

# CHISPAS

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# The Reagan Model of Justice

by Larry Trujillo

Under the Reagan Administration we have witnessed a dramatic shift to the right in criminal justice policies and practices. Increased imprisonment, harsher sentences, greater secrecy, wider surveillance and heavy reliance on the police as a "solution" to the "crime problem" have been hallmarks of the Reagan model of justice. The Reagan mode poses a severe threat to our hard won civil rights and civil liberties.

In 1981, for example, we saw the almost total dismantling of the civil rights enforcement machinery of the federal government. The Justice Department's reconstituted Civil Rights Division endorsed legislation which would essentially overturn the historic Brown vs. The Board of Education decision. The Director of the CIA has been authorized to spy on U.S. citizen at home (including opening mail without a warrant and infiltrating domestic political organizations). Attorney General William French Smith has launched a sweeping attack on the independence of the courts in deciding constitutional issues; called for new intelligence-gathering mechanisms to detect possible "racial violence;" recommended the use of abandon military bases as prisons; and advocated police patrols of high school campuses. These are just a few of the trends which characterize the new Right's approach to crime and crime control. In Congress there is a multitude of repressive legislation on the docket.

One of the most ominous pieces of legislation pending in the Congress is Senate Bill S 1630--- the Omnibus Criminal Code Reform Act of 1981. Senate Bill S 1630--- the 4th generation of the criminal code bills that began with the infamous Nixon/Mitchell S 1---was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee (now headed by the long-time anti-civil rights activist Strom Thurmond) on November 18, 1981, and full senate action is due anytime.

The idea of a Criminal Code Reform Act is a good one. The existing federal code is cumbersome, inconsistent and anachronis-

tic. S 1630, however, is far from a progressive reform. Frank Wilkerson, Director emeritus of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation states: "When closely scrutinized, S 1630 can be seen for what it really is---a prescription for political repression in the 1980s."

Some of the more repressive aspects of the bill include:

- \* Obstructing a Government Function by Physical Interference: Under S 1630 demonstrations which block a Federal building and rallies held in violation of a court order would result in possible felony arrest.

- \* Opposition to War, Registration, and the Draft: Picketing an induction center or draft counseling could result in five years in prison.

- \* Conspiracy and Attempt: Planning and discussing certain activities, such as demonstrations that might possibly obstruct Government functions, could become crimes under and expanded definition of conspiracy.

- \* Solicitation: A person could be convicted of a felony for encouraging someone else to engage in conduct he or she erroneously believe was constitutionally protected.

- \* Anti-Nuclear Activities: S 1630 targets anti-nuclear activists for special investigation and persecution.

- \* Freedom of Press: S 1630 reenacts current law under which reporters can be accused of "hindering law enforcement" by refusing to identify certain news sources. The bill also reenacts the 1917 Espionage Act and the 1950 Mundt-Nixon (yes, that's Richard M. Nixon) Subversive Activities Control Act---the law used to prosecute Daniel Ellsberg for releasing the Pentagon Papers.

- \* Information Regarding Government Wrongdoing: Public employers who blow the whistle on Government wrongdoing (e.g.,

Watergate) could find themselves charged with a felony offense.

- \* Labor Extortion and Labor Blackmail: This section revises the 1937 Hobbs anti-racketeering act to render the Federal crime of extortion applicable to strikers. The bill contains a broad definition of "extortion" which includes economic loss and property damage. Since virtually all strikes for better wages and working conditions threaten employers with economic loss or property damage, these provisions would severely jeopardize the rights of labor. They would further endow the FBI with police jurisdiction over a wide range of strike activities.

- \* Leading to a Riot: The infamous "Rap Brown Act" passed after the 1968 ghetto rebellions, used to prosecute peace activists, Vietnam veterans and Chicano Movement leadership in the 1970s.

- \* Preventive Detention: S 1630 gives judges broad new discretion to deny bail and imprison persons accused of nay crime while they await trial.

I have highlighted only a few of the multitude of repressive provisions contained in S 1630. It is a massive bill (over 600 pages) with frightening consequences. It abolishes the Miranda decision, outlaws te secondary boycott (the key strategic weapon of the U.F.W.), further restricts the rights of undocumented Mexican workers and generally impedes the advancement of the Chicano Movement in its struggle for social justice. The time to voice your opposition to this legislation is today.

Larry Trujillo is an assistant professor, specializing in Criminology, at UC Berkeley.

What's happening??

