

NOVEMBER
1974

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

LULAC NEWS



16-MEMBER GROUP
HELPS PRESERVE MEXICAN
CULTURE

See Page 4

GREAT GIFT IDEA!

Ever heard of the Arizona Cotton Strike of 1920? Or the 1875 fight for bilingual education in Los Angeles' schools? Colorado's Trinidad Wars in 1868 . . . Los Martires de Texas of 1913 . . . the 1936 closing of the Colorado-New Mexico border to Chicanos? These are all important events in Chicano history. But too few Chicanos remember them today. This is because we have been systematically denied knowledge of our own proud history. The history we have learned about Chicanos often has been inaccurate, distorted, and stereotyped. As a result, we do not fully recognize the struggle for justice and dignity waged by our ancestors.

El Calendario Chicano traces the long history of the Chicano movement by documenting nearly 400 events from our recent and distant past.

El Calendario Chicano is also a beautiful Chicano art calendar presenting the finest in original artwork by nationally and locally known Chicano artists throughout Aztlan.

El Calendario Chicano with new events and all new artwork — is now available by mail order at a much lower price to you.

Spread Chicano Awareness. Order **El Calendario Chicano** 1975 now . . . for yourself, your family and friends. **El Calendario Chicano** — a gift that is used year 'round. A great holiday gift for everyone!

The Southwest Network is a non-profit educational research and publication center currently supported entirely through sales of Network publications. Your support is greatly appreciated. Write for a free publication list.

EL CALENDARIO CHICANO 1975

EL CALENDARIO CHICANO 1975 ORDER FORM

Schedule of Prices

Individuals\$1.50

Institutions\$2.00

Price includes sales tax, handling and third class postage.

Optional first class postage

per calendar\$.50

Summary of Order

This order is for _____ calendarios.

Amount of payment
for order \$ _____

Amount of payment for
first class postage
if desired \$ _____

Total Payment Enclosed \$ _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

All orders must be prepaid. Make checks payable to El Calendario Chicano. Send to Southwest Network, 1020 B Street, Suite 8, Hayward, California 94541. Please allow three weeks for delivery if sent by third class mail.



Founded 1927
Incorporated 1929

LULAC NEWS

IN THIS ISSUE

November 1974

Vol. 36, No. 6

CONTENTS . . .

Features

The Future of Ser Under Ceta	22
Honorary Dinner for Rhodes	20
Mexican Food	39
The Newest Americans	36
The Original Texan	25
16 Member Groups Help Preserve Mexican Culture	4
Top Spanish Leaders Meet with President	16

LULAC Regulars

LULAC Chapters in the News	30
Profile	14
State of the League — Message from the National President	5

Departments

The Arts	13
Consumership	15
Education	17
Government	7
Health	11
In the Hemisphere	18
Labor/Employment	9

Published monthly for

League of United Latin American Citizens

Joseph R. Benites, National President

3033 North Central Avenue, Suite 402, Phoenix, Arizona 85012

by

Donald D. Clark & Associates, Inc.

61 East Columbus • Phoenix, Arizona 85012 • (602) 264-6581

DONALD D. CLARK, Publisher

ERNEST R. MAY, Managing Editor

MIGUEL V. CALDERON, Contributing Editor

BETTY HORTON, Production

RAY LIANO, Advertising



ANOTHER QUALITY PUBLICATION

LULAC NEWS is the official informational organ for the League of United Latin American Citizens. Distributed free of charge to LULAC members. Other subscriptions: \$10 per year. Application to mail at controlled circulation rates is pending at Phoenix, Arizona.

LULAC NEWS welcomes contributions of news articles, features and pertinent information relating to the Spanish speaking people. Requests for copies or permission to reproduce text or photos should be made to the Editor. The publishers do not necessarily agree with the opinions expressed by contributors nor officially endorse goods and services advertised herein.

© Copyright 1974, League of United Latin American Citizens
Phoenix, Arizona 85012. All rights reserved.

Meeting
with
President
Ford
page 16



Honorary
Dinner for
Congressman
Rhodes
page 20

The future of
SER
under
CETA
page 22



OUR COVER:

Pictured on our cover left to right are Lionila Bustamante, Grace Tarango, David Daniel, and Lorraine Carrera.



Left to right: Sorcorro Holguin, Lionila Bustamante, Grace Tarango, Lorraine Carrera, Angelina Ortiz. Kneeling: David Daniel, and Ruben Ruiz.

Each year many Mexican-Americans leave their native Mexico and become Americanized into our culture. These immigrants leave behind not only their friends and families, but also many beautiful customs and traditions. Many of these traditions could and should remain pertinent to Mexican-Americans living in the United States today. In Phoenix, Arizona, Los Hijos Del Sol, a Mexican-American dance group, is trying to do something to correct that situation.

"Our main objective is to promote the Mexican culture through our dances, our costumes, and our music," explains Juanita Rodriguez, president of the 16-member group.

School performances make up the majority of the group's appearance schedule. "Today's textbooks do not elaborate on or explain the Spanish culture. So we go to elementary and high schools, and explain our various dances," said Ms. Rodriguez.

Coinciding with the group's purpose, they do not necessarily charge for their performances, but accept contributions to their organization, the Arizona State University Mexican Folkloric Dancers.

The group performs three types of dances, all from different regions, the Jalisco, the Norte, and Vera Cruz. Each dance is characterized by different music and costumes. In the vivacious Jalisco, the outfits are quite colorful, with very full skirts for the girls. The skirt movements are a very important, integral part of the dance. The boys wear pants edged with silver medals, that jingle with each movement. "In the Jalisco, the girl plays very hard to get, while being flirtatious. The man is very aggressive, but they only touch at the end of the dance when it is certain that he has won his girl," relates Ms. Rodriguez.

Another part of their routine is the much simpler Norte. In this selection,

it is assumed that they are a couple, as they are together all during the dance.

In their rendition of the Vera Cruz, the girl, wearing only white, is quite aggressive, using her body to attract the man. The pace is quite fast and intricate, reflecting its Caribbean influence.

Dancing together since November 1972, all members are ASU students, except three. Their majors form a wide spectrum from pre-med and pre-dental, to theatre, art and Spanish.

Other female members of the group are Grace Tarango, Maria Lopez, Ana Rodriguez, Rosa Orduno, Lorraine Carrera, Leonila Bustamante, Angie Ortiz de Romero, and Elizabeth Ruiz.

Male dancers are Ruben Ruiz, Leonard Luevano, Frank Cano, David Daniel, Bobby Ruiz, Jesus Dominguez, and Victor Ornelas.

State of the League...



Joseph
Benites

... message from the National President

Now, more than ever, is the time for all of us to UNITE in our efforts.

The recent elections have shown the power of our vote: Raul Castro won the gubernatorial race in Arizona and Jerry Apodaca was elected Governor of New Mexico.

I make the prediction that we will be the deciding vote in selecting the next President of the United States.

I urge all of our Council members to launch massive registration drives. Let's start now with informing and preparing our voters for the critical election of '76.

Let us study the issues well and get to know the candidates better. Let's unite to seek information from all parties as to who will do what for our people.

The League now has one of the finest publications in the nation — the LULAC NEWS. And we are now receiving vital support from advertisers.

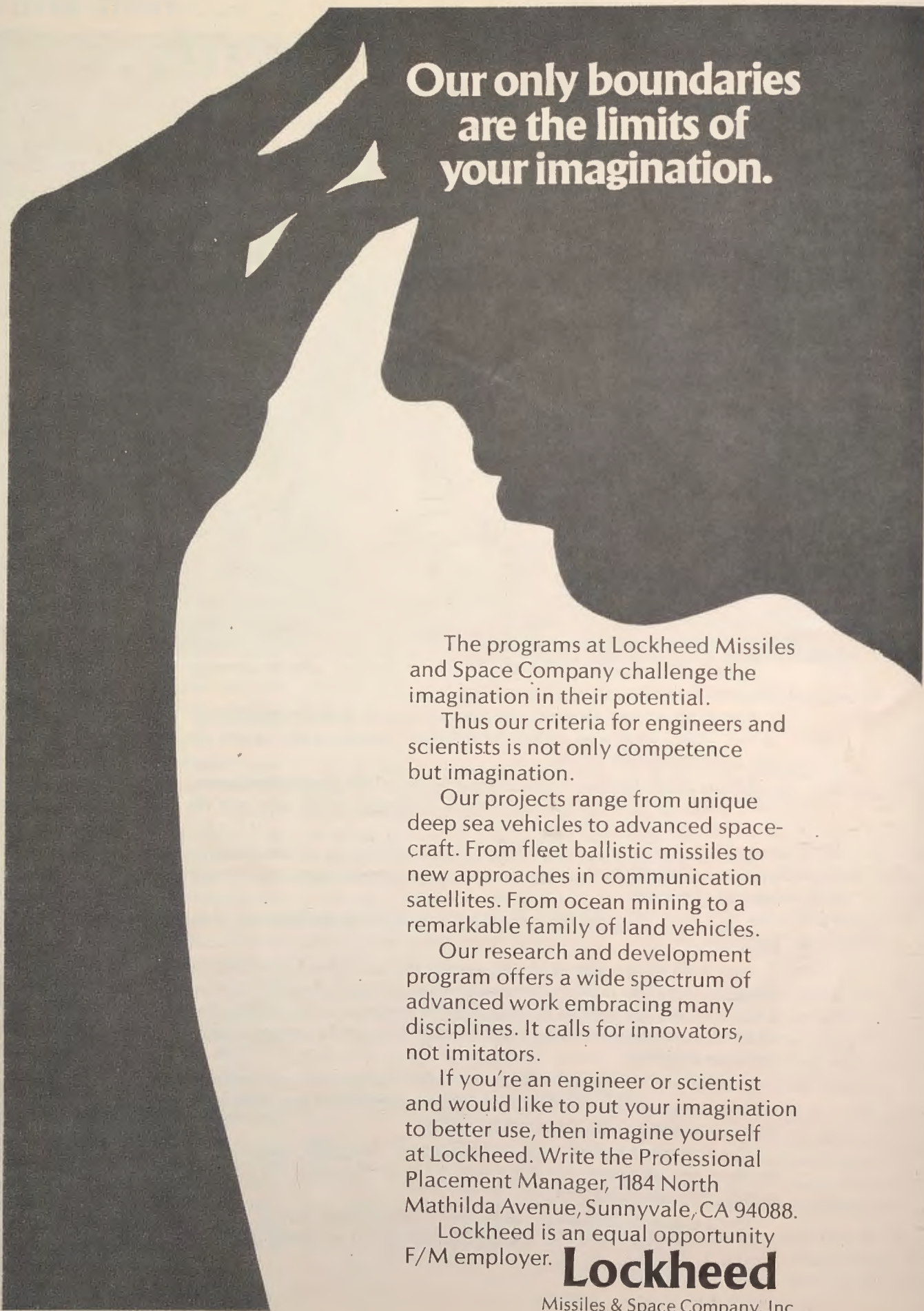
I urge you to write to our advertisers and thank them for their support.

