Will Clinica Amistad Close? ICentaran La Clinica Amistad?

Bilingual Voice of the Working Community

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El pasado 25 de mayo la administración de la Clinica Amistad recibió autentificación que el Buró de Servicios al Comunidades de la Verdad (BSCV) fuesen suspendidos y telefónicos. BSCV es un departamento de la agencia federal del Servicio de Vivienda. En el momento de este artículo, la dirección de la agencia no se hizo disponibles para comentar si seguirá operando la clínica. El director de BSCV escribió a tiempos del gobierno federal, que la agencia respondería a cualquier pregunta o asunto solicitado.

In English:

Registered clients of the clinic, eighteen percent (18%) of the registered clients fall at or below the income poverty level. These are the working poor people who work and therefore, are not eligible for welfare and people who because of the type of jobs they hold and wages they earn, cannot afford private medical insurance.

In Spanish:

El pasado 25 de mayo la administración de la Clinica Amistad recibió autentificación que el Buró de Servicios al Comunidades de la Verdad (BSCV) fuesen suspendidos y telefónicos. BSCV es un departamento de la agencia federal del Servicio de Vivienda. En el momento de este artículo, la dirección de la agencia no se hizo disponibles para comentar si seguirá operando la clínica. El director de BSCV escribió a tiempos del gobierno federal, que la agencia respondería a cualquier pregunta o asunto solicitado.

Handy Andy Uses Anti-Union Tactics

U.S. Manufacturers Abuses Crescent Workers

The current labor strike against Handy Andy offers S.A. workers in particular an important lesson: Eight companies are filing unfair labor practice charges against the Crescent management to destroy the strike movement. Using scare tactics as a way to "get the wrong idea out," they are using all the threats available to push onto their own workers a climate in which to reverse the positive climate in which workers are getting organized together.

It is true that Handy Andy has had some troubles recently, and that workers have faced certain problems. It is also true that workers at Handy Andy have been able to better their living conditions, many times, thanks to the ability of the union. A close look at the union contract shows the following:

On September 1, 1981, Handy Andy and the United Steelworkers union (USW) signed a five-year contract, the fourth in three years, that is going to improve substantially the employees' wages, benefits, and working conditions. The USW also negotiated an employer benefits plan that includes family sick leave, a profit-sharing plan, and a pension plan. The contract also includes a guaranteed minimum wage increase of 10% for all employees. It also included a guaranteed minimum wage increase of 10% for all employees. It also included a guaranteed minimum wage increase for all employees. It also included a guaranteed minimum wage increase for all employees. It also included a guaranteed minimum wage increase for all employees. It also included a guaranteed minimum wage increase for all employees.

In fact, the concessions taken from the workers amounted to over one million dollars in additional profits for the company. For example, prior to the strike's "going back," Handy Andy was paying for a "strike replacement" that included the plan which provided workers with sick leave and disability protection. The company has claimed that they had to be covered with their own "oncall" plan which they may not have any sick or disability coverage.

During the bankruptcy court hearing, it was revealed that Handy Andy, Handy Andy, Vista, and Handy Andy, Vista had been forced into a "strike" because it had been forced into a "strike" because it had been forced into a "strike" because it had been forced into a "strike" because it had been forced into a "strike.

Shocked by the "strike," the management of Crescent immediately imposed an additional 10% wage reduction on all employees. This decision was made without any consultation with the union or any of the employees. The management of Crescent immediately imposed an additional 10% wage reduction on all employees. This decision was made without any consultation with the union or any of the employees. The management of Crescent immediately imposed an additional 10% wage reduction on all employees. This decision was made without any consultation with the union or any of the employees. The management of Crescent immediately imposed an additional 10% wage reduction on all employees. This decision was made without any consultation with the union or any of the employees.
Crescent Con’t

As it has with all other maquiladoras, the Mexican regime provided Crescent with a rent-free building, free utilities and a spot pool of women under the control of regime-sponsored labor unions led by sell-out leaders. Zacatecas is one of the most impoverished areas in Mexico. Inflation and unemployment have forced thousands of men and women to come to the U.S. working for work. Some of the women strikers at Crescent had been undocumented workers in the U.S. at one time or another. They (U.S. bosses) exploit and abuse us when we sneak into the U.S. and work for them. They treat us as if we were阶层. But here in Zacatecas they are not going to get away with it!” said Raquel Rivas one of the strike leaders. For over 6 years the company was successful in making tremendous profits. Figure Factory lingerie sells at high prices in the U.S. and even higher in Mexico where it is marketed as “imported U.S. lingerie.”