- .... ISSUES
- .... MEETINGS
- .... LECTURES
- .... EVENTS

ADVERTISE  
in  
CHISPAS

# Cinco de Mayo Evolving

The first and second days of May mark the seventh anniversary of the 1982 Cinco de Mayo "Fiesta de la Comunidad." This year's concert, a two-day long Latin music festival, will undoubtedly be the entertainment highlight of the year in the Bay Area.

All proceeds from this music spectacular will go to non-profit community organizations such as Clinica de la Raza, Casa de las Madres, Centro Legal, and others. Through the distribution of proceeds the existing coordinating committee hopes to re-establish links between the University and the community. In addition, the committee plans to form a scholarship fund for needy Latino students who wish to continue onto higher education.

As the Cinco de Mayo concert has been extended into a two-day affair, this

year's concert will require twice the energy to prepare than last year's. Duties which need to be handled include: ARTISTS RELATIONS - dealing with agents; accommodations; DAY OF SHOW OPERATIONS - backstage catering; security; PROMOTIONS - contacting t.v., radio, newspapers; and CONCESSIONS - selling of t-shirts, food, programs. These are only a few of the many pre-concert arrangements necessary for the realization of a successful Cinco de Mayo concert.

With the help of Raza, both on and off campus, this year's concert will continue to up hold its tradition as the "Fiesta de la Comunidad." If interested in getting involved drop by 516 Eshelman Hall or call 642-6790.

# Third World Students Demand a Third World College

by N. Quiñonez

The rallies, marches and sit-ins of the late 1960s, all of which succeeded in establishing an Ethnic Studies department and in the hiring of Third World professors, provide an example for the action we as Third World students in the 80s will have to take if courses, which are relevant to our life experiences, are eliminated from the College of Letters and Sciences' list of major and breadth requirements. Currently under debate, in the Letters and Science Executive Committee, are plans which, if voted through, would result in the elimination of all Chicano, Asian American, Native American, and Ethnic Studies courses from the L & S list.

In response to this potential move, an integrated crowd of over 200 assembled themselves in front of Sproul Hall to show their opposition on March 6, 1982. The crowd reacted supportingly to the speakers' strong arguments against moves by L & S to eliminate the list of courses, of which Ethnic Studies composes a large part. Keynote speakers consisted of students from a broad spectrum of student groups, including El Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan (MEChA), Asian Student Union (ASU), and Progressive Student's Organization (PSO).

funding, a decrease in funding will compel Ethnic Studies to merge into the College of Letters and Science.

A move into L & S would inevitably result in weakening the influence students now have on decisions regarding the hiring of professors and course curriculum. The Ethnic Studies department we now have will change from one that is sensitive to our culture and history, to one that will fail to meet our needs as Third World students in a domineering Anglo institution.

As Hope Macias explains, member of MEChA and of the Third World College Coalition, "Raza entering the University will be discouraged from taking Chicano Studies courses," for L & S college majors will not be permitted to satisfy their major and breadth requirements outside of L & S. Moreover, if the L & S Executive Committee votes to erase Ethnic Studies from its list of courses, "the vehicle by which Chicanos learn about Raza will be eliminated," Hope adds.

The events that occurred in 1969 provide another example of the University's persistent efforts to deny Third World students access to a liberal, as well as meaningful, education. In protest to the racism and conservatism that was being expounded by

Billy clubs were swung precariously at peaceful marchers; tear gas was used to disperse the crowd of united strikers.

The strike was called off and classes resumed with the University promising to "establish an Ethnic Studies Department that would be 'flexible enough in structure to evolve into a Third World College.'" Today, the University is attempting to eliminate Ethnic Studies from the L & S list, plus holding back on its promise to establish a Third World College. We as Third World students, therefore, who remember and are proud of the struggle of our Third World forebroters/sisters, will not sit back quietly and watch the L & S Executive Committee abolish the Ethnic Studies curriculum.

As has been suggested by Alex Saragoza, professor and coordinator of Chicano Studies, students should begin, if they have not already, taking action against the unjust move to eliminate Ethnic Studies from the L & S list "in the form of letter writing, petitions, and meetings with the L & S faculty to express their opposition."

Alex and his fellow colleagues, including Ron Takaki, professor and coordinator of Ethnic Studies, have met repeatedly with members of the L & S Executive Committee in hopes of reversing the proposed move

**'THE EVENTS THAT OCCURRED IN 1969 PROVIDE ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE UNIVERSITY'S PERSISTENT EFFORTS TO DENY THIRD WORLD STUDENTS ACCESS TO A LIBERAL .... EDUCATION.'**

The united crowd, led by two banners which read, "UNITE TO DEFEND ETHNIC STUDIES," and "UNITE TO WIN THE THIRD WORLD COLLEGE," marched their way to Campbell Hall after an hour of listening to speakers condemn the proposed move.

