

LULAC



NEWS

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Official Organ of the League of United Latin-American Citizens

LULAC Head Condemns Defense Department For Purchase Of California Grapes For Viet Nam



GEORGE A. LLOYD

Public Relations Veteran To Retire From Humble

HOUSTON, July 25 - George A. Lloyd, nationally recognized head of community relations for Humble Oil & Refining Company, has announced plans to retire on September 1.

He has served his entire 45-year business career with the company.

Born in Elizabeth, N.J., he joined the Bayway refinery in

1924 as a laboratory assistant and pilot plant operator. Five years later he became a technical assistant in the chemical treating department and was appointed head of this operation in 1933.

In 1945 he was named public relations manager for the New Jersey refineries and the next

(continued on page 2)

Resolution Passed By Texas Legislature Honoring George Lloyd

WHEREAS, A national leader in the field of community relations, George A. Lloyd, will retire from his position at Humble Oil and Refining Company on September 1, 1969; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Lloyd, whose entire 45-year career has been with Humble Oil Company, is a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and is a graduate of Newark Col-

lege of Engineering. He has been in Houston since 1961 and has the responsibility for the company's corporate community relations; and

WHEREAS, In his work with Humble, Mr. Lloyd was instrumental in bringing together the Mexican - American community and the Negro community with

(continued on page 2)

Defense Dept. Adding To Miserable Conditions Of California Farm Workers

A national organization of Mexican-Americans announced today its members actively will seek to curtail purchases of table grapes throughout the country and will focus their attention on purchases by public agencies and institutions.

Alfred J. Hernandez of Houston, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), said he will seek an interview with Department of Defense officials in Washington in October to protest the increase of grape purchases by the Pentagon since the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) of the AFL-CIO announced its nationwide boycott of the product.

In remarks at the organizational meeting of the Golden Triangle Committee for Agricultural Justice in Beaumont, Hernandez said, "We can no longer stand by and feel we are doing our part by just not eating grapes ourselves. The organized attacks against Cesar Chavez are not merely responses in a labor-management dispute. They are aimed against every aspiration of every Mexican-American. They are aimed at us as a people; and as a people we shall respond."

Chavez, director of the organizing drive presently centered around vineyards in California and Arizona, has said the boycott was called because farm workers, excluded from national labor legislation, have been refused recognition by the grape growers.

Hernandez, a municipal judge in Houston, is serving his third term as LULAC national president. During the farm workers strike of melon farms in the Rio Grande Valley, he took part in the march to the State Capitol.

"At that time," he said, "we moved to support the just social ends of the farm workers."

"Now, we must respond to the fact that such organizations as the Farm Bureau, the John Birch Society, the National Right to Work Committee, and the Young Americans for Freedom are fighting the boycott, not because of any labor issue, but simply because the farm workers of Arizona and California predominantly are Mexican-American and Filipino. They have made the

| SUPREME COUNCIL AGENDA OCTOBER 10 and 11, 1969 STATLER HILTON HOTEL WASHINGTON, D. C. | |
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| FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1969 | |
| 10:00 a.m. | Meeting called to order by National President. |
| 10:15 a.m. | Welcome to those in attendance by the Honorable Oscar Laurel, Past National President LULAC |
| 10:30 a.m. | Keynote Speech by Martin Castillo, Chairman Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican Affairs |
| 11:00 a.m. | Speaker, Mr. Arnold Webber, Asst. Secretary for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor |
| 11:30 a.m. | Speaker, Mr. Samuel Jackson, Asst. Secretary of HUD |
| 12:00 | Speaker, Mr. Paul Kayser, President of NAB |
| 12:15 p.m. | Presentation by Mr. Raymond Farrell, Commission of Immigration and Naturalization Service |
| 12:30 p.m. | Speaker, Mr. Roger T. Kelley, Asst. Secretary of Defense |
| 1:00 p.m. | Luncheon in the Hotel hosted by Washington LULAC Council No. 11041. Main Speaker, Mr. Robert Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare |
| 2:00 p.m. | Reconvene with the general assembly |
| 2:00 p.m. | Speaker, Mr. Howard A. Glickstien, Acting Director, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights |
| 2:30 p.m. | Speaker, Mr. Nicolai Organovic, Executive Director, U. S. Civil Service Commission |
| 3:00 p.m. | Speaker, Mr. Thomas S. Roeser, Asst. Secretary for Minority Entrepreneurship, U. S. Department of Commerce |
| 3:30 p.m. | Speaker, Antonio F. Rodriguez, Commissioner - Director, U. S.-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship |
| 4:00 p.m. | Speaker, Commissioner Vicente Ximenez, Equal Employment Commission |
| SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1969 | |
| 10:00 a.m. | Opening of Saturday session by the National President |
| 10:05 a.m. | Speaker, Mr. Hilary Sandoval, Administrator Small Business Administration |
| 10:30 a.m. | Go into Executive Session |
| 1:00 p.m. | Luncheon (Not Planned) |
| 2:00 p.m. | Back to Executive Session |
| 5:00 p.m. | Adjournment |

farm workers struggle our fight, and we won't shirk it."

The Golden Triangle Committee for Agricultural Justice is a coalition of church, labor, social and other organizations in Beaumont, Orange and Port Arthur.

Hernandez said it is the first of a number of such groups LULAC will assist in organizing in 12 states where its membership is concentrated. The purposes of the committees are to assist in the boycott, provide food and economic assistance for

families of striking farm workers, and to promote national legislation for farm workers, such as the Wagner Act, which was the early basis for orderly labor-management relations in industry.

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San Antonio Lulac Council No. 2 News

Frank Gonzalez gave the assembly the report on the condition of Brother O. J. Valdez, his wife and son. Brother Valdez is in a hospital in Sinton, Texas while his wife and son are here at Methodist Hospital in San Antonio. I am hereby starting a collection for Bro. O. J. Valdez with \$5.00 and am asking all the membership to contribute. Send it to me, Tony Cruz, 154 E. Houston City. You will receive a receipt and all funds donated will be turned over to our treasurer along with the

list of contributors. A committee will then be assigned to take what ever amount we collect, with our best wishes, to Bro. Valdez (who, by the way, does not know we are taking this collection.)

A COMPLETE SUCCESS, that's the word for our trip to the Houston Astros-San Francisco Giants baseball game in the Astrodome. (Final score Houston, 7, Giants, 6). The delegation received scoreboard billing ("Welcome Lulac Council No. 2") The real show-stopper was none other than Bro. Ismael (Fats) Gonsales with his trumpet. Every time a batter was in a position to drive in a run Fats would play

along with the scoreboard (C-h-a-r-g-e) and "ad lib" a little Rancho Grande. The 20,000 fans knew that San Antonio Lulacs were there. A special thanks to National Lulac Business Manager David Adame who was with our group from the moment we arrived till we left. Thank you for your warm hospitality.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS. The date has been set for Friday night, September 26th in the Alameda Building Auditorium. Each member will receive five invitations and is urged to make plans now to attend. Bro. Tom Sandoval is chairman of this committee along with Manuel G. Rico.

FORMER JUDGE MANUEL LOPEZ was named Chairman of the committee in charge of ironing out all complaints concerning the Lulac homes and the Lulac Apartments. They will also investigate the possibility of building houses for under \$7500.

Don't forget: our meeting every Friday night, Alameda Theater Building, 8:00 p.m.

AND...three new members will join our council this Friday night.

Lulac Council No. 2
Tony Cruz, Pres.

P. S. Father John Yanta will probably be our Guest Speaker on Friday the 19th of September 1969.

Resolution . . .

(continued from page 1)

company officials in an effort to solve problems in employment relations and job opportunities; and

WHEREAS, Through these important talks, an atmosphere of understanding between minority groups and the business community was created, an atmosphere which was immensely beneficial to the city of Houston; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Lloyd has demonstrated outstanding leadership in civic affairs as well as in the corporate world. He is a director of the Houston Council on Community Relations and served as chairman of its "Meet the Mayor" program. He is also a director of the Julia C. Hester House; and

WHEREAS, in 1968 he was named an honorary recipient of the League of Latin American Citizens and received the organization's award for his efforts in striving for equal employment opportunities for Mexican-Americans in the Southwest, a prestigious award which was previously given to the late John F. Kennedy; and

WHEREAS, He is a member of the American Petroleum Institute and served in various public relations capacities dealing with the oil industry's air and water conservation program. He is a member of the Air Pollution Control Association and is an executive committee member and director of the Public Affairs Council; and

WHEREAS, The activities of Mr. Lloyd are truly remarkable, and he has been a dynamic and articulate leader in working toward a harmonious relationship between the business world and the community's minority groups, now, therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives extend highest commendations to George A. Lloyd for his outstanding achievements and wish him many years of happy, fulfilling retirement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be prepared for George A. Lloyd as an expression of highest appreciation from the House of Representatives of the State of Texas for his distinguished accomplishments.

Cruz, Mutscher, Abraham, Adams, Allen of Gregg, Allen of Harris, Allred, Angly, Archer, Armstrong, Atwell, Atwood, Baker, Bass of Harris, Bass of Van Zandt, Beckham, Bigham, Blaine, Blanton, Braecklein, Braun, and Bray.

Burgess, Burnett, Caldwell, Calhoun, Carrillo, Cavness, Christian, Clark of Dallas, Clark of Harris, Clayton, Cobb, Cole, Cory, Craddick, Cruz, Cummings, Daniel, Davis of Harris, Davis of Travis, Dickson, Doran, Dramburger, Earthman, and Evans. Farenthold, Finck, Finnell, Finney, Floyd, Garcia, Golman, Graves, Hale, Hannah, Harding, Harris, Hawkins, Hawn, Haynes, Head, Heatly, Hendricks, Hin-

son, Holland, Holmes of Dallas, Holmes of Hood, Howard, Hubenak, Hull, and Johnson.

