



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

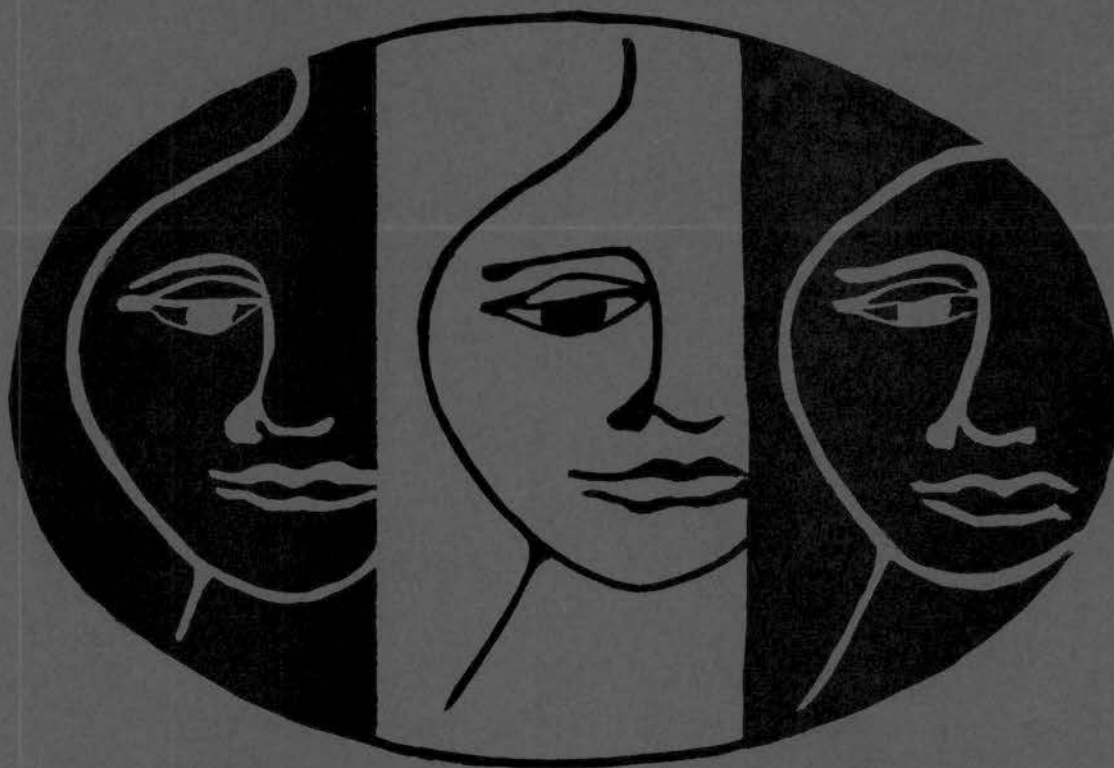
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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

EL DIA INTERNACIONAL DE LA MUJER

A dedication to equality for all women



SUNDAY MARCH 8 - 4:00 P.M.

Machinists Labor Temple; 1399 Eustis St. Paul (hwy. 280 + Como)

PERFORMERS:/ARTISTAS: Ballet Folklorico de Minnesota, The Three Fires, Puerto Rican Folkloric in Minnesota, Las Primas, Eveready Gospel Singers, Kol Rina (Joy of Sound), Mama's Apron String Band, Sally Adams, Beatriz Cabrera, Poetry: Assata Kambui; Maria Velasco; Marcela Lucero.

SPEAKERS:/ORADORES: Diane Drentlaw - C.L.U.W. Coalition of Labor Union Women, Pat Bellanger - W.A.R.N. Women of All Red Nations, Karen Clark - State Representative District 59A, Eleanor Otterness - W.I.L.P.F. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Nellie Stone Johnson.

SPONSORED BY:/PATROCINADO POR: **Women for Racial and Economic Equality Mn chapter**

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FREE ADMISSION - GRATIS / CHILDCARE PROVIDED / INFO: 374-2996 OR 623-3253

WOMEN FOR RACIAL & ECONOMIC EQUALITY
3715 COLUMBUS AVE. SO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55407



*Sarene Homay-Bottke
4649 Excelsior Ave N
New Hope, MN 55428*

February 2, 1981

Dear Friends,

This past Thursday, January 29th, the Minnesota Chapter of Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE) held its first open planning meeting for an International Women's Day Celebration to be held on March 8th at the Machinists Labor Temple, 1399 Eustis, St. Paul (Hwy. 280 & Como Avenue). The theme of the celebration is: International Women's Day--A Dedication to the Equality of all Women.

The doors will open at 3:00 pm and tables will be set up where individuals/organizations can sell food, literature, t-shirts, crafts, etc., for a fee of \$10.00. The program will begin at 4:00 pm and last until approximately 7:30 pm. Tentatively this program will be local talent such as the Uchawi Dancers (African dancers), the Eveready Gospel Singers, Las Primas, a Latino dance group, El Ballet Folklórico of Minnesota (Mexican dancing), Puerto Rican Folklórico in Minnesota, Mama's Apron String Band, Kol Rina (Joy of Sound), and an Indian group. Sally Adams will play classical guitar and Beatriz Cabrera will play guitar and sing Uruguayan songs.

Some of the speakers will be Pat Bellanger of Women of All Red Nations (WARN), Diane Drentlaw and Nellie Stone Johnson of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), Karen Clark, State Representative of Senate District 59A, and Eleanor Otterness of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). We are still working on a keynote speaker at present. Tina Wentworth (a broadcaster at Fresh Air Radio and a gospel speaker) will M.C. the program.

We invite you and/or your organization to co-sponsor this event at a charge of \$25.00 which will entitle you to a table as well. Checks should be made payable to Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE), Minnesota Chapter, and sent to 1519 Hazelwood, St. Paul, MN 55106 prior to February 12. No admission will be charged at the door: and day-care facilities will be available.

Our next planning meeting will be Tuesday, February 10 (please note the change) at 7:30 pm at the Centro Cultural Chicano, 1800 Olson Memorial Highway (Hwy. 55 between Morgan and Logan). Together we can make this celebration a beautiful one for all of us.

In unity,

Judy Gold
Lesley Loew-Blosser

Judy Gold
Lesley Loew-Blosser
Steering Committee
Women for Racial & Economic Equality
(WREE) Minnesota Chapter

623.3253 (eves)

JG/rsg
OPEIU #2, AFL-CIO

WOMEN FOR RACIAL AND
ECONOMIC EQUALITY (WREE)
CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY
MARCH 8, 1981

Jan. 15, 1981

Dear Friend,

On March 8, International Women's Day, women all over the world will celebrate their victories and unite in the struggle ahead to gain full equal rights for equal pay for equal work; for freedom from racist and sexist abuse; to organize the unorganized; and for peace and justice.

Our organization, Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE) would like to see all Twin Cities' women's organizations get together to celebrate International Women's Day. We take this opportunity to invite you to join us in planning such an event on Thursday, Jan. 29th, at 7:30 P.M. at the Centro Cultural Chicano, 1800 Olson Memorial Highway, Minneapolis.

We hope you can join us and add your endorsement for a joint International Women's Day affair and by your active participation help make this a truly memorable day in the history of the Twin Cities and Minnesota.

The enclosed information sheet gives a brief history of the International Women's Day.

Sincerely yours,

WOMEN FOR RACIAL & ECONOMIC
EQUALITY
Minnesota Chapter

Judy Gold

Judy Gold

Leslie Loew-Blosser

Leslie Loew-Blosser

For additional information
call: 623-3253

Labor donated

A BRIEF HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

International Women's Day got its start in the United States. On March 8, 1908, thousands of working women in New York's lower East Side demonstrated for their right to organize and join a union. They also demanded the right to vote. This demonstration was just one of a series of actions which finally resulted in the formation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

One of the reasons the March 8 demonstration became so well known throughout the country - and the world - was the tragedy that happened just two years later. In 1910 a fire broke out at the Triangle Manufacturing Company, which employed hundreds of the young women who had demonstrated on March 8. These women worked under the most horrid conditions - no ventilation, crowded together in dark rooms, bent over noisy, unsafe machines, surrounded by piles of clothing and fabrics. In order to prevent any of the women leaving their work places to get a breath of air, or to go to the bathroom, the doors to the workrooms were kept locked. When the fire broke out, hundreds of women were trapped in the burning workroom. The room was on an upper story of the building, and the women utilized the only exits available to them - they smashed the windows and leaped. Literally dozens fell to their death - while others were burned to death or asphyxiated.

Because of the notoriety of the Triangle Fire, the plight of these women workers and the struggle which they had waged for union recognition became known abroad. In 1910, Clara Zetkin, a leader of the working women's movement in Germany, made a proposal to an International Socialist Congress which was being held in Copenhagen, Denmark, that March 8 be declared an international day of commemoration and dedication to the cause of equality for women.

For many years women's organizations in Europe and the United States celebrated March 8 as an International Women's Day, but it did not become a real world-wide event until 1945, after the World Congress of Women, held in Paris.



MHCC NEWS

MINNESOTA HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

EXCHANGE '83 TRADE FAIR TO BE HELD
SEPT. 30 AT MINNEAPOLIS AUDITORIUM

MHCC companies have the opportunity to expand markets for products and services at Exchange '83, the corporate-minority trade fair, to be held Friday, Sept. 30 at the Minneapolis Auditorium and Convention Hall. The event is organized by the Minnesota Minority Purchasing Council (MMPC), and will feature purchasing officials from some 100 major corporations and government agencies.

"Any corporate buyers who are receptive to the idea of increasing utilization of minority firms cannot go away without identifying valuable new sources of products and services for their companies," says Marion McElroy, Chairwoman of Exchange '83. McElroy is a purchasing supervisor for Northwestern Bell and past president of MMPC.

Exchange '83 will kick off with a breakfast attended by Twin Cities dignitaries. A luncheon will be served in the Plaza Suite, catered by MHCC board member, Felipe Postigo Caterers, Inc. Speakers at that luncheon will include Floyd Hall, Chief Executive Officer of Target Stores, and Neil Murray of the KSTP-TV consumer affairs show, "On Your Behalf."

A late afternoon reception will be hosted by MHCC, along with the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Minnesota Indian Contractors Association, the Minnesota Business League and the Minority Input Committee.

Registration for MHCC companies to attend Exchange '83 is \$25. Booths are available for \$75 each. If you wish registration information, call the Metropolitan Economic Development Association (MEDA) office at 378-0361. Registration deadline is Aug. 20. If you register after that date, or at the door, you will not be listed in the printed material handed out at the Exchange.

MHCC Board of Directors meetings are open to all members. We invite you to attend and be involved in your organization. If you have issues you'd like discussed, involvements you'd like to see MHCC become active in, or ideas that might make the organization stronger, we invite you to make them known to board members. For a list of board members and how to contact them, call the MHCC office, 333-4009.



DIGNITARIES FROM MEXICO enjoy Fiesta Tropical, held July 19 at the Sheraton Ritz, with MHCC members. From left to right are: Victor De Los Reyes, Secretary of Tourism for the State of Sinaloa; Roberto Tamayo, Mayor of Culiacan; Jose Hipolito Rico, Mayor of Mazatlan; Mona Capiz, Capiz World Travel; Fermin Aragon, Impact, Inc.; Chris Juarez, Electronic Office Environments; and Hector Lizarraga, Manager, Chamber of Commerce of Mazatlan.

INFORMATIONAL MEETING NOTICE

- Time: 6:30 p.m., Thursday, August 11
- Place: The Parker House
on Hwy. 13, Mendota
452-1881
- Directions: From Mpls.: Fwy. 494
across Mendota Bridge,
left on Hwy. 13
From St. Paul: Shepard
Rd. to Lexington Bridge
(35E), right on Hwy. 13
- Program: Ray Stannard, President,
Minnesota Accounting
Aid Society, discusses
resources available to
MHCC members.
- Linda Wilson, MEDA,
discusses Exchange '83

Cash bar and hors d'oeuvres

Cost: \$5.00 per person

BRING A FRIEND, ASSOCIATE OR CLIENT
AND A GOOD SUPPLY OF BUSINESS CARDS



WELCOME TO NEW VOTING MEMBER, Steve Castillo, Empire Security Incorporated. Steve is the first Hispanic to receive a Corporate Protective Agent's license from the State of Minnesota (June 27, 1983).

Empire Security provides patrol service and security guards for commercial, industrial and residential needs. Guards are available on an occasional basis for special events, or on a 24-hour contract basis. Empire's patrol service consists of anything from simple checking to insure that doors and windows of a residence are secure, to extensive clock runs for businesses. All of Empire's personnel are uniformed.

Steve brings to the business broad experience in the security field, including having been a Security Supervisor/Watch Captain at the Hubert H. Humphrey Job Corps Center, and a Patrol Sergeant/Supervisor with the United States Rangers security agency. For more information on Empire Security, call Steve Castillo at 774-1362.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

Members of the Construction Committee met on July 6 with Richard Little of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Little explained the procedures HUD uses in granting contracts, and the new small business requirements on receiving HUD money. He also reported that one of HUD's priorities this year is to increase minority participation. To that end, he has offered his services to help MHCC members work with HUD. For more information, call Committee Co-Chair Norman Barrientos, 854-3211.

