EL PORTAVOZ

Vol. III No. 2 March 3,1983

EL SALVADOR NEARS CRISIS POINT AS U.S. INTENSIFIES ROLE IN THE AREA

The U.S. sponsored war in El Salvador, which has been going at an intense pace since January of 1979 has arrived at a significant cross road. With the popularly supported rebel forces in control of most of the North and Northeast provinces of the country and with news of recent rebel gains (as close as 30 miles from the capitol, San Salvador) the situation for the U.S. backed Salvadoran Goverment does not look good.

Worsening the situation for the right wing El Salvadoran government is the fact that the Reagan administration has been paying lip service towards "the possibility of Human Rights violations" occurring in El Salvador. Currently U.S. government spokespersons are seen in the media expressing concern over the documented Salvadoran Government's complicity in the murders last year of two Americans and one



Salvadoran official working on the "land reform" project in E.S.,(not to mention the murders of four U.S. religious workers two years ago).

It must be stressed that token lip service is the extent of the U.S. government criticism of the "National Unity" government which also finds itself internally divided between the reactionary right wing forces loyal to Major Roberto D'aubuisson (and his National Republican alliance party, ARENA) and more moderate forces. Unfortunately the

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FARM WORKERS ON STRIKE! *PLEASE DON'T BUY CAMPBELLS PRODUCTS*

VENCEREMOS BRIGADE

La Brigada Venceremos es un proyecto educacional unico en los E.E.U.U. Ofrece a las personas la oportunidad de experimentar la Revolucion Cubana. Desde 1969, la Brigada ha enviado cerca de 5000 personas a Cuba en delegaciones, giras de interes especial seminarios educacionales y en trece contingentes de la Brigada Venceremos.

Como proyecto politico, educacional, multi-racial y anti-imperialista que es, la Brigada lleva acabo un programa de actividades en los E.E.U.U. a nivel local y nacional a traves de todo el ano.

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El Salvador... from pg. 1

moderates tend to have the mysterious habit of disappearing overnight, and falling off cliffs or meeting some similar fate.

Although the situation obviously appears shaky for the Salvadoran Government, the rebels in El Salvador (and for that matter, revolutionaries in the entire Central American region) are not assurred an easy victory. The Reagan administration has targetted the entire region in its Carribean Basin Plan as an important if not the most important battleground in the on-going struggle for U.S. corporate control of the worlds resources. Having lost an initial battle in Nicaragua and feeling the upsurge of revolutionary activity in the region the U.S. goverment has stepped up its efforts to prevent these popularly supported movements from taking power and in the case of Nicaragua has openly declared a covert CIA war against the Sandanista Government (at the cost the U.S. public of $19.9 million). Having already trained over 1500 Salvadoran troops at U.S. bases for battle in El Salvador along with 75-100 American military advisors in El Salvador the Reagan administration has under taken an ambitious (and costly) military project along the southern Honduran Border, which connects to the Southwest, El Salvador and to the South and Southeast, Nicaragua. This military project includes the training and organizing of exiled former Nicaraguan National Guardsmen (Somocistas), reactionary Miskito Indians, the Honduran Military and even utilizing hundreds of Argentinian troops in hopes of thawarting the people's fight for a just society.

On the horizon, the U.S. and Honduran government are planningthe largest joint military manuevers ever undertaken in Central America. Slated for early Feb. this action includes the participation of all U.S. armed forces. It seems the only U.S. forces not taking part are the Boy Scouts.

Critics of the U.S. foreign policy in the region see the manuevers not only as out right provocations against the government of Nicaragua but also as a prereqiuste to an invasion of that country.

In conclusion it can be said that the Reagan administration's policies in Central America are basically working a against the interest of the majority of both the Central American people and us here in the U.S.. For where millions of dollars are needed here in the U.S. for such things as reindutrialization of the nations factories, transportation system, etc..., Reagan would rather put this money into teaching El Salvadoran troops how to correctly rip the fingernails off peasants or spend $5.3 million to develop a radio station that would beam capitalistic propaganda (Kate Smith disco version) over the airwaves of Cuba. Instead of making sure people here are fed, educated and have access to decent jobs, Ronald Reagan would rather spend $19 million trying to destabilize the democratic revolutionary gov't. of Nicaragua. It is time we here in the U.S. question "our" governments policies (foreign and domestic) and demand an end to such ridiculous squandering of the nations resources.

Brigade... from pg. 1

A traves del trabajo realizado por los comites regionales con base en catorce ciudades en los E.E.U.U., la Brigada esta activa dentro de muchos sectores del movimiento progresista popular en este pais. Los organizadores de la Brigada son mayormente jovenes y trabajadores, activos en sus comunidades, envueltos en una variedad de luchas, por ejemplo, la lucha por mejores viviendas, la lucha contra la legislacion represiva, por un mejor sistema medico, por la paz, el desarme, etc, etc,,,

La Brigada va a Cuba para ver su revolucion con sus propios ojos. De regreso los "Brigadistas" traen consigo un mejor entendimiento para su trabajo aqui en los E.E.U.U. entendimiento que proviene de la experiencia de vivir y trabajar junto con hombres y mujeres cubanos.

Creemos que la Revolucion Cubana tiene cosas importantes que decirle a la jente que vive en los E.E.U.U.

Los Brigadistas a Cuba van como invitados a vivir y a trabajar con cubanos, a experimentar las realidades del diario vivir en Cuba.

Este año el programa de tres semanas en Cuba incluira trabajo en la construccion de un nuevo hospital; presentaciones y conferencias sobre la sociedad cubana, visitas a fabricas., escuelas, y mucho mas.