Jones of Lubbock, Jones of Harris, Jones of Taylor, Jungmichel, Kilpatrick, Knapp, Kothmann, Kubiak, Lee, Lemmon, Ligarde, Lombardino, Longoria, Lovell, McAlister, McDonald, McKissack, McLaughlin, Moore of Hill, Moore of Dallas, Moore of McLennan and Moreno.

Moyer, Muniz, Murray, Musgrove, Nabers, Neugent of Galveston, Newman, Nichols, Niland, Nowlin, Nugent of Kerr, Ogg, Orr, Parker of Denton, Parker of Jefferson, Patterson, Pickens, Pickett, Poerner, Prensall, Price, Ratcliff, and Ray.

Reed, Rosson, Salem, Salter, Sanchez, Santiesteban, Schulle, Semos, Shannon, Joe of Tarrant, Shannon, Tommy of Tarrant, Sherman, Short, Slack, Slider, Smith, Solomon, Stewart, Stroud, Swanson, Tarbox, Thomas, Traeger, and Truan.

Also Uher, Vale, Vance, Ward, Wayne, Weldon, Wieting, Williams, Williamson, Willis, Wright.

/s/G.A. Mutchler
Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that H.S.R. No. 61 was adopted by the House on August 21, 1969.

/s/Dorothy Hallman
Chief Clerk of the House

Retires . . .

(continued from page 1)

year was transferred to company headquarters in New York. In 1949 Lloyd was named assistant manager of the public relations department. Ten years later he was named coordinator of public affairs.

In 1961, he was transferred to Houston and assumed his present responsibility for the company's corporate community relations.

He attended Newark College of Engineering, majoring in chemistry and engineering. In 1955 he completed an advanced management course at the University of Pittsburgh.

Active in Houston community affairs, Lloyd is a director of the Houston Council on Human Relations and served as chairman of its "Meet-the-Mayor" program. He also serves as director of the Julia C. Hester House of Houston.

In 1968 he was named an honorary member of the League of United Latin American Citizens and received its award for striving for equal employment opportunities in industry for Mexican-Americans in the Southwest. The previous recipient of this recognition was President John F. Kennedy.

As a longtime member of the American Petroleum Institute he served in various public relations roles concerned with the oil industry's air and water conservation programs. He is a member of the Air Pollution Control Association and serves as an executive committee member and director of the Public Affairs Council in Washington. He is a member of the Lotos Club of New York.

Lloyd and his wife will continue to reside in Houston.

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Executive Order To Secretary of Commerce

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESCRIBING ARRANGEMENT FOR DEVELOPING AND COORDINATING A NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE. (a) The Secretary of Commerce (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") shall--

(1) Coordinate as consistent with law the plans, programs, and operations of the Federal Government which affect or may contribute to the establishment preservation and strengthening of minority business enterprise.

(2) Promote the mobilization of activities and resources of State and local governments, businesses and trade associations, universities, foundations, professional organizations and volunteer and other groups towards the growth of minority business enterprises and facilitate the coordination of the efforts of these groups with those of Federal departments and agencies.

(3) Establish a center for the development, collection, summarization and dissemination of information that will be helpful to persons and organizations throughout the nation in undertaking or promoting the establishment and successful operation of minority business enterprises.

(b) The Secretary, as he deems necessary or appropriate to enable him to better fulfill the responsibilities vested in him by subsection (a), may--

(1) Develop, with the participation of other Federal departments and agencies as appropriate, comprehensive plans of Federal action and propose such changes in Federal programs as may be required.

(2) Require the submission of information from such departments and agencies necessary for him to carry out the purposes of this order.

(3) Convene for purposes of coordination meetings of the heads of such departments and agencies, or their designees, whose programs and activities may affect or contribute to the purposes of this order.

(4) Convene business leaders, educators, and other representatives of the private sector engaged in assisting the development of minority business enterprise or who could contribute to its development to propose, evaluate and coordinate governmental and private activities in furtherance of the objectives of this order.

(5) Confer with an advise officials of State and local governments.

(6) Provide the managerial and organizational framework through which joint or collaborative undertakings with Federal departments or agencies or private organizations can be planned and implemented.

(7) Recommend appropriate legislative or executive actions. Sec. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR MINORITY ENTERPRISE. (a) There is hereby established the Advisory Council for Minority Enterprise (hereinafter referred to as "the Council").

(b) The Council shall be composed of members appointed by

the President from among persons, including members of minority groups and representatives from minority business enterprises, knowledgeable and dedicated to the purposes of this order. The member shall serve for a term of two years and may be reappointed.

(c) The President shall designate one of the members of the Council as the Chairman of the Council.

(d) The Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary.

(e) The Council shall be advisory to the Secretary in which capacity it shall --

(1) Serve as a source of knowledge and information on developments in different fields and segments of our economic and social life which affect minority business enterprises.

(2) Keep abreast of plans, programs and activities in the public and private sectors which relate to minority business enterprise, and advise the Secretary on any measures to better achieve the objectives of this order.

(3) Consider, and advise the Secretary and such officials as he may designate on, problems and matters referred to the Council.

(f) For the purposes of Executive Order No. 11007 of February 26, 1962, the Council shall be deemed to have been formed by the Secretary.

(g) Members of the Council shall be entitled to receive travel and expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5701-5708) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(h) The Secretary shall arrange for administrative support of the Council to the extent necessary including use of any gifts or bequests accepted by the Department of Commerce pursuant to law.

Sec. 3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES. (a) The head of each Federal department and agency, or a representative designated by him, when so requested by the Secretary, shall, to the extent permitted by law and funds available, furnish information and assistance, and participate in all ways appropriate to carry out the objectives of this order.

(b) The head of each Federal department or agency shall, when so requested by the Secretary, designate a senior official to have primary and continuing responsibility for the participation and cooperation of that department or agency in matters concerning minority business enterprise and activities as required by this order.

(c) The head of each Federal department or agency, or his designated representative, shall keep the Secretary informed of all proposed budgets, plans, and programs of his department or agency affecting minority business enterprise.

Sec. 4. CONSTRUCTION. Nothing in this order shall be construed as subjecting any function vested by law in, or assigned pursuant to law to, any Federal department or agency or head thereof to the authority of any other agency or officer, or as abrogating or restricting any such function in any manner.

Commonly we say a judgement falls upon a man for something in him we cannot abide.
-John Selden

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Low Wage Lure South of the Border

continued from last issue----

The "commuter" system made a border city, Laredo, Texas, "the poorest city in the country," according to a national news magazine, and a border county, Starr County, Texas, scene of beatings of striking farm workers by Texas Rangers, the county with the lowest family income in the nation.

Insistent protests by organized labor at local, state and national levels have limited the problem of what the Immigration Service calls the "non-resident alien." But token action was enough to move employers into coming up with an even more insidious and devastating program.

The new plan is known by many names: PRONAF (from the Spanish-language words for National Border Program), or the Border Industrialization Program, or to the American unions which have seen hundreds of jobs rush across the border—"runaway plants."

Regardless of the name, the program was aptly described by Dr. Ramiro Casso of McAllen, Texas, a physician friendly to the farm workers, as "bringing the mountain to Mohammed."

"They figured they might not be able to keep bringing in cheap labor from Mexico to jobs in this country, so they are taking the jobs out of the country to the cheap labor in Mexico," Dr. Casso said.

In essence, the plan supported by the governments of both countries, is for American businesses to set up along a zone 12.5 miles deep just across the border in Mexico. The attractions offered are special tax and tariff concessions by Mexico, similar tariff concessions by the United States, and labor at sweat-shop rates.

The cheap-wage attraction is loudly touted by chambers of commerce on both sides of the border.

J. Carl Meyer, executive secretary of the Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion (DATE), boasts, "The Mexican border station at Nogales marks the gateway to an inexhaustible 30-cent-an-hour labor supply." Nogales, on the border, is an hour's drive from Tucson in southern Arizona.

Why would Tucson be so anxious to lure plants to Mexico? The answer is what promotes of the runaway industries call the "twin-plant concept." Supposedly, this calls for the company to set up a plant on the United States side of the border to be the "twin" of the one in Mexico.

Actually, the "twins" on the U.S. side, if and when they are established, turn out at best to resemble poor cousins. They employ far fewer workers and are designed mainly to justify a special import tariff on the Mexican-manufactured goods, which supposedly are to be "finished" in this country.

An example of the concept are the "twins" of Transiron, an electronics component manufacturer, employing about 75 in Laredo and 1,500 in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

"Finishing" could mean little more than pasting on a label.

Many plants on the U.S. side hire Mexican residents anyway. Attempts to organize are met by threats to move the rest of the operation to Mexico. And for every job supposedly established on the American side, at least 10 jobs are being set up in Mexico and often at the direct expense of American workers.

The United Rubber Workers represent employees of Mattel, the toy manufacturer, at two plants in the Los Angeles area. Since Mattel opened a toy plant in Mexicali in 1967, some 820 union workers at the City of Industry plant have lost their jobs, and the Hawthorne operation has been similarly affected.

The losses can be documented by shift and job classification, but a Mattel executive denied to the Los Angeles Times that a single job has been lost. Other less restrained entrepreneurs talk about the program creating "new jobs" for the United States.

More revealing, however, are statements made by officers of a company that specializes in subcontracting electronic assembly work in Tijuana, Mexico, near San Diego.