Also I am happy to report that we are now receiving commitments from business and industry for our Economic Development program. This plan will provide an opportunity to co-venture the production of certain products with resulting funds from profits being funneled into our programs.

I, along with 17 other representatives of our people, met recently with President Ford in Washington to discuss problems and their solution in the Spanish speaking communities.

The President was cordial and receptive. However, we did not propose any concrete plans but left it up to Fernando De Baca to pursue the discussions further.

The League continues to expand throughout the nation. Please keep up the good work in your local areas and by all means continue building League membership.



**Our only boundaries
are the limits of
your imagination.**

The programs at Lockheed Missiles and Space Company challenge the imagination in their potential.

Thus our criteria for engineers and scientists is not only competence but imagination.

Our projects range from unique deep sea vehicles to advanced spacecraft. From fleet ballistic missiles to new approaches in communication satellites. From ocean mining to a remarkable family of land vehicles.

Our research and development program offers a wide spectrum of advanced work embracing many disciplines. It calls for innovators, not imitators.

If you're an engineer or scientist and would like to put your imagination to better use, then imagine yourself at Lockheed. Write the Professional Placement Manager, 1184 North Mathilda Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

Lockheed is an equal opportunity F/M employer.

Lockheed

Missiles & Space Company, Inc.

GOVERNMENT

SURVEY SHOWS LATINO BUYING POWER IS STATIC

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The purchasing power of persons of Spanish origin in the United States has remained unchanged in recent years, while that of the rest of the population has increased, a Bureau of Census survey just released shows.

The survey says that while the real purchasing power of the entire population increased four per cent from 1969-1973, it was unchanged for persons of Spanish origin.

Median family income for Spanish-origin families in 1973 was \$8,720, compared with \$12,050 for all families, the Census Bureau said.

The survey, which was conducted last March, reported that there are about 10.8 million persons of Spanish origin in the United States, comprising about 5.2 per cent of the population.

More than half of the Spanish group, or some 6.5 million persons, are of Mexican origin, the survey showed. Puerto Ricans were next with more than 1.5 million, and Cubans followed, with 689,000.

The survey noted that American residents of Spanish origin generally earn less and have less education than the average for the entire population. They have larger families, and they are younger on the average. The proportion of Spanish-origin persons under age five was 13 per cent, but was only eight per cent for the entire population. Only four per cent of the Spanish-origin population is over 65, whereas 10 per cent of the over-all population is more than 65, the report indicated.

Other information about Spanish-origin persons given in the report includes the following:

— About 83 per cent of all Spanish-

origin families live in metropolitan areas.

— About 34 per cent of the families have five or more persons, compared with 22 per cent for the population as a whole.

— About 19 per cent of the Spanish-origin persons over age 25 had less than five years of school, compared with four per cent for the entire population.

— Among Puerto Ricans, there is an especially large proportion of families with a woman as family head. The ratio is one out of three, compared with one in eight for the entire population.

CHICANO WORKSHOP HELD UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

HOUSTON — A workshop on Chicano culture sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Federation of Public Health Students was held at the University of Texas School of Public Health. The workshop was presented by the Chicano Training Center, Inc., a non-profit organization funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and based in Houston.

The workshop comprised three sessions dealing with several aspects of the Chicano social and cultural experience. The three-hour sessions were entitled: Biculturalism, Chicano Style; A Socioeconomic Perspective on Chicano Mental Health; and Health Perceptions in the Chicano Community.

It is reported that all sessions were well attended and enthusiastically received by the students and faculty of the School of Public Health. It was the school's first attempt to present health-related material in the context of Chicano heritage and culture.

The workshop was one of many that have been given throughout the country by the Houston-based Chicano Training Center.

Look for "Villa Alegre"



now on your local PBS Channel.

"Villa Alegre" is a happy new television series designed to help Spanish- and English-speaking school children get a head start on friendship. Through stories, songs and shared adventures, barriers fall—and young viewers get to know about each other and each other's language, culture and customs. "Villa Alegre"—it's a "Happy Village" where all children are welcome.



Wells Fargo vs. the others.

California's 5 largest banks Passbook Interest Rate

Bank "A"	4½%
Bank "B"	4½%
Wells Fargo Bank	5%
Bank "D"	4½%
Bank "E"	4½%

All Wells Fargo Regular Passbook Savings accounts have been earning 5% for over a year. A new bank quarter is about to begin—the right time to transfer your account to earn our higher rate. Stop in at any Wells Fargo Bank and let us make the transfer for you.



Wells Fargo Bank

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

LABOR/EMPLOYMENT

AMBASSADOR URGES MEXICAN LABORER'S ENTRY

A certain number of Mexicans should be allowed to enter the United States to work, Mexico's ambassador to the United States said recently.

Jose Juan de Olloqui also urged that the Mexican laborers be allowed to affiliate with established unions in the U. S.

"This solution," he said, "would guarantee that wages are not being depressed, and therefore American workers would not be affected."

The statement was made at a conference on trade relations between the United States and Mexico sponsored by the California Council for International Trade held in San Francisco in August.

An agreement permitting a limited number of Mexicans to join U. S. unions "will assure that the workers will go where they are needed instead of creating an overcrowded labor market," and would guarantee them fair wages and treatment, De Olloqui said.

He disputed the view that migrant Mexican workers depressed the labor market and consequently lowered wages. "Wages have not decreased," he stated, "in zones where Mexican workers are. On the contrary, they have been continuously on the rise."

De Olloqui noted that migrant workers generally labor in marginal lands and thus contribute to production and spend most of their income in the United States, therefore generating more demand for American goods.

De Olloqui also said that California and Mexico should expand their trade relations. He noted that in 1973, Mexico exported 32 per cent of its exports to California, accounting for nine per cent of the state's total imports.

"Mexico represents for California not only a place for vacationing and a source of goods, but also a good mar-

ket for its products, an excellent opportunity for its investors and for many Californians a source of cultural inspiration linked to their heritage," he declared.

LULAC TO HELP UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN LAREDO

One or more national corporations will create jobs for numerous Laredo, Texans this year as a result of new League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) programs, predicted Joe Benites, national LULAC president during a recent visit to that city.

At the national LULAC convention last June in El Paso, Texas, delegates decided to make the fact that Laredo has the nation's highest unemployment rate a matter of national concern. Many delegates were surprised to learn that the unemployment rate has fluctuated from 11 to 17 per cent of the labor force during the past year. The national average, though rising is still below six per cent.

At the convention a resolution was adopted instructing the LULAC national headquarters staff to do everything possible to generate interest among national firms in establishing facilities in Laredo which would create jobs.

While in Laredo, Benites met with members of the Chamber of Commerce business and industry committee. Thirty community leaders and industry promoters, headed by Alan Jackson, Milton Adams and Ramiro Sanchez discussed the needs and outlooks in the industrial field.

Other LULAC leaders present were Fidel J. Davila, special assistant to the LULAC president; Manuel Gonzalez, Texas state director; and Rolando Herrera, LULAC district director at Laredo.

During the Benites presidency several corporate structures have been created so LULAC can participate in cooperative job creating ventures with private foundations, government agencies and corporations.

Among the firms the League has obtained commitments from to create facilities in areas of high unemployment are Shell Oil Company, Standard Oil Corp., Martin-Marietta, Rockwell and Lockheed. The last three firms are aero-space related businesses.

Benites plans to return to Laredo in the near future with several representatives of these firms and to confer with local people who are interested in investing in industry.

Also during his Laredo visit, Benites met with Mayor Joe Martin, Jr., to discuss the establishment of a business minority office in the mayor's office.

According to Benites, federal funds are available to finance such offices, if they are designed to encourage the establishment of businesses in communities by members of minority groups.

INCREASE IN MINORITY WORKERS AT SOUTHERN CALIF. RACE TRACKS

Three of Southern California's race-tracks and Parimutuel Employes Guild Local 280 have agreed to dramatically increase the number of minority and women employes at the tracks, it was announced recently.

