

Cesar Chavez Statute Unveiling at UT

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LA VOZ DE AUSTIN

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CESAR CHAVEZ RECALLS:

It took me four years to think it through. I studied the problem, talked to many people, and thought about it constantly. And every time I analyzed it, I came right back to the once basic thing. One set of strings had me so wrapped up I couldn't move. That was my financial security.

I realized that I couldn't do what I felt must be done without first giving up one of the best jobs I had ever had.

As national director of **CSO**, the **Community Service Organization**, I lived in **East Los Angeles** and helped organize people in the barrios, our Mexican ghettos, all over California. The paycheck came regularly, about \$150 a week that my family could count on week after week.

Yet security doesn't really come with a paycheck. You think you have security, but it's just momentary when you cash the check, I guess, or when you think about it. Actually it doesn't bring either security or peace of mind.

More than anything else, I wanted to help farm workers. I was a farm worker when I had joined **CSO** ten years before, and I thought the organization could help us. That's why I soon became a paid organizer on the staff.

While **CSO** was doing some good for the poor in the communities, after a few years I began to realize that a farm workers' union was needed to end the exploitation of the workers in the fields, if we were to strike at the roots of their suffering and poverty.

I had done a lot of reading about farm labor unions, thought about them, and questioned every farm worker I could find who had been involved in a strike. It was a sad history of defeat after defeat, strikes smashed with violence, the government in league with the growers, police helping to bring in scabs.

But the more I studied the mistakes that were made in the past, the more I believed the growers were not invincible. If we fought them right, we could beat them. I had learned a lot in the

CSO about organizing the barrios and poor. I had learned about taking on the authorities to get help for the community, and I had learned tactics to curb injustice. I felt a union could succeed.

When I talked about starting a union, however, all I heard was that it had been tried before - never successfully - and it couldn't be done. One of my friends remarked, "Man, this Chavez is really nuts!" I couldn't convince the **CSO** directors to try it. I was tempted to strike out alone.

Only my financial security had me tied up and kept me from moving. There was my wife, **Helen**, and I knew it would be asking a lot of her to give up what we had. Here I was already thirty-five, with my first steady job in one location, after years of constantly drifting from one place to another, first as a migrant hunting for work and then as a **CSO** organizer. We had about twelve hundred dollars in the bank that wouldn't last six months if I left my job. And, more importantly there were our eight children, the oldest thirteen and the two youngest only four and two and a half.

Helen and I discussed the problem from many angles. There were risks, the odds against success, and the desperate needs we saw daily all around us. **Helen**, naturally, was very worried about our children. If I quit, who knows what would happen? Where would the money come from for food and clothes and housing? I could only point to my own childhood where, despite our struggles and bitter experiences, ours was a very close and happy family. I was sure our own children could endure.

Finally one day I said, "We can't organize farm workers like this. I could talk about how bad conditions are for them, how much I've done for them, and how much I'd like to do, and I can stay here and keep my job. Or we give up the paycheck, nobody tells us what to do, and we organize the way we want to do it. If we are afraid of that, then we might as well just forget it," I said. "You and I have got to liberate ourselves." The ground already had been tilled, the seed planted. It wasn't hard to convince her. "I am willing to stick it out for ten years and really give it trial," she said. "If it doesn't work, we can figure out something else."

Continued on page 4



1927 - 1993



People in the News



Dora Valdez Directs Girl Scouts PR in Central Texas

Dora Valdez is originally from Eagle Pass, Texas. The youngest of two children she lived the first five years of her life in Mexico. After graduating from high school in 2002, she came to The University of Texas at Austin.

After graduating from UT with a B.S. in public relations and a B.A. in Hispanic Studies in 2007, Dora was hired by the Girl Scouts of Central Texas as their Community Relations/Multicultural Specialist. Her main focus is developing ways in which the council can better reach minorities within their 46 county jurisdiction.

In her position she hopes to be able to educate minorities, particularly the Hispanic community in Austin, about the Girl Scouts and how young girls can benefit from being part of just an amazing organization.



Sal Cavazos Takes Job as Assistant Superintendent in Brownsville ISD

Dr. Salvador Cavazos has returned to his hometown of Brownsville, Texas where is accepted a position as the Assistant Superintendent with the Brownsville Independent School District.

Prior to his departure, Dr. Cavazos was the Director of Development for the Southwest Key Program in Austin, Texas and prior to that he was the principal at Johnston High School. Dr. Cavazos received his Ph.D in public school leadership. His masters is in educational administration and bachelors in political science and English, both from UT Pan American.



Daniel B. Rodriguez Joins Law Faculty at The University of Texas at Austin

Daniel B. Rodriguez, a former law school dean at the University of San Diego and a leading scholar in the area of law and public policy, has joined the full-time faculty as the Minerva House Drysdale Regents Chair in Law.

Rodriguez was dean at UCD from 1998 to 2005 and has been professor of law at the University of California-Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law. At USD and UC-Berkeley, he taught a wide variety of courses in the public law area, including administrative law, state and local government law, legislation, constitutional law, and statutory interpretation.

Rodriguez received a J.D. with honors from Harvard Law School in 1987 and a B.A. from California State University-Long Beach in 1984.



Elsa Del Valle Receives Doctorate from UT-Austin

Dr. Elsa Del Valle completed her doctorate in the School of Education at The University of Texas at Austin in December of 2006 and is currently working at Johnston High School as an ESL teacher and ESL instructional specialist.

In this position she is responsible for design, implementation, and evaluation of high school ESL program, for supervising a teacher and two teaching assistants to teach and tutor ELL students in English and other subjects, for overseeing compliance with state laws for of ELL students, and for teaching ESL to high school immigrant students.

Del Valle, who originally from El Paso, Texas came to Austin in the 1970s and earned her undergraduate in 1983. After spending time studying abroad in Israel she returned to Austin and earned her Masters degree in 1999.



Paul Cruz Named Associate Super in Austin ISD

Dr. Paul Cruz was recently promoted to Associate Superintendent of Middle Schools in the Austin Independent School District. In his new position he will supervise Austin's 17 middle schools.

He was previously the Assistant Superintendent for Education Support Services in AISD and has held administrative positions in Round Rock, Laredo, Brownsville and San Benito school districts. He has also worked at the Texas Education Agency.

Dr. Cruz graduated from The University of Texas at Austin and earned his Masters degree from Corpus Christi State University. In 1995, he earned his Ph.D from The University of Texas at Austin.



Vargas Stidvent Named ED of Center for Politics and Governance

Veronica "Ronnye" Vargas Stidvent has been named the first Executive Director of the LBJ School of Public Affairs' Center for Politics and Governance.