Bernard Kornman, Crescent’s president and general manager, ran the maquiladoras from his New York office. He assigned Eduardo Rosado Molten, a New York Puerto Rican, as plant director who in turn bullied regime officials and labor leaders from the Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos (CROC) to keep the workers under control. Workers at Crescent were subjected to the most inhuman working conditions imaginable.

Each day they were subjected to degrading body searches allegedly to keep them from “taking lingerie home.” In addition, they worked 10-12 hours daily in the closed concrete building without windows nor ventilation system. In return they were paid only $5.50 pesos daily approximately $2.50 Dls.

There was no medical facility despite the numerous accidents and whenever job injuries required a worker to seek medical attention, she could leave the plant but was not paid for the lost time.

Finally, in December 1981, the entire labor force walked out on strike and the company locked its doors while it conspired with the Mexican regime to again move its sewing machines to another city. The Crescent workers, however, began guarding the entrance to the plant 24 hours daily to prevent the company from moving the equipment. At the same time their new union, Sindicato Unido Independiente de Crescent, began legal action against the company.

CAMPBELL-LIBBY BOYCOTT

Since August 1978, over 2,000 farmworkers in northwestern Ohio under the leadership of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) have been on strike against the Campbell’s Soup Company and the Libby-McNeill-Libby Corporation. These workers suffer the worst working conditions in America—wages which average $1.96 an hour, inadequate housing, child labor, and constant exposure to pesticides. FLOC seeks a contract with the growers and the canneries that would provide fair wages, safe working conditions, and adequate health benefits. The strikers have experienced poverty, violence, legal attacks, and stickup artists, yet they have vowed to remain on strike until Campbell’s and Libby’s agree to negotiate.

Please support the farmworkers by boycotting all Campbell’s and Libby’s products. If you would like to volunteer time, make a donation or want more information contact the FLOC Boycott Office, 1433 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90015. 386-8132.

The Mexican National Cultural Ballet under the direction of Francisco Perez will perform at the folk life Festival on August 1, 1982, at Hemisfair Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

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Aqui obreros de la planta Crescent de Zacatecas demandando mejor sueldo y condiciones de trabajo; ahora cuentan con mas apoyo y un sindicato independiente formado por los mismos trabajadores.

Watchdog
The Texas Consumer Association’s Report from Austin

By Jim Hightower, President

It was late at night. His baby daughter had stopped breathing.

He did what any parent would do — he frantically rushed his child to the hospital but upon arriving was made to pause only to throw on a t-shirt and jeans.

In the excitement, he forgot his wallet. "Oh, sh—, said the clerk at the emergency room. The hospital was privately owned, not a public facility, and it would not open its doors to the little girl unless the father could show proof of insurance or put down a $200 deposit. He could do neither.

This was a true story. It didn’t happen to some indigent in an isolated rural county, either. It happened in Houston, and the father was a former member of the Texas legislature. Lucky for him, his nightmare had a happy ending, because his brother-law lived a couple of miles from the hospital and was able to drive over with the cash in time to save the little girl.

But not all of us have a well-heeled brother-in-law living near the hospital, and we might not be so lucky. That raises the obvious question: why should life-saving treatment be a matter of supply and demand, and why should a family in Texas not get the same care its northern neighbors would receive in the same situation? Why should any family have to pay $200 to save their little girl?

It is time for all Texans to ask their legislators to support the Emergency Hospital Insurance Act. This legislation has real meaning and will work towards making the hospital a public facility.

The Fair Tax Committee is supporting this legislation and will hold a rally in Austin on August 15 at 6:30 p.m. at the Texas Capitol to support the Emergency Hospital Insurance Act.

Nonsense, says Barrientos, describing his bill as "a fair response to a gross injustice." He says that no one should die because they couldn’t pay a treatment fee.

What do you think? The Hospital owners have succeeded in stopping the bill in the last two sessions of the legislature. Now, in the special legislative session being held this summer, Barrientos will have another chance to pass it as part of the larger Medical Practices Act being considered.

