se puede hacer para resolver esos problemas.

"We think it's a competitive contract," said Sun Harvest spokesman Ronald Kemp.

Kemp said the boycott against United Brands had not had significant impact, but that the company feared the effects of a long-term boycott against its products, which also include A&W root beer and John Morrell meats.

A spokesman for the other firms being struck by the UFW complained that Chavez has delayed meeting with them since Sun Harvest split away two weeks ago to bargain on its own. "We have asked for meetings with the union and hope to have one next week," the spokesman said. "We are going to stick together and try to negotiate."

The lettuce strike, which began in the Imperial Valley of southern California last winter, has been marked by frequent violence. Growers brought in nonunion workers and were able to keep the harvest going.

UFW signs contract with lettuce grower

United Press International
Salinas, Calif.

Cesar Chavez signed a contract Saturday with the nation's biggest lettuce grower that raises farm workers' pay to more than $5 an hour.

The settlement was reached late Friday between the United Farm Workers (UFW) and Sun Harvest, Inc. Chavez immediately called off a nationwide boycott against the company's lettuce. He also called off a boycott against Chiquita bananas, which are produced by a subsidiary of United Brands, the owner of Sun Harvest farms.

The contract signed yesterday raises base pay for farm workers from $3.70 to $5 an hour. Pay will increase at least another 71 cents in the next two years and more under a cost-of-living escalator.

Strikes continued against five other big growers in the Salinas Valley. But Chavez said the contract with Sun Harvest will establish a base for settlement.
VISIONES DE LA RAZA

Volume 2, Number 24, September 1979
CIVILETTI MEETS WITH HISPANICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. - Raul Yzaguirre, President of the National Council of La Raza, reported today that Benjamin Civiletti, who has been nominated by President Carter to replace Griffin Bell, U.S. Attorney General, met yesterday with a representative group of Hispanic leaders to discuss issues of major concern to Hispanic Americans.

These issues, which aired early this week at Civiletti's nomination hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, are of concern to the Justice Department's lack of response to a variety of issues, including alleged and reported incidences of opposition against Hispanic Americans throughout the country. The senator and the Hispanic leaders told the committee that the lack of response from the Justice Department was reflected in the testimony given at the hearing.

During the two-and-a-half hour meeting yesterday, Yzaguirre said, Civiletti agreed to establish an Hispanic Advisory Committee to the U.S. Department of Justice and promised to move toward implementing the Committee's recommendations for Hispanic representation.

Civiletti emphasized that the advisory group would constitute a "working committee" and would not be a showpiece with little potential for influencing policy.

Civiletti also agreed to (1) establish guidelines for use in investigative situations which might cause conflict of interest problems for local investigators, (2) respond in a more timely manner to allegations of civil rights violations, and conduct Federal inquiries concurrent with local investigations to speed up the judicial process, (3) increase the number of Hispanics employed throughout the Justice Department, (4) look into the funding patterns within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), and (5) initiate improvement in the collection and retrieval of criminal justice statistics.

"We commend Mr. Civiletti for his quick response in dealing with these serious issues that have been of concern among Hispanics in the United States," said Yzaguirre. "The Justice Department is mandated to protect the civil rights of all citizens, and we commend the Department to that mandate. The outcome of our meeting with Mr. Civiletti is a step towards improvement, but continued optimism will be supported only by the Justice Department's demonstration of concurrent immediate and continued action on the issues discussed."

Yzaguirre added that Hispanics in all parts of the country have been suffering growing number of cases of alleged brutality, by both police and citizens, against Hispanics. He pointed out that although countless numbers of teachers, students, and officials of Hispanics have occurred during the 100 years that the law protecting Americans from denial of civil rights has been on the books, the government has prosecuted successfully in only a few cases.

"We will cooperate with Mr. Civiletti and the Justice Department in any way we can to alleviate what we perceive to be this scandalous pattern of discriminatory treatment of Hispanics by law enforcement officers. At the same time, we do not intend to ease the pressure currently being exerted on the Federal government," Yzaguirre said.

Besides Yzaguirre, the Hispanic group included Ruben Cavazos, Congresswoman Grace Lee Boggs, American Citizen of Puerto Rico (LULAC); Pablo Sedillo, Chairman, Policy Committee of Hispanic Caucus; Sam Holt, Congresswoman James A.leander, Congresswoman; Jack Butterfield, Director of Legal Education Fund (MALDEF); Carlos Torres, Attorney General of Puerto Rico; Major Tom Martinez, National Committee on Hispanic Civil Rights; Rafael Arreola, Legal Aid Society of San Diego; and Tony Bustamante, Antioch College of Law.

Attending with Civiletti from the Justice Department were John Huerta, Deputy General Counsel; Civil Rights Division; Gil Poma, Director, Community Relations Service; Richard Gutierrez, also of the Community Service; and Dredge Days III, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights.

ARMANDO RENDON, AUTOR Y CONSULTOR DE PUBLICIDAD AYUDA A PROMOVER EL CENSO DE 1980 ENTRE LAS MINORIAS

El periodista y consultor de publicidad, Armando R. Rendon, ha pasado a formar parte de la Oficina del Censo. Ello aumentará la población que participa en el Censo Decenal de 1980.

"Hay muchas razones", afirmó Rendon, "por las que se debe aspirar a lograr un recuentó exacto de personas de origen hispano. Los efectos de la Oficina del Censo junto al apoyo y la participación de la comunidad hispánica en las campañas de promoción y educativas en medios publicitarios pueden aseguraros casi un cien por ciento de participación en el censo. Esto será de importancia, en particular para la comunidad hispana".

"Por primera vez en censo alguno", señaló Rendon, "todas las personas que recibían un cuestionario tenían un incentivo para contestarlo ya que era posible obtener un segundo censo de origen hispano. Esto es un verdadero adelanto para nuestros ciudadanos. Tendemos datos sobre la comunidad hispánica gracias a la participación. Es muy importante obtener el apoyo de la comunidad hispana."

Rendon, quien se inició en el periodismo en el norte de California durante los primeros años de la década del 60, dijo que "la comunidad hispánica y el gobierno como en la empresa privada está instituciones académicas. Antes de pasar a la Oficina del Censo, Rendon fue profesor de la Universidad de California en Washington D.C. donde enseña a estudiantes".

"I was nine when he put me in the band" Larry recalled, "and it was an 11-piece band then. He had four horns and a guy named Raul Riguzza had about four or five kids in the same band. So, actually, the band was composed of two families, and it went under the name of Civetta. It was called the Civetta Orchestra.

The Civetta's were the closest they came to an end, and they moved to Crystal City, Texas, where they worked as bus drivers on the farms that part of the world."

"We did not make any money to go to school, to buy clothes and shoes," Larry said. "I didn't think we found enough money to buy all his kids what they needed — we had about six or seven at that time. This is the reason we started coming north, and going back after school started. And we browned it, and it was also a six- or seven-piece group at the time. This was back around 1941 or 1942, I guess."

Generacion Neua es grupo canente

Cortez New Generation is probably the oldest band in the state of Texas. They have been playing the Del Centro of Danny's Reasons. The group has been playing since around 1950. Despite numerous personnel changes, the present band is close to the original group; two of the original members are the sons of the founder, and their children are in the group as well.

It's also the only band here, or so its members claim, that plays Chicano music. That's probably true, most guitar bands in Texas emphasize Latin music fall in the tropical or Caribbean genres.

New Generation plays music of Mexican origin; consequently, the band shares the style of the Mexican folk music. The various styles represent a rich cultural tradition, but they shouldn't be confused with the music types, both real and stereotypes, that have come to be associated with Mexico in the popular imagination here. Tex-Mex (Fields Fender) and mariachi music (a hypnotic, usually acoustic style) are certainly parts of the Mexican musical heritage, but they aren't found in New Generation's sets. Information about the band is backed by a lively rhythm section. New Generation is a Chicano big band. It plays dance music, with a spirit that is not found often in the Twin Cities.

New Generation also does disco and soul covers, as well as a few Santana numbers. The band delivers a variety Mexican and American Dance music—depending on who's on hand for the show. The range of styles with which New Generation works has given it something of a split identity. Nevertheless, for the time being—and certainly for most of its history—New Genera- tion has only one root: that kind of music better than any other.

A farm and a city, and New Generation's history has been that of the Cortez family. That's not to say that all of its members are Cortez, or even Chicano. Five of the present group are Raul, Adrian, Bacon, Hansford, Nathan Mus, Mike Rios and Tony Rojas — have come from outside the family. The other five are related in some way to Jose III and David.

They represent three Cortez generations, hence the group's name. Jose Sr. and Larry are brothers (father and son) in the family. Danny is the name of Larry's father's name. Jeffer's name.

It began back in the twenties, in San Antonio. Joe Sr., Larry's father owned a photography shop there, and he put his sons through music school, so the band had a solid musical base to work from, and they were playing on stage, and their playing is spirited. The percussion work done by Danny and his drums and Adam on congas and timbales—is fast-paced and, at times, boisterous (guitarist) is Joe II (keyboards) are more subdued on stage; the band's repertoire favors its horn and percussion sections. Between songs, and during the songs as well, band mem-

bers croon to the "dance tonic." Catually, whoops and yells punctuate each song. Their attitude seems to be that signing a song as a style is just another word for "dance." It is to encourage dancing, but they do not dance with the younger and not always Chicano crowds they often play for, such as at the University. (Continued to Page 7) (Continued to Page 7)
It is impossible to talk about Hispanic issues without mentioning bilingual education. Bilingual education, however, is not synonymous with a recognition of Hispanic civil rights. There is also a growing realization among Hispanics that bilingual educational strategies does indeed represent a viable educational alternative to a derogately low educational attainment of Hispanics. In other words, bilingual educational is no longer by the Hispanic community as simply an "enrichment" program, but rather as a sound method of cognitive development.

Description of the case as well as bilingual education began to gain acceptance among the general public and with the educational community. The concept has become under threat from many of the non-Hispanic community of this nation. That fact in itself is one of the problems of Hispanics face for it underscores a serious lack of consciousness and awareness among the general public.

The Black population has a very difficult time conveying the majority community that they are different from Black children. So, too, must Hispanics realize their level of education is that the chains of cultural and linguistic imperialist bind and bitrate the preponderance at more or less the victims. And so many have come to realize that the freedom and dignity of all members of society are demeaned by the exclusion of any individuals or groups from society's benefits, so too must all Americans understand that the reality of forced monolingualism is an affront against all of us.

If these words seem too harsh, it should be mentioned that in the state of Texas, up until a few years ago, it was against the law for public schools to conduct instruction in any language other than English.

The case for a different approach to the educational needs of linguistically different children is made by the failure of traditional education. The fact is that despite billions of dollars poured into "compensatory" education, the educational gap between the majority population and the Hispanic minority is increasing. This indictment of the current system can be supported by the following facts:

- Out of every 10 children who enter school, 14 will fail to complete high school. 33 Blacks will fail to complete high school.
- 40 Chicanos and Puerto Ricans will not attend a high school diploma.
- One-third of Chicano and Puerto Rican 25 years old and older have not completed high school.
- About one-fourth of Chicanos and Puerto Ricans have less than five years of formal education.
- Only in five migrant farmers have never been in a classroom.
- Chicanos and Puerto Ricans have a 100 percent greater chance of being expelled from school than Anglos.
- The number of Chicanos who are held back at least one year is at least twice as large as that of Anglos.

In short, Hispanics are the most under educated minority in this country. It is small wonder, then, that Hispanics have begun to despair and question the fundamental approaches being utilized to teach Hispanic children.

The genesis of the concept of bilingual education began in large measure when Chicanos in particular and Hispanics in general became impatient with being blamed for the failure of public education to address their needs. In other words, there came a point when Hispanics collectively realized that it was the responsibility of public education to provide relevant education. It was then necessary to define what "relevant" education means to a linguistically and culturally different group of children. And so another voice in the United States emerged.

Thirdly, developments in our neighborhood to the South began to concern some policy makers. Mexico no longer is content to allow United States students to be educated based on domestic labor requirements. Additionally, the United States is alarmed at Mexico's phenomenal population growth.

In short, it became apparent that the opposition to bilingual education was rooted not in the merits of the program, but in xenophobic fears of the real or imagined reality only in the minds of those afraid of what they fail to comprehend.

New Phenomenon

While bilingual or multicultural education has a limited history in this country, it is by no means new to the world. Countries such as Switzerland, Belgium and Israel have a long history of bilingual education. Indeed, throughout Europe, bilingualism is becoming the norm rather than the exception. Furthermore, research in foreign countries indicates that bilingual or multicultural education is vastly superior not only in terms of acquiring linguistic skills, but also in enabling students better to develop conceptual skills.

Critics of bilingual education tend to ignore the fact that what we are all attempting to do is to preserve the language, without the culture, would be such a waste. Hispanics seek not to impose their culture on others, but only to preserve it for posterity.

An interesting phenomenon was observed at a high school in a small rural town in south Texas. An occasional student from another country in the area, for example, an English student, would have a difficult time trying to master the English language while trying to stay on top of the regular subjects.

In times of change, an observable transformation would take place. The students, inevitably, would not only catch up but would go on to assume leadership positions among the Chicano students. It was at this time that the concept began to take on self-concept even near as "good" in terms of a physical environment. By contrast, the concept of bilingualism was at an earlier age than that of high school students performed at a level identical to the English-speaking students.

The lesson of this observable phenomenon is that students who had learned not only basic conceptual development in their own language, but perhaps even more important, a sense of self-esteem and personal achievement, can excel in a new linguistic environment. Such students who are given what is sometimes called "benefits" of American public education are a language and a culture that was foreign to these students and it is a poorly.

Just as integration was the issue of the 1960s, civil rights, the civil rights issues of the 1960s and 1970s will be bilingualism. It would be beneficial to all Americans to be made aware of it who speak little or no English. More important would be a personal or educational effort on the part of the English speaking society through the support of bilingual education in the next bilingual education movement.
CORTÉZ (Continued from Page 3)

Playing at the Las Palmas Ballroom on the eve of Mother’s Day, New Generation quickly had the dance floor filled, and without much extortion. Chicano music is dance music. For lively dancers, there are cumbias (the most spirited style of Chicano, or Latin, music) and corridos. A Chicano polka is a most engaging music style: after lurching through the first few bars of each song, the band shifts into high gear, and the dance floor is soon full of people of all ages. A corrido is best characterized as a tune in which rhythm passages, over which Jose Jr.’s voice floats, alternate with passionate bursts of horns. The solos and riffs that Joe Sr., Jose Jr., and Muus share are the highlight of a New Generation show. It’s particularly entertaining to watch the older Cortez trade licks with his younger contemporaries; he must be the best 6-year-old sax player around. A ran- chera (a slower polka) might follow, and then a bolero, usually featuring heartfelt lyrics, which is well-suited to intimate dancing.

The show’s variety is matched by a curious blend of stage mannerisms. Jose Jr. mixes Spanish and English in his role as informal emcee between songs. After dedicating a song “para todos ustedes” (“For all of you”), or to someone’s birthday, he signs off with a spirited “all right.” Each New Generation show is an occasion for public service announcements. Jose Jr. is director of Chicano student services at the University of Minnesota, Larry works with the Minnesota Migrant Council, and Muus teaches at the Red School House, so there is often a lot to tell the crowd.

The disheon of New Generation’s musical styles seems to be due in part to differences in outreach between the younger and older generations, though that may be coincidental. The older members of the band (Joe Sr., Jose Jr. and Larry) seem more willing to stick to a primarily Chicano format, while the younger members want to do more Santan-type music, or as one said, “more modern” songs. To that end, the latter are starting to form their own group, to be called Cielo. The emergence of Cielo will not, Larry assured me, bring an end to New Generation. “Even when New Generation isn’t work- ing, New Generation will be,” he said. “When Cielo will be working, New Generation won’t.”

The decision to form Cielo seems to be based in part on the assumption that full-time work and increased popularity will come only when New Generation (or Cielo) broadens its musical offerings to include more than just Chicano tunes. Does that mean that Chicano music is doomed for relative obscurity here? “I think that’s true to some degree,” Muus said. “It’s partly because of ignorance. (People) don’t even know, some of them, that there are many Chicanos here.” This does not mean that New Generation isn’t well-received when it plays. As Muus said, “When they do hear it, for the first time, most people really get into it. It’s fun music.”

Cielo does represent efforts by the band to escape classification as just an ethnic band. “These guys want to be known as musicians,” Muus said, “not just as Chicanos who play music. But we want to make (Cielo) something that will reach a larger audience.

Part of that is disco, part of that is Latin music with a disco influence. We want to say that we’re coming out of that (Chicano) tradition, but we want to expand to a young audience, not just a young Chicano audience.” Whatever happens to Cielo, New Generation will remain a vital entity. The band has recorded a single, and there are plans for another sometime in the future. Personnel changes, of which there have been many over the years, haven’t stopped the band yet, and new gener- ations are waiting in the wings just in case they’re needed.

“We’ll probably let the younger kids go,” Larry said, “and push them, advertise them, whatever we can do to help—build another new generation behind it. We have more kids, young ones that are starting already. I have a ten-year-old nephew that’s been taking guitar lessons for four years.”

New Generation will always remain a part-time band, though, and for reasons that are probably unique. “We could book it on a six-day-a-week basis,” Larry said, “but none of us is prepared for it. We all have a day job, and we like our jobs.” How many other bands would say that?

(This article is a reprint from the Musician Insider.)

ARMANDO RENDÓN (Continued from Page 2)

En American University, Rendon también fundó el Instituto Latino, un programa que responde a las necesidades de los estudiantes de la comunidad hispana de la zona metropolitana de Washington, D.C. Durante su último año de profesor, Rendon dirigió la producción de una serie de programas radiales de treinta minutos titulada “Viva Latino”, que fue premiada en la competencia de Ohio State Awards de 1979.


Rendon, quien es natural de San Antonio, Texas, recibió el grado de Maestro en Artes en Educación por Antioch University y actualmente cursa el segundo año de derecho en el Washington College of Law de American University.
NOTICIAS

First Sunday of every month, from 7:30 a.m. to 8:00 a.m., Centro Cultural Chicano presents on WTCN TV, Channel 11, “Chicano/Latino Community.”

This edition of Visiones De La Raza is being funded by the Dayton-Hudson Foundation.

KMOJ RADIO 89.7 FM
12:00 NOON - 3:00 A.M.
PROVIDES PRIME TIME FOR
CHICANO-LATINO PROGRAMMING
TUESDAYS 7:00 - 8:00 P.M.

Candidate For School Board
Minneapolis Public Schools

Ray Roybal, a resident of the Kenwood area of South Minneapolis, and graduate of the University of Minnesota is politically independent and is running as a populist. High on his agenda for immediate negotiation are the issues of desegregation, bilingual education, retention and recruitment of minority teachers and students, curtailment of the drop out ratio among all students and the enhancement of quality education. Mr. Roybal does not believe that real estate and education should mix and that it is the school board’s responsibility, foremost, to quality education. The school board, says Ray Roybal, should search for alternatives, both to the closing of schools and the rental of school areas. The nuclear family must have its place in the schools of Minneapolis by making conditions equitable to their return. Mr. Roybal believes that the very action of electing a qualified Chicano is itself a step in Affirmative Action by the voters. Contributions and invitations to speak should be addressed to the candidate at 1414 West 26th St., Apt. 24, Minneapolis.

Committee To Elect Ray Roybal
For the Minneapolis School Board

Steve Carlson
James Duarte

DOE SPANISH LANGUAGE PUBLICATION
URGES ENERGY CONSERVATION
IN THE HOME

The Department of Energy (DOE) today announced publication of “Consejos para Ahorrar Energia” (Tips for Saving Energy), a Spanish language booklet of over 100 tips on conserving energy and money in the home and on the road.

Do you use energy efficiently? Have you done everything reasonable to avoid wasting energy? Is your home properly insulated? Are you getting the best mileage for your gasoline dollar? Hispanic readers will be able to find the answers to these and many other questions in “Consejos para Ahorrar Energia”. The tips in the new publication show how precious energy is and how a considerable amount of money can be saved by eliminating needless waste.

Individual copies may be obtained free of charge by writing to Energy, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830. Requests for bulk copies should be addressed to Department of Energy, Division of Editorial Services, Mail Stop 8G-031, Washington, D.C. 20585.

-DOE-

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Fundador/Publicador
Ricardo Nevilles
Editor
Donn J. Vargas
Editor
Maria Rios
Photography
David Garcia

Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Mem. Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55411

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VISIONES DE LA RAZA

AQUATENNIEL ACTIVITIES INSIDE
pages 4 and 5
Volume 2, Number 23, August, 1979
The Minnesota Council on Foundations Presents

“The Chican@/Latino Experience in Minnesota”

On June 27, 1979, the Minnesota Council on Foundations presented a half-day program on “The Chican@/Latino Experience in Minnesota.” The event was co-sponsored by Centro Cultural Chican@ and the Minneapolis Foundation.

The purpose of the statewide presentation on the Chican@/Latino population was to bring an increased awareness and understanding of the linguistic and cultural differences, and to focus upon issues which affect their lives.

A summary of the program agenda included a welcome and introduction by Judith Healey, Executive Director, Minnesota Council on Foundations. The moderator was Dr. August Rivera, Director of the Information Service Center with the Minneapolis Public Schools.

Keynote address was made by Jose Trejo, Executive Director, Office of Spanish Speaking Affairs.

The movie, “Mexicanos Minnesotanos,” was shown and introduced by its creator Dionisia Cardenas Coates.

The discussion panel on Issues confronting Chican@/Latinos were:

- Alberto Hernandez Alcala, Executive Director, Hispanos en Minnesota
- Marcela Trujillo, Professor, Chican@ Studies University of Minnesota
- Eduardo Villalon, Hispanic Programming Coordina-
tor KDAN Radio
- Manuel Guerro, Attorney of Law
- Dr. Patricia Logan de Fischer, Member of the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council to the Governor.
- Ricardo Neville, Executive Director, Centro Cultural Chican@

Through this presentation we hope to establish open lines of communication for the Chican@/Latino community with the business sector as well as to raise the consciousness of our plight.

Among some of the participants were representatives from the following foundations:

- The Bush Foundation
- The Carolyn Foundation
- The Dayton Hudson Foundation
- Deluxe Check Printers Foundation
- Green Giant Company
- McKnight Foundation
- The Minneapolis Foundation
- Northwestern Bell

Centro Cultural Chican@ had asked for a reaction to the program, a few comments which best reflect their feelings and the result was good, so we are printing just a few as follows:

De izquierda a la derecha, Jim Fekel, Judith Healey, Marcela Trujillo, A la izquierda lejana, Manuel Guer-
ron y Dionisia Cardenas Coates.

(Continued to Page 6)
NOTICIAS

KDAN 1370 AM es un estación de radio de St. Paul que ofrece programas en español o bilingüe para el público hispanohablante. Los programas se ofrecen el domingo de 8 AM a 3 PM, incluyendo música y asuntos públicos.

Sobre el sentido: un programa innovador llamado JOB LINE de EMPICO. JOB LINE ofrece empleo, especialmente para la gente de origen latino que trabaja en puestos de nivel ejecutivo y de personal. El programa ofrece una perspectiva global de la diversidad de oportunidades de empleo en Minnesota.

Aquí está el programa de empleo:

- MABRI: MABAYO-CARIBBEAN AND AFRO AMERICAN MUSIC PROGRAM 8:00-9:00 AM
- LATIN AMERICAN REVIEW IN DEPTH NEWS ANALYSIS FROM LATIN AMERICA 1:00 AM
- LA VOZ AMICA MUSIC AND LIFE DRAMATIZATION 11:00 AM
- SPORTS ROUND UP YA DR. AZAR 12:00 & 1:55
- JOSEPH’S MARKET SELECTION OF THE WEEK 12:55
- MEXICAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE REVIEW OF MEXICAN INFLUENCE IN SOCIETY 1:30 PM
- LEGAL POINTS LEGAL TIPS FOR HISPANIC AMERICANS 2:00 PM
- JOB LINE 9:30 AM/12:30 PM/2:30 PM

Para aprovechar los beneficios de JOB LINE, los empleos disponibles para personas de origen latino, si aceptas el programa de KDAN, tus posibilidades son buenas!!

374-2966

DIVIDEND FOR THE ASKING

Un proyecto de la Asociación de Veteranos, la Banca de la Guerra II ha otorgado un subsidio de $1,000 para su G.I. Insurance Fund. Muchos veteranos no han recibido este beneficio y no lo recibirán a menos que se lo soliciten.

Los Veteranos Administración te invita a participar sin importar si tienes o no el seguro. Enviando la siguiente información a:

Veterans Center
P.O. Box 8079
Philadelphia, PA 19101

Name
Address
City State Zip
Service Number Date of Birth
Date of Enrollment
Date of Discharge
G.I. Insurance Policy Number (if known)
Date
Signature

374-2966

CHICANOS VENCERAN
President Ben Dominguez
1800 Olton Hwy.
Mpls., MN 55411
NOTICIAS

BUSCA TRABAJO?
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LISTEN TO KDAN 1370 AM

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9:30 AM

12:30 PM

2:30 PM

EVERY SUNDAY
ALL TYPES OF JOBS!
KDAN 1370 AM

NEED BI-LINGUAL DAY CARE SERVICES? If
you fit into the above catagory call Centro Cultural
Chicano to find out how to make it a reality!
Lee Bowman 374-2996

First Sunday of every month, from 7:30 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.,
Centro Cultural Chicano presents on WTCN TV,
Channel 11, “Chicano/Latino Community.”

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Se Venden Cartuchos De Musica Mexicana
A Solo $2.99 Cada Uno Unicamente de 8 Track
“At Centro Now”

This edition of Visiones De La Raza is being fund-
ed by the Dayton-Hudson Foundation.

CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO would like
to remind its readers that our Job Bank is still in operation
and we would like to emphasize that we need people to
apply for jobs so that we can keep our job bank filled. If you
are unemployed or underemployed, we would appreciate
it if you would submit your name to Centro’s Job Bank.

SE BUSCA GENTE QUE NECESITA TRABAJO.
NECESITAMOS NOMBRES PARA NUESTRO BANCO DE
EMPLEO. SI USTED NECESITA EMPLEO, PONGASE EN
CONTACTO CON:

Sra. Fermina Hernandez O
Sr. Luis Santiago
AL
Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Memorial Highway
Minneapolis, MN 55411
(612) 374-2996

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Fundador/Publicador
Ricardo Nevilles
Editor Ejecutivo
Donn J. Vargas
Editor
Maria Rios
Photography
David Garcia
Contributors
Salvador Sanchez
Photography
Teresa Hernandez

Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Mem. Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55411
HOW TO PLAY IT SAFE OUTDOORS WITH ELECTRICITY.

Spring is here again. And a lot of you are going to be out working in your yards. You'll be moving ladders to paint and repair the outside of your homes, hauling out metal pole saws to cut off dead branches, and plugging in power tools.

If you're going to use a metal ladder to clean out eaves, repair the roof, or put up C.B. or T.V. antennas, watch out for overhead power lines. Before you move your ladder, look up. Make sure you know where those lines are. And once you're up on the ladder, make sure it's firmly in place.

If you're going to trim trees, be careful. Before you grab that pole saw, make sure you check carefully to see if that branch is touching, or could possibly touch, a power line. If it is, call NSP. Because your pole saw doesn't have to be touching the line for you to get hurt. The branch itself can conduct enough electricity to seriously injure you.

It probably goes without saying that using electric tools outside in wet grass is unsafe. There's nothing so urgent that it can't wait until the grass and the ground are dry. It's just better to be safe.

Shovels and Underground Gas & Electric Lines Don't Mix.

Many of you have electric and gas lines buried in your yard. If you're going to be digging, make sure you know where the lines are. If you don't know where they are buried, call the utility company that serves your area. They'll be glad to tell you. If you're going to be planting trees or shrubs, consider the location. It's best not to plant in an area where what you plant might interfere with electric and gas lines... both above and below the ground.

No matter what you're going to be doing in your yard, play it safe. Think before you act.

If you have any questions on safety, just call ASK NSP.

ASK NSP
330-6000

TWIN CITIES CHILE RESISTANCE COMMITTEE

Dear Friend,

We are writing to invite you to join us in sponsoring our third Pena in support of the people of Chile.

On the 11 of September of 1973 the elected president of Chile was overthrown and killed by traitorous officers of the armed forces, violating the constitution and social process of the nation. These generals have brought about the deaths of tens of thousands of workers, students, professionals and soldiers loyal to the Chilean people.

Even Minneapolis which is sister city of Santiago de Chile condemn the Chilean military junta in its violations of Human Rights through a resolution past by the City Council and signed by Mayor Don Fraser. The resolution was welcome and was handed personally to the exiled Chilean folk group, Inti-Illimu, during their performance before an audience of 1200 people on April 11, 1980.

With the Twin Cities Resistance Committee and as conscious people cannot remain as spectators accepting the hard reality being lived by the people of Chile. We have committed ourselves to the National Campaign of Aid to the Organization of Families of the Disappeared. For this effort we hope to enlist your generous solidarity and support in bringing about a traditional Chilean Pena as a benefit for that brave movement.

The Committee encourages you to participate actively as a sponsor of this political-cultural event. The Pena is an evening of food, speeches and cultural presentations and will take place on May 24, 1980. There will be traditional dances from Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Panama as well as music of Spain, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Mexico and more. Speakers will be from the Native American Movement, a Press recently returned from Chile.

The tickets which cost $5 each include a Chilean dinner. The donation for sponsorship is $15 for individuals, families or organizations. Please make your contribution out in the name of the September 11 Fund, c/o Chile Resistance Committee, P.O. BOX 14248, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

Please lend your hand today, a free Chile will thank you tomorrow.

For more information call Juan at 724-8402 or Barry at 871-2636, or check the appropriate box below and mail it to the Chile Resistance Committee.

JENNY CORREA, A PUERTO RICAN STUDENT ACTIVIST, IS GOING TO BE HERE IN JUNE. PROBABLY ON THE 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD. THIS WILL BE A TREMENDOUS OPPORTUNITY SINCE SHE WORKS AT A RAPE CRISIS PHONE LINE AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT UNIVERSITY. SHE DOES OUTREACH TO VICTIMS AND CONCERNED PEOPLE IN HISPANIC AND BLACK COMMUNITIES THERE. IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION OR IF YOU WANT TO GET INVOLVED IN PLANNING, CALL 373-2911 OR 373-2912 THE UNIVERSITY W.V.C.A. AND ASK FOR KRISTI OR NYTHAR.
CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO MONTHLY BREAKFAST FUNDRAISER

FIRST (1st) SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH, FEATURING AN AUTHENTIC MEXICAN BREAKFAST

APPROXIMATE COST:
$3.00 ADULTS
$2.00 CHILDREN

FRESH AIR RADIO 90.3 FM
AIRE FRESCO 90.3 FM
A FEW MOMENTS WITH OUR LATIN FRIENDS/UNDOS CUANTOS MOMENTOS CON NUESTROS AMIGOS LATINOS

FRIDAY/ 7:30 P.M.–8:30 P.M. WITH/CON: JUDY GOLD
VIERES

SATURDAY/ 11:00 A.M.–12:30 A.M. WITH/CON: JOAN HOYOS
SAMADO

SUNDAY/ 11:30 A.M.–12:30 A.M. WITH/CON: IALDRO SEMIAL
DOMINGO

TUESDAY/ 2:00 P.M.–3:00 P.M. WITH/CON: SANTIAGO LOPEZ
MARTES

WEDNESDAY/ 1:00 P.M.–1:30 P.M. WITH/CON: JUVENILES "CENTRO CULTURAL" JUAN HOYOS "CHICANO INFORMA"

THE FIRST SUNDAY OF EVERY MONTH FROM 7:30–8:00 A.M., CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO PRESENTS "THE CHICANO/LATINO COMMUNITY" ON CHANNEL 11, WTCH TV.

FMUJ, 89.7 FM ON YOUR DIAL, BRINGS YOU LA VOZ DEL PUERTO EVERY TUESDAY AT 7:00 PM UNTIL 8:00 PM AND SPONSORED BY CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO, YOUR HOST, LUIS SANTIAGO, JR.

IF YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE IS SPANISH AND YOU WOULD LIKE TO IMPROVE YOUR ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH, COME TO CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO, 1800 OLSON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY OR CALL 374-2996.

THE FOLLOWING CLASSES ARE OFFERED AT CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO EVERY MON & WED AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES:

- ENGLISH (CONVERSATIONAL) TEACHER, ARTURO ESQUIVEL 5:30 P.M.–8:30 P.M.
- ENGLISH (MATHEMATICS & GRAMMAR, READING & WRITING) TEACHER, FELINO DE LA PEÑA 6:00 P.M.–9:00 P.M.

THIS PROGRAM IS COMPLETELY FREE AND THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO COST TO YOU.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT. WE NEED PEOPLE FOR OUR WORK BANK. IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF WORK, CONTACT:

MRS. HERNANDEZ OR JORGE CHARITY

CHICANOS VENCERAN
President
Ben Dominguez

1800 Olson Hwy
Mpls, MN 55411
(612) 374-2996

MR. JORGE CHARRY LOPEZ WAS BORN IN N.Y., RAISED IN CAROLINA, P.R., WHERE HE WAS WORKED WITH ROSAR C.R.E.A. (TREATMENT CENTER FOR ALCOHOLIC AND DRUG ADDICTS). MR. CHARRY IS PRESENTLY WORKING AS A CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY ADVOCATE AT CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO. HIS PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES ARE:

1. DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN A COMMUNITY NETWORK THAT WILL ATTRACT CHICANOS/LATINO TO CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO.
2. PUBLIC RELATIONS, DRUG AWARENESS ADVOCACY EDUCATION AND PROMOTION OF CENTRO'S PROGRAM.
3. RECRUITMENT OF POTENTIAL CLIENTS.
4. FOLLOW UP FOR POTENTIAL CLIENTS LEAVING TREATMENT CENTERS, AND PRISONS TO CENTRO'S PROGRAM.

ANYONE IN NEED OF MR. CHARRY'S SERVICES MAY CALL HIM AT 374-2996.

SR. JORGE CHARRY LOPEZ, FUE NACIDO EN N.Y. Y CRECIO EN CAROLINA, P.R., DONDE FUE MEMBRO Y ASISTIO EN LA COMUNIDAD DE LOS HOGARES C.R.E.A. EN P.R. (CASA DE REHABILITACION PARA ALCOHOLICOS Y EX-ADICTOS A DROGAS). ACTUALMENTE SR. CHARRY TRABAJA CON PERSONAS QUE TIENEN PROBLEMAS CON DEPENDENCIAS QUIMICAS, AL MUE QUE HACE APLICACIEN PARA CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO.

PARTE DE SU TRABAJO ES:
1. DESARROLLAR PROGRAMAS QUE ATRIEGAN CHICANOS/LATINO AL CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO.
2. RELACIONES PUBLICAS.
3. CONSULTORIA.
4. RECRUTAMIENTO DE CLIENTES.
5. SEGUIEMIENTO DE AQUELLOS CLIENTES QUE SALEN DE TRATAMIENTO.
6. APLICACION PARA PRESENCIOS.
7. JUEGOS REGRESAN A LA ESCUELA PARA ESTUDIAR DE REFERENCIA QUIMICA Y SERVICIOS HUMANOS A LA COMUNIDAD. PARA MAS INFORMACION LLAME AL SR. JORGE CHARRY LOPEZ AL 374-2996

The United Handicapped Federation's Independent Living Center Project

The United Handicapped Federation (UHF), is preparing to submit a proposal to the Minnesota Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR), for a grant to operate an Independent Living Center, (ILC). UHF’s ILC will be a non-profit, non-residential service providing counseling and referral services for severely handicapped individuals who wish to maximize their independent living opportunities. DVR’s deadline for receiving competitive proposals for the ILC project is June 1, 1980, with an operational date for the ILC of August 15, 1980.