An attorney and consultant in Austin, Texas, she has served as an Assistant Secretary for Policy at the U.S. Department of Labor, where she provided advice and counsel to the Secretary of Labor on the vast array of labor issues that affect the American worker, including immigration reform, worker health and safety, and job training. Ronnye has also served in the White House as Special Assis-

tant to the President for Policy.

She grew up and went to school in El Paso before being accepted into UT's Plan II Honors program, where she focused on American Studies. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa and was honored as a Dean's Distinguished Graduate. After earning her law degree at Yale, she served as a judicial clerk for the Honorable Sidney Fitzwater, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas.



Hector Galan Releases New Film on Archbishop Patrick Flores

Austin based film maker Hector Galan recently released his new film on the life and times of Archbishop Emeritus Patrick F. Flores. This film tells the story of the first Mexican-American bishop in the Catholic Church. Bishop Flores was ordained on May 5th, 1970 in San Antonio, Texas at what is now the Henry B. Gonzales Convention Center. Among those in attendance to witness this historic event was Cesar Chavez.

The film's title is "A Migrant's Masterpiece," and chronicles Flores life as a migrant farm worker and overcame discrimination.

It was the Catholic Church that approached Galan about doing the film. Pat Rogers, communications director for the Archdiocese of San Antonio says, "We went to Hector Galan because we knew we needed to place the archbishop's story in a much bigger context."

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To suggest candidates for *People in the News*, send us an email at: la-voz@sbcglobal.net



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Editorial



Alfredo R. Santos c/s
Editor & Publisher

In this issue of *La Voz de Austin* I have a lot of things to share with you. Primeramente, I want to call to your attention the unveiling of the **Cesar Chavez** statue on the campus of **The University of Texas at Austin** on October 9th, 2007.

What many people do not realize is that this 8 foot statue was made possible by the UT students themselves. Back in 2000, a group of them got together and decided it was time for **La Raza** to have a statue of someone important on the campus of **UT**. A student referendum was held in the Fall of 2002 and \$2.00 per student fee was collected that was placed into a statue fund. A total of \$450,000 has been collected thus far.

What this student effort points to is the need to have money to accomplish goals and dreams. Sin dinero, es muy deficiencia hacer cosas. But by the same token, el dinero puede ser como una trampa.

As you may have noticed from **Cesar Chavez's** comments on page 1, money can create all kinds of illusions that serve to trap you in a place you don't really want to be.

CAMBIANDO DE TEMAS

Hablando del dinero, many people do not realize or even stop to think about how much sacrifice some musicians put into their work. A lot of people do not know that many of the musicians they see playing on the stage have to go to work the next day in an occupation that might be totally removed from what you see them doing at a club or dance.

I bring this up because recently I heard the legendary accordion player **Santiago Jimenez Jr.** explaining to a crowd at **Texas State University** some months back, about how people are losing respect for the music. They refuse to pay a bands an honest fee for coming to their event to help entertain the crowd. The conjunto musicians say they is especially true in their genre. La gente no quiere reconocer o pagar algo justo para cubrir los gastos que se tienen hacer para poder tocar.

And this brings me back to the **Cesar Chavez** and the farm workers movement. When he was starting the union, he did not

like to use the word "union" in the beginning because he was afraid it would scare people away. The matter of union dues came up. Here is his recollection of the discussion from the book **Cesar Chavez: Autobiography of La Causa**:

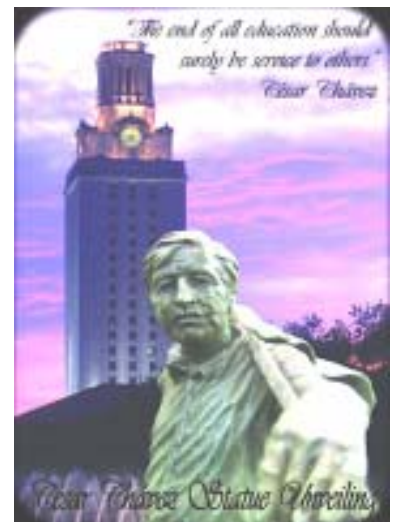
We had about a 150 delegates and their families at the convention. Besides adopting the flag, we voted or organize the farm workers, elected temporary officers, agreed to lobby for a minimum wage law covering farm workers, and adopted Viva La Causa - Long Live the Cause- as our motto. We also voted to have dues of \$3.50 a month.

Manuel (Cesar's cousin) played a very big role in that before the convention. He wanted \$5 a month, but I was afraid to go too hard. I wanted \$1 or \$1.50 a month. **Dolores** (Huerta) was pretty much with me. We felt that poor farm workers couldn't really afford it. But **Manuel** argued, "Look, either they pay and we make it, or they don't and we don't. You can't be kidding yourselves."

Manuel taught us some reality. He pounded it into our heads. "If they can't pay to have their own Union, they don't deserve it. They've got to sacrifice to pay. We've got to make them do not as much as we're doing, but they've got to do their share. It must be put to them in a very frank, direct way." And so we did it.

The point is that it takes a certain amount of money to run certain operations. Even the Catholic Church understands this.

So the next time you see people working on a project, a cause or a campaign, think for a minute, how is all of this getting paid for? Who is paying for the lights, the signs and materials? And then after you stop thinking about it because you have suddenly realized that yeah, a donation to this group would be a good idea, take out your check book and give what you can.



This is a rendition of the statue that will be unveiled on October 9th, 2007 at The University of Texas at Austin. Check the website for more details.



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Cesar Chavez RECALLS

So I resigned my job and set out to found a union. At first I was frightened, very frightened. But by the time I had missed the fourth paycheck and found things were still going, that the moon was still there and the sky and flowers, I began to laugh. I really began to feel free. It was one of my biggest triumphs in terms of finding myself and of being able to discipline myself.

After all, if you are outraged at conditions, then you can't possibly be free or happy until you devote all your time to changing them and do nothing but that. The affluence in this country is our biggest trap, because we can't change anything if we want to hold on to a good job, a good way of life, and avoid sacrifice.

We began to do away with a lot of the little things we thought we just had to have, things we really did not need. We began to get that commitment, that gut commitment "all right, then, this sacrifice won't be for nothing. I made it for six months,

nothing will stop me now." Then we began to build a community, we began to build what would become the Union.

Today I don't think our members are going to stop just at building a farm workers' union. In the course of that accomplishment other things are going to be revealed to them, not through me, but through the experience of living. I've heard them say, "We're willing to put ourselves with our families on the line! Let's go!" You can't stop people like that. They can change the world.

The need for radical change is great and urgent, in the cities as well as in the fields, and if we don't succeed, violence will spread. Other movements will try to do it with violence.

But in seeking social change, I am positive nonviolence is the way, morally and tactically, especially in our society where those in power resort to clubs, tear gas, and guns. I have seen nonviolence work many times and in many ways.

