

Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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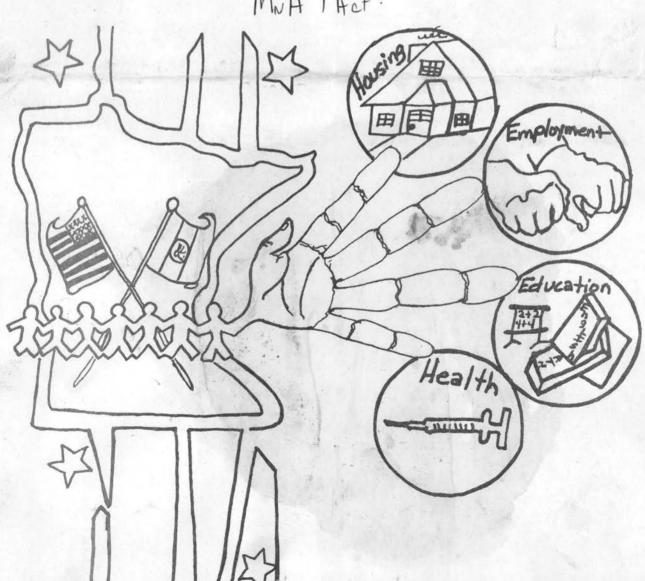
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MIGRANTS IN ACTION

ANTIA M. HISPA MNH iAct. Jesse Bethke 4649 Decatur Ave. H. New Hope, HN 55428



COMPLAINT AGAINST INDIFFERENCE

The city of St. Paul has neglected the needs of the Latino community in favor of the interests of geographic neighborhoods. Assistance to neighborhood programs can not be confused with assistance to the Latino community of St. Paul. For example, West Side education and day care programs employ bilingual staff, to their credit. However, these programs are generally meant for children of school age in that one neighborhood, and are not limited to the Spanish-speaking. Guadalupe Area Project and the Neighborhood House do not propose to retrain and find employment for Latinos who suffer the worst unemployment in the city. No neighborhood agency does. Migrants In Action is the only agency qualified to do this.

Besides, no one neighborhood program could meet this task. The West Side no longer contains the bulk of the growing Latino community, which is now spread across 17 census tracts in St. Paul. And, in no neighborhood do Latinos constitute a majority, although in all of St. Paul they are 17,000 strong, the largest Latino community in the state.

For these reasons it would be inappropriate to expect a bi-lingual, exclusively Hispanic program on a neighborhood level. Yet because Latinos are not limited to one neighborhood does not mean their needs should be neglected or ignored. However, this is the case.

The city does not have any programs designed to reach the Latino's employment and education needs through his/her language and culture. In fact a bilingual program which understands the special disadvantages and pressures operating on these former migrant farmworkers is required to assist these people out of poverty. City programs which aim to serve all the citizens consistently fall short of serving Latinos.

Despite this the St. Paul Planning Commission blithely assumes "existing private and multi-service facilities" will meet the needs of Latinos and farmworkers. It is ridiculous to expect city services to help a group which averages 3 years of education, which is unskilled, but has limited ability to communicate its' problems in English.

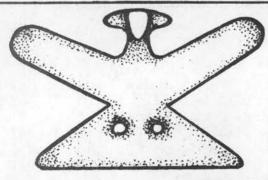
The federal government has acknowledged this through assistance to M.I.A., but city groups have always disregarded the fact in traditional support of neighborhood constituencies.

This is evident in the St. Paul Planning Commission's refusal of a 1978 proposal from Chicanos in social services agencies in the city. The local civic groups have been just as indifferent. In 1977 the United Way rejected a request from Migrants In Action for \$17,000, preferring to give hundreds of thousands to the West Side neighborhood instead.

We quote from a June 20th letter to George Latimer: "We are asking that you show compassion for our needs... We are confident that we can resolve this disparity in financial support by working with you. I am sure you can agree that there is some fair share that might be given."

We are not all the same. In a pluralistic community we must recognize our neighbor's needs as well as enjoy his/her differences.

We look to the interests of everyone.



QUEJAS CONTRA LA INDIFERENCIA

La ciudad de St. Paul ha descuida do las necesidades de la Comunidad Latina en favor de los intereses las vecindades geográficas. Ayuda a los programas vecindarios no pueden ser confundidos con ayuda a la comunidad Latina de St. Paul. Por ejemplo, los programas de educación y cuidado para los niños del oeste de St. Paul ocupan personal bilingue, a su crédito. Sin embargo, estos pro gramas son generalmente dirigidos a los niños de una vecindad, y no son limitados a los que hablan español. El Proyecto del Area de Guadalupe y la Neighborhood House no se preocu pan por entrenar y encontrar empleo para los Latinos que sufren la peor desocupación en esa ciudad. Ninguna agencia vecindaria hace eso. Migrants In Action es la única agencia califi cada para hacerlo.

Ademas, ningún programa vecindario podría cumplir con esta labor. La parte oeste de St. Paul ya no tiene la mayoría de la comunidad Latina que está creciendo y que ahora se extiende a través de 17 regiones del censo de St. Paul. Y, no hay ningún vecindario donde los Latinos constituyen una mayoría, aunque en la ciudad de St. Paul hay 17,000 Latinos, la comunidad Latina mas grande del estado.

Por estas razones no sería apropiado el esperar un programa hispánico a nivel de vecindario. Pero no porque los Latinos no viven en un solo barrio sus necesidades deben ser descuidadas o ignoradas. Sin embargo, esto es lo que pasa.

La ciudad no tiene ningún programa diseñado a cumplir con las necesidades de empleo y educación de los Latinos por medio de su idioma y cultu

ra. En realidad, un programa bilingue que entienda las desventajas especiales y las presiones que afectan a estos trabajadores agricolas/migrantes es necesitado para ayudar a esta gente a salir de la pobreza. Los programas de la ciudad dirigidos a servir a los ciudadanos generalmente son cortos en sus servicios hacia los Latinos.

A pesar de esto la Comisión de Planeamiento de St. Paul supone que "las facilidades privadas y de multi-servicios que ya existen" cumplirán con las necesidades de los Latinos y los trabajadores agrícolas. Es ridículo esperar que los servicios de la ciudad ayuden a un grupo que tiene solamente tres años de educación, que es inexperto, pero que tiene habilidad limitada de comunicar sus problemas in inglés.

El gobierno federal ya ha reconocido esto, dando ayuda a MIA, pero los grupos de la ciudad siempre han desatendi dos los hechos y la realidad de ofrecer ayuda tradicional a los vecindarios.

Esto es evidente en la negativa dada por la Comisión de Planeamiento de St. Paul para un presupuesto presentado por Chicanos para las agencias de servicio social. Los grupos cívicos locales han sido indiferentes también. En 1977 el United Way rechazó una propuesta de Migrants In Action por \$ 17,000.00 prefiriendo en su lugar dar miles de cientos al vecindario de la parte oeste de St. Paul.

Citamos de una carta escrita el 20 de Junio a George Latimer:

"Estamos pidiendo que Ud. muestre compasión por nuestras necesidades... Nosotros estamos seguros que podemos resolver esta disparidad en apoyo financiero por medio de trabajos con usted. Estoy seguro que usted estará de acuerdo que existe una repartición justa que nos puede ser dada.

Todos nosotros no somos iguales. En una comunidad pluralística necesitamos reconocer las necesidades de nuestros vecinos así como sus diferencias.

Nosotros miramos por los intereses de todo el mundo.

" NEW BOARD MEMBERS SEATED ON MIA'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS"

On June 26, 1978, MIA welcomed six new members to their Board of Directors. Juan Acosta, Albert Aguilar, Manuel Cervantes, Mary Head, Salvador Rosas, and Francisca Vega. At a subsequent special meeting, Sal Rosas was elected Chairperson, Manuel Cervantes was elected Vice Chairperson, Juan Acosta was elected Secretary, and Albert Aguilar was elected Treasurer.

Juan Acosta is employed by COMPAS as an artist for the West Side and has been a resident of the West Side for several years. Albert Aguilar works as a community outreach worker for Ramsey Action Programs at their office located on the West Side. He is a life long resident of that community. Manuel Cervantes is a law student and is working for Oficina Legal he too has lived all his life at the West Side. Mary Head works as an assistant corporate secretary at Episcopal Community Services, Inc. Sal Rosas is the president and managing attorney of Oficina Legal del West Side. Francisca Vega is a certified elementary teacher who works at Roosevelt Ele-mentary School with their bilingual/ bicultural program. She is also working on her masters in Educational Administration at the U. of

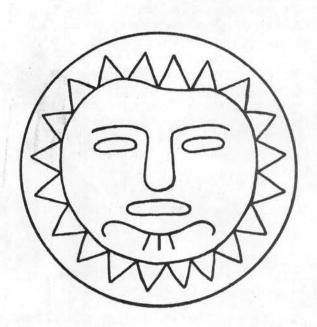
We are honored and excited to welcome these new board members. We are fortunate to be guided by such a wide spectrum of the Latino Community. We will build and strengthen our programs off of the foundation of our board's experience.

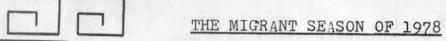
" CASA IS REFUNDED "

The Chemical Abuse Service Agency was refunded July 1, 1978. CASA expanded its' service goals more than 100% after finishing its' first year with flying colors. The staff was increased to 10 people from 7.

A satellite office will soon be established outside of the Twin Cities. A 2-3 day statewide Chicano chemical dependency conference is also being planned.

Some new staff members were hired in May and must be commended for a splendid job performance in so short a time. They are: Carmen Rodriguez, Program Coordinator, (formerly of Bridgeway Treatment Center); Anselmo Quinte, Court Liason; Jeane Mikulich, C.D. Counselor, Isabelle Torres, C.D. Advocate; Kathy Jo Nasi, Research Analyst; and Olga Gieryic, secretary.





The summer of 1978 was a profitable season for migrant workers according to the Minnesota Dept. of Economic Security. Other reports disagree. The long term prospects for migrant labor are grim. The trend toward mechanization can be measured by a ten percent decrease in the number of sugar beet workers working in Minnesota from 1977 to 1978. In the immediate future migrant labor will be hired at corn canneries and cucumber farms, and the employment prospects for laborers wishing to resettle are good, according to the Department of Economic Security.

Both sugar beet workers and asparagus pickers earned high wages according to George Howell of the Minnesota Department of Economic Security. Sugar beet workers are finishing additional work for approximately 18 growers near Willmar who had not recruited migrants from Texas. Heavy rains created perfect weather for growing weeds and made it necessary for almost all growers to hire weeders although some had mechanical thinning machines.

In spite of this experience, farmers are expected to continue to hire less hand labor in the future. There were 10% less migrant laborers working in Minnesota sugar beet fields than a year ago, according to Howell. Farmers were encouraged to use mechanical thinners after an experiment at Minn-Dak cooperative in Wahpeton, S.D. in which 40 growers using machines reported more profit than growers using hand labor for their sugar beets.

Increases in Workman's Compensation and in Social Security payments to workers also encourage growers to turn to mechanized thineers, according to the Department of Rural Services of the Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

Reports on the 1978 earnings of the 700 - 1,000 asparagus harvesters at Owatonna Can Company in Owatonna vary. The average wage during the height of the harvest was high, at \$3.39, according to a survey by the Minnesota Department of Economic Security. However high wages were earned for no longer than two weeks in a four week season according to Craid Bradash of the Minnesota Migrant Council. High wages were associated with fat asparagus spears. Unfortunately the heavy growth led to an early end of the harvest after the can company canned its capacity of asparagus the third week of June.

According to the Department of Rural Services a labor shortage was in effect at the beginning of June, possibly due to an exodus of discouraged workers. New workers recruited at that time arrived from Texas only to be laid off by the Owatonna Can Co. after no more than a few days of work.

Currently 100 workers are being recruited in Minnesota for the cucumber harvest in Wisconsin. New recruits of mostly single people are being recruited in Texas to work in canneries in Montgomery, Glencoe, Owatonna and Arlington during August. Two labor camps at the Owatonna Can Company are still in Owatonna weeding soybeans, asparagus, and harvesting cucumbers. Small groups of workers also remain in the state working on truck farms, tree nurseries, and in potato and onion fields in Hollandale, Mapleton, Blaine, Anoka, Chaska etc...

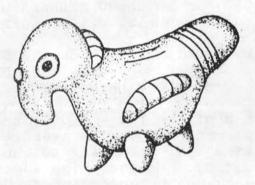
This is a "pretty good year" for seasonal workers to find permanent work in Minnesota after the harvest according to Howell. In the past migrant laborers have found permanent work with food processers in Worthington and in St. James. St. Paul, Austin and Dakota bi-lingual/vocational training programs also offer opportunities to migrants who stay in Minnesota.