Your views are needed. Write directly to Rep. Barrientos to let him know whether you think hospital emergency rooms should talk about fees after giving treatment to the critically ill or injured. His address is Rep. Gonzalo Barrientos/State Capitol Building/ Austin, Texas/ 78711.
Crescent Con’t

Since December 1981 the women have been practically living outside the main entrance to the plant. They sleep on the concrete floor, cook their meals on open fires and use a nearby hill as a rest room facility.

Many of the women are single mothers who depend on their job to support their families. Others were supporting elderly parents and younger brothers and sisters.

Enter Bodina, for example, has 6 children to support. Her children have gone without eating for several days at a time during the strike.

Imelda Escobedo is also typical of the many younger women struggling against the company. Her parents and younger brothers depend on her for support. When asked why she continued with the strike, she explained, "I must continue because if we leave the ingrings will come back, open the plant and start exploiting other women."

To this date the strikers continue with their struggle in spite of their deplorable condition. They have to constantly hit the city streets asking for donations to continue their strike. They continuously suffer harassment and arrests from policemen and 'judicials' (federal police) who use every opportunity to intimidate and arrest them.

The state governor has refused to enforce Mexico’s labor laws which gives workers certain rights and protections under similar situations.

Some strikers fear that the U.S. company has already set up another sweat shop in another state.

However, if the fighting spirit of the Crescent workers is any indication, U.S. companies in Mexico will eventually run out of places to hide their inhuman operations.

Solidarity by U.S. workers and organizations is critically important. Telegrams and letters demanding that the rights and safety of the Crescent workers be respected can be sent to:

Gobernador Guadalupes Cervantes Coronel Palacio de Gobierno Zacatecas, Zacatecas, Mexico

In addition, donations are urgently needed to continue this important strike. Contact Raquel River Hernandez, Sindicato Unico Independiente de Crescent, Uriar No. 145, Zacatecas, Zacatecas, Mexico.

Support Your Newspaper
EL PUEBLO

I will not compromise on my recovery program.

Some of us died, while you…

By SHERIA COLLINS

We DRIFED into death on our way to work, coming back from mass, in Bible study classes, while bulky, cursed in Santa Ana, La Libertad and Chalatenango.

Some of us went easily, like rabbits, with the quick swing which marked our transformation.

Some of us went slowly, in great awe, like Christ, recognizing our own sight in the vacant eyes of our assassins;

Shelia Collins is director of the office of voluntary service, United Methodist Church, New York.

The National Catholic Reporter

while you were filling your basket with groceries.

Some of us died while you were arguing about who was most oppressed.

Now there are 10,004 of us.

Now we are sometimes mentioned in your papers.

Now we are sometimes remembered in prayers.

Perhaps when your sons return in boxes from places called Chalatenango, Santa Ana, and La Libertad.

Perhaps when their nightmares are filled with our faces, perhaps you will stare to find we are kin.
**ESTADOS UNIDOS**

**El crimen paga para agentes de la CIA**

¡Washington le da inmunidad a criminal pero le niega asilo político a socialista!

El 23 de marzo la Junta de Apelaciones de Inmigración en Estados Unidos dictó una sentencia que en Jalisco, México, el director de la Prisión de laitunes, Miguel Nassar Haro, tuvo que permanecer en los Estados Unidos hasta el 26 de marzo pasados para el proceso de inmigración. El Juez de Inmigración, el Director General de la Prisión de laitunes, Miguel Nassar Haro, al que se le acusó de racismo y homofobia, fue encarcelado por 18 meses.

¿Qué significa esta sentencia? ¿Cuál es su situación actual? ¿Qué podemos esperar de este caso? En el siguiente artículo, analizaremos los detalles del caso y sus implicaciones.

**Motivación política para la deportación**

Es obvio que las razones para estas acciones están relacionadas con las actividades de los sectores que se oponen a los intereses del poder político. El caso de Miguel Nassar Haro es un ejemplo claro de cómo se utilizan los mecanismos legales para perseguir a los dirigentes de servicios de inteligencia.

**Evidencia de la represión política**

Declaraciones juradas y testimonio escrito presentados por la persecución política de Miguel Nassar Haro se basan en la creación de un clima de miedo y represión que sobrepasa la realidad de las actividades ilegales.