A Design and Construction Development Program, including eleven Hispanic planning and construction firms, was launched last month. The symposium, attended by members of the City of St. Paul and Ramsey County, took place at Landmark Center on July 26. See next month's MHCC News for a full report. If you are interested in becoming an active member of the Construction Committee, or would like more information on its activities, call Norman Barrientos, 854-3211, or Emilio Viramontes, 937-9056.

OFFICERS' UPDATE

Once again, membership is foremost in our news. The new membership program was kicked off this month with the first phase of our membership generation. We have sent 85 renewal notices, 35 letters soliciting new members and seven corporate proposal packages. We have automated the membership lists on Impact's computer, and will be reporting all new membership additions beginning with the next issue of MHCC NEWS.

We'd like to thank everyone who has given so much time and work toward establishing and implementing the new MHCC programs. Activity in many areas has increased impressively. The Education Committee has developed a schedule and is actively planning the November Scholarship Fundraiser. The Finance Committee has developed and implemented policies and procedures regarding the fiscal control and reporting of MHCC monies.

The Corporate Trade Committee is in the process of establishing seven trade missions, and has two in the final stages of planning, on a hospital, the other a large corporation.

The Construction Committee has become very active in promoting Hispanic construction and planning firms. They held their first trade development activity late this month.

The Public Relations Committee has established the format for MHCC NEWS, which has been receiving excellent reaction. We call attention to the feature of an MHCC voting member in each issue. This is your opportunity to get to know others in the organization better, and to utilize each other's businesses and services whenever possible.

The Program Committee has developed a schedule of events for the year, the first of which was held last month. We express appreciation to Roger Hernandez, who coordinated Fiesta Tropical, to Barbara Hansen and Will Shapira for public relations efforts, to Jan Franco, Mona Capiz and Paula Juarez for their efforts in ticket sales and coordination of details at the door.

The programs at monthly informational meetings continue to get better, with more valuable information. In order to get the full benefit from your membership in MHCC, we encourage you to participate in as many of the activities as possible.

Chris Juarez,
Board Chair

Fermin Aragon,
President

MEXICO MAGNIFICO PROVIDES OPPORTUNITIES FOR MHCC

Mexico Magnifico, this year's Minneapolis Aquatennial, provided exposure for MHCC and its member business to the public in a variety of ways. Over 200 enthusiasts attended Fiesta Tropical at the Sheraton Ritz, at a time when more than 225,000 homes were without power due to the storm that hit just hours before the event. They heard a concert by Rio Nido, greetings from Aquatennial royalty, and danced to the music of Los Tropicanos.

Guests of honor at the fiesta included Jose Hipolito Rico, Mayor of Mazatlan; Roberto Tamayo, Mayor of Culiacan, Victor De Los Reyes, Secretary of Tourism for the State of Sinaloa; and Hector Lizarraga, Manager of Mazatlan's Chamber of Commerce.

A trade display at Midwest Federal exposed MHCC and several of its members to the public and large numbers of Aquatennial visitors during the festival. Firms participating in the display included Capiz World Travel, Electronic Office Environments, Martinez Mapping & Engineering and Terec International. MHCC informational material was displayed and available to the public.

A Magnifico breakfast was sponsored by the Department of Tourism of Sinaloa, for travel agents, press and special guests. The event was coordinated locally by Mona and Manuel Capiz, Capiz World Travel.

Special guests at the breakfast included Celso Moreno, Small Business Administration; Diana Munoz, Mexican Consul; G. Bjorn Bjornson, Icelandic Consul; Gordon Johnson, Danish Consul; and representatives from Republic Airlines. Representing MHCC were Fermin Aragon, Chris Juarez, Luis Flores, Jan Franco, Pablo Murillo, Enrique Serra, Mona and Manuel Capiz.

Following a welcome by Victor De Los Reyes, and introductions by Jose Manuel Castilla, El Cid Resort, Mazatlan, a film was presented on the "Pearl of the Pacific," Mazatlan. Drawings were made by Diana Munoz for guest passes to several of Mazatlan's major resorts, which were accompanied by complimentary airfare from Republic Airlines.

THANKS FROM CENTRO CULTURAL CHICANO

The Aquatennial Committee from Centro Cultural Chicano expresses thanks to MHCC members who contributed business, professional and financial help toward Aquatennial festivities. They include Rick Aguilar, Mona and Manuel Capiz, Dr. Mary Dierling, Aida Mori, Doug Munoz, Pablo Murillo, Fermin Aragon, Norman Barrientos, Luis Flores, Alfredo Frias, Esperanza Guerrero, Tony Martinez, Felipe Postigo, Nancy Sorensen and Joe Vasquez.



MAZATLAN BOUND TRAVELERS pose at the recent breakfast meeting with Jose Manuel Castilla, El Cid Resort, left, and Mario Lopez Milan, Hotel Playa Del Rey, right. They are Russ Schwab, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Pearl M. Jackson, Capiz Travel, B. Bjorn Bjornson, Icelandic Consul, Paula Juarez, Linda Reedstrom, Corporate Travel, Mrs. Bjornson, and Jean Pangborn, Jefferson Tours.

CONGRATULATIONS TO:

ALBERTO MIERA, JR., who was named by Governor Rudy Perpich Ramsey County Munciple Judge. Miera is the first Hispanic appointed to the Minnesota court system.

He has been an attorney with 3M, working with the company's Products Line Division, transportation law and international law. He has been active in the Hispanic community in many capacities. As an attorney with the Neighborhood Justice Center, he provided criminal defense for Spanish speaking clients. He was chairman of the Hispanic Ad Hoc Advisory Committee to the Governor, and has served as chairman of the board of Hispanos en Minnesota.

"Obviously, I'm very pleased," Miera says. "It is important not only for the Hispanic community but for the state as a whole.

CONGRATULATIONS ALSO TO:

TONY MARTINEZ, President of Martinez Mapping & Engineering. He was named to the State Board of Registration for Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying and Landscape Architecture. The board deals in ethics and discipline within the above listed professions. It consists of citizens and professionals. Tony was appointed in the "citizen" category.

ALBERTO QUINTELA, who was appointed to the Governor's Job Training Council. He will represent the interests of the Minnesota Department of Commerce on the 32-member Council, which advises the governor on job training policy and will help to implement the federal Job Training Partnership Act, which will take effect on Oct. 1 when the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) expires.

REMINGTON DISCUSSES SELLING TO HONEYWELL AND OTHER MAJOR CORPORATIONS

"Each corporation is different," said James Remington, Director of Corporate Manufacturing and Material Service, Honeywell, at last month's MHCC informational meeting. "What will work for you at Honeywell might not work at Burlington Northern."

"In 1971," Remington says, "Honeywell started (a minority purchasing program). We didn't know what we were doing. We purchased \$1.7 million from 17 minority vendors. Now, Honeywell buys \$3 billion a year, and Ed Spenser (Honeywell Chief Executive Officer) says that isn't enough."

"It's important, though. It says our executive management is dedicated to building minority business and their communities -- our community. My goal this year is \$17 million, and even that isn't a lot. It's organizations such as yours who can develop the minority enterprises. There aren't enough of them to put the business where it belongs."

How can you do it? "You've got to have something to offer ... You've got to come with good delivery, good quality and a competitive price. That's not hard for a small business," he continues. "You can do the same thing we do, and you can do it cheaper."

"Corporations can't live without small businesses. We hope they will grow into large businesses. But why do large businesses do this? 1. It's good business, as we build a large vendor base. 2. We feel a responsibility to the community's prosperity. We want to contribute. It has a magnificent chain effect, and we like that effect."

Thomas K. Matthews II, President of the Republic Bank Houston, explained it best, Remington noted. "Small businesses of America really are not small at all when you consider the total economic impact of their combined endeavors," Matthews said. "Small business employs most Americans, represents the largest source of new jobs and accounts for the majority of business innovations in America. That's probably the best way to explain why larger enterprises support small business; it's good business for the entire economy."

How to sell the corporation? Remington says you start by being prepared for the sales call. Know who to call on. "The minority buyer is there for one purpose: that is, telling the minority vendor who to see and (how to function within) the structure."

Much of the success depends on the buyer, he explains. "If you happen to lose a bid, especially on price, don't be discouraged. Go in and visit with the

buyer. Get the information you need for the future."

"If you have a service or product a company can use and you're not as successful as you'd like to be, be patient and persistent," he underlines. "Build on that first order. If you fill it in a dedicated way, go on to another buyer. They talk to each other. The best recommendation you can get is one from another buyer that you're good. It's better than any Dale Carnegie presentation you can give."

ROLLIE SHOWS HOW TO SELL THE BIG GUY

"Put yourself in the buyer's position, and try to determine what that buyer needs," is Bob Rollie's advice to those attending the July MHCC informational meeting. Bob is a retired purchasing executive from 3M and currently a corporate-minority purchasing consultant.

Rollie underlined the need to be patient, and illustrated the ultimate in patience by a salesman. "It took him four years to get his first order from 3M. He persisted, and he retired as a top notch salesman."

Follow-up calls are significant, Rollie says. "Fulfill your promises, and keep the purchasing agent informed of activities on the job. If you're going to be late on an order, let them know. They'll find out anyway, the earlier the better. It allows the corporation to make adjustments (in the flow of the job)."

Rollie explained the content of the Minority Vendor Seminars he is offering nationally. They cover four major subjects dealing with selling to large corporations: 1. the basic buyer-seller relationship. 2. preparation for the sales call. 3. the corporate call. 4. the follow-up call. He is presenting a workshop seminar for Twin Cities minority vendors on Aug. 16 at the Holiday Inn-Nicollet Mall. Cost for the full day seminar is \$35. For more information, call Bob Rollie at 429-4352.

A GUIDE TO STARTING A BUSINESS IN MINN. is the name of a book recently released and available at no cost. It is intended to provide a concise summary of many of the major issues faced by anyone starting a small business in the state. It addresses questions and concerns most frequently directed to the Secretary of State, the Department of Revenue and the Business Development Division of the Department of Energy, Planning and Development. Copies are available at no charge by calling the Small Business Assistance Center, Minnesota Department of Energy and Economic Development at 296-5011.

PROFILES

We invite you to become acquainted with another MHCC member company, Capiz Graphic Design, a full service graphic communications firm located in St. Paul.



MANUEL CAPIZ, JR., of Capiz Graphic Design, is a man of many artistic talents. Talents that range from food illustration to photofinishing envelope design, from logo design to advertising layout and art direction.

Manuel's career as a graphic designer began at the School of Associated Arts in St. Paul. He later attended the University of Minnesota, and finally ended up studying at the Los Angeles Art Center. His first job in the art world was in layout and design at John Roach Advertising in L.A.

Waldorf Paper Co. (now Champion Paper) in St. Paul brought him back to Minnesota as a package designer. Three years later, Brown & Bigelow, then at its prime, hired him as an art director, where he specialized in product design and as part of the job, "did at least a million logo designs."

An assignment at B & B contributed significantly in his growth as a designer. In addition to responsibilities as an art director, Manuel was made type director, a job about which his creative director said, "You're going to hate it, but some day, you'll thank me." Manuel says he was right on both counts. "I really believe type selection and knowledge of type is one of the most important aspects of good layout. If the type is wrong, the whole thing dies."

After nearly six years with B & B, Manuel became an art director at K & K Advertising Art, then one of the most prestigious art studios in the Twin Cities. Here, he directed the advertising art and design for such accounts as Campbell Mithun, Pillsbury, 3M, General Mills and Foley Housewares. It was also here that he developed a relationship with a writer for one of his clients that would evolve into a business partnership that exists today.

Self-employment came, Manuel says, "when everybody started calling me ... it became advantageous to free lance. I got a taste of independence, some call it money, and I kind of liked it."

A short time later, he met Ed Johnson, President of Mackay Minnesota Envelope's Photofinishing Division. It was to that association that Manuel attributes a great deal of growth in expertise and the development of a good networking system.

It was also the beginning of another new aspect in his career. Today, Manuel is one of the leading designers of photofinishing envelopes in the country, and is instrumental to the success of many of the larger photofinishing envelope users. "The photofinishing design threw me in the beginning. The design appeals to a completely different market. It is a selective market, and it's a challenge. It has to be effective and it has to sell. When I do some of those designs, the clients love it because they know it will sell for them. It might sound corny," Manuel says with typical modesty, "but I get a sense of warmth when things work well."

During the 15 years Capiz Graphic Design has been in existence, Manuel has gained a reputation as an outstanding food illustrator (he did art direction for Byerly's publications for ten years), as a logo designer (he did MHCC's logo which was adopted by the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce), and as a layout artist and designer par excellence, as evidenced by the great variety of promotional brochures and collateral material for clients. These range from Martinez Mapping & Engineering to Share, a health maintenance organization, to Capiz World Travel, in which he also has a vested interest.