FROM the book **Cesar Chavez: Autobiography of La Causa**

Letter to the Editor

Sept 30, 2007

Austin , Texas :

IF WE DON'T REMEMBER THE MISTAKES OF THE PAST WE ARE DOOMED TO REPEAT THEM.

In 1853 and then again in 1855 the Texas Rangers forced, at gun point, the entire Tejano community to flee the city of Austin .

In the 1930's while Hitler was rounding up the Jews for extermination the United States was rounding up Mexicans for repatriation, many were legal citizens.

In the 1940's the United States rounded up Japanese citizens for internment.

In 1954 the United States started "Operation Wetback" sending back over 80 thousand Mexicans back to Mexico , many were legal US citizens.

In 1972 the Texas Rangers were sent to the Rio Grande Valley to put down a strike by the United Farm Workers of America.

In 2007 in Irving Texas you are considered an illegal alien unless you can prove otherwise.

In 2007 in Arlington Texas a native Latina woman who spoke no Spanish was almost deported for unpaid traffic tickets

In 2007 in Farmers Branch Texas they are rounding up the names of all the children attending public schools.

If we allow this trend to continue, will they be coming after us?

Dan Arellano

Author/Historian

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Noticias del Girl Scouts

Comenzando el mes de octubre, el nuevo concilio de Girl Scouts servirá a casi 20,000 niñas y tendrá más de 10,000 voluntarios en 46 condados en el estado de Texas. Girl Scouts of Central Texas, ahora más que nunca, podrá ofrecer muchos más programas y eventos que ayudaran a niñas a sobre salir como lideres de la comunidad. Para más información, favor de revisar el comunicado de prensa en este mensaje. Si tiene cualquier pregunta favor comunicarse al (512) 490-2336. Muchas gracias.

10 Questions for Dr. Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez

La Voz: For the last several months you have been leading an effort to call attention to lack of inclusion of Latinos in the **Ken Burns**/Public Broadcasting Service film called the War. Did he have to submit a proposal to a board or committee at PBS to get approval for what he was going to do?

Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez: I'm sure he did, but I haven't seen it - good question.

La Voz: It is my understanding that there is at least one Latino on the board of PBS. Who is this person and did he play a role in getting your concerns heard?

Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez: There are two: **Lionel Sosa** in **San Antonio** and **Ted Garcia** in **Albuquerque**. Lionel was not really involved. We did have email communication early on in which he stated that he defended Burn's artistic integrity.

La Voz: In the days leading up to the start of the Ken Burns film, I noticed a number of newspapers contained references to the Defend the Honor campaign. Share with our readers what the Defend the Honor campaign is all about.

Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez: You can find it on our website: www.defendthehonor.org.

La Voz: Have you been satisfied with the coverage the group has generated in the last several months?

Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez: This isn't about our group getting coverage - it's about addressing this horrible omission. So there has been some good press, but also there are some major media outlets that haven't touched it - perhaps because they are so removed from the Latino community that they don't see the value of it.

La Voz: Has the reaction of Latino activists around the country been different?

Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez: I Don't understand the question.

La Voz: Since 1999, you have been heading up the Latino/Latina World II Oral History Project at **The University of Texas at Austin**. When **Ken Burns** and friends proposed this film project, did they ever contact you?

Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez: No.

La Voz: How did you first find out that Latinos were not going to be included in this film project by **Ken Burns**?

Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez: At a conference in November in New Orleans at the World War II National Museum. They were showing a preview and Raquel Garza asked if there were any Latinos (in the film.)

La Voz: Did they ever contact any other World War II documentation projects or scholars around the country?

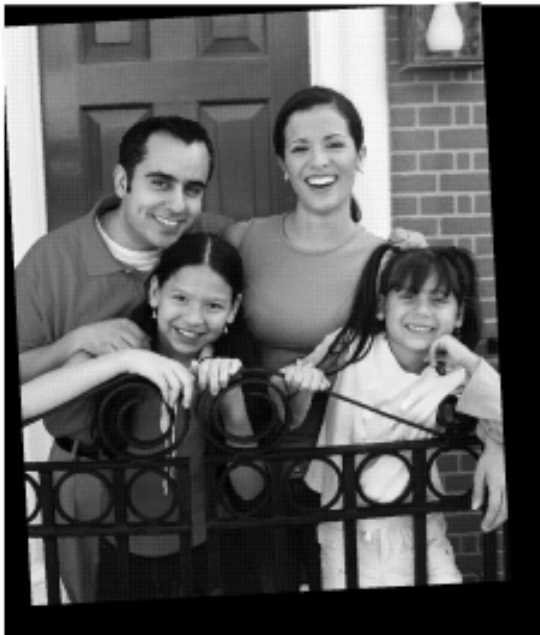
Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez: I don't know . . . I don't think they contacted the Veteran's History Project.

La Voz: The film is currently airing on television, from what you have seen, has the additions that Burns promised helped any?

Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez: I guess if you say that after the episode, before the credits is better than nothing, it helps. The two Latinos chosen were awesome - and it would have been great to have truly incorporated them seamlessly.

La Voz: What is the next step for the Defend the Honor campaign?

Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez: Good question. We're meeting on October 8th in Washington, at a townhall meeting to discuss where do we go from here.



¿Cómo puede el Distrito Escolar de Austin involucrarlo en decisiones importantes acerca de las escuelas en sus vecindarios ...

Decisiones como el establecer nuevos límites escolares o decidir cómo utilizar un plantel escolar?

Ud. tiene dos grandes oportunidades para decirle a AISD lo que piensa.

1. Puede llenar una encuesta en línea en www.austinisd.org/tellaisd.
2. Puede asistir a un foro comunitario el Martes, 9 de octubre, de las 6 a las 8 p.m. en la cafetería de Pearce Middle School. Llegue temprano y disfrute de una ligera cena y cuidado de niños. Todo sin costo alguno. Pearce está ubicada en 6401 N. Hampton Drive.

Patrocinado por el Comité comunitario en vecindarios y escuelas.
Para más información en Internet, visite www.austinisd.org/inside/initiatives/ccns/

Rick Noriega Raises Over Half a Million Dollars for His Senate Campaign

Lt. Colonel Rick Noriega has turned up the heat in his campaign to win the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate seat from Texas in 2008 by just having raised over half a million dollars.

Many people are starting to have second thoughts about not having considered him a serious contender just a few months ago. Noriega has been traveling the state, setting up county committees and support groups as he moves quietly building a campaign organization that is surprising everyone.

As a current member of the Texas Legislature, Rick Noriega has demonstrated time and time again what his commitment to the people of Texas means to him. For more than 20 years he has worked to make Texas a safe place in which to raise ones' family.