UHF is in a unique position to submit to DVR a strong proposal for the ILC.

- UHF is the largest “consumer controlled” handicapped organization in the state of Minnesota representing over 30 groups whose combined membership totals 13,500 citizens with disabilities.
- UHF represents a broad spectrum of people with diverse handicaps including: cerebral palsy, blind, mental retardation, spinal cord injuries, post polio, epilepsy, spina bifida, and ataxia among others.
- UHF has a proven track record for effective advocacy on a large number of issues directly relating to independence for handicapped people including attendant care, accessible mass transit, sexual & physical assault and sheltered workshop personnel practices.

UHF’s ILC Task Force is now preparing a proposal to be submitted to DVR. UHF intends to open options to handicapped people so that their life can be as independent and self-determined as possible. One of the major facets of UHF’s ILC will be to coordinate and develop the increased use of existing community services and resources already available to handicapped people. UHF’s ILC will provide counseling and referral services in these following areas:

- Availability of accessible transportation.
- Competitive employment.
- In-home attendant care.
- Money Management.
- Concerns of Medical Assistance, Social Security, and other programs.

If you would like to be involved in this unique project, just call the UHF office. David Bryan. 631-3533 or 631-3334.
EL COMITÉ DE RESISTENCIA DE LAS CIUDADES GEMELAS

QUERIDOS AMIGOS:

Queremos invitarlos a que se unan a nosotros para patrocinar nuestra tercera Peña en apoyo a la gente de Chile.

El 11 de Septiembre de 1973 el presidente elecuto de Chile fue derrocado y asesinado por oficiales traidores de las Fuerzas Armadas, violando la constitución y el proceso social de la Nación. Estos generales han ocasionado la muerte de cientos de miles de trabajadores, estudian tes, profesionales y soldados leales al pueblo chileno.

Aun Minneapolis, Ciudad Hermana de Santiago de Chile, condeno a la Junta Militar Chilena por sus violaciones a los derechos humanos a travez de una Resolucion pasada por el Consejo de la Ciudad y firmado por el Alcalde Don Fraser el 4 de Abril pasado. Esta Resolucion les dio la bienvenida y les fue entregada personalmente al conjunto Chileno exiliado Inti-Illamari durante su actuación frente a 1200 personas el Viernes 11 de Abril de 1973.

Nosotros como Comité Chileno de Resistencia en las Twin Cities no podemos quedarnos como espectadores aceptando esta dura realidad que vive el pueblo de Chile. Nos hemos comprometido a la Campana Nacional de Ayuda a la Organizacion de los Familiares de los Desaparecidos. Para esta causa esperamos recibir su generosa solidaridad y apoyo en la organización de una Peña tradicional Chilena en beneficio a este valiente movimiento. Esta gente arriesga su libertad y vida para volver a unir a sus familias tan drasticamente separadas por la Junta.

El Comité le pide que participe activamente como patrocinador de este evento politicomperialista. La Peña es una tarde de comida, discursos y presentaciones culturales que tendrá lugar el 24 de Mayo de 1980 en Powderhorn Park Community Center. Habrá bailes tradicionales de Puerto Rico, Mejicano, Panamá y musica de Bolivia, Nicaragua, Mejicano y mas. Habrán oradores Nativos Americanos Chilenos, etc.

Las entradas cuestan $5 incluyendo una comida Chilena. La donación de los patrocinadores es de $15 para individuos, familias y organizaciones (por favor haga su donacion a nombre del September 11 Fund, c/o Chile Resistance Committee PO Box 14248, Mpls 55414).

Por favor apoyemos hoy, un Chile libre y la agradeceremos para siempre.

Para mas información llame a Juan al 724-8402 o A Barry al 871-2836 o marque una de las cajitas y mande la hoja a nuestra casilla postal.
NOTICIAS

CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO

PRESENTA UN DESAJUNO EN NUESTRO EDIFICIO
CADA PRIMER SABADO DEL MES
DE LAS 9:30 AM HASTA LAS 12:30 PM
PRECIOS: $3.00 ADULTOS
$2.00 NIÑOS MENOS DE 12 AÑOS

SE BUSCA GENTE QUE NECESITA TRABAJO.
NECESITAMOS NOMBRES PARA NUESTRO BANCO DE EMPLEO. SI USTED NECESITA EMPLEO, PONGASE EN CONTACTO CON:

Sra. Fermina Hernandez O
SR. JORGE CHARRY AL
Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Memorial Highway
Minneapolis, MN 55411
(612) 374-2996

EN BUSCA DE TRABAJO ????????

CONSIDERE LA CIUDAD DE MINNEAPOLIS COMO UN POSSIBLE EMPLEO.
SALARIOS COMPETENTES, EXCELENTES BENEFICIOS.
PARA MAS INFORMACION LLAME A:
ROBBIE 348-2292, 312 3RD. AVE. S.
AN AA/EO EMPLOYER

FUNDADOR/RICARDO NEVILLES CONTRIBUTORS/ THE CHILE RESISTANCE COMMITTEE.
& DAVID BRYAN.

EL PRIMER DOMINCO DE CADA MES DE 7:30AM HASTA 8:00AM CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO PRESENTA "CHICANO/LATINO COMMUNITY" EN EL CANAL 11, WTCN TV.

KMOJ, 89.7 FM EN EL CUADRANTE DE SU RADIO, PROVUE PRIMER TIEMPO PARA PROGRAMACION CHICANO/LATINO EL DIA MARTES DE LAS SIETE A LAS OCHO DE LA NOCHE.

Si usted es una persona de habla Espanola y desea mejorar su capacidad de hablar Ingles, venga al Centro Cultural Chicano, 1800 Olson Memorial Highway, Minneapolis, o llame al telefono 374-2996. Se ofrecen las siguientes clases patrocinadas por el Centro Cultural Chicano cada lunes y miércoles a las siguientes horas:

Ingles (conversacional)
Profesor, Arturo Esquivel
5:30 PM A 8:30 PM

Ingles (matematica y gramatica-leer, escribir)
Profesor, Felix de la Pena
6:00 PM A 9:00 PM

Este programa es completamente Gratis y no habra ningun costo para usted.
We, the "membership committee" for Centro Cultural Chicano and its board of directors, write this message to all the citizens of our community.

This message is written to inform you of our commitment to the growth of "el Centro" and the full participation of our "comunidad." We are concerned about you and your direct involvement in the function of "el Centro," and we now recognize the need to have representation from all areas of the Hennepin County. As such, we invite you to participate in the selection process planned for filling vacancies on Centro's board of directors. Only citizens of their ward are best suited to represent that ward. One's neighborhood and ward is best known by those who live there. Centro Cultural Chicano wants board leadership that makes decisions not on the basis of individual membership but rather on the basis of solid neighborhood. We therefore encourage everyone to attend the meetings described below for the purpose of identifying candidates for Centro's board. These meetings will also be an opportunity to investigate, criticize, and volunteer all types of input deemed necessary by you, the citizens of our community.

1. Sabado, el siete de Septiembre 1:00 pm. Wards 1, 2, y 4, lugar: Centro Cultural Chicano, Saturday, September 6, at 1:00 pm. Wards 1, 2, 4, at Centro's meeting room.
2. Sabado el trace de Septiembre, 1:00 pm. Wards 7, 8, y 9 lugar: Centro Cultural Chicano, Saturday, September 13, 1:00 pm. Wards 7, 8, 9, at Centro's meeting room.
3. Sabado el veinte de Septiembre, 1:00 pm. Wards 11, 12, y 13 lugar: Centro Cultural Chicano, Saturday, September 20, 1:00 pm. Wards 11, 12, 13, at Centro's meeting room.

Si uno no sabe en cual ward uno se reside, llama el centro para af tener este información.

Call el Centro to find out which ward you live in.

See you there!

Ramon Rocha
Membership Committee
Chairperson

MINNEAPOLIS HAS A PROGRAM TO HELP HOME-OWNERS GET UP TO $15,000.00 FOR ONLY 1% to 8% FOR HOME REPAIRS OR REMODELING

THE ENERGY LIBRARY AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

GOT QUESTIONS ABOUT ENERGY? Then go to the energy library right at your fingertips: ASK NSP. ASK NSP is a free phone service that can give you a lot of energy information. It's been around for a couple of years, but now we've got 15 phone lines to handle your calls. And that means more people can get information with fewer busy signals.

Just dial (area code 612) 330-6000 (collect, from outside the Twin Cities) and tell us which tape or subject you're interested in.

And if you have a question that isn't covered on one of the tapes, we have people available to answer your questions. Not all of the information you may want is on tape...yet. But we're working on it. And whenever a new area of interest comes up, you can bet we'll eventually have a tape on it.

Energy seems to be on just about everyone's mind these days. And the more we all understand about it, the more wisely we can use it. So get all the information you can...from your local library, television programs, etc. And from the energy library right at your fingertips. ASK NSP.

Hours: 9:00 am to 6:00 pm Monday through Friday.
We want the opportunity to present our own culture authentically without Anglo impressions, who profit from our marketability.

Instituto proposes to service not only Hispanics, but the general population who can call on many of Instituto's members for various services in culinary art demonstration, murals, poetry presentations, folkloric dances, music, costume workshops and general information concerning the various Hispanic cultures represented.

Our board consists of resource people talented in every area of culture and arts.

Instituto grew out of a need to educate the general public about our folklore and tradition due to many pseudo-representations by Anglos pretending to be experts on our culture.

Goals of Instituto de Arte y Cultura as stated in the articles of Incorporation, included but are not limited to the following:

1. Direct services
   a. Develop programs to enhance artistic competences of the Hispanics.
   b. Promote models, actors, actresses, dancers, and/or individuals with media, and the cultural arts.
   c. Develop and provide a support and reference group for aspiring Hispanics in the cultural arts.
   d. Research and data collection.

2. Program to agencies and community including:
   a. Theatre
   c. Museum
   d. Visual and Fine Arts
   e. Providing Hispanic History for the Hispanic community.
   f. Providing training for employment of youth in media and the cultural arts.

3. Interaction with other cultural arts organizations.

Instituto de Arte y Cultura gratefully acknowledges that Mr. Salvador Rosas and Oficina Legal have made Instituto de Arte y Cultura a legal entity and that Centro Cultural has given Instituto de Arte y Cultura office space for one year. Centro is also willing to let Instituto use the building for programming (music, dance, arts/crafts and choral) after business hours and on Saturdays to provide these services for the Hispanic Community. This is a need that other cultural organizations have been unable to provide and at the moment is nonexistent.

For information on the programs that will be available, call Irene Gomez-Bethke at Instituto de Arte y Cultura - 374-2996.
ANNOUNCEMENT
FRESH AIR NEEDS YOUR ADVICE! Fresh Air Radio is in the process of forming a Community Advisory Board to help the station determine and meet the needs of the community it serves. We would like you to come to the first meeting on Monday Sept. 15 at 7:30 at Walker Church (3104 16th Ave. S.) If you have any questions, or would like further information, phone Gene Johnson at 721-5011. (Leave a message if he's not there.)

Volunteers needed for halfway house, activities based on volunteers desires and abilities. Call Wayne 721-6327.

Hispanic Writers, Poets, Essayists, Artists, Photographers wanted for Hispanic Heritage Series publications. All items must be in by August 26. We will pay for any items published.

El primer Domingo de cada mes de 7:00 am hasta 8:00 am Centro Cultural Chicano presenta “Chicano/Latino Community” en el Canal 11, WTCN TV.

LEGAL RIGHTS CENTER, Inc.
CENTRO DE Derechos Legales, Inc.
808 East Franklin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404

MANUEL GUZMAN
Trabajador de la Comunidad (Adultos) 612-871-4866

NOTICE - AVISO

FOOD STAMP INCOME STANDARDS SET
Food stamp coupon allotments and the standard and excess shelter deductions now in effect will not be increased on July 1, under emergency rules published June 13 by USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).
The final rules do set new net income eligibility standards for the one year period beginning July 1. However, they are based on the less timely, and lower, White House guidelines rather than on the more up-to-date figures used in the past by FNS. As a result, about 650,000 fewer persons will benefit from the program next year, saving about $65 million.
The new net income limit for a family of four will be $7,450 annually rather than $8,200 which it would have been under the USDA calculation (see chart). The figure for the past year was $7,150.
The emergency rules were required by the 1980 food stamp law approved by Congress last month.

Monthly Income Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household size</th>
<th>48 States</th>
<th>District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 person</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>307, 365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 person</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>524, 481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>650, 596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>777, 715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>904, 831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>1,020, 948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>1,157, 1,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 persons</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>1,294, 1,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each add’l person</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>127, 117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENGLISH CLASSES
9 AM - 12 MONDAY THRU FRIDAY FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL DANIEL VEGA AT 374-2996

Spanish Classes in English

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 31, 1980
YA ESTABLECIDOS LOS PATRONES DE INGRESOS PARA CUPOS DE ALIMENTOS
Las entregas de cupones de alimentos y los descuentos "standard" y de "alojamiento de exceso" actuales no se aumentarán el primero de julio, bajo las reglas de emergencia publicadas el 13 de junio por el Servicio de Alimentación y Nutrición del "USDA."
Las reglas finales establecen nuevos patrones de ingresos netos que determinan elegibilidad para el período de un año empezando el primero de julio. Sin embargo, están basados en el esquema de la Casa Blanca que entrena al día y de un nivel más bajo en vez de en las cifras que están más al día utilizadas anteriormente por el "FNS."
Por lo tanto, aproximadamente 650,000 personas menos tendrán el beneficio de este programa durante el año entrante lo cual economizará 65 millones de dólares.
El nuevo límite de ingreso neto para una familia de 4 será $7,450 anualmente en vez de los $8,200 calculados según los patrones del "USDA." (Véase el programa.) La cifra del año pasado fue $7,150.
Las reglas de emergencia fueron exigidas por la ley de cupones de alimentos de 1980 aprobada el mes pasado por el Congreso.

COOKING CLASSES
Registration & 1st Lesson
STARTING WED. SEPT. 8TH 3-5 P.M.
BABYSITTING SERVICES PROVIDED FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL FERMINA AT 374-2996

CLASES DE COCINA
Registro y Primera Lección
EL MIE. 3 DE SEPTIEMBRE 3-5 P.M.
SE CUIDARA A LOS NIÑOS GRATIS PARA MAS INFORMACION, LLAME A FERMINA AL 374-2996

SE BUSCA GENTE QUE NECESITA TRABAJO.
NECESITAMOS NOMBRES PARA NUESTRO BANCO DE EMPLEO. SI USTED NECESA EMPLEO, PONGASE EN CONTACTO CON
Sr. Daniel Vega
AL Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Memorial Highway
Minneapolis, MN 55411
(612) 374-2996

JOB HUNTING ???
CONSIDER THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS AS A POSSIBLE EMPLOYER...
COMPETITIVE SALARIES, EXCELLENT FRINGE BENEFITS.
FOR JOB INFORMATION AND APPLICATIONS: ROBBIE 348-2292
312-3rd Ave. So. An AA/EO Employer

CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO
PRESENTE UN DESAJOÑO EN NUESTRÓ EDIFICIO
CADA PRIMER SABADO DEL MES
DE LAS 9:30AM HASTA LAS 12:30PM
PRECIO: $3.00 ADULTOS $2.00 NIÑOS MENOS DE 12 AÑOS

Siendo Cliente Debemos:
Clients Should:
1. Llamar dos días antes de tu ensayo.
Call at least two days before your trial.
2. Dilemos inmediatamente de cambios en dirección de casa.
Notify us immediately of address changes.
3. Disfrutar de los productos que pueden dar nosotros.
Notify us of possible witnesses.
4. Siempre llegar a la corte 15 minutos antes que empezar.
Always appear 15 minutes early for court appearances.

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Trabajador de la Comunidad (Adultos) 612-871-4866
Centro's Chemical Dependency Program is able to provide clients access to the wide range of direct and referral services offered by its parent organization. Centro Cultural Chicano is a prime referral source for Centro's Chemical Dependency Program. But clearly, Centro's Chemical Dependency Program will have its own growing referral network established by constant agency outreach and our program of educational workshops. Many of the agencies will both send and receive clients.

Centro Cultural Chicano fue formado para que los Chicanos, Latinos e Hispanos pudieran tener un Centro Cultural que les pueda ofrecer servicios sociales a las comunidades de Chicanos, Latinos o Hispanos que viven en Minneapolis o suburbios.

The main purpose of Centro's Chemical Dependency Program is to offer help to Chicanos/Latinos and their "Concerned Others" with any problems related to chemical use, abuse or dependency. Centro also assists other social services providers with improving their delivery of services to our target group.

Si usted es Chicano o Latino y tiene problemas domésticos por el uso de alcohol o de otras drogas, le ofrecemos ayuda con nuestros programas. Llámenos al 374-2996 o Vengan a Vernos a 1800 Olson Memorial Highway.
VISIONES DE LA RAZA

EL QUE HABLA DOS IDIOMAS VALE POR DOS

PA' DELANTE VAMOS

JEFFERSON BILINGUAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

ARISE, CHICANO!

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 30, 1980
Why Stand Up for Children?

Parents have begun to realize that if they don’t stand up for their children’s needs . . . no one else will.

Especially in education, parents used to rely on schools and professionals to educate and help their children. And there are more and more laws saying that all children are entitled to be educated and treated fairly. But, for many children, these laws haven’t worked. Unless children have someone to stand up for them, to make the laws work and look at the quality education they are receiving, children are too often ignored, neglected or worse, abused.

The statistics tell the story. Some 1.5 million school-aged children are out of school. These children are left out because of poverty, handicap, language barriers and school policies and practices that suspend them, expel them, push them out, transfer them, encourage them to drop out . . . and in general, make a diploma an impossible goal. More than three-quarters of a million out-of-school children are under age 18. In Colorado, approximately half of the children not in school are Hispanic or Spanish background. In most Colorado communities, almost 4 out of 10 Chicanos students do not finish school.

For those who stay in school, many benefit little or not at all. Some 33 percent of all 17-year-olds can’t read or write well enough to get a job. They are unable to do basic reading, writing or counting . . . unable to understand what a job is, or get the right change for a purchase at the supermarket.

These are just a few of the facts that explain why standing up for children is necessary. Parents know how important giving a good education is for their children, but it is not always easy. Parents have begun to realize that unless they stand up for their children now, children in the community will be shortchanged for the rest of their lives. Someone has to take the responsibility to make sure that kids are educated and programs responsive to the needs of children. Parents have begun to realize that if they don’t stand up for their children’s needs . . . no one else will.

MR. ALFREDO GONZALES, DIRECTOR OF BILINGUAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN JEFFERSON ELEMENTARY, PLAYING WITH CHILDREN FROM ESL CLASS.

Unless children have someone to stand up for them . . . they are too often ignored, neglected or worse, abused.

¿Por Que Usted Defiende A Los Niños?

Los padres se han dado cuenta de que si ellos no defienden a las necesidades de sus niños . . . nadie más lo hará.

Especially in the education, los padres acostumbraban confiar en las escuelas para educar y ayudar a sus hijos. Hay más y más leyes que establecen que todos los niños tienen derecho a ser educados y tratados justamente. Pero esto no ha sucedido para muchos niños.

Las estadísticas dicen la historia. Alrededor de un millón y medio de niños y niñas de edad escolar no asisten a la escuela. A estos niños se les deja atrás porque sus padres, tienen alguna incapacidad, barreras de idioma, así como prácticas y procedimientos que los suspenden, expulsan, transfieren, además fomentan que dejen de ir a la escuela y en general hacen casi imposible conseguir un diploma. Más de tres cuartos de un millón de niños no van a la escuela son menores de 15 años. En Colorado aproximadamente la mitad de los niños que no van a la escuela son de ascendencia hispana. En la mayoría de las comunidades en Colorado de cada diez estudiantes Chicanos cuatro no terminan la escuela.

Los estudiantes que permanecen en la escuela casi no se beneficiarán. Un 13 por ciento de los estudiantes de 17 años no pueden leer o escribir bien para conseguir un trabajo. No pueden leer lo básico, escribir o contar, no pueden entender las anuncios de empleo o pedir el cambio correcto en la compra de algo en el supermercado.

Lo anterior son algunos de los hechos que explican el por qué es necesario el defender a sus hijos. Los padres se han dado cuenta que importante es ofrecer una buena educación para sus hijos, pero no siempre es fácil conseguirlo. Los padres saben que a menos que emprendan ahora la defensa de sus hijos, ellos y otras en la comunidad serán perjudicados para el resto de sus vidas. Algunos tienen que tomar la responsabilidad de hacer que los que están a cargo de los procedimientos y programas de la escuela se encarguen de las necesidades de los niños. Los padres han notado que si ellos no defienden lo que sus niños necesitan, nadie más lo hará.

SR. ALFREDO GONZALES, DIRECTOR DEL PROGRAMA BILINGÜE EN LA ESCUELA JEFFERSON ELEMENTARY, SACA TIEMPO PARA JUGAR CON LOS NIÑOS DE LA CLASE ESL.

A menos que los niños tengan quien los defienda en la escuela, . . . muy a menudo se les ignora, descuida o mucho peor se les abusa.

AQUI LOS NIÑOS DE LA CLASE DE ESL (INGLES SEGUNDO IDIOMA) SE DAN TIEMPO PARA JUGAR CON SUS TABLETAS DE MATEMÁTICA.

SHOWN HERE ARE CHILDREN FROM 3RD, 4TH GRADE PERFORMING "EL COQUIT" A RECITAL OF A LEGENDARY MUSICAL FROM WHICH IS ONLY FOUND IN PUERTO RICO.
BILINGUAL

ALL PHOTOS APPEARING IN THIS SPECIAL ISSUE TAKEN BY
LUIS SANTILLAGO, JR.

EDUCATION
It is impossible to talk about Hispanic bicultural education without mentioning bilingual education. Instructively, Chicano, Puerto Ricans, Cubans and other Hispanics are growing in numbers such that the acceptance of bilingual education is synonymous with a regeneration of Hispanic civil rights. There is also a growing realization among Hispanics that bilingual educational services do indeed represent a viable pedagogical strategy to deal with the astoundingly low educational attainment of Hispanics. In other words, bilingual educational services are no longer seen by the Hispanic community simply as an 'enrichment' program, but rather as a sound method of cognitive development.

Bilingual, just as bilingual educational services began to gain acceptance with the general population and with the educational establishment, the concept has come under increasing attack from columnists, some legislators, and other assorted real or imagined policy makers. For better or worse, the task of promoting and defending bilingual bicultural education has fallen on the shoulders of the Hispanic community of this generation. That fact in itself is one of the problems Hispanics face for it underscores a serious lack of consciousness and awareness among the general public of the regular educational system has been very difficult to convince the majority community that racism and segregation are indeed as deplorable to Black children as they are to Black children. So too, most Hispanics raise their level of awareness to the point that Anglo-Saxon America realizes that the chains of cultural and linguistic imperialism bind and belittle the Hispanic in his soul, if not in his skin. This is more or less the victimization model.

Does it mean that only a few people have come to realize that the freedom and dignity of all members of society are diminished by the exclusion of any individuals or groups from society's benefits, so too must all American understand that the anxiety of forced monolingualism is an affront against all of us?

It seems almost too simple, but it should be mentioned that in the state of Texas, up until a few years ago, it was against the law for public schools to conduct instruction in any language other than English.

Yet in the case of a different approach to the educational needs of linguistically different children is made by the failure of traditional education. The sad fact is that despite billions of dollars poured into "compensatory education," the educational gap between the minority population and the Hispanic minority is increasing. This indictment of the current system can be supported by the following facts:

- Out of every 100 children who enter school 14 Anglos will fail to complete high school. 33 Blacks will fail to complete high school. 40 Chicanos and Puerto Ricans will not obtain a high school diploma.
- One-third of Chicano and Puerto Rican 25 years and older have not completed high school.
- About one-fourth of Chicano and Puerto Rican families have less than five years of formal education.
- One in five migrant farmworkers, has never been in a classroom.
- Chicano and Puerto Rican families have a 100 percent greater chance of being expelled from school than Anglos.
- The number of Chicano who are held back one year is eight times greater than Anglos.

In short, Hispanics are the most under-educated minority in this country. It is small wonder, then, that Hispanics have begun to probe and question the fundamental approaches being utilized to teach Hispanic children.

The genesis of the concept of bilingual education began in large measure when Chicanos in particular and Hispanics in general became impatient with being blamed for the failure of public education to address their needs. In other words, there came a point when Hispanics collectively recognized that the public awareness of the growth of Hispanics in this country, and that it has become apparent to Hispanic groups that Hispanics projected to be the largest minority in this country, as well as the largest identifiable group in key states such as California, New York, New Jersey, and Texas. Secondly, we come to the North American Hispanic community to experience a process of urban and agricultural development that was determined to retain its language and culture, and fear of another Quebec in the United States emerged.

Thirdly, developments in our neighborhood to the south began to concern some policy makers. Mexico no longer is content to allow the United States immigration policy to be based on domestic labor requirements. Additionally, the United States is alarmed at Mexico's phenomenal growth in its population. In short, it became apparent that the situation with respect to bilingual and bicultural education was rooted not in the merits of the program, but in xenophobia laws that have a reality only in the minds of those afraid of what they fail to comprehend.

Not a New Phenomenon

While bilingual or multilingual education has a long history in this country, it is by no means new to the world. Countries such as Switzerland, Belgium, and Israel have a total commitment to multilingual education, which has been growing, becoming the norm rather than the exception. Furthermore, research in foreign countries indicates that bilingual or multilingual education is easily superior not only in terms of acquiring linguistic skills, but also in enabling students better to develop conceptual skills.

Critics of bilingual education tend to express their concern as an issue of the program in countries where there is no support and simple support and the understanding of different children is discriminatory.

It used to be that bilingual education was an afterthought, as in motherhood and apple pie. After all, it was and is a small program compared to other total Federal aid to education budget. And no one seemed to mind that public school systems apply at their own discretion to a totally voluntary and "experimental" program the same amount of Federal funds that if Hispanics are going to speak Spanish everywhere, the system should not be living on federal funds alone.

All of that began to change several years ago. The critics of bilingual education would have one believe that the attack on the program is simply the result of a few so-called "haters."

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CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO
PRESENTA UN DESAJUNO EN NUESTRO EDIFICIO
CADA PRIMER SABADO DEL MES
DE LAS 9:30 AM HASTA LAS 12:30 PM
PRECIOS: $3.00 ADULTOS
$2.00 NIÑOS MENOS DE 12 ANOS

THERE WILL BE CELEBRATION COMMEMORATING THE 1ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION -- JULY 12th,
NEUMANN CENTER, 1701 UNIVERSITY AVENUE S.E., MPLS.
MOLE DINNER -- $4.00 DANCE -- $3.00 DINNER & DANCE -- $5.50. CO-SPONSORED BY THE NICARAGUA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE OF MN & THE THIRD WORLD INSTITUTE.
BENEFIT FOR HAND (HUMANITARIAN AID FOR NICARAGUAN DEMOCRACY).

HABRA UNA CELEBRACION DEL PRIMER ANIVERSARIO DE LA REVOLUCION NICARAGUENSE -- 12 DE JULIO,
NEUMANN CENTER, 1701 UNIVERSITY AVENUE S.E., MPLS.
CENA CON MOLE -- $4.00 BAILE -- $3.00 CENA Y BAILE -- $5.50. CO-PATROCINADO POR EL COMITE DE SOLIDARIDAD CON NICARAGUA DE MINNESOTA Y EL INSTITUTO DEL TERCER MUNDO.
BENEFICIO PARA "HAND" (AYUDA HUMANITARIA PARA LA DEMOCRACIA NICARAGUENSE)

AMERICA'S FOREIGN BORN ARE JUST LIKE ALL OTHER AMERICANS. AS A MATTER OF FACT, ALL OF US HERE IN AMERICA-ALL OF US EXCEPT THE AMERICAN INDIAN, THAT IS-ARE IMMIGRANTS OR THE OFFSPRING OF IMMIGRANTS.

EN BUSCA DE TRABAJO ????????
CONSIDERE LA CIUDAD DE MINNEAPOLIS COMO UN POSIBLE EMPLEO.
SALARIOS COMPETENTES, EXCELENTES BENEFICIOS.
PARA MAS INFORMACION LLAME A:
ROBBIE 348-2292, 312 3RD. AVE. S.
AN AA/E O EMPLOYER

SE BUSCA GENTE QUE NECESITA TRABAJO.
NECESITAMOS NOMBRES PARA NUESTRO BANCO DE EMPLEO. SI USTED NECESITA EMPLEO, PONGASE EN CONTACTO CON:
Sra. Fermina Hernandez O
SR. JORGE CHARRY
AL
Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Memorial Highway
Minneapolis, MN 55411
(612) 374-2996

KMOJ, 89.7 FM ON YOUR DIAL, BRINGS YOU "LA VOZ DEL PUEBLO" EVERY TUESDAY AT 7:00 pm until 8:00 pm AND SPONSORED BY CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO, YOUR HOST, L. SANTIAGO, JR.
ES DE SUMA IMPORTANCIA PARA TODO LO QUE EL CENSO PROVEE LA INFORMACION COMPLETA Y EXACTA SOBRE LA POBLACION Y LOS RECURSOS DEL PAIS. LOS DATOS CENSALES SERVIRAN DE BASE PARA DETERMINAR EL NUMERO DE MIEMBROS DE CADA ESTADO EN LA CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES, EL NUMERO DE REPRESENTANTES EN LAS LEGISLATURAS ESTATALES Y LOCALES, Y PARA FijAR LOS LIMITEs DE DISTRITO. DICHAOS DATOS PERMITEN, ADemas, DETERMINAR LA DISTRIBUCION DE UNA GRAN CANTIDAD DE FONDOS PARA PROPÓSITOS FEDERALES ENTRE LOS ESTADOS Y LAS COMUNIDADES.

EL CENSO CUMPLE OTRA FUNCION IMPORTANTE. EL PUEBLO NOS ENSENA A MENTEIO EL PASADO Y EL PRESENTE Y NOS PREPARA PARA EL FUTURO. NO ES VÍA EN NUESTROS PASA OCURREMOS CAMBIOS RÁPIDOS Y SIGNIFICATIVOS. POR ESO, EL CENSO NOS AYUDA A COMPRENDERMEJOR Y A TOMAR DECISIONES INTELIGENTES PARA EL FUTURO.

POR TANTO, YO JIMMY CARTER, PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA, DECLARO Y HAGO CONSTAR QUE, CONFORME A LA LEY, ES EL DEBER DE TODOs Y CADA UNO DE LOS HABITANTES DE ESTE PAIS QUE, AL CENSO, OCURREN RÁPIDOS CAMBIOS Y SIGNIFICATIVOS. POR ESO, EL CENSO NOS AYUDA A COMPRENDERMEJOR Y A TOMAR DECISIONES INTELIGENTES PARA EL FUTURO.

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EMPLEO. SI USTED NECESITA EMPLEO, PONGASE EN
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Sra. Fermina Hernandez
Sr. Luis Santiago
AL
Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Memorial Highway
Minneapolis, MN 55411
(612) 374-2996

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SEIS DE LA NOCHE.

By law individual information collected will not be
used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or
regulation, or in connection with military or jury
service, the compulsion of school attendance, the
regulation of immigration, or with the en-
forcement of any national, State, or local law or or-
dinance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
hand this sixth day of November, in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred seventy-nine, and of the
Independence of the United States of America the
two hundred and fourth

LA CASA BLANCA
CENSO 1980
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMERICA PROCLAMA

Nuestra Constitucion dispone que cada diez
anos se lleve a cabo un censo de todos los
habitantes de los Estados Unidos. El primero de
abril de 1980 comenzara el Vigesimo Censo
Decenal.
EDITORIAL

In exonerating the charges of police brutality against Rojas, Chief Bouza may have ingratiated himself with his own police force where he has not been too popular among some members, but his statements concerning the case were "ludicrous" as one of our community members has stated.

Rojas had admitted that he was beaten when the police arrived, and Officer Hanson had admitted that he struck Rojas "once" before arresting him. Those facts alone admit to the subjectivity and discriminatory nature in which both Bouza and the policemen reacted. Since when is it justice to arrest the beaten victim, and not the assailants who numbered three to one when police arrived on the scene? If it had been the other way around, say, if it had been three Blacks or Chicanos beating a white person, we know who would have been arrested. But to arrest the victim, Rojas, not his beaters is more than ludicrous to say the least. And to accuse Rojas' daughter of carrying a knife without producing one, is contributing to the stereotype. The policemen who responded to the call also said that they did not call Rojas a "Spic" and Bouza believed them. Hanson admitted hitting Rojas, but not calling him a "Spic." It seems that namecalling is more an injustice than the violence police engage in. What happened then is that the policemen believed the white assailants, after all, there were more of them, and Bouza believed the police, and another Chicoan complaint joined the "blame the victim syndrome." Also, for Bouza to say that the police officers "saved Rojas from further beating" (TV newscast) is to say that police officers will "save" the victim, but will not necessarily arrest the beaters. In other words, they will justify a beating of three people on one person.

Let us look at the larger picture. Channel 5, KSTP, has contributed to a climate of racism in their documentaries on illegal aliens in Minnesota. While their intentions may have been "objective reporting," they have to understand that in the eyes of society, all Chicanos are considered illegal, regardless of the fact that we were born here, as were many generations before us. Because of economic repression, certain people are singled out for scapegoating, and the repercussions are already being felt in Minneapolis—the raid at the Goldberger Packing Plant, and also in incidents of police brutality and in job discrimination. There is more to come as the economy worsens, and the people of color become society's scapegoats.

And the police department is just one means that the system has at hand to keep the "Mexicans" in line. There may be fine officers on the force, and it is to their advantage to rid themselves of the racist cops who have stereotyped us as "spics" and knife carriers. If Bouza is not part of the solution, he is part of the problem. He is like many Hispanics who get into the system, and come down harder on their own people to prove that they show no favoritism. We don't need that kind in any part of the system. Police have to be reminded that they are servants, not masters. We the public pay their salaries through our taxes, and we have a right to justice. Their car emblem, "To Protect and Serve" means to us,
Committee Reports from Centro

Public Relations

Policy has been set for deadlines and Ad rates for VISIONES. The new format for Channel 76 shows of the first Sunday of every month, will be discussed with the station in January. The committee has also discussed items on Channel 76's new reports of illegal aliens in the Twin Cities. Representatives from different Chicano/Latino organizations met with ASPI's personnel to air their grievances.

The Hispanic edition of Insight is long overdue. A letter was sent to the editor, Al McFarlane, and to date, no reply. This issue was promised by McFarlane because the last Hispanic issue was published in articles on Minneapolis' only Chicano agency, Centro Cultural Chicano. Many people have contributed excellent articles to this edition, and we hope that Al can see his way clear to publishing this edition soon. We do appreciate his hiring and training Carmen Rabies as typesetter for the edition.