"I have always strived to help other artists and associates whenever I can," he says. That's what it's all about. It's a rewarding feeling to help people." This attitude reflects his major reason for involvement with MHCC. Manuel was one of its founding members and one of the three original signers of the MHCC Articles of Incorporation. "I feel the way many members of the Chamber do," he says. "That is, I want clients to work with me because they like what I do, not because I'm Hispanic."

For more information on Capiz Graphic Design, call Manuel Capiz at 224-6250. The address is 35 West Water St., St. Paul, MN 55107.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Capiz Graphic Design is part of the Associated Design Group, a consortium of three independent businesses, which also includes Sorensen Graphics and Barbara Hansen, Wordsmith.

EDUCATIONALLY SPEAKING

A goal of \$10,000 has been set for the 1983 MHCC Scholarship Fundraiser, which will be held in November. Committee Co-Chairs Felipe Postigo and Enrique Serra report that work has already begun in order to achieve this ambitious objective. A confirmation of date, location and featured speakers will be announced in the next issue of MHCC NEWS. Committee members involved in the project to date are Jan Franco, Esperanza Guerrero and Nancy Sorensen, along with Postigo and Serra.

The Education Committee also reports that meetings are being held with General Mills to explore additional opportunities for Hispanic business students at that MHCC member corporation.

Educational Seminars: The Committee is exploring the feasibility of sponsoring business building seminars for MHCC members. So that we can have an idea of your needs and wishes, please complete this survey and mail it to:

Felipe Postigo
P & G Enterprises
6 West 26th St.
Minneapolis, MN 55404

Or bring it to the next MHCC meeting on August 11.

Name _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
Telephone _____

Are you interested in attending business building seminars? _____

Check topics that interest you most:

- ☐ Improving Sales Techniques
☐ International Trade
☐ Accounting Procedures
☐ Strategic Business Planning
☐ Time Management
☐ Other (please list) _____

What time of the day is most convenient for you?

- ☐ Daytime
☐ Evenings
☐ Weekends
☐ Half-day
☐ Full day

What is the most you would be willing to spend for a business building seminar?

- ☐ \$35.00
☐ \$50.00
☐ \$100.00
☐ \$200.00

Thanks for taking the time to help us compile information that will let MHCC serve you better.



MINNESOTA HISPANIC
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
100 North Sixth Street Suite 440B
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403

(612) 333-4009

*JOIN US ON
AUGUST 11

Details Inside



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Irene Gomez Bethke
Institute de Arte Y Cultura
1800 Olson Memorial Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55411

El Mexicano

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Spanish speaking Affairs Council / Pappas - DFL sponsor Bilingual Services bill

By Ray Roybal

St. Paul—A bill pertaining to bilingual services has been reintroduced for legislative action by Representative Sandy Pappas (see column: *Your Legislature*, p. 3) and is being supported by the State's hispanic representative office the Spanish speaking Affairs Council and its director Jose Trejo.

They ask that the legislature find that the effective maintenance and development of a free society depends on the ability of its citizens to communicate with their government and their government to communi-

cate with them. Further, that the legislature find that many persons who work, live and pay taxes in this state are unable to communicate effectively with their state and local governments, either because they do not speak or write English at all, or because their primary language is other than English. The act would provide for effective communication between government in this state and the people who are kept from using public services because of language barriers.

Rep. Pappas in an interview said, "basically, although this is not an employment bill..the main idea is to

get enough qualified bi-lingual people in public contact positions, or as interpreters to assist those in these positions, to provide the same level of services to non-English-speaking persons as is available to English-speaking persons seeking the services from the office or facility." Bi-lingual written materials are also called for resources of all state agencies serving non-English speaking citizens.

Jose Trejo, director of the Spanish speaking Affairs Council, a state agency appointed by the Governor to oversee all Hispanic business at state level, is squarely behind the

bill. He says that "this act is late in becoming a reality. Among the Hispanics as well as the Asians and other groups there needs to be a devise for effective communication." The enactment of this legislation would greatly enhance the resources in communications for the Spanish speaking Affairs Council to deal with the problem of monolingual older hispanics, and those of late arrival, such as the Cubans.

The Commissioner of Employee Relations on the Hill, Nina Rothschild, is giving full support to this bill..the Bi-lingual Services Act. Floor action will occur in the near future.

The Honeywell Grave

By Lydia Caros, Honeywell Project

On October 2, 1984, four people were arrested at Honeywell headquarters for digging a grave on the property. The grave was symbolic, representing the graves of those that have been killed by Honeywell weapons in South east Asia, Lebanon, and in Central America.

The charge is a misdemeanor, "destruction of property". The defendants face a maximum of 90 days in jail. The property destruction was minimal, less than 300 dollars.

The Honeywell Project defendants plead "not guilty," and in the process affirming the necessity of their action for the prevention of nuclear war and to stop further proliferation of conventional weapons.

In the courtroom, the defendants were told by Judge Debra Hedlund that they would not be allowed to tell the jury their motives for the action. At this, the defendants protested by putting gags on their own mouths in front of potential jurors.

A new Judge was appointed to the case. (Judge Christiansen) The Honeywell defendants are hoping that he will allow them the freedom to present their case fully, and to allow them to have their say in front of the jury.

The Honeywell defendants have agreed not to pay for any damages assessed or for court costs, and are expecting to spend some time in jail. This will further spotlight the problem that is the Honeywell weapons system.



Cultural Media

EL MEXICANO is a news magazine that is dedicated to truth and social justice. The staff of EL MEXICANO view the history of American journalism as a reflection of the history of our society. Historically, the mass media has presented to the American people an image of our national minorities in a racially biased and stereotyped manner. The tales, printed or broadcast, are usually of the yellow journalism variety. Stories of murders, bandits, terrorists, crime, violence, rape, reverse sexism, border hassles, corruption and racism abound. Cronyism is practiced in favor of opportunistic elements in our communities. The result is an image of second class citizenship for all Mexican-Americans.



Pillsbury Settlement House

Reaching Out to the Community

by Judy Cooper

Pillsbury House sits on the corner of 35th & Chicago. It is a somewhat imposing, 3 - story brick building that has been accused of looking like "a small Walker Art Center". Inside is another story.

Seniors gather daily to attend congregate dining, play cards, bingo, go on field trips, and attend special pot luck lunches and informative sessions.

The youth participate in the Performing Youth Ensemble, gaining actual participatory experience in arts in the classroom and line productions 3 times a year. This spring they will tour for the first time. They go on field trips; attend drop-in activities, and work with other community organizations.

Teatro Latino has made Pillsbury House its home for 3 years, and will go into its 7th production in May.

Spring quarter will begin April 8th. Call 824-0708 for information, to join, or stop by and see our facilities!

Noticias

Nairobi Travel Fundraiser for Women

By Polly Mann

A Twin Cities program, the Minnesota to Nairobi Travel Committee, has been organized to fundraise in order to send women of third world backgrounds to the final United Nations meeting to be representatives for the Decade of Women in July of 1985. If any hispanic are interested in serving on this committee, call me at Women Against Military Madness (WAMM) at (612) 827-5364.

Editor: Polly Mann is the director of Women Against Military Madness (WAMM) an advocacy agency that promotes the rights of women, especially the right to live in a war free environ. WAMM is open to participation by all citizens, and women of color are encouraged to inquire about membership.



Skills for Life is a program that teaches independent living skills to mentally handicapped adults who are striving to live on their own. Classes are taught in money management, shopping, cooking, and sewing. On weekends special events often include dances, trips, and parties.

The facility houses meeting rooms, a health club, dance and art studios, dining area, and theatre. Exhibition space is available.

Editorial Page Opinion

Posada : La calavera del Editor..

Por Jose Guadalupe Posada / Revista 1910

Aqui esta la calavera del editor popular, que merece figurar Entre muertos de primera, y si esto les pareciera Vanidosa pretension, Oigan la peroracion De un eloquente fantasma, Y si no los entusiasma... Merecen un coscorron.

Yo fui un tipografo De gusto artistico, Fecundo y prodigo, Que publique Folletos multiples, Versos eroticos, Cuentos y canticos, Con que logre Dar a las animas Tristes o timidas Mil horas placidas De distraccion, Y a los espiritus De los excepticos Los dulces impetus De la illusion. Yo di a los jovenes Fara sus virgenes Palabras magicas, De tal ardor, Que en mil epistolas De regias paginas A los mas intimo Llevo el amor.

Lleno las ambritos De esta Republica con mil epitomes Para enseñar El dulce simbolo Que guardan candidos Las flores poeticas A descifrar

Cuentos fantasticos Que pueblan horridos

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

The National Third World Student Coalition and the United States Student Association are organizations dedicated to increasing awareness of the historical contributions and cultural richness of Third World peoples in this nation. In August 1984, at our national congress attended by more than three hundred student leaders from across the country, the NTWSC and the USSA unanimously passed a resolution which called for the "formation and expansion of ethnic studies programs" and "their inclusion as general education requirements in all universities to promote understanding of the histories, cultures, roles and contributions of ethnic groups." We are therefore very pleased to enthusiastically endorse your efforts to require all students to take at least two courses each in Chicano, Black, Asian and Indian studies. Moreover we believe that this is the most realistic way of educating the US populace. The students of the nation are behind you. If we can be of any service to you please call.

Respectfully yours,

Greg Moore
Greg Moore President
United States Student Assoc.

Keith Jennings
Keith Jennings Director
NTWSC



popular

Genios y ciclopes
Brujas tambien:
Duendes escualidos
Espectos lugubres
Reinas y principes
Y monstruos cien.

Yo edite prodigo
Para los candidos,
Ninos bellisimos
De esta ciudad.
Y aquestos angeles
Que bien conocenme,
Sonrien mirandome
Con gran bondad.

Mas...O tristicima
Suerte del misero
Que cruza languido
Por este crial.
Llego de subito
La Parca barbara
Y en tumba lobrega
Me hundio fatal.

Congressional deal: Simpson-Mazzoli..

By Jaime Duarte

Mexicans and other Latinos across the country have not been showing up at the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) offices to ask how they may acquire amnesty from illegal status as proposed by the Simpson-Mazzoli bill. The Reagan administration is considering backing a stripped down version which would provide only for sanctions against employers who "knowingly hire illegal aliens." Also removed from the core bill would be provisions for temporary agricultural workers, and for asylum for political refugees, Commissioner Alan Nelson of the INS has made public.

The Simpson-Mazzoli bill places the proof of the citizenship of a worker on the employer and provides for a nominal fine sanction for the hiring of the undocumented illegal aliens.

In the past, the Immigration officials have not been successful in dealing with employers who hired the undocumented workers. Also, the inability of the courts to prosecute, or who are constrained by fining small sums, is a continuing weakness in all Immigration and Naturalization Law statutes.

Since the Supreme Court decision of 1983, Delgado vs. the INS, ruling factory raids as unconstitutional the raids have increased in number and intensity. The Simpson-Mazzoli bill, the Hispanic Caucus in Washington D.C. proposes, would further aggravate the problem. Mexican-Americans and other Latinos would face discrimination and detainment as the attempts to root out the illegal aliens intensifies. Suits would abound in violations of constitutional rights to privacy and other protected civil rights guarantees for protection of the national minorities. Employers would respond to legal pressure by hiring less people "who look foreign," already a cornerstone for American racism. Basically, that is the reason for Chicano's angry protests about the Simpson-Mazzoli bill in barrios across the country.



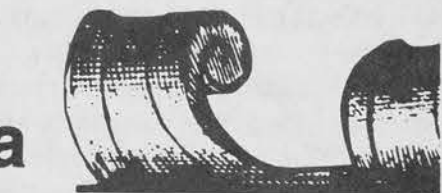
card index

Another of the bill's unpopular edicts is the setting up of a national identification (I.D.) card system to identify workers. Nazi Germany, in the past, and South African apartheid now are cited when decrying this part of the proposed law. Furthermore, the Department of Labor would still bring in temporary and cheap labor, who would not receive fringe benefits, have citizenship rights, and could easily be manipulated as scab strike-breakers.

The percentage of workers legalized by Simpson-Mazzoli will be relatively small as many of the undocumented will not declare themselves for fear of bureaucratic reprisals...but, even those who declare themselves will have to gamble...for at best, second rate citizenship. The United States' past history against "the wetbacks" now works against the Simpson-Mazzoli bill.

President Reagan has stated that the United States has lost control of its borders. At the same time the policy in Central America will increase the flow of aliens across the Rio Grande. Concentration camp like Deportation Centers have replaced the "electrified fences" and "tortilla curtains" of the past, and deportation does not work under any disguise. The Simpson-Mazzoli bill is a hysterical outcry against the reality of migrants from the expanding population and revolutions south of the border. Say no to Simpson-Mazzoli.

Cultural Media



El Mexicano Staff:

Ray Roybal, Editor

Contributors:

Juan Lopez, United Mexican-Americans, Inc.

Sandy Pappas, State Rep. (DFL)

Gary Laidig, State Sen. (IR)

Jaime Duarte, Editorial writer

Steve Carlson, Opinions writer

Subscribe to EL MEXICANO today.