In a settlement approved by U. S. Dist. Judge Jesse W. Curtis, the union, Santa Anita, Los Alamitos, Hollywood Park, Oaktree Racing Assn., agreed that 60% of all new employees trained will be members of minorities or women.

The program is to continue until the percentage of employes working at the three tracks equals the racial and sexual representation in the county.

A suit seeking such action was filed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

LABOR/EMPLOYMENT

Two decades ago, Engine Companies 14 and 30 formed a unique part of the Los Angeles Fire Department.

They were all-black units working out of all-black stations.

The department subsequently ended its policy of racial segregation in 1956, but blacks and Mexican-Americans — partly out of reluctance — have been slow to join the force. Today, they make up only about 8% of the members.

But now, in an effort to increase that figure, the Department of Labor has awarded a grant to the International Assn. of Fire Fighters Union to recruit minority group members for the Los Angeles Fire Department.

"We realize that in the past minorities have felt that they couldn't make the department if they tried — that the deck was stacked against them," said Donald W. Wallace of the IAFF recently at a press conference announcing the union's Labor Recruitment Program.

"But there are jobs available for them. This program has worked in other cities and it will work here."

The program, conducted in conjunction with the department, will help prepare minority group members for the written, oral and physical ability requirements of Civil Service examinations for firefighting jobs.

"We will show the candidates how best to present themselves," said Chief Raymond M. Hill. "For instance, on the oral test, you would be surprised at the number of people who don't even know how to answer the question: 'Why do you want to be a fireman?'"

Hill said that the department, on its own, has recruited about 4,000 candidates in the last seven months. They will now enter the tutorial phase of the IAFF program.

The program has helped place more than 1,000 minority group members on Civil Service eligibility lists across the country in the last three years, IAFF figures show.

Wallace said the goal of the program is to bring the proportion of min-

ority group members in the department into parity with the proportion in the city's civilian labor force.

The city agreed to meet that standard earlier in the year when the Department of Justice filed a racial discrimination suit against Los Angeles.

At present, blacks make up 1.4% of the department and Mexican-Americans 2.7%, whereas they represent 15% and 16.3%, respectively, of the labor force.



LULACER APPOINTED TO POSITION WITH DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Jess Quintero, an active Lulacer, has been appointed Spanish-Speaking Program Coordinator for the Department of the Interior, it was announced last month by Edward E. Shelton, Director of the Department of the Interior's Office for Equal Opportunity.

Mr. Quintero will assist in developing and evaluating the progress of the Spanish-Speaking Program for improving employment opportunities for the Spanish-Speaking with the Interior Department. He will also develop, implement, and evaluate a Department-wide program to assure full application of the EEO programs for Spanish-Speaking Americans.

PUERTO RICAN APPOINTED TO CLEMENCY REVIEW BOARD

Aida Casanas O'Connor, 52, a lawyer now serving as assistant counsel to the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal in New York City has been appointed to serve on the Clemency Review Board.

Mr. Quintero's long involvement with the community has seen him a member of many different organizations such as the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the American G.I. Forum, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Incorporated Mexican American Government Employees Organization (IMAGE), and National Spanish-Speaking Coalition on Domestic Affairs.

A National Guard and Air Force veteran, Mr. Quintero attended school in Fresno as a business major at Fresno City College and Fresno State College.

THE NUMBER OF CHICANOS ADMITTED TO HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOOLS — A TRAGEDY

By Pete Romero

Reprinted from NCHO Newsletter

Out of a total of 47,259 students in United States medical schools in 1972-73, a very small fraction were Chicanos, only 361 or 0.8 percent. Since the Spanish-speaking people represent 5 percent of the total U.S. population, to reach a figure of equity, there should have been 2,363 Chicano students last year. This represents a 2,002 student deficit. Much to our dismay, no concrete data exists on the deficits Chicanos suffer in the other health profession schools i.e., public health, nursing, veterinary medicine, medical social work, optometry, etc. Yet partial data clearly indicate that these deficits are as bad or worse than the deficits we currently suffer in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

In 1972-73 there was a total of 18,376 students enrolled in United States dental schools. Chicanos represented only 119 students or 0.6 percent. La Raza should have had 5 percent of the dental school enrollment or 918 students. Thus, our deficit was 799 students.

In the schools of pharmacy in the United States there were 18,445 students in 1972-73. Only 254 Latino or Spanish-surname students or 1.4 percent were enrolled in these schools. Chicanos represented less than one percent of the latter figure. Our students should have represented 5 percent of the pharmacy school enrollment or 933 students. Here the Chicano deficit was 699 students. Hence, from this quantitative data it can be concluded that the Spanish-speaking students suffered a total deficit of 3,-

470 students in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy for 1972-73. Can anyone imagine our deficit in 1973-74 or in the future beyond the present. I shall attempt to delineate a few of the reasons for the atrocities occurring with the Chicano students.

The educational system in the Southwest and in other areas populated by Spanish-speaking people is insensitive to the needs of bilingual and bicultural people, as indicated by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in report after report. This extensive analysis was conducted during a three-year period and has documented beyond any doubts the neglect, discrimination and circumstantial failures Chicano students suffer. The Commission has recommended strong changes to Federal, State and Local governments and education agencies about how they can make the educational system more responsive to the needs of bilingual and bicultural Chicano children, students and faculty. Very little has been done thus far and it is becoming apparent that only concerned Chicano organizations can initiate activities to drastically change the educational system. The National Chicano Health Organization is the only Chicano organization of National scope trying to address this grave problem with minimal resources.

In 1970 the founders of NCHO were told by Federal representatives that the United States system of government is highly responsive to any logical, rational and well-organized programs of action and there was no

need for violence, turmoil or unrest to obtain and receive just reparation for various injustices and closed doors affecting Chicanos. In the past three years NCHO has worked very hard to educate itself in the methods and procedures of modern administration and implementation of health career programs. We sincerely hope that our organization and other Chicano (Spanish-speaking) agencies will be given the opportunity to open new doors for the clientele we serve and prove to Chicano students that there lies a better future for them and their people. We are angry because the Spanish-speaking have never received a proportionate share of the Federal dollars. Now is the time for us to take action if we are ever going to find quality education for Mexican Americans!

References

Association of American Medical Colleges, Medical School Admission Requirements. U.S.A. and Canada, 1974-75, 24th edition.

Council on Dental Education, American Dental Association, Annual Report Dental Education, 1972-73, Chicago, Illinois.

American Dental Association, Minority Student Enrollment and Opportunities in U.S. Dental Schools, Chicago, Illinois.

American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education, Vol. 37, Feb., 1973.

United States Commission on Civil Rights, Six Reports on Mexican-American Education Study, 1971-1974.

LULAC NEWS EDITOR APPOINTED

Ernest R. May, newspaperman, public relations counsel and author, has been appointed Executive Vice President of Donald D. Clark & Associates, Inc., 61 E. Columbus, prominent Phoenix publishing firm.



The appointment was announced by Donald D. Clark, President of the 15 year old firm, as a part of the newest expansion plans which include full-time staff for LULAC News, Mr. May will become editor.

Mr. May left his position as Public Information Officer with the Arizona Highway Department, where he served more than seven years, to accept the new post.

He is a former California newspaper publisher, where he also served as President of one of the regional subdivisions of the California Newspaper Publishers Association.

During World War II he was attached to the Nimitz Headquarters and the Central Pacific U. S. Army Command as an Accredited War Correspondent on behalf of the Mutual Network, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, the Saturday Evening Post and a number of other national publications.

In addition to his past service as political editor of the Wyoming State Tribune and the Honolulu Star Bulletin, he was a public relations consultant for the Hawaiian Government Employees Association and the American Legion.

"LULAC will be able to draw on Mr. May's broad experience and background for any of their community relations needs," Mr. Clark commented.

Mr. May has had three books published including one on implementation of martial law under the U. S. Constitution and another on the Menonites of Kansas titled "Private War with Russia."

SPANISH UNDER- REPRESENTED IN COLLEGES

Spanish-surnamed Americans and Blacks remain significantly underrepresented in American colleges and universities despite years of special recruiting programs.

Although much larger numbers of minority students entered institutions of higher education between 1960 and 1970, relatively few emerged with bachelor's degrees or advanced degrees.

These are two major findings of a Ford Foundation report released in August. The report is hailed as the most complete study thus far of racial and ethnic enrollment in American higher education.

"The report is particularly timely," said Benjamin F. Payton, the Ford Foundation's officer in charge of minority programs in higher education, "in that it provides a factual basis for correcting widespread distortions regarding the demography of minorities in higher education."

Payton went on to say that the report disputes the popular belief that Spanish-surnamed Americans and Blacks have closed the gap between them and other students, and that special efforts to assist these minorities are no longer necessary.

The final report culminated a year of work by director Madelon Delany Stent, professor of higher education at City College of New York. Principal investigator was Prof. Frank Brown of the State University of New York at Buffalo.

The researchers discovered that in 1970 the Spanish-surnamed made up 4.6% of the national population but only 2.1% of undergraduate enrollment. Blacks totaled 11.1% of the national population but only 6.9% of undergraduate enrollment.

Figures for graduate and professional schools showed even more un-

derrepresentation for both minority groups.

The study found that of bachelor degrees earned in 1970, Anglos accounted for 92.1%, Spanish-surnamed a mere 1.2%, and Blacks only 5.2%.

According to Prof. Stent this is because many minority students attend two-year community colleges and receive only associate of arts certificates, if they receive any degree at all. Many who enter four-year colleges and universities drop out, she added, but schools are generally reluctant to admit this.

