



LULAC News

Official Organ of the League of United Latin American Citizens

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Organization
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Santa Ana, Calif.
Permit No. 45

Mr. & Mrs.
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518 West Saulnier
Houston, Tx. 77002

VOL 34

FULLERTON, CA

MARCH 72

Lulac Honors Presidential Appointees



Honorable Romana Banuelos
TREASURER
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Honorable Raymond Telles
COMMISSIONER
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION



Honorable Phillip V. Sanchez
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



Honorable Carlos C. Villarreal
ADMINISTRATOR
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION



Honorable Henry M. Ramirez
CHAIRMAN
CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE SPANISH SPEAKING

High ranking Mexican-American members of the Nixon Administration have been honored at a testimonial dinner in Los Angeles attended by such top Republicans as Gov. Ronald Reagan and Presidential Counselor Robert Finch.

Nearly 3000 persons attended the banquet at the Los Angeles Convention Center to honor Treasury Secretary Mrs. Romana Banuelos; Phillip V. Sanchez, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Carlo C. Villarreal, chief of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration.

Also honored were Raymond Telles, a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and Henry Ramirez, chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking People.

Keynoting the dinner was Finch who cited the "many contributions of these five outstanding citizens to their government and their country."

Finch told the gathering that "persons of Latin descent can be proud of the accomplishments of these Nixon appointees, who have achieved some of the highest positions in the Administration family."

The dinner was sponsored jointly by the League of United Latin American Citizens, the American G.I. Forum and the National Economic Development Association.

Outside the Convention Center, some 600 persons peacefully demonstrated against the event to show their opposition to Nixon Administration policies but left the grounds once the dinner began.

Also participating in the banquet program were Hollywood film star Cesar Romero, County Supervisor Ernest E. Debs, who represents the predominantly Spanish-speaking East Los Angeles area, and Los Angeles Archbishop Timothy Manning, who delivered the invocation.

EDITORIAL

A majority of elementary school teachers surveyed in a University of Southern California study demonstrated they don't understand the behavior or the cultural-economic background of their Mexican-American pupils, a researcher reported today.

The frequent result is that Mexican-American youngsters get short-changed in their education. In some cases they sustain psychological damage, according to Carolyn B. Sebastian, who recently completed the study for her doctoral dissertation in the USC School of Education.

"The vast majority of the 195 teachers we surveyed were unable to identify the socio-cultural and economic factors that can influence the Mexican-American children's behavior," Dr. Sebastian said in an interview.

"As a result, the teachers did not demonstrate an ability to work effectively with these children. This faulty understanding leads to a lack of communication with the youngsters.

"The sad fact is that public elementary education is not as adequate for Mexican-American pupils as it is for the Anglo middle class."

Dr. Sebastian indicated that the degree of inadequacy of education and possible psychological damage depend on the extent of "acculturation" of the Mexican-American youngster. That is, the degree to which his family and his life have been assimilated into Anglo culture. She pointed out that the ethnic difference in itself is not as significant as the socio-economic factors: Middle class Mexican-American children work as well in the Anglo curriculum as Anglo youngsters do.

Conversely, the untold results of the teachers' lack of understanding are apt to be most severe among the least acculturated youngsters, such as those who might be recent arrivals from Mexico.

Dr. Sebastian said that one part of the problem is what she calls "culture clash" between the social lifestyle of Mexican-Americans and the Anglo middle class majority. The basic problem here is that the teachers tend to treat Mexican-American youngsters just as they would the Anglos, even though there are many cultural differences.

"One of the key differences between cultures that weighs heavily in elementary classrooms is the individualism of the Mexican-American society and the universalism of the Anglo middle class majority.

"The Mexican-Americans generally, individual goals are more important than group goals. Generally speaking the family in Mexican culture is of paramount importance, and any allegiance of conformity to a group outside the family is frowned on. They're just no joiners. Another quality of Mexican-American culture is that human relationships tend to be highly personalistic and emotional. Decisions tend to be made on the basis of friendship.

"In contrast to all these factors, the Anglo middle class culture's universalism fosters allegiance to a group or to an abstract principle. This submerges individualism. The Anglo culture is the all-for-one, one-for-all, rally-round-the-flag approach.

"The Mexican-American youngsters don't understand this and they resent it. Psychological damage can result from this conflict of cultures; One in the home and an entirely different one in the classroom.

