

La Voz de Berkeley

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Berkeley, California

COLLEGIATE ROUNDUP SUPPORT FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

By Douglas Ruiz

National figures as well as student bodies will turn out for the massive October 12 demonstration in favor of continuing Affirmative Action in the University of California education system.

The reverend Jesse Jackson, U.C. Berkeley Professor and Poet June Jordan, Hip-Hop group Midnight Voices and a host of Affirmative Action activists are scheduled to appear joining in protest against the U.C. Board of Regents' decision to abolish Affirmative Action policies.

The designated "Walkout" was officially announced on September 27 at the Affirmative Action Teach-In held at Wheeler Hall by students and faculty. The Walkout comes as part of an attempt to force the Board of Regents to rescind their July 20 vote to end Affirmative Action admissions.

"I think it'll be the first warning call to the regents of

what this next year will be like if they do not rescind their vote," said Joanna Choy, Diversity In Action (DIA) member. "The objective is to kick-off a whole campaign to target the Regents - individual Regents of course, not the entire board," considering that 14 of the 25 board members voted against Affirmative Action, said Harmony Goldberg, another DIA member.

"We're asking students to walk out of classrooms all day long, but also to get their professors and t.a.'s to concede to that and either to cancel classes or bring them outside. More importantly, we need to get deans and managerial people to let their staff go, or at least to support the students in a productive way, because we're on the same side and they're the ones that can physically shut the campus down," Goldberg said.

Walkouts are also predicted at the remaining eight

U.C. campuses, along with many other Cal State's, as well as Community Colleges and High Schools. Colleges in Colorado, and as far away as, New York and Michigan are also expected to hold walk-

outs of their own. National Organizations like the United States Student Association (USSA) and the University Conversion Project (UCP) have declared October 12 as a National Day of Action.

Along with holding the Walkout, other means of pressuring the Regents to rescind their vote are pending. Eva Patterson, Executive Director

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Photo by Chester King Vega

Lending a voice in support of Affirmative Action, Minister Williams speaks out in Sproul plaza.

"You've taken 500 years, now I'm taking 10 minutes!" - Cesar Romero

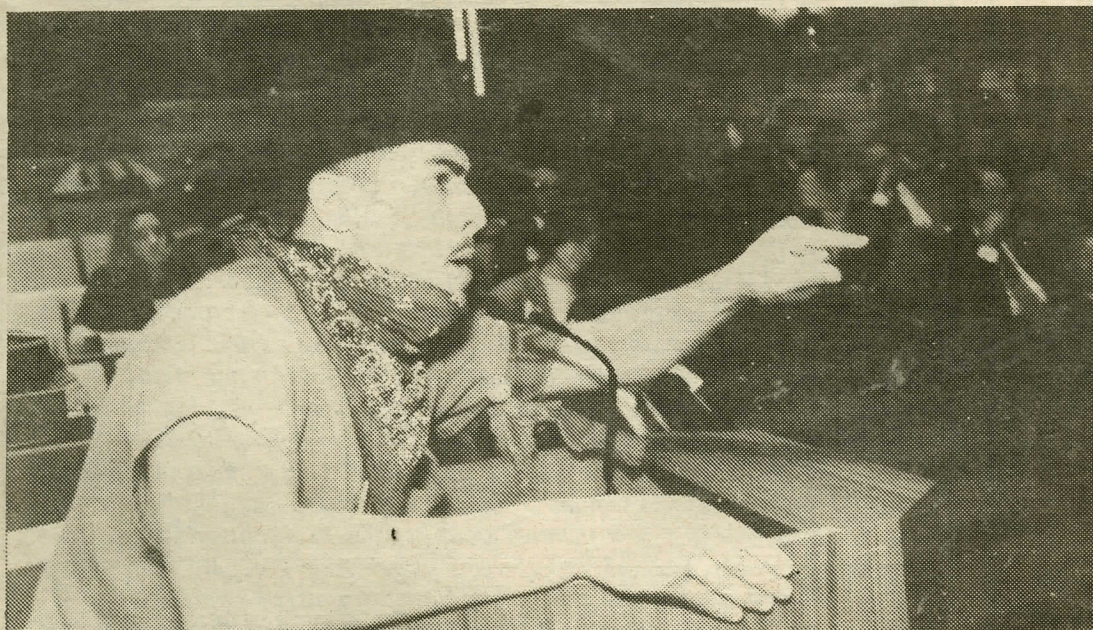


Photo by Chester King Vega

Cesar Romero was one of many students who voiced their discontent with the regents decision to abolish Affirmative Action at the regents meeting held on September 14 at Laurel Heights campus at UC San Francisco. Romero's quotes were taken after a Regent attempted to limit his time at the podium.

Berkeley Square Incident

Impromptu Forum Addresses Issues, Makes Resolutions
By Lourdes Elisea

A violent outbreak at a club late last month resulting in the hospitalization of two Berkeley students directed campus organizations to seek out ways to cope with the aftermath of the shocking incident.

An impromptu forum was organized on September 27 by the Raza Student Caucus to discuss the circumstances surrounding the Berkeley Square stabbings. Over 100 students, including faculty and staff, attended the meeting. The events that occurred the evening of September 23 were recounted which generated a debate over the legal action that should be pursued.

According to witnesses West Side Berkeley gang members continuously disrupted the dance, harassed many of the women and instigated fights with male Cal students. Jose Rubio was identified as the prime suspect of the gang. The initial disruptions led to the stabbing of 3 people, 2 UC Raza students and 1 non-UC.

When summarizing the events of the evening, the women recalled the ill treatment and disrespectful attitude of many gang members. Many women remember feeling uncomfort-

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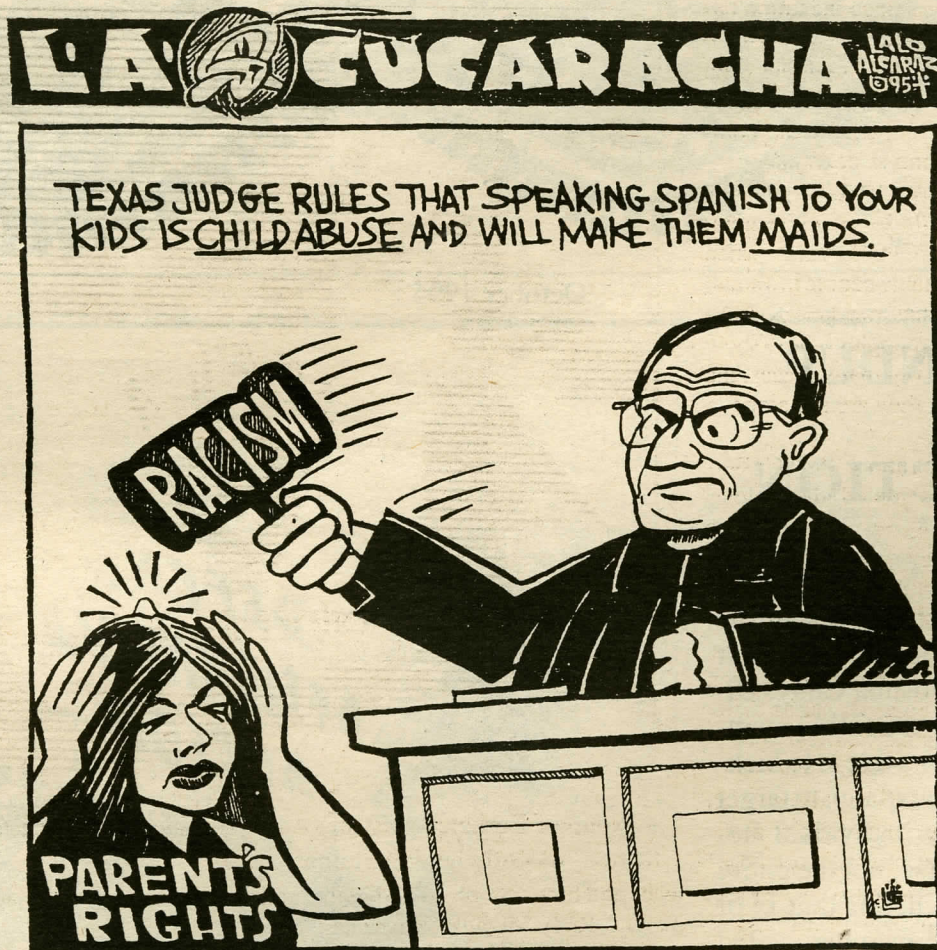
Judge Says Home Without English is Child Abuse

By Aisha Kelley

When most people think of child abuse, they think of a parent physically abusing their child. Some people even think of a parent verbally abusing their child. But, hardly anyone thinks of a parent speaking only Spanish to their child as child abuse. A judge presiding over a child custody case in Armarillo, Texas thought the latter, and told a Mexican native that speaking only Spanish at home constituted abuse of her 5-year old daughter. The judge prohibited the mother from only speaking Spanish to her daughter. This order by state District Judge Samuel Kiser has received heavy criticism from Amarillo's Hispanic community.