SPANISH SPEAKING AFFAIRS COUNCIL

The Spanish Speaking Affairs Council had its' first meeting on July 6, 1978. Both the Council and the office for Spanish Speaking Affairs are the result of legislation and are designed to carry out policies and legislative intent. The office is staffed by Jose Trejo, the Director, and Teresa Martinez, the Secretary. They currently have a position open for a research assistant.

The following people were chosen for the Council to represent the Latino community of the State of Minnesota: Irene Gomez Bethke, Gilbert Delao, Fidelina Fisher, Frank Guzman, Marilyn McClure, Arturo Rivera (Chairperson), and Efren Tovar. In our next newsletter we will provide profiles of the Council members.

The schedule for the first meeting included orientation, a meeting with Governor Perpich, and a meeting with State Representative Arnold Kempe and Senator Bill McCutcheon. Prominent members of the community made presentations to the Council expressing community concerns and expectations of what the Council can do for the community. Task forces composed of community people, will be set up shortly to deal with many issues.



CHICANA BECOMES TRUCK DRIVER "

On June 9, 1978, Victoria Trigo graduated from Trainco, Inc., a private vocational school which operates a truck driver training program. Victoria is the first woman graduate of Trainco's truck driver training program.

Victoria was able to enroll in truck driver training through a schoolar-ship offered by Catholic Charities, a social service program of the Archdiocese of Mpls. and St. Paul and co-sponsor of Trainco's program. The 21 - year-old mother of a pre-schooler learned of Trainco's truck driver training program from Lucila Campa, an Advocate at Migrants In Action.

"When I heard about Trainco I could not wait to apply", said Trigo. "I knew truck driver training was going to be tough, but I figured the long term rewards would be worth it. This program has been a terrific opportunity for me. My son is growing up and will be needing more than I have been able to provide in the past. With my new job skills our future looks optimistic".

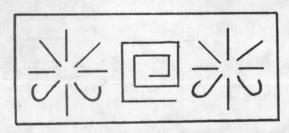
Most of Trainco's students are funded for training by various public and private agencies. If anyone is interested in Trainco's program they should contact either Hennepin County CETA or Dakota County CETA who are contracted by Trainco, or contact Catholic Charities which operates as a co-sponsor for Trainco.

CONCILIO DE ASUNTOS DE HABLA ESPANOLA

El Concilio de Asuntos de Habla Española tuvo su primera reunión el 6 de Julio de 1978. Ambos, el Concilio y la Oficina de Asuntos de habla Españo la son resultados de una legislación y están diseñados para llevar a cabo pólizas e intentos legislativos. La oficina está formada por José Trejo, el Director, y Teresa Martinez, la Secretaria. Ellos actualmente tienen un posición abierta para un asistente de investigación.

Las siguientes personas fueron elegidas por el Concilio para representar a la Comunidad Latina del Estado de Minnesota: Irene Gomez Bethke, Gilbert Delao, Fidelina Fisher, Grank Guzman, Marilyn McClure, Arturo Rivera (Chair person), y Efren Tovar. En nuestro próximo periódico nosotros les daremos algunos detalles de los miembros del Concilio.

La agenda de la primera reunión incluyó; una orientación, reunión con el Gobernador Perpich, y una reunión con el Representante del Estado Arnold Kempe y con el Senador Bill McCutcheon. Miembros prominentes de la comunidad hicieron presentaciones al Concilio expresando intereses de la comunidad y las expectaciones que esperan haga el Concilio por la comunidad. Brigadas de trabajadores compuestas por gente de la comunidad latina, serán organizadas muy pronto para tratar diferentes asuntos.



CHICANA SE CONVIERTE EN CHOFER DE CAMION

El 9 de Junio, 1978, Victoria Trigo se graduó en Trainco, Inc., una escuela vocacional privada que tiene un programa para la enseñanza de manejo de camiones. Victoria es la primera mujer que se gradua en Trainco.

Victoria se inscribió en el programa de manejo de camiones a través de una beca ofrecida por Caridades Católicas, un programa de servicio social de la Arquidiócesis de Mpls. y St. Paul que co-patrocina el programa de Trainco. Esta madre de 21 años se enteró del programa de Trainco a través de Lucila Campa, quien es una Advocadora en Migrants In Action.

"Cuando escuch sobre Trainco yo no pude esperar para aplicar", dice Trigo.
"Yo sabía que el entrenamiento para manejar camiones es duro, pero pensé que a largo plazo valdría la pena seguirlo. Este programa ha sido una oportunidad terrifica para mi. Mi hijo está creciendo y necesitará más cosas de las que yo le he podido dar en el pasado. Con mi nueva habilidad de trabajo nuestro futuro se ve más optimista."

Muchos de los estudiantes de Trainco reciben fondos de varias agencias públicas y privadas. Si alguien está interesado en el programa de Trainco contacte Hennepin County CETA o Dakota County CETA, quienes son contratadas por Trainco, o Catholic Charities quienes trabajan como co-patrocinadores para Trainco.

BAKKE DECISION - WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?

On July 5, 1978 the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Allan Bakke. In a 5 to 4 decision, the court affirmed the lower-court order admitting him to medical school at the University of California at Davis, because its special admissions program for minorities had violated Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Justice Powell said that quotas based entirely on race, in situations where no previous discrimination had been found, were illegal. But a majority of the court also declared, 5 to 4, that a university could continue to take race into consideration in admissions.



Many different opinions have been voiced regarding the Bakke decision and what effect it will have on civil rights and affirmative

action programs. We thought that our readers might be interested in how Chicanos in the community feel about the Bakke decision and what its effect will be. So what follows are 5 opinions expressed by community people.

Jose Trejo - Director - Spanish Speaking Affairs Office

"The full impact of the Bakke decision will not be known until such time as other cases come before the judicial system regarding such things as employment and/or affirmative action.

Even though the Bakke decision has an adverse impact on Chicanos/Latinos - clarification of its full meaning is needed at this time."

Roberto Avina - Deputy Director - Migrants In Action

"The Bakke decision has no significant effect on the Chicano/Latino population, simply because we have never had the opportunity to benefit from affirmative action programs. The power lies with the person who makes the decision as to who gets in or who gets the job. The implications will come through by how the people in power will legitimize their biases."

Adelina Miranda - Book-keeper - Migrants In Action

"Minorities need to be given a chance. Just because a person has gone to college and paid thousands of dollars for a good education does not always mean that that person is better qualified to do the job - than say someone who has only a high school diploma. When given the chance the minority who doesn't have the educational background might be able to do a better job than a person who has a college degree.

Minorities who have lower grade averages when given the chance to enter medical school/law school - due to slots set aside for minorities - will be better able to serve the needs of their people. People need to be given a chance."

Arturo Perez - Assistant Director, Community Outreach - Urban Coalition Mpls.

"It is my general sense that the Bakke decision will hurt minority people." I say this because the Court stated that race "may" be used as a factor in the development of various kinds of affirmative action systems. This troubles me because it opens up the breach of discretion that policy makers can use. Even though it appears that affirmative action have been left undefined.

In the University of California at Davis example, the Court said that quotas or ratios could not be used in admissions programs. The Court affirmed that race could be used as a "factor" but that universities must use their own discretion in admissions short of quotas. Whether universities will use their discretion to continue bringing more minority students into the stream of higher education is left entirely in their hands. It has never been the goodwill of universities that has promoted affirmative action in the past. At least when we had fixed quotas or percentages for minority admissions, there was a way for the universities to be measured relative to affirmative action. Now since the Court has determined quotas to be illegal, the measure of the universities affirmative action commitment will be eliminated.

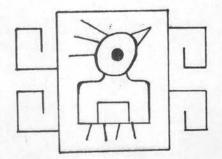
Education will not be the only area affected by the Bakke decision. The affirmative action plan of many corporations will come under fire. Minority "set asides" in construction contracts could be affected. Indeed Warren Spannaus has already said that Minnesota's "set aside" minority purchasing agreement may be illegal. This agreement mandates that the state acquire 10% of all purchased items from minority businesses. And in Washington, Congress is seeking to ban the use of HEW and Labor Department monies to enforce any specific ratio, quota or numerical equivalent eonnected with race or sex in either employment or university admissions.

All and all, I think the Bakke decision leaves too much discretion relative to affirmative action in the hands of industry and universities, institutions that have historically been paragons of societal/institutional racism."

Frank Guzman - Executive Director - Migrants In Action

"The Bakke decision is a clear indication of the United States reverting back to its racist past, which the Warren Commission so accurately portrayed to us in the '60's'. It is also the residue of the Nixon administration since four of the Bakke votes were Nixon appointees. The mood of this majority, racist country is to rebuke affirmative action and to say "enough, enough; we got the dogs off of you, let you eat in the restaurants, bussed you to the good schools, but you don't expect us to give you the right to be Doctors, Attorneys etc., and to live in upper middle class settings and mingle with us socially."

Is the law of the land indicating that the pendulum is now swinging the other way? They don't want to bus us to schools any more. Let's check the restaurants and water fountains. Soon the clubs and dogs will be back on us."



10

"AZTLAN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION"

Cual es el precio que paga uno por sus errores? Hay errores que se pagan con dinero, hay errores que se pagan con tiempo, y hay errores que se pagan con la vida.

Aqui en MSP (Minnesota State Prison) existe un grupo de Chicanos que por varias razones o simplemente por ignorancia cometimos un error. Y con los años de nuestra juventud pagaremos el precio de nuestro error - es un precio bien caro. No?.

Pues bien, y que va a hacer uno con todo este tiempo mientras nos encontramos presos? Hay dos alternativas que podemos tomar: uno puede seguir con el hundimiento de nuestras penas y soledad, nuestros arrepentimientos, y muchas veces con la pérdida de seres queridos. O bien puede uno aceptar como hombre este golpe tan duro y tomar ventaja de este tiempo para mejorarnos. De que manera puedo uno mejorar aqui en la penitencia?

Uno puede educarse y prepararse para mejor poder comprender y resolver problemas al reentrar a la sociedad. Uno mismo puede con nuestra experiencia a yudar y evitar que otro hermano pase por lo que nosotros hoy pasamos.

Mas lamentablemente no es fácil obtener dicha educación dependiendo en MSP, puesto que sus programas y facilidades educacionales son limitadas por un la do y por otro lado muchos de nosotros tenemos problemas con el inglés y nos es un poco difícil aprender.

Tomando estas condiciones en mano y conociendo nuestras necesidades tomamos el estímulo para organizar un grupo cultural el que exclusivamente sirviera al Chicano y asistiera con nuestras necesidades.

Es mas, jamás en la historia del sistema penal de MSP ha existido tal programa para la asistencia al Chicano/Latino. El dia 3 de Enero del 78, la administración de MSP aprobó la propuesta de AZTLAN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

Nuestra propuesta está basada en educación: cultural, académica y entrenamiento vocacional, alcoholismo y abuso de drogas, T.M. (Trascendental Meditacion) y las bellas artes. Durante los primeros seis meses nuestro programa ha sido muy limitado por falta de recursos y por falta de fondos. Tenemos un presupuesto anual de \$7,500.00 para cubrir todos los gastos necesarios para el funcionamiento de Aztlan Cultural Organization, mas únicamente contamos con \$300.00. Este dinero nosotros mismo hemos donado con nuestro pago mensual.

Lo que mas nos tiene con cuidado es que durante este primer año nuestro grupo está a prueba, y si la administración nota que no hemos logrado mantener nuestra propuesta no aprobará la continuación de nuestro grupo.

Si acaso entre los lectores se encuentran personas interesadas en ayudarnos pueden comunicarse con la Señorita Dottie Swan en Migrants In Action, ella es el enlace entre nosotros y ustedes.

Esperamos oir de ustedes.

Paz, Hermandad y Armonía

Salvador Sanchez President Aztlan Cultural Organization

"AZTLAN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION"



What is the price that one pays for one's mistakes? There are mistakes that are paid with money, mistakes paid by time, and mistakes paid by one's life.

Here in MSP (Minnesota State Prison) there is a group of Chicanos who for various reasons or simply due to ignorance have made a mistake. And we will pay the price of our mistake with years of our life/youth - it's an expensive price to pay - no?

Well, what does a person do with the time he is inprisoned? There are two

alternatives: a person can continue overwhelming himself with punishments and lonliness, repentances, and many times with the loss of loved ones. Or one can accept the blow like a man and take advantage of this time to better himself. How can one better himself in prison?

One can educate oneself and better prepare oneself to be able to understand and resolve problems upon re-entering society. With this experience one can help others and help prevent another brother from experiencing what we are now experiencing.

But unfortunately it is not easy to obtain this education in MSP, due to the fact that their educational programs and facilities are limited on one hand, and on the other hand many of us have problems with English and because of this it is difficult for us to learn.

Taking into consideration these conditions and our needs we took it upon ourselves to organize a cultural group that would serve the Chicano exclusively and would help us meet our needs.