**Primary care providers**

Primary care providers are doctors of osteopathic medicine, physicians, doctors of obstetrics and gynecology, family and general practitioners. The survey identified 156 primary care providers of this total, the offices of 85 were contacted. The results revealed that 96% could not communicate in Spanish. Of those who did, 14% were not accepting new patients. Of those who refused, some had any kind of time pay- ment plan and the average cost for the initial visit was $60.70. It is obvious that most of the working poor do not have accessibility to these resources even though they represent a surplus.

**La Clínica Amistad**

La Clínica Amistad, ubicada en el centro de San Diego, ofrece servicios de atención primaria a la comunidad latina. Aunque el 25% de los servicios son gratuitos, la clínica se enfrenta a numerosos desafíos debido a la falta de financiamiento.

**EL PUEBLO Newspaper**

can be found at the following stores.

Please support these

businesses:

Kelly Island Cafe
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Connie's Cafe
737 Hwy 81 So.
Armand Food Store
3602 W. Woodlawn

El Mexicano Restaurant
1212 Nagelito

Clínica Amistad
1501 Tampico

Eldon Grocery
1225 SW 19th

Taco Mart #2
1402 Quintana Rd.

Lupita's Restaurant
5923 Culebra

Little House Cafe
107 S. Flores

Olga's Cafe
3735 SW Military

Ortegon's Records
2219 Tarsamar

Elizondo's Cafe
2814 Commercial

Davilla's Shop
1007 Is 90 West

Aztex News
211 E. Commerce

**AND MANY OTHER STORES**

Clinic Amistad Con't

A recent survey of primary health care resources indicates that there is a surplus of primary care providers in the communities areas contiguous to the clinic's service area. Primary care providers are doctors of osteopathic medicine, physicians, doctors of obstetrics and gynecology, family and general practitioners. The survey identified 156 primary care providers of this total, the offices of 85 were contacted. The results revealed that 96% could not communicate in Spanish. Of those who did, 14% were not accepting new patients. Of those who refused, some had any kind of time pay- ment plan and the average cost for the initial visit was $60.70. It is obvious that most of the working poor do not have accessibility to these resources even though they represent a surplus.

La Clínica Amistad asegura que primary health care services are readily available to the residents of its service area. One is denied service because of inability to pay. Payment for services rendered is based on the patients' ability to pay in accordance with a sliding fee scale. Those who absolutely cannot afford to pay are given an opportunity to volunteer their skills to perform essential functions at the clinic (i.e., clerical, maintenance etc.). The clinic is open every Monday-Sunday. Appointments are given on a daily basis.

La Clínica Amistad is a vital element to the community it serves. If REAGANOMICS prevail, 10,500 people with AIDS will be left with no meaningful primary health care services since most cannot afford services from the private sector. Let us fight to keep the clinic open.
BY NELSON GONZALEZ

On March 23 the Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that Héctor Marroquín, a socialist born in Mexico, must leave the country within 30 days or be deported. The decision will be appealed. Just three days later, on March 26, the U.S. attorney in San Diego charged that top Justice Department and CIA officials had blacked prosecution of Miguel Nasser Haro.

Nasser Haro is the former chief of the Directorate of Federal Security in Mexico, the equivalent of the FBI. He and three other Mexican cops are suspected of being part of a stolen car ring that ripped off 600 cars worth $8 million

At the very moment the U.S. government is stepping up its attempts to deport Marroquín, it is protecting one of Mexico's most notorious cops. And it turns out the connection between the two cases runs much deeper.

Marroquín fled to the United States in 1974 after the Mexican authorities framed him up on murder charges. He had been active in student protests there.

Marroquín worked in this country under an assumed identity until he was arrested by the INS in 1977. The INS moved to deport him; Marroquín began a fight for political asylum.

Deportation threat political

It is clear the reasons for the deportation threat are political. Marroquín was a member of the Socialist Workers Party Political Committee and the Young Socialist Alliance National Executive Committee.

The new revelations surrounding Mexican top cop Nasser Haro make the political nature of Marroquín's case even more clear. Nasser Haro's name comes up repeatedly in evidence Marroquín has submitted to prove he faces persecution if forced to return to Mexico.