The child-custody case originated from the girl's father Timothy Garcia seeking rights for unsupervised visits with the girl. Although, Judge Kiser granted Garcia's request, Garcia had expressed concern about how his daughter was being raised. Language became the focus of the case when Garcia claimed that he was the only one in the family who had been teaching his daughter English.

On August 16, 1995 the Judge ordered the mother of Marta Laureano to speak English in conjunction with the Spanish. Laureano, born and raised in Mexico, speaks English fluently but argued that she speaks Spanish at home because she wants her daughter to be bilingual. "I am giving her an advantage that not everybody has," Laureano said.



Reprinted From LA Weekly, with premission from Lalo Alcaraz, 1995

The Judge equated the lack of English proficiency with ignorance and abuse. "If she starts first grade with the other children and cannot even speak the language that the teachers and the other children speak, and she's a full-blood American citizen, you're abusing that child and you're relegating her to the position of a housemaid," Kiser said, according to a transcript of the hearing.

Surprisingly, Kiser spent some of his time in college studying in South America and said that he occasionally speaks Spanish to his children at the dinner table.

Garcia defended the judge saying, "He was fair. He was fair to both of us."

Many Chicano/Latino leaders are saying that the judge overstepped his authority. The Reverend Jacinto Alderete said that Kiser was out of line. "I think she is being taught the language at school, and that is what the schools are for... teaching them English language on the basis of the Spanish that they know," Alderete said.

Ann Prichard, director of bilingual education for the Armarillo Independent School District, said that teachers use the strengths of a child's native language to teach academic skills. "It keeps them from falling behind," Prichard said.

Amarillo lawyer Mark Taboada, a native of Colombia, has filed motions requesting Kiser's removal from two cases he represents. The motions accuse Kiser of contempt and ridicule.

La Voz de Berkeley

Editor-in-Chief: Lourdes Elisea
Assistant Editor: Maria Brenes
Editorial Staff: Margarita Blanco
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 Evangelina Camarena
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Staff Writers: Luis Angel Alejo, Julie Ann Calderón, Ignacio Gonzalez, Javier Hernandez, Aisha Kelley, Ernesto Lara, Karina Lleva, Jennie Marie Luna, Gabriel Martinez, Marco Palma, Felipe Rodriguez

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TO ALL CHICANO/LATINO STUDENTS AT UC BERKELEY

This letter is very difficult to write for it is hard to say good-bye to you. As many of you know, I am now the Undergraduate Coordinator of the Chicano/Latino Research Center at U.C. Santa Cruz. I will be involved in teaching, research and developing projects and programs to enhance intellectual life and improve Chicano/Latino retention.

As I reflect back over the past 25 years at Cal many fond memories came to mind. I initially came to Cal as demand of the Third World Strike to bring 25 Chicano Student activists as "special admits." So the TWS is particularly special to me and I have tried to live up to its dreams. I remember when I first entered Cal you could go days without seeing other Raza. As I leave, everywhere you turn you can visibly see the Raza presence (except in the ranks of the faculty which is still shockingly under-represented). I remember when Professor Octavio Romano, editor of El Grito, one of the first Chicano intellectual journals, donated three boxes of the journals to a group of us students interested in starting a library. Thus, the Chicano Studies Library was born. I remember volunteering at Centro Legal de la Raza, a newly formed legal aid agency for the low-income Spanish-speaking community. Today, I serve on the Board of Directors of Centro and recently Djed its 25th Anniversary.

Over the last 25 years I dedicated a great deal of my time and energy linking the campus and the grass-roots community — a linkage crucial in developing a Chicano Studies praxis. I remember taking Professor Velia Garcia's class, "La Raza and the Justice System" in which I volunteered working with Chicano pintos through the Vacaville Prison Project. Under Professor Garcia's mentorship I found my calling as a young intellectual/scholar/activist and have been following that path ever since. In 1975, I became the Coordinator for Chicano Studies and wrote proposals for the Chicano Studies Librarian position, The Chicano Studies Counselor position, the Director of the Chicano Cultural Center and served as the first Chair of the newly formed Raza Recruitment and Retention Center Advisory Board.

As I look back over time, I am very proud of what we accomplished at Berkeley. Everything we created came from you -- the student voice, student self-determination and leadership has been the secret to our success. The inspiration, genius and hard work behind what has become known as the Chicano/Latino Agenda belongs to you.

We have been Familia and like any "papa," I am proud of you. I know you will continue to work together. You will continue to study hard (remember my "B-lecture" and also remember your studies is a political act -- your community needs you and expects you to get your graduate degrees and become the professional leaders who will transform current oppression conditions). Continue to celebrate culture and comunidad. And, do not allow any steps backward in our community's across the University. I will not say good-bye for I know wherever we are we will always be together, standing strong on the front lines of the struggle for social justice. So I will simply say — "Hasta Siempre."

Profe T.

Thousands Support UFW March For Justice in Salinas

By Luis Angel Alejo

On September 17, 1995 over 8,000 demonstrators gathered in Salinas to support "La Marcha Por Justicia".

Campeños, students, professionals, workers, and community residents from various parts of California marched through the streets of the "Salad Bowl of the World." Raza carried banners of La Virgen de Guadalupe while others carried posters of UFW co-founder, César Chávez, who died in 1993.

The march, which coincided with the 16 de Setiembre festivities, was a commemoration of the first strikes in the Salinas and Pajaro Valleys which were led by César Chávez in 1970.

According to Rudy Medina Chávez, the UFW regional manager, the march also acknowledged all the efforts and victories by farm workers as well as all the sacrifices they have made for justice in the fields. Rudy called the march "a tremendous success" and said the march clearly reflected the unity as well as the diversity of our people.

The march was also organized to bring nationwide attention to a \$2.9 million lawsuit against the UFW by Fresh Express, Inc. and Bruce Church, Inc. for a 1980 boycott. However, the march will also initiate a renewed effort to gain contracts with these multi-million dol-

lar corporations since the union has been unsuccessful for the last 20 years to negotiate a contract with them. A possible boycott may ensue on Bruce Church, Inc. if the company is unwilling to negotiate.

As for now, UFW organizers are content with the march turnout. Rudy Medina Chávez said "when you have that many people in a small town like Salinas, workers feel the support. When people come to show their support from many places, the workers know they are not alone in their struggle."

A group of about 25 U.C. Berkeley students joined the Salinas march including residents of Casa Joaquin Murrieta and members of Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA). Rosario Arreola, a MEChA, said "the march was very inspiring since I have not been to a march this big ... to see so many Raza come together was overwhelming. When I see Raza, who work hard all day and are still able to organize a march like this, it motivates me to continue the work I do."

Consuelo Briseños, a resident of Casa Joaquin Murrieta, stated "I thought it was great to see Chicanos of all ages. There were young children and people in wheel chairs marching together with their flags. You could feel the energy of our people."

Students from Chico State, UCLA, and local community col-



Photo By Luis Angel Alejo

A group of Berkeley MEChAs and residents of Casa Joaquin Murieta await the UFW "March for Justice" recently held in Salinas.

leges and high schools joined in the march. Rudy Medina Chávez said the student support adds great significance to the march. He added, "When César first started the union, he not only went to the campesinos, but he also went to gain the support of community members, professionals, and, most importantly, the students. Students make a tremendous

difference and we really appreciate that."

Support from the Chicano community has always been a major concern for the United Farm Workers since it is the determining factor of the union's success. Currently, in the Salinas and Pajaro Valleys, support becomes vital since the majority of the UFW membership lies in

these areas. The union has gained 12 new contracts including the latest with Monterey Mushrooms in Watsonville. The unions recent success has also extended, for the first time in its history, to Washington state where a contract with Chateau St. Michelle is near a settlement.