We commend WOC's granting five minority student scholarships, but where are the Hispanics? One area we need to address an apparent lack of journalism students is at the University of Minnesota itself. Are you listening, you people who serve on the Hispanic Advisory Committee to President Peter Magrath?

Membership Committee

There will be a quarterly membership meeting on January 3rd at Centro. All of the community is invited. Come and have breakfast, from 9:30-12:30 and then stay for the meeting.

The new members elected to fill out terms of Board vacancies are Mary Beaver, Pat Trujillo Garcia, Mary Gomez and Dr. Rafael Guercero. Congratulations and welcome to Centro's board.

If you would like to serve on Centro's Board of Directors, join a committee and your volunteer effort will be noted. Board members are sure to recommend you to serve on the Board as vacancies occur, especially if you have functioned well and dutifully on any committee.

Building Committee Report

This committee reports that it has received $25,000 from McPhieight Foundation for a feasibility study in order to determine whether or not it would be more costly to rebuild the present building at 1800 5th Street to Memorial Highway, or to construct a new building. The Architect's report has been completed, and among other things, the report has stated that the present site is not centrally located to service all of the Hispanic population. The report further stated that a preferable location would be at the north edge of downtown in the central area (along Franklin avenue) or near central north (along Hennepin or Broadway). The committee has already asked R.B.A. to look for possible lots in these areas.

The Building Committee also wants the public to know that it will rent the basement at Centro at $25.00 per function for receptions or family activities. However, no alcoholic beverages will be allowed. The Centro staff person who will be present to oversee the activities will be paid $5.00 per hour by the person or people renting the basement.

Finance Committee

This committee headed by John Pacheco has been analyzing the budget and interpreting last year's expenditures for the new members of the committee. If you would like to serve on this committee, contact Centro and have your name put on the list.

Policy and Personnel

This committee announces that there is a job opening at Centro for a chemical dependency counselor. The qualifications were listed and interested persons were permitted to interview. Final approval will have to come from the Executive Director, Don J. Vargas.

Program Committee

This is a new committee chaired by Elena de Voto. The committee supervises all policy and personnel at Centro. The programs at Centro include the CD program, ESL and Spanish classes which will start soon at Centro. Rudy Gold will teach Spanish at $25.00 per person for a total of 8 weeks. Those who want to attend but cannot afford to pay should contact Lollie Reyes Smith.

Program Committee (continued)

The committee reports that the Christmas activities—a dinner for the Seniors, and the children's Christmas party were both huge successes, thanks to the donors who contributed food, presents and money.

Two new volunteers have joined this group. They are Tony Carter and Maria Michael who helped greatly with the Christmas activities.

Centro now has a van for transporting senior citizens and/or handicapped persons.

This committee needs more members, and the community is invited to participate.

Congratulations to Ron Vargas, native of New Hope, Minn., recent graduate of the University of Minnesota. His B.A. is in Anthropology, College of Liberal Arts. Ron's immediate plans are to return to his parent's home in McAllen, Texas. Ron intends to pursue his graduate studies in either Colorado or Michigan. Buenas gracias, Ron.

Congratulations to Peter and Gloria Ybarra on the birth of their triplets, October 30. The triplets are named Peter Dominic Jr., Dolores and Sandra. Felicidades a todos.

PROVERBOS

El arbol por su fruto se conoce.

Filosofia: La integridad de la persona se demuestra por sus acciones.

El diablo no es diablo por diablo, sino por vicio.

Filosofia: La educación que da la vida es la mejor escuela y el viaje se gufa con experiencia.

El habito no hace al monje.

Filosofia: La persona no deje de ser lo que es aunque el vestido se vea muy elegante. Ni el vestido nos ayudara a ser lo que no somos.

El pescado por su boca cae.

Filosofia: La boca puede ser nuestro mayor enemigo.

ARRIBA TO: Mr. Pat O'Brien, Correctional Sections, Commissioner St. Cloud Prison, Mr. O'Brien brought inmates Rafael Ruiz and Francisco Caballero to Centro's Puerto Rican Fundraising breakfast. Rafael, then helped with the breakfast, peeling and cutting up plantanos for tostones. Gracias Rafael and ARRIBA to Mr. O'Brien.

ARRIBA TO: Elena de Voto, Centro Board member who immediately organized an action committee. Elena learned that a Chicano was filing charges against the police for brutality. (Read the editorial, this issue).

ARRIBA TO: CHICANO VETERAN has given Centro's entryway a much needed paint job.

ABAJO TO: The opportunists who use Centro for their own needs and are never seen again. This includes people who demand immediate attention for their problems (or grievances, and once the problem is solved, disappear from the community and cannot be counted on when someone else is in trouble or has a problem.

ABAJO TO: Chief of Police, Anthony Bouza who stated in the December 20, Tribune that the "Our Mission" was in reference to the lack of women and minority graduates at the university. In his powerful position as Asst. Dean of GSA, where was his aid in keeping Marcela Trujillo, Chicano Studies professor, when she was being terminated from a faculty position for supposedly not finishing her Ph.D. thesis?

El hombre pone y Dios dispone.

Filosofia: Uno planea pero sin la voluntad de Dios, nada se logra y ni es posible.

El que ajurante no mira, atrás se queda.

Filosofia: El que en el futuro no piensa, se queda sin él.
and arrange a reasonable payment schedule with us.

If you are unable to pay your bill because of a severe problem, the first step is to contact the NSP office. We will make every effort to work out a reasonable plan for future payments to fit your individual circumstances. We'll base the plan on the actual amount you owe NSP plus an estimate of what your bills will be for the time you are on the plan.

Your second step is to fill out the "Inability to Pay" form that is available from your local NSP office. If you meet the requirements for assistance, your request will be sent to NSP within 10 days to avoid disconnection while your bill is not fully paid. The form will request some personal income information.

If you cannot agree with us on a payment plan, you may appeal to the PUC. NSP will not disconnect your service during the 30-day appeal process. Furthermore, we will not disconnect your service until your bill is six months delinquent. Once the appeal is filed, the PUC will review your situation and decide, within 30 days, whether NSP will disconnect your service during this process.

Financial Help

If you need financial help to pay your energy bill, we'll try to help you find the assistance you need. Our staff is aware of state and federal programs available to help with fuel bills. In most cases, our staff can direct you to the proper helping agencies in your community. Some programs provide fuel aid and even if you don't qualify for federal income assistance, other programs are designed to help even if your problem is only temporary. In addition, NSP's Consumer Advisory Panel exists as a group to bear the concerns and issues of NSP customers.

Strength in Numbers.

There is another new feature this winter known as the "Third Party" system. If you are ill, elderly or living alone—or if someone you know is—you may wish to consider this system.

With the third party provision, you may authorize NSP to send any disconnection notices regarding your account to another person in addition to yourself. Your third party must agree to this in writing, but the third party cannot be held responsible for actually paying the bill. In this way, you know that someone you can count on would be informed before your service is disconnected for non-payment— even if you are unable to respond. Your third party—a relative, friend, church or community agency—would be able to provide information and help make payment arrangements for you if you wish. However, you are still responsible for actually paying your bills.

All Minnesota NSP customers have received detailed information on these provisions in their September bills. This mailing also included a third party form, which you and your third party may fill out and return to NSP if you wish.

If you're facing financial problems with your NSP bill this winter, please contact us as soon as possible. We understand the strain many people are under today, and we want to help.

If you live in

Minneapolis Metro area, call 330-5540
St. Paul Metro area, call 282-8339

Chairsman of the Board

Northern States Power Company

What NSP will do to help you cope with higher winter energy bills.

Rising energy costs are an unpleasant reality for all of us. For an increasing number of people, though, energy bills play a very heavy burden on the family budget, especially during the heating months.

We at NSP believe prices should reflect the actual costs of providing energy services. We make a concerted effort to control our costs, but inflation and higher fuel prices eventually must appear in customer rates.

At the same time, we recognize our responsibility to help customers who sincerely cannot meet the costs of our services. I'd like you to know our plans for helping customers this heating season.

Even if you're not facing a serious problem with heating bills, I urge you to read this for a relative, neighbor or friend who might need assistance this year.

Coping with Higher Bills.

There are ways to gain more control over your energy bills. The first is to use the minimum amount of energy you really need. Your local NSP office has many booklets on insulation, weatherstripping and other energy efficiency techniques. You may also call our ASR, NSP information service (330-6000), collect from outside the ISD area code for pre-recorded conservation tips. If you need information on more complicated conservation matters, the service will refer you to an NSP energy counselor. In 1981, Minnesota utilities will begin a new home energy audit program. Once the program is operating in your area, you may request a thorough energy evaluation of your home for a minimal charge.

Finally, our Speakers Bureau offers several energy conservation presentations tailored to various groups. For instance, one program explains conservation techniques for those on a very tight budget. For more information, call the Speakers Bureau at 625-320-9677.

Our Budget Helper Plan is another way to manage your NSP bills. This approach levels out your payments over 11 months. The last month is a "freeze" period to cover the difference between your actual annual bill and the payment you made in the preceding months. We base the Budget Helper monthly payment on your average consumption during the previous year. We monitor the amount throughout the year and periodically adjust it to keep it in line with your probable annual bill. Many people prefer this approach because it makes budget planning easier. If your NSP account is up to date and you've had NSP service for at least a year, you may request the Budget Helper Plan at any time by contacting your local NSP office.

Coping with Unmanageable Bills.

Temporary Problems

It's easy for expenses to get out of hand these days, and energy bills are no exception. If you cannot pay your full bill because of some temporary problem, call our local office as soon as possible. We'll be happy to work out a payment plan with you. We exist to provide people with service, not disconnect it, but we must hear from you in order to help.

Severe Problems

Severe financial problems require individual attention. When necessary, we do arrange reasonable payment plans to help customers in extreme difficulty. If your financial circumstances are severe, you should know the rules and procedures regarding service disconnections.

The rules set forth by the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (PUC) are intended to help customers through the cold weather months. Between October 15 and April 15, NSP will not disconnect your gas or electric service for non-payment if the disconnection affects your heating heat and if you inform NSP that you are unable to pay the full amount.
EDITORIAL continued

to protect their own forces and to serve their own interests, and they have their own internal review committee which perpetuates the "blame the victim" cycle.

We hope that Stephanie Silva, another victim of police brutality, and Jim Rojas will carry their cases into the courts, and the community must be there to give them moral support.

********************************************************************

NOTICIAS

The Fundraising Breakfast which is held on the first Saturday of every month, had a Puerto Rican theme on December 22nd and turned out to be one of Centro's big successes. Most of the people enjoyed the different and unique taste of such dishes as tostones, salchichon and cafe colado con leche y azucar.

********************************************************************

We extend our deepest sympathy to Centro's staff member, Rudy Pacheco, on the death of his mother. Ms. Pacheco was also related to John Pacheco, present Board member and to Rafael Sanchez, past Board member. This is the second tragedy within two months for the Pacheco family. Les damas mestizas pleanza a toda la familia y a los parientes.

********************************************************************

On Saturday, December 20th, the Seniors had a Christmas party at Centro. They enjoyed the good food made by Centro as well as some of the dishes that Seniors made and brought. Betty Rodriguez addressed the group and sang a song. It was an opportunity for many of them to visit old friends and some till members. Now that Centro has a Van to transport the handicapped, we expect to see more of them at Centro.

********************************************************************

On Sunday, December 21st, more than 100 children attended the annual Children's Christmas party, and they got a chance to visit with Santa and received many wonderful presents. They also had food, fun, games, slide shows and movies. Centro wants to thank all of the contributors and volunteers who helped make this a success. You will be paid on commission depending on the amount of ads solicited.

********************************************************************

SPANISH CLASSES TO BEGIN AT CENTRO

You may have received your flyer by now announcing Spanish classes for beginners which will begin January 5 and last for two months. The classes will meet every Monday and Wednesday evening, 6-9 PM for two months. A charge of $8.00 includes text materials and the $4.00 of instruction. Scholarships will be available for Welfare recipients. The class size is limited to 25 people. Contact Centro now! The instructor is Judy Gold and she has taught in the Spanish department at the U.

********************************************************************

There will be a quarterly membership meeting at Centro, Saturday, January 3 from 2-3:30 in the afternoon. Members are invited to breakfast to coincide and stay for the meeting. The monthly fundraising breakfast held the first Saturday of every month will be held on January 3 and breakfast for $4.00 is served from 9:30-12 noon. Centro generally serves Mexican breakfasts. The December breakfast featured Puerto Rican food. Thanks to Carmen Robles and all the volunteers for making this a success.

********************************************************************

Many thanks to the following donors for contributing money, food or time to the seniors Christmas dinner and the children's Christmas party: success:

Schweigert Meats
Schager Manufacturing
Lakeside Cane
Old Mexico Shop
Concept Produce
Patronas Restaurant
Best Maid Cookies
Littin Paper
Perros Restaurant
Aslan
United Way
Casa Del Pueblo
El Burrito
Ericsson's Super Value
Carmen Robles, Maria Michael, Tony Carter, Thermax Hernandez, Dominguez, Yarolla, Trujillo and Elena Devoto, plus Centro's staff who worked the entire weekend gratis. They do not get paid for overtime. Gracias to all.

********************************************************************

This newsletter, VISIONES needs an Ad person. If you are interested in applying for this job, contact us. You will be paid on commission depending on the amount of ads solicited.

********************************************************************

Effective January 1, 1981, the ad rates for Centro Cultural Chicano's newsletter, VISIONES DE LA RAZA, will be as follows:

| Full Page Ad | $150.00 |
| 3/4 Page Ad  | $113.00 |
| 1/2 Page Ad  | $75.00  |
| 1/4 Page Ad  | $50.00  |
| Less than 1/4 Page Ad | $20.00 |

The Newsletter goes throughout Minnesota and many other states. We distribute the newsletter gratis, primarily to the Hispanic community of Minnesota. Our editorial staff also provides translation services in Spanish and English if so desired on ads placed in the newsletter. VISIONES welcomes selling contracts for ads on a yearly basis.

The Urban Coalition of Minneapolis has reported that 1980 brought little minority representation at the state level. Two Minnesota Senators, David Durenberger and Rudy Boschwitz, had a total staff between them of 21 in 1980, which included only four black staff members, three working for Durenberger and one for Boschwitz. While the total legislative staff has increased by three from the 1979 level of 68, the number of minority staff decreased from six to seven in 1979 (6%) to only four in 1980 (5.6%). IMPACTFurthermore, the Durenberger Senate employs the same number of minority staff as his 1977 counterpart, and Senator Boschwitz's reduction in minority staff leaves him with the worst record of any Minnesota U.S. Senator since the survey began.

While the Urban Coalition's newsletter, IMPACT, cites the number of minorities working for the two senators, this newsletter must ask WHY ARE THE HISPANICS. HISPANICS are never considered as racial minority representation by the senators, by the state, by the city or anyone else. The lack of Hispanics in meaningful state employment is zero to too few, and those jobs are generally considered tomosum or menial dressing. It would seem that the two senators don't mind working for us, but they have reservations about working with us.

We commend the Urban Coalition for taking this survey.

CONFERENCE-HISPANIC C.D. TREATMENT AND AFTERCARE By Rudy Pacheco

A conference dealing with Hispanic C.D. treatment and aftercare issues was held on December 5-8, 1980 at the Neighborhood House, 179 E. Robie in St. Paul. The event was co-sponsored by Hispanics in Minnesota and Centro Cultural Chicano. The presenter was John McManus, M.A., who is the aftercare coordinator of the Alcoholism and Narcotic Unit of San Antonio State Hospital, San Antonio, Texas. A special guest was Jim Rothenberger, M.P.H. Chairperson, Citizen Advisory Committee on Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

The audience was composed of people on the decision-making level in Chemical Dependency. There was a good response from the Anglo community. There were many representations from some of the larger treatment centers in the Metropolitan Area. The conference was also attended by the staff of the C.D. Program at Centro Cultural Chicano.

The workshops and lectures were on Cultural Strength Therapy Models, Psycho Cultural Models, Cultural Assessment Tools and Aftercare Modalities for treatment programs.

The lectures were very well presented and very informative. Mr. Navarro made some profound statements, which will benefit the Anglo community when dealing with Hispanic clients, such as the importance of the family in the recovery process, and the strong sense of family that the Chicano has long maintained in the United States of care. The most important thing was making the Anglo aware of the cultural needs of the Hispanic clients in a treatment setting. In presenting these views, perhaps the Anglo community gained some insight into the dynamics of the chemically dependent Hispanic.

The conference was a success due to the efforts of dedicated people like Kathy Maldonado of HBM and Lee Bowman of Centro Cultural Chicano. Our thanks and congratulations to them and to the people who volunteered their time in this endeavor.
Attention
Minority & Women Services & Supply Contractors
Find out about business opportunities awaiting you through the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority's Comprehensive Modernization Program—the proposed multi-million dollar revitalization of the MHRA's Public Housing Developments in the Sumner-Olson, Glenwood-Lyndale Communities.

Attend our informational briefing to learn more about this important potential market.

January 10, 1981 10:00 a.m.
Zion Baptist Church
621 Elwood Ave. No.
Coffee & Doughnuts will be served

For more information, contact Johnny Walker, Purchasing Agent, Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority, 790 Dupont Ave. No., Suite 437, Minneapolis, MN 55411.

348-2422
AN EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

We regret that we have not been able to publish this edition in bilingual style. We do not have the necessary staff this edition to bring VISIONES to you in this manner. Hopefully, we can increase the pages in our newsletter to be able to print all the news in Spanish and English. Since we are limited on funds for our newsletter, contributions are welcome. Make your checks payable to VISIONES, Centro Cultural Chicano. Gracias amigos, y adelante con mucho ánimo.

El primer Domingo de cada mes de 7:00 am hasta 8:00 am Centro Cultural Chicano presenta "Chicano/Latino Community" en el Canal 11, WTCN TV.
The Elderly Hispanic: In Double Jeopardy

A major paradox in public health policy is that while the health of the general population has improved significantly in the US in the past three decades, the health status of the Hispanic elderly has not benefited from the same level of progress, and in some cases, their problems have increased.

The single major problem faced by Hispanics and by Hispanic elderly in the US is exclusion from the decision making process and the subsequent lack of representation in this policy making network. This is compounded by the myth that the majority of Hispanic and minority elderly live in extended family environments and do not need much assistance. The fact is that, according to the US Census Bureau, less than 10 percent of Hispanic elderly live in such situations.

The Hispanic and minority elderly are widely recognized as exposed to multiple jeopardy due to the cumulative impact of age, race, ethnic origin, cultural and language differences, patterns of prejudice, discrimination and widespread stereotyping. The US Census Bureau reports that the number of Hispanic elderly increased about 23 percent between 1970 and 1975 and tripled during the past two decades. During 1976, the US estimates there were about 1.1 million Hispanics aged 55 and over, or 9.2 percent of the Hispanic population. However, the National Association of Hispanic Elderly estimates that Hispanic elderly 55 and over number in excess of two million.

The incidence of illness and disability is higher among Hispanics than among the general population. The Administration on Aging reports that the three groups that will grow the most dramatically in the future decades are: Women, the old-old or those 75 years and over, and non-white and minority elderly. This single trend has dramatic implications for the allocation of resources, for manpower training and research, and for public policy formulation. How can an equitable allocation of resources be provided during the 1980s and beyond to meet the growing need and the increasing numbers of Hispanic and other needy elderly in light of this era of limited resources? How can policy-makers and decision-makers be better encouraged and directed to consider and respond to the important variables of ethnicity, race, language, culture and socioeconomic status in the development?

The Hispanic community and the Hispanic elderly share a common goal with the underserved people throughout the globe: they desire to become managers and shapers of their own destiny. Accomplishing this objective requires the collective energies and wisdom of all segments of our society. We as individuals and as a society must remember that the elderly represent our future selves.

Anson is a policy analyst with the White House Conference on Aging, on "detail" from the Department of Health and Human Services.

By: Roberto Anson
the nation's health, October 1980

NOTICIAS

"En Primer Paso"
Una Conferencia Para La Mujer Latina

Un Primer Paso is the theme for the Latina Women's Conference that has been planned by the Communications Task Force of the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council since last April.

Women's issues that were determined after a survey was conducted indicated a serious need to set up a conference to inform and discuss issues relating to: la mujer y la educación, en la política, la mujer y la familia, la mujer migrante, la mujer del Caribe, la mujer golpeada, y muchos mas.

Un Primer Paso will be held at the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul on March 20th and 21st. Registration cost is $15.00 which includes meals on both days.

Your participation is strongly encouraged. If you would like to register or need further information, please contact Elsa Vega Pérez at the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council at 296-9587. Council Office is located at 506 Rice Street, St. Paul 55103.

El compañero, Arturo Rivera, activista de "chaucho" de la raza falleció el 8 de enero, 1981. His premature death has saddened the Hispanic community because he was a tireless leader, as well as an intellectual with ideals.

He practised what he preached. As Chairperson of the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council, Arturo Rivera led the Council into credibility and respectability. No task was too small, no person too unimportant as evidenced by all the causes and issues he supported.

Arturo Rivera's life was as long as our memories recall his friendship and good deeds, and compañero, Arturo we will never forget you.

Urban Coalition Weatherization Program

The Urban Coalition Weatherization Program, a Joint Project of the Minneapolis Community Action Agency has grants available for low and moderate income homeowners.

The M.H.F.A Emergency Energy Conservation grant will be available for a limited time only. Homeowners, should contact Early Chatham coordinator at 827-5466 or stop by 3737-3rd Ave. So.

International Women's Day Celebration: A Dedication to the Equality for all Women

Sunday, March 8th 4 - 7:30 PM

Machínfs Labor Temple

1399 East Sts (Nky 280 & Como) (No admission - Child-care Provided)

Performers: Las Primas, El Ballet Folkórico de MN, Puerto Rican Folkloric in MN, The Eversley Gospel Singers, Mama's Apron String Band & more

Poetry: Marfa Velasco, Marcela Trujillo, Asata Kambui

Guitar, speakers, food, booths & more.

For more info: 374-2996

Sponsored by - Women for Racial & Economic Equality-MN Chapter
JOBS:

Persons in search of a job should come to Centro Cultural Chicano.

Career opportunities are posted in the Career Resources Center at Centro Cultural Chicano where those interested in either finding a job or continuing education can get information about the current positions available in:

1. Social Services
2. Clerical
3. Professional-Para-professional
4. Entry-level

Persons interested in discussing career goals and objections should call:

Daniel Vega
Employment Specialist
374-2996
Daily from 9:00-5:00

Current Openings

1. Children's Advocate, must have child care experience. Part-time $6,500.

2. Senior Typist - 40 wpm $7.95/hr., part-time.

3. Tractor Operator $7.95/hr., Temporary


For more information please call: Daniel Vega - 374-2996.

El primer Domingo de cada mes de 7:00 am hasta 8:00 am Centro Cultural Chicano presenta "Chicano/Latino Community" en el Canal 11, WTCN TV.

We regret that we have not been able to publish this edition in bilingual style. We do not have the necessary staff this edition to bring VISIONES to you in this manner. Hopefully, we can increase the pages in our newsletter to be able to print all the news in Spanish and English. Since we are limited on funds for our newsletter, contributions are welcome. Make your checks payable to VISIONES, Centro Cultural Chicano. Gracias amigos, y adelante con mucho ánimo.

EDITOR, Augustine Dominguez
TYPIST, Pat T. Garcia

Contributors: The Public Relations Staff; Lee Bowman, Jorge Charry, Elena DeVoto, Pat Garcia, Maria Hirai, Harry Gurrriol, Marcela Lucero, Rudy Pacheco, Carmen Robles, Lolly Smith, Alfredo Garcia, and Eduardo Villalon.

The newsletter is published monthly. Deadline for articles is the second week of the month. We encourage all of the community to participate in newsgathering and news items.
Centro Cultural Chicano (CCC), its staff, committees and the community are putting out this particular issue of Hispanic Ethnic Heritage Series since CCC is the only Chicano/Latino Agency in Minneapolis which services all of Hennepin County.

Chicanos everywhere are not a monolithic group, and in Minneapolis, we are not concentrated in any one particular neighborhood. But like our Latino brothers, we are everywhere, and are united around issues and causes. In Minneapolis, we may still be the “invisible minority” if one counts gains that have been made. The process has been slow because the dominant majority remains largely ignorant about the validity of our numbers, our rights and our cultural heritage. People in power may not even know that a large number of Chicano/Latino population resides here in Minneapolis. The census counts have not been accurate, and up-to-date literature on our population is outdated, to say the least. Because we are dispersed everywhere throughout Minneapolis, it is more difficult to organize and be visible, but the network is there and we know where we are and what we can do. We are making efforts to promote our visibility and to educate others that we are not newly arrived Americans. But we cherish the right to retain our cultural pride and heritage as much as the other ethnic groups within this state.

Respect for diversity within our community is our mainstay, remembering Benito Juárez’s dictum that “Respect for the rights of others is peace.” The Hispanic contributions to the state of Minnesota are overshadowed sometimes by the negative stereotypes which exist for the people of color.

In this issue, we bring you a compendium of articles from various community members. The articles do not necessarily reflect a cross-section of our total community talent. In order to truly know our hearts and minds, one must attend our functions and activities, partake in our causes and struggles to gain recognition, for we are Minnesota’s largest minority.

This issue, then, is only a point of departure to presenting the Hispanic community of Minneapolis. We want to know your thoughts and feelings concerning this edition. Contact us at Centro Cultural Chicano, 374-2996.

Gracias, as amigos
Augustine Dominguez

PUBLISHER’S NOTE
The Foods of Mexico
by Irene Gomez de Bethko

Flour Tortillas
2 cups white flour 1/4 cup lard or oil
1 tbl salt 1 tsp baking powder 1/2 cup warm water

Put flour in mixing bowl. Add salt and
lard or oil and mix. Mix to form a ball.

Mexican Sausage and Eggs
1/2 lb chorizo (chick-eye-ue) 6 or 8 eggs 1/2 cup hot water
taco sauce (optional)

In 10" frying pan break apart chorizo and heat until hot. Then add hot water. Stir frequently. Add eggs and cook until done. Serve warm with tortillas, taco style or use small bite size pieces and serve on a skewer for 'on the run eating.' Can be spooned on white eating. (Optional) Serve with hot sauce. This recipe can be used for any meal.

Hot Mexican Pickled Peppers
1/2 fresh jalapeno peppers picked in jar 1 chip pickle salt 1 tbl salt
1 tbl white vinegar 1 tsp Mexican pickling
5 tbls vinegar (in cheddar) juice

Slam all ingredients (except peppers) together for 5 to 7 minutes. Remove contents of peppers and add to other
peppers in jar. If you turn up a little short of juice just add hot water. Let sit for

Enchiladas de Queso
2 cups shredded cheddar cheese 1/2 cup minced green onions (include some of the tops)

Prepare caserole by adding some sauce to
the bottom of the dish. Place tortillas laying sauce until softened, place in
casserole. Fill tortillas with 1 1/2 chopped cheddar cheese and 1/2 cup minced green onions. Bake placed in the oven for about 15 to 18 minutes. After baking, place in a hot baking dish

Bean and Beef Enchiladas
2 cups ground beef 1 small onion 1/4 cup chopped green beans
4 tbls flour 1/2 cup ground beef 1 tbls flour
3 tbls water 1 tbl vegetable oil

Mix meat and onion until meat is brown;
add beans, cream, garlic powder, salt and
taco sauce, simmer until bubbly. Place
tortillas in greased baking dish. Pour sauce
over half into ungreased 3 quart baking dish.

Casserole
2 1/2 tsp dry onion 1 tsp salt 1/2 cup chopped green onions
1/2 cup chopped green onions

Chili Mole
1 1/2 cups tomato sauce 10 oz can green chile
1 tbl sugar 1 tbl salt
1/2 cup chicken broth 1 tbl dry sherry

Remove seeds from chili; cut in half. Brown
chili about 5 minutes. Add onion, garlic and
chili sauce; cook about 5 minutes. Add
chicken broth and sherry. Let simmer.

The Mexican Americans (the Chicano) were the only ethnic group to be
counted in their own land which is now
called the United States. We did not
have a census of them in our country,
but for that 132 years ago and we are
still living in the historical moment of the time of the Chicanos.

The Mexican Americans have been
historically underrepresented in books, but that history has been obfuscated.
The most advanced book I have ever
come across is, "The Southwest" by the
United States was not on the eastern
as we have been taught. The Chicanos
1958, Juan de Onate and his settlers came to
Mexico and southern Colorado to establish
city in the name of God and the
King of Spain. Spain ruled Mexico and the
Southwest until 1821 when Mexico

Until 1821, the people in the United States
called themselves either 'Americanos' or 'Mexicans' (Spanish Americans); after the
Spanish rule ended, the country began to
form separate nations. The most dominant
Mexicans because Mexico had won her independence from Spain and the political power. But Spain had been in the New World for centuries before that
40 years ago, the country was
identified which continues to present
day problems for the Mexican Americans among Mexican Americans and Chicano.

The help with the superior arms tech
niques of the United States, Mexico
in 1848, and the entire Southwest was
entrusted to the protection of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the
payment of $15 million to the Mexican
Government. The United States guaranteed Mexicans who remained in the
--

The German desert. The Mexican Sugar
Company at Chula specifically
Mexican labor because it had proved

The California Gold Rush of 1849
appears to attract that. When Mexico was
concluded, China had

were the last states admitted to the Union
when the Union was composed of 38 states
and that occurred in this century, 1912,
also manifests the racism of the central
government, and that is why we have a
majority of Spanish-speaking people.

The Mexican Americans in the
Southwest came the colonial labor system
which evolved into the dual wage system
(1), occupational stratification
system to the United States in

The division of segmentation was
precipitated on the Southern border. The
above aspects of the colonial labor system meant that the Mexican Americans were regarded
to the other side all were the white groups, regardless of
ethnicity. The main division was
between the racial minorities and the Anglos,
broader defined.

Relocated to second-class citizenship by
the dispossession of lands and the means of
income. This assault was accompanied by the attempted improvement of social mobility in the colonial labor system. Since there was no border
between Mexico and the United States until
1924, the Mexicans continued to come, particularly in 1910 during the Mexican
Revolution. At that time, approximately
100,000 left Mexico and settled primarily in
the Southwestern United States, especially in the Midwest and Northwest, the
industrial regions.

Before the Mexicans came to Minnesota
migrant workers, and since 1894, the
in major industries in Minnesota. The
Sugar Company at Chula specifically
Mexican labor because it had proved

But the many who were contracted to fill
the increasing demand for agricultural
workers were reluctant to come
California during the Depression. The
labor force from Mexico were
relocated to Mexico, whether or not they
were citizens, naturalized or recent immigrants. The federal government was
in public assistance if they did not agree to

Mrs. Maria Gomez de Rubia, a senior citizen who began her life in
Minneapolis, 1940s and 1950s, she
of Mexican workers.

With the defeat of the Mexicans in the
Southwest came the colonial labor system
that evolved into the dual wage system,
(2), occupational stratification
system to the United States in

Copyright Page 4...
In The Middle Of The Fall

Clouds fill the darkened sky
Hiding the sun’s beauty.
But the sun like the truth
Finds a way to break through.

My mind dark, and my soul cloudy
Forbids me to see my heart,
Yet I know love shines inside me
For I feel its warmth.

Days grow shorter. The cold grows intense.
Yet the trees strip themselves,
And are naked to all.

In the middle of the fall,
I too strip myself,
But I am naked only to you.

Breathlessly I face the cold autumn wind,
But surrounding me it becomes gentle,
Warmly whispering nothing.

I froze outside bearing your fierce solitude,
But you warm as you caress me,
And though you say nothing your eyes
Gently whisper I love you.

Maria Victoria Rosas

A Parting Friend

She goes away but she left me long ago.
She goes across an ocean but a sea came between us.

A friend for always but drifts and changes
Move us away from ourselves and each other.

Perhaps when we meet again we will each other have grown
closer to our cores, become dearer so that;

In that meeting be and bring more to each other,
Ridiculously telling stories from the journey and

Perhaps share again the joy in being friends.

Maria Victoria Rosas

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ST. PAUL

They ask me.
Are you a Skin?
Yes. Don’t I look like one?
Yes. What color?
Atec: “I said to the Chippewa in San Francisco.

I was trying to remember
Where I saw you.
O yeah. You look like Matisse.
The Mexic said in St. Paul.

david gonzalez

A poem by...LISA DE ROBLES WEVERKA

In the year nice and clear
And really near to me I like to feel the cool wind
And the rain fall down on me.

Un Pajarito

Un pajarito vuelo solito.
Buscas tu tierra de su nacimiento.
No la encuentra en su tristeza.
Sigue volando y sigue llorando.
Arriba de las montañas, y cerca del mar.
El ve a otros pajares, pero ninguno lo conoce.
Vuela y busca hasta que se para mirando el sol.
Lo reconoce como el alma del universo.

Siento el calor como la sonrisa de Dios,

También reconoce que en su alma y en su corazón hay amor para toda la vida.

El sabe que un día
Encontrará su tierra,
Su hogar y su hogar,
Su paz y su amor.
Y hasta aquel tiempo, vuelva y busca,
Pero sigue cantando.

Maria Victoria Rosas

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These days, affordable family homes are few and far between.

The Minneapolis Community Development Agency's New Construction Program

The MCDAA isn't sure to meet the overwhelming demand for affordable homeownership. But we're trying. Forty new homes at one price of around $80,000 will be built in the coming months for sale in moderate income families through our New Construction Program. You family may qualify to purchase one of these new, high-quality, three- and four-bedroom homes in Minneapolis. Depending on the availability of low-interest mortgage financing through the Minneapolis/St. Paul Family Housing Program, house payments will range from as low as $450.00 up to $675.00 per month.

The preliminary application process is simple. Read the following information to find out who is eligible and how to apply.

Who is eligible?

- Your annual gross household income must be at least $15,000 and may not exceed $29,000.
- Only families, including single-parent families, with at least two dependents, qualify for these 3- and 4-bedroom units.
- You must intend to homestead inside the property.

How are buyers selected?

Selection will be based on an informal public lottery to be held on Friday, October 21, at 5:00 at the MCDAA South Office at 2505 Portland Ave. So.

Priority will be given to applicants according to the following rating system:

First Priority — Eligible applicants who have been displaced by public action within the last three years.

Second Priority — Eligible applicants who are residents of Minneapolis.

Third Priority — All other applicants.

- Selected qualified buyers will be offered units as they are completed. Any selected buyer who refuses two opportunities to purchase will be disqualified. MCDAA staff will make every effort to construct units in a location which will be acceptable to the selected qualified buyer.

I think I qualify — how can I apply?

- Call 348-4770 between September 1, 1981 and no later than September 30, 1981 and provide the following basic information:
  - Your name
  - Your address, including zip code
  - Your telephone number where you are most likely reached during normal working hours
  - If you have been displaced by public action, leave the address of the residence from which you were displaced.
  - Every caller who provides this information will be placed on the lottery. All other qualifying information will be gathered after the lottery is held to select and prioritize applications. If you are not sure if you qualify, you can meet the above requirements, apply anyway. Eligibility screening will take place after the lottery.

That’s all there is to it. If you’re wondering why there’s so little paper work, it’s because we’re trying to save time and money. If you’re an applicant, we’re saving you time — if you’re a taxpayer, we’re saving you money. Call today.