Your legislature

By Representative Sandy Pappas

The 1985 legislative session is off to a fast start. I will be introducing a bill which, I believe, will be of interest to Mexican-Americans. We call it the Bilingual Services bill, and it requires state agencies and departments to provide services and materials in languages other than English when that agency serves a substantial number (defined as 3% up) of non-English speaking people. Bilingual staff is to be hired by attrition, so the bill involves no new appropriations. The Commissioner of Employee relations Nina Rothschild, as well as the Spanish-Speaking Affairs Council will be supporting the bill.



I am very interested in finding a hispanic college student to work with me on issues of concern to the public. Learn about the legislative process. College credit is available for this internship.

Editor's note: Watch for future notices from Representative Pappas in this column for El Mexicano. For further information call 296-9714

Briefs from Washington, D.C.

Civil Rights

San Diego, California - The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has approved a study of attitudes toward race and sex and a study of whether aptitude tests are discriminatory.

Also approved were six proposals for fiscal 1987: a study of racial isolation in housing; a study of increasing incidents of violence against black families who move into white neighborhoods; a study of discrimination in municipal hiring; hearings on handicapped access to public transportation; a study of voting rights discrimination, and a study of discrimination against Indians. No reference was made to the social problems of Mexican-Americans. The panel meeting at its annual retreat, also decided to table a proposal for a study into discrimination in the criminal justice system.

International Court of Justice defied by Reagan

News Service

Washington, D.C. - In a move unprecedented in U.S. history, President Reagan has rejected communication or participation in any further World Court proceedings in Nicaragua's suit against the United States.

This marks the first time the United States has walked out of a case in the World Court, in defiance of the court's rules.

Nicaragua has claimed that the U.S. has violated international law by mining Nicaragua's harbors and by supporting rebel forces.

At the State Department, Alan Romberg said the court was being misused for political and propaganda purposes. He said the court's ruling on Nov. 26, by a vote of 15-1, that it had jurisdiction to rule on Nicaragua's suit, was "clearly erroneous." Prospects for Central American "Peace"...continue to dim.

Justice Department to support whites' bias suits

The Justice Department of the U.S. has intervened in a civil suit in support of two white firefighters in Birmingham, Alabama, who claim they have been victimized by "reverse discrimination." Named as defendant is Mayor Richard Arrington Jr. of Birmingham. At the heart of this dispute is the affirmative action process that works towards social equality of opportunity.

Members of "underground railroad" indicted in smuggling of refugees

Phoenix, Ariz. - Among over a dozen people, including six clergy active in a refugee sanctuary movement, have been indicted on charges of smuggling illegal aliens into the U.S. from Central America.

The nation-wide church sponsored movement, which began in Tucson, has worked to bring Central American refugees into this country through a coyote underground railroad called the sanctuary movement by its founders. They contend that the 1980 Refugee act allows granting legal asylum to refugees who are "fleeing political oppression and violence."

Those indicted include two Roman catholic priests, three catholic nuns and a Presbyterian minister, U.S. Attorney A. Melvin McDonald said.

Reagan Administration considers backing stripped-down immigration bill

Washington, D.C. - This new version of the Simpson-Mazzoli bill (see Opinion page, El Mexicano) would provide only for sanctions against employers who "knowingly hire illegal aliens." Also removed from the core bill would be provisions for temporary agricultural workers and for asylum for political refugees, Commissioner Alan Nelson of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has made public.

"A WELL-BRED ENGINEER" TRIB



I have a plan, more cutbacks!

communiqué ★★★★★

The Mexican-Americans were instrumental in building the railroads into Minnesota. We started the Chicano Studies Department at the University of Minnesota where about 500 of our students now attend classes in all disciplines. While underrepresented at most employment and governmental levels we have nevertheless proved our mettle as good citizens.

Minneapolis

Minnesota Court of Appeals rules Ron Edwards waiver of attorney not within Constitutional Rights

By Ray Roybal

The appellate court ordered a new trial for Ron Edwards, a Minneapolis Civil Rights activist and president of the Minneapolis Urban League. Edwards was tried for an incident in which he warned two people on Hennepin avenue's street scene that they should stay clear of an undercover police decoy. The fine imposed was \$300 and a stayed sentence. The police maintained that the two were possible and potential robbers.

The issue before the appellate court was whether Edwards' waiver of an attorney was "knowing and intelligent," because he chose to act as his own attorney. The new trial was ordered because "it is impossible to determine the issue since there is no record." The decision overturns a lower-court ruling that Ron Edwards' constitutional rights were not violated because he did not have to do any actual time in jail.

Ron Edwards is a veteran Civil Rights activist and was recently active in protesting the appointment, by Mayor Don Fraser, of Emma Hixson as the Minneapolis Civil Rights Department top administrator over a list of qualified blacks.

Minneapolis - Median income levels

in the city core ghettos of Minneapolis is 17,000, about \$2000 under the average, and is almost doubled by the \$30,000 a year "Yuppie" average. The income gap is widening. Workers who lived in the city's five lowest income areas 20 years ago earned eight per cent of the city average. But by 1980, they only earned sixty nine per cent according to the city's community action agency.

Farther down the economic scale the street people problem of rock-bottom unemployment and living quarter scarcity, the churches and poverty agencies report that the problem is escalating. Thousands are at the mercy of the elements, both weather and social. While some find make shift shelter many do not, and the separation by class continues unabated.

In the meantime the Fraser administration goes on record as stating that "jobs are going to Mexico and Taiwan," at the expense of Minneapolis poor. While it is impossible to say how many jobs have been lost to foreign markets because of displacement, that is the export of jobs, and competition, in general some evidence does suggest...credence to this generalization. Employment among Twin Cities manufacturers fell by about 10,000 jobs or 18 percent in the past five years. State wide the story is the same, companies such as Tonka Corporation moved factories to low wage countries like Mexico. Others like Pako Corporation, Data Card Corporation, and others earn much of their revenues from foreign sales and ex-

Continued on page 4

Minneapolis

Continued from page 3

plain that it is done by utilizing production for and by its customers. Pako at one time employed 1,550 workers. These production workers now stand at a skeletal number of 19. At least 21 Minnesota companies have built plants in Mexico. The minimum wage in the Juarez area is about 70 cents an hour. In Britain and Korea workers are employed from about 50 percent to 11 percent when weighed with Minneapolis wages. However, in another development research finds that many Minnesota firms have expanded in countries where wages equal or exceed U.S. wages.

Perhaps, all this is true, but Minneapolis workers are still at a loss to understand the large disparities in wages in the city and its job-gerry-mandering according to geographical location. The north and south areas of Minneapolis where the minorities live certainly share the disproportionate percentage of hard-core unemployment. Left unsaid has been that this has been the case even before the dislocation of businesses to foreign markets.

Honeywell Project

By Ray Roybal

Charges against four Honeywell protesters were dropped (as El Mexicano went to press) as their trial was to begin before the second judge they had faced (see Honeywell Grave, this issue) During jury selection before Judge Christensen, prosecutor James Tumulty asked without stating the reason that the charges be dropped against Dr. Lydia Caros, Moira Moiga, Mary Lou Ott and Mike Miles.

Thirteen others have been charged with trespassing as a result of the protest last October when they constructed a grave at Honeywell headquarters that read on the tombstone, "Survivors will envy the dead."

Marv Davidov, project leader said, "We will be back at Honeywell protesting in the Spring." Thirteen were charged with trespassing as a result of the protest. Seven have been acquitted and six more await trial.

to be continued



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Become a card carrying member of the United-Mexican Americans of Minnesota, Inc., a grass-roots social justice organization with hundreds of statewide members. For membership and further information telephone Juan P. Lopez (612) 433-3677.

Activist SPEAKERS



For Spanish and English bi-lingual speakers speaking at formal and informal gatherings call the Minnesota Cultural Media, Inc.
Ray Roybal (612) 827-3250

El Mexicano is an independent news journal that does not rely on grants, social services endowments or aid from any outside agency.
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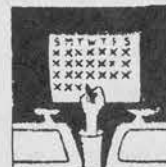
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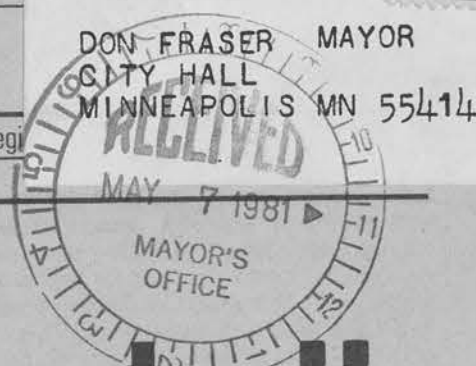
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EL SALVADOR SOLIDARITY NEWS

Newsletter of the Committee in Support of the People of El Salvador (CISPES) — Upper Midwest Region
Vol. 1, No. 4 May 1, 1981

1LK RATE



THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE ON MARCH 24

"U.S. Out of El Salvador"

Across the country, rallies, marches, prayer services, hunger strikes and at least one sit-in took place on March 24 to commemorate the assassination of El Salvador's Archbishop Oscar Romero. Romero, an outspoken advocate of the poor and an opponent of U.S. aid to the military junta, was gunned down by a sniper while celebrating mass a year ago.

In El Salvador, the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) called a 24 hour truce to mark the one-year anniversary of Archbishop Romero's death.

In the United States, mass demonstrations took place across the country and ranged in size from the 6,000 who marched in Boston, to 3,500 in Minnesota, to 13 who sat in at Sen. Charles Percy's office in Chicago. In New York, speakers at an outdoor rally at Columbia University drew parallels between the anti-Vietnam war movement and the increasing sentiment against U.S. interference in El Salvador. Barbara Ehrenreich, a well-known feminist writer, told students: "What we are hearing now is the language of the Vietnam war — rural pacification, wiping out a village in order to eliminate guerrillas." (New York Times, March 25, 1981.)

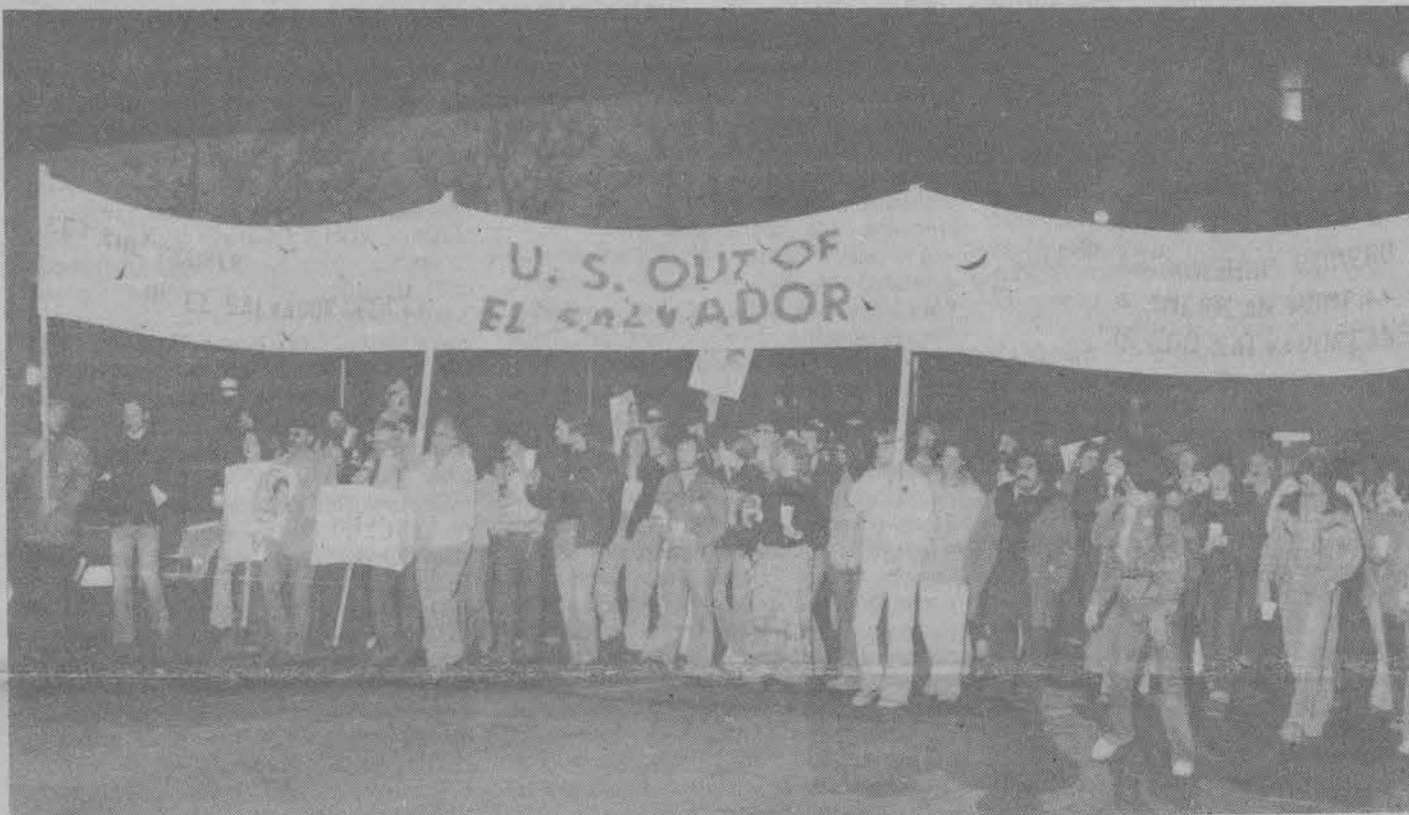
Many protests took the form of eucemenical prayer services, hunger strikes, candle-light processions and vigils. The overwhelming presence of the religious community was an effective response to the oppression that the Catholic Church is undergoing at the hands of the Salvadoran security forces. In Boston, Judy Keough, sister of one of the slain missionaries, spoke at a rally. And in New York, Cardinal Terence Cooke celebrated a commemorative mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

According to the April 3 National Catholic Reporter: "More than 100 Chicago area Catholic parishes distributed leaflets, printed by the Chicago Religious Task Force on El Salvador, which urged a halt to U.S. military aid there."