In the coming weeks please visit his website to learn about the latest developments in the campaign. www.ricknoriega.com



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MPA. John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

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PEOPLEFUND HOSTS 5TH ANNUAL EAST AUSTIN ECONOMIC SUMMIT ON OCTOBER 13TH!

PeopleFund invites you to attend the East Austin Economic Summit on Saturday October 13th. The Summit is an annual conference focused on East Austin's evolving economy, development initiatives, and business opportunities. Every year, the summit brings together local business owners, policy makers, community leaders, developers, artists, and neighborhood leaders to discuss the changes in East Austin and effective ways to further positive and equitable growth. The diverse viewpoints and interactive panel discussions spur innovative ideas for addressing challenges while benefiting from new opportunity in East Austin.

Saturday
October 13, 2007
8:30am to 2:30pm
Austin Community College
Eastview Campus
3401 Webberville Road
Austin, Texas 78702

This year's program includes a regional and local economic snapshot, as well as ten breakout sessions addressing both community and business issues. PeopleFund is pleased to welcome Corey Bell, winner of The Austinite Under 40 Award of 2007, to give our keynote speech to share his story of entrepreneurial success despite adversity along the way.

The event is hosted by **PeopleFund**, a non-profit in East Austin who strives to create jobs, provide safe and affordable homes and promote good economic policy decisions that benefit everyone in the community. You may purchase tickets on our website at www.peoplefund.org or by calling:(512) 472-8087. We hope you will join us!

5th EAST AUSTIN ECONOMIC SUMMIT

Presented by Washington Mutual

PeopleFund SAVE THE DATE **SATURDAY OCT. 13**

Changes in Green Card Status Coming

Cambios para la Mica Estan Llegando

The **United States Citizenship and Immigration Services** is proposing a new rule that will require approximately 750,000 lawful residents carrying "green cards" without expiration dates to apply for a new Permanent Resident Card. This new rule will apply to people who are holding a "green card" that was issued between September, 1979 and August of 1989.

La Oficina de Servicios de Ciudadanía e Inmigración esta proponiendo una nueva regla que exigirá que casi 750,000 residentes permanentes legales que poseen "green cards" sin fecha de vencimiento reemplacen sus tarjetas de residencia.

This proposal allows for a 120-day filing period for applications. Once this rule is final, it would enable the **United States Citizenship and Immigration Service** to update cardholder information, conduct background checks, and electronically store applicant's biometric information.

Esta propuesta permitiera un plazo de 120 días para conseguir la nueva tarjeta. Ya que la regla esta finalizada, va permitir La Oficina de Ciudadanía e Inmigración emitir tarjetas de residente permanente más segura, actualizar la información de los titulares de las mismas y almacenar electrónicamente información biométrica.

It is important to remember that the cards impacted by this initiative are new between 17 and 30 years old. The new card will be a modern version with greater security, be more tamper-resistant, and will have an expiration date requiring that the card be periodically renewed.

Es importante recordar que las tarjetas que afectadas por esta nueva regla estan entre 17 y 30 años de viejo. La nueva tarjeta sería una versión moderna y más seguras, más resistente a cualquier alteración o falsificación e incluiría una fecha de vencimiento.

At the right is an example of the older card the the **United States Citizenship and Immigration Services** would like to terminate. The simplest way to determine if your card is the subject of the proposed rule is to look at the front of your card and see if it does not contain an expiration date. Under the proposed rule, affected cardholders will need to replace their "green cards" by filling Form I-90. Currently the total cost is \$370. (Currently the total cost is \$370. The filing fee is \$290 and the biometric fee is \$80.)

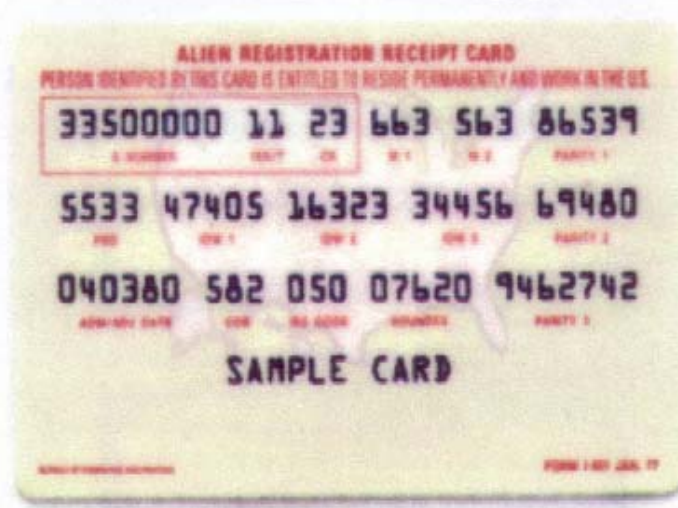
A la mano izquierda esta un ejemplo de la tarjetas que La Oficina de Ciudadanía e Inmigración propone terminar. La manera más facil para determinar si su tarjeta esta incluida en la nueva propuesta de cambio es de fijarse si tiene fecha de vencimiento en la frente. Bajo la nueva reglas que se estan proponiendo, cada residente va tener que reemplazar su tarjeta "green card" completando un formulario I-90. Actualmente, el costo total del trámite es de \$370. \$290 es la tarifa para el trámite de la solicitud y \$80 de la tarifa biométrica para las fotografías y las huellas digitales.

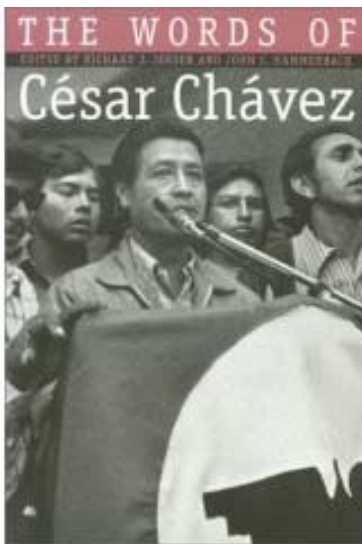
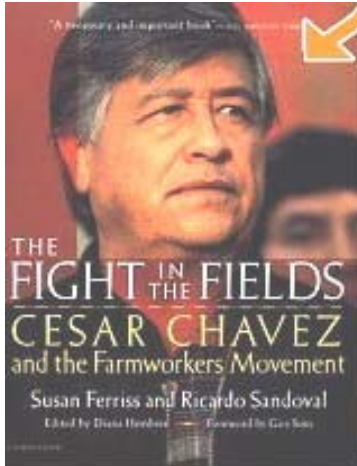
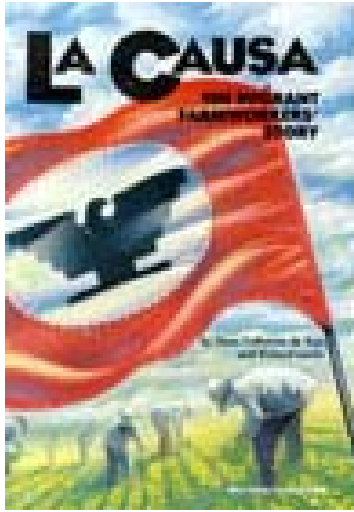
According to the **United States Citizenship and Immigration Service**, they would prefer people affected by this new rule to use the internet to make the necessary filings. Applicants who use the internet would then receive a notice to appear in person at a **United States Citizenship and Immigration Service** office for photographs and fingerprints.