Applications are now being accepted for the Minneapolis Urban Indian Housing Program

Now is the time to apply for affordable homeownership and rental opportunities offered through the Minneapolis Community Development Agency’s Urban Indian Housing Program. Applications will be accepted until September 15, 1981 at 4:30 P.M.

Thirty units, including single family homes, duplexes and condominiums will be sold to American Indian families at low interest rates. Ten more units will be rented to American Indian families who need rental assistance.

Buyers and renters will be selected from among the eligible applicants in lotteries to be conducted at Little Earth of United Tribes, Inc. on September 22, 1981.

For more information and eligibility requirements on the Minneapolis Urban Indian Housing Program, call the Minneapolis Community Development Agency.

348-6360 or 348-7486
2636 Portland Ave. So.
Minneapolis, MN 55407

Artwork reproduced by permission of The Circle
Army yourself against higher heating costs this winter.

The National Resources Defense Council has also been active in fighting for a reasonable heating amount for the public. They also held a block party on August 19th and a demonstration to demand a membership fee for those who cannot afford it. A member of the community committee is also planning to have a quarterly instead of an annual committee meeting. Communication is hampered by the fact that Minneapolis does not have a community center in any neighborhood, rather they are dispersed throughout Hennepin County which makes it difficult to service those in the following areas.

The positive visibility that Chicano Venconar strove for has not been a realization, to some extent. The negative stereotypes continue to plague us. A Spanish language teacher (Anglo) is portrayed in the stereotypical image of a person; however, her students (corporate executives) do not dress the same. The Big Mexican Sombrero is only worn by the musicians (Mariachis) or on festive occasions, and only in Mexico, not Puerto Rico.

When Dave Bruback had a capacious crowd (1976) at a downtown church, featuring "LAS POSADAS" which is supposed to be a traditional Mexican Christmas celebration, and the only thing Mexican about it was the music. Chicanos felt insulted. When Chicanos go to a Mexican restaurant and leave the city, and the waiters and waitresses confuse the pronunciation of our cuisine, our food, our cuisine, our worst, y y e s y e s , m a n y , some names in some resteraunt, capacity and wondering if diners think that the food is truly authentic. Who ever heard of putting hamburgers in tamales or opening cans of anything, except tomatoes, to make Mexican food? We are not speaking of Mexican restaurants owned by Mexican Americans (Chicanos), but of the Anglo-owned and operated. And the names of the restaurants, have a submitted a proposal to conduct this program.

Even Chicanos have sometimes been forced to go along with the food stereotypes when selling food for the larger community because this is the only food that the Anglo recognizes, especially tacos.

Centro Cultural Chicanos was named for the Chicanos because it was the Chicanos who originated and directed the agency, thanks to McKnight, but now Centro services all, and the client intake is approximately 50-50, 50 Chicanos (Mexican Americans) and 50 Latinos and others.

As for the young people of "Chicano Venconar" who brought about the existence of this agency, they are now in their late 20's or early 30's. Some are still involved in Centro, having watched their ideas bear fruition, and some have gone in other directions suffering burn-out activist pain. One objective has been reached, centro is no longer an agency of just younger people, the generational gap has been closed.

Since 1974, Centro Cultural Chicanos has been dedicated to the social, economic and cultural advancement of the Hispanic community, the largest minority in Minnesota. In addition to our legal services, we provide educational and cultural activities to the bilingual, bicultural, and monolingual patrons of Hispanic origin who would not otherwise suffer opportunities and services available to the community at large. Ultimately, the purpose of Centro is to make economic self-sufficiency, leading to a better standard of living, and to complete realization of our human resources.

The Spanish Speaking Affairs Council is a state agency that advises the governor and types legislation on issues and concerns affecting the state's Hispanic heritage community. It was considered important to coordinate legislative efforts and a state council was viewed as the appropriate vehicle. One of the major accomplishments of the Council was the Limited Proficiency Bill or Bilíngual Bill. This legislation provided $3.5 million for education students who speak English proficiency is low. The Council has also secured the appointment of the first Hispanic to a commissioner position. Marilyn Virgil de Meece was appointed Commissioner of Human Rights by Gov. Al Quie. This has been one of the principal objectives of the Council.

After Gov. Quie recommended that the legislature not provide funds for the Office of Minority and Special Students Affairs, OMSA, at the University of Minnesota, Council members conducted a series of meetings with the Governor's staff, the minority students and the University's administrators. After several meetings the Governor reversed his position and supported funding OMSA. The Council then recommended to the legislature that OMSA be funded. The Office of Minority and Special Students Affairs was funded for $750,000.

Further, the Council recommended that the legislature provide money for outreach services and advocacy for migrant health programs. This "Migrant Health Bill" was funded for $30,000. Hispanics in Minnesota, a Hispanic social service agency, which originally proposed this legislation, was given funds to conduct the migrant health services demonstration program. During 1979, 16 Ann Cardenas de Enos, a community representative, requested that the Council explore the possibility of obtaining funds for a program to assist Hispanic battered women. The Council recommended the Department of Corrections initiate such a program. After the Corrections Department made funds available, Hispanics in Minnesota submitted a proposal to conduct this program to assist battered women and received a $16,000 grant. Antonio Vargas was hired as director of this project. Ms. Cardenas was subsequently appointed to the council by Gov. Quie.
Due to the high cost of postage and printing we no longer can send our publication free of charge (Visiones de La Raza) out of state. Please check appropriate boxes below, and mail to:

Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Memorial Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55411

☐ Keep my name on the mailing list.
☐ Remove my name from the mailing list.
☐ I would like to make a contribution of $_________ to ensure my subscription for 1981.

Comments


Name and address correction requested


*******************************************************************************

Due to the high cost of postage and printing, we would like to be sure that everyone receiving Visiones de La Raza is reading it. Please check the appropriate boxes below and return to:

Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Memorial Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55411

☐ I read the publication, keep my name on the list.
☐ Remove my name for the list.
☐ I would like to make a donation (please enclose).
☐ I would like to make the following recommendations:


Name and address correction requested


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Effective January 1, 1981, the ad rates for Centro Cultural Chicano's Newsletter, VISIONES DE LA RAZA, will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ad Size</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Page Ad</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4 Page Ad</td>
<td>$113.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 Page Ad</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 Page Ad</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1/4 Page Ad</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Newsletter goes throughout Minnesota and many other states. We distribute the newsletter gratis, primarily to the Hispanic community of Minnesota. Our editorial staff also provides translation services in Spanish and English if so desired on ads placed in the newsletter. VISIONES staff welcomes standing contracts for ads on a yearly basis.

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**JOB HUNTING??**

For MINNEAPOLIS CITY GOVERNMENT job listings — call our HOT LINE **348-M.P.L.S.**

24 hours a day

La Guia de Minneapolis practica igualdad de oportunidades en el empleo

An Affirmative Action
Equal Opportunity Employer

Direct help with:
- Welfare advocacy
- Translation services
- Civil rights complaints investigated
- Escorting and interpreting for Senior Citizens - Lupe Villagomez
- Chemical dependency counseling
- Individual and family counseling
- Educational programs (ESL)
- Employment counseling and referral

Referrals and information on:
- Legal matters
- Emergency housing
- Cultural programs

Focus on Minneapolis and Hennepin County.
Serves all Hispanics.
Bilingual Staff - Donn J. Vargas, Executive Director, 374-2996.

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El primer Domingo de cada mes de 7:30 am hasta 8:00 am Centro Cultural Chicano presenta "Chicano/Latino Community" en el Canal 11, WTCN TV.

**FRESH AIR RADIO 90.3 FM**
**CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO INFORMA**
**WEDNESDAY-MIERCOCES-WEDNESDAY-MIERCOLES**
**1:00-1:30 PM.**

**CHICANOS VENCERAN**
President
ALFREDO GARCIA
1800 Olson Hwy
Mpls., MN 55411

The newsletter is published monthly. Deadline for articles is the second week of the month. We encourage all of the community to participate in newsgathering and news items.

The articles printed in Visiones de la Raza do not necessarily reflect the views of Centro Cultural Chicano.

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**Centro Cultural Chicano**
1800 Olson Mem. Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55411

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Permit 427
Detailed Birth Data For Hispanics Reported

Some of the first birth certificate information on Hispanic births in the United States shows that Hispanic women are generally less likely to get prenatal care than non-Hispanic white women and that their babies are some-what more likely to be born at a low birthweight. The data is available for the first time because in 1978, 17 states added birth certificate items to identify the Hispanic or ethnic origins of the parents of the newborn. Those 17 states contained 60 percent of all Hispanic or Spanish origin births. Since that time five more states have added the item to their certificates, and thus the 1980 data will reflect 85 to 90 percent of the Hispanic births in this country.

The Bureau of the Census has some information on Hispanic births and fertility, but this is the first information on a national level to include births — such as prenatal care and low birth weight — on births within one particular year.

Computation on the figures from the 17 states indicates that:

• about 6.7 percent of Hispanic infants are low weight at birth, compared to only 5.8 percent of non-Hispanic white babies. On the other hand, 12.8 percent of black non-Hispanic infants are born at low birth weight.

• 57.0 percent of Hispanic mothers got prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy compared to 80.7 percent of white non-Hispanic mothers and 59.1 percent black non-Hispanic mothers.

Flanned Parenthood of Minnesota announces a Tuesday evening clinic for Spanish-speaking women at the downtown Minneapolis location, 127 South 12th Street, second floor.

Spanish-speaking staff will provide services including family and breast exams, pregnancy and V.D. testing, diagnosis of vaginal infections and birth control methods. These services are free for certain income eligible individuals and others are provided at low cost.

An outreach worker is available to meet with either Spanish or English speaking groups to discuss topics of their choice at no cost.

For further information, contact Suzanne Jensen or Ann Romanek.

To make an appointment, call 332-9391 during office hours, Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Persons who only can speak Spanish can talk to Ann between 1:00 and 4:00 p.m.

"THE GATHERING"

In the small Minnesota town of Saint Peter, resting in the valley of the Minnesota River, we are preparing for a cloudburst, a flight of herons, a lifting sign of cultural democracy. Hundreds will be arriving here in August, workers in the arts, scholars, writers, farmers, historians, artists, of all kinds. It is a meeting of caretakers, students, retired people...they meet to reflect deeply on the challenges facing this nation, to speak of the place of performance and celebration in our lives, in the structuring of suitable human environments. They will talk, sing, dance, shout about these discoveries. The Gathering takes place in a small heartland town, in spaces used by this community, giving new life to forgotten, empty spaces. People will be asked critical questions for cultural workers. What is it we want to share with our people; to what will we draw our winds, finding ways to work more effectively together?

The gathering is a working retreat. Collectives, forums and workshops for discussion that emerged from months of idea exchange, will meet over the course of the week to share perspectives and analyses, examine issues, suggest plans of action or public statements. Each collective, limited to 10 in number and pulling together a group of invited participants, registered participants, a media team and observers, will work consistently during the early part of each day and to the end of a day. The sessions will be a way to role into the work of other collectives. Representatives of many alternative publications, as well as video teams will be present to help extend the impact of the work, carry it further. Let the great blue horizon fly almost noiselessly along the river path ways to startle the people into thoughts of harvest and acts of planting.

There's more to tell you about this August gathering near the ancient Wakan Tanka or Okefenoke crossing, "The Meeting Place of The Peoples." We think you know why we meet. We wish to invite you to the Workshop. We invite you to the conference. We invite all of you to join us, to help us form a redemptive, holistic culture of our own.

The following groups and people will all be coming to "The Gathering" at St Peter MN August 9-10, 1981:

• Teatro Campesino • Teatro de la Esperanza
• Theatre of Latin America Inc., Francisco Castro
• Anthropologist Sergio Ramirez
• Alberto Rivera from Bogota Colombia

Also, Black, Jewish, and women theater companies will be performing and participating in workshops. For more information call Centro Cultural Chicano at 374-2996 ask for Eulalia Smith.

Reprint from "The Nation's Health" June 1981.
Detailed Birth Data For Hispanics Reported

None of the first birth certifi-
cation information on Hispa-
cans in the United States shows that Hispanic women are more likely to prenatally smoke or drink, have more than one sexual partner, or experience miscarriage, abortion, or stillbirth. However, some data show that Hispanic women are more likely to be overweight or obese before pregnancy than non-Hispanic white women.
• Hispanic infants had a slightly lower average birth weight (3.3 pounds) than non-Hispanic white infants (3.5 pounds).
• Hispanic women had a slightly higher rate of cesarean deliveries (27.8%) than non-Hispanic white women (25.9%).
• The birth weight of Hispanic infants was slightly lower than non-Hispanic white infants, and the difference was statistically significant. However, the difference was not large enough to be of clinical significance.

The data are available for the first time because, in 1999, the states added birth certificate items to identify the Hispanic ethnicity or ethnic origin of the mother.

The data show that Hispanic infants had an average birth weight of 3.3 pounds, compared to 3.5 pounds for non-Hispanic white infants. The difference was statistically significant, but not enough to be of clinical significance. The data also showed that Hispanic women were more likely to be overweight or obese before pregnancy than non-Hispanic white women, but this difference was not statistically significant.

We report that we have not been able to publish this entire study in full length. We do not have the necessary staff to do this. We might consider publishing this study in full in our newsletter or in a journal. Since we are interested in having it published for a review and for our research contribution, we will make your check payable to the City of Somerville. Centro Cultural Chicano, and will send copies to all those who request them.

El Teatro de la Esperanza, a community arts center located on South Street in Somerville, will present "El Día de los Muertos," a Day of the Dead celebration, on November 2 and 3, from 6:00 to 10:00 p.m. The event is sponsored by Somerville Cultural Arts and Somerville Cultural Arts Council. The event is free and open to the public. For more information, call 822-9256.
NOTICE - AVISO

IF YOU ARE CHICANO/LATINO AND ARE IN NEED OF ANY SOCIAL SERVICES, PLEASE CALL 374-2996 FOR MORE INFORMATION.

SI UD. ES CHICANO/LATINO Y NECESITA DE CUALQUIER SERVICIO SOCIAL, POR FAVOR LLAME AL 374-2996 PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN.

ATTENTION SENIORS

If you are a Senior and are interested in Congregate Dining, (a meal provided for senior citizens) please call Lupe at 374-2996. Transportation is provided.

Also, transportation will be provided every Friday for Seniors to come to Centro Cultural Chicano where presentations will be given on Diabetes, Arthritis, Blood Pressure, Legal Aid, etc. Please call Lupe at 374-2996.

If you know of a Senior who is not utilizing our services, but, may be interested, please let us know.

The newsletter is published monthly. Deadline for articles is the second week of the month. We encourage all of the community to participate in newsgathering and news items.

Editor Augustine Dominguez
Typist Patty Garcia
Contributors: Paul Basques
Armando Estrella (Posthumous)
Ricardo Nevilles
The Nation's Health
Judy Gold

JOB HUNTING??

For MINNEAPOLIS CITY GOVERNMENT job listings – call our HOT LINE 348-M.P.L.S.
24 hours a day
Put a plus in your life with MINNEAPOLIS

312 3rd Ave. So.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

Irene & Jack Bethke
4649 Decatur Ave N
New Hope, MN 55428
The 5th of May is a very significant day to the Chicano people. On this date in 1862, Mexico won the Battle of Puebla. This victory turned the tide against French intervention determined to make Mexico a French monarchy. Mexico finally regained its independence from France 5 years later on June 19, 1867. This was the second time Mexico had regained its freedom, the first time from Spain on September 16, 1810.

The triumph of the Mexican army over the more powerful French army at Puebla, Mexico is a deed of heroism, successful in part because of the sheer determination of the Mexican people to be in charge of their own destiny.

The commemoration of this battle affirms the premise that one must continually fight for one's freedom; that freedom is of equal value to the large and small nations, to the rich and the poor, to the strong and the weak. To our Chicano people who feel that we still have yet to acquire equality or our right to self-determination, this commemoration reaffirms our faith in that the dignity of the weaker one can still impose itself against the insolence and paternalism of the stronger.

The Battle of Puebla is a victory not only for Mexico and its progeny, the Chicano, but for all of America. The battle was again another micro-cosmos of what had long been the repeated need by some sovereign American nation to again spill blood to obtain or safeguard the emancipation from European powers, i.e., England, Spain, France, etc. Time and again heroic leaders had led their people against powers persisting to entrench colonialism and imperialism at the cost of people's rights and freedom. The foreign powers would wait until a weak nation was being left unguarded because of other preoccupations of the stronger nations in America, i.e., the United States, and then pounce on it like a vulture, cognizant of the fact that there was not a solid front of defense in the hemisphere. In this particular occasion, the United States was involved in its own Civil War and France was out testing its muscles.

Mexico, as all other countries in America, had its entrenchment of the privileged few. These privileges had come to be theirs from ancestral rights brought by or to them from European feudal and monarchial "destiny" of the elite. Now, Mexico was challenging such omni-potency and was demanding reforms for more equitable distribution of wealth and even demanding reforms which would limit the power of the church. Once again, the elite of Mexico was looking toward Europe for help to maintain their power.
MEXICAN-AMERICAN ELECTED MAYOR IN TEXAS

Henry Cisneros has won San Antonio's mayoral election with 62 per cent of the 156,263 votes cast. He is the first Mexican-American to become mayor of a large U.S. city and the first Hispanic mayor that San Antonio has seen since 1843.

Mr. Cisneros will take office on May 1. According to a 1980 census, approximately 52 per cent of San Antonio's population of 788,000 is Hispanic. San Antonio is the ninth most populous city in the nation.

Centro Cultural Chicano sent a letter of congratulations to Mayor Cisneros.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

This University employs 17,000 people in 860 job classifications. While these job classifications cover a wide variety of occupational categories, the majority of vacancies occur in clerical, scientific/technical and support services positions.

Applications are accepted for specific Civil Service vacancies at the Personnel Department office, 1919 University Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55104. The hours are Monday-Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (612) 624-9936. Contact: Bartolo Martinez.

Perhaps the best way to look at University employment is to come into our office and examine the current vacancies. The job descriptions and required qualifications along with salary ranges can provide you with a good basis with which to evaluate University job openings.

La universidad de Minnesota emplea a mas de 11,000 personas en 860 diferentes trabajos, o categorías. Esto significa que siempre hay vacantes en muchas clasificaciones, y que es en un lugar donde siempre deben de buscar trabajo cuando lo necesiten.

Las oficinas de empleo se encuentran en 1919 University Avenue, Saint Paul 55104. El horario es de 8 AM a 4:30 PM, Lunes a Viernes. El número de teléfono es 624-9936. Contact: Bartolo Martinez.

La mejor forma de buscar empleo en la Universidad de Minnesota es visitando a nuestras oficinas. Apenas la dirección 1919 University Avenue, Saint Paul. Las descripciones y calificaciones exigidas, así como los salarios están detalladas aquí.

CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO
1600 Olson Memorial Highway
(612) 374-2996
LEE BOWMAN
Chemical Dependency Specialist

CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO
1600 Olson Memorial Highway
(612) 374-2996
RUDY V. PACHECO
Chemical Dependency Practitioner

FAMOUS MEXICAN ARTIST EXHIBITS IN MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis has been honored to have in its midst a famous Mexican artist, Juan Manuel Guillen y Campos Hulci, whose pseudonym is “Gitman.” This artist studied under the tutelage of Mexico’s most famous artists, Diego Rivera, David Siqueiros and Jorge Gonzalez Camarena. His paintings have been exhibited in Palacio de las Bellas Artes, Pergolas of the Alameda Central and Romano Galleries in Mexico City, in the Armando Galerias of Taxco, in the Todd Galleries in San Antonio, Texas, as well as in other galleries in Canada.

His murals can be found in Mexico City in the following places: “5 de mayo” building, “Morroqueo” Night Club, Mexico City Museum of Anthropology, “salon of the revolution” in Chapultepec Castle, as well as various other buildings. He has painted murals, sometimes in collaboration with Gonzalez Camarena in the Mexico City Museum of Anthropology, the University of Chile in Concepcion, San Cayetano Church in Byzantine mosaic, and in “Teatro de la Ciudad”. Mexico City, to name only a few.

Senior Guillen also founded and directed the “Coyocan Theatre” Gallery, and the School of Plastic Arts and Crafts in Toluca, the “Zapata Agrarista” School of Arts at El Oro in Morelos.

Senior Guillen contacted Centro Cultural Chicano and is willing to share his talent with the community. He will be donating a painting to Centro in the near future.

His art work will be on exhibit at the Lesch Galleries, Butler Square in June, 1981. His paintings will be on sale to the public.

ARTISTA FAMOSO MEXICANO TENDRA EXPOSICION ARTISTICA EN MINNEAPOLIS

Un artista famoso de Mexico, Juan Manuel Guillen y Campos Hulci, estudiante de los grandes maestros famosos, Diego Rivera, David Siqueiros y Jose Gonzalez Camarena, esta en Minneapolis para presentar sus obras en una exposicion que se dara Julio en la galeria Lesch de Butler Square.

En Mexico, sus pinturas han sido expuestas en Palacio de las Bellas Artes, en las Pergolas de la Alameda Central, en la galeria Romano, en la galeria Armando de Taxco, en la galeria Todd de San Antonio, Texas, tanto como en otros paises, incluso a la Canada.

Sus murales, a veces en colaboracion con Gonzalez Camarena se encuentran en edificios "5 de mayo", club "Morroqueo", el Museo Nacional de Antropologia, "salon de la revolucion" del Castillo Chapultepec, para nombrar algunos. Tambien tiene murales en la Universidad de Chile en Concepcion, iglesia "San Cayetano" en mosaico bizantino, y en "teatro de la ciudad", Mexico, D.F. Algunos de estos murales son gigantescos, las figuras de las personas son mas altas de lo normal, y algunos murales se toman anos para completarlo, dependiendo de la tarea, tal como la pintura en el cielo del edificio "teatro de la ciudad".

En la trastoria de su obra, tambien fundo y dirigió la galeria "Coyocan Theatre" la escuela de artistas plasticos de Toluca, y la escuela "Zapata Agrarista" de Morelos entre otras.

El maestro Guillen donara una pintura a Centro para la comunidad Chicana de la ciudad. El tendra una exposicion de su obra artistica en la galeria Lesch este Junio. El publico esta invitado para participar en la venta de su arte y para charlar con este artista famoso.
"Un Primer Paso" (a First Step) draws over 200 participants.

Over two hundred individuals attended the first conference dealing with the issues and concerns of Hispanic Women—Un Primer Paso (A First Step), which was recently held at the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul. The conference, which was cosponsored by the State of Minnesota Spanish Speaking Affairs Council and the Office of Intercultural Student Affairs at the College of St. Catherine, is the first effort to address the concerns of Hispanic Women in this state.

Conference participants expressed support for a continuing effort to deal with these concerns. One of the resolutions passed at the conference was the establishment of a permanent task force on Hispanic Women under the auspices of the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council. Carmen Delgado Votaw, the conference's main speaker, urged participants to form coalitions in order to bring about needed social and economic changes.

Twelve workshops ranging from employment to health were held. Other workshop topics included political strategies, cross-cultural relationships, networking and cultural values. All workshop facilitators were local women who have experiences in their field. The Spanish Speaking Affairs Council, in cooperation with the Office of Intercultural Student Affairs at St. Catherine's is planning to form a task force on Hispanic Women. In addition, plans are underway for a summer project to follow up the conference recommendations.

Communications Task Force, Spanish Speaking Affairs Council
Contact: Elsa Vega Perez/June Noronha
296-9587
690-6784

Assertiveness Training for Hispanic Women
Class will be held at Centro Cultural Chicano on Tuesday, May 19, 1981, 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. For more information, call: Leonore Brandt, 571-0178.

MINNESOTA STATE HISPANIC BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM

If there is violence in your home and you want help, or if you have been the victim of domestic assault and need information, support or shelter, call 374-2996 and ask for Tonia. SE HABLA ESPANOL.

ALL SERVICES ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL:

* INFORMATION AND REFERRAL
* ADVOCACY
* COUNSELING
* COMMUNITY EDUCATION
* SUPPORT GROUPS

Coordinator/Advocate, Antonia Vargas, from the Minnesota State Hispanic Battered Women's Program will now be available on Wednesdays at Centro, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

NO ONE DESERVES TO BE BEATEN.

Ser golpeada doñequiera que ocurra, en el hogar o en la calle, ES UN CRIMEN. Consecuencias serias pueden suceder si no se obtiene ayuda rapida para la mujer y sus ninos.

Si hay violencia en su hogar y si necesita ayuda, informacion o apoyo, llamenos, 374-2996, y pregunte por Tonia.

Antonia Vargas del programa para la ayuda a mujeres golpeadas esta en Centro los miercoles de las 9:00 a.m. a las 5:00 p.m.

TOODOS SERVICIOS SON CONFIDENCIALES:

* INFORMACION
* CONSEJO Y AYUDA
* EDUCACION
* GRUPOS DE APOYO

NADIE MERECE SER GOLPEADA

ANNOUNCING

CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO'S

3rd Annual Banquet
May 8th 1981
6:00 p.m. Social Time
6:30-7:30 p.m. Buffet Dinner
7:30-8:30 p.m. Business Meeting
8:30-12:00 p.m. Baile con Los Primos
Gopher Hall, 2902 Chicago Ave. So., Mpls.
Dinner and Dance $10.00
Dance only (after 8:30) $5.00

Keynote Speaker:
Marilyn McClure
Director: Minnesota Department of Human Rights

For more information, call: 374-2996
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

During the past two years that I played with La Orquesta Sabroso, I've been approached by many people (mostly Chicanos) with the question: "Why do I play salsa and not Chicano music and what nationality am I—Chicano or Rican?"

So now I'll take the time to express myself. Number one: I am a musician so it doesn't matter to me whom I play with as long as we play together. Question number two: I love la música latina, and my música Mexicana.

Playing with La Orquesta Sabroso, I've learned a lot culturally and musically. It was different at first to adjust to the music, but I was eager to learn; moreover, I want to be the best at what I play.

Unfortunately, Chicanos, Puertorriqueños, Cubanos, are victims of our own prejudices. We've always had the reputation of not getting along.

Yes, it is a fact that our cultures are different, but not more different than other cultures that our own people in the past had or still are trying to adapt.

So for those who are concerned, and wondering if I am Chicano, yes, and I am proud of it; I feel that I have struggled a lot for my people and I will continue to do so.

I don't ask Mexicanos or Chicanos to change because we are what we are, but I would like to see our people accept or understand one another.

Y también, muchas gracias a mis hermanos que hayan ido a escuchar La Orquesta Sabroso, and for their support and understanding.

8-9-79 Ruben "El Indio" Adam

Assertiveness Training for Hispanic Women

Class will be held at Centro Cultural Chicano on Tuesday, May 19, 1981, 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. For more information, call: Leonore Brandt, 871-0178.

Harriet Tubman Women's Shelter is conducting a seminar for working with battered women and their children.

Dates of the training:
Saturday, April 25th 9 am - 5 pm
Sunday, April 26th 1 pm - 5 pm
Monday, April 27th, May 4th, May 11th
6 pm - 9 pm
Saturday, May 16th 9 am - 5 pm
(Optional hospital training)

The six part training focuses on identifying the needs of victims and providing resources such as housing, legal, medical and counseling.

The cost is $45, but persons who wish to volunteer for a minimum of 6 months may take the training at no cost.

For information, call 827-6105.

NOTICE - AVISO

AA SERVICES

Centro Cultural has started an AA group which meets every Tuesday night at 7:00 pm. It is an open group. Come join us. Everyone who is interested is welcome.
Rudy Pacheco

FILM FESTIVAL

There will be a Film Festival on Saturday, May 2nd, after the monthly breakfast. There will be 2 Chicano films and 1 Puerto Rican film. Questions and discussion will follow.
Breakfast and films will cost $5.00 for both, breakfast only $4.00, and film only $2.00.
Breakfast will be served from 9:30-12:30, and films will begin at 12:30. Plan to come.

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Also, transportation will be provided every Friday for Seniors to come to Centro Cultural Chicano where presentations will be given on Diabetes, Arthritis, Blood Pressure, Legal Aide, etc. Please call Lupe at 374-2996.

If you know of a Senior who is not utilizing our services, but may be interested, please let us know.

A new planned Parenthood Clinic has just opened for the Chicano/Latino community. It is the Minneapolis Clinic located at 127 South 10th street. Inland Building, Suite A. The staff consists of one Spanish speaking M.D., two bilingual volunteers and one Spanish speaking counselor. The clinic hours are from 4-9 p.m. and is open every Tuesday night. The clinic is free. They are presently looking for more bilingual volunteers. If you are interested please call Susan Jenson at 336-8931.

Los lunes y miércoles por la noche
Para más información, llame a Daniel Vega al 374-2996

CLASES DE INGLÉS COMO SEGUNDA LENGUA

NORTHSIDE SETTLEMENT SERVICES INC; 2507 Fremont Avenue North, will be presenting a day of workshops, focusing on the positive aspects of single parent families entitled "SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES: EMphasizing our POSITIVES", on Saturday, April 25, 1981 from 9:00-4:00 pm. There will be a variety of workshops including a panel of single parents, a representative from Working Opportunities for Women speaking on their Displaced Homemaker Program, educational counselors describing resources for furthering education and a speaker on other support services for single parent families. The cost will be $1.00 individuals and $5.00 for agency representatives. For further information and/or reservations, please call Anastasia Hoffman at 588-5788 or Pamela Pauley at 348-4794.
El primer Domingo de cada mes de 7:30 am hasta 8:00 am Centro Cultural Chicano presenta "Chicano/Latino Community" en el Canal 11, WTCN TV.

ATTENTION SENIORS
BOOST

If your SAT and math score combined is between 800 and 900, check out the Navy BOOST program, which if you qualify, can lead to an NROTC or Naval Academy scholarship. This program pays all tuition, fees, books, etc. (which includes room and board). It also provides the student with a monthly allowance of $600. If interested, call Lcdr. Philpot at 612/725-2171 by April 26, 1981.

ATTENTION JUNIORS
Naval Academy BOOST NROTC

Think ahead and prepare yourself for next year by checking out the Naval Academy, NROTC or BOOST scholarships. For further information, contact: Lcdr. Philpot at 612/725-2171.

The newsletter is published monthly. Deadline for articles is the second week of the month. We encourage all of the community to participate in newsgathering and news items.

The articles printed in Visiones de la Raza do not necessarily reflect the views of Centro Cultural Chicano.

Typists: Patty Garcia, Marguerite Harvey

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF AUGUSTINE DOMINIQUEZ

Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Mem. Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55411

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Irene & Jack Bethke
4649 Decatur Ave N
New Hope, MN 55428
Pancho's New Store on Broadway

By Eulalia Reyes de Smith

Ernestino "Pancho" Rivera and his wife, Mary, have recently added a store to their restaurant, "Panchos," at 320 W. Broadway. Here is a little history of how the restaurant and store came to be.

Ernestino Rivera, oldest in a family of seven, came to Minnesota from Bridgeport, Texas, with his parents when he was six years old. From 1930 to 1937 he and his family worked the onion and beet fields of Minnesota in places like Grand Forks and Albert Lea. In 1937 the

cont. on page 5

Gomez Bethke Appointed State Human Rights Commissioner

by Paula Holden

Irene Gomez Bethke, well-known in the Hispanic community for her involvement with various organizations, was appointed Jan. 3, 1983, by Gov. Rudy Perpich to be State Human Rights Commissioner.

Irene formerly worked as administrative aid to Mayor Al Fraser, and before that as the food service director at Homeward Bound, Inc. She is a costume designer, researcher and consultant by training. All the costumes of the Ballet Folklorico de Minnesota were designed by her.

Beyond her job, Irene has served in many volunteer capacities. She was part of the original ad-hoc group which met and formed Centro Cultural Chicano. She was on the Executive Committee of Centro's Board for 2 terms, and helped in successfully getting the building that the agency is now buying.

Irene was the Executive Director of the Instituto de Arte y Cultura. In 1978 Gov. Perpich appointed her to the Spanish-Speaking Affairs Council, where she served two terms, as vice-chair and as chair. She was the first chairwoman of the Hispanic Advisory Committee to Mayor Al Hofsted from 1978-80, served as vice-chair of the Urban Coalition, and is currently on the Board of Directors of United Way of Mpls.

In talking about her new job as Commissioner, Irene said, "This is an area I've always worked in anyway, so what it's going to do is focus my energy." When asked what she would like to see happen during her term, Irene replied that she has two specific goals: one is to reduce the time in processing claims of human rights violations, and the other is to reduce the case load, but not at the expense of due process.

Irene has already appointed three assistant commissioners. They are Dr. Oliver Spencer, who will be Deputy Commissioner, Rafael Esparza--Assistant Commissioner of Enforcement, and Deanne Lynn Fairbanks--Health Administrative Director for Leech Lake Reservation.
VISONES HISTORICAS

135 years ago this month, on February 2, 1845, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in which, after a war between two countries, Mexico ceded to the United States altogether what was then one-half of Mexico's national territory. That included what is now the state of California, Texas, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado. The war had been started after the U.S. annexed the state of Texas in 1845.

CENTRO NEWS

As of the first of the year, Centro's Career Resource Center has been operating under new hours. For those persons who are new to the Center, it has been in operation for over two years and has become the focal point for the unemployed/underemployed Latino in the Twin Cities. Career Resource participants are seeking employment, career counseling, information on financial aid, and other information pertaining to their economic development. To better serve our current participants and our ever-growing list of newcomers it has become necessary to implement these new guidelines:

1. All persons who wish to be referred will be asked to call and make an appointment with the career programs specialist, Daniel Vega. No one will be given a job lead over the phone without first seeing the career programs specialist and discussing his or her employment objectives.

2. All persons will be required to attend a one hour job-seeking skills orientation before being sent out on an interview.

3. The Career Resource Center is open from 9 to 5 p.m., Monday to Friday, and all are welcome to view the bulletin boards where jobs are posted.

For those interested in other services pertaining to employment, please call Daniel Vega at 374-2996 for an appointment.

CAREER CENTER TO OPERATE MORE EFFICIENTLY AT CENTRO

Centro MELD News

Judi de Jesus, Parenting Program Coordinator, laments the resignation of Elsa Vega Perez from her facilitating role from the group. Thank you Elsa for all your help, support, participation and constructive insights into the program during its initial stages. Your time and efforts have been appreciated. Good luck in your educational/career pursuits. We’ll look forward to future participation and joint efforts.

Two additional parent support groups for the MELD program will start in February. Anyone interested please call Judi de Jesus. Open house for Centro MELD will begin in February. Dates will be announced later.

Congratulations to the young people who participated in the Babysitters Skills Training at Centro and were certified! Their names are:

-- Ruby Flores, 522-5889
-- Amiria Yunis, 368-4037
-- Dennis Blum, 377-4487
-- Amado (Tito) Blum, 377-4487

These folks are trained for babysitting. Feed free snacks if you need their services. More training sessions will be held. For more info: Judi de Jesus at 374-2996.

CHILD-CARE COALITION

La Coalicion por Guardianas Infantis fue formada en abril de 1982 por las Mujeres en pro de la Igualdad Economico y Racial, and the Alianza de Trabajadores de Guardianas Infantiles. Desde su fundacion, se ha crecido para incluir grupos de la comunidad, de mujeres, de obreros y de trabajadores de guardianas infantiles. Hoy CAOCC está buscando más miembros, especialmente en el sector de los trabajadores de guardianas infantiles, organizaciones de la comunidad y quien tenga interes.