(Continued on page four)

Chicanas and Latinas In the Sciences and Engineering: A Case In Point for Affirmative Action at UC Berkeley

By Catalina Garzón

The Regents' decision to phase out affirmative action in the UC system implies that they consider the quantity of people of color in all disciplines to be adequate and reflective of their intended roles in American society. However, statistics show that the admission of women of color into the Science and Engineering Departments in universities across the nation, including UC Berkeley, has not increased by much in recent decades.

For the 1993-1994 school year, UC Berkeley reported that 4 "Hispanic" women, 2 African-American women, and no Native American women received bachelors degrees in engineering, out of a total of 775 awarded degrees. The term "Hispanic," in the statistical breakdown, includes women of Latin American, Mexican American, and Spanish American descent. This means that at most one half percent (0.5 %) of the total undergraduate engineering degree pool at UC Berkeley were Chicana/Latinas.

The figures become even more dismal at the graduate level. No Chicana/Latinas at all graduated with doctorate degrees in engineering from UC Berkeley in 1993-1994. African-American women and Native American women fared little better. In fact, only 0.9% of all PhD candidates in engineering at UCB (2 out of 215) for the previous academic year were women of color. Throughout the entire UC system in 1993-1994, Chicana/Latinas made up 0.2%, or 1/512th, of the doctorate engineering population, and a mere 0.9% of the bachelors in engineering population. A mere 33 out of 2515 undergraduate degrees in engineering were awarded to women of color in undergraduate engineering as a whole for all UC campuses—this constitutes only 1.3% of the engineering bachelors awarded.

Do the Regents interpret this blatant scarcity of women of color in engineering to mean that enough progress has been made as to eliminate race-based admissions? Obviously, some complex socioeconomic factors are still discouraging

the overwhelming majority of Chicana/Latinas from the science and engineering disciplines. Without affirmative action in place to acknowledge the twofold discrimination that many women of color face in twentieth century America, the Regents' decision could prove catastrophic for the tenuous approximately 1% of women of color currently applying and being admitted into these traditionally European male-dominated fields.

Dr. Carla Trujillo, director of the Women and Graduate Students of Color in Engineering Center at UC Berkeley, admits that, in her eight-and-a-half years as director, she has "seen no noticeable increase in the quantity of Chicana/Latinas in the graduate science disciplines at UCB—Next to Native American women, Chicana/Latinas are the smallest group in pursuing graduate school." In fact, she expects that the Regents' decision will have the impact of lowering the number of Chicana/Latinas who come to UC Berkeley both at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

The "double whammy" of sexism and racism that aspiring Chicana/Latina scientists and engineers face, says Dr. Trujillo, may be attributed to a complicated set of factors, including less likelihood of their parents having had the opportunity to attend college, lower overall parental incomes as a result, and family pressure to work rather than go to college. In addition, women as a whole receive less encouragement to pursue science and engineering careers both in the classroom and at home. Young Chicana/Latinas may have never gotten the opportunity or the offer to be included in advanced placement and other

preparatory high school courses which give their non-women of color peers a distinct edge when applying to college-level science and engineering programs.

Frequently, this means that Chicana/Latinas tend to halt their higher education at a bachelor's degree "instead of becoming future academicians or researchers," once they have overcome the obstacles impeding their path towards a university to begin with. This, of course, leads to a marginal proportion of Chicana/Latina professors on the faculties of prestigious science and engineering departments like those at UC Berkeley,

which leaves potential Chicana/Latina science and engineering majors without readily visible and accessible role models like themselves.

Due to this lack of women of color faculty and peers, the ethnicity/gender gap makes the Chicana/Latina science or engineering student more likely to feel addi-

tional intimidation throughout her college career. This becomes extremely problematic when compounded with the challenges that all students in such competitive majors must face. Dr. Trujillo says that the fact that Chicana/Latinas in this position don't fit into the prescribed "cookie-cutter" mold of the more traditional (usually Caucasian) male, often makes them feel alienated from their professors, major advisers, and fellow peers. A lower grade than average on an exam, for example, may affect them more, and in more ways, than it would non-women of color students.

"We have to find ways to encourage (these) students to stick by something they often feel discouraged to do," says Dr. Trujillo. However,

with the Regents' decision to eliminate affirmative action on all UC campuses, such encouragement in the academic arena could dwindle right out of existence. As a result, so could the amount of Chicana/Latina scientists and engineers graduating from U.S. universities and going on to diversify the American workplace.

Is the Regents' decision indicative of a regression of the slow but still significant social progress that contemporary society has made concerning the increasing capabilities of and opportunities being afforded to women of color? Currently, says Dr. Trujillo, more and more companies and corporations are recognizing the importance of recruiting women of color with advanced degrees in the sciences and engineering. As race- and gender-based admissions policies are questioned in the most crucial step of career development, that of the public institution of higher education, the very relevant priority of diversifying the power distribution in American businesses through the equalization of educational access may well slip through the cracks in the corporate ladder.

Globalization of the U.S. economic base, U.S. businesses would greatly benefit from well-educated, multicultural women of color scientists and engineers joining their research-and-development divisions. However, this cannot happen unless those same women of color are provided with the opportunity to hurdle the additional socioeconomic disadvantages which stand in the way of the flawless admission requirements sought by many universities' science and engineering departments. Clearly, the elimination of affirmative action in higher education is pointing in the wrong direction for all concerned.

Says Dr. Trujillo of Chicana/Latina science and engineering students at UC Berkeley: "We have to be vocal and demand our rights to our education, and to say it in ways which different kinds of people will understand." If we future Chicana/Latina scientists and engineers persist in the process of breaking down the intellectual door at UCB, perhaps we will succeed in being heard.

"THE 'DOUBLE WHAMMY' OF SEXISM AND RACISM THAT ASPIRING CHICANA/LATINA SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FACE MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO A COMPLICATED SET OF FACTORS..."

-DR. CARLA TRUJILLO

The UFW's March for Justice

Continued from page 3

The conditions of farm workers have improved in some areas, but they still face the harsh realities of a discriminatory and racist society. They not only face those realities in their everyday lives, but they also face the present anti-immigrant hysteria which is trying to place the causes of societal ills on the people who are most vulnerable to blame.

The new UFW President, Arturo Rodriguez, led the march. He said farm workers are earning less today than what there were earning in 1970. Salaries, in 1970, were \$7,700 and today they have declined to \$6,900. Cases of discrimination, inhumane housing conditions, insufficient benefits, wage theft, horrendous working conditions, migra raids, harassment, and poor wages still occur everyday.

Felicia Martinez, another Casa in Salinas and the continued vision of farm workers to attain justice. It

[in Salinas] allowed students to get in touch with conditions that still exist in our community. Experiencing this, today, gave me the motivation to continue my studies and help out my community."

The words in the UFW Preamble can best reflect what occurred

reads as follows:

"While other workers have overcome economic injustices, we have inherited the exploitation, the suffering, and the poverty of our fathers and their fathers before them.

But despite our isolation, our sufferings, jailings, beatings, and killings, we remain undaunted and determined to build our union as a bulwark against future exploitation.

And just as work on the land is arduous, so is the task of building a Union. We pledge to struggle as long as it takes to reach our goals.

Above all, we believe that all men must act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood and that our union shall guarantee that all are treated equal in dignity and rights."

The United Farm Workers need student help. Apply for an internship by calling (408) 266-3875. Support the United Farm Workers! The struggle for farm workers continues...

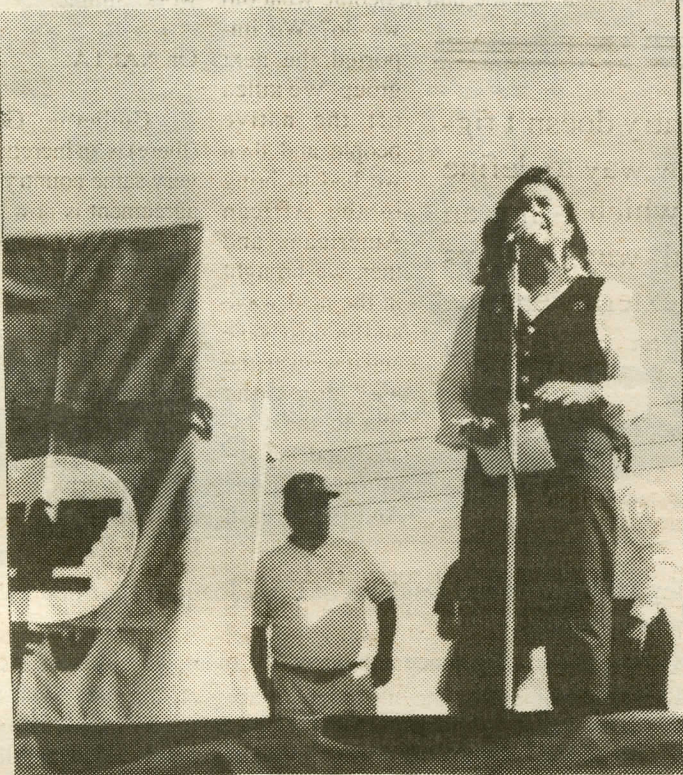


Photo By Luis Angel Alejo

During the "March for Justice," long time activist and UFW member Dorores Huerta spoke to a crowd of over 8,000.