El XIV Contingente de la Brigada Venceremos viajara a Cuba en abril de 1983. Consistira de 200 personas de los EE.UU. que seran selecionadas en base a su participacion en algun movimiento por un cambio social particularmente personas activas en luchas a nivel comunal, lucha contra el racismo, por la paz y movimientos sindicales. Ademas de ser activo en algun aspecto del "movimiento", cada solicitante a la Brigada por lo menos un ano luego de su regreso de Cuba. Los candidatos pagan una cantidad que varia entre $575.00 y $675.00. La Brigada en Madison ayuda a recoger fondos para cubrir los gastos de las personas que no pueden cubrir esta suma en totalidad por cuenta propia. Esta suma cubre todos loa gastos de transporte, alojaniento, comidas, etc. Esto se debe gracias al Instituto Cubano de la Amistad con los Pueblos nuestro anfrition en Cuba.

Para mayor infornacion sobre el XIV CONTINGENTE DE LA BRIGADA VENCEREMOS conuniquese con Nitza Hernandez tel: 238-5392.



CALENDARIO

3/2	Multi-Cultural Council Meeting	6 pm see "Today in the Union"
3/3	Forum with two clergy from Central America sponsored by CALA	7:30pm Memorial Church of Christ
	MARXISM & PHILOSOPHY	7 pm see "Today in the Union"
	W.S.A. Minority Affairs Committee	6 pm see "Today in the UNion"
3/7	Guatemala the Unending Conquest:Richard N. Adams	for more info. call Ibero Am. Studies 262-2811
3/10	M.E.Ch.A GENERAL MEETING	5:30 pm see "Today in th the UNion"
	MARXISM & LAW	7 pm see "Today in the Union"
3/8	International Women's Day	all day every where all over the world
3/9	Film; The Afrikaneer Bomb	noon 14th floor Van Hise
3/10	On the relationship between 3rd World Intervention and Nuclear War; Michael Klare	8 pm see "Today in the Union"
3/11	Campus visitation by High School students from Milw. & Racine	call MECHA office for more info. 263-4830
3/12	Minority Pre-Law Conference IOWA	call Steve Rocha for more info. 262-1815
3/14	Forum on Financial Aid cut-offs to draft nonregistrants	7:30 pm Press House 731 State St.
3/17	MARXISM & the UNIVERSITY	7 pm see "Today in the UNion"
3/18& 19	Midwest Regional Latino Law School Conference	U.W. Law school for more info. 262-1815
3/19	CISPES BENEFIT	Willy Bear Bar 1210 Williamson
4/12&13	F.L.O.C. representatives coming to Madison	call MECHA office for more info. 263-4830
4/14,15, &16	11th Annual Conference National Association for Chicano Studies	Eastern Michigan University for more info. call 2634830
5/5,6 &7	Cinco de Mayo Celebracion	

THE COMMON FOLKS WON, 'MA'

EDITOR'S NOTE

The ariticles that follow present two different analyses of the election for Governor of Texas held November 1982. In that election, the Democratic Party nominee Att. General Mark White defeated the incumbent Republican Governor Reaganite Bill Clements. At issue in the articles is the impact that the Chicano vote had on the outcome of the election.

The election in Texas last November saw a fiercely contested battle for the governorship between Republican incumbent Reaganite Bill Clements and reactionary conservative Democrat Mark White.

The election night coverage by national television commentators made much "news talk" of the fact that challenger White had defeated the incumbent even though Reaganite Clements had spent 12 million dollars in his re-election bid. The commentators vituperated trying to turn White's "feat" into a resounding victory for the "common folk" and for Democratic Party populist progressivism, while neglecting to mention that the challenger himself had spent 6 million dollars in defeating Clements.

The network commentators also neglected to mention a fact well known in Texas politics: that victor White was no less a reactionary conservative than the Reaganite he defeated. White earned his "merit" badge in reactionary conservative political circles with his vigorous opposition, in the early 1970's , to the extension of the Voting Rights Act to Chicanos. Given White's record, Clements Reaganite vision, and the high money stakes in politics these days, the common folk of Texas were never in the running in this race.

If there is any doubt as to whose interests Gov. White will favor, consider the following. The Texas Observer (Feb. 11, 1983) reports that several backers of former Governor Clements have rushed over to White's corner since election day and contributed almost $30,000 dollars, presumably to help him retire his campaign debt. Their contributions range from a low of $2,000 to a high of $25,000, one each from the Texas Real Estate Association, and the Houston Homebuilders Association respectively. "Yes Ma', us common folk have us a governor now."



CHICANO VOTERS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN TEXAS

The result of the recent gubernatorial/election in Texas in November, 1983 has Chicano politicians and political analysts rejoicing about the outcome.

More precisely, these politicians and analysts are jubiliating about the supposed impact of Chicano voters on the outcome of the election. One of these is Willie Velasquez, Director of the Southeast Voter Registration Project based in San Antonio.

For example, in a recent post-election analysis of Chicano voter turnout in South Texas, done in collaboration with the Brownsville Herald in the Rio Grande valley, Velasquez asserts that the Chicano vote (Hispanic in his terminology) "is now big time."

Clearly, Velasquez has reason to rejoice. According to a press release issued December 10, 1982, the Southwest Voter Registration Project's own analysis shows that over 300,000 Chicanos voted in the November election. This represents an increase of 86.2% over the previous election in 1978. The election last November saw 86% of the Chicano vote going to Gov. White, with similar margins going to other Democratic candidates for State offices. Jim Hightower, candidate for Agriculture Commissioner whom many considered to be the only real populist progressive in the whole Democratic Party slate, received a whopping 96.1% of the Chicano vote.