Enrique Mier y Teran, manager of IMEC, S.A., the Mexican branch of Internal Manufacturing, Electronics and Consulting Corp, puts it plainly: "I believe tremendously that the future of Tijuana lies in selling its labor."

At the Beverly Hills offices of IMEC, a division of the Republic Corp. conglomerate, R. Lee Hill, operations manager, said: "We should ship \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 in labor (from Tijuana) in 1969."

Trinkets sold to tourists in border markets may bear an imprint, "Made in Mexico," but the products of the special industry program are not always labeled, but often are hard to trace. Portable television sets sold by Sears, Roebuck and Co., for example, are bought from Warwick Electronics Inc. of Chicago, which initially subcontracted the work to IMEC, S.A., in Tijuana.

Kayser-Roth has its Catalina-brand sportswear cut at two small plants in California and Arizona, but the sewing is done at a larger operation in Mexicali, Mexico.

District 12 President Bill Drohan of the IUE in Los Angeles said that among the firms represented in the expanding electronics complex in Tijuana are Litton Industries, Control Data Corp., and Fairchild Camera. Dozens of less well-known electronic firms are scattered throughout the border area.

Vice President Leonard Levy, director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers West Coast Region, reports getting worried calls from his staff as more of the companies represented by the union establish Mexican operations.

"El Paso, where probably more work pants and sports slacks are manufactured than any other place in the country, stands to be hurt very badly," Levy said. "Just recently, Hicks-Ponder, which has three plants in Texas and Arizona, set up in Juarez (across from El Paso). And I just got a call from a

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representative in El Paso. He said a company where we are hoping to get an election soon is talking about going to Mexico."

Amalgamated has organized many of the Mexican residents commuting to U.S. jobs, helping them get fair wages. Recently, however, there have been so many "illegals" (in Texas known as "wetbacks" because they sometimes wade the Rio Grande) that there is conjecture about employer "deals" with immigration officers.

At the office of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in Los Angeles, Vice President Sam Otto said that already there are about 30 American garment plants in Mexicali and about 20 in Tijuana.

"In Mexicali, where the border is a tall wire fence, the American and Mexican plants are almost side by side," Otto said. "Some cutting is done on this side, and sometimes when the water pressure in Mexico is not enough, they press clothes on this side, but the rest of the work is done in Mexico."

"But you sure don't see many 'Made in Mexico' labels, and of course, not enough union labels," he added.

Among the actions called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its February 1969 statement on U.S.-Mexican Border Problems was the adequate labeling of good wholly or partially manufactured in the Mexico border plants.

The U. S. State Department tried to discourage opposition to the Mexican plan when it began in 1966 by assuring American labor that American plants would not be moved, that the idea was to move to Mexico plants which otherwise would have become established in other low-wage areas abroad, such as Hong Kong or Taiwan.

The line was echoed by the Mexican government. Mexican Minister of Industry and Commerce Octaviano Campos Salas, in a press conference August 6, 1969, told reporters: "The Mexican government does not encourage a massive exodus of American companies to the Mexican side of the border... specially when they operate normally and profitably in the United States."

Less than one year later, it is apparent that there is an increasing exodus of jobs and industries from the United States, perhaps with out Mexican "encouragement," but certainly with the same considerable concessions given to any others.

The Mattel experience of the United Rubber Workers, and the manifold problems of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the ILGWU, certainly are not isolated examples.

When Transiron opened its plant in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, employing some 1,500 electronic assemblers, a similar operation of the same company in Kansas City, Mo., lost about 45 percent of its work force. When the plant in Mexico had a three-week work stoppage, employment and overtime shot up in Kansas City, only to fall again at the end of the stoppage.

Standard Components Division of Standard Kollsman Industries, which opened a television tuner plant in Ciudad Acuna, across from Del Rio, Texas, has announced it may double production in 1970, with possible displacement of 800 workers in a similar plant of the company in Oshkosh, Wis.

IUE President Paul Jennings, who with AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan, David Dubinsky and Jacob Potofsky served as a special subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council studying the problem, said

that 48,000 jobs in the manufacture of radio and television sets and components alone were lost from 1966 to 1968.

In Harlingen, Texas, close to the border, the Alberti Seafoods Co. won a decertification election against the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, then moved most of its Texas plant into an expanded operation in Mexico.

Two other plants organized by the Butchers in the area, Booth Fisheries and United Foods, both processors of shrimp, have decreased their operations tremendously, displacing more than 1,000 workers, since similar processing plants opened just across the border.

Last year, a newsletter which analyses Latin American affairs in the United States said that Mexican economists are projecting an eventual employment of 300,000 workers by the border industries, with a production of one billion dollars of goods a multiplying tenfold the already serious effect of the program on American unions and the considerable impairment of the federal minimum wage law.

Two agents of IMEC are reported contacting electronic plants in Southern California. An American company which provides sewing machines for the Mexican garment plants reportedly has trucks soliciting manufacturers in Los Angeles to send their cut patterns to be sewn in Mexico.

Nowhere in the elaborate brochures and prospectuses prepared by DATE of Tucson, or the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, or Joe Richards and Associates of Laredo, is there any mention of the Mexican program being an alternative to plants in Europe or the Far East. Their approach is direct: "If you have a labor-intensive production, move to Mexico." The same pitch is carried in Wall Street Journal advertisements.

Joe Richards and Associates says in its brochure: "The only requirements for participation in Mexico's border industrialization program are that production be exported in its entirety and that Mexican labor be used." The firm offers assistance in securing permits, handling customs, furnishing legal and other professional services, compiling statistics, negotiating leases, and selling and financing the product "worldwide," according to the brochure.

Exactly which manufacturers are being lured to Mexico is virtually impossible to determine before the fact, and the established plants are as easy to inspect as the Chinese Communist atomic plants. Photographers hired in Laredo, El Paso and San Diego all were unable to come up with pictures inside existing plants. They said they were denied permission to enter the plants and shooed away by guards.

United Press International, in a recent dispatch, noted, "The stampede of American firms for locations south of the border has been a quiet one. Most of them are so security conscious they won't even admit what they manufacture until they actually have signed the papers and agreed to build their plants in Mexico."

The government has joined the hide-and-seek game. A meeting in El Paso last April to tempt U. S. manufacturers to go into Mexico was sponsored by the U.

S. Department of Commerce as "Executive Conference on World Trade." Jennings, protesting to President Nixon, said in a telegram: "The Department of Commerce has no business serving as a front for international cheap labor manipulators."

A similar conference was set for Brownsville in May, and more are scheduled.

The solicitousness of the government toward businessmen is not matched by its attitude toward labor.

Henry Munoz Jr., equal opportunities director of the Texas AFL-CIO, requested information on the border program in February 1968, from Raymond Telles, until recently chairman of the U. S. Section of the U. S.-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship.

When Munoz got a reply, it was five months later, from the State Department. The letter said: "Unfortunately most of the information you requested is unavailable to us."

Andres Sandoval, a Texas AFL-CIO field representative, said that he asked Telles about the border industry program, and Telles replied: "What border are you speaking of?"

Speaking to a group of businessmen on the program, former U. S. Ambassador to Mexico Fulton J. Freeman said, "I have great confidence that this 1,800-mile boundary can continue to serve as an inspiring example of constructive and harmonious relations and of actions to the mutual benefit of two friendly neighboring nations."

The "inspiring example" may be as disastrous for Mexico as it is for the United States.

In Nuevo Laredo, a 19-year old girl named Maria Luisa sees her new job with Transiron in terms of a chance to get out of Mexico. "Well, maybe now I have a better chance of going to the United States," she said. "Maybe I'll get a chance to learn something."

Last year, Maria Luisa was a live-in maid, earning the equivalent of \$8 a week, her meals and Sunday off. She said she still works six days, long hours at more intensive work, and now takes home \$14 a week. She went through the three-week stoppage because, among other things, workers were not getting the mandatory one-half hour off for lunch.

"They say we are going to get \$26 a week when we finish our training, but who knows?" Maria Luisa said. "I have been working here more than seven months now. We all know the government, in order to bring these factories down, made a deal with the United States so that they don't have to pay us good money like they pay the American workers."

How much does she think U.S. workers get? "At least \$60 or \$75 a week," she said. "We ought to get the same for the same work. Well, maybe at least \$50."

Through joint border committees, AFL-CIO unions along the border share information freely with their counterparts in the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM), and Maria Luisa's union representatives will have a chance to know exactly how much American workers are getting for the same jobs under an IUE contract.

continued next issue

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:

This letter has a multi-purpose. The first is to compliment you and your staff upon an excellent newspaper. The second is to see if something can be done to speed up the mailing of the newspaper. You will note that this letter is dated the 21st of August. I just received the June 1969 issue yesterday. That means there is a two months lag between publication and delivery to the reader, or at least to me. I am sure you have heard the maxim to the effect that news is only news if promptly reported, after that it becomes history.

I am sure that many readers are irritated when a position like that of Assistant to the President of Stanford University becomes available and that fact does not reach the public, or in this case the LULAC population, until two months after the position becomes available. This delay acts to freeze out possible candidates for such a position. For all we know the position has already been filled, which makes applying for the position a rather futile effort. These are the sort of frustrations that the Mexican Americans have too long experienced, and it ill-behooves a publication such as LULAC NEWS to be guilty of the same type of behavior of which most Mexican-Americans have long complained.

Again, my congratulations on a fine newspaper. Please accept my remarks as constructive criticism.

Sincerely,

Frank R. Martinez
1417 Gold S.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico
87106

Editor:

Thank you Mr. Martinez for your remarks. You are 100% correct. We are doing whatever is possible to correct the situation.