El programa de la Coalicion en enero y febrero enfocará en que la Legislatura remueve el programa de precios variables segun los ingresos. Cuatro reuniones "desayunos" y por lo menos una reunion publica en el Capitolio estatal se están planificando. Los legisladores necesitan de nuestras opiniones. Juntea a nosotros para que se escuche su voz.

Para mas informacion, llame a Maureen Sheehy at 377-4332.

The Coalition for Affordable and Quality Child-care (CAOCC) was formed by Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE) and the Child-care Workers Alliance (CCWA) in April of 1982. Since then, it has expanded to include women's, labor, and community and child-care groups. Today, CAOCC is seeking even more members, especially families, single persons, child-care workers, community organizations and anyone concerned to join.

The Coalition's program of action in January and February will focus on getting the State Sliding Fee program renewed by the legislature. Our breakfast meetings will have at least one rally at the State Capitol are being planned. Legislators need to hear from us. Join us and have your voice be heard.

For more information, call Maureen Sheehy at 377-4332.

Bilingual/Bicultural Daycare/Babysitting

1. Bryant-Glenwood Montessori Schools
430 Bryant Ave. No.
ages 2-6
sliding scale fees.
call/Name: Ann Pineda 377-4516
2. Juanita Flore
Licensed Day Care Provider
3067 Olivia Ave. No.
call/Name: 522-5889
3. Linda Perfecto Blum
Licensed Day Care Provider
515 Penn Ave. No.
call/Name: 377-4487

VISIONES DE LA RAZA

Founder - Ricardo Nevilles
Editor/Coordinator - Paula Holden
Advertising - Augustine Dominguez

Published monthly. All correspondence should be addressed to: Visiones de la Raza, 1800 Olson Highway, Mpls., MN 55411-3745.

VISIONES DE LA RAZA is the publication of the Latino Cultural Center, organized for the purpose of education about and reawakening of the Latino heritage and for providing services to the Hispanic community. Centro strives towards helping all Hispanics become strong and self-sufficient, while achieving a better standard of living, as well as a continuing awareness and pride of the Hispanic heritage.

Contributors: Rene Cintron, Francisco Fernandez, Jose Gaitan, Judy Gold, Judy de Jesus, Betty Leon, Patricio Leon, Maria de Leon, Rolando Martinez, Paul Reche, Eulalia Reyes de Smith, Daniel Vega.

VISIONES NECESITA SUS CONTRIBUCIONES

Se buscan la fecha, tiempo, y ubicacion para una actividad Hispana? Debe usted reportar noticias Hispanas? O desea usted contribuir poesias, fotografias, caricaturas, o sus recetas favoritas para el siguiente ejemplar de VISIONES? VISIONES necesita su ayuda y apoyo para realizar una publicacion verdaderamente representativa de las comunidades Hispanas de Minnesota. Esta es una oportunidad de aprender cómo producir el periodico bilingue.

Encide sus contribuciones de eventos para el calendario, noticias, recetas, etc., lentes del segundo viernes de cada mes para el numero del siguiente mes.

VISIONES NECESITA SUS CONTRIBUCIONES

Desfile de submitting newspaper items, i.e., news, calendar events, recipes, etc., are due on the second Friday of the month for the following month's issue.

Material from Visiones may be reprinted by non-profit organizations providing the source is credited. Views expressed in Visiones do not necessarily reflect the view of Centro Cultural Chicano or of Visiones.
CARLOTA CRUZ

Carlota Cruz died on Jan. 7, 1983. She had been a participant in Centro's Senior's group. Carlota was a native of Puerto Rico. She came with the family of Clodomiro Hernandez and Providencia Velez and helped care for and raise their six children. Clodomiro remarks that Carlota y Providencia "eran como madre y hija." The children think of her as their grandmother. Carlota's blood son, George, died 26 years ago. After a brief stay in Puerto Rico, Carlota returned to Mpls. In May, 1982, where she lived at Cedar Pines nursing home until her death. She will be sadly missed by Providencia Velez, Clodomiro Hernandez, their children Clodomiro Jr., Abraham, Patzy, Guadelfia, Lucy and Juanita, her close friend Juana Christiansen, and by her other friends in the community.

Photo by Judy Gold

Pancho Rivera's CONTREAS QUARTERBACKS H.S.

Team to State Championship

by Rudy V. Pacheco

Congratulations to David John Contreras who quarterbacked his Brooklyn Center High School football team to the State Class A Championship with eighteen touchdowns! David's team qualified for the state tournament by winning the Tri-Metro Title. In the state tournament they beat regional champs Rochester, Hutchinson and Duluth. They defeated East Grand Forks for the state championship.

David is a junior at Brooklyn Center High and lives with his parents Karen and Albert John Contreras at 5338 Queen Ave. North in Minneapolis. David also excels in baseball and basketball. His advice to other teenagers is "work hard at what you are good at, and live a clean life." Again, congratulations to David, and lots of luck in the future!
Las Salamandres to be done by Teatro Latino

Teatro Latino will be presenting the play "Las Salamandres," created by Tomas Vallejos. It will open on May 5 at Pillsbury House, and auditions are being held Wednesdays, Jan. 26, Feb. 2, and Feb. 9 at the Pillsbury House, 3301 Chicago Ave. S.

"Las Salamandres" incorporates the myths of the ancient Aztecs with the struggle of a contemporary migrant farm worker family. Actors are needed to represent various Aztec gods, batos locos, parents and children of the Chicanos, migrant family and gringo bankers, policemen, farmers and farmer's wives. Teatro Latino can also always use technical and design helpers, and volunteers for miscellaneous tasks.

Final casting for Las Salamandres will be completed Feb. 9. For more info, contact Tomas Vallejos, 722-6898.

SABORES

We were going to print two different recipes for chorizo (Mexican sausage), but then realized that the two were almost exactly alike, except for one recipe called for more of the teaspoon of vinegar, and the other called for more for two. The one- tsp. recipe is from a cookbook by Elena Zayaleta called "Mexican Cooking." She is a blind lady who has published two cookbooks. The two tsp. recipe is from Lavonne Martinez of Osseo who got it from her sister-in-law, Paula Martinez of St. Paul.

Chorizo A La Mexicana

1 lb lean pork or pork sausage
1 tsp salt
2 tbsp chili powder
1 clove garlic mashed
1 tsp oregano rubbed between the palms of hands
1 (or 2) tsp vinegar

Add all ingredients together and mix thoroughly. Let stand for several hours. Fry without adding fat for 25-30 min. If you aren't going to use immediately, pack the uncooked chorizo in a crock or glass jar and keep in the refrigerator. It will keep for several weeks.

We are sponsoring a contest for the best name for this column. The column will appear every month with different recipes and notes about Latin food. Whoever wins the contest by submitting the best name, will win 10 dozen homemade tortillas. We will announce the winner in the April issue of "Visiones." Deadline for entries is March 18, 1983. Buena Suert!

Chicanos/ Latinos For Political Action

Would you like to see Chicanos/Latinos get their fair share of decent housing, jobs, and business opportunities?

Come to our next meeting: Feb. 19, 1983, 11:00 a.m., at the Centro Cultural Chicoano, 1800 Olson Memorial Highway, Minneapolis.

Bring your concerns and your comrades/companeras. We want input from all areas of Minneapolis. Together we can make an impact on these and other issues. Let us begin to prepare ourselves for future elections, etc.

-Jose Gutierrez and E.R. Smith

FREE SPICES AT CENTRO!

Some barrels (big ones!) of spices were donated to Centro, and we are giving bags of these spices to whoever wants to come and get them.

There is Italian Spice, and another dry spice called Mexican Sauce, which is a combination of oregano, cumin seed, dried onion, chile, salt, black pepper, garlic, and maybe laurel. Fermina Hernandez, of the Centro staff, suggests that the spice could be used in soups, Mexican dishes and even in mole.

RECORRADO DE DINERO?

¿AQUI HAY UN METODO BUENO PARA AYUDARLE?

"Como encontrar dinero..."

Se usan variadas formas para encontrar dinero. Las variadas formas de ganar dinero son de tres cosas: de acero puro, de oro, de comercio. Se ron y juntaron varias formas y se ron y ron y ron... Las variadas formas de ganar dinero son de acero puro, de oro, de comercio.

Drawing by René Cidreros
Necesita Ayuda Con su Cuenta de Gas o de Luz?  
Todavía Hay Dólares Federales para Ayudarle.

Los gastos de calentar la casa están subiendo rápidamente para miles de Minnesotanos. Hay algún alivio atraves de la Agencia de Acción de la Comunidad de Minneapolis (Mpls. Community Action Agency). No importa si sea duenos de casa o si la están rentando: todos pueden solicitar ayuda financiera. Aun si no tiene cuenta de gas, pero el dueno del apartamento paga la calificacion, puede que Ud. califica por esta ayuda, y vale la pena hacer aplicacion. Suplicantes califican para la asistencia basado en el tamaño e ingreso de la familia. La mayoría de los dolares de asistencia van a las familias de bajo ingreso, pero es posible que familias de ingreso moderado también puedan calificar.

Para asistencia en espanol, llame a Elena de Voto (348-2255) o Lupe Villagomez o Fermina Hernandez (374-2996). Otro numero, para los que viven en el norte o noroeste de Minneapolis es 348-4811.

DIAGLE A SUS AMISTADES QUE LO LEYÓ EN VISIONES

La Prensa Mejicana En Peligro

Según LA OPINION, semanario de Chicago, Lic. Miguel de la Madrid, el nuevo presidente de México, prepara unos nuevos reglamentos para las actividades de la prensa mexicana. Han dicho politicos conservadores y liberales que "la ley podría convertir a México en un estado totalitario." Esta acción es parte de la promesa del presidente nuevo que quiere "moralizar" el país, y que eso comenzará en la prensa.

Betty Leone

Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Mem. Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55411
**Toney Anaya: Hispanics can make a difference**

**Dona Isabel... First Hispanic Woman Judge in Minnesota**

_The Honorable Isabel Gomez-Edwards, Hennepin County Municipal Court Judge, was recently feted to a warming and well deserved reception at the home of a colleague, Counsel Cooper._

_Dona Isabel is the first Hispanic woman judge appointed to the bench in Minnesota, as well as the first Hispanic judge to serve in Hennepin County._

*Cont. on pg. 4*

**Misas en Honor del Arzobispo Oscar A. Romero**

_Dos misas se celebraron para honrar la vida y muerte del Arzobispo Oscar Arnulfo Romero, de El Salvador. Monseñor Romero fue asesinado el 24 de marzo de 1980, cuando celebraba una misa en la capilla de La Divina Providencia, por los escuadrones de la muerte. Monseñor Romero había recibido amenazas de muerte unos meses antes del asesinato, debido a su abierta denuncia de la represión por parte del ejército, la pobreza, persecución de sacerdotes y hablar de una iglesia comprometida por la justicia social._

Una misa se llevó a cabo en la Catedral de San Pablo, el viernes 23 de marzo. Asistieron cerca de 2000 personas. La misa incluyó cantos en inglés y español, oraciones por la gente de El Salvador, testimonios personales de misioneros, reverendo y personas que recién han visitado El Salvador. Se hizo una comunión por la paz, y los asistentes comieron pedazos de pan. Se habló de la vida de Monseñor Romero, su dedicación por la justicia social, predicar un evangelio para los pobres. Las canciones y oraciones terminaron con el mensaje de Monseñor Romero. "Dios nos llama a hacer de este mundo, una mesa de fraternidad. Trabajando y orando juntos, compartiendo la propiedad." Después de la misa hubo una marcha a la Catedral al Capitolio para protestar por la ayuda militar de Reagan a El Salvador. En el rally hablaron Guillermo de Paz, representante del FDRL, FMLN en el Mundo, Verón Bello, correado, director del American Indian Movement, Alan Grieve, tesorero del estado, y otros más._

La otra misa se llevó a cabo en la Iglesia Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, el domingo 25 de marzo. La misa fue en español y asistieron cerca de 500 personas. Se presentaron diapositivas con la imagen de Monseñor Oscar Romero dando misa y comunión. Una de las diapositivas con la imagen de Monseñor Romero decía “Si Dios acepta el sacrificio de mi vida, mi esperanza es que mi sangre será oro para una sonrisa de libertad y un signo de que nuestras esperanzas serán pronto una realidad.” También se leyeron pasajes de sus misas que expresan la preocupación de la Iglesia por la justicia social, la importancia de la fe, la esperanza y la unidad con Dios para restaurar un mundo más humano y poner en acción los principios cristianos. La misa terminó con la canción Yo tengo Fe (Yo tengo fe que todo cambiará). Que triunfaría por siempre el amor. Yo tengo fe que siempre brillará, la luz de la esperanza no se apagará jamás”. Después de la misa hubo un almuerzo de típica comida salvadoreña, pan con chumpi (pavo). Y dos parejas de jóvenes bailaron una danza también de El Salvador._

*Robbin Milian*

**Centro Cultural Chicano’s Annual Meeting:**

**Saturday, April 21**

On Saturday, April 21st, Centro Cultural Chicano will hold its annual membership meeting. Those of you that attend this meeting will become members of the corporation and will be able to exercise your authority by choosing new members to the Board of Directors or voting on matters included in this year’s agenda.

During this meeting the membership will elect a part of the Board of Directors by filling vacancies and deciding whether to reinstate current board members up for reelection or replacing them. If you are interested in becoming a member yourself or nominating someone else, this is your opportunity. Come and be heard by becoming a member. Your opinion counts.

*Robin Milian*

Irene Gomes Bethke
RS, Dep. of Human Rights
Berner Tower 7th & 205 St.
St. Paul, MN 55101

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**VISIONES DE LA RAZA**

_Chicano Latino Monthly News_  

_Vol. VIII  No. 4 April Free_
La Iglesia y la Paz Social

El gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha establecido su política de apoyo a la Iglesia en el mundo. Esta política ha sido criticada por muchos, que argumentan que el gobierno está promoviendo la Iglesia en lugar de defender la paz social. Algunos creen que el gobierno debe buscar formas más efectivas de promover la paz social en lugar de confiar en la Iglesia. Otras personas, por otro lado, sostienen que la Iglesia es una fuerza poderosa para promover la paz y la justicia en el mundo y que el gobierno debe continuar apoyándola.

Exhibición de Guatemala’s Folklore y Cultura

La Exposición de Guatemala’s Folklore y Cultura se inauguró en el Museo Nacional de Antropología en Ciudad de Guatemala. La exposición se centró en la cultura que ha sido llevada a la vida en Guatemala desde tiempos antiguos, incluyendo danzas tradicionales, música, vestimenta, artesanías y comida. La exposición fue organizada por el Consejo Nacional de Cultura y Artes y duró hasta el 31 de octubre.

SSAC Res-images Gomez-Bethke

El Ministerio de Salud de Guatemala anunció que se llevará a cabo una vacunación masiva contra la malaria en varios departamentos del país. La vacunación se realizará en colaboración con la Organización Mundial de la Salud y se espera que beneficie a más de un millón de personas.

SSAC Res-images de Jesus

En el marco de la Semana de la Juventud de Guatemala, se llevó a cabo una serie de actividades centradas en la promoción de la paz y la prevención del delito. Se realizaron debates, talleres y mesas redondas con jóvenes y adultos sobre temas como la violencia, la corrupción y la participación ciudadana.

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El Centro Médico de la Comunidad de West Yale, en St. Paul, le da a Juan toda la información y los folletos que usted necesita para hacerlo. Usted puede cuestionar su ejercicio y, si precisa, puede hacer más ligero. En cuanto a su ejercicio, se siente siempre bien y la respiración rítmica que se desarrolla en el entrenamiento de la respiración rítmica es lo que necesita. Si se siente cansado y cansado todo el tiempo, puede pensar que no tiene suficiente, para que el ejercicio unico. Pero por lo demás, los deportes están en su horario y lo que tiene es suficiente.

Una de las mejores formas de ejercicio, y de cómo uno puede hacerlo, es caminar. Tan solo 15-30 minutos de caminar en las calles, 3 veces por semana, puede ayudar a tener un corazón más sano, a eliminar el exceso de peso, a endurecer esos músculos flacos y a darme mejor. No es maravilloso el ejercicio que es?

Si piensa que todavía necesita un entrenamiento, por favor intente:

1. Salga a caminar a algún lugar agradable, como parques, 6 o 7 kilómetros.
2. Haga un trato con un amigo o una familia, que les dé un poco de aire libre y que se sienta más divertido.
3. Use un par de zapatos cómodos.
4. No trate de hacer en una hora lo que no ha hecho en una hora en la última ola. Usted podría lograr un buen estado físico sin sacrificar el tiempo para el disfrute del ejercicio.
5. Sobre todo, disfrute del aire y lo que aquí.

Elián Wexen

Presidente de la Asociación de Ejercicio en el Mar del Norte

Governor, in which states do you think that the Hispanic vote could be decisive in the 1984 elections?

There are five key states that could turn the election and Hispanics could play a big role: California, Florida, New York and Illinois. California, Illinois, and New York, in particular, have a large Hispanic population.

In California the target is to register between 400,000 and 600,000 Hispanics for the 1984 elections. If it happens, it could make a very big difference in the presidential race. The same is true in Illinois as well as in any other state.

California will be a battleground, but many people feel because Ronald Reagan is from California, it will be tough to beat him there. But Texas definitely can be a Democratic state in the next presidential election with the Hispanic vote, and so can New York.

For me, it looks going to be a tough one. The Hispanic vote is going to be crucial because of the heavy Cuban influence in Miami, much of that is Cuban. That's probably the one place where Reagan stands a good chance of getting a large turnout by Hispanics.

In Illinois, as crucial as that state is, finally both parties are awakening to the fact that there might be as much as 8% of the vote that is Hispanic. If they turn out to vote in large numbers, they could make the difference because that state is always a very tight state.

Governor, in 1980 President Reagan won 35% of the Hispanic vote. You have been quoted as saying that this time he will not get that number and that your goal is to limit it to 10%. Why are you so sure you can accomplish this?

The bicentennial is an opportunity to teach our children about the history of the United States, and to celebrate the diversity of our nation. This year, we will be marking the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, an event that is central to the American identity.

The bicentennial will include a variety of activities, such as parades, festivals, and educational programs. The goal is to encourage people of all ages to learn about the history of the United States and to appreciate the contributions of all Americans.

The bicentennial will also be an opportunity to promote civic engagement and social responsibility. The bicentennial will be used as a platform to encourage people to get involved in their communities and to participate in the democratic process.

In addition to the bicentennial activities, there will be a focus on youth empowerment, with an emphasis on encouraging young people to be leaders in their communities.

The bicentennial will be a time of celebration and reflection, an opportunity to honor the contributions of all Americans and to build a stronger, more united nation.
VISONES DE LA RAZA
Chicano Latino Monthly News

Vol. VIII No. 5 May Free

Elections, Candidates and Hispanics Issues

The Hispanic Monitor recently questioned officials of some of the nation's principal Hispanic organizations about the presidential election campaign. The officials were asked questions such as preference among presidential candidates; President Reagan's record in relation to Hispanics; the meaning of Jesse Jackson's campaign; and more about Chicano domestic and international issues for Hispanics. Following are excerpts from the leader's responses.

Richard Fajardo—Staff Lawyer, Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF).
The issues of primary concern to us have been immigration control and in particular the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill. And we are concerned about bilingual education, some of the Higher Education Act, and getting the Legal Services Corporation reauthorized.

We've had a lot of problems with Reagan's presidency and we've had a lot of problems with Reagan, particularly because of his stand on some of these different civil rights issues. He has not enforced the laws, he has made major reversals of various stands that have taken place before. A perfect example is what he has done with the tax credits to schools that discriminate...Reagan is starting to cut back on a lot of the gains that Hispanics and other minorities have made.

Raul Izaguirre—President, National Council of la Raza
The administration's policies I think have directly contributed to increasing poverty. Put the Hispanic poverty and to a relaxation of civil rights enforce- ment and to the...lack of progress in our community the last three years.

Jesse Jackson's campaign has been largely positive in several ways. Number one, I think it has shown that a minority candidate can be taken seriously...If a minority candidate who has no previous political office can do as well as Jesse, one can imagine how someone like Tonny Arias, who has been a governor, might do if he decided to go for national office.

I think the most important issue for Hispanics is whether or not the Federal government will take its responsibility seriously in terms of promoting social and economic justice.

Foreign policy in Central and Latin America, and specifically our continued military involvement in Central America, are vital concerns. We haven't done enough in terms of negotiations, diplomacy, and in terms of economic development.

I think there's a feeling that America is... All of a sudden it's people that look like us, that speak like us, that have common historical antecedents with these folks. It re-awakens memories of intervention in Mexico and the Caribbean which have left some very bad memories.

Mexicans and Chicanos: A dialogue

On April 12, the University of Minnesota Asociación de Estudiantes Mexicanos heard Professor Dennis Valdes speak on "The Contribution of Mexican Immigration to the U.S." La Asociación invited Prof. Valdes to meet with them because of their ongoing interest in be-coming more acquainted with the history and current situation of Mexi- canos in the U.S. Prof. Valdes, who is from Michigan, teaches in the Department of American Studies and History at the University.

Valdes described three major eras of middle class migration and influence from Mexico. The first took place in the first half of the 19th century, when the Southwest was a part of Mexico, and was marked by the gradual and almost complete loss of land by the Mexicanos. The second period was from 1848-1912, a period when New Mexico was still a territory of the United States (and therefore unprotected by statehood), and a period when such leaders as Ignacio Zaragoza (of Cinco de Mayo’s Battle of Puebla) emerged from the Southwest. The last period is the 20th century, beginning with exile from the Mexican revolution (supporters of Madero and Díaz, Porfirio Villa), and followed by those who came in response to the need for labor during those wars (World Wars I and II, and Vietnam). This last wave of immigra-tion also includes those students who come to study in the U.S., and stay.

In discussing each of these three eras, Prof. Valdes also described some of the experiences of the Mexicanos in the U.S. Racism, lack of job opportunities, a restriction of mobility, and a loss of social prestige accompanied their arriv- als in the U.S. However, each wave of immigration has brought diversity to the U.S. communities, and continue to do so.

After Valdes’ talk, the members of the Asociación participated in a lively question and answer period. Language, bilingual education, Chicano-Mexican relations, and political realities were all part of the discussion. It was agreed by those present that an ongoing dialogue with Chicano student groups be main-tained, but that cultural activities also be shared—like a dance!

Isabel Gomez-Edwards is Sworn In

On Tuesday April 3, among much fanfare and jubilation, Mrs. Isabel Gomez-Edwards was elevated from the post of Juris Doctor, attorney at law to the esteemed position of Municipal Court Judge for Hennepin County. This ceremony was held at the Government Center in Hennepin County and presided over by the Honorable Judge

This event was precedent setting pri-marily due to the fact that Mrs. Gomez-Edwards is the first Hispanic woman to be appointed to the bench in Minnesota as well as the first Hispanic Judge to serve in Hennepin County.

Prior to being appointed to the bench, Mrs. Gomez-Edwards was a staff attorney for three years at the Neighborhood Justice Center, providing counsel to Hispanics in the St. Paul area. In addition Mrs. Gomez-Edwards was active in various community and civic affairs, volunteering many hours sitting on boards and commissions.

One of the most notable moments of the whole proceedings came during the recognition speech of Judge Gomez-Edwards. After acknowledging the presence of her family members and friends, Judge Gomez-Edwards went on to recount how her family had instilled in her a sense of fair play and concern for others as well as striving for as much personal growth as possible. Judge Gomez-Edwards stated that her mother had told her at one time that being a wife and mother was important but it was not a career, and on that note she assumed her new role.

Donna J. Vargas

MIDWEST HIGH LEVEL POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT OF LA RAZA

"Midwest Hispanic Referendum '84" was the name of a very successful conference held in Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin on April 5, 6, 7. The sponsor was the Latin American Union Civil Rights Foundation, Inc.

In line with the sponsoring Agency's goals of "assisting persons in the community to prepare for a better future for themselves and their families" and in order to insure that Hispanics "become more involved in the formulation of public policy" the conference was held in the belief that the event was one more concrete step in the process of develop- ing the effective and marked leadership and participation of Hispanics in the political system.

Workshops addressing all these areas were divided into some of the following: Education, Immigration, Employment and Training, the Media, Foreign Policy, and Civil Rights and the Political Power and Representation areas.

Our congratulations to Mr. Roberto Pineda of Minneapolis who was recently accepted to the University of Minnesota Medical School.

Alfredo M. Gonzalez

The conference was successful in the numbers of participants and the major goal of constituting one more link in the coalition or federation of: "multiples puertos libres de Atilan" in accordance with the Plan Espiritual de Atilan and the Chicano Manifesto. This concept becomes more and more a reality as the Hispanics become more involved and participate, all within the democratic process and the structures of too long of too little practiced civic and political rights.

It is gratifying to observe that this conference follows closely after the Midwest Voter Registration Education Project Conference held in Chicago at which Jesse Jackson of the major presidential aspirants spoke and gave "animo" as well as a "viva!" for Chicano involvement in national poli-tics and the ever growing importance and weight of the Hispanic vote in politics.

Alfredo M. Gonzalez

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Central Cultural Chicano 1800 Olson Memorial Hwy., Minneapolis, MN 55411

Our congratulations to Mr. Roberto Pineda of Minneapolis who was recently accepted to the University of Minnesota Medical School.

Irma & Jack Bethke 1979 Gosheniter Ave. No. New Hope, MN 55428
PUBLICIDAD
LA ESPERADA

Cuando se encuentra

El profesor de un gato perdido desapareció en un mundo donde nadie nos conoce. ¿Había algo mejor que hacer? Entonces se perdió en sus sueños de travesuras.
Legal Advice

As a new feature, every month the office of Centro Cegal will respond to a legal question that has been posed by a reader. If you would like an opportunity to have your question answered, please submit the question to the Legal Advice Column, c/o Visiones de la Raza. This column is designed to respond primarily to legal questions of a general nature only.

Consumer Advice

When you buy a used car from a car lot and the purchase contract states that the vehicle is being sold "as is," that is exactly what it means, as is, period.

This column is prepared for you by the office of Centro-Legal, Inc., P.O. Box 141, St. Paul, MN 55162. 612-348-4100. For more information contact Kathryn or Judy at 612-743-0769.

CALENARIO

May 5
Our Lady of Guadalupe Church will hold a dance fundraiser at the 24' Paul 7006, 65 E. Kelling, food, beer and wine will be available. Music by Los Mendigos de Jesse Ramos. 7:00 per person. 8:00 p.m.

May 7
Pilsbury House will be sponsoring a free 5k Mayo program featuring: dancing by Bolíva Musica, a group to students, South American folk dancing by Mónica and Carlos Lazo, poetry by María Virginia, a children's exposition by Emardor by Luis Cano, plus music and puppets. 4-10 p.m. For more information contact Kathryn or Judy at 612-743-0769.

May 10
The West Side Chicago community will hold its Third Annual Dia de las Madres celebration at Rosemont School, 2200 Peal St. Help is needed. A pot luck supper will be served at 5 p.m. Entertainment will be provided by students from the West Side Ysles. 3:00-8:00 p.m. For reservations and pot luck information call La Vecina at 740-0100, or Gabriella De la Guerra at 277-9591.

May 16-26
Day's Wear a Black for "...compassionate portrayal of a working-class family..." and "...a provocative exposé of political issues that affect Chicago's rising Hispanic industrial workers with predictions of economic development and consumer values,..." 7:00 p.m. on the 19th, 29th, and 5th. For reservations and pot luck information call La Vecina at 740-0100.

May 17
Centre Cultural Chicano will sponsor a Mother's Day Dinner at the Gopher Hall, 2205 Chicago Ave. S. Donations: $2.00 per person. Food, Bar and Set up available. Music by Jose Rivas and his Mandolin, (Free Bones) for Mexico. For more information call 740-0100. 7:00 p.m.

May 18-22, 27-30
Teatro Latino de Minnesota production of The Victim (Le Victime) will be playing at Pilsbury House, at 7:30 p.m. Admission is $3 adults, $1.50 children. For ticket information contact Luis Cano at 740-0100.

May 23
Congressman James Oberstar will speak on National Defense & Central America, Fair, PreAVIS, House & Jones Pavilion, United Miners, 220 10th Ave. SE, Mob. (brown bag lunch). For more information call 740-0100. For a speech according, to be in space 10, 21-23 p.m.

May 30
History of Peace Movement forum at Middle & Central America, Fair, PreAVIS, House & Jones Pavilion, United Miners, 220 10th Ave. SE, Mob. (brown bag lunch). For more information call 740-0100. For a speech according, to be in space 10, 21-23 p.m.

May 30
"China: Central American" through a free event at Bowring and Hobbs on the Border of War, Minneapoliar Church, 122 W. Franklin Ave. For more information call 627-5305. 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

May 31
200 and a Quarter. A film by Spanish director Manuel Gutiérrez Aragón. "...an erotic chronicle of an emotional education of a Spanish family in provincial Spain during war and peace years..." 8:30 p.m. Bell Museum, U of M.

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June 1
Carmen. A film by Carlos Saura. "Spanish dance institution Antonio Gades and Spanish choreographer Laura del Sol take the cinematic leads in the immortal Love story utilizing both the film classical score as well as flamenco guitar and music." 7:30 and 9:30 p.m., University Film Society, Bell Museum, U of M.

SAVE ENERGY BY THE BOOK

You'll learn about new energy-efficient furnaces, how to make your old furnace more efficient, energy-efficient air conditioning, and the basics of insulation. For further information, call 740-0100 (kde)

Teatro Latino's Spring Show

Teatro Latino de Minnesota will present the Chicano Theatre Classic, The Victim (Le Victime) at the Pillsbury House. This widely toured play has been seen throughout the United States and in various parts of the world including Sweden, Poland, Yugoslavia, Mexico and Cuba. The piece was collectively written by the members of El Teatro de la Esperanza (1976) in Santa Barbara, California, and will be directed here in the Twin Cities by one of its co-authors, Rodrigo Duarte Clark.

The story chronicles an immigrant family through three generations making their way through history, crossing borders and adapting to different cultures and circumstances. The play follows Amparo, who as a young girl leaves her beloved Mexico for the first time as her family flees the Mexican Revolution of 1910; it follows Amparo as a young mother as her own family is deported back to Mexico during the Depression and in the process loses her oldest son, Samuel. He remains in the United States, dissolves into the American melting pot. His daughter, in turn, as a college student in the late 60's, in search of her roots, challenges her father's cultural values as he rises through American middle class.
Marcela Lucero Trujillo, Activist Chicana Dies

The Chicago community of the Twin Cities was deeply saddened late last month to learn of the death of Marcela Lucero (formerly Marcela Trujillo). Marcela was diagnosed two months ago with cancer, and died in her sleep on January 24, 1984 at the age of 58, in Denver, Colorado.

In the 1960's Marcela was active in Colorado with Corky Gonzales and the Crusade for Justice. In 1970 she was invited to participate in a Chicano Student Summer Institute conference at the University of Minnesota at the time when activists at the U. were laying the groundwork for the Chicano Studies Department. In 1972 when that dream became a reality, Marcela was recruited to become the first faculty in the new department. Alfredo Gonzales, Chair of the Chicano Studies Department at that time, recalls, “She was a poet, a writer and a dedicated educator. She developed the first Chicano courses in La Chica at the U.” Marcela went on to get her doctorate at the U. of M.

“She was a person to emulate, a success story,” said Manuel Guzman, a Mexican-American lawyer who first met Marcela as a student. “She wasn’t a radical, and not a revolutionary, but an activist. She had been moved by social injustice and had the guts to do something about it. She had no problem with grabbing a picket sign and getting in there with the rest of us.”

“Not only was Marcela an academic person,” said Alfredo Gonzales, “but she was definitely involved in all sorts of community efforts.” Marcela was a member of Chicano Voceros, the group that was trying to establish Centro Chicano. “I was glad she was around at that time,” recalls Ramon Almeida, who was involved in the same effort. “The other workers on Centro were young, and students at the U., looking for her advice. She was our right hand, our leader. She had considerable knowledge from the past and she brought that expertise with her,” said Dona Varas, Director of Centro added, “She provided leadership and insight about the corporate community which helped us in knowing how to approach other organizations—things like how to get funding from foundations. She helped lend credibility to the image of Centro because of her positive history.” Marcela served on the Board of Centro Cultural Chicano, helped Centro start a building, and in many other ways. “This was all a result of donated time—she never got paid for any of it.” added Willie Dominguez of Centro. Marcela was also active in the Hispanic Woman’s Political Caucus and the Governor’s committee for appointments.

Marcela Trujillo was also a feminist. Manuel Guzman pointed out, “In spite of the fact that she came from a background where the roles that women are allowed to have are restricted, she broke the barriers.” Marcela not only set an example by breaking the barriers herself but by pushing other Chicana women to be active. “She had a big impact on me,” said Lydia (Lilly) Reyes de Smith, Associate Director of Centro. Lilly explained that hearing Marcela speak at the Spring Hill conference, just preceding the founding of Centro Cultural Chicano, motivated her to really get involved. “Marcela was always talking about culture and values,” said Lilly, “I never thought I had culture. She made me realize that my culture was what I was living. She wanted la mujer, la chicana, to wake up and do something for themselves and the community.”

Women are not the only ones Marcela affected. “She raised a lot of consciousness with men about their own chauvinism, and that was important,” said Manuel Guzman. “She was willing to work with everybody. She didn’t threaten men because her allegiance was to ideas—to protecting ideas and affecting change.

Her friends describe her as someone who affected their lives, who raised their consciousness and guided them. Marcela Trujillo earned the respect and admiration of those who knew her. As Manuel Guzman said, “She achieved as an individual, and also as something bigger than herself.”

New Director for Centro Cultural Chicano

The incoming director of Centro Cultural Chicano, John Pacheco, Jr., officially assumed his new responsibilities on February 1, 1984. Pacheco, the son of Francisco and Johanna M. Pacheco, Sr., grew up in Minneapolis. He was involved at an early age with Chicano Venceremos, and has been a member of Centro Cultural Chicano since its inception nearly 10 years ago. For the last four years, John has been on Centro’s Board of Directors, and for three of those years he served as treasurer and finance chair.

Pacheco is no newcomer to working with people. He spent three years on staff at the Portland Housing. Following that he worked with young people at The City/ Southside, an alternative high school in Minneapolis. There he continued his family’s tradition of boxing (John is a former Golden Gloves champion), and shared his message by teaching a team of young men. After three years at The City/Southside, Pacheco moved on to spend the next three years at the Minneapolis Urban Coalition investigating policies that affects poor people in Minneapolis.

When asked why he wanted to apply for the directorship of Centro, Pacheco replied, “I saw the potential in Centro Cultural Chicano’s growth and I felt I not only wanted to be a part of it but through my experience I could assist in that growth.”

John says that a goal of his while he is director is, “to balance Centro’s social services with ongoing cultural programming for the Hispanic community. I see as a goal to provide not only for those who need social services but also for the working people, the community people who just want to get involved.” He added, “That is not to say that we will retreat in any way from social services, but we will couple them with the cultural programs.” Some ideas that John is talking about are to have more dances sponsored by Centro, movies in Spanish, theatre and classes in Spanish and English.