In the wake of the prosecution attempt by the San Diego U.S. attorney, William Kennedy, U.S. intelligence agencies admitted Nasser Haro was their "most important source in Mexico and Central America." He spied on leaders of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan liberation movements and turned over information to the CIA.

Shortly after Kennedy let this information out, President Reagan fired him for publicly revealing Nasser Haro's CIA job.

The INS has rejected Marroquín's assertion that he would face political persecution if he were sent back to Mexico. The agency further claims that the socialist may be a dangerous criminal and that he should be denied political asylum on these grounds.

In the course of fighting his case, Marroquín has submitted volumes of evidence proving the criminal charges against him are false, and that political repression does indeed exist in Mexico.

Testimony and written affidavits submitted on behalf of Marroquín's asylum appeal detail the brutality of Mexico's federal police and judicial system. Further testimony — corroborated by the INS — points to the existence of paramilitary units organized by government security forces and responsible for the disappearance of hundreds of political activists.

One name keeps coming up over and over in all the evidence: Miguel Nasser Haro. Repeatedly, he is identified as a kidnapper, torturer, and chief jailer of the underground prisons in Mexico.

"We knew he was no angel," said one CIA official about Nasser Haro, "but you don't have much choice.

Not only isn't Nasser Haro an 'angel,'" Nasser Haro is the individual cited by witnesses after witnesses as the organizer and chief jailer of the "White Brigade," a death squad made up of cops from Mexico's security forces. During the 1977-78 repression, this organization was responsible for the disappearance of nearly 300 political activists.

In an article in the January 22, 1979, issue of the Mexican magazine Proceso, two prisoners assert in written statement that Nasser Haro personally tortured them to force them to confess to crimes they had not committed. According to their testimony, Nasser Haro either supervised or personally administered beatings, submersion, and electric shock, and threatened the prisoners with shooting to obtain confessions.

Supervised torture

One of the prisoners, Hiraldo Morán, described what happened after he was picked up and transported to an unknown location by the Directorate of Federal Security.

"At the end of the trip, we underwent a beating and submersion session that lasted for hours, all under the supervision of Mr. Miguel Nasser Haro from the Directorate of Federal Security."

Another prisoner, Armando Ichubal Lomón, also testified that he was personally brutalized by Nasser Haro in a 1979 sworn statement presented in support of Marroquín's asylum petition. He was taken to a hospital to identify as guerrillas people killed by police, and when he refused to do so "Nasser Haro... beat me with his hands and feet, threatening to kill me in front of all the people who were there at that public institution."

On March 21, 1978, Rosario Ibarra de Pineda, the central leader of the National Front against Repression in Mexico and an internationally known fighter for human rights, held a press conference in Washington, D.C. At the press conference, which was organized by Congressmen Ron Dellums and Walter Fauntroy, she denounced the repressive actions of the Mexican government. She especially scored the formation of the White Brigade.

"The brigade is run by Miguel Nasser Haro," Ibarra said. "Its purpose is to disappear those who they suspect of subversion; the vast majority of its victims are young students like myself — people who have political ideas that some politicians consider a threat or a danger to the government."

Ibarra also revealed that "the White Brigade" is made up of the most select agents of the Federal Judicial Police, and by members of the Mexican army, and is a secret repressive organization similar to the famous Brazilian Death Squads and the Guatemalan 'White Hand.'"

During the press conference, Ibarra released a list of 243 people disappeared by the police and the White Brigade.

There have been repeated charges that behind such death squads stands the CIA's "most important" agent in Mexico turns out to be the head of the Mexican death squad confirms these accusations.

Washington in trouble

And the U.S. government intends to maintain this repressive relationship. As a March 28 New York Times headline put it, "CIA Fears Spy Network May Suffer if He [Nasser Haro] Is Prosecuted."

And to make it even clearer, the same article quotes a CIA senior official as saying, "The CIA's main worry all along has been the potential damage to the institutional relationship. It was Nasser's job, not Nasser, that mattered."

This helps explain why the U.S. government has so adamantly refused to grant Marroquín political asylum. It's for the same reason that Nasser Haro wasn't prosecuted, and that U.S. Attorney Kennedy was fired.