The other major factor involved in the problem is economic. There is a high incidence of poverty among Mexican-Americans in Southern California.

"Many of the Mexican-American youngsters in Southern California are part of what has been called 'the culture of poverty.' This culture is not directly related to the ethnic factor in itself. The culture of poverty transcends all ethnic lines. It is the same basic condition that exists among disadvantaged blacks and whites.

"Importantly, our study determined that the majority of elementary teachers surveyed are not able to identify the economic factors which influence the behavior of Mexican-American pupils.

"For example, few if any of the teachers we surveyed were able to understand the inability of Mexican-American youngsters from a poverty background to concentrate in class in terms of so basic a cause as an inadequate breakfast," Dr. Sebastian said.

Dr. Sebastian said that in four of the questionnaire's sample incidents, less than 20 per cent of the teachers surveyed were able to identify any of the social, cultural and economic factors that could underlie the school behavior of Mexican-American pupils.

However, many of the teachers did recognize that Mexican-American youngsters are the victims of prejudice and discrimination in society, and that this is one factor likely to influence their behavior.

"The fact that about half the teachers were conscious of these factors is encouraging."

The teachers surveyed most often recommended ignoring or diverting attention away from Mexican-American youngsters' behavior that caused problems in the classroom-learning situation.

What is the solution to the problem? Dr. Sebastian sees part of the answer in more training for teachers.

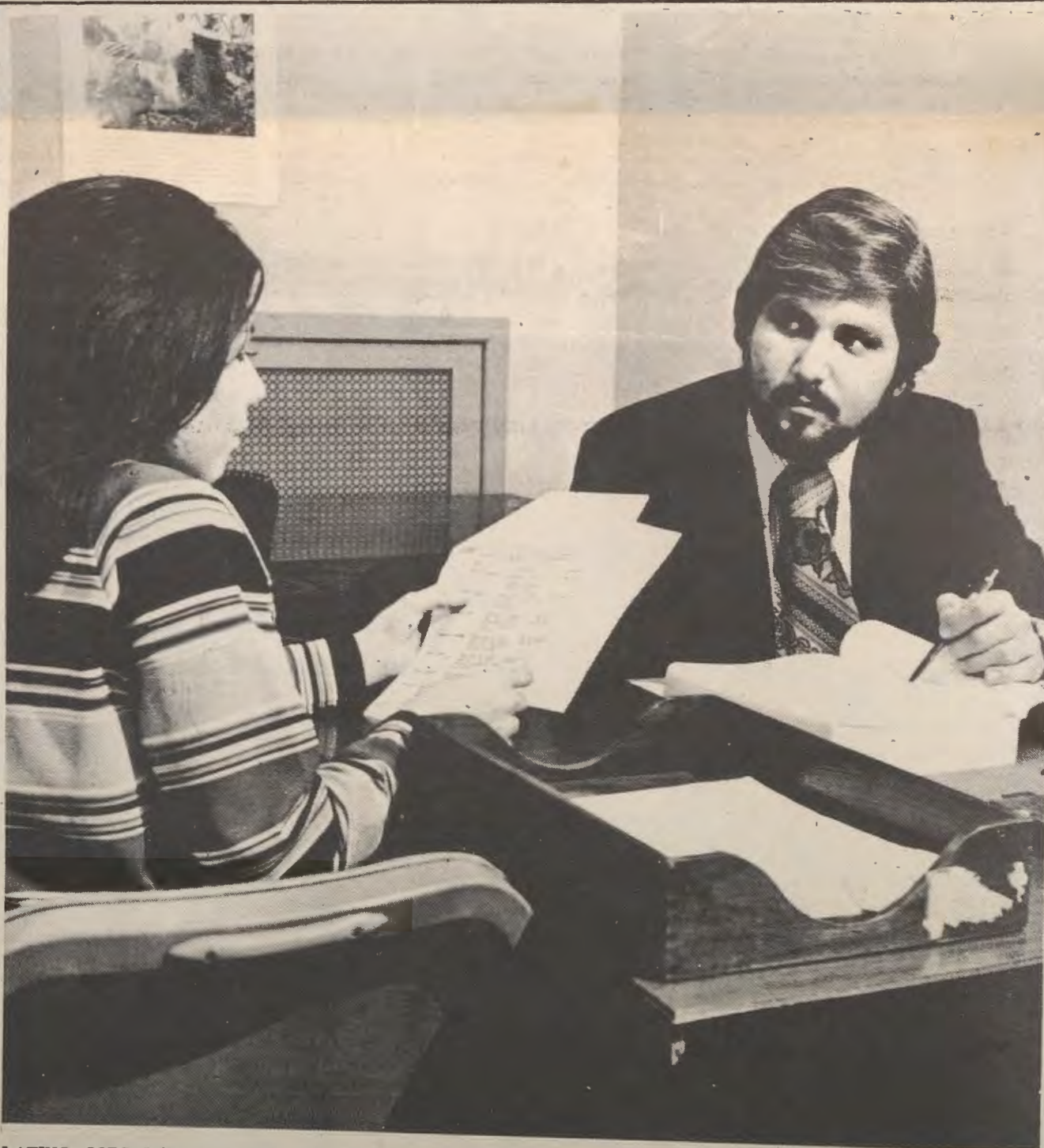
Part of the problem lies in the fact that teachers, who by law have to have an academic major in their undergraduate training, don't have enough time for coursework in education technique.