Never before in the history of the penal system of MSP has such a program for the assistance of the Chicano/Latino existed. On January 3, 1978, the administration of MSP approved the proposal for AZTLAN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

Our proposal is based on education cultural and academic, vocational training, alcoholism and drug abuse, T.M. (Trascendental Meditation) and fine arts. During the first six months our program has done a lot but is limited due to lack of resources and lack of funds. We had a proposed budget of \$7,500.00 per year to cover all of the necessary expenses for the functioning of Aztlan Cultural Organization, but we have received only \$300.00. This money we ourselves have donated from our monthly payment.

That which worries us most is that during this first year our group is on trial, and if the administration finds that we have not successfully achieved what we had proposed to do they will not approve the continuation of our group.

If by chance one of the readers of this article would be interested in helping us you can contactMs. Dottie Swan at Migrants In Action, she is the liason between ourselves and you.

We hope to hear from you.

Peace, Brotherhood and Harmony - Salvador Sanchez.



"Deney Ramirez"

MIA distributes its bimonthly newsletter to
individuals and organizations interested in
keeping abreast of news
items that may affect
Chicano and Latino population interests in the
Metropolitan area.

If you are interested in submitting articles, poetry or art to the newsletter you may write: M.I.A., 1162 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota, 55104 - or call 646-4566.

Editors: Loretta Aguilar, Kay Franey, Anita Mendez and Dottie Swan.

We would like to take this time to welcome new people to our staff, and also say good-by to some people who have left or will be leaving soon.

We feel very fortunate to have Deney Ramirez join us. Deney is from San Jose, Costa Rica, and will be working with us until January. She is participating in TCIP - Twin Cities International Program for Youth Leaders and Social Workers. This is an exchange program that allows people to work in another country - thus enabling them to learn about social services and delivery systems in other countries.

Deney has a bachelor's degree in Social Work and will be finishing her master's degree when she returns to Costa Rica. In Costa Rica, she works in a government institution, INVU, Instituto Nacional de Vivienda y Urbanismo - National Institute of Housing and Urbanism. Here at M.I.A. she is working as an advocate on our program staff. We are very happy to have her here and know that we will both benefit from the experience.

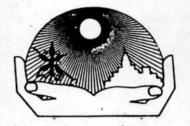
We would also like to welcome Gail McRoy, accounting secretary, Marta Gastanaduy, statistician, and Dolores Suarez, planner/evaluator.

Linda Romero left our agency on June 23, 1978 - she had been an employee of M.I.A. for two years. Anita Mendez will be leaving at the end of July. Both Linda and Anita have contributed much to the agency and will be sorely missed. We wish them both luck.

MIGRANTS

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ACTION



October, 1977

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The "Migrants In Action" monthly newsletter is published by the Migrants In Action agency, a private non-profit organization, dedicated to advocating and providing services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Operating out of its main office at 1162 Selby Ave. the Migrants In Action staff provides supportive and manpower services for clients qualifying for Title III, Sec. 303 funds. Also available for eligible and non-eligible clients are the services provided by the MIA-CASA chemical dependency program.

Carta Periodico de los Migrants In Action. Es publicada mensualmente por la agencia Migrants In Action, una organizacion privada no-lucrativa dedicada a interceder por y proporcionar servicios a campesinos migrantes y temporales.

Operando en sus oficinas principales ubicadas en 1162 Selby Ave. el
personal de Migrants In Action pro
porciona servicios de ayuda y trabajo para personas que son elegibles
bajo el Titulo III, de la seccion 303.
Tambien para personas elegibles y
no-elegibles, MIA-CASA ofrece servicios a traves de su programa de
dependencia quimica.

The Bakke case was brought in 1975 by Allan Bakke, a white student applying to the University of California Medical School at Davis. He claimed that minority students less qualified than he had been admitted under the special admissions program and that he had been a victim of reverse racial discrimination. Upholding his claim, the California State Supreme Court struck down the special admissions program at the school, claiming that it was unconstitutional.

Over the past ten years, special admissions and affirmative action training and recruitment programs have made advanced educational and professional credentials available to qualified minority citizens. Before the advent of affirmative action, professional schools were virtually devoid of minority students although there were many Black, Latin and Asian people with a potential for becoming very capable doctors, lawyers, psychologists, etc. Minority students were kept from even attempting an advanced education because they could not read or write English with the high level of sophistication required on college entrance exams or because inadequate primary educations in ghetto schools made it difficult for them to maintain high grade point averages. (Most college entrance examinations contain racial and cultural biases that work against minorities.) As a result, minority communities had and still have almost no access to lawyers and doctors who have a good understanding of their needs or who, as in the case of Latinos, can at least speak their language.

The Bakke decision poses a serious threat. Were it to be upheld and extended at the U.S. Supreme Court level, it could set a legal precedent that would mean an end to educational and employment affirmative action all over the country. Thousands of minority workers and students could be denied jobs and educations.

Bakke: A Major Issue for the Whole Country

The late 1970's has proven to be a period of political backlash against many reforms made on behalf of minority groups during the civil rights movement of the "60's". Bakke has become a focal point for same very intense feelings on the issure of affirmative action that are being voiced by students, teachers, and individual citizens at demonstrations and meetings throughout the country. Minority people are mobilizing to make sure that job and school opportunities finally open to them from work and education that they qualify for.

The split is being felt on even more subtle levels. The Jewish community, for example, traditionally supportive of minority causes, has split over the Bakke issue. Black groups have split over issues of how the case should be dealt with and state and national Bar Associations, among others have tried either to duck the issue entirely or have taken very neutral stands.

Bakke's Effect on Affirmative Action

The effects of the Bakke decision were immediately felt on college campuses. Assuming that an end to "special admissions programs" meant an end to all affirmative action in California, many schools started dismantling their programs, withholding applications for special admissions and cancelling campus recruitment days intended to stimulate the pool of minority candidates. one college counselor writes: "It appears that the recent (California Supreme Court) decision has triggered a chain reaction among ethnic minority seniors who have been planning to apply to graduate and professional programs in the state. The general fear is that they will not be able to accomplish the goals that they have been struggling for a number of years."

U.C.'s Defense in Bakke

When a case is brought to the U.S. Supreme Court, the final decision must be based primarily on the facts prsented in the original suit. is a very dangerous situation for minority groups because, at the time that the Bakke case was brought, attorneys for the U.C. Regents, who were defending affirmative action, presented an inadequate case. Educational experts, community groups and other resources could have been called upon to present strong arguments in support of special admissions, yet the only defense offered by the medical school was an affidavit of law and the testimony of one employee.

U.C. Davis also is a particularly bad choice of schools from which to test affirmative action. The medical school there is a relatively new and, unlike most schools in the country, it cannot be demonstrated that a pattern of discrimination against minorities has been carried on there for many years.

Community Information

What many people had not realized about the California Supreme Court decision was that it contained "loopholes" which allow for continuation of affirmative action training and admissions programs for persons who can be classified as "disadvantaged" even though programs based on race could not continue.

The Court Battle

Shortly after the California decision, the University of California Regents voted to appeal Bakke to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chicano and Black groups, appeared at a Regents a Regents hearing in an attempt to stop the appeal. They were motivated by the fact that, due to the inadequacies of U.C.'s efense, the second appeal was unlikely to be successful. They further were concerned that a conservative court might issue a more restrictive decision.

The U. S. Supreme Court's decision, of course, would apply all over the country. Despite arguments that modified affirmative action programs in California would be easier to live with than the risk of an end to affirmative action nation-wide, the U.C. Regents decided to go ahead with a request that the U.S. Supreme Court take the case. At this point, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund organization (MALDEF) filed an amicus curiae brief supported by 16 other organizations including the National Urban League, the U.A.W. and California Rural Legal Assistance, in an attempt to keep the court from hearing the suit. Bakke's low waiting list priority and U.C.'s poor defense were cited as reasons for invalidating this claim.

That attempt was also unsuccessful and the case was scheduled to go before the U.S. Supreme Court. Attorneys at MALDE filed a brief on behalf of affirmative action on June 7, 1977. Oral argument will be heard in the fall and a decision is expected early in 1978.

The Bakke case represents a situation in which an above average individual with a GPA rating of 3.51, who could not gain admittance into anyone of 84 slots available for non-minority students, attempted to gain access to 16 slots created for the recruitment of ethnic minority students.

LO QUE ES EL CASO BAKKE

El caso Bakke fue presentado en 1975 por Allan Bakke, un estudiante Anglo que se ha decidido por estudiar medicina en el recinto Davis de la Universidad de California. Bakke se presento al Tribunal Supremo estatal para alegar que estudiantes minorita rios menos cualificados que el, furron admitidos bajo el programa de ad misiones especiales y que el ha sido victima de una discriminacion a la inversa. Sosteniendo su demanda, el Tribunal Supremo del estado Califor nia anulo el programa de Admisiones especiales en las universidades alegando que este era anti-constitucion al.

En los ultimos 10 anos, admisiones especiales, acciones afirmativas de entrenamiento y programas de recluta miento han constituido las mas avanzadas credenciales educacionales y profesionales disponibles para ciuda danos minoritarios cualificados. Antes de la llegada de la accion afirmativa, escuelas progesionales estaban casi desprovistas de estudiantes minoritarios a pesar de existir muchos negros, latinos y asiaticos con gran potencial para convertirse en excelentes medicos, abogados, psicologos, etc.

Estudiantes minoritarios fueron rete nidos en su intento de conseguir una avanzada educacion porque ellos no podian escribir o leer ingles en la forma sofisticada requerida para los examenes de ingreso o porque la educacion inadecuada en algunas escuelas hace dificil que consigan un promedio de altas calificaciones. Los examenes de ingreso de muchas universidades tienen prejuicios raciales y culturales que van en contra de grupos minoritarios. mo resultado, comunidades minoritarias, casi no permiten el acceso de abogados y doctores quienes tienen buen conocimiento de sus necesidades o quienes, como en el caso de los latinos, pueden por lo menos hablar su idioma.

Las decisiones del caso Bakke constituyen una seria amenaza. Si la corte Suprema falla a favor del veredicto del tribunal de California, todo programa de accion afirmativa seria descontinuado, afectando las aspiraciones educacionales y de trabajo de las clases minoritarias en todo el pais.

BAKKE; una gran decision para todo el país.

El ano 1970 ha probado ser un periodo de azote politico para las muchas reformas hechas a favor de los grupos minoritarios durante el movimiento de derechos civiles del ano 1960. El caso Bakke se ha convertido en punto central para muchos sentimientos intensos en el proceso de accion afirmativa y que han sido expresados por estudiantes, profesores y mitines a traves del pais. Las gentes minoritarias se estan movilizando para asegurar que las oportunidades de trabajo y estudios, finalmente abiertas despues de muchos siglos de discriminacion racial, no fueran perdidos. Los Anglos han empezado a protestar que la "discriminacion a la inversa" les impide conseguir trabajo y educacion para los cuales ellos estan cualif icados.

Esta discordia se siente aun mas en o tros bajos niveles. Las comunidades judias, por ejemplo, tradicionalmente partidarias de las causas minoritarias, se han dividiso en el caso Bakke.

Grupos de negros han dividido sus opiniones sobre como el caso Bakke debe ser tratado y los Bar Associations, entre otros, han tratado de ignorar el caso completamente o han tomado posiciones neutrales.

EFFECTOS DEL CASO BAKKE EN LA "Accion Afirmativa"

Los efectos de las decisiones en el ca so Bakke fueron immediatamente sentidas en los campos universitarios.

Asumiendo que la terminacion de los "programas de Admisiones especiales" significan un fin de todas las accio nes afirmativas in California, muchos colegios empezaron abolir sus programas, reteniendo aplicaciones para ad misiones especiales y cancelando dias de reclutamiento cuya intencion era estimular el ingreso de candidatos minoritarios. Un consejero del colegion escribe: "Parece que la reciente (tribunal Supremo de California) decision ha producido una reaccion en cadena entre los grupos etnicos minoritarios de adultos quienes planeaban aplicar a programas profesionales y de graduados en el estado. El miedo general, es que ellos no podran lograr los goles por los cuales han estado luchando por un buen numero de anos".

DEFENSA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CALIF ORNIA EN EL CASO BAKKE.

Cuando un caso es presentado a una Corte Suprema en los EEUU. La decision final debe estar basada principalmente en los hechos presentados en el juicio original. Esta es una situacion muy peligrosa para grupos minoritarios porque, en el tiempo que el caso Bakke fue presentado, abogados de la Universidad de California, que defendian la accion afirmativa, presentaron un caso inadecuado. Expertos educacionales, grupos comunitarios y ot ros recursos han podido ser llamados para presentar solidos argumentos de apoyo a las admisiones especiales, sin embargo la unica defensa presentada por el colegio medico fue un affidavit de ley y el testimonio de un solo empleado.

