Tomas Rivera Inaugurated

Tomas Rivera was inaugurated as Chancellor of the University of California at Riverside, Monday, the 28th of April. Dr. Rivera, the first Chicano to hold a post as rector of any university or college in the United States, took office in July of 1979. He was chosen from among 200 candidates.

Rivera, who was born in Crystal City, Texas, earned his B.A. in 1958 from Southwest Texas State College in San Marcos and then worked for seven years as a high school Spanish teacher in Texas. From 1965 to 1966 he worked at Southwest Texas Junior College as an instructor and Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages. He attended the University of Oklahoma for the next two years, completing his Ph.D. in Romance Languages and Literature in 1969. From 1969 to 1971, Rivera taught at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas, followed by seven years as a teacher and administrator at the University of Texas, San Antonio. For two years before that campus opened in 1973, Rivera was involved in the planning as a Professor of Spanish Literature and Director of the Division of Foreign Languages, Literature, and Linguistics. He also served as Associate Dean of Multidisciplinary Studies from 1973-1976 and as Vice-President for Administration from 1976-1978 at UT San Antonio before moving to UT El Paso.

Rivera has written a novella, *Y No Se lo Trago la Tierra*, which won the Quinto Sol Award for 1970-1971. He has also published short stories and poems in both English and Spanish as well as a book of poems, *Always and Other Poems*.

Proposition 9 (Jarvis II) poses threat

Proposition 9 goes up before the voters June 3, and it has sparked much controversy because of its potential effect on the state budget and eventually, educational and social services. The measure is intended to cut the personal income tax rate in California by 50%. The Legislative Analyst and the Department of Finance have made certain estimates—that the General Fund budget, which is the source of support for local State activities and programs, stands to lose 3.4 to 5 billion dollars or 17% to 25% of the budget.

The Los Angeles Times stated recently that, according to State law, the proposition, if passed, would become retroactive to January 1, 1980. The Legislature however, has introduced legislation that would delay Proposition 9's effective date by six months if it is passed.

There is little surplus to soften the blow. After Proposition 13 passed 2 years ago, the State found it necessary to allocate $5 billion of that surplus per year to maintain educational as well as municipal services. The Legislative Analyst estimates that our accumulated savings will be depleted by the end of 1980-81 and that Proposition 9 could be disastrous.

According to Senator Albert Rodda, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, four-fifths of the General Fund budget goes for local activities and programs—education, health and welfare services and property tax relief. And it is this portion of the budget that would have to share the brunt of reductions that could follow in the wake of Proposition 9.

(Cont. on next page)
Salt of the Earth, revisited

Chicano Studies, along with the Economics Department, Woman's Studies and the Woman's Resource Center, co-sponsored a special screening of the movie Salt of the Earth and a discussion session with Clint Jencks, who was the labor union organizer for the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers whose story of their two year strike against a zinc mining company in Hanover, New Mexico, is told in the film. The movie was shot on location right after the strike, and most of the local people involved in the strike were cast in roles, including Clint Jencks who played the role of the union organizer.

Clint Jencks spoke of the strike and the film. The zinc mining company had refused to follow the wage and working conditions set by other mines in the area, paid below average wage scales, provided no life insurance, health, or accident compensation and provided less than satisfactory sanitation facilities. The workers who went on strike were threatened with arrest when District Judge A. W. Marshall handed down the Taft-Hartley restraining order. The women, who technically were not union members and therefore not affected by the judge's order, took over the picket line until the company gave in to the union demands two years later.

It was the struggle of these people that inspired a group of filmmakers to document the event. Michael Wilson, who has since authored works such as A Place in the Sun, Bridge on the River Kwai, Lawrence of Arabia and Planet of the Apes, wrote the script, and Haskell Wexler who became famous for films such as In the Heat of the Night and American Graffiti was the cinematographer. The whole community became involved in reading the script and suggested several scenes. Salt of the Earth then became a joint effort between the filmmakers and the mining community.

The film, made during the McCarthy black listing era and the trial of the Hollywood ten, was developed underground because of attempts to sabotage it. Rosaura Revueltas, who portrayed Esperanza in the film was arrested and deported to Mexico. Will Geer, who starred in the film, had to smuggle some footage

R.V.M.

New name for the newsletter

PALABRAS is the new name of the U.C.R. Chicano Studies newsletter. It replaces the name IXKO YAN which many people found difficult to pronounce and understand. We are pleased to introduce our first issue which maintains the goal of providing an informative source of news concerning the UCR campus and the local community.