Dear Sir:

About two months back I made a request that the LULAC NEWS be sent to the members of San Antonio LULAC Council 403. At that time I submitted a list of all our members and their addresses, as yet none of us have received the news. Will you please look into this matter and inform me as to its outcome.

Yours in LULAC,

Arthur A. Chavez
Secretary

Editor:

Your complaint has been investigated. You should start receiving your News promptly in the future.

Dear Moe:

In transmitting copies of the resolutions adopted during the 1969 National Convention, I had to devise a way to get the Senators and Congressmen to read the resolutions so I encouraged their comments on the individual resolutions. I have received some very good responses and I believe it may be wise to make them known to the membership through publication in the LULAC News and that way the individual member will be aware of the reception given, if any, by his representative or senator to communication from LULAC.

I realize the space available for these matters is limited, however I sincerely hope you will be able to use some of this material. I am enclosing a copy of the letter which I sent to the congressmen, and one practically identical went to the senators, and also enclosed is a copy of their response and any attachments they may have sent. If you should desire any further information, do let me know.

By the way, I am in the process of contacting all the Cabinet Members requesting the information you suggested. I will be forwarding anything I receive.

I received a letter from Mrs. Linda Hall, John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, California State College at Los Angeles, California, wherein the request information about receiving the LULAC News and I suggest you bring this up with the Judge, but I believe we should send them a copy without charge. If you will note, they are interested in receiving them beginning with January, 1970, but you may wish to send some of the past issues, most of which were very outstanding.

Moe, I received a copy of the latest issue of the News and as usual, you are to be commended, keep up the very good work.

Fraternally yours,
Belen B. Robles,
National Secretary

Dear Mrs. Robles:

Thank you for your communication of recent date and for the attached copies of the resolutions adopted at the 1969 LULAC Convention. I think the efforts to encourage the production of educational materials which give adequate coverage to the history of Spanish and Latin American influence in this country is particularly commendable.

I am enclosing copies of our publications in order to give you a better idea of our activities. As you can see, we are primarily a coordinating body of the Federal government and fund no programs of our own, nor do we award grants-in-aid.

We are looking forward to working cooperatively with you and with LULAC in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

Martin G. Castillo
Chairman Inter-Agency Committee of Mexican American Affairs

Mr. Moses Sanchez
National Director of Publicity
LULACS
P. O. Box 53587
Houston, Texas 77052

Dear Moe:

This is to compliment you on the splendid news coverage of the LULAC News which has just come out. I am especially interested on a photograph of myself which appeared on the last page, and if at all possible, I would like to have the original of this photograph.

Please send it to me, and if there is any charge for this, please let me know and I will personally send you a check for the amount indicated.

Very truly yours,
John L. Campos
State Director
LULAC

Dear Mr. Editor:

Today I actually received a copy of "LULAC NEWS", July 1969 issue. This is the first one I have received in a number of months. For a number of years now, I have continuously been a dues-paying member of LULAC, however; my reception of "LULAC NEWS" has often been quite spasmodic and irregular. Previously, at the published request similar to that published on page 8 of the above mentioned issue, I have sent in my name, address, zip code, and council number. Then, I have received a few issues, before again being dropped apparently from the mailing list. Now, in the spirit of "All for one and one for all", I ask why? Will you this time keep your mailing files intact and in-use, so that I continue to receive "LULAC NEWS"? Ojala que esta vez haya exito!

I am sorry that I was unable to attend the National Convention in Long Beach, and I am glad to hear that there is now a LULAC Council in my old hometown of Santa Barbara!

Cordially yours,
Stratford Woodhouse - #1
410 Dixon Drive
Corpus Christi, Texas
78408

EDITORS COMMENT:

Dear Mr. Woodhouse,

We are glad to see you back in the organization and paid up again, however; our records indicate your council is paid up through June 30th. If they are late in remitting their national dues at the end of September, you may again be receiving your news "Very Erratic and Irregular". We want and welcome your complaints, but it would be well for you to check with your council president to see if your council has paid its national dues before you decide that we are the people wearing the "Black Hats".

Mrs. Belen B. Robles
LULAC National Secretary
3336 Fillmore
El Paso, Texas

Dear Belen:

Thank you for your recent letter enclosing a number of resolutions adopted at LULAC's National Convention in June at Long Beach, California. It was good to hear from you, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in making this information available to me.

There are many bills relating to social security presently pending before the House Ways and Means Committee. No action has been taken on these measures to date, but now that the Committee has completed its work on the tax bill, it is anticipated that they will, in the not too distant future, go into the matter of increasing social security annuities and benefits. It is my feeling that our senior citizens, minors, and the handicapped, should receive assistance to enable them to meet their needs and to live in dignity. I have since coming to Congress supported increasing the social security program and will certainly keep your thinking in mind at the time another social security bill is reported to the House Floor for action.

H. R. 9954, which would remove those provisions of the National Labor Relations Act which exclude agricultural workers from the provisions of the Act, is presently pending before the Labor Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee. No action has been taken on this measure to date, and

none is scheduled at this time. Let me assure you that the thinking of your membership will be kept in mind when H. R. 9954, or similar measure, is reported to the House Floor for action.

You may be interested to know that I have co-sponsored a bill, H. R. 13016, along the line of H. R. 5983, which would amend the Internal Revenue Code to double the amount of the basic personal income tax exemption allowed a taxpayer. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of my bill. Unfortunately, we were unable to have a provision to increase the \$600.00 figure included in the tax bill which recently passed the House and is presently awaiting Senate action. Let me assure you, however, that I shall continue to do everything I can to have this \$600.00 figure increased to a more realistic one in line with the present-day cost of living.

As you know, a large portion of the citizens of the 16th Congressional District, which I am privileged to represent here in Congress, are of Mexican and Spanish ancestry. I have, since coming to Congress, done everything I could in the areas of housing, education, jobs, the food stamp program, etc., to aid these citizens. I am certainly in sympathy with them and am vitally concerned that we do everything possible to aid them in solving their pressing problems. Let me assure you in this connection that I shall continue to stay alert to every possible opportunity to aid our Mexican American and Spanish American citizens.

It is always good to hear from you, and to have the benefit of your thinking and that of your membership. Do not hesitate to contact me in the future if you have comments or questions concerning these complex measures coming before the Congress, or at any time you feel I can be of service.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Richard C. White
Member of Congress

Dear Mrs. Robles:

Thank you very much for your communication of recent date and enclosures relative to the legislative action taken at your National Convention held at Long Beach, California.

I believe that my record on Civil Rights and discrimination of anyone because of their race, color, creed or national origin speaks for itself. In order that I may answer your communication, I shall list each of the bills specified in the various resolutions adopted by your National Convention in their order:

H. R. 11347, which would provide a 15% across the board increase in monthly social security benefits, as well as a minimum primary benefit of \$80.00 per month. I favored such legislation and became a cosponsor. H. R. 9954, removing those provisions of the National Labor Relations Act which exclude agricultural workers from the provisions of said Act. This I favor very strongly.

H. R. 5983, providing for an increase in an individual's income tax exemption from \$600.00 to \$1,200.00. I also favored and introduced a bill to that effect. May I also add that I have sponsored such legislation for the last ten years.

H. R. 11195, which will permit American citizens otherwise qualified to vote in Presidential elections regardless of their length of residence. I am in favor of such action at an early date.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969, as you know has already passed the House and is presently pending in the Senate.

The proposed legislation embodied in H. R. 9954 is presently pending before the House Special Committee on Labor. To date no action has been taken.

With respect to H. R. 8778, this bill together with many others was considered at the time hearings were held by the House education and Labor Committee. However, when the authorization bill, H. R. 514 was brought before the House for its consideration and passed on April 23rd, those provisions were not included. Any action along this line would have to be considered by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee which would handle the subject matter. I note that your League is a co-sponsor of Operation SER through Jobs for Progress, Inc. Because of the fine work that the Agency is doing already, your League is to be commended for categorically endorsing its continued existence.

Please extend my very best wishes to your Officers and Membership of your Association.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,
Samuel N. Friedel,
Member of Congress

Dear Mrs. Robles:

Thank you so much for sending me a copy of the resolutions of the League of United Latin American Citizens at the National Convention in Long Beach, California.

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee I would like to comment on a provision in the tax bill that passed the House, last week. There is a provision in the Tax Reform Bill which will, beginning in 1970, reduce rates across the board by approximately 5% and will permit an increase in the minimum standard deduction to 15%. I believe that this will be more of a benefit to the taxpayers than a raise in the exemption.

I appreciate your taking the time to send me these resolutions.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,
George Bush,
Member of Congress

Dear Mrs. Robles:

Many thanks for your letter and for the attached resolutions.

As a member of the LULACs as well as a member of the House of Representatives, I shall give the purposes set forth in the resolutions my close and careful consideration.

With kindest regard, I am

Sincerely
E (Kika) de la Garza,
Member of Congress

Dear Mrs. Robles:

Thank you very much for your letter and for sending me the LULAC Resolution supporting passage of H. R. 11347, to increase Social Security benefits.

You may be interested to know that I have introduced a bill identical to H. R. 11347. I have also introduced a bill to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted under Social Security each year to at least \$2,400. Even this is quite small, in my opinion, considering the high cost of living.

You may be sure that I will continue to work toward passage of these measures, as well as any other legislation which I feel would be beneficial to Social Security recipients.