The beatings, torture, and disappearances that fighters for social justice are victims of in Mexico — and throughout Latin America — are "made in the USA" for the benefit of the U.S. corporation that exploits the peoples of Latin America.

The same group that was behind the repression of political activists in Mexico is behind the drive to deport Marroquín now. That group is the U.S. ruling class.

Goons like Nasser Haro and others can steal, torture, murder, spy, and organize framing and still count on an U.S. government protection. As a former Justice Department official commented regarding Nasser Haro, "Crime pays if you are American."

What is at stake in the case of Héctor Marroquín is the right of working people to protest against the foreign and domestic policies of the U.S. government without fear of harassment, jail, or deportation.

From S.W.P.
Los Triquis indígenas del estado de Oaxaca, de la región de San Juan Copala, marchan contra la represión

**Represión y ante la Secretaría de Gobernación.**

Desde la entrevista sostenida la Secretaría de Gobernación el 23 de noviembre de 1981 y con copias al Secretario de Gobernación, a las autoridades y políticas del Estado de Oaxaca, el Frente Nacional contra la Represión (F.N. C.R.) y a la CNPA, el MULT demanda:

1. Que se ejecute la Resolución Presidencial de las Tierras Comunales de San Juan Copala.
2. Alto al hostigamiento de las compañías madereras, que pretendan apoderarse de nuestros bosques.

Los supuestos vigilantes del orden público se han dedicado a saquear casas, a los muertos cargados de ropas, algunos de los heridos llegaron a efectuar un muro de lamentos. Aunque tan sólo se osa hablar del blasfemo, muchos muertos, no sabe leer suerte.

**Mientras los judíos dejan el lugar el que quiera, vendrá el pueblo mexicano y Latino puede y debe tener su propio periódico que dice lo que el pueblo mexicano y latino puede y debe tener su propio periódico que dice.

**Invitamos a todos nuestros lectores y simpatizantes a que ayuden a continuar la publicación de El Pueblo.**

El Pueblo se publica con los牺牲 zos colectivos de voluntarios y nadie recibe pago por su tiempo y talento.

El dinero necesario para pagar la imprenta, las fotocopias, los gastos y otros gastos se obtiene a través de medio de bienes y beneficios de beneficio. Sin embargo, se necesita nuestras donaciones y a su actuar contribución para que El Pueblo pueda crecer mas y se convierta en una voz de la comunidad más fuerte y efectiva.

Como periódico independiente con base en la comunidad, El Pueblo obviamente depende en el respaldo de usted.

Los que voluntarizamos voluntariamente en la publicación de El Pueblo lo hacemos porque creemos que el pueblo mexicano y latino puede y debe tener su propio periódico que dice la verdad y que no está controlado por ningún político ni grupo político.

Los problemas y peligros económicos, sociales y políticos.

Nadie va a hacer por nosotros.

El Pueblo es la respuesta que depende de nuestros propios esfuerzos honestos si vamos a establecer una nueva y viablemente intercambiable entre nuestro pueblo.

El Pueblo es la respuesta que depende de nuestros propios esfuerzos honestos si vamos a establecer una nueva y viablemente intercambiable entre nuestro pueblo.
Handy Andy Con't

demanda de Handy Andy excepte el pension plan and other minor items.
Again the court helped Handy Andy by saying that the company could refile the union contract.
Financial records filed in bankruptcy court disclosed that from September, 1981, through March, 1982, Handy Andy spent over one million dollars fighting the union.
These amounts could have used those one million dollars instead to keep it from going broke.
However, it is obvious that Handy Andy, like other corporations throughout the U.S., is using the friendly court system and multi-million- dollar public fear for one unmentioned goal: To destroy the labor movement.
Records show, for example, that Handy Andy sold its Austin store to a company called “Rogo.” Rogo was organized just last summer by Robert F. Steward who conveniently resigned as president of Handy Andy in March, 1982, after the bankruptcy claim was filed.
Handy Andy and Rogo now argue that because of the change in “ownership” of the Austin store, the old union contract is void and Rogo can have its new employees instead of retaining old Handy Andy employees.
The end result is that employees with many years of seniority and service with Handy Andy and due to retire soon are now out in the cold.
What remains to be seen is the degree of support that Handy Andy’s strikers receive from the AFL-CIO and the general public. The writing is on the wall: If Handy can get away with this anti-union maneuver, other companies will undoubtedly try “bankruptcy” and make similar demands from employees.