At Campbell Hall, Assistant Provost and Associate Dean Edward Feder, representing as absent Provost and Dean Robert Middlekauff, met the enthusiastic crowd outside the hall's doors. Chanting and singing continued as bored Feder and guards looked on. A petition, with more than 1,200 signatures, opposing the proposed move was then presented to Feder who accepted grudgingly.

If the final decision of the L & S Executive Committee on March 25, 1982 calls for eliminating all Ethnic Studies courses from the L & S list, enrollment in Ethnic Studies soon thereafter will show a noticeable decline. Consequently, because Ethnic Studies depends on student enrollment for

University professors, Mechistas, along with students representing the Black Student Union and the Asian Student Union, called for and organized a strike of all classes in February of 1969. To articulate to the vast number of students their complaints and suggestions for change, Mechistas consolidated with other concerned students then spent hours meeting with various professors, student groups sororities and fraternities. As a result, Third World students gained massive support for their demands for a Third World College and for the hiring of Third World professors.

A united people of color managed to successfully paralyze virtually all class activity. Having shed light on the racist practices of the University, the University was forced to rectify the injustices identified and made public by the united strikers.

Prior to granting any type of promise or concession to the strikers, a then Governor Reagan called the National Guard on the peaceful crowd of demonstrators.

of the Committee. Yet, despite the concerted efforts of the Ethnic Studies faculty to convince the Committee of the negative ramifications which would result if Ethnic Studies is eliminated from the L & S list, the L & S Executive Committee remains adamant in its plan to abolish Ethnic Studies.

(Note: On March 25, 1982, the L & S Executive Committee voted to postpone the decision regarding the possible elimination of the L & S course list until next year to allow them to discern the effect(s) the elimination would have on Ethnic Studies courses. When the issue arises again in the future, it is encouraged that all Third World students unite to demand the existence of the L & S course list.)



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## Something Is Improving: Oakland's Infant Mortality

By Tamar J. Nelson

In this age of Reaganomics we have become accustomed to bad tidings. Our community programs and clinics are closing down due to funding cuts. Unemployment is on the upswing and things are more expensive than ever...What about some good news for a change?

Yes, believe it or not, there is some! Oakland's infant death rate has dropped.

In 1978, some startling statistics rocked Oakland residents. East and North Oakland had come in with some of the highest infant mortality rates in the nation - indeed, they were second only to New York's Harlem. From 1975-77 23.4 of 1000 children born in East Oakland would die before their first birthday. East Oakland also had twice the state average of premature babies (12.8%). 24.7% of the babies were born to women under 20 years (state average 16.2%). 30.3% of the women in East Oakland did not receive care in the first three months of pregnancy.

What all of these statistics pointed to was that residents of those sectors of Oakland were more likely to lose their babies because of poor health education and the lack of health care facilities which they could afford. Who were the residents of these areas? Primarily Raza and Blacks.

Dedicated health personnel, grassroots organizing, and federal monies have changed this grim picture. In 1979 East Oakland's infant mortality rate had fallen from 23.4/1000 to 15.8/1000.

Community clinics such as Clinica de la Raza played key roles in this improve-

ment. Out of the 200 deliveries that the Clinica has handled there have been no infant deaths. This is probably at least partially due to the Clinica's comprehensive prenatal and postnatal plan which includes: pregnancy screenings, nutrition counseling, WIC as well as the usual prenatal and post-natal check-ups.

Unfortunately, community clinics are inordinately dependent on federal and state funding and in our current economic crisis they have been hard hit, with many losing up to 1/3 or more of their funding. Worse yet, their patients and clientele have been left with unsatisfactory alternatives: Private health care: this is often too expensive for our communities. County hospitals: because they don't accept the poor and are also dependent on government funding they are usually understaffed with long waits to look forward to and often times low quality health care. Kaiser: once again the waits are long and many complain of the impersonal approach of the health personnel. Medi-Cal, etc: because the government does not pay the full cost charged, most health practitioners lose money when taking Medi-Cal patients. As a result those who do accept them often take heavy case loads in order to make a profit which leads to depersonalization and "rush jobs." Alternative health personnel (mid-wives, chiropractors, acupuncture, etc): While this is a viable alternative they are often just as expensive as the more traditional practitioners and one must be more careful of fraud. Home remedies: this is fine to a point if you know what you're doing. This is usually ineffective against

communicable diseases, and many types of physical trauma (broken bones, deep wounds, serious burns, etc). No health care: this is no alternative!