The report states that the "growth of college enrollment among these minorities will have to exceed that of whites for some time before they achieve representation corresponding to their proportion in the population.

From 1968 to 1970, when "open enrollment" policies were initiated in New York and a number of other states, minority enrollment rose 13% while white enrollment rose only 2.4%, according to the study.

However, things have changed drastically since that time. Many institutions are abandoning or modifying their minority recruiting programs. Prof. Stent suspects that the rate of minority enrollment increase has slowed significantly between 1970 and 1974.

Professional school figures show that in the 1972-1973 academic year Spanish-surnamed were 1% of medical school enrollment, .8% of dental schools, 1.1% of law schools.

Black students accounted for 5.5% of total medical school enrollment, 4.2% in dental schools and 3.9% in law schools.

Special financial aid, counseling and remedial programs should be expanded, she said.

For their study Profs. Stent and Brown relied primarily on a 1970 survey of institutions of higher education conducted by the Office for Civil Rights of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

They also used U. S. census data but said they found it less reliable because it concentrated on urban areas and, in 1960, classified Spanish-surnamed Americans as "white."

THE ARTS

MEXICAN ART EXHIBIT

Forty-eight paintings by Mexican artist Leonardo Nierman were exhibited recently at the Tucson Art Center.

BOOKS

Among the Valiant, by Raul Morin, tells the story of Mexican American fighting men in World War II and Korea. The book focuses on those who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in combat.

For more information on this book, contact Ed Morin, 2711 Carlos Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

CHICANO FILM FESTIVAL HELD IN L.A.

LOS ANGELES — A Chicano Film Festival was held recently at the University of Southern California, organized by El Centro Chicano. The purpose of the festival was to expose the past and recent struggles within Aztlan and the Americas, plus begin to create an awareness of what La Raza can further contribute to films for the community, especially the Los Angeles barrio.

Eleazar Hernandez, a spokesman for the festival, said they tried to reach as many Chicanos as possible who have experience in films so they could "work together to make film making more accessible to the Chicano community." Chicano professionals and students were available to share their work and experiences in film making.

ROMERO BROTHERS APPEAR WITH DENVER SYMPHONY



Romero Brothers as they played Vivaldi's Concerto in D Major with the Denver Symphony. They are descendants of Spanish colonists who settled in the Santa Fe, New Mexico area in the early 1600's. Miguel is pictured on the left and Ruben is on the right. The conductor is Bruce Hangen.

Bruce Hangen and the Denver Symphony guided about 5,000 people at Red Rocks on a whirlwind tour of "Spanish music," exploring the "landmarks" created by two Frenchmen, an American, a Russian, an Italian monk and two of the world's finest flamenco guitarists.

The recent "tour" began and ended with the French works — by Chabrier and Ravel — whose lively contributions were zipped off enthusiastically.

Aaron Copland, the composer of the American West, once took a jaunt south of the border and came back with "El Salon Mexico," his tribute to the people there.

Strings Seem to Lag

Of course, the work sounds like Spanish music and the symphony woodwinds gave nice interpretations, but the strings seemed to lag at times.

Although the music is Baroque and Italian, Father Vivaldi in Guitar Concerto in D provides what could be a "relaxed forerunner" to modern Spanish flamenco.

Accompanied by a small strings ensemble, two of the Romero brothers, Ruben and Michael, gave the concerto a thoughtful playing, particularly the soothing largo section.

But those who came to hear the Romeros play flamenco guitar — fast and furious flamenco guitar — did not go away disappointed.

The brothers thrilled a very enthusiastic audience with such old "hits" as "Malaguena" and added a few of their own compositions as well. The passionate rumba that closed the set proved to be the duo's best effort in a show marked by technical excellence and superior performance.

The symphony's best contribution was Rimsky-Korsakov's Capriccio Espagnol — music that is definitely "Spanish" but with a Russian flavor.

The free program was sponsored by the City and County of Denver, whose series of free symphony concerts have comprised an outstanding community service throughout the year.

Help Wanted

The University of California, Berkeley campus, is seeking qualified candidates for a **SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION**. Broad responsibility for administering the Affirmative Action Plans and Reports Unit. Responsible for development, review and coordination of personnel programs, guidelines, procedures and related information. Responsible for development of ethnic reporting system. Must have broad University administrative experience and familiarity with Affirmative Action Program development, preferably in a University setting. Salary \$18,700 — \$25,900. Send resume to: Ms. Dorita Crosby, Personnel Office, Employment Unit, University of California, 2539 Channing Way, Berkeley, California 94720. **AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.**

CONGRESSMAN HENRY BARBOSA GONZALEZ



In 1956, Texans elected to their state Senate, the first citizen of Mexican descent to be seated in that body in 110 years. That person was present-day Congressman Henry Barbosa Gonzalez.

It didn't take long for Gonzalez to take issues in hand. In the regular 1957 session of the Legislature, he and Senator Abraham Kazen, Jr. (now also a U. S. Representative) held the longest filibuster in the history of Texas. Lasting a total of 36 hours and two minutes, the filibuster was directed against ten "race" bills, previously passed by the House of Representatives. Eight of those bills were defeated, and one was later ruled as unconstitutional. Later that same year, Gonzalez filibustered unsuccessfully alone for 20 consecutive hours against three additional "race" bills.

Congressman Gonzalez was born on May 3, 1916 to Leonides and Genevieve Gonzalez, one of six children. His father, now deceased, was once

mayor of a village in the Mexican state of Durango. However, during the 1911 revolution, he took refuge across the Rio Grande and settled in San Antonio.

Gonzalez graduated from Thomas Jefferson High School and then proceeded on to San Antonio Junior College. From there, Gonzalez entered the University of Texas, majoring in engineering. However, the Depression brought a halt to his education. He later entered St. Mary's University School of Law where he received an LLB degree.

A veteran of World War II, Gonzalez served as a civilian cable and radio censor under both Army and Navy Intelligence. Following the war, he became chief probation officer of Bexar County.

A progressive, liberal Democrat, Gonzalez has been a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee since he first came to Congress. He also serves on four subcommittees

on housing, consumer affairs, international finance, and the special ad hoc sub-committee on urban growth.

Among his most singular legislative accomplishments have been the defeat of the bracero program to give farm work back to our citizen migrants or resident alien workers in 1963. Gonzalez also concerns himself in the areas of education, water, more industry for San Antonio, housing, and equal opportunity regardless of race, color, creed or sex.

Gonzalez served as co-chairman of the "Viva Kennedy" and "Viva Johnson" organizations in 1960 and 1964. He worked with U. S. Senator Joseph Montoya (New Mexico) and U. S. Rep. Edward Roybal (California) on the 1968 "Arriba Humphrey" organization.

In 1940, Gonzalez married Bertha Cuellar of Floresville, Texas. They have eight children, ranging in age from 29 to 12, and six grandchildren.

CONSUMERSHIP

SEARS TO WRITE CONTRACTS IN SPANISH AT CALIFORNIA STORES

LOS ANGELES — Spanish-language contracts and consumer information will be available in all 72 Sears, Roebuck & Co. stores in California by fall, a recent L. A. Times article reported.

Alexander Auerbach, Times Staff Writer, stated in a July 3, 1974, story, that "because of competitive pressure, other retailers say they will probably follow Sears' lead, despite strong opposition in the past to the idea of bilingual contracts."

The decision by Sears follows a six-months experiment at three of its stores in Southern California which have a high percentage of Spanish-speaking customers, Auerbach said.

Shoppers making purchases on credit were offered the choice of signing a contract written in English or one in Spanish. More than 18% of the customers with Spanish surnames chose the Spanish version, the article stated.

Sears' researchers suspected that some customers might be unwilling to acknowledge that they were not wholly comfortable with an English contract, so Sears also set up a rack of consumer information brochures in Spanish. They found that 28% of their Spanish-surnamed customers picked the guides, suggesting a higher preference for Spanish than the figures for Spanish contracts indicated.

Other major chains will have to follow Sears' example, says an official of another large retailer. The executive, who requested that his company not be identified, told the Times reporter that his firm had considered providing Spanish contracts in the past, but had decided against it.

"The problem is, once you provide contracts in one foreign language you

are almost obligated to introduce them for many others. You can make a good case for providing Chinese and Japanese contracts in both San Francisco and Los Angeles, and Portuguese in San Leandro. Nationally, you could argue for Italian contracts in many large cities, Polish contracts in Chicago, and Swedish in northern Minnesota. Where do you stop?"

A more immediate problem, he said, is that many of the stores in his chain do not have sufficient numbers of employees who are bilingual and who would be able to answer a consumer's questions about a contract written in Spanish.

(We could suggest a solution to that dilemma. — Ed.)

Retailers and many other businesses may eventually be required to offer their Spanish-speaking customers the

option of signing a Spanish-language sales agreement, Auerbach notes, if a bill introduced by Assemblyman Richard Altorre "continues its present smooth course through the Legislature."

The bill, which was out of committee and awaiting action by the Assembly at the time the article was written, would cover not only retailers but also finance companies and automobile dealers. Real estate sales are excluded, but leases and loans secured by real estate are covered by the bill.

"Assemblyman Altorre's office credits Sears and the California Retailers Association with supporting the bill strongly in committee hearings, and says that Governor Reagan has indicated that he will sign the bill if it passes the Legislature," Auerbach wrote.