Very best wishes,

Sincerely,
Jim Wright
Member of Congress

The Harsh Realities Of Inflation

by Sen. Ralph Yarborough

Hard-earned and well deserved increases are being eaten up by higher prices. The cost of living keeps climbing and climbing.

A national news magazine figured out recently that if you were making \$5,000 a year in 1964, you would have to be making \$6,065 today just to stay even, and if you made \$8,000 in 1964, you need to be making nearly \$10,000 now to stay even.

The hard fact of inflation is that it hits hardest those who can least afford to pay it--the poor and the elderly and the people living on fixed incomes, retirement incomes or small incomes.

In the name of fighting inflation, there have been great increases in the interest rates and there is a 10 per cent surcharge on our income tax. These have not stopped inflation.

These haven't stopped inflation because they are hitting you and your income, and you aren't causing inflation. The real cause of this inflation is the war in Vietnam. Inflation will not be slowed until we get some control on the spending for that war in Vietnam.

This country is now spending about \$36 billion a year in Vietnam and it's this type of spending which causes inflation. No goods or services are produced by this enormous amount of money for the war. This is money poured out overseas, or it buys goods at home that are shipped overseas, leaving less of goods and services for home use in America. This drives up the price of what is available.

Now we are withdrawing 25,000 men from Vietnam out of over 550,000. That's less than five per cent of the troops we have there. This pull out is a mere token. It's tokenism. We must pull out five to ten times that many for us to help stop inflation at home, and the erosion on your pay check, and on your social security check, and on your retirement check.

We need to start looking at the wartime spending a lot closer than we ever have before. These huge billion dollar defense contracts need close supervision. The high prices we are paying for tanks and certain airplanes show that there is little supervision of these contracts. The final price is always a lot higher than the price first given.

Inflation, high interest rates, surtax--these are what the people are hit with all for the war in Vietnam, and for multi-billion dollar war weapon projects that don't all work.

Facts About Office Of Minority Enterprise

Following are the essential facts concerning the new Office of Minority Business Enterprise, created in the U. S. Department of Commerce on March 5, 1969, by Executive Order of the President.

PURPOSE:

PRIDE--To foster economic status, pride, dignity and sense of independence of members of minority groups and involve them more fully in business as a major route to participation in the mainstream of American life;

ENCOURAGEMENT--To encourage and assist Blacks, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Indians and others from minorities to enter the field of business, both in areas where they now live and in the larger commercial community -- not only

as workers, but as managers and owners;

ASSISTANCE--To assist the establishment of new minority enterprises and expansion of existing ones; crating jobs, and ultimately a new "middle class" among minority groups;

AID--To eliminate commercial obstacles such as the unavailability of credit, insurance and technical assistance which often beset minority businessmen;

COORDINATION--To coordinate 116 Federal programs designed to assist new business enterprises now being carried out by 21 different Federal Departments and agencies;

SUPPORT--To stimulate the private sector to promote the growth of minority business enterprise through its activities and resources. And to give Federal support to deserving private, business and voluntary organizations assisting in the development of new business enterprises among minority groups;

STIMULATION--To review existing and possible new programs for the encouragement of minority business enterprise and make recommendations for further Executive and Legislative action as appropriate.

STRUCTURE:

This Office is headed by an Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce under the leadership of Secretary of Commerce, Maurice H. Stans and will have the direct, personal attention of the Secretary. The Order also provides for the creation of an Advisory Council for Minority Enterprise and the establishment of an information center for compiling and disseminating information on successful minority business enterprise programs.

ARRANGEMENTS:

The Secretary of Commerce will coordinate plans, programs and operations of the Federal Government which may foster the growth of minority business enterprise. He will mobilize the activities and resources of State and local governments, business and trade associations, universities, foundations, professional and voluntary groups toward the growth of minority enterprises; establish the information center discussed above; and as he deems appropriate, develop with other Federal Departments comprehensive plans of Federal action or changes in Federal programs as may be required.

The Advisory Council for Minority Enterprise, appointed by the President from the private sector for a two-year term, will include members of minority groups, representatives of minority business enterprises, white businessmen, bankers and other professionals. The Council will serve as a "source of knowledge" on economic and social developments in public or private sectors affecting minority business enterprise; advise the Secretary on measures to better achieve his objectives; and consider problems and matters referred to it.

Responsibilities of other Federal Departments and Agencies: At the request of the Secretary each Department or agency will designate a senior official to assume primary and continuing responsibility for the participation and cooperation of the Department or agency in matters concerning minority business enterprise. The head of each Department or agency will keep the Secretary informed of all proposed budgets, plans, and programs affecting minority business enterprise and loan whatever other assistance is required by the Secretary of Commerce.

The information center will gather information on all pro-

LULAC NEWS

grams benefiting minority business in Government and the private sector, so as to enable the Office of Minority Business Enterprise to report on progress being made, methods that work best, and transfer from one community to another programs that are effective.

STAFF:

The Assistant to the Secretary will have the title Director of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise. Staff will be limited to about 35 members, including experts in fields of banking, business, agriculture and representatives of Black and Spanish-speaking minorities.

FUNDING:

The Order does not create a new organization in the Department of Commerce but adds a coordinating function. The Office of Minority Business Enterprise will not direct any Department or agency as to how to use its money, run its programs, or solicit any funds of its own for specific application. In its coordinating function, it will draw upon the funds of Government in all its programs (loans and grants, technical assistance) without taking away any functions, operations, or programs of any agency. Importantly, it will also stimulate, mobilize and coordinate the resources of the private community in respect to the creation of new capital ventures for minorities. The Office of Minority Business Enterprise will also be able to recommend additional funding of programs from Congress as needed in the future.

PRESENT AT SIGNING

Thirty-six individuals of Black Mexican-American, Puerto Rican or Indian backgrounds and 9 Administration officials involved in various aspects of minority business enterprise, were present at the signing of the Executive Order. They included Secretaries Stans, Romney, Hardin, Volpe and Shultz, SBA Administrator Sandoval, and officers or representatives of such groups as the National Congress on Indian Opportunities, National Urban League, Interracial Council for Business Opportunities, United Steel Workers, Black Economic Industrial Union, American Management Association and others.

To indicate his strong personal interest, the President followed the signing with an informal discussion with those present.

He's a great little home-maker. And college education.



Local Mexicans Form Council To 'Do Thing'

Wichita's Mexican-Americans are banding together to "do their own thing, do it well and to get involved."

Officers of five community organizations met in an organizational meeting Monday night at the home of Tony Oropesa, 2220 Cardinal, to sketch out plans for Allied Mexican-American Council, which is being formed to establish unity in the Mexican-American community.

The five organizations represented are American GI Forum, Latin American Service Organization (LASO), Mexican-American Student Association (MASA), United Efforts of Mexican-American Women and Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church.

Topics discussed included formation of a skill bank, common problems in the community, public agencies that ignore and exclude Mexican-Americans, welfare of the younger generation and help for senior citizens.

Richard Noriega, 2019 Fairview, temporary publicity chairman, Tuesday said, "The council is a pooling of efforts, each organization will back the others."

He said a general meeting will be Aug. 24, to which all persons of Mexican origin are invited. The location has not been decided upon, he said, but will be announced.

At this meeting, Noriega said, "final decisions on projects will be decided upon" and those attending are encouraged to offer suggestions and ideas. Topics discussed at the organizational meeting will serve as a tentative agenda.

Noriega said the skill bank would provide vocational training with emphasis on teen-agers, newlyweds and, generally, persons under 40. "We plan to work with the younger people to motivate them to a purpose and instill pride in their Mexican-American heritage."

Common problems in the community include such areas as welfare, juvenile delinquency, medical problems and employment, he said.

Noriega said those in the community feel there are no jobs open for trained Mexican-Americans. "In the past, we've had young ladies complete secretarial training and young men vocational training but there don't seem to be jobs open when they apply."

"We're going to try to work with the problem of training to get the maximum potential of talent in the Mexican community to do their own thing, do it well and be involved, each individual according to his own choosing and each organization according to its bylaws and purposes."

Looking to the welfare of the younger generation, Noriega said the groups is trying to inspire young people to better themselves and hoping to spark an appetite for higher education.

Help for senior citizens, he said, is a new subject among Mexicans. "The United Efforts of Mexican-American Women is

not chartered, it is composed of housewives. It is real quiet, but it is effective."

He said help for elderly would include medical attention, information on legal matters, and welfare.

There are no officers in the organization as yet. Each chairman of the five groups serves in rotation as chairman of the council. Noriega said this method would continue unless it is voted at the general meeting to elect officers.

Minority Groups Helped By SBA

In the first year of its operation more than 4,300 members of minority groups have benefited from the Small Business Administration's program to help minorities, SBA Administrator Hilary Sandoval, Jr. announced today. This new program has more than tripled the amount of loans to minorities over any previous year in the Agency's history.

"SBA's all-out program to help members of minority groups become successful businessmen began on August 13 a year ago, Sandoval said.

"The program, now known as Operation BUSINESS MAINSTREAM, resulted in 4,331 loans totaling \$100.7 million during its first year," he said. "These loans went to a wide range of retail stores and service establishments in inner-city areas and in newly established shopping centers. They also included some manufacturing enterprises which SBA assisted not only with loans but also with government contracts."

"This large volume of assistance, a dramatic increase over the past, reflects President Nixon's objective of stimulating new minority group business activity by helping establish new minority enterprise and the extension of existing businesses."

Sandoval said that in fiscal year 1970 SBA believes it will double the 1969 loan volume to small businesses owned by Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, and persons from other minority groups.

In the past fiscal year, which ended June 30, SBA's loans to all types of small businesses hit an all-time high of 14,515 loans totaling \$693 million. This includes an increase to minority-owned enterprises of \$93.6 million more than triple that of any previous fiscal year.