The Reporter stated that attendance at masses held in San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles and San Diego numbered in the thousands.

In Los Angeles, a 2-day hunger strike was held March 22-24 followed by a rally of 300 at the Honduran Consulate to protest the arrest in Honduras of Salvadoran peasant leader Facundo Guardado, who had been arrested while investigating the condition of Salvadoran refugees.

A new element in the solidarity movement is the visible presence of labor leaders as well as rank and file members of unions and other labor organizations. At numerous rallies, trade unionists connected cuts in social programs to increases in the military budget, and attacked the flight of U.S. corporate investment to countries with low labor costs, resulting in the loss of jobs for



Photograph by David Clark

1,450 Massacred in Cave

by Nidia Marin
El Excelsior, Mexico City
April 9, 1981

The slaughter of 1,450 old people, children and women refugees that took place in the cave "La Sentada" on the border with Honduras by the Salvadoran and Honduran armies was reported by survivors of the holocaust. They told horror stories about games the troops played with the hundreds of innocent people. In Miami, the Consul General of El Salvador, Mayor Alvaro Salazar Brenes resigned his post, in protest, bringing to six the number of diplomats who have left the service.

Concerning the mass assassination of "150 children, about 600 old people and 700 women" witnesses testified that "almost everybody went into the cave 'La Sen-

tada' and then the Salvadoran and Honduran soldiers opened fire and threw in phosphorus grenades. The children ran out shouting and were machine gunned to death."

"My-Lai Massacre"

The Salvadoran News Agency informed Mexico that this crime, only comparable to the tragedy of Mi-Lai in Vietnam, took place in an area that lies between the towns of Santa Elena and Huaricela last Saturday, April 4. The peasants were fleeing the bombing and artillery fire in the zone the borders Honduras in the province of Morazan.

"These soldiers closed the entrance to the cave and left those who were left inside to smother to death," said a peasant

from the Canton of La Guacamaya. The news agency Salpress added, "While helicopters machine gunned the area around the cave, you could hear the screams and the wailing of the women and children inside."

Reynaldo Erazo, president of the Honduran Coordinating Committee in Solidarity with the Salvadoran People, denounced the "inhuman massacre" and demanded "immediate explanations" of his government. A month ago, the Coordinating committee had protested the plans of the United States to include the Honduran Army in a so-called "sandwich" strategy to entrap the Salvadoran revolutionaries between two lines of fire.

"The plan was carried out," he said, "but against defenseless children, women and old people, instead of the guerrillas."

(Editors Note: El Excelsior is the "New York Times" of Mexico.)

MASS PICKET LINE

Thursday, May 14
4:00 PM-5:30 PM
Federal Building, 110 S. 4th St.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

- Protest the April 4 Massacre of 1,450 women, children, old people!
- Remember the May 14, 1980, Massacre of 600 at "Sumpul!"
- U.S. out of El Salvador!
- Let the Salvadorean people decide!

Sponsor:
El Salvador Solidarity Committee

CISPES Round-Up

Notes From Committees

Dubuque, Iowa

In Dubuque on March 4 '75 critics of U.S. foreign policy on El Salvador gathered in a peaceful demonstration Citing Pope John Paul II's pronouncement that Lent is "a time for profound truth," the Dubuque Committee chose Ash Wednesday to demonstrate in support of the interests of the poor majority in El Salvador. On March 18 the committee sponsored a vigil service to honor the memory of Archbishop Oscar Romero, the four murdered North American religious women, and the 15,000 Salvadoreans killed since January, 1980. Paul Fuerst

La Crosse

"El Salvador-Hunger for Justice," was the theme for a day of solidarity with the people of El Salvador on March 3 at Viterbo College in La Crosse, Wisconsin. The day was sponsored by the Social Justice Committee of the Viterbo College Campus Ministry, the Justice and Peace Office of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration and the La Crosse El Salvador Solidarity Committee.

350 people participated in the day's activities which included showings of El Salvador: Another Vietnam and El Salvador: Revolution or Death and a panel discussion led by Sister Cecilia Corcoran, Franciscan sister who lived and worked in El Salvador for ten years; Joel Lazinger, UW-La Crosse sociology professor and member of the Institute for Latin American Studies; and Maria Rodriguez, Viterbo College student and recent visitor to El Salvador.

Several hundred signatures were gathered on a petition to Wisconsin Congressman Steve Gunderson, urging him to support legislation (H.R. 1509) which would end all U.S. military aid to El Salvador and to respect the right of the Salvadorean people to self-determination. Organizers reported on the activities of the U.S. Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) and

urged people to join the local El Salvador Solidarity Committee, an affiliate of the national CISPES.

Other solidarity activities are scheduled for the UW-La Crosse campus on April 24-25.

Sara Bentley

Sioux Falls, South Dakota

"I showed the tape three times to a total of about 150 people... we've stirred up a great deal of interest! I made a copy at Gary Prevost's suggestion and hope to do some more showing of it.

Marlene Johnshoy

Iron Range Rally

by Carla Riehle

On Saturday, April 11, a rally of approximately 200 people protesting U.S. intervention in El Salvador was held in Virginia, Minnesota. Sponsored by the Northern Minnesota Committee on El Salvador, the rally was predominately publicized and attended by steelworkers from the Iron Range area.

A welcome to the city of Virginia was extended by Mayor Jalmer Johnson. Speakers at the rally included Representative James Oberstar, who emphasized that the major cause of the turmoil in El Salvador was hunger, not communism.

Other speakers included Bishop Anderson, Diocese of Duluth; Joe Samargia, president of United Steelworkers Local 1938, representing workers in the giant Mintac plant; Sister Cecilia Corcoran, and Tom Anzelc, St. Louis County Board of Commissioners. Commissioner Anzelc reported that the County Board had gone on record opposing U.S. intervention in El Salvador, and stated that he believed the Board was the first governmental body to do so.

This was the first El Salvador rally to be held in the Iron Range. Many people expressed interest in joining the local committee. In addition, participants from as far away as Bemidji attended the rally and obtained information on starting new committees in their areas.

Regional Report

by Gary Prevost

Activity on March 24 showed the breadth of sentiment on El Salvador in the Upper Midwest region. Prayer services, picket lines, demonstrations, vigils and teach-ins occurred throughout Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, and Western Wisconsin in response to a CISPES call for activity on the March 24 anniversary of Archbishop Romero's assassination.

Large protests took place in Iowa. In Des Moines there was a march from the Civic Center to the Cathedral where Bishop Maurice Dingman conducted a service for Romero. 500 participated. At Loras College in Dubuque classes were cancelled for a day-long teach-in. At noon 500 people marched to downtown Dubuque for a rally. In Ames, Iowa, the newly formed solidarity committee held a noon rally of 200 and held a teach-in in the evening. The Iowa City El Salvador Committee held an evening prayer service.

In Minnesota, the largest activity outside of the Twin Cities was held at Collegeville on the campuses of St. John's and St. Benedict's. 350 persons attended a prayer service, candlelight procession, and political rally. The main speaker at the rally was St. Cloud City Councilman George Mische. At CSB in the afternoon, 125 attended workshops on Central America and a debate on U.S. government policy. Since November, activity on the two campuses has been coordinated by the Social Action Coalition, which has shown the video tape, "El Salvador-Another Vietnam," to over 600 people. The coalition is also organizing educational programs at local churches. At St. Cloud State University the Anti-Draft group has organized numerous educational programs.

The Northern Minnesota Committee on El Salvador is based in two cities — Duluth and Virginia. Around March 24 in Duluth there were two services — an ecumenical program attended by 150 and mass celebrated by the Catholic bishop of Duluth, Paul Anderson. The Duluth committee, organized in January following the visit of Guatemalan professor, Julio Quan, hosted Sr. Margie Navarro and Ivan Escobar in early March. It has planned extensive activities around the visit of the F.D.R.

representative on April 23.

Steelworkers Rally Against U.S. Role in Salvador

The Iron Range group held a broadly-sponsored rally of 200 on April 11. Speakers included Joe Sampngia, President, USWA Local 1938 and Congressman James Oberstar. Many steelworkers participated.

On March 24 there was a picket line of 150 in Fargo, North Dakota, and memorial masses at two Catholic churches in Moorhead. Local religious people have been very active and recently sponsored a tour by Sr. Phyllis O'Toole, M.M., from the Minnesota Ecumenical Task Force on El Salvador. An ongoing solidarity committee will be formed in the near future.

A solidarity committee has been formed in the Sioux Falls, South Dakota, area following events around March 24 when a memorial service and a hunger strike were conducted. Educational programs were organized at Augustana College during the week of April 6. Activity is also underway in Brookings and Vermillion.

Closer to the Twin Cities, active groups have been formed in Northfield at St. Olaf College and Carleton College. St. Olaf conducted a day of awareness on March 9, while Carleton held educational events and a rally on April 10. 400 U.S. OUT postcards were signed at St. Olaf College.

In early March following educational programs at Mankato State University and Gustavus Adolphus College, the South-Central El Salvador Solidarity Committee was formed. On March 24 Bishop Raymond Lucker of New Ulm conducted a prayer service attended by 200. On the 24th a picket line of 70 was conducted at the Mankato Post Office. In Winona the Social Action Coalition organized a March 24 prayer service and an earlier educational program.

In LaCrosse, Wisconsin, there is an El Salvador Committee which has organized several events including a March 3 teach-in at the University of Wisconsin. The Committee will be hosting the FDR speaker on April 23.

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Editorial Staff: Bridget Aldaraca, Edward Baker, Jim Kendrick, Marla Puziss, Mark Garner, Don Kahn, Barbara Sella, and Jim Olson

Production and Design Staff: Duane Johnson and Kit Pappenheimer

Published for the Upper Midwest Region of the United States by the Twin Cities El Salvador Solidarity Committee, P.O. Box 14574, Minneapolis, MN 55414. Telephone — (612) 375-0105

Our office is located in the People's Center, 2000 South 5th Street (nr. Riverside), Room 210B, Mpls., MN. Send all mail to the post office box please.

The El Salvador Solidarity Committee is affiliated with the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), P.O. Box 12056, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 887-5019

The El Salvador Solidarity Committee is a Twin Cities based solidarity organization open to all who are opposed to U.S. aid to El Salvador and who support self-determination for the Salvadorean people. The committee is a coalition of religious, trade union, political, student and human rights groups and organizations who support the solidarity campaign, favor an end to U.S. aid and support self-determination for El Salvador.

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by Union Labor



News Update

Church Reports: Junta Murders 13,900

Formed in 1975 by twelve Catholic lawyers, Socorro Juridico is widely recognized as the most authoritative source of documentation on human rights violations in El Salvador. In 1977 it became the Legal Aid Office of the Catholic Archdiocese in San Salvador and provided the evidence used by Bishop Romero in his Sunday-morning sermons against repression.

A 40-page report released in January documents the responsibility of the Salvadorean government for the "systematic and selective extermination" of thousands of peasants, clergy, workers, and students over the past year. A detailed chronology of incidents and dozens of charts are interspersed with concise commentary and political analysis.

identified, although they followed a similar pattern of killings.

In all, Socorro Juridico documents the murder of 13,000 people during the first 13 months of the juntas that began in October, 1979. These all occurred as a result of repressive operations by the armed forces and the paramilitary organizations.

The report also provides more detailed summaries of incidents involving students, teachers, doctors, patients and the Church. It also describes the violation of economic rights, and the dependency of the current regime upon the U.S. for support and its continued existence.

Copies can be ordered from CISPES for \$3.00.

Reprinted from El Salvador Alert.

Assassinations Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1980

Campeños	3272
Workers	392
Students	724
Teachers	136
Paramedics	5
Mayors	2
Professionals	42
Slum Dwellers	24
Employees	352
Religious (male)	5
Religious (female)	5
Transp. workers	7
Businessmen	170
Not identified	2340

Note: This does not include the 3,400 campesinos massacred in major operations by the Salvadorean Army at Sumpul, Trifinio, San Vicente and Morazan.