What becomes crucial to a more critical analysis of Chicano voting behavior is what Velasquez and his group neglected to mention in their comments to the press. For example, Velasquez reasons that the increase in Chicano voter turnout in the last election alone accounts for White's victory. He asserts that the low Chicano voter turnout in 1978 is what explains Clements' 1% victory margin in that election. Velasquez's logic implies that the only determining factor in who wins elections in Texas is the number of Chicanos voting in any given election.

As far as reasoning with numbers go Velasquez would be safe, except for one factor which he neglected to mention to the press. Other candidates for governor were fielded in the 1978 race by independent parties, including the Chicano party Raza Unida whose nominee received 2% of the vote. Given the figures reported by Velasquez's group, White's victory cannot be interpreted as resulting from a mere defection of Chicano voters from the Republican camp (Velasquez suggests that Chicanos voted for White because of dissatisfaction with Reaganomics). Nor can it be explained as resulting from a mere increase in Chicano voter turnout.

A more critical analysis would suggest that other factors intervened. For example, In 1978 Clements spent over $7,000,000 to get elected. Yet his narrow victory margin of 1% and the 2% vote Raza Unida's Chicano nominee suggest that the preference of Chicano voters for one of their own, rather than their

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HISPANIC VOTERS CARRIED WHITE TO VICTORY

by Juan Montoya

The Hispanic voter turnout in the Texas governor's race carried Attorney General Mark White to the Austin mansion. A sample of 220 key precincts with more than 80 percent Mexican-American voters was revealed.

In the Brownsville precincts, predominantly Mexican-American precinct balloting underscores the same trend with White carrying 19 out of 21 while Clements garnered only the remaining two.

These results, compiled by the Hearld and Southwest Voter Registration Education Project director Willie Velasquez, indicate that not only did Mexican-Americans turn out in proportionally higher numbers than they did in the 1978 governor's race, but that the change in the Mexican-American turnout rate increased three times as much as did the rest of the state's voters as a whole.

"The proportional increase for Mexican-American in the governor's race compared to their turnout for the Clements-Hill race in 1978 increased by 49.1 percent in the key precincts analyzed," Velasquez said.

"There is no doubt in my mind that it was this increase which carried the race for White. Hispanics are now in the major leagues of voting."

In fact, Velasquez said 200,000 more Mexican-Americans cast ballots in this election than they did in the 1978 race.

Pollsters had predicted the Mexican-American vote would determine the outcome of the election. If the turnout is small, they said, then Clements who beat Democrat candidate John Hill by 1 percent in 1978 when only 27% of the Mexican-American went to the polls, would stand to gain. If the turnout were any larger, and it was, White would stand to profit.

The 1978 turnout for Hispanics amounted to only 27 percent of the 591,950 registered voters (160,000). For the 1982 governor's race the percentage of the 870,000 registered Hispanics voting increased to 40.6 or 355,000 votes.

To illustrate, voting results show that without the 355,000 Hispanic ballots Clements would have beaten White by about 1,400 votes. However, by adding 16 percent of the 355,000 Hispanic votes (58,000) to Clements' total and the remaining 84 percent (297,000) to White's total, it is readily apparent that Hispanics carried the attorney general to victory.

Proportionally, general turnout rates for the state increased by 15 percent while the Hispanic voter turnout rate increased by 50 percent.

"I predict that by 1984 there will be approximately 600,000 Hispanics voting in the state. That means they will be a factor in any race; local, state or national. It's cut and dry. The Hispanic vote is now big time," Velasquez said.

When Mexican-Americans voted in the 1978 governor's election, it was estimated that 20 percent of them voted for Clements. Also, it has been shown that 30 percent of the Hispanic vote in the 1980 persidential election was cast for Republican Reagan.

This past election indi-

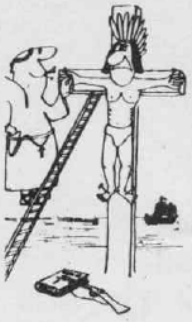
cont. pg. 6

EDITORIALES Y POESIA

The villages
the mountains
the streams
belong to Zapatistas.
Our life
or yours
is the only trade for soft brown earth
and maize.
All of which is our reward,
a creed that formed a constitution
for all who dare live free!
"This land is ours...
Father, I give it back to you.
Mexico must be free...."

I ride with revolutionists
against myself.
I am the Rurales,
course and brutal,
I am the mountain Indian,
superior over all.
The thundering hoof beats are my horses.
The chattering machine guns
are death to all of me:
Yaqui
Tarahumara
Chamula
Zapotec
Mestizo
Español.













EL PLAN ESPIRITUAL DE AZTLAN

En el espiritu de una Raza que ha reconocido no solo su orgullosa herencia historica, sino tambien la bruta invasion gringa de nuestros territorios, nosotros los Chicanos habitantes y civilizadores de la tierra nortena de AZTLAN, de donde provinieron nuestros abuelos solo para regresar a sus raises y consagrar la determinacion de nuestro pueblo del sol, declaramos que el Grito de la Sangre es nuestra fuerza, nuestra responsabilidad, y nuestro inevitable destino.

Somos libres y soberanos para senalar aquellas tareas por las cuales gritan justamente nuestra casa, nuestra tierra, el sudor de nuestra frente y nuestro corazon. AZTLAN pertenece a los que siembran la semilla, riegan los campos, y levantan la cosecha, y no al extrajero europeo. No reconocemos fronteras caprichosas en el Continente de Bronce.