In this country it boils down to one thing: health care is a commodity. If you have the money to purchase it, you can have it. The poorer you become the less health care you get until it reaches to the point where most of us are at - we only utilize the health care system in emergencies.

What do we do? That all depends on where you want to work! Personally, I believe that a heavy emphasis needs to be placed on preventative medicine of which an essential component is education. We must educate ourselves and our families on nutrition, exercise, occupational hazards, etc. As a nation we are far too dependent on drugs and technology. We must learn more about our own bodies and how they work. Too often we only take interest when we are forced to and the damage has already been done.

Another problem is one which has no easy solution, that is the stability of our community clinics. There is something inherently wrong in the way we set up many of our clinics and programs only to have them fold when we are finally accomplishing something. Every year we fight for funding, if we lose it and the community we serve cannot afford to pay the bills (and they usually can't) what can a clinic do? Tragically, it usually folds and the people it served are left once again where they started - with no health care.

We must learn to be self-dependent. If a clinica is built on federal monies we have to be willing to support it with our labor and money. Eventually our clinics should become independent and supported by the communities they serve.

Public policy and grass roots organizing always help even though the results they bring are often agonizingly slow. Used correctly however, they have proven to be very effective tools.

In short, we need to educate and organize ourselves on an individual and community level, as well as learning how to change and take advantage of government programs and monies.

The fact that infant mortality in Oakland has dropped has been due to a combination of all these tactics. Now that our clinics are folding under the economic crunch, will it rise again? Will our children die because we haven't the money to pay for proper care?

I hope not. The decision is up to us and how willing we are to fight for something which is a human right and NOT a privilege: our health.



## We Must Challenge The Obledo Campaign

by Roberto Vargas

"Our present is already dying...We must meet the challenge to create our New Future!" Over 450 Raza from the East Bay communities heard this statement from Obledo, as they united in Hayward, California, Friday evening, January 22, 1982, to demonstrate their support for a Mario Obledo campaign for governor. Mario Obledo, former pharmacist, former law professor at Harvard University and current Secretary of Health and Welfare of the State of California, had responded to the request of the Network of Alameda County Hispanic Organizations to share his vision of a winning Raza campaign for the governorship of our State.

Mario Obledo's long awaited announcement of candidacy for governor of California came February 25, 1982, in a series of announcement rallies held

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CHISPAS, the only Chicano quarterly newsletter compiled on the Berkeley campus with Chicano y Chicana interests in mind, wishes to encourage greater participation on the part of Raza students in the publication of future issues. Its existence offers endless opportunities for aspiring Chicano y Chicana writers, photographers, and graphic artists. We invite all students interested in devoting their time and energy to the success of CHISPAS as a mass communications medium for La Raza to join our staff. Contact Nora Quinonez at 642-6673 or Francisco Garcia at 642-3859 if you are interested in contributing your talent to CHISPAS.

We gratefully acknowledge the Humanities Computer System for their generosity.

throughout the State. The reactions to his initial campaign pledges are mixed, yet their analysis adds clarity to our role. WE MUST CHALLENGE THE MARIO OBLEDO CAMPAIGN WITH OUR DEMONSTRATED SUPPORT FOR A CAMPAIGN OF A GREATER VISION-- A MOVEMENT OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION.

To a group of nearly 150 people attending the San Francisco rally from throughout the BAY Area, Mario initiated his presentation on campaign commitments with a pledge for an open and fair government. Innumeration of campaign goals began with assurances for "swift punishment for the criminal," followed by asserting the "right of the elderly to grow old with dignity," supported by adequate housing, accessible health care and the protections for safety. He asserted training and unemployment insurance would be provided for the unemployed; equal opportunity to higher education for all people; improved working conditions for laborers; protection of coast and wild life; special programs for the disabled; protections from unfair competition for the farmer; lower interests and protections against foreign competition for business; and equal access to employment, equal pay and affordable child care for women.

To the crowd of largely middle-aged Raza who began community struggle during the age of great racism and limited opportunities, Mario's pledges represented a campaign whose time has come--a committed, qualified Chicano running for governor on a platform of progressive reform. To many of us, of maybe a younger generation, there was a confused mixture of guarded enthusiasm and disappointment. We had hoped for an analysis of greater depth. We had dared to anticipate a programmatic commitment making this campaign more than merely a Chicano's race for governor, but a movement capable of enlisting the excitement and energies of all people willing and ready to work towards creating a new future.