Segun los de La Oficina de Ciudadanía e Inmigración, ellos prefieren que uno usa el internet para hacer el trámite. Los solicitantes recibirían una notificación para presentarse personalmente en una oficina de de Ciudadanía e Inmigración para tomarse las fotografías y las huellas digitales.

The **United States Citizenship and Immigration Services** reminds everyone that any permanent resident 18 years or older is required to carry a valid permanent resident card. Failure to do so can result in a fine or imprisonment. However, we do not anticipate taking such action at this time. Rather than emphasizing possible punitive actions that can be taken, we would encourage cardholders to consider the benefits of complying by filing quickly.

Es importante señalar que cualquier residente permanente mayor de 18 años debe portar una tarjeta válida de residente permanente. El incumplimiento de este requisito puede resultar en una multa y hasta la cárcel. Sin embargo, no prevemos que estas medidas se tomen es este momento. En vez de hacer énfasis en las posibles acciones punitivas que pueden tomarse, exhortamos a los titulares de las tarjetas a analizar los beneficios de cumplir con el envío de sus solicitudes sin ninguna demora.





A Snapshot History of

These are a few of the highlights of the struggle of the **United Farm Workers of America** over the last 44 years to try and build a union for farm workers.

1962

March 31st - **Cesar Chavez** quits his job as director of the **Community Services Organization** on his 35th birthday. The board denied his request to include in the organization's mission outreach to farm workers.

September 30th, With **Dolores Huerta**, **Manuel Chavez**, **Gilbert Padilla**, **Richard Chavez** and **Antonio Orendain**, **Cesar** starts the **National Farm Workers Association**. **Cesar** is elected president, **Huerta** and **Padilla** become Vice-Presidents and **Orendain** is elected secretary-treasurer.

1963

January 20th - **NAFA** constitution is officially adopted. Rest of the year is spent conducting house meetings and developing resources.

1964

The **NAFA** has 1,000 dues paying members and 50 locals

The farm worker newspaper, **El Malcriado** is found by **Cesar** and **Bill Esher** becomes the first editor.

1965

At the request of flower workers, **Cesar** leads a strike in **McFarland**: the workers win a wage increase

September 8th- **Larry Itilong**, under the banner of the **Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee** (**AWOC**) begin the grape strike in **Delano**. On September 16th, the **NFWA**, under **Cesar Chavez**, vote to join the strike.

Later in the year the **NFWA** and **AWOC** launch a boycott against the **Schenley Corporation** and the **DiGorgio Corporation** and others. **Walter Reuther**, head of the **United Auto Workers Union**, meets with **Cesar** and the strikers

in **Delano** bringing national attention to the strike.

1966

National Farm Workers Association becomes the **National Farm Workers Union**

Robert Kennedy comes to **Delano** for the Senate subcommittee hearing on agricultural labor and expresses support for the grape boycott and strike.

March 16th, The March to **Sacramento** begins in **Delano** to dramatize the strike. On Easter Sunday, more 10,000 farm workers and their supporters complete the 300 mile march to **Sacramento**. During the march word comes that the **Schenley Corporation** has agreed to sign a union contract.

AWOC and the **NFWA** merge to form the **United Farm Workers Organizing Committee** (**UFWOC**)

Farm workers in Texas launch the melon strike in **Rio Grande City**.

1967

The table grape boycott begins against other growers who still refuse to sign union contracts. **Cesar** moves the union headquarters outside of **Delano** to a place called 40 acres.

The **United Farm Workers Organizing Committee** is involved in its first elections with the **Teamsters Union** at the **DiGorgio Ranch**. The vote is 530 for **UFWOC**, 331 for the **Teamsters**, and 12 votes for no union. A huge celebration is held a **Filipino Hall** in **Delano**. **DiGorgio** signs union contract.

1968

Cesar begins first fast for nonviolence in order to put a stop to violence among picketers at the **Guimara Ranch**.

Dr. Martin Luther King sends telegram of support. **Cesar** breaks fast after 25 days. **Martin Luther King** and **Robert Kennedy**, both friends of the farm workers are assassinated.

1969

When negotiating its contracts, the union adds very strong pesticide clauses which regulate the use of and amount of exposure to the workers. **British dock workers** refuse to unload **California** table grapes shipments.

1970

April 2nd - The growers begin to crack. **Freedman Corporation** in the **Coachella Valley** agree to sign a union contract. 750 workers are covered by this agreement

Western Employers Council, **Bakersfield, California**, to negotiate on their behalf with the **United Farm Workers Organizing Committee** for the purposes of effecting a labor agreement between the parties." After five years, the growers were willing to talk.

July 29th - The growers come to 40 acres to sign union contracts. The grape boycott is now over. But there is trouble looming. The **Teamsters** have gone to **Salinas, California** and signed sweetheart contracts with the lettuce growers. The workers come to **Cesar** and want him to call for a general strike. He calls for a boycott of iceberg lettuce. The growers take him to court and **Cesar** goes to jail for refusing to call off the boycott.

1971

The union moves its headquarters to **Keene, California**. The new complex is called **La Paz**. The year is spent trying to get the growers, the **Teamsters** and **UFWOC** to work out their difference.

1972

January 25th - **Nan Freeman**, a college student and **UFW** volunteer is killed while on a **UFW** picket line in **Florida**. **Nan** becomes the union's first martyr.

May 11th - **Cesar** is in **Arizona** to fight grower sponsored anti-union legislation. He begins a 23 day fast to call attention to the issue. The slogan, *Si Se Puede* is coined in **Arizona**.

In the fall, Proposition 22 makes it onto the ballot in California. This anti-union initiative is defeated after a tremendous **UFW** campaign.

December 29th - The **California Supreme Court** rules against the growers in the **Salinas lettuce lawsuits** filed by the union.

1973

April 15th - The grape contracts expire and the growers turn to the **Teamsters**. They sign with the **Teamsters** and the workers go out on strike in what becomes the largest agricultural strike in history.