Alliance of Savings and Loan Associations (ASLA) inaugural convention banquet — El Paso, Texas

The Alliance of Savings and Loan Associations (ASLA) held its inaugural convention banquet recently in El Paso, Texas. Arthur C. Trujillo of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was re-elected the 1974-75 president, with Rudy Kirchner of San Antonio, Texas, serving as his vice president. Seated at the head table, left to right are Kirchner; Mrs. Kirchner; Jessie Villar-

eal; State Senator and Mrs. Tati Santiestaban from El Paso; U. S. Senator Joseph M. Montoya from New Mexico; Trujillo; Mrs. Trina Trujillo; Rafael Vega; Raymond D. Chavez, and Pablito Garcia, age 9, the first account holder of Coronado Savings and Loan Association in Albuquerque, New Mexico.



TOP SPANISH SPEAKING LEADERS MEET WITH PRESIDENT FORD

WASHINGTON, D.C. — President Gerald Ford met with 18 community representatives from national Spanish speaking organizations at the White House last month.

President Ford met with Joe R. Benites, President, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC); Antonio G. Morales, National Chairman, American G.I. Forum; Edward Valenzuela, President, IMAGE, an association of Spanish speaking employees in government concerned with federal, state and municipal employment; Ricardo Zazueta, National Director, SER/Jobs For Progress, Inc.; and 14 other Spanish speaking representatives, including the Cuban and Puerto Rican communities.

The request for the Presidential conference on the Spanish speaking was made by Benites, who commented he was encouraged by President Ford's cordial reception.

Benites made two major presentations on behalf of the national Spanish speaking organizations. The material presented four major themes:

1. American Blacks through affir-

mative action measures have found increased socio-economic opportunities at the expense of "Whites" largely of Spanish origin.

2. Outlined the changing techniques and disparities being developed in data-collection methods used for the Spanish-origin population.

3. Explores how the Spanish-speaking minority — the minority least distinguishable from Whites — may, in the not too distant future, surpass in numbers the Black population in the U. S.

4. Outlined a plan with detailed recommendations whereby Spanish Americans can gain equal opportunities through justifiable action measures.

Special Assistant to the President Fernando de Baca, said the 90 minute conference centered on employment, Presidential appointment of more Spanish speaking members to commissions and boards, additional grants needed for Spanish-speaking schools and colleges, and recognition of foreign University degrees.

Morales said that they did not want

more Spanish-speaking persons in federal jobs because it would have an impact on national policy.

Valenzuela pointed out that the President had agreed to provide a "weekly status report to measure the progress of our meeting."

Zazueta requested the President's support for \$60 million in section 301 (b) of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act of 1973, pending in the FY 1975 Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill and currently in the Senate-House Conference.

Other requests from the White House, besides more Presidential appointments, was an equitable distribution of public service employment monies and jobs for the Spanish-speaking.

The group of Spanish-speaking leaders pledged their total support to the President on a proposed plan to address the concerns of the Spanish-speaking American and to be known as "Project GANAR." GANAR means to WIN in Spanish.

EDUCATION

GRANT PROVIDES CHICANOS CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION

OGDEN, Utah—A \$34,472 federal grant to provide cultural awareness and civic responsibility education for Chicano adults and students is being sought by the Weber Council of Spanish Speaking Organizations (WCSSO).

The program will involve some 40 Ogden area people in actual classwork at Weber State College and coordinate closely with ethnic curricula now being formulated by Ogden City Schools.

According to WSSCO consultant Anita Pando, the grant is a supplementary proposal to the Ogden school district's program which is funded by the Emergency School Aid act.

The original grant provides funding for the development of curricula that will emphasize the history of the Southwest and the cultural heritage of Mexican-Americans in the local junior high schools.

As a supplementary proposal, the WCSSO grant application will correlate with the school district's pilot project through a series of classes to be attended by 20 local Chicano parents and 20 students.

Course work will include identification of the "culture conflict" that leads to a high dropout rate of Chicano students in the public schools with emphasis "on understanding both the Anglo and Mexican cultures," Mr. Pando explained.

The sessions are also designed to educate Chicano citizens about their rights and responsibilities and develop understanding of community organization that will lead to community interaction with organizations such as the PTA.

The training will require 120 hours of instruction—four hours a week for a 30-week period.

A management training committee made up of school parents and local citizens has been established to monitor the progress of the project. "The

committee will also formulate plans dealing with segregation of local schools in an effort to eliminate the isolation of minority children," Mrs. Pando said.

SPANISH BILINGUAL PROGRAM EXPANDED

ROLLING MEADOWS, Ill. — The bilingual program in Palatine-Rolling Meadows Dist. 15 may soon be expanded to include a fourth school with an additional teacher because of Spanish-speaking students in the area.

The district's education committee voted to recommend to the school board that state funds be requested for the hiring of a bilingual teacher at Paddock School in Palatine.

Paddock School, where the Spanish-speaking enrollment has increased by six students, now has a total of 19 bilingual youngsters. If a program for Spanish-speaking youngsters is started there this year, it will bring the district's total number of students in the state-financed bilingual program to almost 200.

Bilingual teachers must have Illinois teaching certificates and have lived in the country where the other language is spoken for at least two years. Authorities say these teachers are difficult to find.

Presently, the school district's bilingual program is limited to three of 20 schools, Lake Louise, Joel Wood and Sanborn, all in Palatine. Youngsters spend half a day in the regular classroom and the other half of the day in special classes where a teacher explains the academic subjects again in Spanish.

These formal Spanish classes are limited to first, second and third graders, but older students also receive special help from the bilingual teacher and teacher aides.

Spanish Surnamed Students

The Office for Spanish-Speaking Americans, U. S. Office of Education, HEW, has recently published "Statistics on Fall 1973 Enrollment of Spanish Surnamed Students in American Colleges and Universities."

REPORT SAYS INDIVIDUAL LEARNING RATE FOR MIGRANT WORKERS

AUSTIN — Children of migrant farm workers offered small group or individual instruction in reading and mathematics nearly doubled their old learning rates during the past year, according to an evaluation report completed by the Texas Education Agency.

One group showed a 1.89 per month gain in reading while another topped the math learning rate of 1.54. The normal rate of gain is 1.0 per month.

These results, part of the 1973 annual report of the Texas Child Migrant Program, were gathered through a series of standardized tests taken by groups of students in reading and mathematics programs.

Both sets of results indicate a need for more small group or individual work with these children, according to TEA migrant programs director Lee Frasier.

TEA figures show 54,661 children of migrant farm workers in 151 Texas school districts. About 12,000 children participate in summer programs.

Students not involved in individual training showed less increase in academic skills, so TEA will expand "massive staff development training" for teachers working with migrant youngsters, Frasier said.

The Texas Child Migrant Program is funded under Title I of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

**Be Sure YOUR
District
and Council
news gets in
LULAC
NEWS**

POOR NATIONS SURGE IN LATIN AMERICA

BUENOS AIRES—What may come to be referred to as the Second Industrial Revolution broke out last year, and nowhere else was it so far-reaching as in Latin America.

The upheaval began shattering the economic relationships among nations that were established after the first revolution 150 years ago.

Overnight, the traditionally poor countries that had supplied the raw materials to nourish the wealthier industrial nations began gaining the upper hand.

Perhaps more significant over the longer term, these former "hewers of wood and drawers of water" began emerging as industrial powers themselves.

For the first time since their independence in the early 19th century, some of the Latin American countries started to enter the world's marketplaces with industrial goods.

And some began holding back their raw materials, either for their own use or as a means of getting better prices and trade terms.

One result was that Latin America obtained record foreign exchange earnings from her exports of foodstuffs, fibers and minerals in 1973, and the outlook is for even better prices this year.

Those earnings have helped offset much of the inflationary impact of the higher prices in Latin America's domestic markets.

Until early last year Latin American leaders had traditionally complained about the low prices they received from the wealthier nations.

But times have changed. Last year the loudest laments heard were about the high cost of imported petroleum — a major import item in the smaller countries of the region.

Actually, Latin America as a whole

has not fared badly during the oil squeeze. Most of the larger countries, with the notable exception of Brazil, are either nearly self-sufficient or consume relatively small quantities of petroleum.

Brazil is participating increasingly in oil ventures throughout the world. While Brazil's foreign oil bill rose from \$570 million to \$800 million last year, her exports the same period jumped from \$4 billion to \$6.2 billion.

Peru, which now imports a relatively small 35,000 barrels of oil a day, is promising to become an important exporter in a few years. And Ecuador, whose oil began reaching the market only in mid-1972, is also expanding exports.

Most of the area's new oil production is expected to be sold within the region, as Latin America progressively integrates her economies.

That is just one of the new facts of economic life that face the older industrialized nations.

Another is that whether shortages of commodities, including oil, are real or "managed," the present industrialized nations can no longer count on cheap raw materials with which to maintain their leads.

From now on, industrial and economic supremacy may well rest with the nations that can feed both their people and industries with raw materials. And Latin America can easily do both.

For the nations now in, or about to enter, the post-industrial stage, such as the United States, Japan and some European countries, a lack of inexpensive labor is a problem.

But Latin America has both abundant and cheap labor and few of the social costs that are dulling the competitive edges of the industrialized nations.

As for the technological supremacy of the older industrialized countries, expertise has always ignored boundaries, and, like capital, flows to wherever it can find the most profitable employment.

Ironically, the Latin American nations that are more closely associated with an industrial power, such as Mexico with the United States, appear to be lagging behind the others.

Mexico is experiencing serious inflationary pressures imported from her northern neighbors that are far more pronounced than those in, for example, Argentina and Brazil.

The fears of an economic downturn in the United States have inhibited investments in Mexico because most of her exports are tied to the American market. For that reason, Mexico has relatively little leverage in other markets.