May 1980-Jan. 1981: Those Responsible

National Guard	534
National Police	169
Treasury Police	31
Civilian Dressed	184
Combined Armed Forces	2930
Army	131
ORDEN	109
Death Squad	752
Secret Anti-Communist Army	4
Special Anti-Communist Brigades	2
Not identified	1752

From the report, 58 percent were known to have been carried out by the military forces, 16 percent by the paramilitary forces, and 26 percent could not be

Ecumenical Task Force

The Ecumenical Task Force on El Salvador has decided to broaden its focus to include all of Central America. This decision reflects many recent developments; such as the suspension of wheat shipments to Nicaragua, the detention of Salvadorean leaders in Costa Rica, the formulation of aid packets for Guatemala and Honduras, which indicate an increasing regionalization of the struggle. Thus we have become "The Ecumenical Task Force on El Salvador and Central America."

If your group wants us to present a slide show or a speaker, please call Kathy Hegstrom, 331-3552. Come join our committee which meets every other Tuesday, 3 p.m., at the Newman Center, 1701 University Ave. S.E., Mpls. Our next meeting is April 28.

Mark Gruenke

Legislation

On Monday April 13, the Minnesota House of Representatives gave final approval to a bill calling for an end to U.S. military intervention in El Salvador. The bill met considerable opposition; the debate lasted four hours, and some 15 Independent-Republicans refused to vote on it. The bill passed, and action in the State Senate is expected in the near future.

Calendar

April 29 — Concert: Carlos Mejia-Godoy and Los De Palacaguina from Nicaragua. Wednesday, April 29, Nicholson Hall, U of M campus, 7:00 p.m., \$5.00 donation.

April 29 — State Capitol. Rail unions protest job cuts. Pass out El Salvador leaflets.

April 30 — Solidarity Committee Meeting. 7:30 p.m. Newman Center, 1701 University Ave., S.E., Minneapolis, MN. Steering Committee elections. Plan May 14 picket line.

May 3 — National March on Washington. For info call 721-4020.

May 3 — Powderhorn Park Parade. Pass out El Salvador leaflets to community people.

May 7 — S.F. Mime Troop performance of "Last Tango in Hua Huatenango."

May 14 — Mass Picket Line, Federal Building, 110 S. 4th Street, Minneapolis, 4-5:30 p.m. Protest massacre of 1,450 Salvadoreans!

June 13, 14, 15 — Anniversary of 1980 General Strike in El Salvador.

July 19 — Anniversary of Nicaragua Revolution.



"Are You Salvadoreans?" Cartoon from Perspectiva Mundial.

U.S. Blacks Out Rio Lempa Massacre

by Bridget Alduras

The U.S. State Department and the Pentagon have developed a two-pronged strategy of intensified military action in El Salvador and a systematic press blackout at home of the resulting bloodshed. Following the arrival of contingents of U.S. Green Beret Special forces in El Salvador around the middle of March, the State Department called in news reporters and informed them that the news media had "gone too far" in reporting events in El Salvador. (Mpls. Tribune, Friday, March 13). And until March 26, when the Boston Globe broke the story of a two-week battle in the Northern province of Cabanas, El Salvador disappeared from the headlines.

What is now being called "the massacre at Rio Lempa" has all the characteristics of the previous massacre of 600 civilians at the Rio Sumpul last May 14. According to survivors, over 7,000 peasants began the six-mile exodus to the Honduran border on Wednesday, March 18. They were fleeing the scorched-earth assault tactics of the Salvadorean army, which had surrounded the area. The refugees were accompanied by a small band of

guerrillas who broke through the government encirclement in order to help the peasants escape.

Eyewitness reports from among the survivors testified that a helicopter gunship and two jet fighter planes attacked indiscriminately as the peasants attempted to swim across the river to safety. Fifty people, mostly women and children, were killed and many more are missing and presumed dead. In spite of the fact that the survivors have provided testimony and documentation of the massacre to attending medics and reporters in the camps, both the U.S. Embassy and Salvadorean officials deny that it took place.

Harvard Lane, spokesperson for the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador, stressed that he did not know what had happened at the Rio Lempa. But he insisted that "the stories of massacres depend on your point of view in telling them." (Boston Globe, March 26, 1981)

And that is precisely the point. WHO will tell the point of view of the children slaughtered at the Rio Sumpul and the Rio Lempa. In the face of the military escalation in El Salvador, the U.S. press must end its silence on these events.

CISPES Calls June, July Actions

by Ellen Banberger

Chicago CISPES Subregion Office

On April 3-5, there was a national meeting of CISPES held in Washington, D.C. Having gone as the representative of the Chicago office, I wish to now pass on to you what were the actions and campaigns that were agreed upon as focus for our activity in the coming months and also to begin to lay the groundwork for a regional meeting to be held in the near future.

We have recently seen the effectiveness of nationally coordinated actions (such as the hunger strike held for the anniversary of Romero's assassination and the letter writing campaigns to Washington). Therefore several dates have been set aside for action in the coming months. They are:

May 3 — March on Washington, D.C. There is an overwhelmingly need for a large, successful march to protest the drive towards war. Do everything possible to ensure a large turnout of CISPES members in Washington. Wherever possible work with groups such as CALC, AFSC, etc. to insure the widest possible participation.

June 13, 14, 15 — These days are the anniversary of last year's general strike. They should be set aside for discussion in public forums, newspaper articles, etc. to

discuss the state of the labor movement in El Salvador. These days should especially focus on working with local trade unions to discuss and pass resolutions calling for an aid to all U.S. aid to the Junta.

July 19 — All CISPES committees are being asked to have celebrations in honor of the second anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution. Collaborate with local Nicaraguan Solidarity Committees instead of duplicating the work.

Oct. 10, 11 — This is to be the second meeting of CISPES and marks the first anniversary of this organization's founding. The meeting will be held in Chicago.

Due to a lack of time and space I will only outline what were taken on as national campaigns and write again in the near future with a more detailed description of each.

—Continue our letter writing campaigns around HR 1509 and S728
—Organize tour of labor or religious representatives from El Salvador
—Sale of certificates for humanitarian aid

—Collection of medicine and blood
—Organize tours of representatives from the FDR
—Organize a tour of people from a National Speakers Bureau
—Collect and organize packets for speak-ins

—Ad campaign in local newspapers

—Initiate a coffee boycott against brands which use Salvadorean coffee in their mixtures

—Organize regional student-university professors conferences for the fall

CISPES PRIORITY CAMPAIGNS

- APRIL — JULY 1981
- legislative campaign
- city, county, and state resolutions
- contribution certificates
- local teach-ins
- tours — FDR, labor leaders

CISPES PRIORITY ACTIONS — APRIL — JULY 1981

- April 18 — national day of solidarity
- May 3 — national march on Washington
- June 13, 14, 15 — labor speak-out
- July 19 — regional mobilizations
- October 10, 11 — National Conference

March 24

The Procession and Rally

by Don Kahn

To commemorate the murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero on March 24, 1980, the murder of 4 religious women, 6 F.D.R. leaders and 13,000 Salvadoreans since January 1980, the El Salvador Solidarity Committee, the Minnesota Ecumenical Task Force on El Salvador and others planned three events: an ecumenical prayer service, a silent candlelight procession and a State Capitol political rally.

1,200 packed to overflow the Assumption Church in St. Paul. Joined by 300 others outside the church, 1,500 marched up the hill to the State Capitol, joining others for a rally of 3,500 people, described in the Minneapolis Star as "the largest anti-war rally since the Vietnam era."

The rally featured an extensive list of speakers, representing the breadth of opposition to U.S. involvement in El Salvador.

The rally was chaired by Rev. Vincent Hawkinson, Pastor, Grace University Lutheran Church. Mayor George Latimer, St. Paul, told the crowd that "you are right, keep on protesting on this issue." A message was read from Mayor Don Fraser of Minneapolis. Other speakers included State Representative Karen Clark, D.F.L., South Minneapolis; Clyde Bellecourt, American Indian Movement; Tiffany Patterson, National Black Independent Political Party; Virginia Watkins, feminist leader and National Board member, N.O.W.; Bob Lyman, Guatemala Solidarity Committee; Sister Cecelia Corcoran, F.S.P.A., a veteran of 11 years of work in El Salvador; and folk singer Larry Long.

Labor Unions Have Big Presence

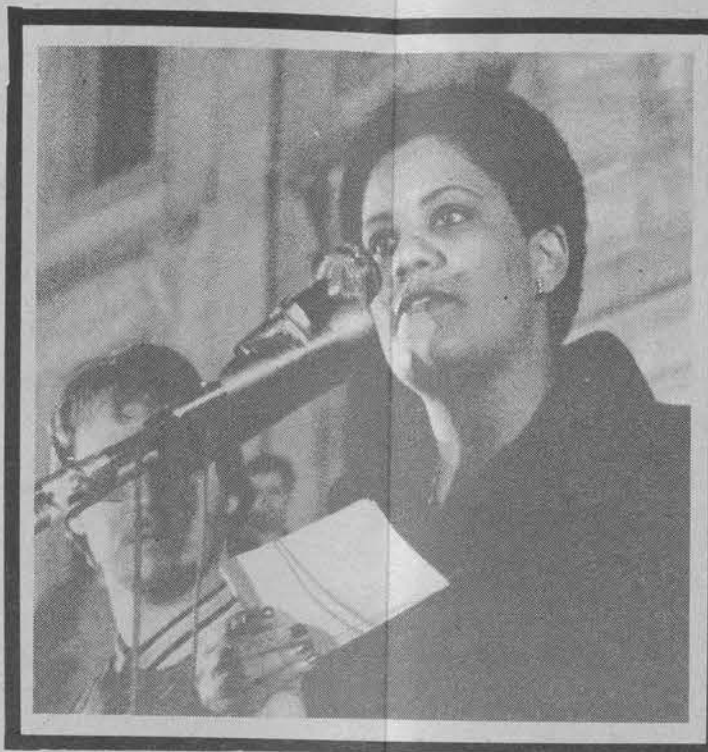
A strong message condemning the U.S. role in El Salvador was sent to the rally by Bob Killeen, sub-regional director, United Auto Workers, Region 10. Sam Pavnick, President of the Twin Cities Ford Plant United Auto Workers Union local, registered the opposition to war felt by the 2,000 members of his union. A large delegation of U.A.W. jacket clad auto workers came to the rally with Pavnick. Jim Mangen, Manager, Twin Cities Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, blasted the Reagan policy on El Salvador. Diane Drentlaw, President of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and member of Hotel Workers Union Local 17, hit the effects of another Vietnam-style conflict on her members. The rally was endorsed by Hotel Workers Union Local 17, United Electrical Workers Union Local 1139, ACTWU Local 66 and a local of the Amalgamated Transit Workers Union.

The common theme of all the speakers was that U.S. military involvement in El Salvador must cease. The people of El Salvador must be allowed to decide their own fate. The American public will not tolerate another Vietnam war in Central America.

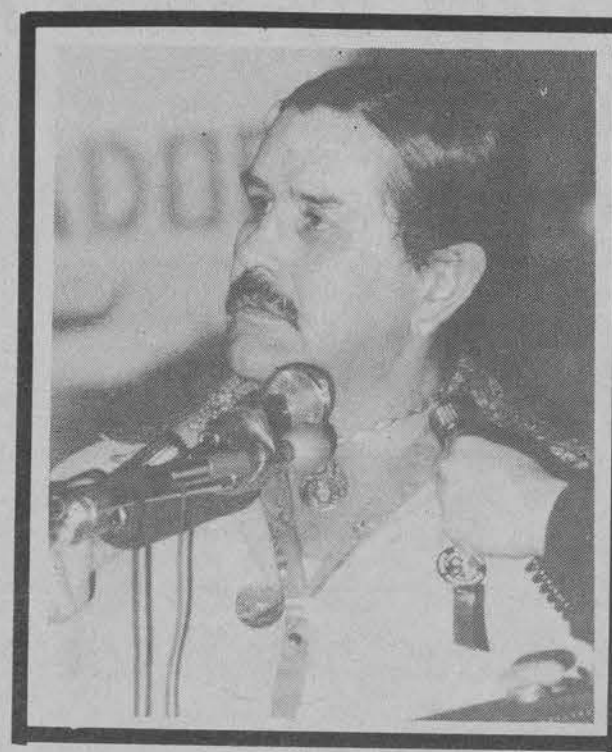
The event also had some first class musical entertainment from folk singer Larry Long, who offered an up-dated version of "Ain't Gonna Study War No More," and an impressive new song on Agent Orange. The fact that Americans are still suffering the effects of the irresponsible use of a dangerous chemical serves to remind us of how far we are from erasing the memory of the evils of the war in Southeast Asia.

All major media covered the rally. The Pioneer Press and Minneapolis Tribune had front page coverage. All major TV and radio stations were on hand. The message was clear: Minnesotans are not going to tolerate an escalation of U.S. military involvement in Central America. We will not stand by while the fuzzy thinkers of the Reagan administration, citing an imaginary "Communist subversion," try to throw the might of this country behind a junta that wages war on its own people.