El carnalismo nos une y el amor hacia nuestros hermanos nos hace un pueblo asendiente que lucha contra el extrajero gabacho, que explota nuestras riquezas y destrosa nuestra cultura. Con el corazon en la mano y con las manos en la tierra, declaramos el espiritu independiente de nuestra nacion mestiza. Somos La Raza de Bronce con una cultura de bronce. Ante todo el mundo, ante norte america, ante todos nuestros hermanos en el Continente de Bronce, somos una nacion, somos una union de pueblos libres, somos AZTLAN.

Editor,

On January 28th the torturous, painful and tormented odyssey of Rapael Martinez-Frometa ended in cell five of the Segregation Adjustment Center at the State Prison in Waupun, Wisconsin. We wonder if Martinez-Frometa knew when he landed at La-Crosse, Wisconsin in June of 1980, that he would never see Cuba again, that in his flight to freedom and having survived sinking boats, hunger, and sharks, that he would die at the hands of even more desperate men who could not accept the very spirit which motivated him to gamble with the unknown rather than remain where he was.

A man has obviously been been murdered in the name of security and for the safety of the general public. We wonder if the people of the state of Wisconsin sleep any easier because this "threat" has been removed? Questions have begun to surface about his death and the manner in which it came about. We wonder if more "suicides", will occur with Prison Officials present?

Martinez-Frometa has survived many fights (the coroner testified to this) and had the scars to prove it, this man had survived Prison in Cuba, certainly this man did not fit the suicidal mold by any stretch of the imagination. His main crime seems to have been that he did not accept fear to be used against him as it is used against many others to whip them into obediance, to conform to Prison Life and to not question or criticize authority.

Certainly if an inquiry is conducted into his past. The psssobolity of Martinez-Frometa being a former mental patient in Cuba as well as in the United States is not outside realm of being possible.

His death under mysterious circumstances tends to tarnish Wisconsins' Progressive image especially in the field of corrections. His death will place the Wisconsin Prison System somewhere between Cummings, Arkansas and Juntsville, Texas, where it has always rightfully belonged. Wisconsin has always hidden its Prison atrocities behind the mantle of Progressiveness and Rehabilitation. The Prison System is Americas rightist death squad

The state Public Defenders Office has asked that an Independent Investigation be conducted into the death of Martinez-Frometa. Witnesses have surfaced that will not be silenced and that bear guarding, lest they too become "official Suicides". It seems this homicide can no longer be swept under the progressive rug. The cancer at Waupun has finally spilled over its walls and the stench is overwhelming.

We wonder what Rehabilitation Program was in effect on the night of January 28th and evidently for many other nights before that? We wonder if the prison officials that night decided that Martinez-Frometa had forfieted his ultimate right...his right to live?

The take-over at Waupun on January 31st should not have come as any surprise as prison officials have claimed. The riot at Waupun was a signal to the general Public from the prison population that something wrong is going on behind those walls. The riot is a final desperate act of Human Beings who sense that the "system" has run riot and that somebody will die. The dispersion of Hispanic inmates throughout the prison system will not allieviate the problem. The still punches a time clock, the problem still works there, the problem does not speak spanish.

Marinez-Frometa is dead so he cannot tell us who did this thing. We wonder if he knows that his dying will cause another "little Austwitz" to undergo rigorous public scrutiny and another facsimile of Adolf Eichmann to hit the road again.

Raymundo M. Saudia



The super powers of the world are reactionary forces acting upon one another. The super powers of the world are geared towards a final ultimatum. The rejection of this ultimatum will end negotiations and cause them to resort to force or other direct action against each others boundary of life. Their demand is a final proposition to condition and control the Earth, ultimately resulting in chief technical control of external market factors rather than external influences. It see's itself leveling itself to a balance of power which reallistically is not there nor true. The balance of power is a hoaxed super powered government opposed against the natural power of the Earth's niche, encased in it, a closed ecological system with the true powers of balance for the Homo sapien, The atmosphere of life itself on earth.

There is no issue as important to human existence and mutual development as eliminating the possibility of a Nuclear War. Even more important is the fact that the super powers of the world have amassed sufficient weapons to destroy each other many times over and the emphsizing reality that they have a superiority strategy against each other of perpetuating mutual terror rather than peace. This is further combined with the fact that neither side would like to be in the other's shoes, for peace for them is the fear of the others weapons.

What I recommend is a world wide revolution to educate people to understand and learn the true purpose industrialized nations place on security for their multinational commercial interests and profits. The imperial white domin-clature.

Che Guevara once said ' the life of a single human being is worth a million times more than all the property of the richest man on Earth'. El Salvador in Latin America, 60% of the land is the land of 2% of the people. 60% of the people are peasant farmers. These landless peasants has doubled in the last two years. The battle in El Salvador kills many brothers and sisters, mothers and faters who die for liberation. Liberación de un govierno de este pirche monstro de America de los estados uni-capitalista. ¡Pasta! Pasta con la gloria de America y realizen que es tiempo de protejer el mardito lindo o se van a ir al cielito lindo. Somos juntos y el universo nos protejera contra este ezfuerzo de cumplir lo que yo creo va hacer una de las mas dificiles tarreas que un individuales han attertado. Shinge todo esto, yo se que soy uno de los primeros de decir y escribir esto. Pero por ser Chicano es verdad que tienes que usar toda tu energia mortal para ver que este govierno pare su diseño de represion contra jente que de sí mismo sigue su autonomia. Que completamente pare America sus tenticulos de controlar esta tierra y sus formas de vida porque es tiempo de empezar a pelear para poder seguir en esta Planeta.

Yo no necesito, statisticos, estimates, or numbers to prove the impending danger of these super powered governments clashing, moreover causing the ultimate threat World War III. The dispensing of Pershing II's to Germany is an example of that fact. To create a World War man has refined himself to a Bomb, the outfit is a Bomb.