La Universidad de California, recinto Davies es particularmente una mala eleccion del colegio para atestiguar por la accion afirmativa. El colegio medico alli es relativa mente nuevo y como en muchos otros colegios en el pais, en el pais, no se puede demonstrar que un ejem de discriminacion en contra de

minorias, haya sido mantenido alli por muchos anos.

INFORMACION COMMUNITARIA.

Lo que mucha gente no se ha dado cuenta es que la decision de la corte Suprema de California contiene "muchas faltas" que permiten la continuacion de admisiones para personas que son clasificadas como "desventajadas" a pesar de que los programas basados en diferencias raciales no pueden continuar.

LA BATALLA EN LA CORTE

Poco despues de la desision del Tribunal de California la regencia de La Universidad de California voto para apelar al Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos. Grupos de chicanos y negros, se presentaron a la audicion de la Regencia en un intento de detener la apelacion. Ellos estaban motivados por el hecho de que debido a insuficiencias de la defensa de la Universidad de Califor nia, la segunda apelacion tenia pocas probabilidades de exito. Ellos estaban preocupados de que una corte conservativa fuera a dar una resolucion mas restricta. La decision de la Corte Suprema, por supuesto, seria aplicada en todo el pais. No obstante los argumentos que modifican los programas de accion afirmativa en California, con los cuales seria mas facil de estar de acuerdo que correr con el riesgo de que la ac

En este punto, la Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund Organization (MALDEF) presento un "amicus curiae" apoyado por otras 16 organizaciones entre las que estan incluidas son la National Urban League

cion afirmativa fuera suprimida en

adelante con su peticion de qu la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos

revise el caso Bakke.

todo el pais, la regencia de la Uni-

versidad de California decidio seguir

y California Rural Legal Assistance y la U.A.W., en su intento de detener a la corte impidiendo su audicion del juicio.

Las razones por cuales esta defensa fue invalidada fueron porque Bakke tenia un puesto bajo en la lista de ingreso y la pobre defensa presentada por la Universidad de Californis. Este atenado fue insatisfactorio y el caso sera presentado ante la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos. Abogados de MALDEF presentaron un alegato a favor de la accion afermativa en Junio 7, de 1977. Los argumentos orales seran escuchados en el otono y se espera una decision a comienzos del ano 1978.

El caso Bakke representa una situacion en la cual el estudiante con un GPA de 3.51 que no puedia conseguir admision dentro de los 84 (slots) disponibles para estudiantes no minoritarios, intente por esta razon solamente conseguir el ingreso en las 16 (slots) especialmente creadas para estudiantes etnicos minoritarios.

Legal Assistance of Ramsey County, Inc. (LARC), division of Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services, Inc. (SMRLS), and the governing Board of Directors has announced the selection of Bruce A. Beneke as the program's new Executive Director. LARC, a federally and locally funded private corporation provides legal services to low income residents of Ramsey County. The program is in the process of evolving into Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services (it recently opened a new office in Mankato), and will eventually provide service to 35 counties in southern Minnesota.

Bruce Beneke, 33, originally from Glencoe, Minnesota, graduated from the University of North Dakota in 1966 and from the University of Minnesota Law School in 1969. From 1969 until 1972 he served as First Lieutenant and Captain in the Adjutant General Corps of the United States Army at the Judge Adjutant General's School in Charlottesville, Virginia and as an In-service Conscientious Objector in Viet Nam. He subsequently joined the staff of Legal Assistance of Ramsey County, Inc., as a VISTA attorney, in 1972. Mr. Beneke later served as a staff attorney; as Deputy Director; and more recently as interim Director until a successor to George Shirley could be selected.

During his tenure as staff attorney, he was instrumental in the passage of several pieces of legislation beneficial to the poverty community, particularly in the areas of housing rehabilitation; tenant/landlord; public employment rights of exoffenders; bilingual education; and the educational rights of handicapped children. He has also served as counsel or co-counsel in many major cases filed by LARC, including Warren V. Schleck (a suit involving alleged racial discrimination in city police hiring practices);

Garcia v. Independent School District No. 625 (on behalf of Spanishspeaking children seeking equal educational opportunity); and Anderson v. Likins (a landmark case providing for due process for persons involuntarily committed as mentally ill, who have been provisionally discharged from state hospitals). Beneke has also worked with many community and client groups and has been a member of the Anoka State Hospital Review Board for the past 4 years and the Mayor's Rehabilitation Advisory Committee.

A former college athelete himself, Bruce coaches football and basketball teams at Oxford Playground in his spare time.

A long time community activist and resident of the Summit-University community, Beneke brings empathy as well as experience to his new position.

Beneke's parents are Arnold and Mildred Beneke of Glencoe, Minnesota. His father is an attorney there, while his mother serves as a member of the Blencoe City Council. He also has four brothers and sisters.

I am often asked by people who do not know, what Migrants In Action is and who it represents, and sometimes forgetting that their ignorance is for real I react with an attitude of "Where have you been, Man." The truth of the matter is that their questions are often sincere and that I am guilty of impatience. I have made ammends and have also resolved that the only way to end questions such as those discribed will be by educating the masses at every opportunity. After presenting the agency staff with my dilema I received various forms of resources that could be given to the curious and the ignorant.

What Is A Chicano

Neither an ideology nor a myth, a Chicano is a very real person. Beyond the person, Chicanismo is a way of life, a spiritual calling, a love, a respect, and a duty.

Not all those who are brown are Chicano, and not all those who are Chicano are brown. Brown is a color A color cannot love nor can it know or respect. Only a warm human being can love and respect.

Not all those who call themselves Chicano are Chicanos, and some who do not call themselves anything, could be the best examples of Chicanismo.

To be Chicano means to have learned of respect, to have practiced understanding, and to have been moved by social injustice to the point where the person sees it as his/her duty to fight wrongs wherever they may be found. Chicanismo also means to teach humanism and to love (with respect) all of our fellow human beings who also cling to this earth. Thus Chicanismo is not the easiest way of life in a world warped by hatred, money, and steel, but it is the most meaningful because it is the most human and real.

Above all, Chicanismo is real. A Chicano does not wag his tongue about injustice and wrong. He acts more than he speaks. A Chicano has forgotten the elocutions of rhetoric; he is too busy being "un hermono de carino" Then, may we all reach our goals without violence, injustice or prejudice; and may we reach our goals without abusing our brothers or steppin on them, or stealing of their labor, or harboring jealousy and envy.

Yesterday, our grandfathers lived with injustice for years. Our fathers could not resist this injustice, but they remained what they were. They did not become part of the injustice themselves. Today we resist and fight this injustice. If we remain peaceful, it is not our of weakness, but out of a strength that no nation or man has yet been able to break. La Raza is always La Raza.

Our force is a sword of patience, awareness and truth. The force never dies. The sword never dulls. But may we wield the sword with a calm and tranquil spirit. The sword, as it cuts through the film of untruth, will make its own roar and find its own mark.

Writer Nephtali DeLeion

I've come full circle

MIA has spent the better part of 6 years working with Migrants and Latinos in the Metropolitan area. We accept as our primary goal, helping those people we call clients ... people who qualify under our funding guidelines. It is a legal requirement we must meet to keep our doors open. To be sure, we must do this if we are to have doors to open! However, MIA believes it is important to serve people who need assistance. This help we do not restrict to clients, in fact we work hard to see that all people entering our office in search of help get something from this agency. It's not always big...like six months of prepaid rent. Sometimes it's our staff getting our and helping get a car started, furniture moved, or a ride to the grocery store, but it's something

Quite often MIA finds that the need most often surfacing after this initial assistance is the need for employment, and like all people in the U.S. job market it is better to list work experience when applying for a job. Thus MIA, when possible, finds itself in the position of providing experience by hiring former clients to work as staff people. This is a very real secondary goal of MIA. We believe in providing this experience because for over 5 years this employment practice has successfully added effectiveness of providing services for its clientele.

If sincere enthusiasim could be grown the staff of MIA would certainly be used as the seed to produce such a positive force.

Starting and maintaining an agency with the best, most qualified people in town is acknowledged by most circles as a very difficult accomplishment. Doing it with rank enthusiasm is a goal not often attained although many agencies have come and gone using this very premise.

Our staff receive their initial experience within our agency and then move on to new employment opportunities. They sometimes serve on our board and provide the agency with much needed policy direction, so thanks to all the clients who dared to grow, who cared enough to give and who fought to secure a people, a right, and an agency.

Writer Gene Moore



What is CASA

CASA needs clients and there are many people who need CASA. All of us know someone who drinks and/or uses some other drug. All of us at one time or another have felt concerned about someones's drinking or usage. And all of us have felt the fear or embarrassment that comes with such concern. There are many who would ignore the problem and allow it to do its damage rather than facing the fear, the pain and the embarrassment.

Many times, it is the concerned person who needs help more than the user and many times that help is nothing more than a session or two where ones thinking is clarified and some goals might be set so that appropriate action may be taken.

There is much that we assume about drinking and drugs. With the little that we know about such things, it seems only logical that, when we begin to wonder, and question and have concerns, we would seek help from people who are trained to deal with those kinds of issues.

Our biggest concern at CASA is about the lack of interest that seems to exist. We know this isn't true. We all know someone.....

> Writer Rudy Nunez



Million Dollar Baby

The article on the young migrant mother who contracted Lukemia has ended with a happy ending. After reading our newsletter last month certain individuals and organizations contacted MIA counselor Pam Alexander to inquire about the situation of the case. Immediately after things started to happen, and now as a result of all concerned the young woman is now in Seattle where she will receive Therapy and Surgery. Mrs. Cecelia Garza's as well as MIA's sincere thanks and deep appreciation for helping her in her hour of need and for recognizing that the Mexican-Americans, whether migrant farmworker or otherwise, have in fact proven themselves as important and viable contributing members of their communities. Thank you Mr. Jim Esslin Medical Services, Cancer Research Center in Seattle, and Department of Labor 303 program. Mrs. Garza will be receiving marrow transplants from her brother Raul and her sister Sara Equia. A sincere thank you to Minnesota Migrant Council, and Migrant In Action for providing travel assistance to Mrs. Garza and her brother and sister to Seattle.

MIA distributes its monthly newsletter to individuals and organizations interested in keeping abreast of news items that may affect Chicano and Latino population interests in the Metropolitan area.

If you are interested in submitting articles, poetry or art to the newsletter you may write to: MIA 1162 Selby Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104

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MIGRANTS

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ACTION



I rene Bethke de Gomez 4649 Decatur No. New Hope, 55

55428

The "Migrants In Action" monthly newsletter is published by the Migrants In Action agency, a private non-profit organization, dedicated to advocating and providing services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Operating out of its main office at 1162 Selby Avenue the Migrants In Action staff provides supportive and manpower services for clients qualifying for Title III, Section 303 funds. Also available for eligible and non-eligible clients are the services provided by the MIA-CASA chemical dependency program.

Carta Periodico de los Migrants In Action. Es publicada mensualmente por la agencia Migrants In Action, una organización privada no-lucrativa dedicada a interceder por y proporcionar servicios a campesinos migrantes y temporales. Operando en sus oficinas principa les ubicadas en 1162 Selby Ave. el personal de Migrants In Action pro porciona servicios de ayuda y tra bajo para personas que son elegibles bajo el título III, de la sección 303. También para personas elegibles y no-elegibles, MIA-CASA ofrece servicios a través de su programa de dependencia química.

Three bills of particular interest to Minnesota's Latino population will be dealt with in the current session of the State Legislature. How these bills are treated may determine how the legislators are treated in the elections next November.

LATINO'S - people of Hispanic descent - are now the largest minority in the state, This fact has not been recognized by the legislature, perhaps because blacks have in the past been more militant and outspoken. Latinos have been attempting to use legislative channels rather than disruptive rhetoric and public group action, but patience is growing thin. For this reason Latinos will be watching the legislature with keen self-interest this session. The outcome could well influence the tone of Minnesota's Latinos in the coming years ...

The three bills of interest are:

(1) S.F. No. 336.

This bill would create a BOARD ON AFFAIRS of Spanish-Speaking People. Such a board would coordinate state services for Latinos and prevent costly duplication of services. The board would also plan for the future, determining which programs would best be implemented to prevent Latinos from ending up on welfare rolls, which are already overloaded.

DFL Rep. Arnold Kempe is authorizing the House version of this bill (it has already passed the Senate). The bill must go through the House Governmental Operations Committee chaired by Rep. Harry Sieben. Jr. From there it goes to Appropriation's and then to a Senate-House Conference Committee.

The current Office of SpanishSpeaking People has a total staff
of two - yes, 2 - people. It is
funded through June, 1978, so
unless the Board bill passes
Latinos will once more be without
a state coordinating agency as
of this July. This is an obvious
step backwards and Minnesota Latinos
are moving forwards. A failure to
pass the bill will be a serious
blow for state government in the
eyes and votes of state Latinos.