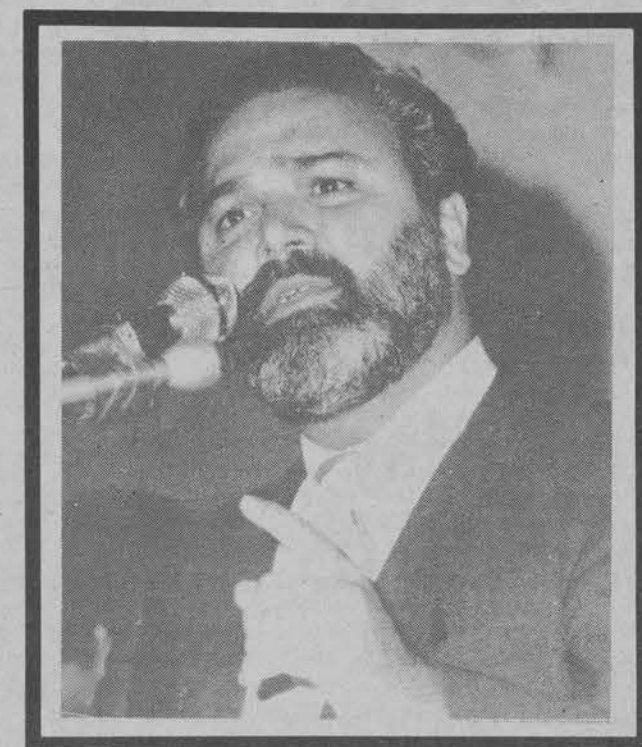
The rally collection of \$2,400 and Prayer Service relief aid collection of \$3,400 show that Minnesotans are strongly behind our campaign to stop U.S. intervention in El Salvador.



Tiffany Paterson, Nat. Black Independent Political Party



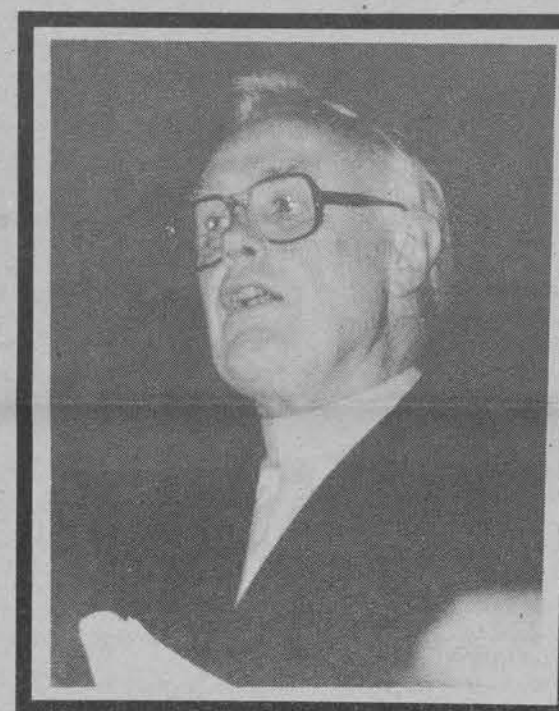
Clyde Bellecourt, A.I.M.



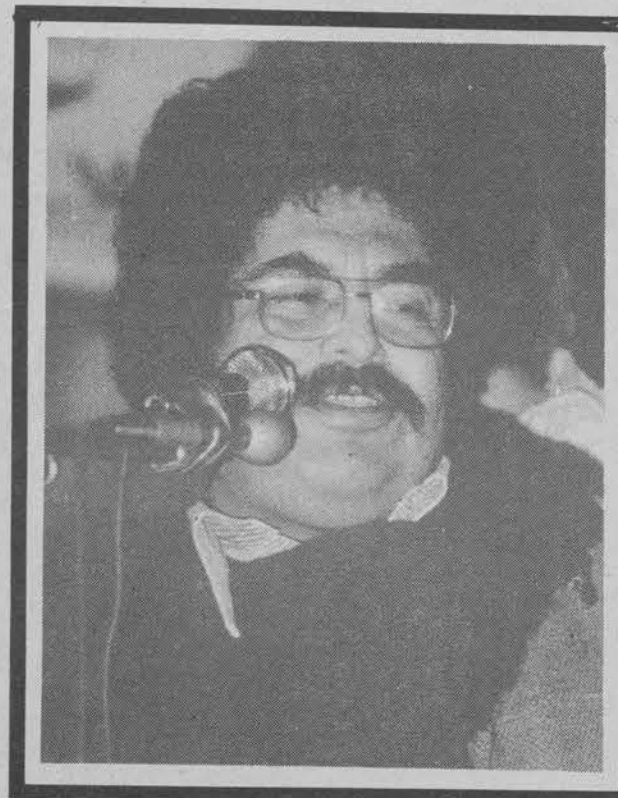
George Latimer, D.F.L. Mayor, St. Paul



Karen Clark, State Rep., Dist. 59



Vince Hawkinson, Pastor, Grace University Lutheran Church



Frank Guzman, National Chicano Alliance



Jim Mangen, Manager, Joint Board, ACTWU



Virginia Watkins, Nat. Board Member, N.O.W.

The Ecumenical Prayer Service — A Personal Reflection

by Phyllis O'Toole MM and Ecumenical Task Force

At 7:00 p.m. on March 24, a man in a clerical collar approached the doors of Assumption Church in St. Paul, only to be politely turned aside and directed to a group of several hundred gathered around a side entrance. The church was already filled with 1,200 people, united in a prayer service that evening, a breathtaking expression of solidarity with the people of El Salvador.

From the early planning, interest and involvement of concerned people snowballed as enthusiasm for the events on March 24 grew.

An initial planning committee of six in February grew into packed planning meetings by the week of the event. Dave Gagne facilitated a number of these meetings and weaved together our diverse talents toward our goal, an Ecumenical Prayer Service at Assumption Church, a candlelight procession to the State Capitol, and a rally on the Capitol steps.

Many people helped overcome all sorts of problems and obstacles. The service was planned by Lois Swenson, Jim Notebar, Roger Beukien, Joe Hermes and myself, and of course, Dave Gagne. In addition, participating in the service were Judy Klepperich, Doreen Johnson, Jim Diamond, Mark Tomsen, Lorna Peck, Cathy Hagstrom, Dick Johnson, Don Hathaway, Vince Hawkinson.

The results of our efforts gratified and overwhelmed us. The concern for El

Salvador and its people was there, as people came from throughout the state to pack the church. The pastor of Assumption Church, Fred Mertz, gave the official greeting. A collection of \$3,500 was taken for El Salvadorean refugees, just one element of a powerfully moving expression of faith in the Spirit rising in the people; through Archbishop Romero, the missionaries, the guerrilla leaders and Pablo Henriquez and Christine Hernandez and Morelia Santos and on and on, thousands of them killed. Chris Trotsky and her group from the Newman Center led us in the refrain, echoing and re-echoing, "God hears the cry of the poor." Lorenzo Florian and Miguel Calderon from Guadalupe Church drew us into their Spanish hymn, "Christo resusito" (Christ is risen). All spontaneously raised their hands as together we committed ourselves to believe in the power of good over evil. In that spirit we wound our way out of the church and up to the Capitol, each carrying a candle, the light of freedom and solidarity with the people of El Salvador.

We have gone back to our daily routines again. May the spirit we shared together keep rising in us and in the Salvadorean people until there is justice in our world and finally peace. Meanwhile, let us keep the vision of the prophets with Archbishop Romero. "Over these ruins will shine the glory of the Lord," for hope is the seed of liberation.

Photographs by David Clark and Don Kahn

STOP DRAFT REGISTRATION! NO U.S. INTERVENTION!



March May 3 Wash. D.C.

by Jim Tarcza

A broadly-based march on the Pentagon will take place on May 3. The march, for which a permit was recently obtained, will assemble at the State Department at 10 a.m. The march will begin at 12 noon, and a rally will be held at the Pentagon at 1 p.m.

The demands are: no U.S. intervention in El Salvador; funding for jobs and human needs, not for the military; end racism, repression, and all forms of bigotry; stop the draft.

Both the National Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) and the El Salvador Solidarity Committee of Minnesota have endorsed the May 3 march. In order to build the event, the Solidarity Committee has formed a sub-committee which meets at 8:30 p.m. on Thursdays at Newman Center, 1701 University Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis. For information, contact Rick Kover, P.O. Box 462, Mpls. Minn. 55440, tel: 721-4020. The national office for the May 3 event is PAM, Wilson Center, 1470 Irving St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20010, tel: (202) 462-1488.

Exiles Train for Nicaraguan Invasion

by Bridget Aldaraca

The recent expose of guerrilla training camps for right-wing Nicaraguan exiles in Miami has come on the heels of an April 1 announcement by the U.S. State Department that the U.S. has ended economic aid to Nicaragua. In addition to \$15 million in economic aid, another \$15 million in wheat credits has also been cancelled. The pretext for this cancellation, according to State Dept. Spokesperson William J. Dyess, is the Nicaraguan government's support for opposition forces in El Salvador. But Dyess also said that, "We have no hard evidence of arms movements through Nicaragua during the past few weeks, and propaganda and some other support activities have been curtailed. (NYT, Thursday, April 2, 1981)

That same statement cannot be made concerning the tacit support of our own government for a possible invasion of Nicaragua, now being planned right here at home in Miami. A March 15 issue of Parade Magazine highlighted a three-page series of photographs by Pulitzer prize winner Eddie Adams in which Nicaraguans and other Latin American

CISPES Steps Up Relief Aid Drive

The April 4 National Coordinating Committee of CISPES (Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador) is stepping up work to aid Salvadorean refugees in El Salvador. CISPES has issued an attractive new brochure on "Emergency Aid to El Salvador" to get the drive off the ground.

The war of the Salvadorean government against its own people has created thousands of orphans and tens of thousands of refugees. Starvation, lack of medical care, terrorization and displacement of entire communities — these are all weapons used in this war. While the usual channels of humanitarian aid, such as the International Red Cross, have broken down, the church has in-

creased its effort to provide the basic necessities of life to destitute people in this war-ravaged country. But this is not sufficient. The Salvadorean people desperately need our help to survive! They need food, medical assistance, shelter and clothing. They need it now!

As part of an international campaign for humanitarian aid for the people of El Salvador, Certificates of Contribution are being sold in the United States. These certificates are available in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$25. Contributions for these certificates will be used for strictly humanitarian purposes: food, medicine, clothing, shelter. All funds will be sent from the U.S. to Archbishop Mendez Arceo in Cuernavaca,

Mexico, and from there to the Archdiocese of San Salvador.

We as North Americans have a special responsibility to make this campaign successful. Our material assistance will give support to the courageous people of El Salvador and help offset the misguided U.S. intervention in El Salvador. Let us show that we, as the four martyred missionaries, believe in the right of the Salvadorean people to determine their own destiny.

For more information, write to Emergency Aid to El Salvador, c/o CISPES, P.O. Box 12056. Relief aid brochures will be mailed on request. Make contribution checks payable to Emergency Aid to El Salvador.

Stop Deportation of Salvadorean Refugees

The following article was compiled by Alan Benjamin from reports by Pat Taran, Consultant for Church World Service Immigration and Refugee Program, and Michael Maggio, senior research associate with the Council on Hemispheric Affairs in Washington, D.C., and an immigration attorney.

In Central America, a new refugee crisis is mushrooming. In the small densely-populated country of El Salvador, violent political conflict has reached the dimensions of civil war. More than 12,000 people have been killed since the beginning of 1980, most of them by government security forces and paramilitary death squads, according to the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of San Salvador.

500,000 Displaced by War

Over 100,000 people have fled the country and as many as half a million more are reportedly displaced inside the country.

In the countryside, the Salvadoran military has carried out major offensives against the peasant organizations and the growing opposition. Tactics have included "routinely killing opposition sympathizers, burning houses, slaughtering farm animals and making off with

provisions, leaving the survivors little choice other than to leave, in search of food if not peace," as reported by MacLeans, Canada's major weekly news magazine on November 17th. The magazine went on to note that there are some 500,000 displaced persons in the country.

The number of refugees outside El Salvador is difficult to establish, but according to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, there are an estimated 35,000 Salvadoran refugees in Mexico; with 16,000 known to be in Honduras; 4,000 in Belize; 4,000 in Nicaragua; 7,000 in Costa Rica; 1,000 in Panama, and at least 3,000 in Guatemala. According to Casa El Salvador, a coalition of Salvadoran organizations with offices in San Francisco, there are approximately 500,000 Salvadorans in the United States.

Indeed, untold numbers of Salvadoran refugees are apparently trying to get into the United States in search of a safer haven. Growing numbers of Guatemalans, facing similar circumstances in their country are doing likewise, Salvadorans and Guatemalans, however, are not being admitted to this country as refugees. Few visas of any other type are available to them. With no other alternative, these refugees are attempting to enter the U.S. without documents.



It is becoming apparent that certain sectors within the Reagan administration are not satisfied with using "food as a weapon" in order to undermine the sovereignty of the new government in Nicaragua. The question is, will the Reagan administration condone the preparation on American soil of armed intervention aimed at Nicaragua.

According to the Border Patrol Agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Diego quoted in the New York Times on March 2, 1981, approximately 25,000 to 60,000 refugees enter the United States each year. In the fiscal year that ended in September, the article reports, 11,792 Salvadorans were apprehended by the immigration service.