Federal Employed Women National Training Program

The Federally Employed Women’s 15th National Training Program will be held in San Antonio July 24-28 at the Henry B. Gonzales Convention Center. This is the first time for the annual Training Program to be held in the SouthWest.
The federal government’s largest civilian training program will feature more than 100 workshops focusing on career management, job and personal effectiveness, management skills, federal personnel systems, and equal employment opportunity.

Usted Y Su Salud

Vacunas Para Los Niños

Por: Dr. MARÍO JIMENEZ

Todos los niños que van a la escuela por primera vez deben dar consentimiento sus vacunas. Los niños que asisten a guarderías infantiles también requieren las inyecciones.
A los bebés se les deben de principiar las inyecciones a los dos meses de edad para protegerlos contra las enfermedades. Estas enfermedades incluyen la difteria, tétanos, poliomielitis, sarampión, sarampión aleman, tos ferina, y paparas. Asegúrese de que sus niños tienen completas sus vacunas. La mejor manera de hacerlo es dividir en cuál se debe proteger al niño:
(Se presentará la información en español y luego se repetirá en inglés)

Difteria, tos ferina y polio... a los 2, 4, 6 meses.
(Difteria y polio... a 15 meses)
(Difteria, tos ferina, polio y rubeola... a 15 meses)

Sarampión, papas y rubeola... a los 15 meses (Neales, mumps y tres día mlesse o germen mlesse... a 15 meses)

Además de tener la primera inyección hay un período de espera. Se debe de poner una inyección defensa. Lo siguiente es recomendable:

Difteria y tetanos... a los 6 años.
(Difteria and tetanus... a 15 años)
Tos ferina, polio, tetanos, difteria... a los 15 años.
(Tos ferina, polio, tetanos y difteria... a 16 años)

Tetanos y diferina... cada 10 años.
(Tetanos and difteria... every 10 years)

Uno debe saber algo sobre estas enfermedades por lo tanto dará una descripción de cada una:

Sarampión (Sarampión Aleman): La causa es un virus que se encuentra en la nariz y la boca de las personas infectadas.
Es una enfermedad muy contagiosa.

Las síntomas son fiebre baja por un día y por lo regular salpullido o pequeñas manchas color de rosa que principian en la cara y el cuello y duran de uno a tres días. Los resultados son leves pero la mujer embarazada puede hacer nacer, sargo o puede resultar con otros problemas féticos severos.

La causa es un virus que entra al cuerpo a través de respiratorios.

El equipo De EL PUEBLO:
Rodolfo Flores, Carlos Dominguez, Ema Flores, Maria Rodriguez

The following persons contributed to this issue: Jane McConney, UFCW Local 71, AFL-CIO.
EL PUEBLO is a non-profit community newspaper published monthly.
We welcome articles on issues important to the community.

Donations are urgently needed to keep EL PUEBLO independent. We also need help with typing, lay-out and distribution.

If you believe, as we do, that EL PUEBLO is serving an important purpose, please help by calling (512) 224-4250 and volunteering.

Apye Su Periodico
La Clínica Amistad

Para el bienestar de la Comunidad

Si Ud. Vive Dentro la Área Indicada por el Mapa, Ud. Puede Recibir Servicios Médicos y Dentales Aquí en La Clínica Amistad. Llama al 223-2342

La Clínica Amistad provee a los habitantes del barrio con servicios médicos adecuados y profesionales. A nadie se le niega atención simplemente por no poder pagar. Los que pueden pagar se les cobran según sus ingresos y aquellas personas que no puedan pagar pueden ayudar voluntariamente en la clínica se les pide lo hagan. La clínica está abierta de lunes a sábado.

La Clínica Amistad tiene un papel muy importante en la comunidad. Si el plan del presidente Reagan triunfa, 10,000 personas que la clínica ayuda se quedarán sin servicio médico simplemente porque no podrán pagar lo que doctores privados cobran por el mismo servicio. La comunidad necesita luchar para mantener la Clínica Amistad abierta. Si la comunidad se beneficia de este servicio no responde y no lucha para que no se cierren sus puertas, la Clínica Amistad probablemente se convertirá en una victima más del plan de Reagan.

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