SBA loans to aid minorities are made in four categories: Regular business loans, economic opportunity loans, displaced business loans, and loans to local development companies.

During the first year of operation, these loan total were as follows:

Regular business, 1,208, \$52.8 million; Economic Opportunity, 3,046, 38.4 million; Displaced business, 20, 3.5 million; Development Company 57, 6.0 million.

NOTICE!

If You Have Not Received LULAC News, Send Us Your Name, Address And Zip Code Number. Send To LULAC News P. O. Box 53587, Houston, Texas 77052

Corpus Christi Housing Financial Report



Frank J. Gamez

P. O. BOX 7131
TU 49813

F.H.A. Housing Consultants — Quantity Cost Surveys — Cost Estimates

27 August 1969

Mr. Robert Ornelas
National Director of Housing
1131 W. Donovan
Houston, Texas

Re: LULAC Village Park
Corpus Christi, Texas

Dear Mr. Ornelas:

Herewith, please find copy of Mortgagee's Certificate of actual cost on reference project. This has been submitted to F. H. A. for final closing. I will surmise that this project will close within (10) ten days.

As we discussed before, I firmly believe this should be published in "LULAC NEWS".

Also attached is a copy on the rent up period through August 26, for same project.

If you need an interpretation of the cost form, contact me and I will arrange to meet with you and Alfred and explain same.

Warmest regards,

Frank J. Gamez
Housing Consultant

cc: Alfred J. Hernandez
National President (LULAC)
515 Kress Bldg.
Houston, Texas 77002

FHA Form No. 2330
April 1968

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 63-80777

MORTGAGOR'S CERTIFICATE OF ACTUAL COST

TO: Federal Housing Commissioner
San Antonio, Texas
(City and State)

Project No. 115-35021-NP-SUP
Project Name Lulac Village Park
Location Corpus Christi, Texas

This Certificate is made pursuant to the provisions of that Agreement and Certification of Intent in order to induce you to finally endorse the mortgage for insurance.

The actual cost to the owner of labor and materials and necessary services for the construction of the physical improvements in connection with the subject project, after deduction of all kick-backs, rebates, adjustments, discounts made or to be made to the mortgagee, sponsor or any corporation, trust, partnership, joint venture or other legal entity in which they or any of them hold any interest, is as follows. The cost of construction is (to not) supported by FHA Form 2330-A, Contractor's Certificate of Actual Cost.

| ITEM | COLUMN A PAID IN CASH | COLUMN B TO BE PAID IN CASH WITHIN 45 DAYS AFTER FINAL REDEMPTION | COLUMN C TOTAL |
|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1.a. Actual Cost to Mortgagee under (Am's Length) Construction Contract | \$ N/A | \$ N/A | \$ N/A |
| 1.b. Cost from Form 2330A | 1,313,606.30 | 116,268.87 | 1,429,875.17 |
| 2.a. Architect's Fee - Design | 68,868.00 | -0- | 68,868.00 |
| 2.b. Architect's Fee - Supervision | 22,544.90 | 411.10 | 22,956.00 |
| 3. Interest During Construction | 7,417.00 | 68,524.86 | 75,941.86 |
| 4. Taxes During Construction | 410.87 | 7,503.08 | 7,913.95 |
| 5. Property Insurance | 3,724.66 | -0- | 3,724.66 |
| 6. Mortgage Insurance Premium | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| 7. FHA Examination Fee | 5,802.30 | -0- | 5,802.30 |
| 8. FHA Inspection Fee | 9,670.50 | -0- | 9,670.50 |
| 9. Title and Recording Expense | 55.00 | 6,525.50 | 6,580.50 |
| 10. Financing (Remise) | 58,023.00 | 9,670.50 | 67,693.50 |
| 11. Legal and Organizational (Attorney's fees and disbursements) | 18,750.00 | 6,250.00 | 25,000.00 |
| 12. Off-Site Costs (Remise) | 2,045.00 | -0- | 2,045.00 |
| 13. Other (Remise) | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| See Attached List | 90,829.00 | 39,682.00 | 130,511.00 |
| 14.a. Allowable Contractor's Fee (Use only if Line 1.b. is used) | XXXXXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXXXXX | N/A |
| 14.b. Profit and Risk Allowance | XXXXXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXXXXX | 77,322.23 |
| 15. Reduction (if any) Resulting from Operating Statement Attached | XXXXXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXXXXX | () |
| TOTALS | \$ 1,601,746.53 | \$ 254,835.91 | \$ 1,856,582.44 |

*Delete inapplicable provision. FHA Form 2330-A must be submitted when there is an identity of interest between Mortgagee and General Contractor and when a cost-plus contract is required in non-profit projects.

NOTE: This certificate must be supported by a certification as to actual cost by an independent Certified Public Accountant or by an independent public accountant as required by FHA Forms 3305 and 3305-A, or 3306 and 3306-A, as the case may be.

The undersigned hereby certifies that, except as noted on the other side of this form, there has not been and is not now any identity of interest between mortgagee and general contractor and/or any sub-contractor, material supplier, or equipment lessor. It is further certified that, except as noted, there are not and have not been any such relationships between sponsor(s) of this project and general contractor and/or any sub-contractor, material supplier, or equipment lessor.

All references to "identity of interest" herein are made in the context of the definition printed on the back of this form, which has been read by the undersigned.

LULAC VILLAGE PARK,
a non-profit trust
(Mortgagee)

FHA Form 2330

Explanations to Lines 10, 11, 12, 13

| | Column A Paid In Cash | Column B To Be Paid In 45 Days | Column C Total |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Line 10 Financing 3 1/2% of 1,934,100.00 | | | |
| 2% Sessions Mortgage | 38,682.00 | -0- | 38,682.00 |
| 1% Standby Fee - Loan | | | |
| Purchase Discount | 19,341.00 | -0- | 19,341.00 |
| 1/2% Loan Purchase Discount Fee (1 1/2% Equitable of Iowa) | | 9,670.50 | 9,670.50 |
| | 58,023.00 | 9,670.50 | 67,693.50 |

Line 11 Legal & Organization

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Legal | 7,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Consultant | 11,250.00 | 3,750.00 | 15,000.00 |
| | 18,750.00 | 6,250.00 | 25,000.00 |

Line 12 Off-Site Costs

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----|----------|
| Sewer Assessments | 1,980.00 | -0- | 1,980.00 |
| Zoning Expense | 65.00 | -0- | 65.00 |
| | 2,045.00 | -0- | 2,045.00 |

Line 13 Other

| | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Land | 48,750.00 | -0- | 48,750.00 |
| Quantity Cost Survey | 3,068.00 | -0- | 3,068.00 |
| Builders Risk Insurance | 7,011.00 | -0- | 7,011.00 |
| Certification Audit | -0- | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 2% of 1,600,000.00 to C. C. Bank & Trust | 32,000.00 | -0- | 32,000.00 |
| Ampo Funds 2% of 1,934,100.00 | -0- | 38,682.00 | 38,682.00 |
| | 90,829.00 | 39,682.00 | 130,511.00 |

Identity of interest between the mortgagee and/or sponsor as parties of the first part and general contractors, sub-contractors, material suppliers, or equipment lessors as parties of the second part will be construed as existing under any of the following conditions:

When there is any financial interest of the party of the first part in the party of the second part; when one or more of the officers, directors or stockholders of the party of the first part is also an officer, director, or stockholder of the party of the second part; when any officer, director or stockholder of the party of the first part has any financial interest whatsoever in the party of the second part; when the party of the second part advances any funds to the party of the first part; when the party of the second part provides and pays on behalf of the party of the first part the cost of any architectural services or engineering services other than those of a surveyor, general superintendent, or engineer employed by a general contractor in connection with his or its obligations under the construction contract; when the party of the second part takes stock or any interest in the party of the first part as part of the consideration to be paid them; when there exist or come into being any side deals, agreements, contracts or undertakings entered into or contemplated, thereby altering, amending, or cancelling any of the required closing documents except as approved by the Commissioner.

Exceptions to certification regarding identities of interest (if none, so state).

NONE

LULAC VILLAGE PARK,
a non-profit trust
(Mortgagee)

By:

Date: August 15, 1969

23308-P-4/64

HUD-Wash., D. C.