"I see the need for both pre-service and in-service training in the culture and behavior of Mexican-American youngsters in order to equip the teachers with a better understanding of how to work with them.

"Such training should not just consist of a 'reading course' on Mexican-American culture. As part of the training teachers should be able to demonstrate not only an understanding but also an ability to arrive at solutions," Dr. Sebastian concluded.



Red Carpet Inn the site of the National LULAC Convention, Beaumont, Texas to be held June 29 thru July 2, 1972.



LATINO JOBS—John J. DeLeon, who recruits minority group members and women for the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., discusses a work assignment with his secretary, Mary Lou Gonzalez of Tucson, Ariz.

DeLeon, a native of San Antonio, Texas, coordinates for the Department the 16-point program to expand Federal job opportunities for Hispanic Americans.



Chandler LULAC groundbreaking ceremony
From left- Tony Gomes-Sproul Construction Corp., Mrs. Frances Glascock, Steve Zozaya-Arizona State Director, Frank Torres-Vice President LULAC Council #1006, Pete Villa-LULAC National President, Sev Rodarte-President LULAC Council #1006.

National President speaks out.....

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1972

Today Pete Villa, National President of League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), issued a statement calling for the immediate public release of the suppressed Department of Labor national report on the Manpower needs of the Spanish-speaking people in the United States. The report, researched by a task force of Spanish-speaking manpower leaders under the direction of the Department of Labor (DOL), was completed and turned over to the manpower administrator over ten months ago. The report shows vast inadequacies in the Department of Labor's responsibility to the Spanish-speaking.

Although the Spanish-speaking population comprises 6% of the population of the United States, they make up only 2.9% of the total federal employment and a mere 1.9% of the Labor Department. This is in spite of the increased efforts that have been instituted by Henry M. Ramirez, Chairman of the CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING.

While some statistics released by the manpower administration indicate that the Spanish-speaking are receiving proportional benefits, they have failed to include Spanish speaking in the planning, decisions making, and the administration of programs.

SER, the only large National manpower Spanish speaking organization is presently operating on an annual budget of less than 10 million dollars. All Spanish-speaking manpower organizations pooled together have budgets totaling less than 1% of all the money spent by the Department of Labor.

The release of the Study Group Report would bring facts to the public and enable all groups and organizations to either criticize the report, try to get better figures or uphold its facts and see what steps the manpower administration will take to improve their services to the Spanish-speaking in America.



LULAC Chandler Housing Project-South Phoenix

Pete Villa, National LULAC President, Joe Benites, National Vice President of LULAC (Western Region), and Steve Zozaya, LULAC State Director for Arizona were among LULAC officials present at the groundbreaking ceremonies for Chandler LULAC Village housing project. John Rhodes, Arizona Congressional Representative, Chandler Mayor George Nader, and other state officials were also in attendance.

Chandler LULAC Village is the name for a 127 unit low-income housing project to be built in Chandler, Arizona. The project is insured for \$2,212,100 by the Federal Housing Administration of Department of Housing and Urban Development under Section 236 of the National Housing Act. The non profit sponsor of the project is the LULAC Council #1006 from Chandler.