Many of us who have had the opportunity of experience coupled with serious study and reflection, now recognize that there can never be a healthy raza community unless there is a healthy society. A healthy raza community requires a society supporting cultural, economic and political institutions based upon equity, respect and the affirmation of life. The growing disrespect for life as evidenced by business and government violating human life and even the future of our earth, calls for the NEED FOR GREATER PERSONAL AND COLLECTIVE MOVEMENTS COMMITTED TO SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND THE CREATION OF A NEW SOCIETY.

Mario Obledo's campaign can represent the great beginning or our, La Raza's, contribution to that movement, if he dares to arise above the visions of limiting reformism to embrace the actions, organization and language of creating a new society.

Yet, such a challenge cannot be made, not even by the most courageous of persons, unless s/he knows s/he has the support of the people. Therefore, it is up to us to organize our numbers to provide that challenge; and if he responds, to extend our creative energies and support.

Recommended Action: a) Unite your networks of friends and familia to discuss the Mario Obledo campaign; b) Clarify the visions and hopes you share for our future, the needs and obstacles that must be addressed, then identify what can be done personally, collectively and vis-a-vis an electoral campaign; c) Document your sharings for the knowledge they represent and also to form a letter to the Obledo campaign which includes your vision, and the type of support your network can provide if they commit themselves to integrate your concerns; and e) Be prepared to seek alternative and parallel strategies for social transformation.

Initial meetings with my networks have surfaced the following: a) The necessity of an organization process that nurtures the personal and collective power of our communities by involving people in articulating and sharing their wants, needs and visions; b) A campaign that seeks to raise the level of our personal wants to those of community needs, in which we all grow to understand that our persons wants can only be addressed if society evolves the commitment to meaningful employment and health for all people, protection of our environment, equitable distribution of resources and general life affirmation; and c) Development of the above principles would logically lead to positions supporting world peace and opposing exploitive wars, supporting solar industry and opposing the nuclear dangers, supporting 30 hour work weeks allowing greater employment, supporting community self-sufficiency and opposing those economic and political systems that fragment peoples ability to care, support and work together.

Let us test the historical potential of this time and challenge ourselves and Mario to engage in a movement of social transformation. By initiating such a process we nurture the growth in strength and clarity of purpose of ourselves and our networks. The central principle to keep before us is the involvement of our power to act as progenies, people committed to the needs of the people and thus to creating a new future! Roberto Vargas, a graduate of the School of Social Welfare, is currently a Ph.D. student of Public Health a UC Berkeley.



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WEST FOODS INC., a subsidiary of CASTLE & COOKE INC., is refusing to bargain in good faith, hence forcing 350 Farmworkers, on November 19, 1981, to strike its Ventura, California Mushroom Plant.

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## CHILES RELLENOS

by Dora María Pulido

Ya sé, parece que voy hablarles de la cocina mexicana, lo cual no es nada desconocido para muchos, pero si me dan un momento, lo aclararé.

Hace unas semanas, a eso de la hora de lonche, me fuí a sentar en uno de los llamados restaurantes mexicanos de por aquí. Bueno, no debería referirme a ellos tan peyorativamente porque aunque su único interes sea monetario, de vez en cuando o cuando primero llegamos a este lugar, satisface ese nostálgico apetito por la comida de mamá.

Pues para no alargar este cuento más, como no había más mesas, dos chicanas se sentaron junto a mí. Las dos estaban hablando sobre las o mejor dicho sus distintas maneras de hacer chiles rellenos. Sin querer las escuchaba. Yo quería decirles, "miren, como los hace mi mamá es más facil."

Esta conversación me llevo a comprobar algo que desde tiempo marea mi cabeza: la diferencia entre nuestra gente y lo difícil que es para que mucha gente acepte este hecho.

En mi opinión para poder entendernos mejor entre raza, tenemos que aceptarnos unos a los otros como individuos. No todos pensamos igual, no todos venimos del mismo lugar y no todos nos criamos igual. Algunos hablamos español, otros no. Algunos somos morenos y otros no. Y tampoco todos vamos a tener la misma ideología.

Estas diferencias no deberían tener nada que ver. Lo que nos falta es ser más tolerantes de nosotros mismos antes de querer luchar contra el mundo entero. Esa no es la solución. Primero tenemos que hacer algo por nosotros mismos. De que sirve luchar si no estamos unidos. Debemos escucharnos porque lo que pasa muchas veces es que venimos de distintas hondas pero si nos dieramos la oportunidad descubriríamos que muchas de nuestras ideas y deseos son muy similares. Si no hay entendimiento entre un grupo como se puede esperar que realmente produzca algo?