Los Gritos del 16 de Septiembre en Berkeley

By Felipe Rodriguez

On September 15, 1995 U.C. Berkeley's M.E.Ch.A. hosted a ceremony to commemorate Miguel Hidalgo's, Grito de Dolores. The ceremony started at Casa Joaquin Murieta where Raza shared inspiring words and poetry. Afterwards a march led by mariachi proceeded to Sproul Hall where the speeches and festivities began.

Dolores Huerta, of the UFW, delivered a powerful and inspiring speech about La Causa and past struggles. Another speaker spoke out about Frente Revolucionario de Emiliano Zapata and Gabriel Hernandez covered the issue of nationalism.

Ballet Folklorico Reflejos de Mexico was also a great contribution to the festivities. Their beautiful rainbow dresses and sombreros left the crowd in awe. At the close of their performance the audience accompanied ballet in a dance.

Mechista Rosario Aureola-Espinoza, an organizer of Los Gritos said, "I thought it was cool. People showed up in good numbers. The speakers were eloquent and (they) delivered a strong message for Raza on campus." Marco Palma added, "The point of the Gritos was not to commemorate the so called 'independence' of a bunch of states, but to draw our support for the struggles of all indigenous people including ourselves."

The history to los gritos began on September 16, 1810, when Miguel Hidalgo, a poor priest, led an uprising of Indigence people. His call for revolution was directed against colonial officials demanding a new government and redistribution of land. Hidalgo's forces marched towards Mexico City under the banner of the Virgen de Guadalupe. This demonstration later became known as El Grito de Dolores.

One hundred and eighty five years later the struggle continues and we have not forgotten those who have fought for us. Power and ganas to everyone who has joined the struggle.

Chicano Studies Department Gets New Name: Students Disgruntled With Faculty's Blind Move

By Ignacio Gonzalez

Late last semester, the faculty of what was known as the Chicano Studies Department voted 7 to 1 to change the name of the department to the Chicano/a and Latino/a Studies Department, causing surprise and resentment among Raza students.

The name change became official in May after a series of forums were held in order to solicit student input on this issue, but the news did not reach many students until another more recent forum, this one to discuss curricular changes in the Chicano Studies major.

The question of a name change was put to the faculty by Professor Alex M. Saragoza, who circulated a memo to his colleagues detailing his reasons behind the move. "I believe the new name is more inclusive," said Professor Saragoza at the most

recent forum. "By omitting the term 'Latino/a', we are denying the contributions to the Chicano Movement by people who are not of Mexican descent."

Many students expressed concern about the process by which the change took place. "It seemed as if the faculty wanted to hurry up before the students found out," said Rosario Arreola-Espinoza.

As stated earlier, the forums to discuss the name change were held in May, and Professor Saragoza conceded that finals might have had an impact on student attendance at those meetings, but added "we feel that students were adequately notified" that the forums were to take place.

Another concern raised by students is that the name change is unnecessary and improper.

The term "Chicano" has its ori-

gin in the Nahuatl language, and not the Spanish. "Our people had the name before the Spaniards arrived," said Arreola-Espinoza. "By adding the 'a' [to the term 'Chicano'] we are giving credit to the Spaniards."

"Chicano" is a name without boundaries," said Natalia Navarro, adding that she prefers the name "Raza Studies" to the new, longer name.

The faculty vote on this issue was not unanimous. The one dissenting vote was cast on behalf of Professor Julia Curry, who did not receive a ballot. She stated that she would have voted against the change anyhow.

"Chicano Studies is a conceptual framework, not an identity label," said Curry. "It is a perspective which includes people of many different backgrounds, not just Mexi-

can."

Although the change is final, if enough faculty members are interested in revisiting the issue, a vote to reverse the decision could be taken.

"As far as I know, there has been no conscious discussion about this issue on the part of the faculty," said Curry.

Some students dislike the idea that they must be the ones to bring the faculty's attention back to this issue. "It is wrong to make us work so hard to change the name back,"

said Navarro.

Nevertheless, students have begun to meet in order to discuss just how they will force another look at this issue.

Professor Saragoza said he is still willing to hear arguments opposing the change, but does not expect anyone to be able to change his mind.

"I have been addressing this issue for about 25 years, I think I have heard just about all of the arguments," said Saragoza.

La Llorona

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100 Law Schools Present
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Law School Professors
November 15, 1995
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Amerikkka Goes Back To Tradition:

Artists Guillermo Gomez Pena and Judith F. Baca Break It Down.

Interviewed by Ernesto Lara

The following interview focuses on the nationalistic view currently being adopted by many politicians in order to stir up political consciousness in Americans. Unfortunately, politicians have targeted the immigrant and minority populations of the U.S. in their attacks. Guillermo Gomez-Peña and Judith Baca address the political agenda and the comparative model of past decades. Both Judith Baca and Guillermo Gomez-Peña were interviewed by Ernesto Lara at the Center for the Arts on September 11, 1995.

On Proposition 187:

Guillermo Gomez Pena: "Man, This is one of the most significant issues. Nowadays... we're living an incredible resurgence of xenophobia disguised as nativist movement and we (Chicanos/Latinos) are being blamed for all the social ills of California. We're basically being scapegoated for all the problems that were created by them (politicians) in the first place.

The dismantling of the military complex has generated an incredible loss of jobs and yet that loss of jobs is being blamed on the

immigrants, and that's completely unfair. This is sick political rhetoric.

If this country doesn't figure out a new way to define its identity, which is not an oppositional way, always needing an exterior enemy, were going to be in deep trouble.

The problem is not the Mexicanos, the problem is not the immigrants, the problem is not a Spanish language. The problem (is), the real enemy exists within.

To me 187 is a symptom of a very serious crisis of national identity."

Judith F. Baca: "And a recurring one. Proposition 187 represents only one of the times that we (the U.S.) have done exactly this. In the 1930's, there was the Repatriation Act in which 350,000 people were deported from Los Angeles, California. In the 1950's there was Operation Wetback. In the 1940's the Bracero Program brought them back. People have to pay attention to (Prop.) 187 in light of the waves of the push and pull economics that

makes the use of a slave labor trade essential.

What America is longing for is slavery, it wants to go back to its roots in which the entire country was built on the basis of slavery. When we ran out the native people what did

we do? We imported the next group. We killed off the native people and then we had to bring in the African Americans and then we brought in the next wave and the next wave and it went all the way down the line to the Chinese and the sojourner stories. And (with) each wave, we wanted

(them) not to be part of our society, we wanted their labor. We wanted them to be within this society performing for "us". And I say "us" because we are Americans, and therefore we have a responsibility to the other side of this. ...I am not in the field, I am on the battlefield

speaking. So I say "us". It's our responsibility. So Prop. 187 is simply the next wave of a desire and longing for slavery. Of people to work but not to receive any benefits from that work. Simple."

On NAFTA:

Guillermo Gomez-Peña- "Right now (there) is an incredible hypocrisy, because the very same country who signed the free trade agreement is now militarizing the border. In other words they want open markets and closed borders. They want free exchange of goods, of capital goods, and consumer goods. But they don't want human beings, ideas and art to cross the border. It's a total hypocritical position."

Guillermo Gomez-Peña is a performance artist and is author of the book *Warrior for Gringostroika*.

Judith F. Baca is a Chicana artist whose works include *Uprising of the Mujeres*.

Interviewed on September 11, 1995 at Center for the Arts at Yerba Buena Gardens. A *Defiant Legacy 1970-1995*, Galleria de la Raza's 25th Anniversary.