In Central America, the boom in commodity prices has improved treasury balance sheets, but the region is still too fragmented and feudal to absorb or create an industrial powerhouse.

But in South America, the future is far clearer. Brazil is rapidly exerting her economic and political domination over the smaller of her Spanish-speaking neighbors — Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia.

The rightist coup in Chile last September is also placing that country closer to Brazil.

Elsewhere, Brazil's rapid economic growth is drawing Venezuela and Colombia closer together, leaving Ecuador and Peru to spin in their own orbits.

The revolution is forging a powerful new economic force in Latin America.

LULAC FOUNDATION MAKING PROGRESS



Members of the LULAC Foundation discuss current business at last month's meeting in Washington, D.C. Seated from left to right are Joe R. Benites, LULAC National President and Foundation Board Member; Paul Garza, Member; Pete Villa, Vice Chairman; Roberto Ornelas, Chairman; William Bonilla, Treasurer; and Hector Godínez, Secretary.

By Fidel Davila, Special Assistant
To the National President

A very significant meeting of the LULAC Foundation was held October 10, 1974, in Washington, D. C.

The National President of LULAC, Joe R. Benites, commended the Foundation for its outstanding assistance and contributions to the overall aims and goals of LULAC; not only on the national level but also on the local level.

A presentation was made to the Foundation by Erni Robles, National Director of LULAC's National Educational Service Centers. The Foundation has received monies from Gulf Oil and Shell Oil for educational programs. The Houston Educational Field was selected by Gulf Oil as its recipient of funds.

Several proposals were submitted to the Foundation Board from different councils throughout the nation. In

light of this, the Foundation staff has been working on general guide lines (Proposal Manual) for the submittal of proposals from all affiliated agencies of LULAC, including the local councils. This proposal manual and procedures will be presented to each agency and council upon its ratification. Those who have submitted proposals will receive communications and instructions from the National Coordination Board (N.C.B.) shortly.

An important fact was brought up at the board meeting: Many people did not, nor currently know of or realize the importance of the Foundation's IRS 501-C-3 tax status.

It is important to note that any Lulacer or friend can make a contribution to the Foundation, in any amount (\$1.00 to \$1,000,000.00), for any purpose (scholarships, youth programs, women's affairs, etc.) and receive a tax write-off for that amount

and at the same time provide assistance to the League.

It is imperative that we urge all our fellow Lulacers, friends and families to contribute to the Foundation. In doing this, we can achieve the purposes for part of which LULAC was founded.

The Foundation is The Corporation designed to receive monies and proposals in order to establish those services that will fulfill the needs of our people.

A special message from Brother William Bonilla: "As past National President of LULAC, I know that the LULAC organization NEEDS money. As Treasurer of the LULAC Foundation, I want to see money flow into the Foundation to benefit those who contribute through the tax benefits; and monies flow out of the Foundation to create those corporations and services that will aid and assist LULAC in achieving its goals."

LULAC SPONSORS HONORARY DINNER FOR RHODES

The League of United Latin American Citizens National office held a testimonial dinner October 5th, honoring Minority Leader John J. Rhodes at 8:00 p.m. at the Ramada Inn, 3838 East Van Buren.

Many national and local dignitaries were in attendance at the Ramada Inn, Phoenix including Fernando de Baca, Special Assistant to the President of the United States; Ed Valenzuela, National President Image (an organization representing Mexican American government employees); Ricardo Zazueta, Director of SER (the largest government sponsored manpower program in the United States); Gilbert Ramirez from American Legion Post 41 in Phoenix.

The speakers were Joseph R. Benites, National President LULAC, sponsors of the honorary dinner; Shirley Odegaard, President, Arizona Coalition for Equal Rights Amendment; and Fernando de Baca.

Benites said, "the award was presented to Rhodes because he is one of the few national known political leaders who understands our people. He makes it part of his daily routine to be concerned." Benites went on to say, "Rhodes was instrumental in getting President Ford to name a Mexican American (Fernando de Baca) special assistant to the President in Washington. Also he has supported the continuation of the cabinet committee on opportunity for the Spanish Speaking Community. We want to let John Rhodes know he is appreciated by our people."

When presenting a plaque to Rhodes Benites said:



LULAC National President Joe Benites Presents Congressman Rhodes with Engraved Plaque



Special Assistant to President Ford, Fernando de Baca, comments on Rhodes support of the Spanish speaking.



"I see Mexican-Americans reaching their goal of improving their living conditions and gaining equal rights of citizenship," Benites told Rhodes. He said Rhodes' support in Congress had helped preserve the Latino cultural heritage.

"I have seen great doors opened because of you," Benites told Rhodes.

Rhodes, in accepting the award, said the problems of Mexican-Americans often were apparent, particularly for those who did not speak English. He said this was one of the reasons he had succeeded in initiating Spanish language training in some federal training programs.

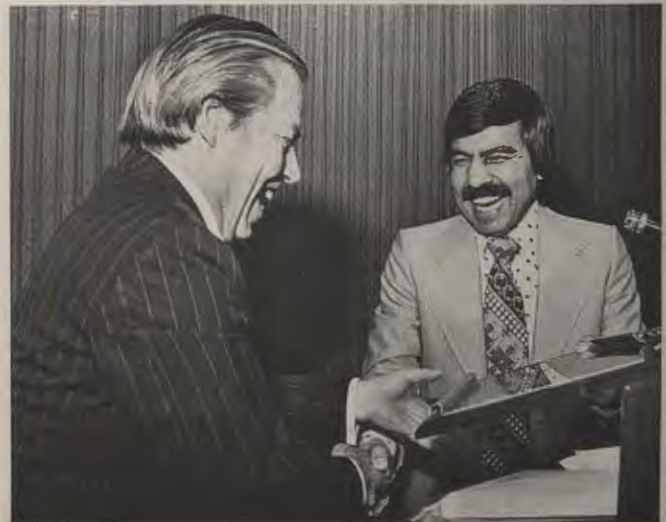
Rhodes described his opportunities to know Mexican-Americans an "enriching experience."

"As we help any one of us, we help us all," Rhodes said.

He said he would continue to support such organizations as LULAC and also would continue his backing of job-training programs for the Spanish surnamed.



Mr. and Mrs. Joe Benites visit with Congressman Rhodes before dinner.



Congressman Rhodes receives friendly handshake along with handsome plaque from SER National Director Ricardo Zazueta.

THE FUTURE OF SER UNDER CETA

by MIGUEL V. CALDERON

Man's inner nature looks to the future as a form of distant hope. A hope that life's conditions will change to better ones than those he has known in the past. The future seems to offer the most hope to the man who in the past has known less than his share of wealth and more than his share of poverty. So long as there appears to be a future, La Raza will view the future with the same optimistic superstition seen in the faint trailing glitter of a falling star, hoping that the bronze dream may someday come true.

Twentieth century progress has rapidly increased this group's political awareness and this awareness will cause many social and economic dreams to come true before the end of this century. SER, once the impossible dream, is the forerunner in modern manpower.

SER is one of the few programs that prospered and continued to endure, escaping the fate that befell most poverty programs of the 1960's into oblivion and early death.

The Comprehensive Employment & Training Act of 1973 may not only serve as a last minute reprieve, but as a guide to successful programs of the 60's that are becoming models in the daily operations of established institutions. Employment training program like SER, OIC, NYC, CEP and JOB CORPS created by the federal government are being passed on to local governments.

The U. S. Department of Labor sees the future of SER as being on the bright side. Assistant Secretary for Manpower, William H. Kolberg said, "The future offers SER both a challenge and an opportunity. The challenge," he explained, "is in the continued development of staff at the local and national level so that the professional capability of SER as a supplier of manpower services is recognized throughout the country." Kolberg said that the opportunity lies in that SER is recognized as a community-based organization in the CETA legislation.

SER was defined as a community-based program. CETA provides a role for community-based organizations. CETA gives SER a large role to play in local communities throughout the nation.

SER certainly has come a long way, a local program director reflected the other day. He proudly pointed out that the "manpower training program was conceived, designed, developed and administered by Chicanos for the Spanish speaking with a tremendous track record of performance unparalleled in modern manpower training circles."

Ricardo Zazueta, National Director, sees SER molding its own destiny. He feels that "SER's strong leadership will double our local programs by the end of next year." SER local programs have doubled in the last 24 months to 60 programs.

During a 7-month period, between April 1st and October 28, 1974, SER gained 13 new programs under CETA.

These new programs are: (1) Joliet, Illinois; (2) Rockford, Illinois; (3) Waudeegan, Illinois; (4) Gary, Indiana; (5) Bay City, Michigan; (6) Garden City, Kansas; (7) Kansas City, Missouri; (8) Cheyenne, Wyoming; (9) San Angelo, Texas; (10) Redwood City, California; (11) Wichita, Kansas; (12) Kansas City, Kansas; and (13) New Orleans, Louisiana.

Since SER beginnings, only one local program has been lost. When SER lost Scottsbluff, Nebraska, there was a deep feeling of loss because it was the only program in the entire State of Nebraska.

SER will continue in the future largely by its knowledge of the past.

"SER is bond by its past," explains Narciso Cano, Assistant National Director. "From the beginning, SER's direction was to serve as a catalyst for change in local communities. Looking back," Cano said, "one goal SER has was to institutionalize the fiscal and management planning systems.



RICARDO ZAZUETA
National Director

Our goal was to teach people how to manage."