The grape boycott continues to take its toll on the growers. **Canada** and **Europe** are big supporters of the boycott. **Cesar** and **Dolores** sense that something is about to give. The growers are very nervous

July 16th - **Cesar** reads a message at a meeting in **Reuther Hall**: The table grape growers listed below have authorized **Phillip J. Feick, Jr.**

of the Farm Workers

As the grape harvest moves North so does the strike. More workers come out on strike and the **AFL-CIO** gives the union 1.5 million dollars to help cover strike benefits. The **Teamsters Union** brings in goons to beat the strikers and many people are sent to the hospital.

August - **Nagi Difullah**, a UFW picket captain is clubbed to death in **Arvin, California**. Days later **Juan de la Cruz** is shot to death on the picket line standing next to his wife. He is rushed to the hospital and dies in the emergency room. **Cesar** immediately brings to an end all picketing activity.

The decisions made to go all across the country to tell the American people what is going on in **California**. The grape boycott begins again and this time the message is that their is literally blood on those grapes.

1974

Teamsters launch a 100,000 a month campaign to destroy the **UFW**. **AFL-CIO** instructs all affiliates to support **UFW** boycott of table grapes.

September - Farm workers at **Steakmate Mushrooms** go out on strike. A group of workers go to **Salinas** to ask for **UFW** support. **Robert Garcia**, the **Salinas Field Officer Director** dispatches organizers to assist strikers

September - Apple growers in **Watsonville** who signed **Teamster** contracts earlier in year are hit with strikes. The **Buak Apple Company** is singled out. **Jerry Brown** is elected Governor of **California**

1975

Fred Ross, Jr. comes up with the idea of a march to Modesto to bring attention to the **Gallo** boycott. The march starts in **San Francisco** and 20,000 people make it to **Modesto**.

The five Mondays of May - Every Monday **Cesar** has thousands of **UFW** workers and supports show up in **Sacramento** at the Capitol to lobby legislators to pass the **Agricultural Labor Relations Act**.

The short handle hoe "el cortito" is outlawed in **California**. (**Sebastian Carmona et al. vs. Division of Industrial Safety**, 1975)

Summer, 1975 - All **UFW** field offices are leafletting the workers and educating them about the coming elections in August. The **Teamsters** have set up a new local in **Salinas** and are trying to develop a presence. **Cesar** starts a 1,000 mile march through **California** to publicize the new law. September - The **Teamsters** and the **UFW** compete head to head in hundreds of farm worker elections. Legal issues tie up the release of results but **UFW** beats the **Teamsters** bad. **Tony Orendain** forms the Texas Farm Workers Union

1976

Politics in the legislature paralyze the **Agricultural Labor Relations Board's** ability to carry out farm worker elections.

UFW collects enough signatures to place Proposition 14 on the **California** November ballot. This is a pro union initiative for the **UFW**. It loses at the polls.

1977

A conservative mood in **California** sets in and grower appointments to the **ALRB** results in many changes unfavorable to farm workers.

Cesar looks for new ways to manage the union. After many years of fighting the **Teamsters Union** and the **UFW** agree to a truce.

1978

Cesar announces that the grape and lettuce boycotts are officially over.

1979

UFW calls first strike to improve wages and benefits for farm workers. The strikes before were about recognition, these strikes are about bread and butter. Strikes turn deadly and **Rufino Contreras** is shot and killed in the field.

1981

UFW holds 5th Farmworker Convention in **Fresno, California**. **Cesar** and the rest of the **UFW** are figuring out how they are going to survive the **Ronald Reagan** years. **Reagan** was very much against the **UFW** in the past.

1982

Newly elected Republican Governor of **California** **George Deukmejian** clamps down on the **California Agricultural Labor Relations Board** and only 21 union elections are held.

1983

Rene Lopez, a farm worker in the **Fresno** area who brought the **UFW** to the ranch where he worked is shot in the head. He is 21 years old.

Marion Moses, who had come to work for the union in the 1960s, and went off to medical school at **Cesar's** urging, comes back to the union after completing residencies in internal and occupational medicine.

1984

Cesar announces that the **UFW** is embarking on a new grape boycott. This time the emphasis will be on



pesticides.

1985

Governor Deukmejian vetoes a bill in the legislature that would have forced growers to post warnings about chemical spraying. **Cesar** tours the country to promote the grape boycott

1986

Cesar goes to **Canada** to promote the grape boycott. He also comes to **San Antonio** and **Houston** and meets with community leaders.

1987

May 23rd - **UFW** celebrates its 25th anniversary in **Delano**. **UFW** as an organizations receives the **Martin Luther King, Jr. Award**

1988

Cesar starts another fast in **La Paz** to protest the use of pesticides. It lasts for 36 days.

1990

October - **Cesar's** mother, **Juana Estrada Chavez**, dies at the age of 99. She supported her son's work from the beginning.



1992

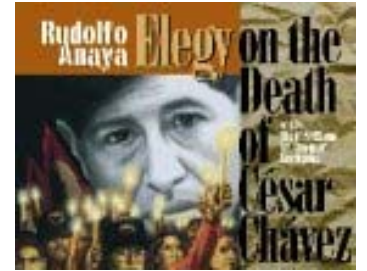
Cesar forgives two decades of animosity and allows **Teamster Local 890** to join him in a two mile march through **Salinas, California**

September - **Fred Ross**, long time union advisor and the man who "found" **Cesar** in 1952, passes away at the age of 82. For more than forty years he was the behind the scenes guy who helped to guide the union. Many of the original members of union came back to say their last good byes.

1993

April - **Cesar** passes away in his sleep in **Arizona** while on union business. **Richard Chavez**, **Cesar's** brother, and **Paul Chavez**, one of **Cesar's** sons are the first to receive word that **Cesar** died. Those compose themselves and walk to tell **Helen** (**Cesar's** wife) and the rest of the family. More than 50,000 attend his funeral in **Delano, California**. **Richard Chavez**, a carpenter by profession, builds a simple coffin as per **Cesar's** request out of pine wood.

Artie Rodriguez from **San Antonio, Texas** is elected the new President of the **United Farm Workers**.



Austin Voices for Education and Youth

Learn, Vote and Act



ABOVE: Ann Webb and Tim Eubanks from Austin Voices work a voter registration table at Reagan High School

Austin Voices joined the Public Education Network's Give Kids Good School campaign by registering students to vote at **Reagan, Johnston and Garza High Schools** in **Austin, Texas**. Over the course of the next year, the **Public Education Network** hopes to enlist thousands more education advocates who want to do their civic best to *Give Kids Good Schools*.



ABOVE: Students approach the voter registration table to find out what is going on.



LEFT: Tim and Ann and student who has made the decision to become a registered voter.

BELOW: The newly registered student and Ann discuss the significance of his action.