Lulac Village Park Trust
Project 115-35021-NP-SUP
Corpus Christi, Texas
Form 2330

Line 1b per form 2330A 1,429,875.17
F.H.A. uplet price 1,536,297.00
Difference - (Profit of 77,322.23 on line 14b is
not included herein - Net difference 29,099.60) 106,471.83

Line 2a & 2b
Total fee per contract (agrees form 2264) \$1,824.00
Paid as of 7-15-69 \$1,412.90
To be paid 411.10
Line 2a per form 2264 68,868.00
Line 2b per form 2264 22,956.00
Total per contract 91,824.00

Line 3 Interest during construction
Interest computed and confirmed by
C. C. Bank & Trust 75,941.86

Line 4 Taxes during construction
1968 taxes paid per receipts 668.18
Deduct sellers pro-rata 257.31
Net 1968 taxes 410.87
1969 taxes 1-1-69 --- 8-15-69
State & County & Hosp. valuation 92,800.00
rate (includes hosp. increase) 2.74
1969 State, County, & Hosp. tax 2,542.72
City, School, College, Water Board
valuation 210,179.00
rate (including 15c school increase) 3.83
1969 City, School, College, etc. tax 8,049.86
Total 1969 tax all municipalities 10,592.58
Ratio - 8 1/2 months of 12 7,083.33
Taxes January 1 - August 15, 1969 7,503.08
Total taxes during construction 7,913.95

Line 5 Property Insurance
Premium 3 years (1-15-69 --- 1-15-72) 16,761.00
Monthly premium 465.58
Months (1-15-69 --- 8-15-69) 8
Insurance through 8-15-69 3,724.64

Above does not include interest on note
for second & third year premium

Line 6 Mortgage Insurance Premium
None - Per Mr. Gamez & Mr. Woods

Line 7 FHA Examination Fee
Per form 2264 5,802.30
Line 8 FHA Inspection Fee
Per Form 2264 9,670.50

Line 9 Title & Recording Expense
Information from Eli Lipner
Amount of Insurance 1,934,100.00
Insurance on first 100,000.00 441.00
Balance 1,834,100.00
Rate per 1,000 - 2.80 (1835 x 2.80) 5,138.00
Total Title Policy on 1,934,100.00 5,579.00
Filing fee 75.00
Extension of construction binder 15.00
Survey 804.00
Tax certificate 2.50
Escrow on disbursement 50.00
Total title & recording expenses to be paid 6,525.50
Expenses already paid
Construction binder 35.00
Construction loan recording & filing 20.00
Total to Line 9 6,580.50
Amount budgetted 5,490.00
Difference 1,085.50
Eli Lipner says fees have gone up

(continued on page 7)

SBA Places Contracts

The Small Business Administration will place federal supply contracts in excess of \$1.5 million with the Fort Peck Tribal Industries, Poplar, Montana, during the coming year. William Murfin, Associate Administrator, advised William Youpee, Chairman, Tribal Executive Board, today.

The contracts are intended further to help establish a permanent business for the Indians.

Fort Peck Tribal Industries was founded by the Assiniboin and Sioux Tribes in October 19-68. The objective was not only to provide employment, but more importantly to provide an opportunity for the tribes to engage in business under their own management and control.

The Company is wholly-owned by the tribes and is governed by a 10-man board of directors. Seven are members of the Tribal Council and three are chosen from the leaders of the local business community.

The initial contract, amounting to \$702,000 was awarded by the Small Business Administration for the overhaul of 44,000 M-1 and M-2 type carbines for the Air Force.

Technical direction is being provided through contract between the Tribal concern and the Dynallectron Corporation. Dynallectron is also conducting a management training program for selected Indian trainees to prepare them for directional and management positions.

"Fort Peck Tribal Industries has made a fine beginning," Murfin said. "It has met the delivery schedules and otherwise performed very creditably on the title contract."

"Both the tribal management, Dynallectron, and the workers are to be congratulated for fine performance, without which the additional contracts could not have been obtained."

"I wish Fort Peck Tribal Industries every future success". "The Small Business Administration is keenly interested and will help in every possible way."

Besides the SBA, three other Government agencies will be involved in the 1969-70 Fort Peck Tribal Industries program.

These are the U.S. Air Force, the Department of the Army, and the General Services Administration. One area of work is expected to continue, the repair of rifles of a more complex type than represented in the present contract. This will capitalize on the production techniques and experience established this year.

The other types of work are not yet defined, but will be aimed at developing the skills and experience needed to attract future commercial business.

DON'T BUY

CALIFORNIA GRAPES!

Financial Report . . . (continued from page 6)

Line 10 Financing Expense

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| To Equitable of Iowa | | |
| 1 1/2% of commitment (1,934,100) | 29,011.50 | |
| To Sessions Mortgage | | |
| 2% of 1,934,100 | 38,682.00 | |
| Total | 67,693.50 | |
| Paid as of 7-15-69 - 3% | 58,023.00 | |
| Balance to be paid 1/2 of 1% | 9,670.50 | |
| | 67,693.50 | |

Line 11 Legal & Organization

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Legal per contract & form 2260 | 10,000.00 | |
| Consultant per contract & form 2260 | 15,000.00 | |
| Total | 25,000.00 | |

| | | |
|------------|-----------|--|
| Paid | | |
| Legal | 7,500.00 | |
| Consultant | 11,250.00 | |
| Total Paid | 18,750.00 | |
| To be Paid | 6,250.00 | |
| Total | 25,000.00 | |

Line 12 Off-Site Costs

| | | |
|------------------|----------|--|
| Sewer assessment | 1,980.00 | |
| Zoning expense | 65.00 | |
| | 2,045.00 | |

Line 13 See Details Form 2330 - (self explanatory)

Line 14b Profit & Risk Allowance

See Job Recap - Stanley Orion & Kiesel, Inc.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| Profit | 48,222.63 | |
| Incentive | 29,099.60 | |
| | 77,322.23 | |

Reconciliation of Amounts

Paid on Form 2330 to Bank Loan

Paid in Cash per Form 2330 1,601,746.53

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Owed to Title Co. - Taxes | 410.87 | |
| Insurance paid from separate funds | 3,724.66 | |
| | 4,135.53 | |

1,597,611.00

Add overpayment on builders risk insurance

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|--|
| Paid Stanley-Orion | 9,400.00 | |
| Actual | 7,011.00 | |
| Receivable | 2,389.00 | |

Bank Loan 1,600,000.00

AREA - 512-888-4172

Stanley Orion & Kiesel Inc.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

JOB RECAP

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| FHA Commitment = | \$ 1,433,600.00 |
| Change Order = | \$ 5,897.00 |
| Construction = | \$ 1,439,497.00 |
| P & O' Head = | \$ 96,800.00 |
| Total = | \$ 1,536,297.00 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| SOK Construction Cost = | \$ 1,384,634.94 |
| General Requirement & O'Head = | \$ 45,240.23 |
| | \$ 1,429,875.17 |
| Profit = | \$ 48,222.63 |
| | \$ 1,478,097.80 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| \$ 1,384,634.94 | |
| \$ 3/4% | |
| \$ 93,462.85 = P & O'Head | |
| \$ 45,240.23 = O'Head | |
| \$ 48,222.63 = Profit | |

| | |
|-------|-----------------|
| FHA = | \$ 1,536,297.00 |
| SOK = | \$ 1,478,097.80 |
| | \$ 3,014,394.80 |

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Profit = | \$ 48,222.63 |
| Incentive = | \$ 29,099.60 |
| Total Profit = | \$ 77,322.23 |
| | \$ 45,240.23 = .885% |
| | \$ 127,562.86 |

ARTURO VASQUEZ
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
204 VAUGHN PLAZA & GUARANTY NATIONAL TOWER
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS
TEL. 994-9466

August 15, 1969

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Federal Housing Administration
San Antonio, Texas

Gentlemen:

We have examined the books and records of Lulac Village Park, a non-profit trust, related to the development of the Lulac Village Park Apartments, 115-35021-NP-SUP.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying Form 2330 presents fairly the actual cost, in the amount of \$1,933,904.67, of the Lulac Village Park, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, giving effect to the instructions issued by the Federal Housing Commissioner for the recognition of such costs.

Amounts paid and to be paid are shown as of the close of business July 15, 1969. Amounts shown in Column C of Form 2330 for interest, taxes, and insurance are accrued through August 15, 1969.

We certify that we have no financial interest in the Mortgagor other than in the practice of our profession.

Sincerely yours,

Arturo Vasquez, C.F.A.
Arturo Vasquez, C.F.A.

VISTA Program For S. Texas

In the Southern part of Texas, a unique program has been developed in response to the needs and problems of Mexican Americans living in this area. This program is the VISTA Minority Mobilization Program, and is a new concept for VISTA training.

The ideological framework of the program is that the poor are equipped to arrive at realistic solutions to their problems; and that given proper support and encouragement, they succeed.

The focal point of Minority Mobilization is the indigenous Mexican American volunteer. Indigenous Mexican Americans are recruited and then trained to work in their own communities in the cities of El Paso, San Antonio, Laredo and in Hidalgo and Val Verde Counties. During the past year, over 150 volunteers have received this training and have remained in their communities to improve the conditions that exist. Under the Minority Mobilization program, 15 Mexican American supervisors/trainers are utilized to provide support to the volunteers as well as training. The supervisors are chosen on the basis of their previous experience in working with Mexican American grass-root organizations.

At the end of its 1968 summer program, Minority Mobilization was rated among the most valuable and outstanding of all VISTA programs in the United States. This evaluation is even more remarkable when one realizes that it is the ONLY indigenous Mexican American program ever to be funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Despite this evaluation, attempts are now being made to kill Minority Mobilization and destroy the only VISTA program controlled and operated by and for indigenous Mexican Americans.

The present funding period expires August 15, 1969. It is most important that this funding period be extended to June, 1970, in order to continue and even expand this unique indigenous Mexican American training program. It should be allowed to continue and operate as it has during the past year rather than allowing Minority Mobilization to be swallowed up by the general VISTA program.

We urge that you immediately send letters supporting the continuation of the VISTA Minority Mobilization Program to the following persons:

Mr. Donald Rumsfeld
Executive Office of O.E.O.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Mr. Patrick Kennedy
Executive Office of O.E.O.
Washington, D. C. 20506

Mr. Walter Ritcher
Regional Office of O.E.O.
314 W. 11th Street
Lowich Building
Austin, Texas 78701

Mr. Ed de la Rosa
Regional Office of O.E.O.
314 W. 11th Street
Lowich Building
Austin, Texas 78701

If you need additional information, we suggest that you contact immediately Mr. Jose Uriegas of VISTA Minority Mobilization at the following address:

Mr. Jose Uriegas, Director
VISTA Minority Mobilization Program
305 East 6th Street
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 476-4386



NEW WISCONSIN COUNCIL IS CHARTERED

From the State of Wisconsin come these pictures showing the chartering of New Council Number 11001 and its charter members.