It is time to meditate and concentrate very hard to fully understand that there is something you can do, not idly sitting around doing nothing, but a fine point of realization that all of us can start with. For if I die, we all die. I have seen the Powers' use of genocidal practice of massacred indigenous Native Americans. And I can see the destruction of our Oceans, the extinction of the Whale, the extraction of our Great Rain Forests. And there is no hope from Catholics, Jews, Protestants or any other hypocritical fanatic theological ideology for their true reality is fascist and ugly.

Human Kind should decide wether he's going to allow this High Technology Earth to self-destruct. Man has been given the onportunity to govern himself and has proven his racism and sexism towards Third World countries.

His 'Good Book' tells us of the revelations of Mankind, that he will not destroy with water and leave a boat load of people and animals alive, next time he'll use fire.

(1 of 3 part)

Liberación Chicano





Victory To African Liberation Worldwide

WHAT IS M.E.Ch.A. ?

M.E.Ch.A. is a Xicano-Mexicano student organization devoted to foster unity and to organize hispanics through cultural, educational and political activities on the UW-Madison campus.

WHO IS M.E.Ch.A. ?

M.E.Ch.A. is you, me and all others who feel a commitment to preserve our culture and further the gains of our people through all available and necessary means. We understand that these efforts must be carried on at all levels and that the university is but one of the many areas where this unity can be fostered and the struggle continued.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR EACH OTHER?

As individuals, it may seem futile to counter the many obstacles posed by economic, institutional and societal constraints. Together, we feel we can confront these forces and make the Xicano-Mexicano perspective known.

CELEBRACION DE '5 DE MAYO'

5/5/83 "State Street Mall Fiesta"

2-5 pm. Mariachi Poetry Recital

7-12 am. "Noche Cultural"
Teatro Chicano
Poetry Recitals
Music Group
(Memorial Union)

5/6/83 "Chicanos in Wisconsin"

1-3:30 pm. Chicanos in State Government
4-6 pm. Chicanos in Higher Education
7:30-9:30 pm. Film: "Gregorio Cortez"
9:30-12 a.m. Chicano musical group

5/7/83 "Regional and National Perspectives"

1-3:30 pm. Chicanos in the Midwest
4-6 pm. National Chicano Perspectives
8pm.-1am. Baile (Union South)

MARXIST LECTURE SERIES

THE LEGACY OF MARXISM

MARXISM & PHILOSOPHY	March 3	Andrew Levine
MARXISM & LAW	March 10	Gary Young
MARXISM & THE UNIVERSITY	March 17	Al Szymanski
MARXISM & CLASS ANALYSIS	April 14	Erik Olin Wright
MARXISM & IMPERIALISM	April 21	Eugene Havens
MARXISM & FEMINISM	April 28	Florencia Mallon
MARXISM & CULTURE	May 5	Prospero Saiz
MARXISM & POPULATION	MAY 12	Alberto Palloni

ALL lectures are on Thursday evenings at 7:00 PM check "Today in the Union" for room.

PALESTINIAN GENOCIDE

The Zionist war against Palestinian and patriotic Lebanese steadfastness in West Beirut took place on three main levels: the physical destruction of the city and its people by air, sea and land bombardments; deprivation of life-sustaining services through the blockade; and the waging of an intense war of nerves to break the will of the masses and their vanguards.

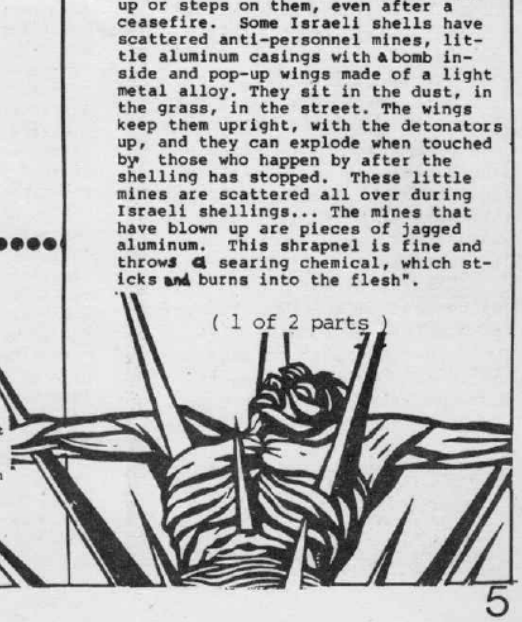
In general, during the first 2 months of the war, the main Zionist target areas were neighborhoods in the southern sector of the city. Though this includes some wealthy seaside districts, filled with embassies and highrise apartments, it is primarily Beirut"s 'belt of misery' - the crowded slums of the city's poor Lebanese and Palestinians. The Palestinian refugee camps are located here, and so are the teeming Lebanese tenements. As such, it was the social base of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Patriotic Movement. Within the first month of attacks on Beirut, one thing became very clear: while the enemy was attempting to crush the Palestinian Revolution's military and social structure and terrorize its mass base, they were also trying to eradicate the poor of Beirut by depopulating whole districts. Heard over and in the streetsof Beirut were the simple words: "They want to kill us all".

THE WEAPONS

Military experts note that the types of weapons preferred by the IDF are made for the wholesale destruction of human beings rather than structures. Cluster and phosphorous bombs are internationally banned for a reason: The were created to achieve the maximum kill per hit. They don't destroy buildings that could then be used as barricades against tanks. In June and July, they used such anti- personnel weapons indiscriminately, but more carefully targeted their airplane raids against buildings. The aim was clear: to kill and maim as many people as possible while leaving the option of a tank entry into the city feasible.