Coping With Racial Complexity

The Limits of Racial Dominance: Plebeian Society in Mexico City

By Gabriel Martinez

Those living under Spanish dominance are illustrated as being empowered in R. Douglas Cope's 1994 book, *The Limits Of Racial Domination: Plebeian Society in Colonial Mexico City, 1660-1720*. Cope decides to "view culture as a contested terrain" instead of the successful indoctrination of the Spanish's "ideology of racial hierarchy- a ranked series of categories know as the *sistema de castas*, that placed the Spaniards on top, castas in the middle [offspring of Spanish and non-Spanish peoples], and Indians and Africans at the bottom." The purpose of the castas was to create divisions among different groups of people so antagonisms would arise preventing the gathering of people who might see it in their interest to unite against the Spanish, their

common oppressor. Cope argues that non-Spanish resisted subordination by pursuing means that counteracted categorization.

The word "plebeian" is used because there were poor Spanish among the castas. This circumstance contradicts Spanish supremacy. The Spanish made up for this by separating Mexico City into *gente decente* and *plebe*, or nobles and commoners. Yet, social divisions of people were not entirely fixed.

Cope reasons that racial classification was functional and pragmatic rather than logical or theoretical for Mexico City's plebeian society. Classification was fluid because of the many fac-

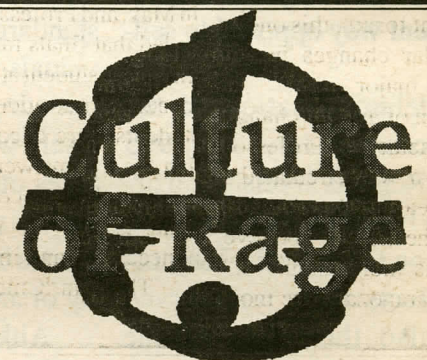
tors that determined categorization could be changed or people could pass as something else by changing their

dress, speech, name, lying about their ancestry and by changing their birth, baptism, or death certificates. Classification by physical features was impossible because nothing can predict or establish the essential traits of offspring of interracial relations. People could choose their identity depending on condition or context. However, class stratification was much harder to overcome.

Cope uses economics to help explain subordination of the plebeians. Plebeians who were able to move up along the lines of class, faced being in debt or having more goods than actual cash and suffered the faith of good and bad times of the economy. Thus, the plebeians had to seek loans and credit often from the Spanish merchants.

Cope's narration is filled with the explanation of racial theories as well as telling of the social life of Mexico City's plebeians. Cope uses primary sources in such a way that they make humorous anecdotes while supporting his statements. Cope's analysis includes the Riot of 1692. The book ends focusing on various aspects of the Riot with an anticlimactic synopsis. Thus, Cope modestly concludes his book balancing oversimplification and over exaggeration.

"The purpose of the castas was to create divisions among different groups of people"



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Creating Respect Through Social Change

By Javier Hernandez

It is amazing how things have changed since my freshman year in the Spring of 1993. I clearly remember the day of April 7, when 49 students had a seven hour sit-in at California Hall; with an effort to force University officials to deal with the Ethnic Studies Department ordeal. It seemed that student activism was on the rise as they demanded for a Third World College, a promise that had not been fulfilled in 24 years. What happened to the Pedro Noquera's and the Margaret Fortune's

(Ex-ASUC Presidents) who cared about their community and tried to improve the conditions of people of color on campus. Now and days student activism is on the fall among ASUC officials, for example, Jeff Cohen's statement, "It's a different world for my generation. . . There is so much pressure to succeed. Something about our society squeezes the idealism out of us."

Sadly to say but campus (or national) politics have completely changed. No one talks about the urgent need to fight for the rights of the underclass; solely referring to people of color who are affected by de facto segregation. Students in the Spring of 93 where demanding what every human being yearns in this world, and that is respect; which might be considered an efficient way opposed to selling drugs.

Further dehumanization of the underclass occurred July 20, 1995 when the UC Regents abolished affirmative action based on race and gender. This action taken by the Regents not only reflects their undeserved power but also their fear of the underclass. This fear is rooted on the fact that in the future people of color will be the majority in California. Access to the university will undermine the power of the current establishment.

The basic purpose of affirmative action is to provide society with future leaders that reflect the diverse demographics of the U.S. It only makes sense for people to govern themselves but programs (like Affirmative Action) that facilitate this logical approach places the power of the dominate culture on shaky grounds. The solution

given by the Regents dwells on a generic idea that outreach programs are needed at an earlier age. Be careful of the rhetoric used by the Regents since none of them articulates a plan to fund these early outreach programs that are very expensive. The fear of becoming powerless lead to the violation of the right of the underclass for an education, by closing the door to University of California. In essence denying them there right to direct and govern themselves which is an efficient way of obtaining self-respect.

The conservative mode and fear of competitiveness of people of color is also present in the student body as well. This attitude is evident in the article written by Matt Belloni "Tien's Agenda". Belloni's argument which is based on a false notion challenges Chancellor Tien's efforts to recruit minority students at a younger age, specifically, by stating that he is wasting money

by attracting "unqualified" students. This argument is simplistic and plays with mainstream rhetoric that assumes Cal accepts 'unqualified' Black and Latino students. Belloni's point is obviously weak for two reasons: 1) Affirmative action does not admit students who will not be able to survive a rigorous curriculum offered at Cal. 2) What defines a 'qualified' student, a meritocracy that is based on discipline and memorizing information. These standards are better fit to prepare individuals for the work force instead of initiating critical thinking. This is precisely why the admissions committee takes other factors into consideration such as race, class, and gender because grades by far do not represent the ability of an individual.

Although the new criteria set by the Regents does include class there is no doubt that race continues to play an integral part in American society. A colorless society is ideal but realistically speaking is impossible. No one can deny the fact that tracking plaques the educational system; whether unconsciously or consciously people are labeled as slow/retard because of their surname or phenotype. It is also important to reiterate the fact that race, class, and gender are intertwined and they can not be separated due to the reality of de facto segregation.

(Continued on page 12)



October Twelfth: Nation

By Daniel Santillano

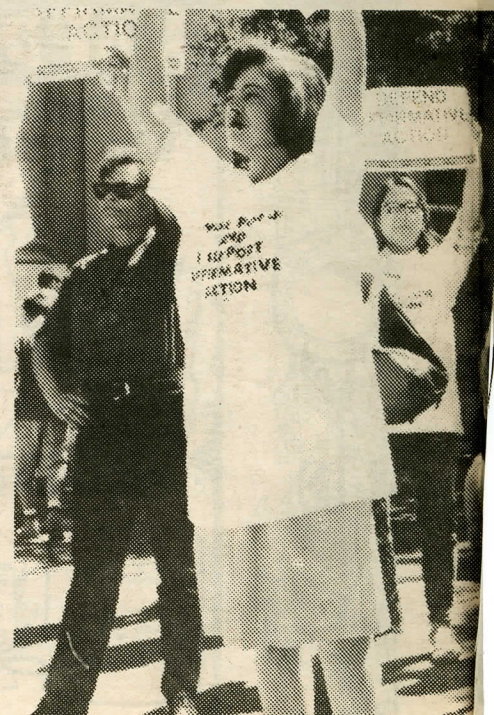
The July 20 meeting, at which race and gender-based affirmative action programs were disbanded, stood as a turning point for the students. The UC regents meeting on September 14, demonstrated the student efforts to retain affirmative action programs by expressing their demands beyond the "normal" means of pleading and testifying.

Students present at the meeting complained about the regents' disrespect and lack of attention given to their demands during the public session. "When I'm speaking I would appreciate it if you looked at me. Excuse me!" said Anthony Worthington, a second-year Cal student, to Regent Roy Brophy. Brophy, who was shuffling through papers said, "I don't have to."

The regents stopped the morning session three times due to audience disruptions and eventually forced students out by police escort for what was branded "unlawful assembly." At the close of the meeting many students remained in the room to strategize for the future. Lt. Governor Gray Davis

stayed within the chambers to witness the discussion. Organizing for October 12, Indigenous Peoples Day, became the focus of the discussion.

On Thursday, October 12, students will respond to the affirmative action hysteria that has plagued UC and the presidential campaign. Students plan



University of California employees at an Affi

ASUC Senators Propose Affirmative Action Bill

By Lourdes Elisea

On October 11, 1995 Senators Abel Guillen and Quirina Orozco will present two Affirmative Action bills to the Senate. The bills propose to continue Affirmative Action (AA) policies for underrepresented groups and reestablish AA in hiring and admissions practices.