The purpose of the project is to provide housing for low income families and individuals who are elderly, handicapped, displaced, victims of natural disasters, or occupants of substandard housing. Financial assistance will be given to qualified tenants through the Rent Supplement Program of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

The complex will consist of 21 one bedroom units, 29 two bedroom 53 three bedroom, and 23 four bedroom units. An additional unit will be set aside for the resident manager of the project.

Sproul Construction Corporation, a California Corporation, is the general contractor for the complex and completion date of construction is set for December of this year. Construction began in early January.

Chandler LULAC Council #1006 trustees of the project are Sev Rodarte President, Frank Torres Vice President, Lupe Kramer Secretary, Roy Delci Treasurer, and Gilbert Munoz Director. Past President John Glascock who was extremely instrumental in making this project a reality passed away last December.

California Queen Candidates



Cynthia Miramon
Whittier Council



Norma Bleecker
Anaheim Council

Letters to the Editor

Dear Mr. Jurado:

Abe Ramirez, National Vice President, suggested that I write to you to obtain some publicity in the "LULAC News." This Agency is actively seeking out some Spanish speaking Attorney and Field Examiner (Investigator) applicants. Mr. Ramirez thought that your publication might be a good way to make this fact known.

The National Labor Relations Board is engaged in the administration of the Labor Management Relations Act, a Federal Law designed to protect the rights of employees, employers, and the public. The Act provides that employees have a right to organize into unions and bargain collectively with their employers, establishes election procedures by which employees can freely express their desires regarding union representation, and defines certain actions of employers and unions as unfair labor practices. The law is administered and enforced principally by the National Labor Relations Board and the General Counsel acting through more than 40 offices located throughout the country. We are looking for persons who are mature, independent and resourceful, and who can deal tactfully with people who are often uncooperative. Previous courses in labor management relations or labor law are desirable but they are not absolutely necessary. For Attorneys, the Agency is interested primarily in those who are in the upper half of their law school graduates who have a special interest in the field of labor law. Field Examiner applicants may qualify through work experience in labor-management relations or a closely related field, or through undergraduate study successfully completed in a college of recognized standing which included the equivalent of at least 24 semester hours in one or a combination of subjects such as labor relations, industrial relations, personnel administration, business administration, economics, labor economics, labor law, political science, accounting, or law. Applicants for Field Examiner positions should also have taken and qualified under the Federal Service Entrance Examination or the Mid-level Management Examination offered by the United States Civil Service Commission. Field Examiner positions are in the career Civil Service.

The Agency, of course, is an equal employment opportunity employer; so that any minority group members will be given full and careful consideration for employment. Law school graduates who have not yet passed the Bar may be hired at GS-7 (\$9,054 per annum) and GS-9 (\$11,046). Attorneys who have been admitted to the Bar may be hired at GS-9 (\$11,046) and GS-11 (\$13,309). The full performance level for an Attorney is GS-13 (\$18,738-\$24,359). There are opportunities for advancement above that level to specialist, supervisory, and management positions.

Field Examiners start at GS-5 (\$7,319 per annum), GS-7 (\$8,053), or GS-9 (\$11,046). This depends on their FSEE or Mid-level Management Examination score, their education and background or experience. The full performance level for Field Examiners is GS-12 (\$15,866-\$20,627). There are opportunities for advancement above that level to specialist, supervisory, and management positions.

Hiring is done on a national basis by the Board for its approximately 40 field offices and Washington. Spanish speaking Attorneys and Field Examiners would be valuable in a number of these offices. For further information and application forms, any interested persons may write Peter G. Nash, General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C. 20570.

Very truly yours,

James W. Mast
Regional Attorney



Sign contract to list Latin housing specialists

Equal Opportunity, Samuel J. Simmons (seated, right) looks on as Joseph O'Campo, Washington Area Director, Operation SER (Service, Employment, and Redevelopment), signs a \$151,000 contract awarded by HUD to prepare a registry of housing and urban development specialists of Spanish origin. Present for the signing were (standing left to right) Bowles Ford, Business Development Specialist, HUD Office of Equal Opportunity; Nicandro F. Juarez, Operation SER Project Director; and George J. Roybal, newly-named Coordinator for the Spanish-Speaking.