Anti-personnel weapons used in Lebanon have been described as follows; "Clusterbombs) found here are one of two types the United States has sold to Israel. Each casing has 650 bomblets, little baseball sized things with serrated edges that spin away in all directions. They are made to explode on impact. Sometimes they don't. They explode when someone picks them up or steps on them, even after a ceasefire. Some Israeli shells have scattered anti-personnel mines, little aluminum casings with a bomb inside and pop-up wings made of a light metal alloy. They sit in the dust, in the grass, in the street. The wings keep them upright, with the detonators up, and they can explode when touched by those who happen by after the shelling has stopped. These little mines are scattered all over during Israeli shellings... The mines that have blown up are pieces of jagged aluminum. This shrapnel is fine and throws a searing chemical, which sticks and burns into the flesh".

(1 of 2 parts)



CHICANO VOTERS

from pg. 3

total turnout, decided the race. Also, in 1972, Chicanos crossed party lines in highly significant numbers to vote for and help Richard Nixon carry the State. How does Velasquez explains this? Could this crossover be explained by the fact that Raza Unida also fielded a Chicano candidate in this race, who captured 6% of the vote?

A more plausible explanation would suggest that Chicano voting behavior is much more sophisticated than Velasquez claims. The late 1960s and 1970s was a period in which Chicanos were very disenchanted with the Democratic Party, having realized that the Party and its operatives and leaders were not in too much haste to remedy the Chicano social reality in Texas. Given this historical fact, the presence or absence of a Chicano candidate in the three elections being discussed here cannot be dismissed as trivial. Certainly, one can claim that Raza Unida's 2% vote in 1978 enabled Clements to emerge with a 1% victory. Another factor, one that has received little attention by the analysts, is the fact that White's victory margin in 1982 was also 1% Since there was no Chicano candidate present in this race, it could hardly be claimed that White won solely because of the increase in Chicano voter turnout and the Chicano voters' newly acquired political sophistication (Velasquez suggests that Chicano voting behavior only became sophisticated since 1978). The fact remains that in this last election(1982) the choice available to Chicanos and the other voters was between a reactionary conservative Republican incumbent and a reactionary conservative Democratic challenger(see "The Common Folks Won, Ma'"). The flaw in Velasquez' logic is that he suggests that Chicanos have become sophisticated in their voting behavior only because of Reaganomics. But perhaps his greatest sin is that he implies that Chicanos in Texas have only become sophisticated in their thought in the time between the elections of 1978 and 1982. Surely Chicano voters recognized that Reaganomics is bad news for them.

But Velasquez ignores history. Not only does he ignore history, he also ignores the rich potential that lies in reservoir in the intelligence of thousands of Chicanos, not only in Texas, but throughout the land.

I ask Velasquez, what would happen if he went before a mass political rally of say 5,000 Chicanos in San Antonio's westside and told them: "For all time before 1978, you all were stupid. I'm here to tell you that because of that voodoo economics coming from the White House, you have seen the light. In 1978, you voted for a reactionary conservative Republican fascist pig. That was a no-no. Now in 1982, you voted, in greater numbers than ever before, for a reactionary conservative Democractic Fascist pig. Congratulations! I am now glad to tell you that you are sophisticated." What would the people's response to Velasquez be? Surely he would need a police escort to be able to leave the rally in one piece.

But the question is not meant to ridicule Velasquez. It is meant only to dramatize the error of his logic. In a sense, Velasquez is victim, as most Chicano politicians are, of the deadly game of compromise inherent in the U.S. political system. It is a system that tells Chicanos, and other oppressed groups, that a monster Republican replaeed by a Democratic saint will ease the pain as we are shafted. The reality is that a shaft is a shaft, is a capitalist shaft. The reality is that there are no saints in this political system. The sooner that Chicano political leaders and analysts catch up to this fact, the sooner they will catch up to the world of Chicano voters who, contrary to what Velasquez suggests, have been sophisticated in their thinking for many years before 1978.

It is bad enough to be insulted by gringo rascists, but when one of our own insults our intelligence, the sting is much more poisonous.

By Mario Compean

HIPANIC VOTERS

from pg. 3

cates, Velasquez said, that the overwhelming majority of the Mexican American vote returned to the Democratic fold.

"No question about it," Velasquez said, " The Mexican-American voters came back in droves to the Democratic Party. This tells me that the policies of the Republicans, while they lured some Hispanics away from the Democrats before, did not sit well with them this year. They returned."

It is this differentiation in party lines that makes Velasquez think the Hispanic voter ahs become more sophisticated. Where Clements won more than 20 percent of the Mexican-American vote in 1978, this year he garnered no more than 15 to 16 percent.

"We are finding that about 85 percent of the Mexican-American voters went with White. In a race where there were 355,00 Hispanics voting, it's cut and dried. The Mexican-American vote favored White. No doubt about it," he said.



SUMMARY ON CUBAN HISTORY (1 of 2 parts)

Cuba is approximately 745 miles long and about 60 miles in width. It is 112 miles away from continental United States. The first inhabitants on the island were the Tainos and the Ciboneys, who are Caribbean indians that came from Florida, Puerto Rico and Central America. These first inhabitants were of stone-age culture. They hunted, fished and grew yucca, maize, beans, peanuts, squashes, peppers, fruits and tobacco. There was equality among their tribes so no rich and no poor Tainos. There was no institution of private property. When the Spaniards came they were treated with friendship and respect.

When Christopher Columbus arrived in Cuba in 1492, he was amazed at what he saw. He reported to the King that it was a marvelous place for profit to be made.