Minority Hiring Practices Revealed in Urban Coalition Survey

According to Steve Belton, president of the Urban Coalition of Minneapolis, “Minnesota’s minority population is inadequately represented on the staffs of some of our elected officials. . . . Only three of our members of the U.S. House of Representatives have any minority staff—on each.” Belton’s comments come with the January 13 release of the Urban Coalition’s seventh annual Survey on the staffing of elected officials and constitutional offices of the state. This survey “is designed to monitor the level and type of employment of racial minorities on the staffs of the state’s 16 highest elected officials.”

While the percentage of minorities on the staffs of the constitutional officials rose from 5.8% last year to 6.6% this year, that rise was partially due to an overall recruiting on the total number of employees. The greatest increase was in the combined category of Governor/Lieutenant Governor staffs. Those two offices now employ 5 minorities, or 13% of their total staffs.

Among other minorities (Blacks, Asians, Native American Indians), there are Hispanics working in the following positions: the Governor’s office (a staff aide); the Secretary of State (a clerk typist); and the State Auditor (a professional auditor).

The survey looked at who was employed in the various positions. The study found that minority hiring was generally held, and whether the position was a more secure civil service position, or was unclassified. About the same percentage of minority and white staff were in professional positions, but a higher percentage of minority staff were in clerical positions, and a much higher percentage of white staff held managerial positions.

The Coalition’s report states that the Minnesota delegation to the U.S. House of Representatives has the worst minority hiring record there. This hasn’t changed in the seven years that the Urban Coalition has been conducting this survey. It also appeared that some of the problems with minority representation and affirmative action were underscored by the fact that one senator refused to cooperate with the Coalition’s survey. Senator Rodney Boehnke would not give any information on his own staff. Senator Burrington’s staff, however, has 10% minority representation.

The report ends with the comment that it is important for Minnesota’s elected representatives to remember that they make decisions that affect us all, while they work in Washington D.C.—a city with a 73.1% ‘minority’ population.
EDITORIAL

Where Are We Going?

Currently the Minnesota Department of Human Rights is being challenged by two leaders, one governor and one presidential candidate, who are both running on a special "Blue Ribbon Commission" that Governor Dayton and others in Minnesota's legal community have assembled. The charge of both parties is to review the work of the Human Rights Department, evaluate its effectiveness based on the issues it addresses, and make recommendations on modifications that will make it more effective. The bottom line is to determine whether the Department of Human Rights is a functional entity or not.

The history of the Minnesota Human Rights Commission dates back to the early 1970s when the Minnesota Human Rights Commission Act was passed by the Minnesota Legislature. The Act was intended to provide a mechanism for the resolution of disputes between individuals or groups and to ensure that the rights of all individuals are protected.

The Minnesota Human Rights Commission is an independent state agency that investigates and resolves complaints of discrimination in housing, employment, public accommodations, and public education. The Commission also enforces state and federal anti-discrimination laws.

In recent years, the Commission has faced challenges in its operations, including budget cuts and increased workload. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has created new challenges for the Commission as it has had to adapt to new ways of conducting its work.

In light of these challenges, it is important to consider the future direction of the Human Rights Commission. One option is to expand the Commission's authority and resources, which would allow it to address more cases and provide more effective protection against discrimination.

Another option is to consider merging the Commission with other state agencies, which could result in cost savings and increased efficiency. However, this would require careful planning and coordination to ensure that the rights of individuals are not diminished.

Ultimately, the decision about the future of the Human Rights Commission should be made by the people of Minnesota, who must decide what role the Commission should play in the state's fight against discrimination. The Commission is an essential part of our democratic system, and it is up to all of us to ensure that it remains effective and relevant.
Bobby Chacón Perdió Pelea De Campeonato

El gran boxeador chicano, Bobby Chacón, se enfrentó con el campeón de peso liviano, Ray (Boom Boom) Mancini, en una pelea que quedó para la historia por el campeonato mundial de la Asociación Mundial de Boxeo (WBA).

Chacón fue derrotado en el tercer asalto. La pelea se llevó a cabo en Reno, Nevada, el sábado 14 de enero. En el primer asalto, los dos boxeadores cambiaíon varios golpes, pero Mancini conectó varios "jabs" o puñetazos a la cara de Chacón, y ganchos izquierdos a la cabeza. Aunque Chacón contestó con varios derechos, al terminar el primer asalto Chacón parecía agobiado de la raza y jeza del ojo izquierdo.

En el segundo asalto, Mancini conectó un tremendo derecho y varios golpes duros en la cabeza, ganándolo a las cuerdas.

Allí los dos pelean con Mancini conectó otro golpe a la cabeza de Chacón. Mancini se daba cuenta que tenía controlada la pelea y que era el boxeador superior.

En el tercer asalto, Mancini llevó a Chacón a las cuerdas. En una esquina, natural y allí conectó un izquierdo y otros golpes al cuerpo de Chacón. Chacón quiso pedir en su defensa pero se sintió herido y el árbitro, Richard Steele, detuvo la pelea con apenas un minuto y 16 segundos del tercer asalto.

Chacón deseaba competir su próxima corona mundial. Antes de su pelea con Ray Mancini, había sido campeón de peso pluma. Sin embargo, el público hispánico le desea buena suerte a este boxeador Chicano de Oroville, California.

Ramon Almada

Martin Luther King and Hispanics

(Here is an excerpt of a speech given by Tony Bonilla from League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), about the meaning of Dr. King’s Dream for Hispanics.)

"I am here today on behalf of Hispanic America to reaffirm that the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is alive despite the fact that the Reagan Administration has attempted to make this dream a nightmare for minorities, women, elderly, and the handicapped of this country.

While our country has millions unemployed, the President proposes to solve the unemployment problem by working the youth at the least of the minimum wage by importing foreign workers to displace more American workers, by cutting the military services personnel as employed, by eliminating public works programs, by abolishing the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, by requiring I.D. cards as proposed by the Simpson-MacColl Bill, thus opening the doors to more discrimination, by retreating on affirmative action and removing our Hispanic and Black representatives from the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and by returning to a policy of diplomatic isolation, creating an atmosphere for war in Central America and putting our young people to work by sending them off to a war that we don’t want."

Today Hispanics number in excess of 20 million in the United States, and although we represent only 8% of the population, we find more than 10% unemployed. In some regions of the country, unemployment of Hispanics exceeds 25% and among the youth it exceeds 30%.

Twenty years ago Dr. Martin Luther King stood here and had a dream of the type of America he saw. Today I have a vision that Dr. King’s dream will be fulfilled. I have a vision that from this march will emerge a mosaic coalition of different colors that will shine brightly even during the stormiest times. I have a vision that this coalition will help change the direction of our country.

I have a vision that our united effort of registering millions of unregistered voters and getting those millions of registered voters out to vote in November 1984 will enable us to return Ronald Reagan to Hollywood and elect a real President to the White House."
Comité De Ayuda A Cubanos

En Junio 12, 1986, Albert Garcia, Presidente de la Junta, y James Rhodes, Director Administrativo del Centro Cultural Chicoano se reunieron en las oficinas del Congresista Martin D. Sabo. En esa fecha se discutió ampliamente la situación en que se encuentran los versitasis Cubanos retenidos como prisioneros en el centro penal de Stillwater. El Congresista Martin Sabo informó que, juntos con su personal, han estado en contacto con las oficinas del Servicio de Migración de St. Paul y Washington para obtener una respuesta clara en cada uno de estos casos. También mencionó que los Congresistas intentarán continuar sus esfuerzos para establecer un programa que aborde a aquellos prisioneros Cubanos elegibles para lograr su libertad.

Bajo la ayuda del Centro Cultural Chicoano se ha formado una comisión especial para buscar algunas alternativas o rectificaciones por las injusticias que estas personas están sufriendo. Creemos que, como miembros de esta comunidad, debemos de ver todas las posibilidades y oportunidades que estos prisioneros tienen de poderse integrar posteriormente a su vida normal y poner al servicio de esta sociedad sus conocimientos y habilidades.

By Mario Duarte.

Noticia de Ultima Hora!!!

News of the tragic death of Luis Garcia one of the Cuban prisoners under INS hold at the Federal Unit, Stillwater came to our office as this edition was going to press. His death was self inflicted by hanging on June 24. This act of desperation is an invitation to us to be more aware of the plight of all those Cubans who are incarcerated awaiting deportation.

HOW'S YOUR VISION...OF LA RAZA?

Visiones de la Raza is currently expanding in both scope and size. If you would like to participate and be a part of our cultural, community-oriented, bilingual publication, we are interested in hearing from you. Volunteer writers, photographers-reporters, designers, artists are specially welcome. Articles, feature stories, letters to the editor, sport news, announcements, ads, and suggestions are just some of the areas in which your ideas can be put into practical use.

All materials are subject to the approval of our Editorial Board, which reserves the right to edit for space, readability, and taste. In addition, all materials submitted must be signed by the author(s). Views expressed in Visiones do not necessarily reflect the views of Centro Cultural Chicano or of Visiones. Please submit any ideas or materials to:

VISIONES DE LA RAZA
1800 Olson Memorial Highway
Minneapolis, MN 55411
Tel. (612) 374-2996

Bilingual Chemical Dependency Treatment Program Available

Starting in early July, an alcoholism/chemical dependency outpatient treatment program for Hispanics will be available to the community.

The program is a new component of Hispanics en Minnesota Inc., a private, non-profit human service agency located in the Neighborhood House facility on the West Side of St. Paul.

The outpatient treatment program will be provided by bilingual/bicultural staff to Hispanic individuals and families and community residents.

The find out more about the program call 227-0831. The program is designed to meet the growing needs of the Hispanic population in chemical health. With a bilingual staff, trained and experienced in understanding the uniqueness of Hispanic cultures, the program is best able to address cultural or language barriers to recovery.

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Editorial

Centro Cultural
Chicano: Where To Go From Here?

by Alberto Garcia, Jr.

As the new Chairman of the Board of Directors of Centro Cultural Chicano I appreciate this opportunity to discuss the issues I hope to take on as the Chairman of the Board and the organization in the year ahead.

First, I would like to thank the Board of Directors for helping to shape and develop our organization into the strong and dynamic community organization it is today. We need to do this to continue to grow and expand our services to the Chicano community.

I am excited about the growth and development of the Board and the organization. We will begin by focusing on the needs of the Chicano community and expanding our services to meet those needs. We will continue to work with the Board and the organization to develop new programs and services that will meet the needs of the Chicano community.

I am very excited about the future of Centro Cultural Chicano and I look forward to working with the Board and the organization to make it a successful organization.

Programa Para Personas De Mayor Edad

La Independencia del Peru: 28 del Julio de 1821

Cuento la Historia de la Independencia de Perú, desde sus orígenes hasta el día de hoy. Describe el impacto de la independencia del Perú en la historia mundial y en el continente americano.

Manuel Carrillo

Volunteer Services

Manuel Carrillo was recently given 100 hours of his time. He was recognized for his contributions to the community. He was recognized for his contributions to the community and was awarded a certificate of recognition.

Recognition was given recently to Manuel Carrillo by the Hispanic Community Council of Chemical Dependency Programs for outstanding volunteer service. Manuel was presented a certificate of appreciation. He was recognized for his contributions to the community.

The combination of a dedicated volunteer and a committed organization is the key to successful program delivery. Volunteer services are an important component of a successful program. The combination of a dedicated volunteer and a committed organization is the key to successful program delivery.

In the Armenian Community, other volunteer activities are being conducted. Robert Perkins and Joan Hedinson, Lino staff for the Armenian Community Council of Chemical Dependency Programs, are conducting volunteer activities. Robert Perkins and Joan Hedinson, Lino staff for the Armenian Community Council of Chemical Dependency Programs, are conducting volunteer activities.

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The Struggle for Independence

The government's treatment of its Jewish community aroused widespread anger, and in 1891, 1894, and 1895, growth of the community's size and political radicalism led to policies aimed at its suppression. Simón Bolívar, who had been secretary of state under President Antonio José de Sucre, was named to lead the efforts to suppress the revolution. His policies were harsh, and they caused widespread suffering and loss of life. The revolution ultimately failed, but it paved the way for independence from Spain.

Simón Bolívar: The Liberator

One of the patriots who led the revolution was Simón Bolívar, who was born in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1783. He was a brilliant military leader and a gifted orator, and he played a key role in the revolution against Spanish rule in Venezuela. After the revolution, he became the first president of Venezuela, and he worked to establish a democratic government and to promote social justice.

West Side NHS Celebrated Successes During National NHS Week

In celebration of National Health Service Week, the West Side NHS held a special ceremony to recognize the achievements of its staff and volunteers. The ceremony was held in the West Side NHS building, and it was attended by local politicians and community leaders. The ceremony included a speech by the West Side NHS director, who thanked the staff and volunteers for their hard work and dedication.

Alfredo Lares: A New American

Alfredo Lares was a man of many talents, and he used his abilities to help his community. In his early years, he was a farmer, but he later became a political leader and a labor activist. He was a member of the Partido Socialista, and he worked to improve the lives of the working class. He was also a vocal critic of the government, and he spoke out against corruption and inequity.

New Organization for Democracy in Central America

The New Organization for Democracy in Central America (NOCA) was established in 1980. It was created to address the political and social issues facing Central America, and it worked to promote democracy, human rights, and social justice. NOCA was a coalition of political organizations from the region, and it was supported by the United States government.

Charlene Cole is New Project Director

Charlene Cole has been named the new project director for the TACTICS Center. TACTICS, or the Task Force on Civil Unrest in the Central America, is a prestigious organization that works to promote peace and democracy in the region.

The Struggle for Independence

The independent government got off to a rapid start through the actions of Francisco I. Madero, who led the Mexican Revolution in 1910. Madero's efforts were aimed at overthrowing the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, who had ruled Mexico since 1876. Madero's revolution was successful, and he was able to establish a new government. However, his victory was short-lived, and he was eventually overthrown and assassinated.

The liberation movement in Venezuela was aimed at overthrowing the Spanish colonial order, and it was led by Francisco de Miranda, who is known as the father of Venezuela's independence. Miranda was a military officer and a political leader, and he played a key role in the fight for independence.

St. Paul Mayor Gary Leifson (left) and West Side NHS President Bob Bartholow put the finishing touches on the Black Grant to the NHS. Looking on as a council member is Jim Schleifer.

Charles Cole will lead the operations of the Center for Cultural Change in the United States, focusing on issues related to the United States and Central America.

The lack of bilingual and Hispanic-specific controls in many national governments produces a need for cooperation between the Hispanic community and the government. The government, in turn, has a responsibility to work with the Hispanic community to develop policies that meet its needs.

John Doe is an expert on Hispanic culture and has a deep understanding of the challenges facing the Hispanic community.

A new organization for democracy in Central America has been established, as part of the initiative to address political and social issues in the region. The organization, called the New Organization for Democracy in Central America (NOCA), is a coalition of political organizations from the region, and it is supported by the United States government.

Under the leadership of its founder, John Doe, NOCA aims to promote democracy, human rights, and social justice. The organization works to address issues such as political corruption, economic inequality, and human rights abuses.

The organization's activities include organizing protests, publishing reports, and providing training and support to activists. NOCA's work is guided by the principle that democracy is not just a political system, but a way of life that requires the active participation of all members of society.

Node: In your speech, you mentioned that the organization's main goal is to promote democracy and human rights in Central America. Can you provide more information about the specific issues that NOCA is addressing?

John Doe: Yes, NOCA is working to address a range of issues in Central America. Some of the key areas of focus include political corruption, economic inequality, and human rights abuses. We also work to promote educational opportunities and social justice in the region.

We believe that these issues are interconnected and that addressing one can help to address others. For example, we work to promote greater access to education, which can help to reduce economic inequality and promote social mobility.

New Organization for Democracy in Central America (NOCA) is a coalition of political organizations from the region, and it is supported by the United States government. The organization's main goal is to promote democracy, human rights, and social justice in Central America.

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The organization's work is guided by the principle that democracy is not just a political system, but a way of life that requires the active participation of all members of society.
The Future of Education in the Hispanic Community

by Francis C. Toja

The Hispanic middle class is in serious jeopardy of becoming extinct. To realize the magnitude of this problem and appreciate its importance it is necessary to study current economic activities and migration trends. The most important of these trends is the clustering of Hispanic communities in the need of minority children is no longer the only goal. Parents reflect the attitudes and leadership of the focus of a tight plan is to avoid this school is, in fact, back to a reagent approach to education. That will begin to prepare us to understand the highly specific and highly selective market in Minnesota.

In order for the Hispanic community to achieve these goals, the need for minority middle class students, a large number of Hispanic middle class students are not only major by profession but also by necessity. The nature of this new middle class is that it is able to somewhat replace jobs lost in the sector of the minority education by continuing the decline of white middle class options for Americans.

The effects of these trends have been analyzed by federal, state, and local agencies, churches, foundations, and others. It is documented that job displacement in an cereal area is present with little or no chance of finding a job in a similar occupation. It is important to remember that displaced workers face for jobs that will maintain the class in the middle class, the American economic and social structure. It is the function of the Home Training Program that concerns such issues.

All aspects, however, reveal different trends and the offset these latter changes will have on the future changing Hispanic middle class in the Midwest. The rural, small, and small areas such as South Dakota, and Iowa, etc., was adopted. "The development of the Hispanic middle class in the Midwest, in turn, created the opportunity to set upon diverse community options, or other special community options. The way the Housing divisions functionally and economically is of the Hispanic middle class, concerning itself with economic security.

What does it all mean? The employed Hispanic community in Minnesota, a new middle class Hispanic, will become the new minority's new role in the workforce. They, their like migrant counterparts, will have the home grown with little or no upward mobility, security, or other fringe benefits. Today's Hispanic children will monitor the cycle of poverty their parents left when they climbed out of the farm related migrant jobs or low paying service related positions.

New Opportunities for Minorities in St. Paul

Minorities are an important focus of colleges and universities which in St Paul Learning Center operated by Xerox Hills and Lathom Community Colleges.

Because the importance of education is growing among society, educational services often offer students a chance to succeed.

Two years Associate Degree programs in Liberal Arts, Human Services, and several business specializations such as Accounting, Human Resource Management, Sales and Marketing, Secretarial (Executive, Legal, and Medical), or prepare the student for additional skills in English, the College offers English as a Second Language classes.

As more and more students to the plan they choose, they have a chance to make the most of their education in another country or other opportunities. This network can provide the valuable resources and support system for the individual.

Neighborhood他就 makes classes convenient to participate. In the West Side Neighborhood Center, La Hogar, and the West Side Center, among other locations, classes include English as a Second Language, and Oda Onda Center.

For individuals who are already employed, college classes can help them advance their career. Business Science, Math, Human Services, are often directly related to the job of the student. They are doing classes in areas such as liberal arts and social and medical communications contribute to career growth. Classes are offered in the evening or on Saturdays so that those working adults can attend.

A few of the classes are work in themselves. These classes are required classes at the University of St. Thomas, or the University of St. Paul. The classes in the course work in the place at which the students work does not exist in.

Resident, St Paul, Minnesota, are especially welcome to volunteer in the plans to attend the St Paul Child, and to offer the courses in the place work at which the students work does not exist in.

In the realm of personal safety, with many homes, the community, is at risk. Care and security, in a home, is a must. The parent of a child in a home, is the function of the housing department of the Community and Security Department. A house should be in good repair, and in the community where you live, and when you study skills, you can do at home, and go to the local security office.

But lack of insurance in your area, it could be useful to ask a security department staff or a community co-operation. There may be out of town, circulation of information around your home is an almost non-existent, neighborhood, and the community, are in the neighborhood. Community co-operation.

AGENDA

Instituto de Arte y Cultura

July 21 - Sept 8, 1986

BALE MEXICANO: 220 north first 6th street - Minneapolis, Minneapolis SSM

Instituto de Arte y Cultura, Inc. and Pilfer House in collaboration with St. Peter's Elgin Junior and Senior High School eight weeks of instruction to introduce Mexican and Mexican American culture, bring in a performance celebrating the Mexican and Mexican American culture. Bring in a performance celebrating the Mexican and Mexican American culture. Bring in a performance celebrating the Mexican and Mexican American culture.

June 16, 1978, at the Pilfer House, 603 N, 3:00 p.m.

SCHEDULE:

Elementary students every Monday, 3:00-4:00 p.m.

Junior/Senior High students, every Wednesday, 3:00-4:00 p.m.

Tropicalis: Happy hour at the Balle Mexican.

This program is supported by the City of Minneapolis, Minneapolis

The Balle Mexican

Tips to Prevent Summertime Crime

by Aaron Robbison

Community Crime Prevention (Final)

With the arrival of summer, Minneapolis' open-air homes are littered with broken dishes, and found away from home more, too. These habits make your home more vulnerable to burglary. Like the mercury, crimes usually increase during the season to high point of the year. Here are some tips to help keep your home safe.

Look out! This applies to your house or apartment and your car. If you are working or walking in the yard, or leaving

During the summer months, your neighbors and watch out for each other. That's your best burglary alarm. Help your neighbors to be more aware of the burglarywatch block club or have a block party. For information, the Minneapolis Police Department, home security and personal safety, call Community Police, City of Minneapolis.

The Balle Mexican: a note of care in the lives of the community.
JOB OPPORTUNITIES

CONTRACT SPECIALIST
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in St. Paul, MN has an opening for a Contract Specialist. Duties include a mixture of contract formulation, preparation, and negotiation. For more details call Centro at 374-2996.

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN
Macalester College is seeking a Laboratory Technician for its Biology Department. Must have B.A. in Biology or Medical Technology. Duties include performing laboratory procedure in the preparation of tissues, perform transplants on animals. Call Ramon Almeda at 374-2996 for more information.

CLERK AND CARRIER
The United States Postal Service has positions in 2 different areas for Clerk and Carrier. Applications will not be accepted prior to July 21, 1986. Starting salary $19,427 per year. Call Centro for more information.

PERSONNEL REPRESENTATIVE
Hennepin County has a current vacancy in its Personnel Department Recruitment. The job requires a bachelor degree in Public, or Business Administration. Applications are available at the Hennepin County Personnel office or you can call Centro for more information.

SPORTS COACH
Macalester College has an opening for a Women's Basketball and either Softball or Tennis Coach for a 9% month appointment. Qualifications include a master's degree in Physical Education or related field. Duties are for coaching, planning, scheduling, budgeting, and carrying out the program. Please call Ramon Almeda at 374-2996 for more details.

WOMEN'S PROGRAM COORDINATOR
Centro Cultural Chicano has a full time opening for a Women's Program Coordinator. Must be a bilingual/bicultural individual capable of organizing a women's program, that is focused on education, counseling and orientation. Applicants must have experience in providing advocacy services and knowledge regarding Hispanic women's issues. Minimum qualifications: Bilingual/Bicultural, B.S. in Social Services, counseling experience preferred, valid driver's license. Call Jim Rhodes 374-2998. Deadline for applications is July 15, 1986.

SECRETARIAT POSITION
Full-time secretary, must type 55 wpm, word processing experience helpful. Send resume to: City Inc., 1543 East Lake Street, Minneapolis, MN 55407

GREAT NEWS!
You could become part of a once-in-a-lifetime experience. We're a leading organization in our industry and we're looking for quality people to join our team. Last year, our marketing efforts set industry records. You could be part of even greater success this year. It all takes a winning attitude. To request a personal interview, call today. Anhui Labor 806-2333.

WEB PRINTING
Flyers - Tab Publications - Catalogs - Shakopee Valley Printing, Inc.
5101 Valley Industrial Blvd S., Shakopee, MN 55379
445-8260

Union En Services
292-0117

City of Saint Paul
JOB LINE
24 hours, up-to-date job information
298-4942

The City of St Paul has a commitment to diversity in its workforce. In that spirit we welcome applications from all individuals including women, minorities and the handicapped.

ROSS DRUG
912 So. Robert Street
West St. Paul, MN 55118
612-457-1711

BOCA CHICA RESTAURANT
Frias Family Ready to Serve You
Sunday Mexican Brunch 10 AM-2 PM (After Sunday Mass)
291-9635

EL BURRITO MARKET
MEXICAN AMERICAN & LATE FRIDAY
1605 Washington St. S. 249 Powers, Minn.
1201 W. Jamison St., Minneapolis, MN 55401

INTER WORLD TRAVEL
1865 Old Hudson Road
731-3486
Se Habla Espanol

MORGAN MEXICAN FOOD
1618 South Robert St.
457-0069

AUSTERSON FOODS
1611 South Robert St.
360-1325

DUCK TYPE
822-0488
336 East Lake Street
Minneapolis, MN 55408

Vol. X No. 7 July, 1986
Minnesota Hispanic Youth Leadership Conference

The Spanish Speaking Affairs Council held a three-day period at a designated conference facility. The first two days were designed to provide as much relevant information and allow time for individual and small group discussions in the proposed workshops. Each workshop provided with a Hispanic role model, who acted as a mentor and helped groups prepare a report to be presented on the third day of the Conference, to the general public in attendance at the State Capital.

The topics of discussion presented by Hispanic, as well as non-Hispanic individuals qualified or knowledgeable in the subject matter. The workshops were designed, so that upon successful completion of the second day, each participant had developed a comprehensive understanding of his/her role in the Hispanic, as well as the non-Hispanic communities on a local and national level, as well as their short and long term basis effect and impact. Upon reviewing the results, the Hispanic Leadership structure was able to establish a viable program of work with specific focus on Hispanic youth.

The Hispanic community and general public were invited to attend and participate in the Saturday's session. The end results will be put into report form by the SSAC and will be presented along with other program of work "reports" to the governor. The legislature and other appropriate Hispanic as well as non-Hispanic decision and policy making bodies.

By June 30, 1987, (end of fiscal year), a report based on a series of interviews of the diversity of conference participants, will be made available by the SSAC and a recommended external evaluation tool, as a follow up to the Conference. This follow up will help the Hispanic community and the Council determine the degree of success of the Minnesota Hispanic Youth Leadership Conference.

PARTICIPANTS

Theresa Blazek
Bridget Rosario
Lisa Salind
Paula Patterson
Debbie Olivo
Dave Olivio
Gelia Puentes
Alicia Menanteau
Elena Garcia
Judy Flores
Diana Chapa
Nils Heymann
Gilbert Adama
Ricardo Gonzalez
John Villarreal
Amy Gonzales

by Ruby Lee

Governor Rudy Perpich recently announced the appointment of Manuel J. Cervantes, the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals. Cervantes term will run for six years. He will replace Raymond Adel of Brooklyn Center.

The five member court handles worker's compensation cases that are appealed from the decisions of administrative law judges. There are five judges on the appeals court and cases are generally handled in panels of three judges. Precedent setting cases are often handled by all five judges on the court. Governor Perpich has now appointed three of the judges.

Governor Perpich explained his appointment of Cervantes by saying that "Manuel Cervantes is well qualified. He has broad-based support and a good record of community activity."

Manuel J. Cervantes

Appointed Judge

Governor's office of State Attorney General

Irene & Jack Bethke
4649 Decatur Ave. So.
New Hope, MN 55428

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Minneapolis, MN
Permit 479
On August 16, 1986, my wife and I had the privilege of attending the 17th annual Latin American Night at the University of Minnesota. We were disappointed to see that of the people in attendance to see this cultural treasure, only about 20-30% were from our Hispanic community. It was not until you consider that in this country others are organized in similar events. In our cases, we had only a handful of groups and that is reflected in our Annual Accion Churrigueresca. To see the appreciation, to see the standing ovation, was a true reflection of the enthusiasm and support from our community.

In a sense, Centro is the cultural heart of the Hispanic community. It is the place where one goes to experience the diversity of our culture. It is the place where one finds the community of our dreams. Centro is the place where we can share our culture, our language, our values, and our history.

I would like to thank the organizers of this event for their hard work and dedication. Their efforts have made this event possible. I would also like to thank all the volunteers who made this event possible. Their hard work and dedication have made this event a success.

I would like to thank the education community for their support. Their support has made this event possible. I would also like to thank all the sponsors who made this event possible. Their support has made this event a success.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all those who made this event possible. Their hard work and dedication have made this event a success. I would also like to thank all those who attended this event. Their presence has made this event a success.

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Por qué celebramos el 16 de Septiembre?

El Obispo de Michoacán, don Manuel Alfonso Adams, y el Presidente del Frente Historico Socialista, don Miguel Angel Ordóñez, invitaban a la celebración del 16 de septiembre, día en que se conmemora la rebelión campesina de Tlatelolco, en la ciudad de México.

La rebelión ocurrió en 1912, cuando los campesinos decidieron levantarse en contra de los abusos y despojos que los hacían sufrir. El obispo Adams y el Presidente Ordóñez también invitaron a todos a participar en la celebración y a recordar la historia de miembros del Movimiento Campesino que lucharon por la justicia.

Independence Fiesta Queen Candidates

Gloria Barrera - 16 years
Junior, Central High, St. Paul.
Cherubídale, member of school band.
Parents: Jose Antonio & Linda Barrera

Gina Verdeja - 16 years
Junior, Durham Hall High, St. Paul.
Monique Mercedes Tamarack Troup.
Parent: Pedro & Beatrice Verdeja

Victoria Zunser - 15 years
Sophomore, Como Jr. High, St. Paul.
Parent: Jacqueline & Howard Zunser

Upcoming Events at the Centro Cultural Chicano

October 11, 1986
Día de La Raza Dance
October 31, 1986
Halloween Dance
El Renew o El Renuevo

Bilingual Directory Available

A 100 page Bilingual Resource Directory has been prepared by the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council and is now ready for distribution. The reproduction of this directory was made possible through a grant from Dayton-Hudson Foundation and Northwestern Bell.

The information listed in the directory consists of 84 agencies and organizations offering community services, their address, telephone number, service provided, area served and capability offered. This directory is intended for both English and Spanish speaking communities.

Thursday, 7:30-9:00 p.m.
$5.95 adults
$2.00 children

Latin American Referral Center
1070 John St.
215 Raymond Ave.
St. Paul, MN

CARPE TRAVEL INC.
15 West Minnet St.
St. Paul, MN

SPECIAL PRINTING IN MEXICO & LATIN AMERICA
MONDAY-FRIDAY 8:30 AM TO 6:00 PM

SI ha tenido un accidente o ha recibido heridas de consideración, llame al abogado Ralph S. Parker II para una entrevista.

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HISPANIC CAREER FAIR

The Fourth Annual Hispanic Career Fair will be held at Minneapolis Technical Institute, 1415 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, October 23, 1986, from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. for Hispanic students grades 9 through 12. Also open to the general public. Please contact your counselor or Frances M. Trefio at 612-227-8759 for more information.

BOX OFFICE WORKER

At the Foot of the Mountain has a PT job for Box Office Worker. Honesty, accuracy and responsibility are required. Call Centro 374-2996 for details.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches has an open position for an administrative assistant for home delivered meals. Please call Centro 374-2996 for further information.

LATIN MUSIC HOTLINE:

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TROPICALIA

EL BURRITO MARKET

Inversos, Mexican & Latin Foods

2835 Lyndale Ave. S.

MARIACHI BAND

For information call

RAMON

374-2996

or

377-6125

ADVERTISERS

Dear Advertisers,

We are Visiones De La Raza, a newspaper for and about the area's large Hispanic population, with a strong focus nationally, regionally and locally.

We distribute Visiones De La Raza monthly, to readers throughout the entire State and the nation.

Our Twin Cities distribution is varied. We make the paper accessible to the Hispanic population, but we are also in the business of presenting the Hispanic community to the rest of the metropolitan area.

Therefore, we make sure the paper goes to social, governmental and educational institutions, as well as many other businesses throughout the Twin Cities. So, your business reaches other businesses.

Briefly, we reach a lot of people - people who also read about your products, services and employment opportunities. Visiones De La Raza can be especially helpful to the affirmative action employer.

So take a look at us. We are positive you’ll find Visiones to be a feasible, low-cost advertising means. Whatever way of advertising you choose, you can be sure we’ll pay close attention to every detail of your ad.

Together, we can make your business grow.

VISIONES DE LA RAZA

City of Saint Paul

JOB LINE

24 hours, up-to-date job information

298-4942

The City of St. Paul has a commitment to diversity in its workforce. In that spirit we welcome applications from all individuals including women, minorities and the handicapped.

R B R

SUPPLIES INC.

Computer hardware and software.

Industrial and Electronic components.

ROMAN RAMIREZ

President

277 Coon Rapids Blvd. N.W.

Suite 410/13

Coon Rapids, MN 55433

1-612-784-6880

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEARING ON 1987 WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET

The Metropolitan Council will hold a public hearing on its proposed 1987 work program and budget on Thursday, September 11, 1986, 5 p.m., at the Metropolitan Council Chambers, 300 Metro Square, 7th and Hennepin Sts., St. Paul. All interested persons are encouraged to attend the hearing and offer comments. People may register to speak in advance by calling Sue Larson at 291-5525.

Copies of the proposed work program and budget will be available for public inspection beginning Monday, August 18 at designated libraries throughout the region. For information on the location of these libraries or a free copy of the budget document, call 291-5525.

ST. PAUL TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE

275 MARSHALL AVE. N.E.

ST. PAUL, MINN. 55102

($12) 221-1200

OFFERS DIFFERENT VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Sale - Sale - Sale

A group garage sale will be held Thursday, September 11, and Friday, September 12, at 1113 Amible Drive, Arden Hills (two blocks south of Highway 96, off Lexington), from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The garage sale is a fund-raiser for the Hispanic Orphans Project for Education (HOPes). HOPes is a non-profit organization dedicated to helping provide education for orphaned or abandoned Hispanic children.

For further information, please call 631-6602.

MEXICAN GROCERIES

JOSEPHS SUPERETTE

Lebanese and Mexican Specialties

Open

M-Sat. - 11am-7pm

Sun. 9am-2pm

458 Robert St.

St. Paul, MN 55107

227-3580

RIVERVIEW LIQUOR STORE

"Courteous, Friendly Service For 20 Years"

-We Deliver-

433 S. Robert

222-3482

DEL'S UNION 76

3100 HENNEPIN AVE. S.

MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55408

We Repair American and Foreign Cars

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(612) 833-5983

LUIS FLORES

PRESIDENT

TEREC INTERNATIONAL

4083 HUSHON AVE.

ST. PAUL, MN 55120

PH: (612) 739-8291

FAX: (612) 739-8023

CARLOS TEREC

HARVEY G. O'BANNON

General Manager

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Minneapolis, MN 55405

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377-0160

1010 Olson Memorial Highway

230 34th Ave S.

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404

For Minneapolis City Government job listings call our HOT LINE

348-M.P.L.S.

24 hours a day

377-6125

of the Minneapolis

city's official source of current job openings

For further information, please call 631-6602.
15 Años Serviendo a la Comunidad

El día 18 de Julio recién pasado, Minnesota Migrant Council celebró sus primeros quince años de continuos y eficientes servicios a los pobres, a los trabajadores del campo, y a los hispanos necesitados en esta parte del país.

Con motivo de tan relevante suceso, se llevó a cabo un interesante programa en el Radisson Hotel de St. Paul. Se inició dicho programa con una recepción social, luego un magnífico banquete seguido de un animado baile. También tuvo efecto una interesante conferencia.

Punto sobresaliente del programa fue la entrega de placas de reconocimiento y de estímulo a quienes han hecho honor al mismo colaborando eficazmente y eficientemente en su buena marcha y positivos logros, incluyendo un Grupo de Jóvenes hispanos.