Los Angeles

Seek Job Cash Sans EYOA

Federal job funds for the Summer Youth Corps program will be sought directly by the Board of Supervisors, which has voted to bypass the embattled Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency.

On a motion yesterday by Board Chairman Warren M. Dorn, the supervisors voted to seek \$2.5 million in summer job aid for 6000 youngsters without using EYOA as the contracting office, as in previous years.

Dorn said the United States Labor Department has indicated it wishes to fund the job programs without EYOA in "keeping with the administration's policy of giving local government an active role in the management of manpower efforts."

However, Supervisor Ernest E. Debs said the federal government is concerned about EYOA "mismanagement" and also with conflicts between ethnic minority elements in the organization.

"Turmoil reigns in EYOA rather deeply," said Debs, "and its mismanagement deserves a real hard look."

EYOA also has contracts for summer job programs with the City of Los Angeles, the city and county Boards of Education and with the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles.

If you are not receiving LULAC NEWS, please notify Manuel Jurado, Director of Publicity, 413 E. Rossllyn Ave., Fullerton, California 92632, immediately.



Mrs. Emil Gimeno, Chairman of La Mujeres de LULAC. Denver, Colorado was recognized for her "Outstanding Service to the Community" at a dinner culminating the observance of LULAC Week in Denver. She was presented with a plaque by LULAC State Director Robert Rodriguez, who praised Mrs. Gimeno for her community involvement, and especially her recent success in organizing the first Women's Council of LULAC in Colorado. (The charter is pending.)

Among her varied activities Mrs. Gimeno serves on the board of directors of the YMCA, Jefferson County Coordinating Council, Jefferson County Adult Education Council and Richard Russell Elementary School. She was awarded a life membership in Colorado Parent-Teachers Association and is a member of the League of Women Voters, Jefferson County Council for Human Relations, Ladies Auxiliary of the Knights of Columbus, Mexican American Political Association, Mountain James Democratic Club in Jefferson County, Arvada Artists Guild, Arvada Festival Playhouse and Toastmistress. She is a 4-H Project Leader, a First Aid instructor for the American Red Cross for the past 22 years, and attended La Conferencia de Mujeres de La Raza at Houston, Texas last year. She has taught homemaking classes and is certified by the Colorado State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education.

Mrs. Gimeno is married to a building contractor, who is a long time member of LULAC. She is very proud of her nine children ranging in age from 30 years to 10 years. Her oldest son is a policeman, three children attend college, one assists his father in his construction business, one is in high school and is a Second Lieutenant in Civil Air Patrol, one attends Junior high school and the youngest girl is in elementary school and is active in Girl Scouts, 4-H and YMCA. A married daughter is presently in Europe with her husband.

LULAC Forms Committee To Better Women's Status

The nation's most successful Spanish-American group today announced formation of a "Women's Affairs Committee" that plans to place women on the boards, committees, and commissions of the country.

Mrs. Julia Zozaya of Phoenix is national chairman of the new committee, which was formally established in Hotel Westward Ho today by the national supreme council of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

The committee is setting out to change the image of the Spanish-American woman as simply a housewife who hides behind the door, and to project her forthwith into active community service and political life.

Mrs. Zozaya further explained that the group will promote creation of day-care centers that will permit Span-

ish-American women to take job opportunities in "the full range of employment."

While a membership drive is not planned, Mrs. Zozaya believes the new committee's activities and projects will so attract Spanish-American womanhood that membership will triple in a short time.

The Women's Affairs Committee, she indicated, will become a training ground for development of leadership in women 18 and up, so they can confidently take their place in community leadership.

Her group doesn't believe in militancy but rather persuasion, demonstration and other means within the system to reach their goals, she said.

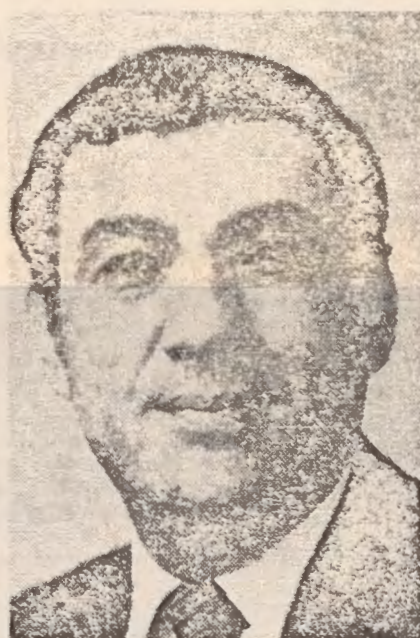
Mrs. Zozaya and her followers consider that Spanish-American influence has been lacking too long in the community, and this is a big step

towards increasing and consolidating that influence.