Senate Bill II (SBII), is a bill in support of upholding Affirmative Action in the ASUC. If passed this bill would continue to extend opportunities to underrepresented groups in the promoting and hiring practices of the ASUC.

Senate Bill III (SBIII) resolves that the ASUC support the reestablishment and expansion of AA policies in hiring and admissions practices. The master plan for higher education states that by the year 2000 the demographics of the college population shall strive to approximate the demographics of the state. SBIII also emphasizes the need for AA policies as a strategy to combat the social ills of prejudice and discrimination.

ASUC Senator Quirina Orozco explained the importance that AA has made in the lives of many people and the implications of these bills for students. "I am an Affirmative Action student and had it not been for AA I wouldn't be here," she said. "When I ran for office my intentions were to uphold Affirmative Action... now I have to fight to bring it back. I am dedicating my efforts to make education through Affirmative Action possible and accessible to all students."

These bills will serve as a collective response from the student body to any public demands regarding the Regents decision. The ASUC Senate is expected to decide on SBII and SBIII on October 11, 1995. The decision...

Raza Senators On Campus Join In The Struggle To Defend Affirmative Action

By Karina Lleva

Newly elected ASUC Senators Abel Guillen and Quirina Orozco are preparing to fight and defend what they see as an injustice to all people of color on campus.

Abel, a junior, and Quirina, a senior, are the only Chicano/Latino Senators on the council this year. Both senators campaigned in the spring of last year and were elected to the position of ASUC Senators under Cal-SERVE (Cal Students for Equal Rights and Valid Education) for the 1995-1996 school year.

The lack of representation for people of color on the senate has motivated Abel and Quirina to propose two bills that will be voted on at Wednesday's (September 20, 1995) Senate meeting.

According to Orozco the bills are "Primarily stating that ASUC sponsors Affirmative Action policies and will continue to make an effort to support underrepresented groups on campus".

The two senators agree that there is strong opposition to their bills, but they are confident that they will succeed in getting the bills passed.

Both are in strong support of defending the Affirmative Action platform. To Quirina, fighting for Affirmative Action is a strong personal issue.

"As an Affirmative Action student believe that people of color go more than other people in general. we have to face many obstacles, are the need to have jobs to help families, helping to raise our...

"As an Affirmative Action student myself I...

dent myself, I through a lot In everyday life

Community and UC Berkeley Raza March in an Attempt to Unionize Hotel Workers in Lafayette

By Marco Palma

On September 9, over three hundred Bay Area residents, activists, Cal students, and Northern California MEChistas gathered in Lafayette, CA to march in defense of Raza workers rights. Their target was the Lafayette Park Hotel which has for years attacked its own workers' legal right to form a union to protect their jobs against a management that has shown that workers do not rank high in company priorities.

Workers had hoped that through a union they would be able to obtain health benefits for themselves and their families, steady working schedules, better hours, and safer working conditions. Up to now workers can be fired without reason and without regard to how long they had worked for the hotel.

Groups that attended the march included the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees local 2850 (which organized the event), the United Farm Workers, UC Berkeley MEChA and MECHAs from San Francisco State, Ohlone College, Sacramento State, San Jose State, and Consumnes River Valley College, residents of Casa Joaquin Murrieta, the Coalition to Protect Immigrant Workers Rights, and the Committees of Correspondence.

This is the most recent event in

ganize youth from local Bay Area schools "walk out" in protest to the many problems with the local educational system and ineffective school administrators.

The march initiated from the Lafayette BART station and proceeded about a mile along Mt. Diablo Boulevard to the front of the hotel, where a rally was held. Inside the hotel a \$10,000 wedding was taking place, while outside a local priest and activist offered his services for free as part of the demonstration.

The worker's effort to form a union for the Lafayette Park Hotel has prompted efforts to bring a union to its sister hotel, The Stanford in Palo Alto. Stanford students have also helped out in similar marches and pickets which have cost the most lucrative hotel in the US to bankrupt.

The chain that owns both hotels is known for catering to the rich and famous of Contra Costa County. When they found out that workers were organizing a union they contracted the American Consulting Group. The ACG is notorious for dedicating itself to busting up unions. The ACG then advised the hotel to fire the three main organizers, mujeres who were all "back" workers - i.e. the cleaning and cooking staff. Non-Raza employees staff all the upfront positions - i.e. lobby receptionists, waiters for the accom-

pany restaurant, and supervisor pressure on the Lafayette City Council to make an injunction against the marchers "with some teeth in it." Kelly added, "I have worked for six months to get the city to be supportive of this entity, which is the fourth largest revenue producer for this city." At the City Council meeting he asked them "to put those people

in their place". Assistant City Manager Steven Falk said that the purpose of the unanimously approved ordinance is to limit the size and volume of the protests. The city is charging \$1,200 to Local 2850 for allegedly paying police overtime for the march.

For more information on fur-

ther organizing efforts against the Lafayette Park you can contact Stephanie Ruby @ (510) 893-3181 ext. 116 or the MEChA office at 642-6673. The next meeting to fight back against the latest attacks will be held at Union Hall, 548 20th St., Downtown Oakland on Monday, October 2.



Photo By Luis Angel Alejo

In a public march in support of unionization, Lafayette Park Hotel workers demonstrate in the streets of

The Raza at Cal Home Page Address is:

<http://ocf.berkeley.edu/~dansan>

Use Netscape, a computer application available at all computer facilities on campus.

Indigenous Peoples Day

A day in memory of indigenous peoples will be celebrated October 12. MEChA will sponsor a sunrise ceremony held on Alcatraz Island in the San Francisco Bay. Buses will leave at 4:00 am from Eshleman Hall and will return later that morning. Bring money for the boat ride and warm clothes. For more information contact MEChA at 642-6673.

Cesar Chavez Avenue Challenged

After a struggle to convert Army Street in San Francisco's Mission District to Cesar Chavez Avenue, some residents of San Francisco are petitioning to put an initiative on the San Francisco ballot to change the newly named avenue back to Army Street. The move would cost San Francisco taxpayers more money as the Cesar Chavez Avenue signs are already in place.

Berkeley Pledges What?

UC Berkeley has established a new outreach program entitled the "Berkeley Pledge", which will increase the eligibility pool of Raza by exposing the campus to low-income and "disadvantaged" students of California. Chancellor Tien handed the project over to vice-chancellor Genaro Padilla, who holds the highest administrative position by Raza at UC Berkeley.

The project, however, seems to reinvent the wheel when outreach programs already exist. EAOP and the Raza Recruitment and Retention center recruit and provide information to Raza in California. Yet, Raza Recruitment and Retention Center is still waiting to be contacted about the Pledge.

Recent Pete Wilson regent-appointee Velia Montoya hopes the Pledge will work. "I don't believe the regents will take a re-vote on the affirmative action issue. Instead, we should concentrate on establishing programs such as the 'Berkeley Pledge' to compensate," said Montoya at the September regents' meeting in San Francisco. Montoya, an East Los Angeles Hispanic, voted no on SPI which eliminated race and gender-based criteria from affirmative action but voted to eliminate such criteria from hiring and employment.

It has not always been easy to be a Gamma's sister. In the beginning, when my brother first pledged, some of my more narrow-minded friends voiced disappointment and disapproval. They felt that he was "selling out," trying to emulate the white Greeks, buying into an organization

sisters, brothers, in-laws, and friends were treated to a banquet and dance, overlooking Lake Merritt.

"I thought it was good that we were able to incorporate our families into our fraternity...we also wanted to honor them because they're the reason why we're here," said Presi-

longer Gene's sister but sister to all his fraternity brothers.

When I showed the guys the early draft of this article, they reacted warmly to it. I felt vindicated; at last, I had written something that

(Continued on page 12)

SPANISH FOR LA RAZA

CETLALIC, a year-round Spanish language school founded by Mexican activist/teachers, offers a special three-week program for those who never learned the language or culture of their ancestors, or who have forgotten what they knew, or want to improve on what they know.

This program aims to (re)learn and share cultural and social values, to develop more tools to understand present reality, and to overcome internalized shame and guilt for being bicultural through total immersion in the Spanish language and Mexican culture in an atmosphere of respect, solidarity and friendship.