Dio realce a este acto la asistencia de varios líderes hispanos de diferentes organizaciones, políticos y miembros de la comunidad hispana.

Invitado especial para esa noche fue el Sr. Juan Andrade, Director Ejecutivo del Programa Educativo de Votación para el Medio Oeste.

Un Primer Paso Program Means "First Step" to Hispanic Girls

"Un Primer Paso," an educational program at the College of St. Catherine this summer, is celebrating its fifth year motivating young Hispanic girls to say those three words to themselves — and believe them. "Un Primer Paso" means "a first step."

Since Un Primer Paso's first year in 1981, more than 200 junior high-aged Hispanic girls in the Twin Cities metropolitan area have enrolled in the program. Their goal realizing their potential and understanding their educational and occupational options.

According to Un Primer Paso director Darcia Narvaez, Hispanic students have some of the highest high school dropout rates in the nation, with 40 percent of those who leave school doing so before reaching the tenth grade. Few who drop out ever return, and even fewer enter college.

"Hispanic women have even more difficult time," said Narvaez, "especially when the Hispanic tradition has de-emphasized the importance of education for women. Hispanic women tend to place higher priority on their family lives and sometimes lose sight of their educational goals. We seek to balance the importance of the family with individual success."

Narvaez, Minneapolis, is a former human resource development professional for the Minnesota Migrant Council.

Continues on page 5

HOW'S YOUR VISION... OF LA RAZA?

Visiones de la Raza is currently expanding in both scope and size. If you would like to participate and be a part of our cultural, community-oriented, bilingual publication, we are interested in hearing from you. Volunteer writers, photographers-reporters, editors, artists are especially welcome. Articles, feature stories, letters to the editor, sport news, announcements, ads, and suggestions are just some of the areas in which your ideas can be put into practical use.

All materials are subject to the approval of our Editorial Board, which reserves the right to edit for space, readability, and taste. In addition, all materials submitted must be signed by the author(s). Views expressed in Visiones do not necessarily reflect the views of Centro Cultural Chicano or of Visiones. Please submit any ideas or materials to:

VISIONES DE LA RAZA
1800 Olson Memorial Highway
Minneapolis, MN 55411
Tel. (612) 374-2996

Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Memorial Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55411

Irene & Jack Bethke
4649 Beacrest Ave. NE.
New Hope, MN 55428
DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS our community has made a lot of activity in electoral politics. It finally appears as if we are starting to make some inroads in electoral process, but are we any closer to the goal of self-determination? That question can only be answered by the community, not by ourselves.

At Hispanic community, one must start counting everything as one. There is no good reason to believe that the struggle of the brothers and sisters to office. This year, you should see those candidates running for the positions in the August elections, as well as the Hispanic candidates running for the State Legislature.

We should continue to support the RealWorldCity and Albert Molina, who is currently running for the Arizona Senate, and recently appointed Manuel Govea, new member on the city council. We must continue our efforts, agree where possible and continue fighting toward self-determination.

The last couple of years have been tumultuous for the community. It seems that the community is now in a more united and organized state. The community must continue to work on its unity and continue to support the candidates running for office.

Bolivia: La Hijia Predilecta del Libertador

En Bolivia, se ha vivido en los últimos años una migración de jóvenes hacia las ciudades en busca de trabajo y educación. La economía boliviana ha sido azotada por la crisis económica que ha dejado un panorama de alta pobreza y desempleo.

Líderes sociales como Evo Morales, han sido los voceros de la lucha por la democracia y los derechos humanos. Morales ha sido presidente de Bolivia desde 2006 y ha llevado a cabo reformas significativas, incluyendo la nacionalización de las empresas mineras y petroleras.

Para una mejor comprensión, la historia de Bolivia se divide en 4 épocas: la época prehispánica, la época colonial, la época republicana y la época actual.

En la época prehispánica, Bolivia es un territorio habitado por diversas culturas indígenas. En el siglo XVI, tras la conquista española, Bolivia se convierte en un territorio de explotación minera y agrícola. En el siglo XIX, Bolivia se convierte en un país independiente.

International recording artist Julio Iglesias will perform for one night only at the St. Paul Civic Center Saturday, August 15 at 8:45 p.m. Performing past hits and newly released material, Iglesias promises to captivate his American audience with his European charm.

Luis, known for his delfhun and ocelot, is an artist who creates beautiful designs. I’ve seen him perform before, and I must say, he is truly talented.

Bolivia currently has two radio stations, one in La Paz and one in Sucre. The radio station in Sucre broadcasts in Quechua, an indigenous language.

Iglesias consistently sold out shows during his 1987 tour. He played in mid-night full houses at Radio City Music Hall in New York, the Universal Amphitheater in Los Angeles and the MGM Grand in Las Vegas. His touring also took him to Canada, Europe, Africa, the Philippines and Japan where he broke the country’s concert attendance records. His popularity with American listeners led to many other appearances.

The Troubadour Show, the Carnegie Hall Orchestra, the Philharmonic Orchestra, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic, the San Francisco Symphony and the London Symphony have all performed live and recorded in Bolivia.

La música boliviana es una gran mezcla de influencias indígenas, africanas, caribeñas y europeas. La música boliviana es conocida por su ritmo festivo y su vibrante energía.

In Bolivia, the economy is dominated by the mining and agriculture industries, with Bolivia being one of the world’s largest producers of silver and tin. The country also has a thriving artisan and craft industry.

The economy of Bolivia has been severely affected by the economic crisis in recent years, with high rates of unemployment and poverty. However, the government has implemented reforms to address these issues and improve the economic situation.

In summary, Bolivia is a country with a rich history and a diverse culture. It is a place where you can experience the beauty of nature, the richness of the culture and the warmth of the people. It is a place where you can learn and grow as a person.

Bolivia is a country of contrasts, where the rich and poor live side by side. It is a place where you can see the poverty and the wealth, the degradation and the beauty.

The people of Bolivia live in a society where the traditional values and the modern values coexist. The people of Bolivia are proud of their culture and their history, and they are eager to share it with the world.

In Bolivia, the people are friendly and welcoming. They are proud of their country and their culture.

Una nota final: La bolivianidad es una característica inherente de los bolivianos, que se manifiesta en el tejido social, cultural y político de la nación. La bolivianidad es un concepto que busca afirmar la identidad boliviana y marcarla en el mundo.

En Bolivia, la música es una forma de expresión cultural, que se transmite de generación en generación.

En Bolivia, la belleza es un valor intrínseco de la nación, que se manifiesta en su naturaleza, su historia y su gente.

En Bolivia, la democracia es un valor fundamental, que se manifiesta en el territorio, en la economía y en la sociedad.

En Bolivia, la economía es un área de preocupación, que se enfrenta a desafíos como la pobreza y el desempleo.

En Bolivia, la educación es un valor fundamental, que se manifiesta en el territorio, en la economía y en la sociedad.

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The Future of the Hispanic Community

A study conducted by the Minnesota Hispanic Higher Education Coordinating Board revealed that only 25% of Hispanic Minnesotans were enrolled in post-secondary education. This became a fact of concern for a group of Minnesotans who organized the Minnesota Hispanic Technical and Professional (M.H.T.P.E.) to promote education. The M.H.T.P.E. is working to address the issue of the future of the Hispanic community in the state.

Second Part.

Chapter 1: Voces Que Nos Conmueven

Angeles del ¨Centro Cultural Cultural¨

The project is focused on providing education to Hispanic children in the state of Minnesota. The program offers various courses and workshops that aim to improve their knowledge and skills. The project has been supported by the local government and has received positive feedback from the community.

Chapter 2: The Project of the Future

The project aims to create a more inclusive and equitable society for all, focusing on the well-being of Hispanic children. The project offers a variety of courses and workshops that aim to improve their knowledge and skills.

Chapter 3: The Role of the Hispanic Community

The role of the Hispanic community is crucial in the future of the state. The group is working hard to improve their knowledge and skills, and to create a more inclusive and equitable society for all.

Chapter 4: The Future of the Hispanic Community

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Unas Historia de la música de la frontera Texas-Mexican

**La canción**

En 1930, la canción "El verano" fue escrita por Abraham Quintanilla, Sr. y grabada por su hijo, el famoso cantante teclista de la banda "Los Bravos".

**La entrevista**

Entrevista Exclusiva con Maria Irene Fornés

Fornés, conocida por su poesía y su labor como promotora de la música Texas-Mexican, nos habla sobre su nuevo libro "En un manto de hojas de fruta"

**COMUNITY EVENTS**

**July 21-Sept 8, 1986**

**ISLAND MUSEUM**

3160 Avenue B, San Antonio, TX 78209

**ENTRETIENE DE ARTES Y CULTURA**

**July 21-Sept 8, 1986**

**SIZZLER**

3160 Avenue B, San Antonio, TX 78209

**RIVIEREVE LIQUOR STORE**

3160 Avenue B, San Antonio, TX 78209

**LA TORTILLERIA CORONADO**

217 Converse Street

**MEXICAN DANCE**

217 W. Commerce St.

**Unemployment**

La situación actual de la economía mexicana es critica, con una tasa de desempleo alta. Las empresas están cerrando y los trabajadores están teniendo dificultades para encontrar empleo.

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Para hombres y mujeres.

**RECORDS**

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Budget Helper from NSP automatically smooths out your monthly energy payments. Even the directions for signing up for Budget Helper are simple. Look for them in your NSP bill. Budget Helper. It really is that easy.

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NO OTHER BUDGET HELPER IS AS EASY TO USE AS OURS.
Juan Lazo: Un Nuevo Lider Hispano

Tenía 18 años cuando vino a Minnesota y se sentía un extraño fuera de su tierra. Pero rapidamente se hizo un nombre en el Colegio donde había ganado una beca del American Field Service. Para ser exactos, esto fue hace doce años. Actualmente, Juan Lazo, en sus 30 años, es dueño de un negocio en la localidad y pertenece como miembro activo, a la Reserva de la Policía y a la Cámara de Comercio de Grand Rapids y fue nombrado miembro del concejo. Así se ha dado a conocer, y todos saben hoy quien es Juan Lazo.

La primera impresión no muy agradable que lleva a su llegada, fue el invierno, uno del los más crudos en aquellos años. "En Perú tenemos solamente dos estaciones, frio y caliente" Nos dice.

Muy temprano entonces, se enamoró de una estudiante de Colegio en Grand Rapids, Cristina Lang. Nadie se imaginó cómo terminaría esa. Decía Juan. "Todas creían que teníamos muchos años, pero nosotros teníamos fe en nuestras sentimientos y metemos a esta."

Juzgando un día después de graduarse en 1976, Cristina viajó al Perú, y siete meses más tarde formaba con Juan una pareja feliz de canalado. De regreso a Grand Rapids, Juan y Cristina ingresaron al Community College of Illinois. Por su parte, Juan consiguió un trabajo en la Blanding Paper Co., labor que no le satisfacía much; ellos tenían mayores ambiciones. Primero, instalaron un pequeño almacén de regalos y artefactos de fantasía que titulaban Treasure Bay Gifts. Juan tenía gran afición por el dibujo y la impresión, y en ello trabajó en casa. Pronto se dio a conocer en sus aptitudes, y ya los pedidos y órdenes le abundaban. Entonces decidió el primer negocio y se dedicó más de lleno a la impresión, instalando una pequeña planta, Treasure Bay Printing. Ellos ahora dan trabajo a siete empleados.

Committee to Retain Judge Gomez-Edwards

As the November election draws near, the Honorable Judge Isabel Gomez-Edwards is one of the fourteen incumbent judges up for election. She is a role model that all in our community can look at with pride.

Isabel was appointed to the Hennepin County Municipal Court by Governor Rudy Perpich in 1984. This is historic because she is the first Hispanic appointed to the Hennepin County bench.

Judge Gomez-Edwards brings to the bench a remarkable record of intellectual ability, professional accomplishment, and community service. She attained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Middlebury College and has completed graduate work in History as a Woodrow Wilson fellow at the University of Minnesota. She later attended Arizona State University law school, where she served as Articles Editor of the law review and directed a clinical program for the Arizona Women's Prison, and received her law degree.

Isabel, the mother of two teen-aged children, has had diverse career experiences, ranging from teacher to criminal defense attorney. Because of her varied interests and her commitment to the betterment of society, she has a long record of service on boards of organizations concerned with education, law enforcement, battered women, her Hispanic community, and the arts. The McKnight Foundation recently recognized her exceptional leadership and intellectual abilities by selecting her to attend an international conference on philosophy and public policy in Salzburg, Austria with the world's leading philosopher scholars.

Judge Gomez-Edwards has demonstrated a deep commitment to justice for all, including those whose opportunities have been limited by circumstances and other barriers. And because of this, we feel that she should be retained to continue her work as a municipal Court Judge in Hennepin County.

The Honourable Judge Isabel Gomez-Edwards posed in the office.

Elvirene Gomez-Delkhe & RoseAnn Zimbio

VISIONES DE LA RAZA
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Tel. (612) 374-2996

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“The Chairman’s Corner”

A Fair of the Heart a Success

By Albert Garcia, Jr. Chairman Central Chicano

It was a rainy day that turned out to be a sunny one. The Board allowed us to do what we do best. To work together. Our support and dedication to each other made this event possible. Thank you for your support.

INROADS Names New Director

INROADS President Reginald B. Nicholson announced the appointment of Jackie L. Lauroza to Director of INROADS-Minneapolis/St. Paul, Inc., a career development organization for college and career-bound students.

Lauroza joined INROADS in 2018 as the Career Services Coordinator. She previously served as the Associate Director of the National Hispanic Leadership Institute and the National Hispanic Leadership Development Program.

Lauroza replaces Consuelo G. Rodriguez, who was named Director of INROADS, Northeast Ohio. Located in Cleveland, Ms. Rodriguez’s background and experience include serving as the deputy director of the National Hispanic Leadership Institute and the National Hispanic Leadership Development Program.

Residential schools and preparatory programs students for positions of leadership in corporate America and in the community. She is professionally supported, the organization provides up to five years of intensive training, career counseling, and summer internships to local Hispanic communities for students who meet high academic and job performance standards.

Headquartered in St. Louis, INROADS, Inc. has an enrollment of 2,500 high school and college students, and more than 700 corporate sponsors. The organization’s breadth of experience is broadening.

INROADS invites and encourages you to participate in leadership positions and opportunities that benefit Hispanic students and the community.

CONGRATULATIONS

We would like to congratulate Jackie Lauroza for being named Director of INROADS Minneapolis/St. Paul. Her experience and dedication to the mission of INROADS will be greatly missed. We wish her success in her new role.

R R B SUPPLIES INC.

Central Chicano

KROKED

NorthEast Community College has a 3-year program approved by the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development.

The program is approved by the Minnesota State Board of Education and the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development.

Contact the school for more information.

Foco Opportunity

TAINING SPECIALIST M.S./B.S.
A two-year program in social work and human services at FOCO Center.

Contact the school for more information.

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Minneapolis/St. Paul

Web Printing

Flyer - Tab Publications

Catalogs

shakopee valley printing, inc.

Be a Foster Parent and Help a Hispanic Child.

People in the Hispanic community often find it difficult to find foster homes for Hispanic children. Our program provides temporary homes for Hispanic children, whatever the reason. Children are placed in foster homes because they have been physically or sexually abused or were abandoned or physically handicapped. Sometimes their parents have rabies, are not legally married, or have an emotionally ill, chemically dependent or otherwise incapacitated parent.

Wherever the reason, when a child is removed from its family, the benefit to the community is the same as the cultural child. This is particularly true when the Hispanic family is placed in the Hispanic foster home. The children will benefit from the cultural heritage and language that will be part of their daily lives.

Foster parents receive monthly payments during the age of the child and receive training as required by the medical condition. In order to be a foster parent, you must be at least 21 years old, have at least one year of experience raising a child, and have a stable family life.

For more information, contact your local Hispanic and Cultural Community Services agency.
Community Calendar October 1986

Thursday 2
NORTH CAMPUS HENNEPIN TECH CENTER will sponsor an openhouse “Visiones de la Raza”, from 3 to 9 PM, at 9000 Brooklyn Boulevard. For more information, call 423-3800.

Friday 3
JAM AND COMPANY 7 will present the famous Lionel Richie One Night Show at St. Paul Civic Center, at 8 PM. Tickets available at Box Office or call 575-2967.

Monday 6 & Tuesday 7
HUMPHREY INSTITUTE U. of M. will hold two days conference intended to serve as a springboard for dialogue of our citizens, neighborhoods and communities in the Juvenile Crime issue.

Friday 17
PROJECT MINNESOTA/LEON invite all public to welcome eleven young people from Leon, Nicaragua, at the State Capitol Rotunda. Event will start at 12 noon. Contact Carol Slothower, 546-7273 for further information.

Friday 17
TEATRO LATINO DE MINNESOTA will start a series of performances with the bilingual “Queen sahe: Queen say Yo!” For further info., contact Ana Maria Mendez, 627-4151.

Wednesday 22
GOVERNOR MENTAL HEALTH COMMISSION will sponsor a educational workshop “Mental Illness isn’t a Choice”, from 1:00 to 5:00 PM, at the Lutheran Brotherhood Building 625 4th Ave. S. Mpls, MN. Call 297-4081 for more information.

Sunday 26
CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO will present its monthly TV Show, with the Committee members for the Hispanic Career Fair as guest. Show will start at 7:00 AM

Tuesday 28
UNITED WAY VOLUNTARY ACTION CENTER will sponsor a workshop “Attracting the Corporate Volunteer” at Stuart Wells Room 404 S. 8th St., from 8:30 to 11:00 AM, or call 340-7423 for further details.

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MINNESOTA HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

DATE: Thursday, October 2, 1986
TIME: 6:30 P.M. Cocktail Hour
PLACE: University Club of St. Paul
420 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

GUEST SPEAKERS: Honorable Judge Isabel Gomez-Rodriguez
Hennepin County

and

Mr. David A. Nekesy
Director of Civic and Community Affairs
General Mills, Inc.

FEE: $8.00 per person
RES: 293-2948

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Two Saint Paul Men Evacuate Friends and Neighbors From Blazing Fire

On Friday, September 12 at 2:00 p.m. in Mayor Lienert’s Office, Buffino Lucio and Juan Davila were the saved Saint Paul Fire Department’s Heroic Action Award.

Buffino Lucio is employed by Reavestain and Bartolais Incorporated, and Juan Davila is unemployed. Juan resides at 502 Park Street in St. Paul, and Buffino Lucio resides at 500 Arundel. As a result of the fire Mr. Lucio now resides at 502 Park Street with friend Juan Davila. Both Buffino, and Juan evacuated several St. Paul citizens from a multiple clock alarm blaze on Friday, August 30. Juan Davila first notified the police and fire when driving past 436 Sherburne and evacuated a mother and her baby from the danger of the fire. As a result of the fire at 436 Sherburne, the neighboring house – 300 Arundel – caught fire. Juan then went to this address and alerted and evacuated eleven more citizens.

Buffino Lucio, a resident of 500 Arundel went into the flames of the burning building of 436 Sherburne and evacuated another mother and her baby from one of these upstairs apartments. He knocked and kicked on the remaining apartment door with no response. As a result of this heroic action, Buffino is trapped by flame and smoke and is forced to cross from one building to another receiving lacerations while flecing to safety.
Actuaciones de El Teatro Latino

This fall, Teatro Latino de Minnesota will present *Quién Sabe: Quién Soy?*, a bilingual Spanish and English script developed improvisationally by the cast and director. Teatro Latino premiered the play in July, 1986, at the Thirteenth International Festival of Teatro Chicano Latino in Cuernavaca, Mexico.

*Quién Sabe: Quién Soy?*, translated literally, asks the question: "Who knows who I am?" The play expresses the views, frustrations, and experiences of Latinos living in the United States. During the course of the play, company members examine patterns of discrimination encountered at home, in school, at work, and in personal relationships. The difficulty of finding and retaining cultural identity and pride becomes the underlying issue of this original collaboration.

The themes of the play are presented in a highly theatrical manner. Poetry, masks, music and mime are integrated into a series of quickly paced satirical vignettes, which challenge the imaginations of actors and audience.

Performances will be held on October 11, 19 & 19, 24, 25 & 26; November 1 & 2 at the Pillsbury House, 3501 Chicago Avenue So. in Minneapolis. On Friday, October 31, the play will be presented at Coffman Union Theatre Lecture Hall at the University of Minnesota (Minneapolis). Friday and Saturday performances are at 8:00 p.m.; Sunday performances are at 3:00 p.m.; Call 824-0708 for ticket information.

Executive Director, Aida G. Mori in her recent visit to Centro.

Aida G. Mori is the new Executive Director for the Minnesota Hispanic Women’s Development Corporation, a corporation organized in response to the needs of the Hispanic women in our community. According to Aida, the corporation has three different projects. The first one, called "Un Primer Paso" is to motivate the Hispanic youth into higher education. Besides a summer institute, the program provides tutoring, advisory, and group support.

The second one is called "Un Paso Mas" which has three different components: a bicultural training curriculum specifically designed to assist unemployed and underemployed Hispanic women reflect on concerns related to culture and work; a general training designed to teach job skills and a job placement career development. The third one is an economic issue which will facilitate the self-sufficiency of Hispanic women through a business venture project.

Ms. Mori emphasized that the mission of the project is "to assist the Hispanic Women in building a meaningful and economical secure future for herself and her family."

Prior to joining HWD, Aida Gonzalez Mori was Director of General Services and Programs of the Metropolitan Economic Development Association (MEDA), a non-profit business development organization set up to assist minority owned and managed businesses in the State of Minnesota. For the past three years, Ms. Mori was instrumental in the strategic planning and organizational development of this vital and respected economic development group. She has worked extensively with growing minority-owned businesses from program development to hands on crisis assistance.

In 1981 Ms. Mori started TOA Associates, a consulting company providing management engineering and technical support services. She remains the majority owner in the firm.

Prior to establishing TOA Associates, Ms. Mori supervised the Travel Agencies Accounting Department for Dayton Hudson Corporation in Minneapolis, responsible for the financial reporting of 21 travel agencies in Michigan, Minnesota and Arizona.

Before moving to Minnesota in 1979, she was employed by Automatic Data Processing (ADP), a company providing data processing services to a variety of businesses in South Florida. As Account Executive Manager, she was in charge of the conversion and client relations of ADP major accounts.

She later assumed the position of Education Coordinator and initiated the training program for the company.

Prior to this position, she was the controller for Environmental Science and Engineering, a company performing environmental studies for the Environmental Protection Agency and major oil and utility companies.

Ms. Mori earned a Bachelor of Science in Accounting in 1973 from the School of Business Administration, Florida State University, Boca Raton, Florida.

She is also actively involved at the present time in the following organizations:

- Minnesota Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- Delegate to the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- Past-Chair of the Legislative, Finance and Education Committees
- Past member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

Task Force.

Past member of the Minnesota White House Small Business Coalition of the Minnesota Association of the Commerce and Industry.

Business Community Liaison Hispanic Honeywell Board.

Past Secretary of the Minnesota Minority Input Committee, Minnesota Minority Business Council.

Ms. Mori was born in Cuba to a family very involved in small business and entrepreneurship and emigrated to the United States in 1961. She is married and has one son.

We would like to congratulate Ms. Mori and her family for their appointment and also HDFC because we believe under her lead the corporation will grow more and achieve their goals.

by Mario Duarte
**Día de La Raza:** 12 de Octubre

Por Alberto Ferrer

Día de fiesta. 1 de la gran masa que no ha sido reconocida, el 1 de los pocos momentos de la historia en que el mundo celebra su diversidad. Un día en el que millones de personas se unen para celebrar la riqueza y el legado de las culturas que forman parte de nuestra historia.

Parece que las cosas no han cambiado mucho en el último año. La crisis económica sigue afectando a muchas personas, y la necesidad de luchar por un futuro mejor sigue siendo crucial. Pero entre todos, podemos hacer una diferencia. ¡Unite conmigo y por todos aquellos que han luchado por su libertad y sus derechos!

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**Le de Septiembre: Grata Celebración**

Por José Luis Ferrer

DIA DE LA RAZA "DANCE" Saturday Oct. 11-86 from 8:00 PM to 12:30 AM

JALAPEN BAND

Also Featuring:

[-] BANDITOS Y LATINO 7:00 to 8:00 PM

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**Hispanic Youths Distinct In Wrestling**

Por José Luis Ferrer

Recently, José Luis Ferrer, a 12-year-old wrestler from the town of Inca, Puerto Rico, has been making waves in the wrestling world. His dedication and hard work have earned him a spot on the national team, and he hopes to continue his success in the future.

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**Examen de Importancia en Las Twin Cities**

Informa el periódico de Roswell que los jóvenes de la secundaria que sueñan con ser mexicanos del norte de la Independencia de México, 19 de Septiembre, 1910. Desde entonces, han estado en una lucha constante por su futuro y por su libertad. Sin embargo, hoy en día, se enfrentan a una serie de desafíos que van más allá de la lucha por la independencia.

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**SIZZLER**

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**THIRD ANNUAL HISPANIC RECOGNITION BANQUET**

Nominated an individual, call: CARLOS MARIANO-ROSA HISPANIC MINNESOTA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES 612-370-3000
Explorar las Posibilidades

Hispanic Career Fair

Another new feature of this year's fair is a panel discussion, "Making it in Higher Education," presented by Hispanics who have overcome challenges and succeeded in various education programs. They will offer practical ideas on getting into college or other programs and turning it into opportunity.

Representatives from Minnesota colleges, universities, vocational schools and other programs will be available for discussion and to provide informational material on their institutions. A session on scholarships and financial aid will also be held.

Al Peres, president of the Minnesota Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, will deliver the keynote address following lunch. The Hispanic Career Fair is sponsored by the Minnesota Hispanic Technical and Professional Education Program.

Members of the fair's steering committee are: Al Lopez, chairman, Minneapolis Technical Institute; August Riviera, Minneapolis Public Schools; John Pacheco and Mario Duarte, Centro Cultural Chicano; Jesse Bethke, Inroads; Ruby Hernandez, University of Minnesota; Roberto Acosta, St. Paul TVI; Roman Gomez, Sr., MT; Lalit Stigen and Frances Truje, Minnesota Hispanic Education Program.

High school and college students and adults of any age are invited to attend the Hispanic Career Fair to explore career and education opportunities. For more information, contact a counselor at any Minnesota high school, or Frances Truje at the Minnesota Hispanic Education Office, (612) 227-8739.

Advance reservations are suggested but not necessary.

Upcoming Event at the Centro
Halloween Dance October 31, 1986

BOCA CHICA RESTAURANT
Frias Family Ready to Serve You
Sunday Mexican Brunch 10 AM-2 PM (After Sunday Mass)
(612) 291-9635

City of Saint Paul
JOB LINE
24 hour, up-to-date job information
298-4942

The City of St. Paul has a commitment to diversity in its workforce.
In that spirit we welcome applications from all individuals including women,
minorities and the handicapped.

SPECIALIZING IN MEXICO & LATIN AMERICA

ROBERTO ACOSTA, St. Paul TVI, talks up vocational technical education to students at last year's Hispanic Center Fair.

Thursday, October 23 is opportunity day for Hispanic students and adults. It is the day to explore career and education possibilities at the Minneapolis Technical Center, 1415

The opportunities come in the form of career workshops, information booths, displays and presentations by a variety of community business leaders and professionals. There is no charge for the fair or the refreshments and box lunch to be served.

Lissa Cruz, 3M, and Mona Copis, Capis World Travel, will conduct a workshop on careers in business. Other workshops feature discussions by Hispanics in health and medicine, high tech, human services and education careers.

A highlight of the career fair is the premier showing of a video film on career opportunities in the computer industry, prepared by the Metropolitan Minority Outreach for Information Services Committee. The 10-minute film will be followed by a question and answer session with data processing specialists.

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NOV. 4
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Minneapolis, MN 55405
(612) 377-6125

MOMA/CAPZ
President
(612) 254-8822
CAPZ TRAVEL INC.
55 West Water Street - St. Paul, MN 55107

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NSP
HISPANIC POVERTY RISES IN 1985

Two of every five Hispanic children lived in poverty in 1985, the highest poverty rate ever recorded for Hispanic children, according to a new analysis of Census data being released today by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

The number of Hispanic children living in poverty also hit a new record high. The analysis found that poverty among Hispanic children has changed since 1985. In 1985, the number of Hispanic children living in poverty climbed 9 million; this year, the number is expected to reach 11 million.

In 1985, the poverty rate for Hispanic children was 31.3 percent, compared to 20.6 percent for all children. In 1986, the poverty rate for Hispanic children reached 33.2 percent, compared to 26.2 percent for all children.

The number of Hispanic children living in poverty in 1985, however, is not the highest number of Hispanic children living in poverty in the United States. The number of Hispanic children living in poverty in the United States has been rising since 1975, when the poverty rate for Hispanic children was 13.9 percent.

In 1985, the poverty rate for Hispanic children was 31.3 percent, compared to 20.6 percent for all children. In 1986, the poverty rate for Hispanic children reached 33.2 percent, compared to 26.2 percent for all children.

Cesar Chavez, Founder and President of the United Farm Workers AFL-CIO, is coming to the Twin Cities on November 9 through 11, 1986. Chavez is a former migrant farm worker, who started to work in the fields at age 15 and left school after the eighth grade.

To Be In Town

have met with a series of cutbacks and attacks. The United Farm Workers Union (UFW) which valiantly struggled against both corporate agrihusb and racism, is today faced with the same, if not more severe, attack. Chavez is coming to the Twin Cities, to ask for both moral and financial support. And to that we say, Hasta en Victoria...

This is the calendar of activities prepared by the welcome committee.

Sunday, Nov. 9
Conference at Carleton College (students only)
Monday, Nov. 10
9:30 am
News conference at Hubert Humphrey Institute, U of M
12:00
Presentation at Hubert Humphrey Institute, U of M
5:00 pm
Meeting (at home) at Prom Center, 1100 University Ave., St. Paul
7-8 pm
Dinner, Prom Center, 8:30 pm to 9:30 pm
Presentation, Prom Center

Tuesday, Nov. 11
At Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 2720 E. 31st St., St. Paul
8-9 am
Breakfast $2 per person
10:30 am
Presentation
call 623-7031 to reserve your space
12-1:30 pm
Presentation and Community Meeting at Centro Cultural Chicano, 1800 Olson Memorial Hwy, Mpls.
6:30 pm
Meeting (at home) at Prom Center, 1100 University Ave., St. Paul
7-8 pm
Meeting (at home) at Prom Center, 1100 University Ave., St. Paul
8-9 pm
Dinner, Prom Center, 8:30 pm to 9:30 pm
Presentation, Prom Center

To Be In Town
“The Chairman’s Corner”

by Alfredo Garcia, Jr.
Chairman, Centro Cultural Chicano

You can’t run into the Secretary of State’s office in Minneapolis without running into the state’s Hispanic community. The office is located in a building that houses several government offices, including the state’s Department of Employment and Economic Development. Many of the employees who work in the building are Hispanic, and they make up a significant portion of the workforce. In fact, the State of Minnesota’s Department of Employment and Economic Development estimates that approximately 30% of its workforce is Hispanic. This is not surprising, given the state’s large Hispanic population. For example, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, over 1 million people of Hispanic origin lived in Minnesota in 2010, making it the 11th largest Hispanic population in the country. The largest Hispanic population in the state is located in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, with over 500,000 people of Hispanic origin living there. The Hispanic population in the Twin Cities is growing rapidly, and it is estimated that the population will double by 2050. This growth is due in part to the high fertility rate among Hispanic immigrants. The Hispanic population in the Twin Cities is highly diverse, with people from many different countries and cultures living there. The largest Hispanic groups in the Twin Cities are Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban. The Hispanic population in the Twin Cities is also growing in other areas of the state, such as St. Paul and Duluth. The Hispanic population in St. Paul is the second largest in the state, with over 100,000 people of Hispanic origin living there. The Hispanic population in Duluth is also growing, with over 10,000 people of Hispanic origin living there. The Hispanic population in the Twin Cities is highly educationally diverse, with many people having completed college and even graduate school. The Hispanic population in the Twin Cities is also highly economically diverse, with many people holding skilled jobs and some even running their own businesses. The Hispanic population in the Twin Cities is also highly politically diverse, with people supporting both major and minor political parties. The Hispanic population in the Twin Cities is also highly religiously diverse, with people supporting both major and minor religious denominations. The Hispanic population in the Twin Cities is also highly culturally diverse, with people celebrating a wide variety of festivals and traditions. The Hispanic population in the Twin Cities is also highly socially diverse, with people engaging in a wide variety of social activities and organizations. The Hispanic population in the Twin Cities is also highly economically diverse, with people holding skilled jobs and some even running their own businesses. 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Hispanic Recognition Banquet to be held November 22

The Third Annual Hispanic Recognition Banquet will be held November 22, at the Minnesota Hispanic Heritage Inn, 1313 Nicollet Mall at 6:00 pm. The keynote speaker will be Jupp Arapu, the governor of New Mexico. Arapu is the first Hispanic in the country ever to be a gubernatorial candidate, as the first Mayor of the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

The first annual Hispanic Recognition Banquet was held in November 1989. The purpose of the event was to provide a forum for exchanging ideas and building a more comprehensive understanding of the Hispanic community. The third annual banquet will be held in honor of a distinguished and outstanding Hispanic professional.

The theme for the event is "From Grassroots to Mainstream." The banquet will be held at the Minnesotans for the Arts. It is sponsored by the Minnesota Hispanic Heritage Inn.

Job Opportunities

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Salary: $25,000, plus benefits. Must be current college graduate. Must have at least 10 years of experience in the field. Must be able to work nights and weekends. Must have a college degree in public relations. Must have a good working knowledge of Spanish and English.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Salary: $40,000, plus benefits. Must be current college graduate. Must have at least 10 years of experience in the field. Must be able to work nights and weekends. Must have a college degree in public relations. Must have a good working knowledge of Spanish and English.

INTERVENING COUNSELOR

Salary: $15,000, plus benefits. Must be current college graduate. Must have at least 10 years of experience in the field. Must be able to work nights and weekends. Must have a college degree in public relations. Must have a good working knowledge of Spanish and English.

MINNEAPOLIS INK POST OFFICE

Salary: $20,000, plus benefits. Must be current college graduate. Must have at least 10 years of experience in the field. Must be able to work nights and weekends. Must have a college degree in public relations. Must have a good working knowledge of Spanish and English.

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Quien Sabe… Quien Soy? 

By Alberto Ferrer

New Co-Directors For The Raza Student Center

By Edudoro Garcia

Community Calendar, November 1986

Sunday, 8

INDIAN CONCERN FOR CENTRAL AMERICA WILL present Hunter and Reason an evening of Pooya, Poetry and music, presented by Kent, North Common Park, 10:00pm.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COMMUNITY CENTER presents "A Sense of Ever-Awakening" featuring guest artist to perform on stage from 8-9:30pm.

M Y COMITTEE FOR NEW SONG Will sponsor Isabel and Angelica as members of the Chicano 74 Festival at 8pm. At North West Hall, E. 35th, behind C徭 Hall, Call 214-506 for further details.

Thursday, 11

CHAY RESEARCH INC. announces a workshop titled "Effective Performance Planning and Review" from 9am to 7pm held at C徭 Hall, Dal Wilo De Nantes, United Way of Mpls. 340-5433.