U.S. Refuses Asylum

Despite the situation of civil war in El Salvador, the United States government is sending the Salvadorans home again nearly as fast as they are captured. Already many of the Salvadorans deported in recent months have been killed upon their return home, according to letters and phone calls received by the refugees at the El Centro Alien Detention Center near San Diego from friends and relatives in El Salvador.

In 1978, the most recent year for which statistics are available, over 3,000 Salvadorans were deported from the United States. However, many thousands of others were required to accept what is known as "voluntary departure," a fixed number of days in which to leave the United States at their own expense after being apprehended by the INS.

Extended Voluntary Departure

Towards the end of the insurrection against Somoza in Nicaragua in 1979, Nicaraguan citizens in the U.S. were granted what is termed "extended voluntary departure" status by the U.S. government. This is a special temporary extension of the departure time "for an individual alien or group of aliens when compelling humanitarian factors render deportation unconscionable." Those who receive this status are also entitled to receive work authorization and certain government benefits.

Extended voluntary departure has not been granted to the Salvadoran refugees even though the extent of political violence there in the past year is well documented. On January 23, 1981 the Los Angeles Times editors urged the State Department and the INS to grant extended voluntary departure.

They said, "While State Department officials privately acknowledge that El Salvador is a dangerous place, they are reluctant to say so publicly. They fear that it could be perceived as indirect criticism of the Salvadoran government, which the United States is pledged to support.

A campaign is needed to stop the deportation of Salvadoran refugees. Your efforts can help. Send a telegram or letter to Secretary of State Alexander Haig, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520 and to Commissioner David Crossland, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C. 20536.

OXFAM REPORT

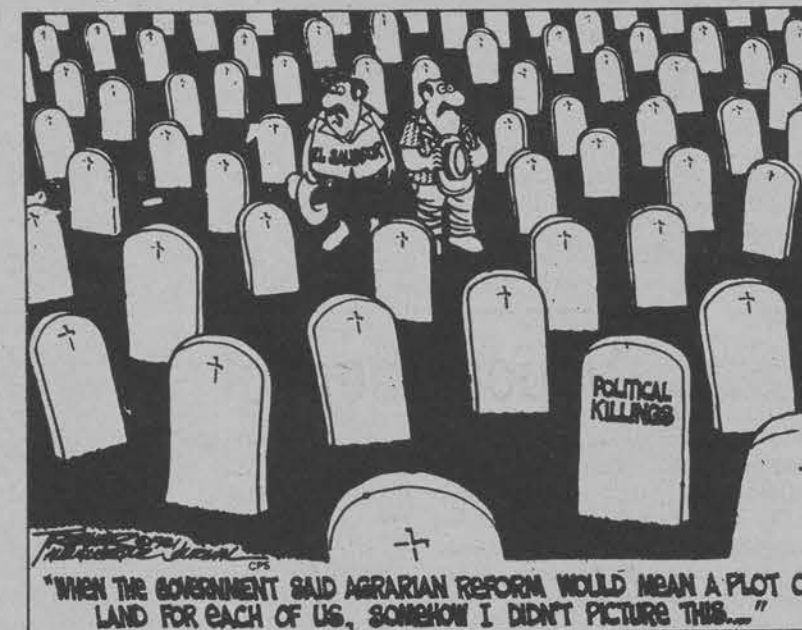
Gov't Repression, Violence Make Mockery of Land Reform

by Barbara Sella

In February of this year, the American branch of the World Hunger Organization, Oxfam, issued an Impact Audit on the current land reform programs in El Salvador. The report reveals the economic disparity that exists today in this poverty stricken Central American country. A 1971 census stated that 90 percent of El Salvador's farm units were smaller than 5 hectares (9 hectares are minimally required to provide sustenance for a 6 member family.) A second study done in 1976 stated that six Salvadorean families owned more land than 133,000 small farmers. Today, it is estimated that 65 percent of the rural population is landless and countless thousands of peasants are forced to seek work away from their land. Furthermore, over two-thirds of the population receives less than one-third of the disposable income.

Conversely, less than 2 percent of the people possess one-third of the income. At present, El Salvador has the highest percentage of underutilized labor in Central America, with 50 percent of rural work force remaining unemployed for more than two-thirds of the year. In the face of such "sharply increasing unemployment," Oxfam notes that "more labor unproductive export crops were planted at the same time as more labor saving machinery was utilized." Thus, it is no wonder that land reform is viewed universally as an essential part of the solution to the poverty and social inequality, and ultimately as the key to the economic revitalization of the country. The question that Oxfam poses then is, what is the nature of El Salvador's land reform program? The following is a brief summary of the findings of that report.

On March 6, 1980, the military and civilian junta announced a basic agrarian reform law, decree 153. The decree authorized the expropriation of landed estates. It set the terms of compensation to former proprietors, and it established the groundwork for the formation of peasant run cooperatives. The program was divided into three phases, each aimed at different sized estates. Phase I called the expropriation of the largest estates (500 hectares and larger) and the establishment of peasant cooperatives. It



Cartoon by Trever/DC Gazette.

has been estimated that 250 estates would be affected, comprising in all 15 percent of the country's farmland. To the dismay of those genuinely pursuing reform, the program was not only hastily thrown together, but it completely excluded agricultural technicians, the church, the universities, and peasant organizations from the planning process. In the words of U.S. AID (Agency of International Development) "preparations for the Phase I takeover were made quickly after the political decision was taken and its details were very closely held so that opposition would be minimum. Planning for the reform's further implementation continues to be insufficient."

The reaction of those landowners threatened by the new law was immediate. The widespread and illegal decapitalization of estates reduced the country's farm machinery by 25 percent in the first month alone. The military was pressured into returning at least 68 properties, according to U.S. AID. At the same time some landowners turned to wholesale slaughter of their livestock, thus effectively reducing the national total by 30 percent. This blatant disregard for the newly enacted law was quickly followed by a wave of violence and repression against peasants. In response to the stepped-up reign of terror, numerous government officials resigned. Barely three weeks after the "reforms"

had begun, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Jorge Villacorta, stepped down saying, "I resigned from my position on March 26, 1980, because I believed that it was useless to continue in a government not only incapable of putting an end to violence, but a government which is itself generating the political violence through repression..." In reality, from the first moment that the implementation of the agrarian reform began, what we saw was a sharp increase in official violence against the very peasants who were the supposed "beneficiaries" of the process.

The beneficiaries of the program were to have been those peasants who had access to the land either as permanent employees (i.e. managers, bookkeepers, mechanics, etc.) or colonos, the hired laborers. However, since 65 percent of the rural population is without such access, they are completely excluded from the program.

Phase II of the program is generally believed to be the heart of the reform program, affecting over 70 percent of coffee production. However, it has not been implemented yet and if present government policies persist, it is unlikely that it ever will be. On May 14, 1980, Colonel Jaime Abdul Gutierrez announced that there would be no more reforms carried out beyond Phase I and Decree 207.

incidents and only the ones that A.I. was able to investigate and confirm. Systematic murders and kidnappings of peasant, student, labor, church and academic leaders are well-known, but bombing and destruction of remote Indian villages have gone unreported for weeks or months until reported by Guatemalan opposition organizations. While these massacres are mentioned in the Mexican and some of the Latin American and European press, they remain unconfirmed by prestigious human rights organizations and unreported by a self-censored and self-satisfied American press.

Recent communications from the Guatemalan Church in Exile and the Farmers Movement (C.U.C.) tell of indiscriminate massacres in the villages of Sacala Las Lomas (50-80 dead, U.S. made helicopters and gun-ships used), Pachay Las Lomas, Papa-Chala (168 known dead). Attacks during the first weeks of March have virtually destroyed all

Phase III was decreed on April 28, 1980 (Decree 207). Dubbed Land-to-the-Tiller, the program essentially states that all current tenants shall become owners of their rented plots from that date on, providing a renter's holdings do not exceed 7 hectares. This plan too has come under fire from various quarters. A U.S. government memorandum concedes, "Phase III represents the most confusing aspect of the reform program, and it could prove especially troublesome for the U.S. because it was decreed without advance discussion, except in very limited government circles, and we are told, it is considered by key Salvadorean officials as a misguided and U.S. imposed initiative."

Critics have often cited the similarities between the Salvadorean program and the Land-to-the-Tiller program which was unsuccessfully attempted in Vietnam. Though there is not space to give a detailed account of the correlations drawn by Oxfam it should be noted that the author of the Vietnam model and the key consultant to the El Salvador program is University of Washington law professor Roy Prosterman. As designed Land-to-the-Tiller freezes the system of plot rotation by abolishing the practice of renting and requiring tenants to remain on the same land for thirty years, thus locking the peasants onto plots which cannot even provide subsistence yields. Among the effects of this plan, Oxfam cites the following: "Erosion would be exacerbated, basic crop yields would be reduced, and the number of landless peasants would increase. If genuine reform is inconceivable under the present laws what then is the motive behind such a plan? A U.S. AID memorandum confirms the widespread suspicion that the program is an ill conceived effort to gain support for a faltering regime. "It is widely believed that 'Land-to-the-Tiller' is a political move on the part of the U.S. Embassy and the State Department. Many believe it is a 'symbolic' and 'cosmetic' measure which was proposed because it would look good to certain American politicians and not necessarily because it would be beneficial or significant in the Salvadorean context."

The conclusion of the Oxfam report is evident: "The majority of the rural population — landless and poorest are excluded from any potential benefits under the present land reform."

Furthermore, the critical lack of planning, the exclusion of peasants, clerks, academics and agrarian experts from the organizational process, the corruption, repression and violence all make a mockery of the U.S. government and the Junta's contention that the present reform is the most ambitious and potentially successful program ever attempted.

For a complete copy of the report, send \$3.50 to Oxfam America, 302 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116 (617) 247-3304.

villages from Melchor de Mecos to the Belize frontier including Manache, La Union, El Cruzadero, El Zapote and others whose names are not yet known. Currently, 30-40 mutilated bodies are found daily along the roads of Guatemala. At this daily rate, and with the addition of rural slaughters, Guatemala will have more violent deaths this year than El Salvador had last year. Yet the New York Times and Washington Post do not even have news bureaus in Guatemala.

The Guatemala Solidarity Committee meets on Monday evenings at the Newman Center: 6:15 p.m. for our study group, 7:30 p.m. for business meetings. We seek to educate people about Guatemala and move them to political action which will force the U.S. government to cease its complicity in a government program of political murder. For further information, write the Guatemala Solidarity Committee of Minnesota, P.O. Box 14051, Dinkytown Station, Mpls., Mn. 55414, or call (612) 379-0096.

GUATEMALA

A Gov't Program of Political Murder

by Charles Wilkins
for the G.S.C.

The Harkin Bill on Guatemala (H.R. 101) like the Studts Bill on El Salvador (H.R. 1509) seeks to curb U.S. military contributions to a government's total war against its own people. According to reports of Amnesty International, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, El Salvador and Guatemala were, last year, the most actively repressive countries in the Western Hemisphere, probably in the world.

The essence of the A.I. report on

Guatemala, dated Feb. 17, 1981, and subtitled "A Government Program of Political Murder," is that anyone who opposes or is thought to oppose the government is "systematically seized without warrant, tortured and murdered," and that these acts are part of an organized program of the Guatemalan Government. The agency for planning and coordinating this program is located in the Presidential Guard annex of the National Palace and is "under the direct supervision of President Lucas Garcia." A.I. investigated 3,000 of the political murders during 1980. It is important to emphasize that these are only reported

by Betsy Gilson
Speakers Bureau,
El Salvador Solidarity
Committee Minneapolis

The Myth of Agrarian Reform in El Salvador is a 45-minute cassette tape by Phil Wheaton of EPICA Task Force CISPES. Wheaton is a highly reputed critic of the AIFLD land reform program in El Salvador and has exposed its real

These educational programs are available for use by your group, class, union or church by calling (612) 375-0105. Programs come with speakers and literature on El Salvador. Honoraria and fees are requested for all to continue funding the extensive educational campaign of the El Salvador Solidarity Committee.

by Don Kahn

Recent events on the borders of El Salvador tell us that the horror continues. On March 18, 1981, some 7000 peasants attempted to cross the Rio Lempa at Las Cabanas. Reportedly, 4000 are now in refugee camps outside El Salvador, while the fate of the 3000 in El Salvador still remains in doubt. More recently, one hears of a great massacre, of perhaps as

many as 1500 people, at Santa Helena Guaricela. The stories tell of women and children, hiding in a cave, being brutally murdered by the Salvadorean Army. As we await confirmation of the details of this holocaust, we can no longer entertain any doubts about the insanity of continual military assistance to the regime in El Salvador.

Items marked (+) available at 40 percent discount to groups, unions, bookstores, churches, organizations. Minimum order to qualify for bulk rates: 5 each of any item. **Add 15 percent for shipping and handling to all orders. All orders must be prepaid.**

Sister Doreen Charest, C.S.J.
Provincial Administrator
St. Joseph's Province House
Box 87
Crookston, Minnesota 56716

El Salvador Solidarity Committee, P.O. Box 14574 Minneapolis, MN 55454

Send check or money order to:
CISPES, BOX 12056, Washington, D.C.
20005.