King Ferdinand of Spain ordered Diego Columbus (son of the famous explorer) to conquer the island in 1510 and Diego Columbus delegated Diego Velazquez to do the job.

The Indians in Hispaniola (now Haiti and Dominican Republic), had resisted the Spaniards and fled to avoid extermination. Led by there chief Hatuey, they tried to convince the Tainos of the ill-usage and cruelties the Spaniards had committed upon them. They didn't listen to him. Hatuey was burned at the stake in 1512 after many encounters with the Spaniards. By 1535, the census showed only 2000 Indians out of almost a million 25 years earlier. Black Africans were brought to replace the unfortunate Indians. The first Cuban revolt was recorded in 1533.

By 1774 the census showed that Black and Mulattoes, both enslaved and free, totaled some 44% of the population. It was at this time that Cuba surpassed the agricultural wealth of Peru and Mexico.

Because Spain still dominated the island, all of their agricultural products could only be sold to Spain. At this time the Peninsulares (Spanish-born) were at the top of this complex society. Below were the Criollis (Creoles) who were born in Cuba and were decendents of the Spaniards and to some extent the products of Indian and Black women.

Creoles were the cattle raisers, tobacco growers, sugar planters and in the cities, the lawyers, journalists, doctors and teachers. Some were wealthy, owning great plantations and men slaves. By the late 18th century man Black Cubans were free, but racism forced the vast majority into day labor - hence, many slave revolts were organized and led by free Blacks.

Two revolts were taking place at this time which profoundly influenced Cuban life. One was in the United States with the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the Rights of man. The other was in 1791 when Blacks revolted in Hispaniola and led by Toussaint L'Ouverture they drove the French out. Two years after L'Ouverture's death, in 1803, the first Negro Republic of Haiti was established. In Cuba the Blacks were secretly rejoicing.

In 1795, a free Negro, Nicolas Morales urged whites, Blacks, Mulattoes all to unite against the King and demanded that he declare the equality of all the races, the abolition of the excise taxes and the distribution of the land to the poor.

A few years later independence spread through the American continent. Venezuela and Argentina, led by Simon Bolivar and Jose San Martin, drove Spain from their lands; Columbia in 1819, Central America and Mexico in 1820 and Peru in 1824. The defeated armies of Spain left the continent forever, but kept two colonies in the Caribbean: Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The following is a letter written in response to an article published in The Daily Cardinal.

February 3, 1983

To the editor:

We have read The Daily Cardinal's semestral feature on the decline of minority enrollment at UW Madison, (Wed. Feb. 2, 1983; pg. 4). After sharing our sense of astonishment, we decided to write this letter in hopes of undoing some of its damage by offering your readers our observations.

Mr. Howard states that "while minority student enrollment decreased slightly last fall, the overall retention level is expected to remain consistant." The message seems to be that things are not that bad. We resent the implication that the atrocious retainment level he refers to is something positive to be maintained.
Secondly, although private fundraising campaigns are worthwhile and commendable, they do not generally make significant dents on the problem. Furthermore, a great share of the responsibility lies with those institutions to which we ALL contribute with our taxes, including UW Madison. We do not want stepchildren status or "special" temporary band-aids. (How many students would a volunteer private fund affect? Who would control it? What criteria would be used to make awards? Should the people who've failed for years to meet even their modest, self-imposed quotas be left to themselves in dealing with these issues? Would they agree to have their salaries in this fashion, or would they feel "special" if that were the case?)
This "special direct-mail fundraising effort" is said to be in addition to already existing programs. We think that precisely these existing programs need to be scrutinized and seriously evaluated as to their actual results, not based on the number or the rosy-picture quality of their ritualistic, annual reports.

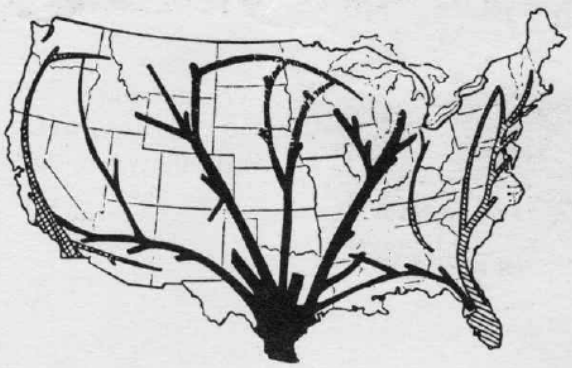
In the article's seventh paragraph, Mr. Howard lists his reasons for the lower retention rates of minority students:
1. "Many are the first in their families to attend college."
Congratulations! You've just told us what we have known all along. Presumably, few non-minority students come from such families. Either way, we don't think it's the family's fault they are not all college graduates, or that the university should use that as an excuse for our low numbers on campus. We do not buy the "blaming the victim" approach to this issue.
2. "Many come from economically depressed backgrounds."
Again, congratulations! But, it is unlikely that most non-minority students come from wealthy backgrounds. Mr. Howards cites an enrollment of 2068 minority students at UW Madison. We are told, however, that approximately 27,000 students get some type of financial aid at UW Madison. Thus, an economically depressed background cannot be used as an excuse by the university.
3. "Their high schools are less able to academically prepare them for college."
Most intelligent people would agree that minorities did not chose the admittedly poor quality (quality?) of the high schools that are supposed to serve them. Most would also agree, however, that the teachers, counselors, and administrators at those high schools are the undeniable product of universities such as UW Madison. Sorry, cross that one out as an escapegoat.
4. "The university is a white campus in a white town."
Besides potentially inflamatory, this statement is irrelevant. The university's being a white university in a white town is not a problem with minorities. The ethnocentric mentality and policies of its mostly white administrators, faculty, and staff are the obstacles. We do not feel that minority students come to UW Madison expecting a field-day, an all-minority university community, or an all-minority town. We do, however, demand our fair share of resources as citizens and as contributors to society.