Cano regrets that SER didn't continue to teach for a longer period. "The chief asset of our local SER programs is that they have been exposed to the basic fundamentals of good management," Cano said. "Another added dimension has been the slow gradual development of political awareness." Some programs had the political finesse, but most of them developed skills of a veteran politician to handle situations with the highest diplomacy.

The key question on the future of SER is how can we use this experience to fight on behalf of the local community? Local SER programs will be dealing with local government, otherwise known as "Prime Sponsors" of manpower programs.

Kolberg points out, "Local governments now have authority to utilize the organizations which they feel can best deliver manpower services. SER's considerable experience with manpower programs, its knowledge of local conditions and its reputation with many public and private agencies render it uniquely capable of assisting CETA prime sponsors."

State, county and city governments are considered prime sponsors under the CETA legislation.

During a SER conference early in 1974, Tom Nagle, National Manpower Director, National League of Cities, U.S. Conference of Mayors said,

"I would not hesitate to recommend programs of demonstrated effectiveness (SER), but by the same token, I would not hesitate to point out that they (local governments) will be inheriting a politically sophisticated machinery created by the government with federal funds."

Nagle said he believes that CETA — because of its design and the money available for it — will never make a major imprint on unemployment because of the economic ills effecting the country.

"Massive disruptions in the economy due to the energy crises, federal tax policies, trade policy, and currency have a far greater impact than any organizational manpower or joint responsibility," he said.

The future of SER always looked good, even from the beginning, simply because there was a need for the type of service SER would be providing.

In the 10 years it has been around, SER has trained and placed over 100,000 persons in better paying employment. To give you an idea of what SER has done, SER has taken persons who earn an average of \$1,900 per year and after some training, which cost an average of \$848, they were placed in a job. One year later that same person was earning \$5,200 per year. That is a vast utilization of human resources.

Despite the efforts of 60 local SER programs, reaching 60 U.S. cities with 72 offices in 15 states and District of Columbia, SER has managed to put a small dent to the unemployment problems of the Spanish speaking people in this country.

In the past 3 years, SER has trained, assisted and placed over 50,562 persons on jobs. This is a total return to the U.S. economy of \$262.9 million. The cost to the U.S. taxpayer for this return was \$42.9 million.

It is ironic that SER would have to fight yearly for this money when SER was serving a real national need.

When the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 became law, SER was not around. But it was MDTA that gave birth to SER. Und-

er the administration of Ricardo Zazueta, a young dynamic executive, Chicano civil rights leader, community organizer, educator and former migrant worker, the SER organization, decided to get into the next major national manpower bill.

Although SER is prohibited from lobbying and cannot be political, some of SER closest friends are very political. They include U.S. Senators and congressmen who have to represent the constituents that elected them to office.

The local community people who support SER are the elite of the Spanish speaking and leading citizens. The rumblings from these prominent leaders convinced congressional leaders that it would be in the best interest of the Congress to support programs such as SER. The entire legislative process was quite involved.

Finally a manpower bill, The Comprehensive Employment & Training Act of 1973, was signed in December 1973. It was a major breakthrough. "It was the first time," recalls Zazueta, "that a Spanish speaking program got into the national legislation." It was indeed a first for the Spanish speaking people in this country. But all this legislation did not get much notice in the nation's news press.

It was rare that Congress would name specific amounts of money for any particular group, or organization. But to the surprise of many experts in the field, Congress appropriated \$16.2 million for fiscal 1974. The first time that Congress had actually appropriated money for a particular organization.

The National Amigos de SER Business Advisory Council are also responsible for quick government response. Local Amigos de SER are being formed at all local programs. It was the local Amigos de SER that got Salt Lake City, Utah, funded for fiscal 1975. Everyday SER is getting more friends from business and industry who have hired SER graduates.

SER keeps Congress informed of SER performance and activities at their request. Senator Warren G.

Magnuson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, wrote Zazueta to thank him for a copy of the Migrant proposal submitted to DOL. "I am certainly supportive," Magnuson said, "of efforts such as those being made by SER/Jobs for Progress, Inc. to help alleviate the plights of the migrant farm worker in America."

Pedro Garza, Planning & Program Development Deputy, said, "The future of SER never looked brighter. It seems that not only labor, but the Department of Labor and the Congress recognized the unique problems of the Spanish speaking." The programmatic expertise SER offers was also recognized, he said.

"CETA posed a tremendous challenge to our local directors," Garza said, "but preliminary reports indicate an overwhelming success in being included in the local manpower plan and being allocated sufficient funds to operate an effective manpower program."

Manny Mercado, Operations Deputy, feels that the tremendous challenge CETA offers will exhaust much of the local directors energies, but that in the end SER will be a more sophisticated animal in the political sphere.

Referring to the 60 SER program directors, Mercado said, "It is a question never letting up and this will result in further development of SER expertise at the local level."

Assistant Secretary for Manpower Kolberg said, "The continued development of staff capability within the SER organization, building upon the knowledge and experience gained to date in the operation of a wide range of manpower programs, will assure the future of the SER organization in serving the needs of the Spanish speaking."

Garza concluded, "There may be a couple of refunding difficulties, but we are confident that when the dollars begin to flow all our programs will have more monies than before."

Preliminary information indicates that the entire SER program network will have a minimum of \$26 million and as much as \$32 million for fiscal year 1975.

LULAC WESLACO COUNCIL CONTRIBUTES MONUMENT TO WAR DEAD

A monument to the war dead of Weslaco, Texas, was dedicated recently by Joe Benites, national League of United Latin American Citizens president and other top LULAC officials. The memorial is a contribution to that community by the Weslaco LULAC Council 291.

The four pedestals in front of the monument contain the names of Weslaco combat casualties, of all the armed services, from the World War II, Korean and Vietnam conflicts. LULAC members pointed out that Weslaco was founded in 1919, after World War I.

Benites spoke at the Sunday morning press conference, was a special guest at a noon luncheon and then accompanied other dignitaries to the monument site in the Northside Weslaco City Park for the dedication.

Manuel Gonzalez of Waco, LULAC state director, was principal speaker at the dedication. Addressing the audience in Spanish, Gonzalez said the eyes of the country were focused on the noble act of the community in providing the war memorial.

During the various addresses, it was brought out the high number of Medals of Honor won in combat by Mexican Americans.



U. S. Rep. Kika de la Garza was master of ceremonies for the program at the site of the 19-foot sculptured cement tower, designed by a Monterey architect, Jesus Perez Avila, and constructed at a cost of about \$10,000.

Rene Garza of Weslaco, who served as chairman of the monument committee told the several hundred per-



sons attending how the idea for a Weslaco war memorial came from an architect's drawing by a nephew of one of the members.

A concentrated effort was made over a period of months to obtain names of the Weslaco war dead. Ground breaking ceremonies took place last November. He said the Weslaco council was embarrassed to learn only a few days before the dedication that the name of a Sgt. Sam Webster Daily had been inadvertently left off. Garza said the name of the sergeant will be added to the some 50 names already inscribed.

Other dedication speakers were Refugio Granados, co-chairman for the monument; and Mayor Pablo G. Pena of Weslaco.

Official hosts for the luncheon, dedication and other weekend activities involving the visiting LULAC members were Luciano Rodriguez of the Weslaco council who now serves as Valley district director and Hernan Gonzalez, president of the Weslaco council.

Other top LULAC officials in Weslaco were Tony Bonilla of Corpus Christi, national vice president; and Pete Villa of Los Angeles, a past national president and national director of SER Jobs for Progress, Inc.

Besides the dedication - related events, four new LULAC groups were invested by Manuel Gonzalez, state director. The new chapters are the Pharr-San Juan-Alamo, Harlingen, La Feria and Weslaco Ladies Councils.

LULAC SUPREME COUNCIL MEETS

Excerpted from National Secretary's report:

MINUTES OF MEETING OF NATIONAL SUPREME COUNCIL, Washington, D.C., on Oct. 12:

The Second Meeting of the LULAC National Supreme Council was held in Washington, D. C., at the Ramada Inn on Thomas Circle, Oct. 12, 1974. The meeting was called to order by Joe Benites, the National President. The Rev. James Novarro read the prayer of the League. After the pledge of allegiance, Hortensia Ortiz, the National Secretary, read the Roll Call of Officers. (Twenty-three were present and eight were absent).

1975 Milwaukee Convention Report:

Ed Pena will oversee the 1975 National Convention for the National Office. He gave a report on the Milwaukee site activities.

Joe Flores, Chairman of the Milwaukee Convention Committee, announced the previously selected dates of the convention are Thursday, June 26 through Sunday, June 29, 1975. Headquarters will be at the Red Carpet Inn across the street from the Airport. Registration will be \$20 per member and \$40 for non-members. He asked the Supreme Council to authorize an additional \$5 supplement. Ed Morga moved that an additional \$5 be allowed beyond the \$20 constitutional limitation as an additional item to cover expenses of the Friday "Noche de Gala."

LULAC Foundation:

Roberto Ornelas reported the LULAC Foundation has received from the Internal Revenue Service the highest status possible (which can be received) as a non-profit organization. The provisional status designation is a 501(c)3 Charitable Trust, which has many more advantages especially for the donors who will be donating money, in so far as their tax write-offs are concerned. He announced that guidelines for submitting pro-

posals to the Foundation are in draft form.

Women's Affairs:

Ada Pena, National Executive Director for Women's Affairs stated that a proposal has been submitted to the LULAC Foundation in order to carry out a planned program to convene four regional conferences of Spanish-speaking women. The conferences will be held in Phoenix, Chicago, Houston and Los Angeles.

The Women's Affairs Committee has established a Speakers Bureau to sensitize the community about LULAC and its functions.