COME TO CUERNAVACA, MEXICO
December 27, 1995 - January 19, 1996

Program includes a 4-day tour of Mexico City, weekly intensive language instruction, roundtable discussions on culture/politics/history, visits to community organizations, excursions to nearby pueblos, housing with a Mexican family, homecooked meals, dancing...and lots of free time to go exploring on your own or just hang out.
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Centro Tlahuica de Lenguas e Intercambio Cultural, A.C.
(CETLALIC)

Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico



LA CUCARACHA



Reprinted From LA Weekly, with premission from Lalo Alcaraz, 1995

Hermanos Unidos Meetings

Every Thrusday at 6:30pm In 174 Barrows
For more information call
Alex at 649-0357 or Pablo at 664-1232

Raza: Do you want to keep your brothers and sisters from becoming statistics?

Time and location of
informationals will be an-
nounced in upcoming issues of
La Voz and El Calendario

You can help reduce the pushout
rates that plague our community by
becoming a teacher!
If you are interested in finding out
more about graduate school in
education and careers in teaching,
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1676 or jac70s@uclink2.

MEChA Events

October 13-15
MEChA Statewide Conference
Hartnell College, Salinas

November 1st
Dia de los Muertos
Sproul Noon until 1pm

Meetings Tuesdays
6PM Senate Chambers
642-6673

RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT THE TANG CENTER

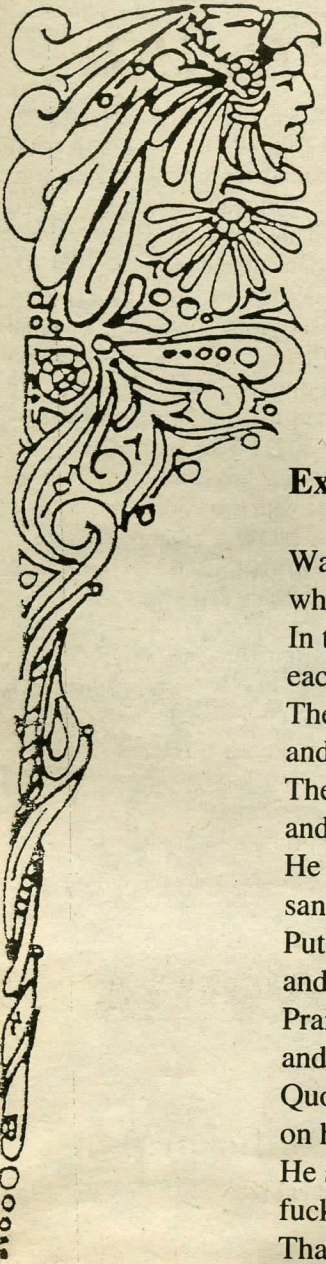
The University Health Services provides general
medical and health care for all UCB students.

For more info. or appointment call 642-2000.

If you are not feeling well and or not sure whether
seeing a doctor or not call 24hour Advise Nurse
at 643-7197.

Many groups and workshops offered through
counseling and psychological services provide
career, academic, and personal counseling to UCB
students. The counselors are a multicultural group of
social workers, psychologist and psychiatrists.

For more info on joining a group or signing
up for a workshop stop by the Tang Center @ 2222
Bancroft Way, 3rd floor.



RESPETO

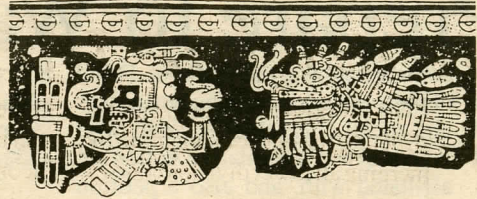
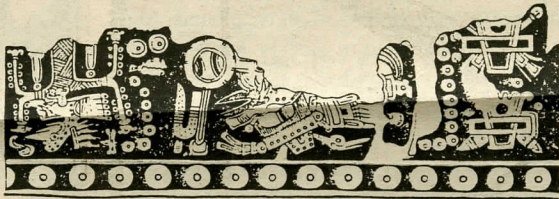
A new life is born,
bought into this world
where the young boy
grows up to betray his
mother, his sister, his other
self.

-e.p.

Excerpt from "Pull the White Sheet"

Walking through a park
where these fools stood
In three-piece suits
each wearing a white hood
They had a cross burning
and a Bible for each
Then one jumps on a stump
and he starts to preach
He threw down a sermon
sang Amazing Grace
Putting down minorities
and pumping up the white race
Praised the Aryan Nation
and said we're inferior
Quoting Scriptures
on how they're superior
He said, "Fuck niggers,
fuck pricks, and fuck Jews"
That voice sounds familiar
I think I heard it on the news
Hell yeah, I'm militant
es verdad, no lo niego
I'm 'bout to implement
El plan de San Diego...

Top Nach (Ignacio Gonzalez)



I AM

I didn't know
holding up a
Mexican flag
against your
wife-beater-under-
shirt
made you
an authority
on who
I am

You must know
wanting
more for your chil-
dren
working
hard every day and
night
sacrificing
going without

You must know
Guilt
overpowering
driving fits of writing
words
never read
but remembered

Why don't you tell me
what it means
being Mexican
when you're sober

M. Ramirez

UNTITLED

Cada artista necesita que tener una vision y
constantemente estar en
diálogo con el corazón que de da claridad a la
vision.

-e.p.

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AND RALLY TO

DEMAND COLLEGE OF ETHNIC STUDIES
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Students Prepare to Walk Out

Continued from page 1

of the Lawyer's Committee For Civil Rights, is involved in a lawsuit filed against the Regents. "The Committees' position is to combat the abolishment of Affirmative Action," because she believes that the move to abolish Affirmative Action "was politically related." She contends that "if the committee can prove that the measure was politically related or that it was in part a move to create political support, then it (vote) would be nullified," she said.

Patterson, who was one of the keynote speakers at the Teach-In, believes that the measure is part of a political sentiment about racial issues spurred by the likes of Proposition 187.

Other legal issues include an alleged violation of the "shared governance" clause that was apparently violated when the Regents moved to vote on Affirmative Action without confirming with the faculty and staff beforehand.

On another scale, strategies targeted against the Regents will be-

come apparent at the Walkout. Some of these include picketing businesses and social clubs that Regents who voted against Affirmative Action are affiliated with, and also a petition campaign to show support for Affirmative Action and a solidarity between students. "They (Regents) keep saying that the students that keep coming to the Regents meetings aren't representative of the student body," said Goldberg.

Many feel that the possibility to have a reversal of the July 20 vote is very good considering that of the 25 Regents only 14 voted to abolish the admissions procedure. With 10 voting for Affirmative Action and one abstention, the likelihood to reverse the vote is not at all impossible.

To rescind the vote, one of the Regents that initially voted in favor of Regent Ward Connerley's proposal has re-introduce it before the council and set it on the agenda. For a re-vote on the proposal there has to be a second motion (also a Regent that initially voted for Connerley's proposal) to vote on it again. Finally, to reinstate Affirmative Ac-

tion policies in the admissions procedure, there needs to be a majority in favor of Affirmative Action or a stalemate between the Regents.

"October 12 is important in getting the opposition out," said Hatem Bazian, DIA Senator. "Since July 20 the Regents have assumed that their action was finalized by Ward Connerley. They think that these people (students) are a minority and do not represent the people of the state of California."

Bazian stated that students have to "engage in a process that leads somewhere, and to make demands on the political system, not personal demands, but those that can be articulated and successful." He encourages students to write letters to their representatives, to sign petitions and to vote. "Students have to be engaged in all levels of demands, from jamming their (Regents') faxes (with opposition to their vote) to getting parents involved," he added.

Along with the Regents' decision, the California Civil Rights Initiative is also viewed as detrimental toward minorities.