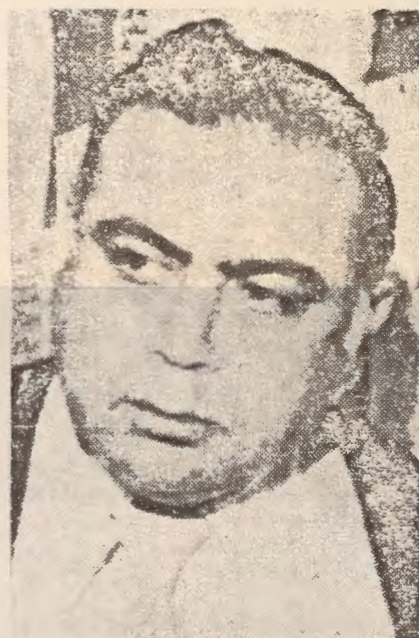
The women's group expects to engage in business activity in order to support a Washington lobby, and to pay its own way without help from the parent LULAC. This will involve marketing of a cultural colorbook and Mexican-cast cultural statue by a qualified sculptor, she noted.

Mrs. Zozaya quotes Dale Carnegie as saying, "Give a person a job if you want him to be a part of your organization." It is a philosophy she believes in and plans to carry out as Spanish-American women seek to take part in her committee.

Although some critics may say the Spanish-American woman isn't visible, Mrs. Zozaya insists, "We've been here all the time." And now this will become more apparent.



Gilbert Chavez



Pete Villa

Latins getting outspoken, LULAC's U.S. leader says

The Mexican-American, while not a militant, will speak out more on issues affecting him, a national leader of Mexican-Americans believes.

"I think many of us have been bashful about speaking out," said Pete Villa, of Indio, Calif., national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

Villa, here to preside at a two-day meeting of LULAC's national supreme council at Hotel Westward Ho, said that many separate Mexican-American organizations are beginning to unite on issues, such as fighting discrimination.

The keynote speaker at a dinner meeting at 7 p.m. today will be Gilbert Chavez of Washington, for Spanish-speaking affairs for the U.S. Office of Education. He is a native of Cottonwood and a former Phoenix resident.

Villa, in an interview at the city's Concentrated Employment Program Center No. 2, said, "I think the Mexican-American is finally realizing that we can

no longer sit back and wait for them to give us what we want."

"We're concerned," he added. "We feel we'd like to have the same rights anybody else has in this country."

Among major problems Villa feels will be discussed at the supreme council meeting today and tomorrow are racial discrimination in the post office; manpower programs; busing and broadening membership on LULAC national boards to include more women.

"If national officers approve it, a California LULAC group plans to picket post offices May 5 to protest discrimination," Villa said.

"We do have discrimination in the postal service, and the postal service will be the agency distributing food stamps in the future," he said.

Another concern of Mexican-Americans, he said, is obtaining adequate housing. He said LULAC is trying to help by supporting low-cost housing developments.

CENSUS FIGURES

1 of 6 Californians of Latin Heritage

WASHINGTON — More than 3.1 million Californians—one out of six—are of Mexican or other Spanish heritage, incomplete returns from the 1970 census revealed Tuesday.

Nationwide, the figure stands at a record 9.3 million and the Census Bureau is still counting.

The bureau's decision to release the incomplete figures testified to the growing ethnic consciousness, militancy and political power of Chicanos and other persons of Spanish origin.

Deluged with requests from Chicano politicians and others for results from the April 1, 1970, census, the bureau tried to relieve the pressure by releasing data it has compiled so far.

The figures included:

—Those persons in 47 states, including California, who were counted because of a family connection with the Spanish language.

—Additional persons in six southwestern states, including California, who were missed on the language test but who have a Spanish surname.

—Puerto Ricans in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

A larger California and nationwide count is anticipated from a third test—self-identification. In 1970 for the first time census takers asked persons in a large nationwide sample whether their origin or descent was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or none of these.