Friday, 12

CENTRAL AMERICA RESOURCE CENTER Will sponsor an open house from 9:30am to 7pm at Newman Center, 1971 University Ave. S.E. Central America. Lunch will be served. Call C徭 Purple at 331-4884 or for more information.

Sunday, 1

CENTRO CULTURAL CHICO will be presenting its fall symphony public arts TV show, in Juan Corazón, Martin Lopez and Rosario Avila, CLYF and shows. TV will stay at 7:30 am.

Actividades del programa “Nosotras”

The Chicano Learning Resource Center is pleased to present the Raza Student Cultural Center’s new assemblage for the 1987-1988 academic year. Their work is a realist progress and a community event for Chicano/Latina women. These events are open to the public.

For more information contact Mary or Quiro at 305-9879.

Quiroza has travelled in CLA with a major in Economics and a minor in Spanish. She is currently a banker and has had the distinction of being on the honor roll since he began his education in September of 1983.

Jacobs, a St. Paul resident, graduated from St. Agnes High School. He has two children, Angel Ashley and Jesse. He hopes to someday establish his own household in the area of International Trade and Commerce. In order to prepare himself for the venture, Jacobs participated in the Men’s Program on Public Policy focusing on corporate ethics and responsibility. He served as a Network Bank Intern during Spring quarter 1985. Jacobs has maintained his educational endeavor as a participant in the University’s Programm in Grammar, Mexico last Winter. Since coming to the University, he has been an active member of the Raza Student Cultural Center. Last year he was elected to the Advisory Board. As a new director, he encourages others Latinas to take part in RSC events.

Quiroza has drawn a warm reception as a leader in the community. She has been influential in the growth of the community and has been active in the community. She has drawn a warm reception as a leader in the community. She has been influential in the growth of the community and has been active in the community.
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Carl Valdez has become the first
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ordination from Archbishop John
Roach in a special ceremony on
September 26, 1983 at the Cathedral.
He, his wife Gretchen and six
daughters reside in the North
Minneapolis area. We at Centro would
like to send our congratulations to him
and his family.

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Ex-Gobernador
Visitó
Las Twin Cities

Jerry Apodaca, el ex gobernador del estado de New Mexico estuvo de visita en las Twin Cities, y como uno de los invitados especiales para las celebraciones de la semana del 5 de Mayo, organizadas por la Universidad de Minnesota.
En su conferencia del día Martes 6 de Mayo, en los salones de la Coffman Union, el enfatizó sus fuertes raíces hispánicas, y como nacido en el pueblo de Las Cruces dentro del ser de una familia muy pobre pero unida. No tenía mayor motivación hasta que su coach de football lo motivó, y creció en él un sentido de competencia. Esto le ayudó mucho a moldear su vida y cambio sus deseos originales de ser el tambm un coach, para convertirse en un líder hispano. El es el camino a seguir en el espíritu de competencia que existe en todos los campos y todos los niveles, por lo tanto debemos de pensar en prepararnos para un futuro mejor a través de la educación. Esta es nuestra, a ser más competitivos y así poder vender mejor nuestras habilidades y conocimientos. Todos estamos en un mundo de competencia y el cual se hace cada día más difícil de sobrevivir, en este mundo solo hay ganadores y perdedores.

Mr. Apodaca, es un buen ejemplo de que cuando persona quiere triunfar no le deberán importar el trabajo arduo por largas y fatigosas horas, siempre que tengas el mis propósito de triunfo y de aspiraciones. El sirvió como senador de New Mexico por espacio de ocho años. En 1974 fue electo Gobernador de New Mexico, siendo el primer Gobernador Hispano, en los tiempos modernos desde 1918. Durante su periodo en la gobernación, muchas veces fue criticado tanto como por la comunidad Hispana como por la No-Hispana de no contratar a suficientes miembros de esas comunidades. A pesar de ello, el sigue adelante con sus fuertes deseos y programas de una mejor educación, y la cual fue para sus futuros exito en el campo politico. Muchos de los puntos de vista expuestos por él, están basados en su propia experiencia y en el conocimiento del ser humano.

Para terminar me dijo “No podemos aceptar la mentalidad de que nada esta fuera de nuestro alcance, lo que debemos hacer es participar y esperar la oportunidad de competir, pero competir bien.”

by Mario Duarte

VISIONES DE LA RAZA
Chicano Latino Monthly News
Vol. X No. 6 June, 1986
Gratis
Free

First State
Encuentro
Hispanic

An Encuentro is an encounter or a gathering. The Hispanics of Minnesota are invited to attend this special gathering June 27-29, 1986 at St. Thomas College in St. Paul. There is a history to this Primer Encuentro Estatal. This State Event is a follow-up to the III Encuentro Process. The III Encuentro Process was convoced by the Bishops of the U.S. three years ago. It involved 10 steps, including the gathering of thousands of grassroots folks from throughout our country into small reflection groups, so that their ideas and opinions could be given to the Bishops as input for a National Pastoral Plan for Hispanic Ministry.

The grassroots came up with five major concerns for Hispanics, namely: Evangelization, Leadership, Youth, Social Justice and Integral Education. These concerns became the priorities that were studied during a three year process. These opinions came in as recommendations to the Diocesan Encuentros and the recommendations further refined at the Regional Encuentros. Finally, at the III National Encuentro of Hispanic Pastoral Ministry in Washington, D.C. on the 15-18 of August, 1983, twelve hundred delegates representing over 600,000 reflection groups across our nation, met to reflect over the material from all the Regional Encuentros and to write a final draft as input for the Bishops. This final draft came out in the form of nine Prophetic Guidelines and forty-four Commitments. Our Minnesota Encuentro is an active response to the implementation of the Prophetic Guidelines and Commitments at the state level.

The goals of the State Encuentro are:

○ To provide a forum for Hispanics in the State to articulate their vision for greater participation within the Church.

○ To provide a forum for diocesan personnel to become more attuned to the ministerial priorities of Hispanics in their respective dioceses.

○ Increase awareness of the implications of the Pastoral Letter on Hispanics for all participants.

○ Strengthen and build the pool of Hispanic leaders within the Church in order to assist in the implementation of the Pastoral.

○ Provide a forum for implementation of recommendations and Commitments from the III National Encuentro at a state wide level.

○ Provide on-going leadership training.

State Encuentro is for all Hispanics interested in growing in faith and unity. Mark the dates on your calendar. For more information call the Office of Hispanic Ministry Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis 291-4480.

HOW'S YOUR VISION...OF LA RAZA?

VISIONES DE LA RAZA is currently expanding in both scope and size. If you would like to participate and be a part of our cultural, community-oriented, bilingual publication, we are interested in hearing from you. Volunteer writers, photographers-reporters, designers, artists are specially welcome. Articles, feature stories, letters to the editor, sports news, announcements, ads, and suggestions are just some of the areas in which your ideas can be put into practical use.

All materials are subject to the approval of our Editorial Board, which reserves the right to edit for space, readability, and taste. In addition, all materials submitted must be signed by the author(s). Views expressed in Visiones do not necessarily reflect the views of Centro Cultural Chicano or of Visiones. Please submit any ideas or materials to:

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SIGN & OCELTONOTATUH
(Sun of Jaguar). The oldest of the four cosmogonic ages in which giants lived, who had been created by gods; these giants did not cultivate but they ate fruits and roots, and they lived in caves. Finally, they were assailed and devoured by wild beasts.
El problema de la libertad de prensa en Latinoamérica

Título de los Estados en ex-territorio no puede ser imputado a nadie en el fuero civil y, en el pasado, ha dado lugar a varias controversias y conflictos diplomáticos. En este sentido, la Asociación de Pueblos Indígenas (APPO) ha pedido a los gobiernos de países de la región que respeten la libertad de prensa en sus respectivos territorios.

Las disposiciones de las federaciones internacionales que reconocen el derecho a la libertad de prensa exigen que se respete el derecho a eximente las contradicciones y contradicciones con la situación de información y control. En este sentido, la controversia no se limita a las situaciones extremas de control y censura, sino que afecta también a la libertad de expresión y de acceso a la información.

La composición del fomento de la libertad de prensa en Latinoamérica es un problema que se ha mantenido durante años, y que ha sido objeto de discusión en múltiples ocasiones. El hecho de que los gobiernos de la región no hayan dado respuesta adecuada a la situación de información y control ha llevado a que se produzcan conflictos y tensiones entre las autoridades y los periodistas.

El problema de la libertad de prensa en Latinoamérica es un tema que requiere un enfoque integral y riguroso. Las disposiciones de las federaciones internacionales que reconocen el derecho a la libertad de prensa deben ser aplicadas con responsabilidad y seriedad. La libertad de prensa es un derecho fundamental que se debe garantizar en todas las circunstancias.
**MODEL FOR UNDERSTANDING THE HISPANIC FAMILY**

**PRESENTED BY DR. DE JESUS**

**El Plan Del Valle de San Juanin**

Hernández y Hernández. In the late nineteen-sixties Chicanos youth began to organize themselves in the hope that through their participation and strong, educational reform and advancement for their RAAS would come unity. Through their actions and unity, they hope to create a new generation of E.O.C., Chicano leaders, students, and all other beneficial services can come to them. This gift comes from the generosity of the institutions, but from the continuations, instead become a "new" youth movement. Many young Chicano who in their "orzes" knew they were right, and dared to stand out for "La Causa".

Today many of us may rely on the fruits of our labor, and forget the dream they fought for. In the same systematic process this is education; it is not hard to bypass the process of the Chicano in school. The Deuse, "La causa" was the path that would lead La Raza to be the institution to guide the national education, and as such maintain our indigenous existence of life, instead to return to the same old place of poverty and hard to learn if all forms of our national identity are sliding out from our grasp. Our goal is an educational goal for La Raza de Azatas.

Administrative with brown and white flags always to be present while they negotiate a new deal. During this time the youth is our field to stagnate on infortunio of all.

I will open you the truth, where the future of La Raza lies, is rooted into your hands for the cause of the La Raza which never seems old.

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**Block Club Success**

**Community Crime Prevention**

*Do Block Clubs really work?* Community Crime Prevention staff are often asked this question. The answer is, yes! As the overall crime rate is declining, so are the numbers of reported crimes. According to the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reports, the nation’s murder rate dropped nearly 20% from 1990 to 1997, and levels of robbery, burglary, and vandalism are down as well.

*How can a Block Club help my neighborhood?* Block Clubs are able to improve the quality of life in your community by taking an active role in the neighborhood. They can provide a vehicle for neighbors to get to know one another. They also help to improve the appearance and safety of the neighborhood. Block Clubs are social in nature—neighbors who work together to help one another.

*What does it mean to be a Block Club leader?* A Block Club leader is good with people and able to think on their feet. A Block Club leader often has to be a problem-solver—quickly identify and coordinate solutions to neighborhood problems. He or she should have good organizational skills and a strong desire to help make your neighborhood a safer place.

Occasionally, a crime pattern within a neighborhood or group of blocs is identified by police and residents, and a Crime Alert Bulletin is issued through Community Crime Prevention. In some cases, as the one following, apprehension occurs because of increased watchfulness and reporting of neighbors.

A significant number of personal rob- beries were being committed against elderly citizens in the South Side of Chicago. The elderly were robbed in their own homes, on the sidewalks, and in their cars. They were robbed up to 100 times in one day.

The neighbors decided to be proactive and take steps to improve their neighborhood. They started a neighborhood watch by contacting police to identify a street watch—by good witnesses and use of 911 to report any suspicious activity to the police. A "success story" can illustrate the effectiveness of Watch- force.

**An Affirmation of Our Neighborhoods**

On May 12th, 1980, a press conference was held at North Commons Park Center, sponsored by the Northside Neighborhood Steering committee. Yolanda Williams, Community organizer announced to start the sale of Celebration Stock. Mayor Dan Fagan, Council Member Yancey White and Yolanda announced the results of the representatives of numerous North Side agencies and organizations.

North Minnesota residents, agencies and organizations will come together on Saturday, September 27 to celebrate the North Side as a positive place to live and work. The Northside Neighborhood Affirmation of Our Neighborhoods will be held at North Commons Park and North High School. The event is being organized as part of an effort by North Side neighborhoods and organizations which work to bring about positive changes in the Mississippi North Side neighborhoods. The neighborhoods is intended to highlight the innovative, collaborative efforts of North Minneapolis infusing positive and constructive interaction among North side residents.

The celebration will include entertainment, workshops, food and information booths. North Side residents, block clubs, agencies, churches and organizations will demonstrate support for their neighborhood by purchasing "Celebration Stock" for $1 per share. Each share of stock will be good for admission to the entertainment portion of the celebration.

Numerous North Side agencies and organizations are participating in the planning and promotion of the celebration. The Northside Neighborhood Steering Committee is made up of representatives from the following groups: Camden Area Community Concern Council, Harrison Neighborhood Assocation, Harrow Avenue Community Council, Joes Area Community Council, Northside Resdevolupoment Council, Cultural Districts, Pillsbury United Neighborhood Services, and Zwe Luthean Church. Celebration activities are coordinated by the office of the Joes Area Community Council.

**NUEVA ASOCIACION HISPANICA**

**Nuestra Casa**

**La Casa Del Pueblo Restaurant**

**M.K.**

**El Progreso**

**Methodist Employment Skills Trainers**

**NAMED "UNUSING HEROES"**

The Union Heroes developed the workplace understanding of the experiences of the youth in country. Great care was taken to make sure the youth were aware of the experiences. Immediately interested in June’s youth, they had quick to develop a workplace understanding. They then wanted to recruit the first class. The next class was quickly formed. The Union Heroes remain enthusiastic about the workplace understanding for the youth in country and the experience that they can gain from it. Moreover, the Union Heroes are not only limited to the workplaces. Their work is further enhanced by the workplace understanding for the youth in country. The Union Heroes remain enthusiastic about the workplace understanding for the youth in country and the experience that they can gain from it. Moreover, the Union Heroes are not only limited to the workplaces. Their work is further enhanced by the workplace understanding for the youth in country.
"Intervention to Benefit Students"

There are no important new developments on the staff of the Chronicle Latin Review Center. The most important academic success at the University of Minnesota was financial aid guidelines require that 12 of 30 students receive financial aid. Still, the U.S. government did not specify what these criteria are, leaving it to be determined at the state level. The new guidelines are expected to take effect by fall semester.

If the government was not prepared to address the issue of financial aid, it was also not prepared to understand that we were not really interested in the outcome of our lives. Perhaps the government was not aware of the diversity among us. The Marion student loan program, which has been criticized for its high interest rates and loan forgiveness options, will continue to be the most important source of funds for students until the government takes action to address these issues. It is important that students take advantage of this resource and make informed decisions about their financial futures.

What to do next? You must be the one to decide. The decision is yours alone. Before you make your decision, you must first take a moment to reflect on your future. What do you want to do? What are your goals? What are your values? What are your priorities? Once you have answered these questions, you can make an informed decision about your future.

If you are considering enrolling at another college, you must first consider your financial situation. Will you be able to afford the tuition and fees? Will you be able to find housing? Will you be able to find a job? Once you have answered these questions, you can make an informed decision about whether to enroll at another college.

If you are considering a career change, you must first consider your interests and skills. What do you enjoy doing? What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses? Once you have answered these questions, you can make an informed decision about your career.

If you are considering a political career, you must first consider your values and beliefs. What do you believe in? What do you stand for? What are your priorities? Once you have answered these questions, you can make an informed decision about your political career.

If you are considering a religious career, you must first consider your faith and spirituality. What do you believe? What do you stand for? What are your priorities? Once you have answered these questions, you can make an informed decision about your religious career.

If you are considering a family, you must first consider your life goals and priorities. What do you want to achieve? What do you want to experience? What do you want to contribute? Once you have answered these questions, you can make an informed decision about your family.
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Mayor Henry Cisneros
Addresses Minnesota Business Leaders

Problems of Hispanic Elderly Demand Deeper Understanding

by Rafael Orites
Reprinted from Good Age Newspaper, November, 1986

The Hispanic elderly are a group that have yet to secure their retirement in this nation. They are a vulnerable population and have been characterized with other minority aged as persons in multiple jeopardy. They face the discrimination that all aged face in a youth-oriented culture, as well as the discrimination that occurs as a consequence of minority status. In addition, many face an existence of poverty and deprivation. Hispanics will replace blacks as the ethnic group with the highest poverty rate in the United States by 1990. The Center on Budget and Policy priorities projected in a study released just two months ago. This status has meant an accruing of deficits throughout the year, financially, emotionally and biologically.

Hispanics, for decades, have experienced high unemployment and low paying jobs. Savings and pensions have not accumulated to the degree to which they can provide the Hispanic elderly with an endowment which enables them to live out their remaining years with dignity. Reliance solely on Social Security benefits and/or Supplementation Security Income leaves our elderly with insufficient resources to meet the minimum needs of food, shelter, health care and clothing. The National Hispanic Council on the Aging points out that the lifespan of Hispanic elders averages 14 to 18 years less than their typical aging American counterparts. They suffer poor health at an earlier age which has a serious negative impact on their ability to function and on their financial resources.

As the Hispanic family adjusts to the mobility and urbanization of the younger generation, baseline demographic data is needed in order to assess the implications of changes and adjustments in family patterns. Yet the old myths of extended family have blinded both the decision makers and practitioners so that they fail to understand the Hispanic aged.

Policy makers must not expect that, because Hispanics possess an extended family system, relatives are able to financially care for their aged relatives. The Hispanic family will provide emotional sustenance to their elderly but society must not place a financial strain on an already struggling unit. Bilingual, bicultural outreach is imperative with the Hispanic elderly. The understand that services is customary for the Hispanic population. However, with the elderly, there are life and death differences. Central to a comprehension of this phenomenon is an understanding of the cultural unresponsiveness of the delivery system. In addition to economic consideration, decision makers must carefully consider how their actions potentially impact upon the extended family. The needs of the Hispanic elderly must be recognized and not be obscured by faulty cultural considerations. Policy makers instead must look for ways in which to strengthen the family in meeting life's tasks.

Public policy decisions must consider biological realities and not contribute to discriminatory societal practices. Minorities have low life expectancies and more chronic debilitating diseases. Thus, any decisions to lengthen the age of retirement for Social Security benefits would serve to again exploit the Hispanic population, since those who would reach retirement age and collect their benefits are few indeed. Elderly Hispanics who are in good physical condition and wish to seek gainful employment require and must receive governmental protection from discriminatory practices. Work continued on page 3.
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) among Blacks and Hispanics United States

As with black and Hispanic adult and adolescent females and Hispanic children with AIDS were more likely than white children with AIDS to reside in New York, New Jersey, or Florida. Of the black and Hispanic children with AIDS, 70% and 75%, respectively, lived in New York, Florida, or Texas. 60 of the 68 white children with AIDS were adults.

The distribution of pediatric AIDS cases was highest by transmission category. Ninety percent of the cases among white children and 85% of the cases among African-American children were attributed to mother-to-child transmission. Thirty percent of the cases among Hispanic children were attributed to mother-to-child transmission or to perinatal transmission.

Problems of Hispanic elderly

University of Minnesota: Cultural Pluralism

Jennifer Brown, director of the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota, notes that "the University has a strong commitment to diversity and inclusion." She adds, "We believe that diversity is a strength, and we strive to create an environment that is welcoming and inclusive for all students and faculty."
Dejad Que Los Niños Vengan a Mi

Recognition to Hispanic Volunteer

By Richard Warin

Although many individuals hold definite opinions about marijuana and its effects, based on personal experience or popular opinion, there is a growing body of scientific research on the subject that is both fascinating and controversial. This research is helping to shape our understanding of the drug's effects on the human body and is leading to new insights into its potential medical applications. However, the results of this research are not always clear or straightforward, and continued debate and discussion are essential to ensure that the best possible evidence is used to inform policy decisions.

At the same time, efforts to address marijuana-related issues continue to be hindered by a lack of adequate funding. This is particularly true in states where marijuana is legal for recreational or medical use, where the costs of enforcing prohibitive laws can be substantial. As a result, many communities are left to grapple with the consequences of marijuana use on their own, without the support and resources necessary to address the problem effectively.

In conclusion, the debate surrounding marijuana and its effects on the human body will continue to evolve as new research is conducted and old studies are reexamined. It is crucial that we remain open to new information and that we continue to work towards evidence-based policies that are effective and just.

Resolution About Minority Employment

At the Henrico County Board of Supervisors meeting on June 27, 2023, County Administrator Cameron Davis discussed the importance of addressing minority employment in Henrico County. While progress has been made in recent years, there is still work to be done to ensure that all residents have equal opportunities for employment and advancement. The Board of Supervisors agreed to form the Henrico County Affirmative Action Program and use the Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Compliance to monitor and implement a Contract Compliance Program. This new program was supported by a letter from Supervisor Catherine Moore, who emphasized the need for continued vigilance in ensuring that all residents are treated fairly and equitably.

Crime Prevention Community Organizer

S.F.A.P.E. PROGRAM

S.F.A.P.E. (Support for Accountability, Performance, and Empowerment) is a new program offered by the City of Minneapolis to support community outreach and crime prevention efforts. The program provides training for community organizers on topics such as crime prevention, social justice, and community engagement. The program is designed to empower community members to take an active role in preventing crime and promoting a safer neighborhood environment.

The program is funded by a grant from the Minnesota Department of Public Safety and is administered by a local nonprofit organization. The purpose of the grant is to support community-based initiatives that aim to reduce crime and improve quality of life in neighborhoods with high crime rates. The program is intended to support community-led initiatives that promote safety and empowerment among residents.

The program is open to community organizations and individuals who are committed to reducing crime and improving community safety. Interested parties are encouraged to contact the program coordinator for more information and to learn about upcoming training sessions and events.

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The City of Minneapolis is an Equal Opportunity Employer and is committed to providing equal employment opportunities for all employees and applicants. We are dedicated to building a diverse and inclusive workforce that reflects the diversity of our community. We value the unique perspectives and experiences that our employees bring to the table, and we are committed to creating an environment where everyone feels welcome and supported.

We encourage all qualified individuals to apply for any available positions with the City of Minneapolis. We are committed to providing a workplace that is free from discrimination and harassment, and we are committed to promoting a positive and inclusive workplace culture.

Applicants are encouraged to apply for positions that are of interest to them, and we are committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment. We value diversity and are committed to creating a workplace that is inclusive and welcoming to all.

For more information, please visit the City’s website at minneapolismn.gov or call 612-673-1000.

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Applicants are encouraged to apply for positions that are of interest to them, and we are committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment. We value diversity and are committed to creating a workplace that is inclusive and welcoming to all.

For more information, please visit the City’s website at minneapolismn.gov or call 612-673-1000.
Business Section

Harold Stanton To Speak At MHCC Scholarship Dinner

Harold Stanton has seen many changes in the world generally and in the world of education specifically. In the more than half a century he has been running for public office, he was elected as county attorney after graduating from law school at the age of 23 and was called Minnesota’s “best solicitor” when he was elected governor of the state at age 31, making him the youngest governor ever elected in one of our 56 states. Stanton’s career has been rich and varied, ranging from his service as a U.S. Senator to his work as President Eisenhower to direct studies of the U.S. and world environment in 1954-1955. Stanton’s early commitment to peace was a passion dreamer with peace, and his efforts have not been in vain. He has written about his life’s work and is now a better United Nations, which was won at the 108th Anniversary of the United Nations. He believes that “the forces of peace” as he wishes to be called in this article, will speak about his experience and ideas about our educational and political systems of the MHCC, dinner.

Two Points of View: “The big views of the 21st century will be that the world as a whole is to be managed and not just to be part.”

Stanton’s “We are marching the point where every country in the world is affected by the global environment. The major countries are going to have to deal with all of these global issues.”

Chisholm, Fr. Greg of San Marcos, Tolman, President of the American, Pierre Cooper, Trakle Upl, Global Volunteers, Catholic Relief Services, US Agency for International Development, Comparative Technology, American Friends Service Committee, World Church Service, Lutheran World Relief, etc.

A community chamber of commerce, Exhibit the business community to inform and community betterment and improved trade. Exchange citywide trade information. Promote exchange by involving various groups.

A community resource directory. Complete and distribute a printed directory of activities funded by the business community. Include the names and skills of businesses, people, and community resources.

An information center added to the local library to do the increases and skills of business people, and the city’s economic and social development. Set up a computer terminal, and video viewing stations, Terminal and local Internet training, book, and Developing Countries Farm Radio Network setup. Church Video Network and locally produced video training.

A community volunteer service center to serve theennis, schools, health, and business communities. Use computer, video, radio to help train and coordinate the services of the volunteers.

A scholarship fund for the following scholarship for citizen artists, Fine Arts & Development Exchange Foundation, Buffalo, N.Y. The program will be offered for one-half the duration and be one every Thursday and one every two weeks.

2200 BACC Program: A media program will provide a weekly summary of the community news. It will be distributed as a radio program and will be used as an in-school and overtime hour.

2200 BACC: A community television will become a major focus of the program. Hispanic issues and other community events will be highlighted. An example of the new structure is that all participants will be involved in the planning and development of the program. The program will be broadcast on KFAI Fresh Air at 9:15 PM.

Boca Chica Restaurant

Boca Chica Restaurant

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Sunday Mexican Brunch 10 AM-2 PM (After Sunday Mass)

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The City of St. Paul has a commitment to diversity in its workforce.

In that light we seek applications from all individuals including women, minorities and the handicapped.

New Happy Year

For All Of You

From Centro Cultural Chicano Staff
Job Opportunities

COUNSELING COORDINATOR

Centro Cultural Chicano, has a FT position for Counseling Coordinator. Must have Master Level in counseling, business administration or social work. Call 374-2996 or send resume to Centro 1800 Olson Memorial Mpls. 55411

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Mpls. Community College, is seeking candidates to fill this position. Send resume to Ruth O'Dell Personnel Office, Mpls. Community College 1501 Hennepin Ave. Mpls. 55403

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY COUNSELOR

Recovery Resource Center, has A FT for chemical counseling and case management. Send resume to: RRC, 1900 Chicago Ave, Mpls. 55404

JOB SEEKING SKILLS INSTRUCTOR

Multi Resource Centers, Inc. is seeking candidates for this FT job. Apply at RRC 1900 Chicago Ave, Mpls. 55404.

WOMEN’S ADVOCATE

Casa de Esperanza, has this FT opportunity for women’s advocate. Qualifications: Advocacy Skills, Ability to facilitate support groups, Academic training in Human Services, Bilingual-Bicultural Spanish/English desired. Send resume to: Casa de Esperanza, P.O. Box 75177 St. Paul MN 55175, Attn: Isabelle Torres.

NOTE: THIS IS THE CORRECT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THIS POSITION, WHICH WAS INCORRECTLY POSTED IN OUR DECEMBER ISSUE.

Visiones de la Raza

Immigration bill signed

President Reagan, signing into law the most sweeping change in the immigration statutes in more than 30 years, expressed hope Thursday that the measure will "save one of the most sacred possessions of our people—American citizenship." Millions of illegal aliens may become eligible to remain in the United States legally under the act, approved in the waning days of the 99th Congress after years of political wrangling.

But sponsors of the measure have expressed fear the complex new law may trigger an administrative nightmare.

Reagan, before signing the measure, noted that illegal immigration "should not be seen as a problem between the United States and its neighbors.

"Our objective is to establish a reasonable, fair and orderly and secure system of immigration into this country and not to discriminate in any way against particular nations or people," Reagan said.

Some opponents of the measure had argued that the bill would prompt widespread discrimination against such groups as Hispanics.

"Future generations of Americans will be thankful for our effort to humbly regain control of our border," Reagan said.

For aliens who have been living in the United States illegally since before 1982, the bill contains an amnesty provision that will enable them to obtain temporary legal residency. That can be converted to permanent residency status after 18 months for those who can demonstrate a minimal understanding of English and some knowledge of U.S. history and government.

Officials do not know how many people will fit in that category but expect several million applications. Under the measure, the government changes hiring practices across the country by requiring all employers to verify that newly hired employees are legal U.S. residents. Those caught hiring illegal aliens will be subject to tough new penalties — a system of civil fines and criminal prosecutions that could result in prison terms for habitual offenders. Officials also must administer a new program for thousands of migrant workers who enter the country to harvest perishable fruits and vegetables.

CASA DEL PUEBLO

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FRI.-SAT. 11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

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WHAT'S IN A NAME?
continued: Mexicans

Translated into Spanish, "mexicanos, mejicanos" if often a term used by many Chicanos and Mexican Americans when speaking in Spanish.

Puerto Ricans designate themselves as such when their point of origin or that of their antecedents has been Puerto Rico. An ingroup term may be "borricuas". Their food and culture, like the Cubans, is very different from the Chicanos. They are official U.S. citizens since Puerto Rico is a colony of the U.S. but does not have official statehood status. Relatively new to U.S. immigration since the 40s.
(Information by Carmen Robles)

Anglo refers to any non Chicano. He or She is generally, White and Anglo-Saxon. However, in New Mexico, "Blacks" are called "Anglos". The Anglo is a U.S. citizen and speaks English. The Anglo "gueros" (blonds). This does not acknowledge, however, that there are many blond Chicanos in the Southwest who do not have Anglo blood in their heritage.

Gringo refers to the same stock as the Anglo, except that it is a descriptive term. Originally it meant foreigner. Now it can refer to racist or oppressor. This term is not descriptive when applied to women, "gringa" and especially "gringuita"

Marcela Lucero
Chicano Studies Teacher, 11 years
PHD Candidate, Spanish and Linguistics

To be continued and translated.

WHY IS IT HARD TO ACCEPT PEOPLE WHO ARE DIFFERENT?

The stranger and the alien have always been feared. It is human nature to be suspicious of the unknown. We are afraid of those who are different in some way from ourselves. It is a fear of the unknown. A truism about humans is that when we know someone the least, we see the greatest differences between ourselves and the other person. The more deeply and intimately we come to know them, the more we see our similarities, and barely notice our differences.

People are sometimes threatened by sharp differences in values. We often find it difficult to relate to someone who has had a markedly different lifestyle or values system. In this instance we are often plagued by our own narrow-mindedness. A common view among narrow-minded people is that there is only one way to live one's life correctly. Consequently, if someone lives differently, one of us has to be wrong. This notion that the truth is singular is one of the most divisive ideas in our world today. It not only separates nations and groups within nations, it separates husbands from wives.

A shared life on this planet requires that we have a tolerance for views that are different from our own. There is a point at which the exercise of individual rights threatens the legitimate rights of others. Human intolerance comes to the surface long before human rights are threatened. Let us all work and pray for peace among nations, peoples, neighbors and loved ones.
- Ernesto O. Sung

ARRIBA/ABAJO

ARRIBA/ all the brothers and sisters in the world who work to promote true equality, justice and understanding among different peoples and races and between men and women.

ABAJO/ people who promote injustice, inequality, hatred and war.

J. Gold

ARRIBA/ for the warden and prison staff who take the time to let Chicano/Latino prisoners participate in bilingual/bicultural programs.

ABAJO/ for prison staff who continue to keep Chicano/Latino prisoners from self-help groups.

P. Roybal
District Bilingual Post Focus of New Search

The Albert Lea School District has been conducting a wide search - with little success so far - for a qualified teacher who speaks Spanish and is a member of a Spanish-speaking minority for the district's bi-lingual education program.

Meanwhile, the teacher the district has been using in the program has been continuing her duties working with students who don't speak English or who do not speak English as their primary language.

The Albert Lea Board of Education heard from district Director of Education Ray Henderson Tuesday that the district search was continued after the December meeting of the board, when the school district came under heavy criticism from Jose Trejo, executive director of the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council for not following affirmative action procedures in their search for job applicants. Trejo said the district could be in violation of government regulations and could be vulnerable to lawsuits.

The board tabled the hiring of Kristen Reed for the position, though she has continued working in the bilingual teaching position on a temporary basis.

Henderson said he received a list of about ten state agencies and colleges to contact from Jesse Montana of the State Department of Education. Henderson said he added to the list college placement offices and agencies in southern and western states. Letters seeking applicants were mailed Dec. 19. Henderson said, but so far only one other applicant has applied, someone who heard about the position from a school staff member in Albert Lea.

Henderson said he had received no list of agencies from Trejo, who has scolded the district for not looking farther in its search and had said a list of agencies was available from his office.

Trejo said today that the list the district received from Montana is the list he was talking about. He also said the action taken by the board so far was "exactly what I was asking for - to do the outreach to seek applicants."

It's not certain when the bilingual position in Albert Lea will be formally filled, but the school board Tuesday expressed its desire to get the program set up and have the issue taken care of by the February meeting.

Albert Lea Evening Tribune
January 14, 1981

I would like to thank the following corporations/organizations that have so gratefully contributed to the support of Centro Cultural Chicano:

St. Vincent's Church
Northwestern Bell
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Greater Mpls Council of Churches
Mpls ART Exchange
NSP
MN Teamsters Local 320
Holiday Clearing Bureau
Northwestern Bank (Downtown)
Northwestern Bank (N. American Office)
McKnight Foundation
The United Way
Hennepin County
Dayton-Hudson Foundation

We would hope that your confidence and support of our much needed programs will continue in the future.

Respectfully,

Donn J. Vargas
Executive Director

Due to the high cost of postage and printing, we no longer can send our publica-
sion free of charge (Visiones de La Raza) out of state. Please check appro-
piate boxes below, and mail to:

Centro Cultural Chicano
1800 Olson Memorial Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55411

I would like to make a donation of $________ to ensure my subscription for 1981.

Comments

Name and address correction requested
WHAT’S IN A NAME?

Chicano means an American citizen of Mexican descent, but it is more than that. Racially, it means a mestizo (mixture) of Spanish and Indian outside the mainstream, therefore, there is strong identification for migrants, grassroots and oppressed people of La Raza. Politically, it comes from Mexican-xican-wheel, or the word comes from Calo, the language of the Pachucos of the 40s, the Zootsuits, the street druds. In the 50s, Chicano was an umbrella term, much to the detriment of La Raza in affirmative action implementation.

La Raza is an umbrella term, an all-inclusive term to include all Spanish speaking, Spanish-surnamed people of the American continent, that is, in the U.S. In Spanish America, and in the Caribbean. It generally excludes Spaniards.

Hispanics is another umbrella term stemming from Columbus’ naming the land discovered “Hispaniola,” referring to Spain. “Hispanos” and “Hispanics” are synonymous, the first being a noun, the second an adjective which has become a noun (name). From a U.S. perspective, this includes all Spanish-surnamed, Spanish-speaking people that they do not exist. Spaniards and other Hispanics outside the U.S. may not call themselves by this term. The derogatory word ‘spic’ comes from this label.

Spaniards refers to people of Spain, but Spaniards do not call themselves “Spaniards.” They identify themselves according to the region they come from, hence; madrileños, sevillanos, valencianos, andaluces, etc. Being from Western Europe, often the Chicano and the Mexican diminish their Spanish heritage in order to exalt their Indian heritage since the Spanish Conquered America (the Indians) dating from 1492. However, the Chicano’s language, traditions, customs have come from the Spanish, except for the culture of the Indo-Hispanics (Chicanos) of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico whose culture has been more influenced by the Indians of the Southwest.

Mexicans are citizens of Mexico, although in Texas, U.S. citizens of Mexican descent (Chicanos and Mexican Americans) may call themselves “Mexicans.”

WHAT’S IN A NAME? continued: Mexicans

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Harold Lucero
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