Shown here are Alex Cruz, State Director of Wisconsin and Benito Martinez, District Director presenting the charter to the new President of Council Number 11001, Jubentino Gonzales and Vice President Vicente Montoya.



This is a group picture of the gentlemen in the new Wisconsin Council No. 1001.



Seen here are the Ladies who are the new members of the Wisconsin Council.

Score BIG

For

LULAC

Help A Friend

Join Your

Local Council





Seen here are Queen, Miss Nancy Vasquez and Mr. Jose H. Dominguez, President of Lulac Council No. 132, El Paso, Texas.

Photo by Berroteran

Texas House Bill 436

Texas House bill 436. This is a BILL ANALYSIS of Rules and Regulations governing the Transportation of Agricultural workers within the State of Texas.

SECTION ANALYSIS:

Section 1. Definitions:

- (a) 'migrant agricultural worker'
- (b) 'carrier of migrant agricultural workers by motor vehicle, who or which transports WITHIN THIS STATE at any one time five or more migrant agricultural workers to or from their employment by any motor vehicle other than a passenger automobile or station wagon, except a migrant agricultural worker transporting himself or his immediate family.'
- (c) 'motor vehicle'
- (d) 'motor carrier'
- (e) 'bus'
- (f) 'truck'
- (g) 'truck tractor'
- (h) 'semitrailer'
- (i) 'driver or operator'
- (j) 'highway'

Section 2. This Act applies only in cases of transportation in excess of 50 miles.

Section 3. Relating to complying with and knowing the regulations listed below by carriers of migrant workers.

- (a) Minimum physical requirements:
 - (1) No loss of an appendage.
 - (2) No disorder or disease to interfere with driving.
 - (3) No structural defects or impairments liable to interfere with driving.
 - (4) Eyesight: vision requirements are specified.
 - (5) Hearing: hearing requirements are specified.
 - (6) Liquor, narcotics and drugs: shall not be addicted or use alco-

holic beverages to an excess.

- (7) Relating to an initial and periodic physical check up.
- (8) Relating to certifying the physical checkup.
- (9) Relating to the doctor's certificate.
- (b) Minimum age and experience:
 - (1) Minimum age is 21.
 - (2) One year of driving experience.
 - (3) Familiarity of the regulations governing operation of a vehicle.
 - (4) Possession of a valid driver's permit is mandatory.

Section 4. Relating to complying with and knowing the regulations listed below by carriers of migrant workers.

- (a) Relating to driving in accordance with the laws of this state, unless such laws are at variance with this Act.
- (b) No driver is to drive while ill or fatigued.
- (c) No schedule shall be made that requires the driver to speed to fulfill it.
- (d) No vehicle shall be operated until listed devices are in good working order—brakes, windshield wipers, etc.
- (e) Relating to proper distribution of the load before operating a vehicle; and securing of tailgates and other equipment. No vehicle shall be driven when any object obstructs the driver's view. Relating to the storage of property. Relating to the maximum number of passengers carried while seated.
- (f) Provides for rest stops between meals, and a meal break at least once every 6 hours.
- (g) Relating to the type of vehicle used to transport workers: bus, truck with no trailer attached, truck tractor with semitrailer. Closed vans without ventilation shall not be used.

- (h) Rest stops of at least 8 hours must be taken for every 500 miles traveled.
- (i) Relating to keeping required lighting devices in good repair and unobstructed.
- (j) Relating to the prevention of accidental ignition of fuel.
- (k) Relating to the storage of reserve fuel.
- (l) Except in an emergency, no unauthorized person may drive a vehicle.
- (m) Relating to the protection of passengers from the weather.
- (n) Relating to not leaving vehicles unattended until the brakes have been adequately set.
- (o) Requiring that vehicles stop at railroad crossings and carry a sign to that effect.

Section 5. Relating to equipment requirements and specifications for vehicles engaged in transporting migrant workers.

- (a) Every vehicle must be equipped with lights according to state law.
- (b) Every vehicle must be equipped with brakes according to state law.
- (c) Relating to coupling devices and fifth wheel mounting and locking.
- (d) Relating to the standards for tires.
- (e) Relating to the passenger compartment.
- (f) Relating to protection from the cold.

Section 6. Providing that 10 hours driving time is the maximum allowable time behind the wheel in one 24 hour period.

Section 7. Relating to inspection and maintenance of motor vehicle.

Section 8. Relating to enforcing this Act by any peace officer in this State and providing a penalty of from \$5-\$50 for each misdemeanor conviction.

Section 9. Possession of a certificate from the Interstate Commerce Commission is evidence of compliance with this Act.

Section 10. Relating to the cumulative nature of this Act.

Section 11. Severability clause.

Fiesta Termed Huge Success

The 1969 LULAC Fiesta de las Flores sponsored by Council 132 in El Paso, Texas, August 30-31, was a roaring success with upwards of 50,000 crowding through the turnstiles at El Paso's Hugo Meyer Field the two days of the event.

The Fiesta kicked off on August 19, with a serenata at William Beaumont Army Hospital where Viet Nam casualties were entertained for two hours by Los Jilgueros del Norte, a popular mariachi band, and the twenty young maidens that were vying for queen of the annual affair.

The sixteenth annual Fiesta de las Flores followed with another serenata at McGregor Army Range close to El Paso where servicemen were once again entertained by the mariachis and candidates. Three more serenatas entertained the public on August 23, 28, 29, at Fox Plaza, Bassett Center, and Northgate Shopping Center.

The two days of the Fiesta started off with a colorful parade through downtown El Paso at 2:00 p.m. on August 30. It was composed of Sal Berroteran, grand Marshal of the parade; Nina Orozco, 1968-69 Fiesta queen; the twenty candidates for queen of this year's Fiesta clad in colorful Mexican costumes; El Paso County Judge, Colbert Coldwell; El Paso Mayor, Peter DeWetter; Alfredo 'Lelo' Jacques, LULAC National Vice-President; Belen Robles, LULAC National Secretary; Jose Raul Kennard, Texas LULAC Deputy State Director; Manuel Banales, National Junior LULAC President; Peggy Moreno, National Junior LULAC Sweetheart; Manuel Villareal, LULAC District Four Director; Jose H. Dominguez, President, LULAC Council 132; and Ed J. Moreno, Fiesta General Chairman; all of whom rode in gaily decorated convertibles. Also making up the parade were eight local high school bands, one army band and drill team, three mariachi groups, and a tribe of matachines.

The Fiesta grounds proper were made up of sixty booths in a circle around a large bandstand where sixteen different bands and groups entertained. Every conceivable Mexican food, game or drink could be found at the various booths. All nine LULAC Councils comprising District Four, and various other civic and church groups sponsored a booth.

The highlight of the two-day Fiesta came Sunday night when the queen was selected. The three judges were Mrs. Mary Frances Simon, director of Mannequin Manor, a local model school and agency; Dr. Francisco Baca Uranga, president of the Juarez

Charro Assn.; and Terry de la Garza, who is associated with Amen Wardy. After a tough decision they settled on pretty Nancy Vasquez, who now wears three crowns, all glittering symbols of her charm and beauty. The 17-year old Burges High School senior, who was selected queen is also Miss Junior LULAC queen for 1968-69 and LULAC Sweetheart for 1969-70. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vasquez of El Paso and was sponsored by Council #8. Others receiving honors were Margaret Alba, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Castro, who was named lady-in-waiting; and two grand duchesses, Miss Dolores Silva and Miss Patricia Vilchis.

After the event was over, Council 132 members, still sore, bruised and cut, from erecting booths, icing down beer at their two beer booths and dispensing it to the sea of people that swamped the Fiesta, faced the traditional Labor Day chore disassembling the booths and cleaning up the grounds. Among those participating was the 'wrecker' himself, Ramiro Robles.

The Fiesta Committee this year was made up of Ed J. Moreno, General Chairman; Sal Montes and Ramiro Robles, Entertainmen Co-Chairman; Man-

uel Villareal, Booths Chairman; Ray Santos, Beer Booths Chairman; Jose H. Dominguez, Gates Chairman; Luis Casillas and Joe Mares, Parade Co-Chairmen; Dr. Francisco Licon, Tickets Chairman; Jose Raul Kennard, publicity Chairman; Alfonso Perez and Jose H. Dominguez, Treasury Co-Chairmen; and Judge and Mrs. Robert Galvan, Queen Candidates and Coronation Co-Chairmen, along with Mrs. Emma Berroteran.

The fund-raising function of Council 132 ends with a coronation ball for the queen to be held in October 18 at the Sheraton-El Paso Motor Inn to which her highness will be escorted by Sal Guerrero.

Those critics who say that LULAC has turned into a 'social club' take note: This year's Fiesta produced a record profit of over \$10,000 for Council 132 which after it is matched dollar for dollar by the University of Texas at El Paso will provide over \$20,000 in grants-in-aid for needy Mexican-American students to attend the University and further their education. This is the work of but one Council. The total impact of LULAC nationwide in behalf of the Mexican-American would be immeasurable. What other organization or group can claim that kind of results?

**DON'T
BUY CALIFORNIA
GRAPES!**

Section 12. Emergency clause. This Act to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed House: 138-1, May 13, 1969

Passed Senate: 31-0, May 22, 1969

Signed by Governor: June 2, 1969

Public opinion is stronger than the legislature, and nearly as strong as the ten commandments. - Charles Dudley Warner

A community is like a ship, every one ought to be prepared to take the helm. - Henrik Ibsen