Results released Tuesday indicated the following eight states have the largest number of persons of Mexican or other Spanish heritage:

California—3,101,589, or 16% of the population. This included 363,076 persons who qualified by surname and not language.

Texas — 2,059,671, or 18% of the population, including 77,810 counted only because of surname.

New York—872,471, or 5% of the population, all Puerto Ricans.

Florida—451,382, or 7% of population.

New Mexico—407,286, or 40% of population, including 27,563 counted only because of surname.

Illinois—364,397, 3% of population.

Arizona—333,349, 19% of population, including 21,740 counted only because of surname.

Colorado — 286,467, or 13% of population, including 30,473 counted only because of surname.

It was not necessary to speak Spanish to qualify under the language test. The language count included all members of a family in which either spouse said Spanish had been spoken in their childhood households.

The combined language-surname count of 3,101,589 for California was more than double the 1,426,538 who were identified in the 1960 census through their Spanish family name.

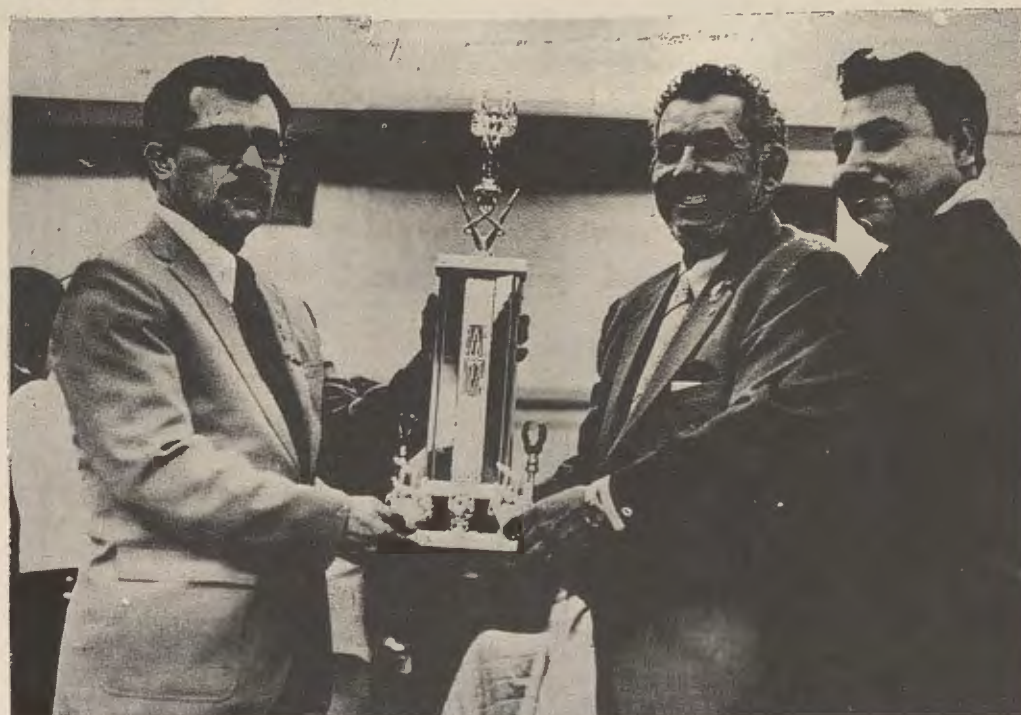
California's 1960 surname count was undertaken after chicanos protested that ethnic counts, based on immigrants and first-generation Americans, ignored them since most have been Americans for generations.

In response to these protests the Census Bureau after the 1960 census compiled a list of 7,000 Spanish surnames and checked the list against the names on the 1960 census returns in California and four other Southwestern states.

In response to continuing complaints, the more complete self-identification question—for which results are still being compiled—was added to the 1970 census shortly before the questionnaires were printed.

Tuesday's data showed that Chicanos and others of Latin American heritage comprise a minority that in California is more than twice as large as the negro population. The 1970 census counted 1,400,143 black Californians, about 7% of the state's population.

Racine Wisc. Council 289



REYES CRUZ (center) WAS SELECTED 'MR. MEXICAN-AMERICAN OF RACINE during League of United Latin American Citizens festivities this week. The award was presented by Alex Cruz. On the right is Vicente Morones.