(2) <u>H.F. No. 1061</u>. (CONTRACT BILL). This bill is in the House Committee on Labor-Management Relations. The bill would provide written contracts for migrant workers. At this time migrants depend solely on verbal agreements, and are sometimes left stranded when growers fail to keep their part of a verbal contract. Without the written word, migrants have no legal recourse and are left "up the creak". This sort of treatment is not tolerated with other workers in the state, and appears to reveal the state legislature's hesitance to guarantee rights to all people when agri-business is involved.

There has been a series of hearings regarding the issues involved in this bill. The committee appears to be sitting on the bill in an effort to avoid controversy.

Migrants are largely Latinos, however, and Minnesota Latinos are expecting the committee to act on principles of fair government and not political expediency. Migrant workers, most of whom travel over a thousand miles to Minnesota to work, deserve some guarantee from employers; verbal contracts allow abuse to occur, if only from a few growers.

(3) S.F. No. 1541.
This bill would provide for migrant workers the right to REPRESENTATIVE ELECTIONS.
It's curious that in a DFL-dominated state, the party with LABOR in its name has failed to allow collective bargaining for agricultural workers. Irrational fear of labor unions has plagued this bill and kept it in the subcommittee on Labor in the Senate Employment Committee.

Chairman Steve Keefe has held a series of hearings on the matter of collective bargaining since the summer of last year. Much testimony has been heard and it is time to move the bill. As with H.F. No. 1061, the state legislature will be making a statement on human rights and the traditional American freedom to bargain collectively as they consider this bill. State Latinos will be eagerly watching the outcome.

This is an election year. Latinos know it, and legislators know it. The session is bound to be very political, and Latinos are expecting to be considered in the political process. Latinos have been disappointed too many times when the state legislature failed to act with courage and strength, even when the choice has been a simple one of human rights; Latinos cannot and will not accept this treatment of their migrant brothers and sisters. Most Latino Minnesotans are not migrants, however, and as permanent tax-paying residents they will have votes to cast this fall. How they cast them may be determined this legislative Session.

Editor: Christopher Cook

V V

NO NOS MOVERÁN!

JUSTÍCIA PARA TODOS

MIGRANTS

IN

1162 Selby Ave. St. Paul, Mn. 55104 Ph. 612 - 646 - 4566

SEPTEMBER 1978
INDEPENDENCE DAY ISSUE

ACTION





Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costillo and the Virgin of Guadalupe



EDITORIAL PAGE

This page is reserved for the editorial opinions from the staff and board of Migrants in Action on current affairs. Letters from readers may also be printed. The articles and letters printed on this page are not meant to represent M.I.A. policy on factual reporting.

August 9, 1978

Mr. Albert Aguilar Ramsey Action Program (RAP) 462 South Robert St. Paul. MN 55107

Dear Mr. Aguilar:

I wish to apologize for an unnecessary misunderstanding caused by the editorial in the second page of the July MIA newsletter. I assure you that we will make it clear in the future that the second page is an editorial page, not intended for objective factual reporting, but as a forum for opinions from staff members and any resulting response. We will headline this page and print a disclaimer in every next issue.

This particular editorial was written by a member of the planning department as part of a dialogue with local sources of funding, specifically, the United Way and the St. Paul Planning Commission. The article meant to point out that local sources of funding have not been as responsive and supportive to the Latino population as federal programs in Minnesota have been, specifically CETA, the Migrant Council and particularly the Community Action Program. We never meant to imply that the West Side RAP offers any but very fine service to the Latinos on the West Side. We hope this editorial did nothing to endanger the rapport we have enjoyed with RAP over the years.

Let me point out a misprint in the seventh paragraph which may have caused unnecessary misunderstanding. We meant to say that the United Way has given "hundreds of thousands of dollars to the West Side Neighborhood (HOUSE)". This sentence did not mean we begrudge anyone, particularly an organization on the West Side, of United Way donations. However, we ARE dismayed that the United Way has represented this donation as money for the needs of Chicanos and Latinos in the cities.

I hope this letter has done something to remove any misunderstanding between our organizations. RAP is of real value to our client population. I am sorry if this article embarrassed you in any way. I consider you an asset to the Board Directors. Please convey my apologies to all the people in your office.

Very truly yours,

Kay Franey Planning Department Francisco Guzman Executive Director

PAGINA EDITORIAL

Se reserva esta página para opiniones editoriales del personal y de la junta de Migrantes en Acción, sobre hechos de actualidad. Podrán ser impresas igualmente cartas de los lectores. Los artículos y cartas publicadas en esta página no necesa riamente representa la política de M.I.A. en reportaje factual.

Agosto, 9 de 1978

Sr. Albert Aguilar Ramsey Action Program (RAP) 462 South Robert St. Paul. MN 55107

Apreciado Sr. Aguilar:

Deseo pedir disculpas por una incomprensión innecesaria causada por el editorial de la segunda página del boletín de M.I.A. de Julio. Le aseguro que en el futuro aclararemos que la segunda página es una página editorial no orientada para reportaje factual objetivo, sino como un foro de opiniones del personal y cualquier respuesta resultante. Titularemos esta página e imprimiremos que el periódico no se hace responsable por los artículos publicados en la misma.

Este editorial fue escrito por un miembro del Departamento de Planificación como parte de un diálogo con fuentes locales de financiamiento, especificamente, la United Way y St. Paul Planning Commission. EL artículo tuvo la intención de señalar que las fuentes locales de financiamiento no han respondido y apoyado a la población Latina tanto como los programas generales en Minnesota, especialmente CETA, Migrant Council y particularmente el Community Action Program. Nunca fue nuestra intención insinuar que el West Side RAP no proporciona muy buen servicio a los Latinos en el West Side. Esperamos que este editorial no haya dañado las buenas relaciones que he mos tenido con RAP por varios años.

Permítame señalar un error tipográfico en el parrafo séptimo que podría haber causado el mal entendido. Quisimos decir que la United Way ha dado "cientos de miles de dólares al West Side Neighborhoud (HOUSE)". Esta frace no intentaba decir que ustedes no merecen una organización en el West Side con las donaciones de la United Way Sinembargo estámos desalentados de que la United Way haya presentado esta donación como dinero para las necesidades de Chicanos y Latinos en las ciudades.

Espero que esta carta haya contribuido en algo para aclarar cualquier malentendido estre nuestras organizaciones. RAP es de gran valía para nuestra población cliente. Siento que este artículo le haya apenado en cualquier forma. Considero a Ud. un puntal en la Junta de Directores. Por favor sea el portador de mis disculpas a todas las personas en su oficina.

De usted muy atentamente,

Francisco Guzman Director Ejecutivo

Kay Franey Departamento de Planificacion

MEXICAN REVOLUTION

"EL GRITO DE DOLORES"

On our cover this month, we honor Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costillo, the father of independence, and the Virgin of Guadalupe, whose picture became the banner of the revolution.

Miguel Hadalgo y Costillo, an elderly, kindhearted, bookish parish priest of the town of Dolores in west central Mexico, who had absorbed some ideas of liberty and the rights of man. Father Hidalgo had given expression to his own rebelliousness by encouraging his Indian parishioners to plant vineyards and olive and mulberry trees in defiance of colonial law. He had encouraged them to develop pottery and leatherworking enterprises, had taught them Spanish, had organized a town band and was loved by his parishioners.

Hidalgo belonged to a liberal discussion group which talked of an independent Mexico ruled by Ferdinand VII.

Their conspiracy was discovered, and Hidalgo summoned his parishioners to church on September 16, 1810 and gave his "Grito de Dolores": "Mexicans! Viva Mexico, viva Independence, viva the Virgin of Guadalupe!"

with this as a battle cry - one that is repeated in every town in Mexico on the eve of each September 16 - Hidalgo and his followers, carrying a banner of the Virgin of Guadalupe and armed with sticks, stones, knives, axes and machetes, set off to liberate Mexico. They were unschooled in and unprepared for military operations. Some of Hidalgo's men later were to try to stop royalist artillery by holding their straw sombreros over the

mouths of cannons. But Indians and mestizos alike deserted mines and haciendas to join them.

As news of the movement spread, there were other risings in northern and western Mexico. Hidalgo's aims were modest enough: he wanted a congress which would govern Mexico in the name of Ferdinand, and he proclaimed the abolition of Indian tribute and the restoration to the Indians of their historic lands. His army marched through town after town. In Guanajuato the garrison and the gachupines barricaded themselves in a grain warehouse - the Alhondiga. They were overcome by Hidalgo's attack and massacred; their town was looted.

The rebel forces grew to 80,000. They drove through city after city, arriving finally almost on the outskirts of the capital, where they soundly defeated the defending royalists. But they failed to follow their advantage and, instead, withdrew. The rebellion disintegrated. Hidalgo was excommunicated by his church, betrayed, captured by the royalists and executed. His head and those of other rebels were placed in cages on the warehouse walls of Guanajuato, the scene of their first victory.

Father Hidalgo initiated the revolution for independence from Spain - which was finally achieved in 1821. His initiation of the struggle represented Mexico's strong desire for freedom. And so we celebrate that independence as it began with the Grito de Dolores on September 16, 1810.

LA REVOLUCION MEXICANA : "EL GRITO DE DOLORES"

En la portada de este mes, honramos al Padre Miguel Hidalgo y Costillo, padre de la independencia, y a la Virgen de Guadalupe, cuyos cuadros se convirtieron en la bandera de la revolución.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costillo fue un an ciano bondadoso, letrado cura parroquial de la población de Dolores en la parte centro occidental de Mexico, quien había absorbido algunas ideas de la libertad y de los derechos del hombre. El Padre Hidalgo había dado expresión a su rebeldía estimulando a los Indios de su parroquia a plantar viñedos y arboles de oliva y morales desafiando una ley colonial. Los había estimulado a desarrollar empresas en alfarería y cuero, les enseño Español organizó una banda del pueblo y fué muy querido de sus feligreses.

Hidalgo pertenecio a un grupo liberal de discusion que hablaba de un Mexico independiente regido por Fernando VII. Esta conspiración fue descubierta, e Hidalgo llamo a sus feligreses a la iglesia el 16 de Septiembre de 1810, y dio su "Grito de Dolores": "Mexicanos! Viva Mexico, viva la Independencia, viva la Virgen de Guadalupe!".

Con esto como un grito de batalla -repetido en todas las poblaciones de Pexico en la vispera del 16 de Septiembre- Hidalgo y sus seguidores, llevando una bandera de la Virgen de Guadalupe y armados con palos, piedras, cuchillos, hachas y machetes, partieron a liberar Mexico. No tuvieron conocimientos y no estaban preparados para realizar operaciones militares. Algunos de los hombres de Hidalço

tratarían de parar la artillería real co locando sus sombreros de paja en las bocas de los cañones. Sinembargo Indios y Mestizos por igual desertaban de las minas y haciendas y se les unian.

Con la diseminación de las noticias del movimiento, otros se levantaban en el norte y occidente de Mexico. Las miras de Hidalgo fueron modestas: queria un congreso que gobernara Mexico en nombre de Fernando, y proclamó la abolición del tributo de Indios y la devolución de sus tierras a los Indios. Su ejercito iba de pueblo en pueblo. En Guanajuato la guarnición y los gachupines formaron una barricada en la bodega de granos -el Alhondiga. Fueron vencidos por el ataque de Hidalgo y masacrados, el pueblo fue saquea do.

Las fuerzas rebeldes aumentaron a 80.000 pasaron de ciudad en ciudad, hasta lle - gar finalmente casi hasta los alrededo - res de la ca ital, donde derrotaron a las fuerzas reales. Pero fallaron en aprovechar la ventaja y, mas bien, se retira - ron. La rebelion se desintegro. Hidalgo fue excomuldado por su iglesia, traicio- nado, capturado por los realistas y ejecutado. Su cabeza y la de otros rebeldes fueros colocadas en cajas en las paredes del granero de Guanajuato, el escenario de su primera victoria.

El Padre Hidalgo inició la revolución por la independencia e España -la cual fue finalmente alcanzada en 1821. Su inicio de la lucha representaba el más fuerte deseo de libertad de Mexico. Y asi esa independencia que comenzó con el Grito de Dolores el 16 de Septiembre de 1810.

THE MEXICAN AMERICAN AND HEALTH:

FACTS AND FIGURES

There are at least twelve million Hispanic Americans in the United States, most of whom do not live in the southwest. Many of these people, Mexican-American farmworkers, will not live past 49 years, on the average (1970 Census).

The chance that a Mexican-American baby will be born dead or die be fore his/her first birthday is more than twice as great than for an Anglo baby (1960 Census).

Only 3.3% of Spanish-Americans live past 65 years according to the 1970 census. 10.5% of the Anglo population lives past 65 years.