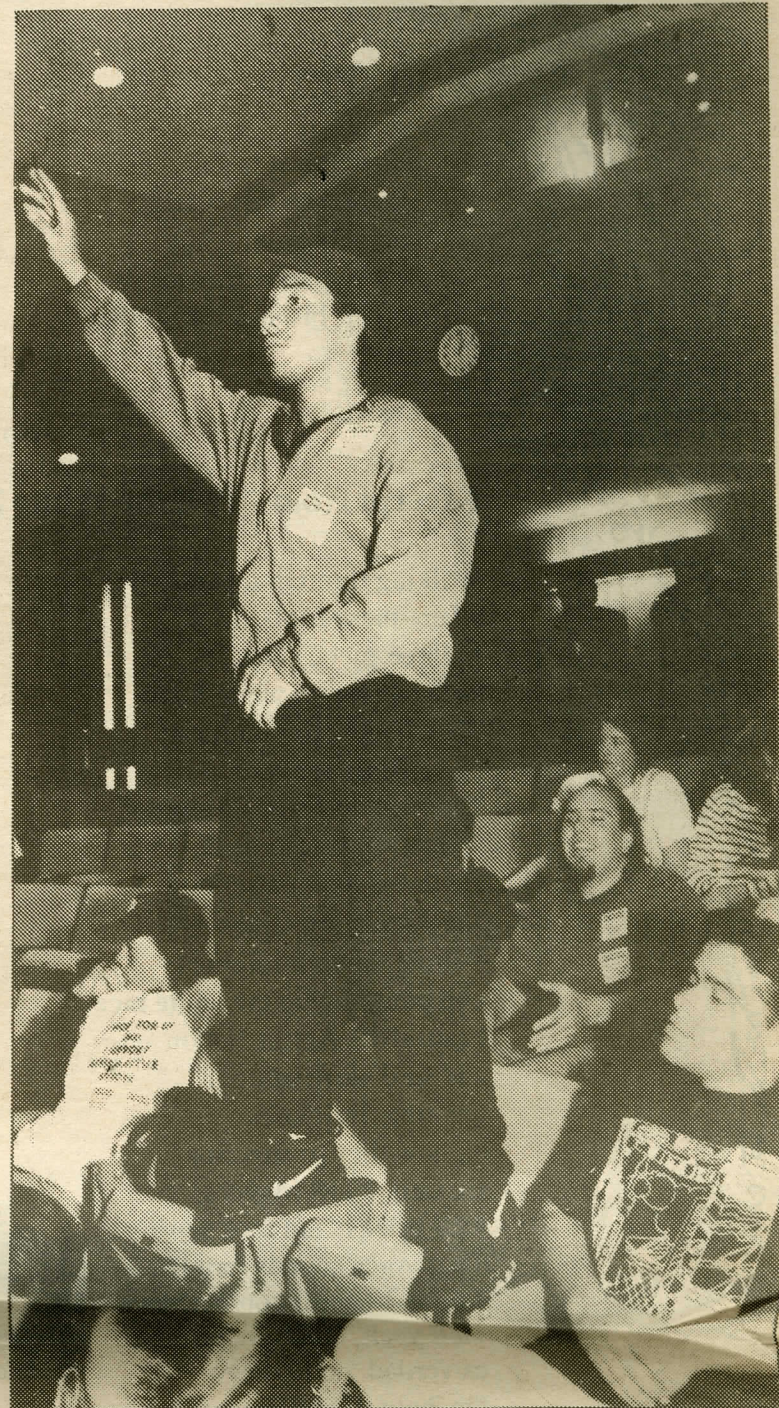


Photo by Chester King Vega

One of the many students who were left unheard at the September 12th Regent's meeting.

Changing Society's Views

Continued from page 6

To avoid even the minuscule possibility of admitting students who are not prepared for the transition from high school to Cal, Chancellor Tien has initiated a new program. The purpose of this program is to close the gap between the "savage inequalities" that currently exist within the educational system.

It's hard to understand the sarcasm and criticism by Belloni on Tien's decision to use a million dollars from his discretionary funds to expand and improve inner-city outreach programs. Belloni's illogical solution is based on "lobbying for public education". Talk about being sheltered, where has Belloni been, in a cave? It would seem that anyone interested in education would be aware that California is not 'lobbying' for public education but rather focuses on

short term solutions. For example, the expansion of prisons who are by far are more expensive to maintain than a public education.

Until a complete realignment of the educational system takes place where equal access to an education is a reality affirmative action based on race needs to stay. The best way to make sure that the leadership of California reflects its population is to reach out to students at an early age. Particularly to fund programs that invigorate the skills needed to succeed in the system of meritocracy. And perhaps most importantly it gives students self-worth and respect through the development of a character that rejects any notion of failure. It is obvious that affirmative action needs to be reevaluated and reformed. Not by removing race and gender based admissions but rather to make sure that it fosters the development of the underclass.

Impromptu Forum Addresses Berkeley Square Incident

Continued from page 1

able by the atmosphere at the party. Rogelia Becerra said, "Guys were harassing girls on the dance floor...As we arrived we witnessed a girl get socked and fall to the floor and security didn't do anything!"

Many rumors of retaliation had stirred up safety concerns among Raza. Alex Bruno, a member of Hermanos Unidos (HU), assured those in attendance that the rumors were unfounded.

"This (party) was not a UC sponsored event and was not an HU thing... There are no retaliation measures anticipated by any Raza," said Bruno.

Event coordinator, Maurice

Mejia, stated that the goal of the party was to "bring unity and send a positive vibe." Maurice defended himself of any accusations of irresponsibility and damage to the club.

"My theory is to have a good time without having people get hurt," Mejia said.

According to Dave Garcia, a RZA member, the owner of the club is completely liable for any damage that occurs as a consequence of disruptive behavior by his guests. "Clause 8 of the contract explains that the owner has the legal responsibility to stop an event if it appears uncontrollable," he said.

Berkeley Square security was criticized for its poor performance in managing the event and in responding to individual complaints.

"Anyone could go in because no one was being carded," said ASUC Senator Abel Guillen.

The students cringed as the details of the stabbings were told. Zuleyka Heredia, girlfriend of one of the stabbed victims Alex Guevara, cried as she remembered the image of her boyfriend being brutally stabbed. She said, "There came a point where you couldn't see his body. He could have died and nobody did anything."

The two UC Berkeley students that were stabbed were Alex Guevara and Rafael Hurtado. Both students received multiple stab wounds, Guevara being the most seriously injured. Guevara was stabbed fourteen times by Rubio. Guevara was released the following Monday.

"I remember seeing the owner

tell security to get people out and all he (security) said was not to worry about it," said Kahlil Fantuzzi, also in attendance that night.

Fantuzzi witnessed the stabbing of Guevara and recalls the police response as being disrespectful and insensitive to the injured parties.

"The police knew the gang members by name and did not question their involvement in the stabbings," said Fantuzzi.

Richard Rodriguez, Tang Center Counselor, hosted the forum and addressed the emotional reactions of the audience. "There is a big difference between anger, rage, coraje and violence," he said. Rodriguez emphasized the importance of addressing feelings of anger and recognizing it as "a normal reaction to a messed up situation."

Vice Chancellor Genaro Padilla offered the administrations support in handling the matter. "We need to hear your concerns in order to address this matter to the Berkeley police department and the mayor."

The issues that the forum drafted included: Berkeley Square management and their role in maintaining a peaceful environment for the quests, Berkeley Square security and their lack of response to complaints, the police reaction to gang involvement in the stabbings, and the question of what steps to take in order to secure a constructive outcome.

If you would like to help in organizing a legal suit against Berkeley Square management, or can provide additional information, please contact Margarita Decierdo @642-1802

A Sisters Opinion of her Brother's Fraternity

Continued from page 9

I wouldn't have to explain or defend. To a backdrop of hiphop on CMC, I tape recorded their impressions of the formal. Again, the theme of family was echoed in their words. "It gave me a chance to show my mom...I'm always talking about these guys. Every time I say 'brother,' she kinda doesn't get it, because the only brothers she knows are my blood brothers. It gave me a chance to show her how we're brothers, how we're close, how

we are towards each other... she was really impressed." (Mitch) "I've seen all the struggles that we've been through as a fraternity, as a brotherhood...from four guys two years ago to having all our families there enjoying our time with us. It was very special." (Luis)

"The most important thing is that we really love each other. That's what we started the fraternity for in the first place. We did

achieve brotherhood." (Richard)

"The legacy is going to continue. I'm confident that fifteen or twenty years from now, this fraternity will still be here." (Dan)

I had always known that my brother shared a strong bond with the other Gammas, that they always supported one another, that they were all friends. But attending the formal and going through the process of writing this piece made all the abstracts tangible. The brothers

of Gamma Zeta Alpha sincerely embrace their ideals of brotherhood and strength in unity. Their friendship, faith in one another, and dedication to La Raza have helped them survive through the tumult (and occasional controversies) of establishing an organization. More importantly, the Gammas have established a family, one not just limited to its members, but open to others, even to a certain cultural critic/big sister.