LULAC selects man of year

Spanish-speaking residents from Racine and surrounding areas gathered together this week to promote national LULAC Week. Various officers and nationally known Raza leaders were in attendance at the plenary session.

Central issue was to establish more community involvement. Guest speakers included Jose Flores, National Vice-President of LULAC, and a Racine resident along with a host of various political leaders.

Festivities included nomination of the communities' most prolific leaders, who had shown commitment and concern for his community. Reyes Cruz was selected Mr. Mexican-American of Racine.

Cruz responded, "First of all I would like to thank the Latin Community for recognizing with this great pride and reverence. I'd like to express my appreciation for the honor of being Mr. Mexican American. I will cherish it with great esteem, try to uphold the symbol it stands for."

Alex Cruz to head new social service effort

At the request of the League of United Latin American Citizens, a new administrative post has been established within the structure of city government.

The new administrative position is social service coordinator, and its new head is Alex Cruz. This pilot program is the result of a recent protest staged by the community. The Spanish community felt a need for an established liaison between the community and city hall.

The position involves the implementation of public opinion from various community centers, the community and city hall. The object is to bring community opinion into city government and to inter-

pret city government to the community.

Cruz said, "My main emphasis will be mobilizing more community effort, focusing special attention on the Latin community. There is a need to communicate not to stifle attitudes and co-ordinate them in hopes of establishing a more productive attitude. There are many issues and goals we as a community have yet to establish. We need more concern and cooperation. I believe we can decide for ourselves what we really need."

Some of Cruz's list of credits include, Man of the Year of L.U.L.A.C., Public Relations man for La Raza Unida, and membership on the Commission on Human Rights.

PAY YOUR DUES TO-DAY !

CHICANO STUDIES IN MEXICO. . .

Anyone interested in attending Chicano Studies in Mexico has an opportunity of a life-time to study and visit parts of Mexico this summer beginning July 10 through September 1, 1972. LA UNIVERSIDAD INTERNACIONAL DE MEXICO is offering six-week college and university level courses in modern languages, literature, history, sciences, fine arts, and music and dance. Two-weeks of trips and excursions will be allowed to those who would like to visit historical monuments in Mexico. Tuition will be \$90.00 plus \$5.00 registration (5 visits and 5 trips are included in tuition fee). Room and board is estimated between \$65.00 to \$80.00 per month.

Room and board listings, or other additional information can be obtained from: MANUEL de ORTEGA, CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE, 5151 STATE COLLEGE DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. or LIC. XAVIER CAMPOS PONCE, DIRECTOR, UNIVERSIDAD INTERNACIONAL de MEXICO, RASCARRABIAS 4. - MEXICO, 13, D.F.

Castillion Heads Dist. 1, LULAC

ANAHEIM — Gus Castillion, Garden Grove, was elected director of District One, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) during the district's 32nd annual convention this weekend at the Royal Inn.

Named deputy director was Mrs. Lorraine Ochoa, Anaheim.

More than 200 LULAC members attended the sessions, highlighted by the award of 16 scholarships for high school seniors in the district, and a progress report on the first LULAC-sponsored housing project.

The report, presented by the district's outgoing director Trino Roman, indicated that preliminary work is under way on the low-income housing development for Fontana. Charles MacGregor of Stanton is chairman for the housing project.

Sam Torres of Santa Ana Council 147 was named the district's Man of the Year. Mrs. Ruth Herrera of the Anaheim Council was voted Woman of the Year. She recently was named executive secretary for the national association of LULAC.

LULAC state director Frank Galaz, Inglewood, said the state

convention will be staged the last weekend of May in Santa Monica.

The national convention this year is scheduled June 29 through July 2 in Beaumont, Tex.

Santa Ana attorney Wally Davis was keynote speaker at the district's banquet-ball.

Davis was an attorney in the 1968 lawsuit in Santa Ana which resulted in testing Spanish-speaking children in Spanish rather than English when the child is more proficient in Spanish.

He claimed that Spanish-speaking children were tested in English and the low-scoring children were grouped in classes for the mentally retarded.

Davis spoke only Spanish until he was seven years old and worked his way through both high school and college before obtaining his law degree in 1963.

Scholarship awards were announced by Anaheim Council 316; Buena Park Council 1012; Garden Grove Council 2011; and Santa Ana Council 147.

LULAC is generally regarded as the largest formally organized Mexican-American group in the United States.