R.V.M.
UCR Chicanas attend Hispanic Women's Conference

Thirteen delegates from UCR attended the First National Hispanic Feminist Conference at San Jose on March 28th to April 1. The conference was funded by a federal government grant arranged by Dr. Silvia Gonzalez of San Jose State College. The purpose of this conference was to formulate a network between Latina women throughout the United States as well as to unite them together for the first time in a national conference. Over 1,000 women attended from all areas of the U.S. including many who represented other countries in South America.

The delegates to the conventions ended up boycotting the Holiday Inn Hotel where all the reservations had been made and the workshops had been set; the American Indian Movement was picketing the hotel for building a parking lot on sacred burial grounds.

Now at a new sight, the delegates pressed for resolutions supporting the boycott and other topics such as the Equal Rights Amendment, political representation, and support for the disadvantaged people throughout the world.

Dr. Antonia Pantoja, a Keynote speaker, spoke of conflict as being good and termed it as the first step to achieving progress.

A conference for 1981 was discussed, but no definite date was set.

(Cont. from previous page col. 2) across two state lines to Los Angeles and the film was edited at various locations to keep FBI agents from seizing it.

Since its completion, the movie has won the Grand Prize at the Karlouy Vary, Czechoslovakian International Film Festival in 1954, the Academic du Cinema de Paris Award of 1956 for the best film made anywhere in the world to be exhibited during the preceding year in France, the Danish Association's of Film Critic's ten best features of 1975.

M.E.Ch.A. High School Conference

The Third Annual Mechistas Unidos Conference was held Friday April 4, 1980 at the University of California at Riverside gymnasium. Six hundred high school Mechistas from the Riverside and San Bernardino areas attended.

The program began at 10 am with an introduction and convocation by Father Guion of Corona. Mercedes Paez then gave an account of the historical development of MECa. Dr. R. T. Garza followed and spoke about Chicano identity.

The keynote speaker was Maria Elena Gaitan of the Hispanic Urban Center in Los Angeles. She spoke about the unemployed and underemployed Chicanos and Chicanas who are drafted and put on the front lines to defend a prejudiced system. She also spoke against the K.K.K. and about the right to a good quality education.

Following her, the film "Basta", which portrays the life of Chicanos in prison, was shown. Three residents of the California Rehabilitation Center then spoke about their experiences in the inside.

To end the occasion, the students were dined on the excellent food provided by ZACATECAS CAFE of Riverside and entertained by the musical group THE SECOND TIME AROUND.

U. of Houston hosted N.A.C.S. Conf.

U.C.R. to host next year

The University of Houston hosted the 8th Annual National Association of Chicano Studies (NACS) Conference April 17-19, 1980. It brought scholars together to discuss crucial and timely issues as such the status of undocumented workers, Mexico - U.S. relations, and Chicano labor history.

The conference was dedicated to Dr. America Paredes for his many years as a pioneer Chicano scholar. Dr. Paredes shared a session on the expressive culture of Mexican and Mexican-Americans in Mexico and the United States.

The University of California at Riverside was chosen as next year's site for the conference. Chicano Studies at UCR is pleased and enthusiastic about hosting the conference next year.
Distinguished Novelist and Poet holds Colloquium at U.C. Riverside

ROLANDO HINOJOSA, internationally known Chicano novelist, poet and critic, presented a lecture at UC Riverside, on Tomas Rivera's Y no se lo tragó la tierra. Rolando, Texas-born writer, is presently Chairman of Chicano Studies at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. He has served on many national committees and is presently a member of the MLA Executive Committee for the Study of Ethnic Languages and Literatures. As a literary critic he has published widely in several well-known journals and he has contributed significantly to the understanding of Chicano literature.

Rolando's novel, Estampas del Valle y otras obras (1973) was awarded the Third Annual Premio Quinto Sol for the best Chicano literary work of 1972. A second novel, Klail City y sus alredeedores (published bilingually in this country as Generaciones y semillas) was awarded the prestigious Premio Casa de las Americas in 1976 by a jury of awards composed of distinguished Spanish American writers. He is also the author of a book of poetry, Korean Love Songs (1978).

New Legal Migrant Project

The California Rural Legal Assistance, which is a legal corporation that provides legal assistance to low income people, recently established a Migrant Farmworker Project throughout the state of California to provide legal services to the migrant seasonal farmworker population of this state.

The project has addressed issues that affect the farmworker such as pesticides, health, labor, housing and farmworker legislation. Although the project takes on class action suits, they also provide legal services on individual cases.

The C.R.L.A. Migrant Project receives strong input from farmworker representatives at local and state board levels. Offices have now been established in Coachella, the Imperial Valley, Delano, Oxnard, Salinas and other areas.

Any cases involving the farmworkers in the Inland Empire area should be referred to C.R.L.A. Coachella Migrant Project, 1030 6th Street, Suite 9, Coachella, CA 92236.