Nationally, the death rate due to tuberculosis is 250% higher among Mexican-Americans than for the rest of the population. Among Latinos who live in St. Paul "there is clinical evidence that the risk from tuberculosis and inadequate nutrition is significantly greater" than for the rest of the population (St. Paul Division of Public Health 1977).

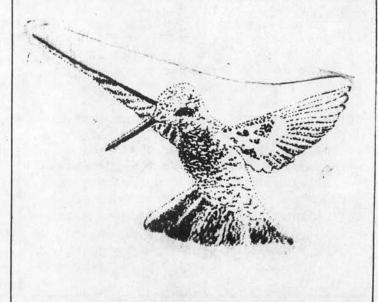
Nationally Mexican-American die at a 20% greater rate from influenza, pnuemonia and other infectious dis eases. Inadequate immunization is a "serious risk" among Latinos living in St. Paul. (St. Paul Health Dept., 1977).

Mexican-American farmworkers suffer from environmentally related diseases everywhere they work across the country according to an H.E.W. study. Lice, scabies, gastroenteritis, parasites, back injuries, foot injuries, skin disease, eye infections and upper respiratory infections are common and frequent among farmworkers surveyed in Illinois, California, Colorado, Florida, Minnesota and Wisconsin and are related to poor housing and plumbing and exposure to pesticides.

"Even under optimun conditions agricultural labor is a hazardous occupation. Exposure to intense heat and cold, dust and pesticides, water and mud from irrigation, insects and pollen, long hours in often uncomfortable and unatural body positions, and poor diet... are enough to tax the health and recuperative resources of anyone... diabetes, ear problems, urinary infections, genital disorderes... can be traced to a life style which demands a maximun of physical exertion under very extreme conditions and circumstances. (Dr. Perez Medina, Orange Cove, Cal.)

Agriculture is one of the most hazardous occupations in the U.S. Work related accidents were frequent in an H.E.W. survey of migrant health clinics. M.I.A. serves many who were disabled by agricultural work.

"The health problems of migrant child ren are often common ones... The difficulty lies in assuring... access to health care." (H.E.W. study). More than a fifth of a sample of Latinos surveyed by the University of Wisconsin could not get health care because of language difficulty. In an assessment of Latinos in the Twin Cities two years ago, a third of the sample indicated they could not receive most services because of the language barrier.



EL MEXICANO-AMERICANO:

HECHOS Y DATOS EN SALUD

Hay por lo menos doce millones de Hispanoamericanos en los Estados Unidos, la mayoría de los cuales no viven en el suroeste. Mucha de esta gente campesina Mexicano-Anericanos no viven pasados los 49 anos de edad en promedio. (Censo de 1970).

La probabilidad de que un niño Mexicano-Americano nasca muerto o muera antes del primer año es más del doble que para un niño Anglo. (Censo 1960).

Unicamente el 3.3% de Hispanoamericanos viven mas de 65 anos, de acuerdo con el censo de 1970. El 10.5% de la poblacion Anglo viven pasados los 65 anos.

A nivel nacional la tasa de la tuberculosis es 250% mayor entre los Mexi cano-Americanos, que para el resto de la poblacion. Entre los Latinos que vi ven en St. Paul "hay una evidencia clínica de que el riezgo de tuberculosis e inadecuada nutricion es mucho mayor" que para el resto de la poblacion. (San Pa blo Division de Salud Publica 1977).

A nivel nacional los Mexicano-Americanos tienen una tasa de mortalidad 20% mayor para influenza, neumonía y otras enfermedades infecciosas. La inmunización inadecuada es un "riesgo muy serio" entre los Latinos que viven en St. Paul. (St. Paul Departamento de Salud 1977).

Los trabajadores agrícolas Mexicano-Americanos, sufren de enfermedades
relacionadas con el medioambiente donde
quiera que trabajen a traves del país
de acuerdo a un estudio hecho por H.E.W.
Piojos, escabies, gastroenteritis, pará
sitos, lesiones de la espalda, lesiones
de los piés, enfermedades de la piel,
infecciones de los ojos e infecciones

respiratorias son mas comunes y frecuentes entre los trabajadores agrícolas, segun un estudio hecho en Illinois, California, Colorado, Florida, Minnesota y Wisconsin, y estan relacionadas con vivienda y desagues en malas condiciones, y exposición a insecticidas.

"Aun bajo condiciones óptimas el tra bajo agricola es una ocupación peligrosa. La exposición al calor o al frío muy intensos, al polvo y a los insecticidas, al agua y al lodo de irrigación, a los insectos, al polen, a las largas horas en posiciones corporales incomodas y antinaturales, mala alimentacion.... son suficientes para afectar la salud y los recursos de recuperación de cualquiera. ... diabetés, problemas de oidos, infecciones urinarias, problemas genitales pueden ser seguidos a una forma de vi da que demanda el máximo de ejercicio fí sico bajo circunstancias y condiciones extremas. (Dr. Perez Medina, Orange Cove Cal.)

La agricultura es una de las ocupaciones más peligrosas en los Estados Uni dos. Los accidentes de trabajo son muy frecuentes en un estudio hecho por el H.E.W. de las clínicas de salud de migran tes. M.I.A. sirve a muchos que quedaron invalidos por el trabajo agricola.

"Los problemas de salud de los ninos migrantes son comunes...las dificul
tades radican en asegurar.... acceso a
la atención medica". (Estudio de H.E.W.).
Más de la quinta parte de la muestra de
Latinos estudiada por la Universidad de
Wisconsin no pueden obtener atención medica debido a dificultades en el lenguaje. En un estudio de los Latinos en las
Twin Cities hace dos anos, una tercera
parte de la muestra indicaba que no podian recibir mayor parte de servicios
por la barrera del lenguaje.

LATINO/CHICANO STATE POLITICAL CONVENTION

A Latino/Chicano State Political Convention is planned for October 6th and 7th, at Powderhorn Community Center, 3400 15th Ave. So., Minneapolis. The purpose of the convention will be to acquaint the Minnesota Latino/Chicano community with the major candidates running for state-wide offices, both Republican and Democrat, and to put together a policy statement on major state and national issues relevant to the Latino/Chicano community. The event is non-partisan and will not involve any type of endorsement.

This is a very important year for Minnesota politically, as the voters of Minnesota will be electing two senators and a governor. Latinos/Chicanos represent the largest minority group in the state of Minnesota, and therefore a large voting sector. It is important that we organize politically in order that we might let the politicians know exactly what our needs are and take an active hand in insuring that our needs are met.

The convention will be one of the most politically important events of the year. Everyone is encouraged to attend. If you have any questions, please call Arturo Perez at (612) 348-8550, or Jose Gaitan at (612) 522-6551.

September 15 and 16 marks the annual celebration for the Mexican Independence from Spanish rule. Each year the Spanish-speaking community of the West Side of St. Paul gathers to celebrate the historic occasion of their ancestral background.

This year the Real Mexican Celebration Committee has organized a free family picnic from noon until 9:00 p.m., Sunday, September 17, at Harriet Island in St. Paul. Something for everyone is planned.

Live music by five bands will be playing all day by Tony Moreno with Muchas Cosas, Nicolas Castillo, the Salsa Band, Masa and Fiesta. A disco dance contest will also take place with trophy prizes for the winners.

For the kids, games and prizes have been organized. Pinatas will be set up for the younger children from 12 - 2:00 p.m.

Rudy Boschwitz, who is running for Minnesota senate will be among the guest speakers.

Tacos, hot dogs, and other ethnic food will be sold as well as beer and pop.

Awards will be given around 6:00 p.m. for the Men's Fiesta Tennis Tournament which is to take place from 9:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., September 16 and 17 at the West Side Neighborhood House Tennis Courts. There is a \$4.00 entry fee for singles and doubles. For more information on the tennis tournament, contact Manuel Capiz.



CONVENCION POLITICA CHICANO/LATINA DEL ESTADO

Se planea para el 6 y 7 de Octubre una Convención Politica Latino/Chicana del Estado, en el Centro Comunitario Powderhorn, 34aa 15º Ave. So., Minneapolis. El propósito de la convención será el dar a conocer a la comunidad Latino/Chicana de Minnesota los canditatos a las oficinas del estado, tanto Republicanos como Demócratas, y establecer juntos un acuer do sobre los más importantes topicos del estado y nacional relevantes para la comunidad Latino/Chicana. El evento no es de participacion, y no significara apoyo de ningun tipo.

Este es un ano muy importante politicamente para Minnesota, en que los votantes elegirán dos senadores y el gomernador. Los Latinos/Chicanos representan el
grupo minoritario mas grande del estado
de Minnesota, y en consecuencia un gran
sector electoral. Es importante que nos c
organicemos politicamente a fin de que
hagamos saber a los politicos cuáles son
nuestras necesidades y tomen acción en a
segurar que nuestras necesidades sean
satisfechas.

La convención será uno de los eventos más importantes politicamente del año. Se encarece a todos a asistir. Si tiene alguna pregunta, por favor llame a Arturo Perez al (612) 348-8550, o a Jose Gaitán al (612) 52206551

El 15 y 16 de Septiembre señala la celebración anual de la Independencia Mexica na de la dominación Espanola. Cada ano la comunidad de habla hispana del West Side de St. Paul se reune a celebrar esta oca sión historica.

Este ano el Comitee Mexicano Real de la Celebracion ha organizado un almuezo cam pestre gratuito familiar desde el medio dia hasta las 9 de la noche, del Domingo, 17 de Septiembre, en la Isla Harriet en St. Paul. Se ha planeado algo para todos.

Música por cinco bandas durante todo el dia, con Tony Moreno con Muchas Cosas, Ni colas Castillo, la Banda Salsa, Masa y

Fiesta. Un concurso de disco-dance se lle vara a cabo con premios para los ganadores.

Para los muchachos, juegos y premios han sido ubicados. Se colocarán Piñatas para los ninos pequenos desde las 12 a las 2 de la tarde.

Rudy Boschwitz, quien está de candidato para el Senado de Minnesota estará entre los oradores invitados.

Tacos, perros calientes, y otros platos típicos serán vendidos, asi como cerveza y gaseosas.

Los premios serán entregados a las 6 de 1 la tarde, para la Competencia de Tenis Masculino, el cual debe desarrollarse desde las 9:30 a.m. a las 4 p.m., los dias 16 y 17 de Septiembre en las can - chas de tenis del Neighborhood House en el West Side. Se considera una inscripcion de \$4.00 individual y parejas. Para más información sobre este torneo de tenis, contacte a Manuel Capiz.



MIGRANTS IN ACTION ON TELEVISION

Migrants in Action has been featured on two television programs in the past two months. On W.C.C.O. Kay Franey and Juan Flores were interviewed by John Gallos for the "Sunday Morning" show broadcasted July 23rd at 7:30 a.m. Dionisia Coates of the Spanish-Speaking Cultural Club was also interviewed a bout the film she produced; "Minnesota nos-Mexicanos". Mrs. Coates, Mr. Flores and Ms. Franey discussed the services available to the Latino in the Twin Cities.

On KMSP clients of M.I.A. staying at the agency's Midway House were interviewed in a half hour program on the Mexican-American. Danae Sanchez and her family, and executive director Frank Guzman were seen at 6:30 p.m. August 16th on the "Real to Reel" program. Reporter Steve Doyle also filmed a client at the agency's Chemical Abuse Service Agency.

VALLEYFAIR DELIGHTFUL AGENCY TRIP

On July 29th Aigrants in Action brought approximately 100 children to Valleyfair for the second year in a row. Dorothy Swan, Fabian Campa, Lucila Campa, Eugene Moore, Kathleen Franey and Mrs. Jovita Molina chaperoned children from the Aguilar, Diaz, Garcia, Romero, Molina, Miranda, Flores, Mendoza, Hernandez, Gonzales and Montoya families. Mr. Mario Montoya recorded the day with his movie camera.

The trip was a delightful experience thanks to the good humor and patience of the children with their slow moving chaperones. The Minnesota Migrant Council and Fabian Campa must be thanked for contributions which made this and other trips possible.

A bouquet goes to Steve Bader who replaced the giant stuffed dog Angie Aguiler had won after it was stolen. (Angie took it in stride but Dottie Swan was going to, burst into tears).

MIGRANTES EN ACCION EN LA TELEVISION

Migrantes en Acción ha sido presentado en dos programs de televisión en
los últimos dos meses. Kay Franey y
Juan Flores fueron entrevistados en
W.C.C.O. por John Gallos en el programa "Sunday Morning" transmitido
el 23 de Julio a las 7:30 de la maña
na. Dionisia Coates del Club Cultural de Habla Hispana fué tambien entrevistada sobre la película produci
da por ella: "Minnesotanos-Mexica nos". La Sra. Coates, Sr. Flores y
Srta. Franey analizaron los servicios disponibles a los Latinos en
las Dos Ciudades.