Como los chiles rellenos- hay muchas maneras de hacerlos pero al fin y al cabo son chiles rellenos.



## A Chicano Storm

by Steve Lovato

With Chicanos comprising 2.3 percent of the UC Berkeley studentbody it is not surprising that the CAL Intercollegiate Sports Program includes few Chicanos. There are some outstanding Chicano athletes here, Michael Chavez being the most notable, but on the whole we have not exactly taken the program by storm.

One Chicano athlete, however, is storming through his own sport like a hurricane. This human hurricane is sophomore Ricky Corona, who is currently the best collegiate bowler in the United States.

Ricky recently won the 1982 Chuck Hall "Star of Tomorrow" award--The bowling equivalent of the Heisman trophy.

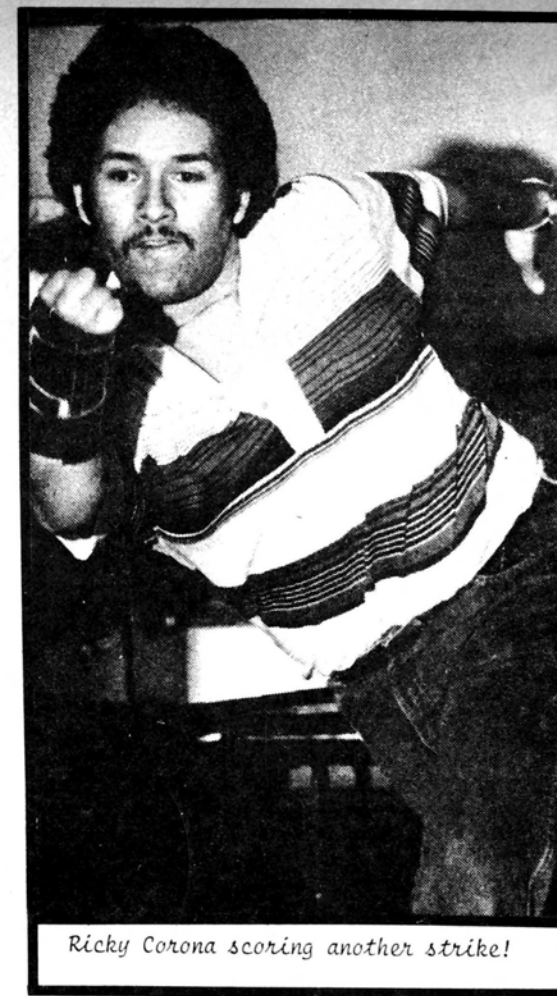
Throughout the 1982 collegiate bowling season Ricky has led the Cal team to impressive finishes in all tournaments, including taking the team title at major tournaments in Las Vegas and Redondo Beach. He won 4 of 5 individual events at Redondo Beach and took top individual honors at Las Vegas as well.

"Whenever we go to a tournament they're all aware of Ricky," says teammate Doug Young. "Right now he's clearly the best."

Ricky was flown to Baltimore, Maryland on Thursday the 26th [of February 1982] to receive his award and will return there May 13-16 to compete in the Collegiate Masters Tournament. The winner of the 32-man tournament will go to Europe for the FIQ World Cup competition. According to Young, Ricky has an excellent chance of taking the Masters.

Upon meeting the West Oakland native, one would not expect that he is one of the most accomplished athletes on campus. He is 5' 6", 160 pounds. But, his sport does not have any size requirements. Bowling is a skill and finesse sport, one that requires maximum concentration, form and above all consistency. To excell [one needs] to develop these qualities as well as a keen sense of balance and exceptional hand-eye, and body coordination.

These are the skills that helped Ricky win tournament after tournament as a youngster. His room at home glows with



Ricky Corona scoring another strike!

**'HIS ROOM AT  
HOME GLOWS  
WITH OVER 400  
TROPHIES ...'**

over 400 trophies, and they are still pouring in.

With all the success he has achieved, he is not at all overwhelmed, but rather has taken it in stride.

"Bowling is something I love to do and compete at," he explains. "Right now I'm having a lot of fun."

And the recognition?

"I like the recognition," he admits, "but then everybody does. I just try not to let it change me at all because I've seen that happen to others. I like to be known but sometimes people go overboard, like if I'm at a tournament and they stop the program and say, 'Here he is folks, the guy won...' I feel uncomfortable."

But he has had plenty of practice dealing with success. He was shooting 198 by the age of 13. This was five years after he got his first bowling ball for his 8th birthday.