The Premio Casa de las Americas brought international recognition to Hinojosa's art and to Chicano literature in general. The award was based on the quality of Hinojosa's prose in Spanish; on his competent use of Chicano mixed linguistic forms, descriptive power, richness of imagery; and on his innovative and experimental forms and techniques. The documentary quality of his work was also recognized by the jury of awards, whose members praised the novel's depiction of the collective experience of Chicanos and the author's sense of humor. They described Klail City y sus Alredeedores as a valuable index of a unique Latin American literature's emergence.

Our distinguished visitor and speaker, ROLANDO HINOJOSA, and the writer who was the subject of his lecture, UCR CHANCELLOR TOMAS RIVERA, have helped bring the contemporary Chicano novel into the international literary mainstream. They have succeeded, at the same time, in preserving vital and spiritual connections between their art and varieties of the Chicano Experience.

Now being planned--

New Chicano Studies Graduate Program

At the present time a Master of Arts Degree in Education and Chicano Studies is offered. Also, Chicano Studies offers a state approved Multiple Subject (Elementary) Teaching Credential Waiver Program, a Social Science (Secondary) Teaching Credential Waiver Program and a Multiple Subject (Elementary) Teaching Credential with Bilingual/Cross-Cultural Emphasis.

Consistent with Chicano Studies' practices, Chicano Studies faculty, students, and staff are developing some graduate courses and masters programs. For example, joint master programs with Spanish and Administration are being proposed. Additionally, some of the courses which are being considered are: Chicano Studies 290, Directed Studies; Chicano Studies 250, Seminar in Chicano Studies; and Chicano Studies 336, Community Practicum. It is expected that the above mentioned courses will be used in other graduate programs to enhance the students' overall professional preparation.
Part-time study at UCR proposed

The Academic Council of the Systemwide Senate adopted on December 10, 1979, a new policy which proposes a reduced fee, part-time study for students who cannot attend the regular day-time classes. The program is geared to qualified students who for reasons of occupation, family responsibilities, health or other appropriate reasons, are not able to attend full time. Part-time students will not be allowed to take more than 10 units per quarter.

Graduate studies will also be included under this policy. According to the plan, part-time graduate students "will acquire time toward the degree under the Normative Time to Degree Policy at one-half the rate of full time students for those quarters during which they are approved for part-time study and will pay one half the fees for full time students." In addition graduate students will be eligible for employment as teaching and research assistants, but will be appointed to no more than one-half the maximum appointment allowed to full-time students.

The University Hall has begun analysis of the programmatic and budgetary implementation for this policy. The policy is up for final approval and it is expected to be passed.

Faculty Publications & Presentations


Flora Ortiz attended the American Educational Research Assoc. in Boston, April 1980 and presented the following papers: "Significant Instructional Features in Bilingual Education", "Career Change and Mobility for Minorities and Women in School Administration", and "The Structure of Educational Administration in Public School Organizations".

City of Riverside Cinco de Mayo

Fri. April 25, 1980
"Cinco de Mayo Kick-Off Dinner"
   a. emblem winner
   b. theme winner
   c. La Mujer de La Raza Contestant
   d. Outstanding Student volunteer
   e. outstanding citizen volunteer
   f. Brochure
   g. proclamation

Sat. April 26, 1980
Las Chicanas Conference
8:00 am to 4:30 pm

Sun. April 27, 1980
"Cinco de Mayo Invitational Soccer Tournament" 9:00 am to 6:00 pm
UCR Soccer Field
Los Lupenos de San Jose
8:00 pm at RCC Auditorium

Tues. April 29, 1980
Ballet Folkloricos de Riverside and "Esplendo Azteca" 6:30 pm RCC Cafeteria

Wed. April 30, 1980
"Arco-Iris" UCR Tower Mall 12 Noon
"Los Huicholos" RCC Quad 12 Noon
"Arco-Iris", "Los Huicholos", and "Los Lobos del Este de Los Angeles 7:30 pm RCC Auditorium

Thurs. May 1, 1980
"Teatro Mestizo" UCR Tower Mall
12 Noon
Teatro Mestizo 7:30 pm RCC Cafeteria

Fri. May 2, 1980
"La Mujer de La Raza" Coronation and Dance 7:00 pm UCR Commons Cafeteria

Sat. May 3, 1980
"Cinco de Mayo Parade"
"Jess Carlos Day"
"Fiesta in Casa Blanca"
"Fiesta in East-Side"

Sun. May 4, 1980
"Charriada" with entertainment, food booths and with mariachis
John Zarate wins important civil rights decision

Judge Warren Ferguson has issued an opinion refusing an order that was requested by the County of Riverside in the case of Zarate v. Younglove. The order would have prevented John Zarate from communicating about his lawsuit against the County without prior approval of the federal court. The opinion was based on a ruling that Judge Ferguson made last November when he was serving as district judge of the Central District, in Los Angeles. Ferguson has subsequently been elevated to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal.