Clientes de M.I.A. que permanecen en la casa de la Agencia en Midway fueron entrevistados en un pro grama de media hora sobre los Mexica
no- Americanos en el Canal KMSP.

Danae Sanchez, su familia, y el Director Ejecutivo Francisco Guzman se
presentaron a las 6:30 p.m. del 16
de Agosto en el programa "Real to
Reel". El reportero Steve Doyle fil
mo a algunos clientes en Chemical
Abuse Service Agency (CASA).

BONITO VIAJE DE LA AGENCIA A VALLEYFAIR

El 29 de Julio, Migrantes en Acción llevó aproximadamente 100 niños a Valleyfair, este es el segundo año consecutivo. Dorothy Swan, Fabian Campa, Lucila Campa, Eugene Moore, Katheleen Franey y Jovita Molina es coltaron a los niños de las familias Aguilar, Díaz, Garcia, Romero, Molina, Miranda, Flores, Mendoza, Hernan dez, Gonzales y Montoya. El Sr. Mario Montoya filmo las actividades de ese día.

El viaje fue una experiencia ma ravillosa gracias al buen humor y la paciencia de los niños con sus escoltas. El Minnesot Migrant Council y Fabian Campa deben recibir el reconocimiento por las contribuciones que hicieron posible a este y otros viajes.

Un aplauso para Steve Bader quien repuso un perro gigante de felpa que Angie Aguilar habia ganado y que fue robado. (Angie no le dio mucha importancia, pero Dottie Swan estuvo a punto de llorar).

QUESTIONS :

* How can we know if we are getting where we want to go?

* How can we better decide which projects are important for our agency?

* How can we get more money in our a-

gency?

ANSWER: Through a Systems Approach to the Finalcial Management of your agency.

What is that?

ANSWER: An outstanding tested, proven way to help Organizations achieve success in accomplishing their goals.

QUESTION: Where can I get this "Systems Approach" training?

ANSWER: North Hennepin Community College.

Class Starts: Wed Sept 13 F -126 7-9
Only 4 wks - 8 hours!

A technical skill that will help you in every aspect of your life!

Space is limited. Hurry

Call: Gene Moore
Migrants in Action 646-4566

MOMENT OF JOY

Today is one day I can Look back. And say I have done something about Myself. I have lots of friends who help me go through this few weeks. Thank God I'll be a real person again: feeling all this warm love it feels better after being in hell. I know after this that necessary usefulness will be for the best. Sharing my love and care for myself and others will strengthen me in the time of need. Even if my future is not too bright my faith will be along my side.

- Francisco Aguilar

PREGUNTAS:

* Cómo podemos saber si estamos llegando a donde queremos ir?

* Cómo podemos decidir mejor cuales pro yectos son más importantes para nuestra agencia?

* Como podemos obtener más dinero para

nuestra agencia?

CONTESTACION: A través de Aproximación de Sistemas a la Administración Financiera de su agencia.

Qué es eso?

CONTESTACION: Un excepcional modo provado de ayuda a las organizaciones a al canzar exito en el alcance de sus metas.

PREGUNTA: Donde puedo obtener este entrenamiento en 'Sistemas de Aproximación"?

CONTESTACION: North Hennepin Community College.

Las clases empiezan:
Miércoles 13 de Septiembre
F -126
7-9

Solo 4 semanas - 8 horas!

Una habilidad técnica que le ayudará en cualquier aspecto de su vida!

Cupo limitado. Apresurense!

Llame: Gene Moore Migrantes en Acción 646-4566



JAYCEES TAP BUSINESS FOR CLIENTS

The Minneapolis Jaycees, through their International Relations Committee, is assisting the Minneapolis Migrants In Action office to obtain jobs for Chicanos/Latinos. At the same time corporations are helped through these combined efforts in meeting affirmative action responsibilities toward the largest minority population in Minnesota; Chicanos Latinos.

Under the cooperative program Marilyn Ash of the Jaycees' International Relations Committee writes a letter to a corporation asking their "concerted effort to hire at least two qualified Chicanos/Latinos" recruited by MIA. The corporation is aksed to give job descriptions and arrange an appointment with the MIA office.

The MIA-CETA office insures that qualified clients come to interviews and continues to act as a liaison.

Munsingwear was the first company to take advantage of the program. Two clients began working there August 28th after a very relaxed interview and orientation session. Although employed, one client continues taking English lessons to improve his qualifications, with encouragement from MIA and Munsingwear.

We depend on the development of this kind of resource. MIA does not work in isolation, but through a network of organizations with similar goals to find opportunities to train, employ, and house our clients.



PARA LOS CLIENTES

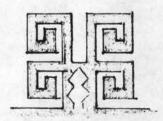
Jaycees de Minneapolis, a través de su Comite de Relaciones Internacionales, es tá ayudando a la oficina de Migrantes en Acción en Minneapolis a conseguir trabajos para Chicanos y Latinos.

Bajo un programa cooperativo Marilyn Ash del Comite de Relaciones Internacionales de Jaycees envía una carta a una corpo-ración pidiendo un "esfuerzo conjunto para emplear al menos a dos Chicanos/Latinos calificados" recrutados por MIA. Se solicita a la corporación a dar descripciones de los trabajos y tener una cita con la oficina de MIA.

La oficina de MIA-CETA asegura que clien tes calificados vayan a las entrevistas y continua actuando como enlace.

La primera compañía de aventajarse del programa fue Munsingwear. Dos clientes comenzaron a trabajar alli el 28 de Agos to, luego de una sesión de entrevista y orientación muy tranquilos. Auncuando es ta empleado, uno de los clientes conti-nua recibien lo lecciones de Ingles a fin de mejorar sus calificaciones, con estímulo de MIA y Munsingwear.

Dependemos de esta clase de fuentes. MIA no trabaja aisladamente, sino a través de una red de organizaciones con fines similares a fin de encontrar oportunidades de entrenamiento, empleo y habitacion para nuestros clientes.



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

MINNEGASCO HAS GOOD NEWS FOR OUR CLIENTS

Sharon Hean, Affirmative Action Specialist Personnel Department, Minnegasco, visited the MIA manpower offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis in order to explain and recruit applicants for the following program:

APPLIANCE REPAIR INSTALLATION TRAINEE

Minnegasco is seeking male and female trainees to participate in an 18 month on-the-job training program in gas appliance maintenance, installation and repair. Progress into specialized areas. Start at \$4.99 per hour.

If you are interested in a career, have high mechanical and reasoning abilities and a Minnesota Class C drivers license, we would like to talk to you.

Call Mina in Minneapolis: 870-3657

Fabian in St. Paul: 646-4566

SECRETARY WANTED

Migrants in Action will be hiring a secretary for the Planning Department. The salary is \$7,200.00/year for 40 hours a week with occasional overtime. Applicants resumes will be accepted by Eugene Moore. Secretary will work with three staff members, typing proposals and letters, and answering phone. This is a permanent staff position. The following qyalifications are desired:

- * Good knowledge of spelling and grammar.
- * Typing speed of at least 50 words per minute without errors.
- * Filing experience.
- * Pleasant telephone manner.
- * Conscientious approach to work.

OPORTUNIDADES DE TRABAJO

MINNEGASCO TIENE BUENAS NOTICIAS PARA NUESTROS CLIENTES

Sharon Hean, Especialista en Accion Afirmativa, Departamento de Personal, Minnegasco, visitó las oficinas de personal en St. Paul y Minneapolis con el objeto de explicar y reunir aplicantes para el siguiente programa:

ENTRENAMIENTO EN REPARACION E INSTALA
CION DE ARTEFACTOS A GAS

Minnegasco esta buscando hombres y mujeres, para participar en un entrenamiento de 18 meses en el programa entre namiento en el trabajo, en mantenimiento, instalación y reparación de artefactos a gas. Progreso dentro de áreas especializadas. Se empieza con \$4.99 por hora.

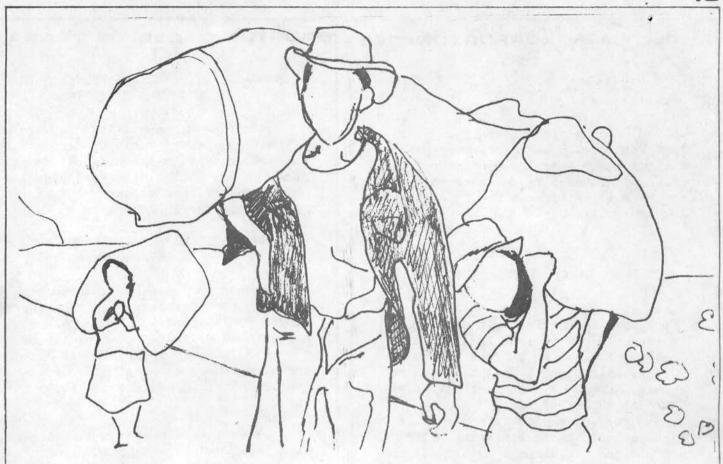
Si esta interesado en una carrera, tiene abilidad en mecanica y licencia de manejo de Minnesota Clase C, nos gus taría hablar con usted.

Llame a Mina en Minneapolis: 870-3657
Fabian en St. Paul: 646-4566

SE NECESITA SECRETARIA

Migrantes en Acción contratara una Secretaria para el Departamento de Planificación. El sueldo es de \$7,200.00 al año por 40 horas de trabajo semana les, y ocacionalmente tiempo extra. Las aplicaciones y el resumen de estudios y experiencias de trabajo seran aprobados por Eugene Moore. La Secretaria estará trabajando con tres miembros del personal, pasando a maquina proyectos, cartas y contestando el teléfono. Es una posicion permanente dentro del personal. Las siguientes calificaciones son requeridas:

- * Buen conocimiento de Ortografía y Gramática.
- * Escribir por lo menos 50 palabras por minuto, sin errores.
- * Experiencia en Archivo.
- * Agradable manera para contestar el te léfono.
- Consciente acercamiento al trabajo.



(Thanks to the artists of Community Program in the Arts and Sciences, MIA has a beautiful mural in our St. Paul office - see sketch above. We are very grateful for the talent and generosity of Juan Acosta and Tomas Acosta)

The Migrants In Action newsletter is published bi-monthly by the Migrants In Action agency, a non-profit organization.

Offices are located at 1162 Selby, St. Paul; 203 Prescott, St. Paul; and 122 W. Franklin, Minneapolis. Migrants In Action's programs serve the Latino and migrant and seasonal farmworkers. This letter is intended to reflect the interests of those groups and to report happenings in our employment.

Editors: Olga Yunis, Kathleen Francy, Dottie Swan, Dolores Suarez. La carta periodica de Migrantes en Acción es publicada cada dos meses por la Agencia. Migrantes en Acción es una organizacion privada no lucrativa. Nues tras oficinas se encuentran localizadas en 1162 Selby, St. Paul, y en 122 W. Franklin, Minneapolis.

Los programas de Migrantes en Accion sirven a los trabajadores agricolas y a la gente Latina. En esta carta periodica intentamos reflejar los intereses de este grupo de gente, y tambien de reportar todos los acontecimientos en nuestras Agencias.

Editores: Olga Yunis, Kathleen Francy, Dottie Swan, Dolores Suarez.

SEMANA NACIONAL DE HERENCIA HISPANICA EN MINESSOTA

MINNESOTA NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK SEPTEMBER 10-17, 1978

Sunday	Sept.	Banquet (Recognition Night) La Casa Coronado	5:00 p.m.
		23 North 6th Street Minneapolis, Mn. OPEN TO PUBLIC	
Monday	11	*Mini-Fiestas	Noon
		Art Show Opening Coffman Gallery 1 Coffman Memorial Union University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	
Tuesday	12	*Mini-Fiestas	Noon
		Films - Other Things Official Arts-Science Museum-St. Paul Minneapolis Public Library 300 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis	1:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday	13	*Mini-Fiestas	Noon
		Fashion Show, St. Paul	Noon
		Mexican Folkloric Dance, St. Paul EL BALLET FOLKLORICO DE MINNESOTA	7:00 p.m.
Thursday	. 14	*Mini-Fiestas	
		Art Show ends, films etc. Minneapolis Public Library, Heritage Hall	Noon
Friday	15	*Mini-Fiestas	
		Flower-Pinata Demonstration Serenade from Venezuela **Fashion Show Twin City Federal Savings & Loan 801 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis	Noon Noon Noon
Friday	15	MINNEHAHA HISPANIC FAIR	11:00 - 11:00 p.m.
Saturday (Coronat	16 ion)	MINNEHAHA PARK (Authentic Mexican/Latin food, music arts and crafts booths)	11:00 - 6:00 p.m.
Sunday	17	21.55 41.55 51.41.65 500.61.57	11:00 - 11:00 p.m.
SATURDAY	16	Dances throughout the Twin Cities	EVENING
SUNDAY	17	Minnehaha Hispanic Fair - Mariachi Mass Dia de la Familia (picnic) Minnehaha Park Pavilion	11:00 - 11:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m.