"From the time I was 5 or 6 my parents would take me to Broadway Bowl, near my house and I would always get excited to watch people bowl. I liked it and since the lanes were near my house it was so available to me... I just kept with it."

He also kept with school compiling a 3.92 GPA at St. Mary's High while serving as Studentbody President his senior year. He is now pursuing a Computer Science major.

"School is the main thing for me right now because I want to finish. My bowling is suffering a little but I always try to find time to practice. When I finish school I'll have lots of time to bowl."

He plans to turn pro by first joining the Professional Central California Bowlers. Eventually, he will join the National Professional Bowlers Association. As for now, he is somewhat of a rarity.

"You don't see too many Chicanos around the tournaments," he observes, "but that's because most aren't exposed to bowling very much. When the younger kids have access to bowling you'll see more get into it."

Maybe so, but for now he remains a rare storm in the bowling world.

## CHICANO STUDIES LIBRARY

Finding the information you need will now be much easier and faster at the C/S Library! We are very proud to announce to our lectores the publication this past year of *The Chicano Periodical Index*. This valuable research aid is a subject, author, and title index to the most important Chicano journals and magazines in the Library collection, or anywhere else, for that matter! The welcomed appearance of this reference guide means that for the first time ever, we (your hard-working and dedicated staff of the C/S Library) will be able to provide direct access

to all articles published in recognized Chicano research journals like *Aztlan*, *El Grito*, *Revista Chicano-Riquena*, as well as popular-interest magazines like *Nuestro*, *Somos*, *La Luz*, and *Caracol*.

This first issue of the Index, which resulted from the cooperative efforts of Chicano librarians throughout Aztlan, will be the first in a series of indexes which will monitor and index Chicano, and other more general, serial publications on a regular, ongoing basis. Plans are now underway to produce the first supplement of the Index,

which will cover Chicano periodicals from 1979 through 1981.

A copy of the *Chicano Periodical Index* is available for use at the C/S library (where else?) right now. The Index will undoubtedly save countless hours of research time for you and others who may be interested in locating information on Chicanos. Come by--experience the Index for yourself, we will welcome your comments and suggestions for improving future issues.

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# POESÍA

## BERKELEY BEAT

Berkeley. Late afternoon  
 sun beats on bricks  
 outside student center.  
 Drummers, heads bent,  
 hands hovering, sit  
 in a circle, pounding  
 bongos. A man  
 in black patent knee-high  
 boots wearing a skirt and  
 lacey black bra dances  
 with a chair, face frozen  
 undr lipstick and mascara,  
 eyebrows arched like blackbirds  
 in flight.  
 The hard-eyed black dude  
 with three teeth missing  
 watches from sidelines.  
 He tilts his head back and  
 guzzles the last of a pint  
 of whiskey. A heavysset,  
 spectacled woman, breasts  
 bobbing and swaying, rubs  
 against her man, eyes dreamy  
 and dazed. People drift in  
 and out, gripped by  
 primitive rhythms.

Drumbeats blend with  
 straining sax as  
 sky-darkening sea breeze  
 blows fog across campus,  
 the only warm spot this place  
 where sane and insamne  
 meet,  
 exchange secrets  
 about the basic rhythm  
 that runs us all.

---by Lily - Iona Soucie

Death  
 is like sleeping,  
 A Constant  
 Eternal  
 Blissful  
 DREAM....  
 where your  
 Mind and Spirit  
 are  
 FREE  
 to wander  
 unchained  
 by  
 the fetters  
 of life.

by Cristina Meza



monti  
 My sister comes home from school and opens  
 the door leading to her room. Upstairs I  
 can hear bedsprings complain as tired efforts  
 crash exhaling fatigue. Unlaced shoes moan  
 and drop one by one like shuffled pots on a  
 weekend morning.

The daylight peeps through curtains and her  
 dreamless face wakens yawning a song in  
 soundless key. She will sleep more long after  
 I've left and her eyes will only unclose to  
 see prints on the carpet where there once knelt  
 a boy pretending with soldiers. Once together  
 like hungry children in vacant streets huddled  
 playing touch they planned his escape: she  
 palmed him a ten and consoled in tears knowing  
 what she could not do.

Those times repeated again and again. Drunken  
 sprees of anger gulped without meaning, lungs  
 smoke filled like the eyes of an empty mother:  
 numbstruck, puffing on black and white fotos,  
 as album pages turn one by one.