A Latino Cultural Quiz

How much do you know about La Raza? ¿Qué tanto sabes de La Raza? Take the Latino Cultural Quiz and find out! There are three sections to this quiz. The first section is worth 30 points and is "True or False." The second section is a matching exercise and is worth 40 points. The final section is "Multiple Choice" and it is worth 30 points. Total points = 100. The answers to this quiz are on page 15. ¡No se vale peek!

TRUE OR FALSE SECTION

1. Tortillas were first invented in Mexico.
True False
2. Women in Mexico could not vote until 1954.
True False
3. Henry Cisneros was the first Mexican American Mayor of San Antonio, Texas
True False
4. Sammy Davis Jr. was part Hispanic.
True False
5. The Mambo is a dance that originated in Cuba.
True False
6. The current population of Latinos in the United States is over 40 million.
True False
7. The term "Hispanic" was used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the first time in 1980.
True False
8. Lynda Carter, who starred in the Wonder Woman television series in the 1970s is a Latina.
True False
9. Dolly Parton, the country western singer is half Hispanic.
True False
10. It's bad luck to kill a cricket indoors
True False

MATCHING SECTION

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 11. Pelado | a | A medicinal plant that disintegrates kidney stones and allows them to pass with no virtually no pain. |
| 12. Mica | | |
| 13. Chilango | b | Slang for a Green Card |
| 14. Frajo | c | First Mexican American school teacher in Austin |
| 15. "La Ley del Monte" | d | Signature song of Little Joe y La Familia |
| 16. Luis Valdez | | |
| 17. Consuelo Mendez | e | Director of the Center for Mexican American Studies at the University of Texas |
| 18. Merienda | f | Garlic |
| 19. Buey | g | A feeling of sickness |
| 20. "Las Nubes" | h | A meal considered a snack |
| 21. Ajo | i | The founder of El Teatro Campesino |
| 22. José Alfredo Jimenez | j | Song made into a hit by Vicente Fernandez |
| 23. Dr. José Limon | k | Slang for country boy |
| 24. Gripa | l | Slang for San Antonio |
| 25. La Govenadora | m | A state capitol |
| 26. Simon | n | Ox |
| 27. Morelia, Michoacan | o | Slang for a person from México City |
| 28. San Quilmas | p | Slang for cigarette |
| 29. Carne Guisada | q | Ingredients in a taco |
| 30. David Alfaro Siqueiros (1896-1974) | r | Slang for "Yes" |
| | s | Famous Mexican composer |
| | t | Famous Mexican painter |

MULTIPLE CHOICE SECTION

31. Pozole and Menudo both contain
a. celery
b. homminy
c. figs
d. cabbage
32. In Mexico, it is customary for a girl to have on her 15th birthday:
a. a new car
b. a new doll
c. get married
d. a party called a quinceañera
33. Which of the following is the most popular sport in México?
a. Basketball
b. Soccer
c. Bull Figthing
d. Golf
34. Hernan Cortes the Spanish Conquistadores first set foot in what is now México in the year:
a. 1776
b. 1218
c. 1519
d. 1810
35. Cinco de Mayo should be important to the African American community because:
a. We all need to get along
b. The Mexicans kept the French busy while the North fought the South during the Civil War and thus the prevented the French from aiding the South
c. African Americans fought the hardest in the Battle of Puebla in 1862
d. Runaway slaves entered México in great numbers and composed 80% of the forces that fought the French in 1862 at the Battle of Puebla

3 points for each correct answer

2 points for each correct answer

6 points for each correct answer

En la Comunidad

Susana Almanza celebrated her 55th birthday at the **Conley-Guerrero Community Center** with about 100 of her friends and supporters on September 21st, 2007. As a community activist for more than 40 years, she has made many friends while tackling various issues in the community. Those who turned out to celebrate with **Susana** were also acknowledging her dedication and commitment to the cause of social justice.



ABOVE: Joining Susana Almanza at her birthday party were long time community activist Paul Hernandez (seated) and her son Vida Fuerte.



ABOVE: Christin Padilla and Susana Almanza



ABOVE: Some of the many who turned out to help Susana celebrate otro año de vida.



PODER

People Organized in Defense of Earth and her Resources
A grassroots effort redefining environmental, economic and social justice issues.

In the Community



ABOVE: Susana Almanza with friends who presented her with a birthday cake.



ABOVE: Más friends que llegaron al party

BELOW: Daniel Llanes and his daughter offered songs and poetry as part of the evenings celebration to Susana Almanza.



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Calendar of Events

October 4, 2007 - Food for Thought sponsored by Communities In Schools Join Austin's most celebrated chefs for a night of culinary delights and Silent Auction excitement. Thursday, October 4 6-9 PM Hilton Hotel, Downtown Austin Tickets and Sponsorships now available. Call 464-9760 for more information.

October 9, 2007 - Open House at Pearce Middle School from 6 to 8pm. (6401 North Hampton Drive) Sponsored by the Committee on Neighborhoods and Schools of the Austin Independent School District. This event is to discuss how the school district should incorporate feedback from the community on major decision making. For more information please contact: Janis Guerrero at 414-9776, jguerrero@austinisd.org, or Joey Crumley, at 414-9961, jcrumley@austinisd.org.

October 9, 2007 - Unveiling of the Cesar Chavez Statue at The University of Texas at Austin in the West Mall area. Event to take place at 11:00am. For more information please visit the website: http://deanofstudents.utexas.edu/cesarchavez/dedication_activities.php

October 11, 2007 - ¡Que Viva Nuestra Cultura! 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Mexican American Culture Center Auditorium 600 River Street, Austin, Texas Performances by Maceo Montoya, California Visual Artist and Writer, Evangelina Vigil-Piñon, Houston Poet and Musician, Joel Guzman and Sarah Foxx, Two-time Grammy Award Winners in Conjunto and Latin Jazz Five Star Band, Tejano Music Award Winner for Best New Artist

October 12, 2007 - Two day scholarship celebration and fundraiser for the scholarship foundation. Kickoff is at 1:00pm at the Roy Kiser Golf Course located at 5400 Jimmy Clay Drive in Dove Springs. For more information please contact the sub at (476) 475-7502

October 12, 2007 - Maceo Montoya: Retratos y Cuentos by Maceo Montoya California Visual Artist and Writer from 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. at La Peña 227 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas Music by Mitote *Untitled*, Maceo Montoya, Silkscreen, 2005

October 13, 2007 - East Austin Economic Summit sponsored by People Fund. This day long conference about East Austin's economy will take place at the Eastview Campus of Austin Community College (3401 Webberville Road) from 8:30am to 2:30pm. For more information 472-8087

October 13, 2007 - Construction of the World's Largest Burrito - 9 a.m. at Austin Studios, 1901 E. 51st Street. Admission is \$5.00 for those 10 yrs. and older, and includes free parking and children's rides and activities. The event is part of the "The Central Texas Scholarship Fiesta" commemorating 'El Dia de La Raza.' All admission and fundraising proceeds will benefit the Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (GAHCC), the National Hispanic Professional Organization, the Boys and Girls Club and other fine charities.