*Mini-Fiestas will take place each day during the noon hour in the downtown Minneapolis area. Latin entertainment and music will be provided.

For further information concerning events, please contact:
Centro Cultural Chicano 871-1423
Chicano Studies Department 373-9707
University of Minnesota

Jeans Juther Au. N. Aller Au. N. Seys.



MIGRANTS IN ACTION

Migrants In Action 1162 Selby Ave. St. Paul, Mn. 55104 Ph. 612 - 646 - 4566 MIGRANTS IN ACTION, INC. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1978 TAYLOR, McCASKILL & CO., LTD.

GERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

1212 PIONEER BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101
TELEPHONE 612-291-1822

Board of Directors Hispanos En Minnesota (Formerly Migrants In Action, Inc.)

We have examined the balance sheets of Migrants In Action, Inc. as of December 31, 1978 (June 30, 1979 with respect to the Chemical Dependency Fund), and the related statements of support, revenue and expenses and fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As discussed in Note D to the financial statements, two former employees have brought suit against the organization for alleged human rights violations, and are seeking \$22,000 in back wages. The outcome of this litigation is indeterminable at this time.

In our opinion, subject to the effects, if any, of such adjustments as might have been required had the outcome of the litigation referred to in the preceding paragraph been known, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of Migrants In Action, Inc. as of December 31, 1978 (June 30, 1979 with respect to the Chemical Dependency Fund), and the results of operations and changes in fund balances for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Tayen, Mc Cashind G., Ltd.

March 20, 1980

MIGRANTS IN ACTION, INC. BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)

ASSETS	June 30,			78	LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	_	e 30, 1978		
				CHEMIC	AL DEPENDENCY FUND RESTRICTED				
Cash Grant receivable from Ramsey County	\$ 25 7°		\$	123	Bank overdraft Accounts payable Due to unrestricted fund	\$	3,497 1 712 591	\$	123
	\$ 2	5,800	\$	123	Notes payable - bank, unsecured, due July, 1979	\$	20 000 25,800	\$	123

See the accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements".

MIGRANTS IN ACTION, INC. BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS	December 31, 1978 1977	LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	December 31, 1978 1977
	UNRESTRICTED	FUND	
Cash Accounts receivable Grant receivable from City of St. Paul Due from Chemical Dependency fund Due from other restricted funds	\$ - \$ 3,225 1 536 7 135 5 181 2 690 \$ 16,542 \$ 3,225 CETA FUNI	Bank overdraft Accounts payable Employee withholdings Accrued payroll taxes Due to CETA fund Due to Tree Control fund Fund balance (deficit)	\$ 4,075 \$ - 6 000 3 447 2 398 3 534 3 231 6 326 5 557 766 (5 485) (10 082) \$ 16,542 \$ 3,225
	RESTRICTEL		
Cash Accounts receivable Grant receivable from (payable to) Minnesota Migrant Council Due from unrestricted fund	\$ 437 \$ 3,722 - 75 (1 212) 25 622 5 557 -	Accounts payable Due to Tree Control fund Due to other restricted funds	\$ 4,189 \$ 29,419 360 233
Due from Tree Control fund	\$ 4,782 \$ 29,419		\$ 4,782 \$ 29,419
	TREE CONTROL RESTRICTED		
Cash Grant receivable from City of St. Paul Due from CETA fund Due from unrestricted fund Prepaid insurance	\$ 200 \$ - 3 226 360 766 78 303	Bank overdraft Accounts payable Fund balance	\$ 5,834 \$ - 6 021 71 000
	\$ 82,855 \$ -		\$ 82,855 \$ -
	OTHER RESTRICTED	D FUNDS	
Cash Grant receivable from City of Minneapolis Grant receivable from City of St. Paul	\$ 4,269 \$ 9,079 791 380	Due to unrestricted fund Deferred income Fund balance	\$ 2,690 \$ - 894 9 079 2 089
Due from CETA fund	233 \$ 5,673 \$ 9,079		\$ 5,673 \$ 9,079
	LAND, BUILDING AND E	QUIPMENT FUND	
Land, building and equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation of \$7,281 in 1978 and \$5,090 in 1977			
(Note 1)	<u>\$ 20,709 </u>	Fund balance	\$ 20,709 \$ 22,138

MIGRANTS IN ACTION, INC.

STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT, REVENUE AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1978

(With Comparative Totals For The Year Ended December 31, 1977)

			1978						
	Unrestricted		Marco e	Chemical Dependency	Other	Land,	Total al	1 Funda	
	Fund	CETA	Tree Control	Program Period 7/1/78-6/30/79	Other Restricted	Building and Equipment	1978	1977	
	<u> </u>	CEIA	CONTROL	1/1/18-6/30/19	Restricted	Equipment			
SUPPORT AND REVENUE									
Administrative income - restricted funds	\$ 29,462	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 29,462	\$	
Contributions	4 753		- 1				4 753	5 000	
State of Minnesota - WIN contracts	4 783						4 783	18 686	
City of St. Paul - Manpower Services	46 410				6 716		53 126		
City of Minneapolis - Human Resources									
Division					32 829		32 829	27 920	
U. S. Department of Labor - Research Grant					8 185		8 185		
Dakota County Welfare Department	8 650						8 650	9 186	
Community Food and Nutrition Program								9 983	
U. S.Department of Labor - CETA		361 731					361 731	351 622	
City of St. Paul			366 945				366 945		
Ramsey County	9 377			145 468			154 845	144 262	
Other	6 153				4 477		10 630	15 831	
	109 588	361 731	366 945	145 468	52 207		1 035 939	582 490	
EVDENCEC									
EXPENSES Program services:									
C.E.T.A.		364 348					364 348	366 099	
Tree Control Program		304 340	298 212				298 212	500 055	
Chemical Dependency Program			270 212	145 468			145 468	136 902	
Other restricted funds		+6		143 400	50 309		50 309	1 991	
Total program services		364 348	298 212	145 468	50 309		858 337	504 992	
	***************************************					#			
Management and general	98 054					3 291	101 345	87 119	
Total expenses	98 054	364 348	298 212	145 468	50 309	3 291	959 682	592 111	
Excess (deficiency) of support				4-1-1-1-1-1-1					
and revenue over expenses	\$ 11,534	\$ (2,617)	\$ 68,733	\$ -	\$ 1,898	\$ (3,291)	\$ 76,257	\$ (9,621)	

See the accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements".

MIGRANTS IN ACTION, INC.
STATEMENTS OF FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1978
(With Comparative Totals For The Year Ended December 31, 1977)

	1978															
	Current Funds															
	Restricted Funds															
	Unrestricted Fund		CETA		Tree Control		Chemical Dependency Program Period 7/1/78-6/30/79				Land, Building and Equipment		Total all Fu		unds 1977	
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT), beginning of year	\$	(10,082)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$	22,138	\$	12,056	\$	21,677
Excess (deficiency) of support and revenue over expenses		11 534		(2 617)		68 733		-		1 898		(3 291)		76 257		(9 621)
Building and equipment acquisitions transferred to Land, Building and Equipment fund		(1 962)										1 962				
Proceeds from sale of assets transferred from Land, Building and Equipment fund		100										(100)				
Transfer from unrestricted fund		(5 075)		2 617	-	2 267				191					2	
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT), end of year	\$	(5,485)	\$		\$	71,000	\$	_	\$	2,089	\$	20,709	\$	88,313	\$	12,056

See the accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements".

MIGRANTS IN ACTION, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Organization:

Migrants In Action, Inc. is a non-profit corporation organized to upgrade the life prospects of Spanish speaking people in Minnesota through direct assistance programs in employment training, CETA counseling and chemical dependency counseling.

Basis of Presentation:

The financial statements present the financial position of the Migrants In Action, Inc. funds as of December 31, 1978, and the results of operations and changes in fund balances for the year then ended, with the exception of the Chemical Dependency Fund which is presented as of June 30, 1979 and for the year then ended.

Support and Revenue:

All contributions are considered to be available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor.

Grants are principally on a cost reimbursement basis and have been restricted by the grantors for specific use as follows:

U.S. Department of Labor - CETA grant was restricted to certain administrative expenses and assistance payments as specified under the grant agreement.

City of St. Paul - Tree Control grant was restricted to training and finding job opportunities in tree management and control for 100 unemployed persons.

Ramsey County - Chemical Dependency grant was restricted to providing services to chemically dependent members of the Latino population in the State of Minnesota.

Other grants include the State of Minnesota - WIN contracts; City of St. Paul - Manpower Services; City of Minneapolis - Human Resources Division; Ramsey County; and Dakota County Welfare Department; all of which were limited to the salary needs of the organization.

Revenue from governmental and other agencies is recognized as it is earned. Contributions are recognized as revenue when the funds are received.

MIGRANTS IN ACTION, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

Land, Building and Equipment:

The organization generally capitalizes expenditures for land, building and equipment. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. Depreciation expense was \$2,911 in 1978 and \$2,097 in 1977.

Equipment purchased by the Tree Control fund amounting to \$25,302 was expensed when purchased, as the ownership of this equipment reverts to the City of St. Paul at the termination of the program.

B. TAX STATUS:

The corporation has been determined to be exempt from federal taxes under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

C. LEASE COMMITMENTS:

The organization rents office space under an annual agreement. Rent expense amounted to \$12,047 in 1978 and \$11,708 in 1977. Equipment rental was \$27,289 in 1978, and \$2,967 in 1977, under leases cancelable on thirty days notice.

D. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

Litigation:

Subsequent to December 31, 1978, legal action was brought against the organization by two former employees for alleged human rights violations. The former employees are seeking back wages amounting to \$22,000. Although the outcome of this litigation is indeterminable at this time, management of the organization believes that there is little merit to the claims and intends to contest the suits.

Change of Organization's Name:

In February, 1979, the name of the organization was changed from Migrants In Action, Inc. to Hispanos En Minnesota.

TAYLOR, McCASKILL & CO., LTD.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

1212 PIONEER BUILDING ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101 TELEPHONE 612-291-1822

Board of Directors Hispanos En Minnesota (Formerly Migrants In Action, Inc.)

The audited financial statements of Migrants In Action,
Inc. are presented in the preceding section of this report. Our
examination has been made primarily for the purpose of expressing
an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The
following supplementary information is submitted for analytical
purposes and is not essential for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balances. The supplementary information has been subjected to the
tests and other auditing procedures applied in our examination
of the financial statements mentioned above and, in our opinion,
is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the
financial statements taken as a whole.

Ton en, Mc Commin + Co., Ltd.

March 20, 1980

MIGRANTS IN ACTION, INC. SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1978 (With Comparative Totals For The Year Ended December 31, 1977)

			1978					
				Chemical Dependency	Other	Land,		
	Unrestricted		Tree	Program Period		Building and	Total	all Funds
	Fund	CETA	Control	7/1/78-6/30/79	Restricted	Equipment	1978	1977
Salaries	\$ 73,693	\$ 188,985	\$ 152,652	\$ 95,562	\$ 31,560	\$	\$ 542,452	\$ 295,946
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	8 395	32 971	56 983	18 967	5 214		122 530	45 927
Consultants	2 947			11 439	5 548		19 934	19 949
Profeesional fees	1 300	1 100	1 100	2 500			6 000	4 265
Training and education	1 369		14 500	685			16 554	8 602
Communications Utilities	28	6 348	1 088	2 754	1 460		11 678	10 988 896
Rent - building	150	9 231	2 486		180		12 047	11 708
Building and ground maintenance	221	9 231	2 400		100		221	3 965
Equipment purchases and rentals	221	4 836	47 495	260			52 591	1 920
Consumable supplies	1 553	7 853	3 592	4 146	436		17 580	10 004
Insurance and bonding	1 333	3 281	16 155	1 937	450		21 373	756
Mileage and travel	4 260	9 281	865	3 193	3 813		21 412	20 936
Postage and shipping	4 200	5 201	003	265	152		417	1 609
Printing	200	420		1 621	187		2 428	3 961
Interest	200	720		2 139	107		2 139	737
Depreciation				2 133		2 911	2 911	2 097
Assistance:						2 711	2 311	2 057
Food		18 509					18 509	23 237
Shelter		27 616					27 616	31 958
Relocation		20 265					20 265	35 454
Emergency		33 652					33 652	34 998
Education		55 652					33 032	11 817
Miscellaneous	3 938		1 296		1 759	380	7 373	10 381
	\$ 98,054	\$ 364,348	\$ 298,212	\$145,468	\$ 50,309	\$ 3,291	\$ 959,682	\$ 592,111