---by Richard Marquez

C/S Library - CONT. from  
 page 4

### Otras Cositas:

One measure of the effectiveness and value of a library collection is the amount of attention devoted to it in print. We are very pleased to report that the contributions of the Chicano Studies Library, Berkeley, figured very prominently in three recent major publications. To the growing list of books publicly acknowledging the various collections of our Library, we can now add: Mario T. Garcia's *Desert Immigrants: The Mexicans of El Paso, 1880-1920* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1981), Carlos E. Cortes' essay on Chicanos in the *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups* (Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1980), and Robert P. Haro's *Developing Library Services for Americans of Hispanic Origin* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1981).

el respeto al derecho ajeno

es la

conservación de la paz.

Benito Juarez

# COSAS

CUAUHTEMOC TUTORING PROGRAM in RICHMOND---  
 Get involved with great children, share your  
 knowlegde and learn. Contact Ana Martinez at  
 848-4864 after 6pm.

VACAVILLE PRISON PROJECT  
 Chicano Studies 198 meets every Monday from 4-5pm.  
 Credit available for upper division students.  
 For more information drop by the Chicano Studies  
 Department, 3404 Dwinelle Hall, or call 642-0240.

CHISPAS  
 Be a part of UC Berkeley's quarterly  
 Chicano newsletter. Earn between 2-4 credits,  
 plus gain invaluable experience in NEWSPRINT  
 COMMUNICATIONS. For more information call  
 642-6673 or 642-3859. Also, last day to  
 turn in creative works for publication in  
 the next issue is 4, 1982.

OVERCOME WRITING BLOCKS. Meeting Tuesdays, 1-3 p.m.  
 in RM. 108, Bldg. T-5.  
 This group is for students who freeze up when faced  
 with writing assignments. For more information,  
 call 642-2366.

GRADUATE TRANSITION. A group for students who are  
 planning to graduate this year.  
 Practical issues will be discussed.  
 Meets Thursdays, 1-3 p.m., Rm. 108, Bldg. T-5.

MIND/BODY RELAXATION.  
 The group will focus on increasing our awareness of  
 the interaction between our mental, emotional and  
 bodily states.  
 Meets Mondays, 1-3p.m., Rm. 118, Bldg. T-5.

El Suburban Coyote  EL Trucha por Ernie G.



# RAZA CALENDARIO

## .... en la comunidad

April 23

Traditional and contemporary music from Mexico, Venezuela, and the Andes played by the 4-woman group SABIA, LA PEÑA, 3105 Shattuck, Berkeley, \$3.50

May 1 & May 2

7th Annual Cinco de Mayo "Fiesta de la Comunidad" - Scheduled to participate in the Latin Music Festival of the year on Saturday, May 1, are top salsa male vocalist HECTOR LAVOE and his ORQUESTA, TIERRA, LUIS PERICO ORTIZ, CUNJUNTO CLASSICO, and LOS LOBOS DEL ESTE DE LOS ANGELES. On Sunday, May 2, Grammy award winner EDDIE PALMIERI, plus Latin saxophonist GATO BARBIERI, MACHITO, and PETE & SHEILA ESCOVEDO are featured to conclude this benefit for non-profit Chicano/ Latino community agencies and a scholarship fund for needy Chicano/Latino students; UC Greek Theatre, tickets scheduled to go on sale soon!

## .... para la mujer

May 6-7

Women's Center Annual Research Conference, WOMEN AND WORK IN THE THIRD WORLD, for more information call 642-4786 or drop by the T-9 building

May 12

Laura Epstein, Clinical Psychologist and Ph.D. student, discusses "Sand Play for Couples: A Study of Relationship Satisfaction," noon, room 104 T-9 bldg., Women's Center

May 22

Women in Science and Engineering Conference, Saturday, 9:00am-5:00pm, UC Berkeley --- Purpose of the conference is to increase women's awareness of career opportunities in science and engineering and to encourage increased participation by women in these areas. The day will include speakers, workshops, demonstrations and discussions, drop by T-9 bldg. for more information

April 29 (and May 13 and May 27)

H.E.S. meets at 5pm in 421 Cory Hall --- H.E.S office located at 104 Naval Architectural Building - If you have any questions drop by the office or call 642-9693 or 848-4884

May 3 (and May 17)

Meet with LAS MUJERES to speak on issues of concern to you, plus hear exciting speakers, Y-House, Bancroft Avenue, Berkeley, 4-5pm



## LA RAZA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S

### Sixth Annual Convention

UC DAVIS, MAY 1 & 2

workshops, lunch, dance

**REGISTRATION DONATION: \$5<sup>00</sup> per person**

**FOR MORE INFO. CALL**

**(408) 662-2511**