October 13, 2007 - Lt. Colonel Rick Noriega, candidate for the United States Senate will be speaking to Democratic County Chairs Association at noon at the Sheraton Hotel, 701 East 11th Street Austin, Texas.

October 18, 2007 - E3 Alliance Community Conversation about closing the achievement gap. This is the first of three conversations. This one will be held at Reagan High School starting at 6:00pm. For more information please contact Tim Eubanks at (512) 450-1880

October 19-20, 2007 - 5th Annual National Latino Leadership at The University of Texas at Austin. Registration for the Summit is \$25 and includes the meals. For more information about this event visit the website: www.utlatinos.com/lls/

Sun, Oct 28, 2007 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM School: Cathedral School of St. Mary, Austin Description: Cathedral School of St. Mary will be holding its Annual Fall Festival on Sunday, October 28th from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm located at 910 San Jacinto. There will be lots of food, vendor booths, game booths, and a live and silent auction. Live entertainment will be provided by children's music entertainer Joe McDermott, musical group C'est La Vie, D.J. Rysk, Christian band "Before the Throne" and a live mariachi band. This free family event is open to all the public and will benefit the students' education at Cathedral School of St. Mary. For more information, please call the school office at 476-1480 or visit our website at www.saintmaryscathedral.org/schoolhome.htm.

Word Power

En Palabras Hay Poder

No one can ever argue in the name of education, that it is better to know less than it is to know more. Being bilingual or trilingual or multilingual is about being educated in the 21st century. We look forward to bringing our readers various word lists in each issue of *La Voz de Austin*.

Nadie puede averiguar en el nombre de la educación que es mejor saber menos que saber más. Siendo bilingüe o trilingüe es parte de ser educado en el siglo 21. Esperamos traer cada mes a nuestros lectores de *La Voz de Austin* una lista de palabras en español con sus equivalentes en inglés.

Organize	Organizar
Strikebreaker	Esquirol
Strike	Huelga
Jail	Carcel
Court	Corte
Injunction	Orden de la Corte
March	Marcha
Flag	Bandera
Yell	Gritar
Sacrifice	Sacrificar
Determined	Determinación
Fast	Ayuno
General Meeting	Junta General
Song	Canción
Boycott	Bocoteo
Caravan	Caravana
Farm worker	Campesino
Back to you	La tuya (slang)



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Answers to the Latino Cultural Quiz

Answers:

Answers:

1. **True.** **TORTILLA** - Name given by Spaniards to the corn-based flat-bread they found in use in Mexico. This literally means "smallish and flattened," (for instance, it is what a Spaniard would call an egg omelette). Native names differed, but in three major languages it was: TLAXCALLI (Nahuatl, the Aztec tongue), YET (Zapotec), WEJ (Maya).
2. **False.** In Mexico, geographically part of North America but culturally closely allied with countries to its south with which it shared a Spanish colonial heritage, a movement for woman suffrage developed after the Revolution of 1910. Despite some early successes in the state of Yucatán, women were not permitted to vote and hold office at the municipal level until 1947, by which time they were actively being recruited by the ruling political party. Mexican women finally gained the right to run for office in 1953.
3. **False** - in the 1840s, Juan Seguin served as Mayor of San Antonio, Texas for a short period of time
4. **True** - Sammy Davis Jr. mother, Harlem vaudeville dancer Elvera "Baby" Sanchez, was Puerto Rican.
5. **True** - The "Mambo" dance is attributed to Perez Prado who introduced it at La Tropicana night-club in Havana in 1943.
6. **True** - The latest U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates put the Hispanic population in the United States at 40,459,196. And everyday, approximately 150 to 300 new Hispanics step off a bus somewhere in Austin, Texas.
7. **True** - "Hispanic" was not used by the Census Bureau until 1980. Before that the term was Mexican American, Spanish Speaking American, Chicano, and a few others.
8. **True** - Born to a Mexican-American mother and an Anglo father in Phoenix, Arizona, Linda Jean Córdova Carter grew up to become one of America's most iconic figures: Wonder Woman. She now lives in suburban Washington, D.C., with her lawyer husband, Robert Altman, and their two teenage children, Jessica and James. Carter, 54, makes her most high-profile comeback this summer in the Disney movie Sky High, in which she plays Principal Powers, the head mistress at a high school for the children of superheroes.
9. **False** - Dolly Parton is not a Hispanic.
10. **True** - Why? Porque eso es lo que crea la gente. (Because that is what many Mexicanos believe.)

11. Pelado k
12. Mica b
13. Chilango o
14. Frajo p
15. "La Ley del Monte" j
16. Luis Valdez i
17. Consuelo Mendez. c
18. Merienda h
19. Buey n
20. "Las Nubes" d
21. Ajo f
22. José Alfredo Jimenez s
23. Dr. José Limon e
24. Gripa g
25. La Govenadora a
26. Simon r
27. Morelia, Michoacan m
28. San Quilmas l
29. Carne Guisada q
30. David Alfaro Siqueiros t (1896-1974)


Answers:

31. b. Homminy
32. d. A quinceañera
33. b. Soccer
34. c. 1519
35. b. Had the Mexicans not kept the French off balance, the Civil War may have not ended in 1865

New BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

The Mexican American Center for Community and Economic Development is pleased to announce the third edition of The Directory of 100 - A Guide to Latino Organizations in Austin, Texas. This directory continues the tradition set by long time Austin community activist Martha Cotera who produced the first directory in 1976.

Each organization has been contacted personally to confirm their existence and the accuracy of their organization's public profile. The directory is updated regularly and contains the name of the organization contact, mailing address, telephone number, fax number, email address, website address, number of members, and the year the organization was founded

Included in this directory are 159 Latino organizations in the following categories: 

The Directory of 100 A Guide to Latino Organizations in Austin, Texas 2007

Mexican American Center for Community and Economic Development

Directory Categories

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Arts | 9. Music |
| 2. Business | 10. Political |
| 3. Civic | 11. Professional |
| 4. Cultural | 12. Religious |
| 5. Dance | 13. Social Services |
| 6. Educational | 14. Student |
| 7. Immigrant | 15. Theater. |
| 8. Media | 16. Otras |

Order Form

Please send ___ copy of The Directory of 100 - A Guide to Latino Organizations in Austin, Texas at \$24.95 per copy. Texas residents please add sales tax: 8.25% (\$2.05 per book) Shipping is \$1.25 per book. There is no charge for shipping of bulk orders. Call for more information.

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