John Zarate brought suit in June of 1978 alleging discrimination against Hispanics in the employment and promotion practices of the County of Riverside. At the time he applied for positions with the county, Zarate was a district representative to Congressman George Brown, and he held several volunteer positions including chairmanship of the Advisory Commission to the Riverside County Housing Authority, and the presidency of the Inland Counties Health Systems Agency. He charged that the county unlawfully pressured him to resign influential positions in order to become eligible for county employment, and he asserted that this pressure was part of a pattern of discrimination against Hispanics. On behalf of himself and others, Zarate seeks back pay, an injunction against discriminatory practices by the County, and other relief.

In his carefully worded, sixty-page Memorandum Opinion, Judge Ferguson concludes that a district court may not approve any order that hampers the progress of an appropriate class action unless it first concludes that actual or threatened abuse of the class action process outweigh the interest in facilitating the action.

In addition, the opinion states, such orders must not infringe the first amendment rights of the plaintiff, of counsel, and of the public. They must be strictly limited to control only situations that pose a serious and imminent threat to the fair administration of justice. "The actions of plaintiff and his counsel in the present litigation pose no such threat."

The County had complained of certain ads placed by Zarate and by his attorney, and letters sent to potential class plaintiffs by the attorney, and letters sent to potential class plaintiffs by the attorney, Eleanor Rehm White of Westwood.

The decision notes that Zarate's counsel is not an attorney for a political association as in the case of In re Primus in which the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of an ACLU attorney to contact prospective plaintiffs in order to develop class litigation on behalf of welfare recipients who were allegedly sterilized as a condition of receiving benefits. "The attorney in this (Zarate) case does not have associational ties that call for the first amendment's strongest protection. Nonetheless, plaintiff Zarate is a member of a number of political associations, and those associations have a constitutional right to access to political information. In addition, collective activity undertaken to obtain meaningful access to the courts is a fundamental right within the protection of the first amendment. Zarate instituted the present litigation to vindicate the constitution right of Hispanics not to suffer discrimination by a governmental unit. Communications about the litigation and communications about the challenge government actions both warrant the fullest first amendment protection."
Minority representation increases in Riverside County workforce

The first quarter report for 1980 from Riverside's County Affirmative Action Program indicates that minority representation on the workforce increased from 24.1% as of December 12, 1979 to 25.5% as of March 19, 1980; 71 minorities were added to the county payroll for the first three month period of 1980. Also, 159 of the 428 (37%) persons hired to permanent positions were minority.

Hispanics made up 14.6% of the entire workforce; Hispanic males accounted for 6.1% of the total workforce while Hispanic women accounted for 8.5%. Of the 159 minorities hired to permanent positions, 30 positions went to Hispanic males and 54 positions went to Hispanic females.

A Hispanic was promoted to Director of Building and Safety and two Hispanics were promoted to the positions of Assistant Parks Director and Assistant Director of Building and Safety.

Chicano National Immigration Conference in May

A Chicano National Immigration Conference will be held May 23 and 24 1980 in San Diego California. The conference will address itself to formulating a united Chicano position on the issue of immigration before the presidential election. On May 25, 1980 a memorial march will be held at the International border to call for the end of border brutalities. Other topics to be covered include media views, legislation, and incarceration of the undocumented worker and social services and organized labor's reponse to the undocumented worker. For further information contact CCR, 1837 Highland Ave. National City, Calif. 92050.

Youth Incentive Program

The Mexican American Personnel Management Association (MAPMA) has been an active force in equal employment opportunities for members of minority groups and women in the Riverside and San Bernardino counties since 1972. Since its inception, MAPMA has developed and has been involved in various informational and educational activities for the community. One of these, the Youth Incentive Program (YIP), is an ongoing program which has as its goal, the motivation of youth. This is accomplished through the use of volunteers, representing various governmental and business agencies, making classroom presentations to local junior high school students. During a year we reach approximately 300 volunteers.

A total of ten junior high schools are visited each year by YIP volunteers, five schools in April and five schools in November. On the day of the school visit, teams of volunteers are assigned to each class in session at the school during one class period. The volunteers, representing various cultural and occupational backgrounds, go into the classroom and tell their story. They tell the students success can be achieved within the system if they prepare themselves, and they advise them on the role that training or education plays in the preparation process. The program provides an opportunity for the students to be exposed to the various vocations and trades represented by the volunteers.