In noting that, academically, the minority student comes from a disadvantaged environment, Mr. Lenehan mentions that counseling brings up the levels, but that the heart of the problem is cultural and motivational. Most likely, neither Mr. Howard nor Mr. Lenehan mean harm and, we feel, their concern is sincere. We appreciate it. We must, however, publicly object to and correct such statements, as they lend themselves to misinterpretation by the general public. The problem is NOT our culture nor is there a lack of educational motivation. The problem lies more with underfunded token programs and the shameful ignorance suffered by most of those who administer such programs. We cannot agree that "over the years, we have got better people who are more sensitive to these difficult issues." Instead, we feel that, over the years, the university has mastered the art of window-dressing by hiring, for the most part, personnel in the area of minority services who function very adeptly as powerless, underfunded alka-seltzers in dead-end positions.

We want our criticisms to be constructive, thus we offer the following suggestions:
To the article writer: next time articles on this matter are written, consideration should be given to include the views and observations of those directly affected, not just those who will repeat the official university line.
To the personnel in charge of "minority" programs: Please try to be creative in your recruitment and retention activities. If minority students come from disadvantaged environments and incompetent schools, what makes you think that you'll recruit them at traditional "college fairs"? Also, at least in the case of Chicanos, the main motivator for pursuing a college education is NOT always the prospect of making tons of money upon graduation. Many of us do have social, humanistic, and unselfish reasons for going to college, precisely BECAUSE of those "disadvantaged environments" mentioned. If we go out and try to motivate Chicanos with our university's standing as number 1,2,or 3 in the world, the quality of our football team, the beauty of Picnic Point, the ice cream at the Memorial Union, or the prospect of becoming one more token, pencil-pushing, petty bureaucrat, it's amazing that ANY students come to UW Madison.

Lastly, it is our intention with this letter to clarify, expand, and encourage more involvement by everyone in these matters. We are not out to put down or ridicule anyone. We feel we must convey this very clearly, given the legalistic, "I'll sue you" mentality so prevalent in our society. We hope we are taken in that context.
Thank you.

Organizations:
M.E.CH.A.
Latino Law Students Association
Student Association for Chicano Studies



El Portavoz is published at the University of Wisconsin-Madison by M.E.Ch.A. and the Chicano Graduate Students Association. The opinions expressed in El Portavoz do not necessarily reflect M.E.Ch.A.'s position. We appreciate and encourage any and all suggestions and contributions.

MIDWEST REGIONAL LATINO LAW SCHOOL CONFERENCE

The UW-Madison Latino Law School Organization will be hosting the Midwest Regional Latino Law School conference on March 18th and 19th, 1983. The conference will take place at the UW-Madison Law School.

The following is the agenda of events and names of individuals participating.



Friday 3-18-83

3:00-6:00	Registration
4:00-6:00	Pre-Law Student Conference
6:30-7:00	Guest Speaker- Gov. Tony Earl
7:00-7:30	Keynote Address Joaquin Avila, National Director Mexican American Legal Defense Funds
7:30-9:30	Reception

Saturday 3-19-83

8:30	Welcoming Remarks
8:45	Immigration Workshop; Speakers - Juan Solis; Atty, Director Immigration Ct.-Chicago, Il. - Elisa Parascandola; Legal Action of Wis., Para-Legal - Susan Gzesh; Atty, Immigration Matters, Chicago, Il.
10:30-12:00	Latino Rights and The Criminal Justice System: - Hector Soto; Atty, Puerto Rican Legal Defense Rural N.Y.,N.Y. - Jess Martinez; Director Public Defenders Program Waukesha, WI - Ness Flores; Judge, Waukesha, WI
12:00-2:00	Lunch
2:00-2:300	Keynote Address - Lydia Bracamante; Campaign Activist in the Harold Washington Campaign; Chicago, Il.
2:30-4:30	Raza in the Political Arena: - Baldemar Velasques; President FLOC, Toledo, Ohio - Raymond Romero; Atty, Director Mexican Legal Defense Fund, Chicago. - Norma Cantu; Atty, Mexican American Legal Defense- San Antonio, TX - Mario Compean; Former Candidate for Governor, Texas, P.H.D. Student
7:30-12:30	Baile; featuring Sancho

There is no cost to attend and participate in the conference. The following organization have co-sponsered the conference; SBA, UW-Madison Multiculture Council, WSA, National Lawyer Guild, and M.E.Ch.A.

For further information please call (608) 262-1815 and ask for Steve Rocha or David Saldaña.

National Association for Chicano Studies XI



April 14, 15, 16, 1983

Eastern Michigan University

The National Association for Chicano Studies will have its eleventh meeting at Eastern Michigan University. This Conference is a historic one because it marks the first time that NACS will meet in the Midwest. The Conference includes scholarship and research in chicano studies; humanistic aspects of chicano life and culture: an interdisciplinary forum; and various cultural and social activities including the Second Annual Eastern Michigan University Chicano Film Exhibition/Festival. Additionally, the Chicano Student Association at EMU is also hosting a Student Meeting at the NACS Conference.

Individual students and/or student organizations who wish to be present at the Student Meeting are asked to contact Ms. Irma Casanova or Ms. San Juanita Barajas, Graduate School, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197, (313) 487-0048.

MECHA

LA UNION HACE LA FUERZA

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EL PORTAVOZ