Education Service Centers:

Tony Bonilla, Board Chairman, reported greater emphasis will be placed by the National Education Service Centers staff in providing counselling and follow-up services to improve the retention rate of Spanish-speaking students now enrolled in America's colleges and universities. According to a study carried out by the College Entrance Examination board, Spanish-surnamed students dropped out of the freshman classes at the rate of 82 per cent, and that less than 5 per cent of the Spanish-surnamed students are expected to graduate from college. The Education Center staff will begin to monitor the students. The staff goal is a retention rate of over 80 per cent.

Joe Macias made a motion which was later made into recommendations that the structure of the local field center boards be revised to make field center directors more responsive to recommendations of local boards; that local boards receive orientation on their duties and responsibilities from the National Education staff; that local board members be paid for travel to attend meetings; that State Directors be kept informed of actions of field centers located within their states and that Education center staffs be members of LULAC.

MALDEF (Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund):

James R. Perez spoke in behalf of the MALDEF organization about the several cases where they have entered into litigation on behalf of others, including LULAC. In one such case, the Court agreed with their conten-

tion that multi-district form of electing officials in Texas did discriminate against Mexican-Americans. As a result of a plan they submitted to the court in Texas, three additional Chicanos and the first Black ever, were elected in San Antonio to serve in the House of Representatives. This landmark decision was unanimously affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1973 and represents MALDEF's first Supreme Court victory.

They have already instituted new litigation to use this basic legal principle in other areas where there is a multi-district form of elections held. For example they are using it to challenge school district elections, county commissioners and supervisors, city council members; any place where there are multi-member district elections.

In order to continue to promote legal action and legal education on behalf of all Latinos, MALDEF needs financial support. In the twelve cases they have pursued in behalf of LULAC, they estimate that the litigation and administrative costs of the cases have exceeded \$70,000.

Gus Zamora moved that the Supreme Council resolve and suggest that State Directors ask for an additional \$1 per year from each of the members within their respective states, in addition to whatever their normal assessment is at this time, in order that it be donated to the MALDEF Board for its operation. Tony Bonilla seconded, motion carried.

New Councils Chartered: Charter applications were submitted by the State Directors and approved for the following cities:

TEXAS: Port Lavaca, Lubbock, Plainview Ladies, Odessa, Somerset, Coleman and Pecos.

OKLAHOMA: Oklahoma City.

CALIFORNIA: Greater Long Beach.

NEW MEXICO: Albuquerque.

KANSAS: Johnson County.

NEW YORK: Lower East Side.

COLORADO: Aurora.

ARIZONA: Douglas.

NEW JERSEY: North Bergen, and Jersey City.

An application for re-instatement

submitted by a Chicago, Illinois council was tabled pending the results of a meeting to be set up by the Illinois State Director with the Midwest Vice President and members of the Chicago council.

National Youth Organization:

Manuel Villareal and Richard Silva reported on the activities and problems being encountered by the youth organization of LULAC. The Vice President for Youth made a strong appeal to the seniors not to neglect the youth in their planning and cited examples where youth needs the support of the seniors. He felt the youth can make contributions in the areas of citizenship, community improvement programs, cultural and educational, government, health and welfare projects, in addition to becoming involved in spiritual, sports and recreational activities.

They suggested establishing incentive awards to encourage new memberships and stressed the need to make it mandatory that Man, Woman, and Council of the Year award recipients must have been involved in youth work to make them eligible.

LULAC National Office

Financial Report:

The latest National Office Financial Report prepared by Tom Walkin & Company of Phoenix, Arizona was distributed to the Supreme Council.

The National President asked for approval in retrospect of the following projects and plans the National Office has entered into:

1. Purchase of land in Phoenix for \$60,000 on which a LULAC building is planned. The transaction will be consummated soon. National Western Life Insurance has agreed to finance the building.

The third meeting of the National Supreme Council will be held in Miami, Florida in March, 1975.

Women's Affairs Organization Plan Goes Into Effect

The broadened scope of the Women's Affairs Organization as structured within the organizational chart

of The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) has been presented by Rebecca Benites, National Liaison for Women's Affairs.

The total plan for the office of Women affairs is based on several activities including the Triangle Concept of Training, Placement and Counseling for the Women of LULAC, biographical skills bank, news bank, speakers bureau and a permanent position for office of Women Affairs. The Triangle Concept includes a Resource Center, Women's Para-Professional training, Women's Employment Service, and Bilingual Child Care Center and family as well as vocational counseling.

Ms. Benites outlined the plan on behalf of the office of Women Affairs as follows:

"The Women's Office this year (1974-75) will be dealing with areas in which the Spanish-speaking woman within the LULAC Organization has never been concerned before, because it takes a full time position to accomplish issues that can have a real National Impact on Spanish Speaking Women.

"We plan an office for the Executive Director to be housed with the National President so she will be cognizant of the organization at large.

"At the present time, Ms. Ada Pena is the Executive Director and has limited office space but we would like to create a permanent office for her. We are going to be dealing more and more in Washington with lobbying efforts and contacting the different government agencies and businesses. Therefore we will need a permanent office to carry on the day-to-day business.

"We are planning fund drives not only for the permanent office but also to sponsor four regional conferences at the following sites: Phoenix, Los Angeles, Houston and Chicago. Our pilot meeting is planned for Phoenix sometime in January, 1975. More details on the conference will be available very soon.

"The conferences were approved by the LULAC Foundation Board with a budget of \$4,000, or \$1,000 for each meeting and will deal with many

areas of interest to our women. Included are Continuing Education, Career Workshops, and Workshops on Parliamentary procedure (how to conduct meetings, etc.)

"The Arizona seminar will also concentrate on legislation for 1975, and on enactment of the Equal Rights Amendment, as a prime target. In addition, there will be a workshop which will also stress organizational development — how to run advertising, public relations and political campaigns.

"The Arizona seminar is planned as a tie-in with the Women's week observance in Arizona and especially at Arizona State University, and at Phoenix College during the last week of January with guest speakers on women's issues featured at that time."

Ms. Benites also is planning a Biographical Skills Bank of Spanish-speaking women. "Resumes and biographies will be sought first within LULAC, then we will expand to include other Spanish speaking women," she said.

"We wish to be in a position to make recommendations of qualified women when the National President and other agencies ask for names of women to be appointed to commissions, agencies and advisory boards," she explained. "A news bank of articles and pamphlets dealing with women's issues are needed to be housed at the National Office and then publish some in the LULAC News.

"We need a real awareness among our women on the problems which they face and for the community at large so that a Speaker Bureau network is being set up nationally. One of the issues of concern to us is child care. There are many child care centers, but none are bicultural or bilingual. And most of them are not quality centers."

She continued: "Our triangle concept will emphasize many important services — bilingual and bicultural quality child care; para-professional non-traditional job training; employment service; and an all-encompassing resource center to gather statistics on Spanish-speaking women. This central office would have meeting rooms and would provide qualified speakers as needed. This is just

one example, we are faced with job discrimination, housing discrimination and credit discrimination to name a few others."

As National Liaison for Women's Affairs, Ms. Benites has submitted a letter to Ann Armstrong, Counsel to the President of the United States, recommending representation for Spanish-speaking women among the staff who are housed within the White House dealing with Women's issues.

Ms. Benites and Ms. Ada Pena are spearheading the drive for full membership status by LULAC in WICS (Women in Community Service), a Federally funded program which recruits for the Job Corps Program, funded at \$600,000. At the present time the LULAC membership is an associate membership only.

The El Paso National Convention adopted a resolution seeking full membership status to permit at least some of the key positions in WICS to go to the Spanish Speaking.

"As things stand now we can hold Member-at-Large only. That doesn't mean too much when the full-member groups supply the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer," said Ms. Benites. Full-membership groups include Church Women United, National Council of Negro Women, National Council of Jewish Women, and National Council of Catholic Women.

"This makes it obvious that the Spanish-speaking women really have not much to say about recruitment for the Job Corps," she said. "The statistics so far gathered are indicative of the poor representation of Spanish Speaking. (Ethnic composition of Job Corps placements as of March 31, 1974 is as follows: Total, 18,966. Caucasian, 4,067 or 21½ per cent; Black, 11,784 or 62½ per cent; Spanish-speaking 1,731 or 9 per cent; Caribbean, 718 or 3¾ per cent; Pacific, 215 or 1 per cent; and Indian, 451 or 2½ per cent.)

"There is a bilingual Job Corps program — in Albuquerque. Girls recruited in other Southwest States often times object to moving. For example: Instead of an Imperial Valley resident going to the Los Angeles Job Corps center, she is sent to Albuquerque. This creates problems.

"The Los Angeles program is dominated by blacks. The result is that the percentage of Spanish-speaking employees within the Job Corps program is very low.

"They use our name and say, 'We have the support of two Spanish-speaking organizations'. That's true: both LULAC and the GI Forum Auxiliary do lend their support. But within the policy-making body, we just don't have anything to say.

"The criteria for full WICS membership are: to be national in scope, autonomous in structure, and to have visible fiscal support. I have proof that LULAC fills every one of these categories," she concluded. "Therefore we will continue to work toward full equality for the Spanish Speaking."

50 Turn Out to Protest California Sentence

Woman Killed Her Alleged Rapist

By Barbara Bright-Sagnier
Washington Post Staff Writer

Inez Garcia, a California woman who was convicted two weeks ago of the second-degree murder in the slaying of her alleged rapist, was sentenced yesterday in Monterey to five years to life imprisonment. The sentencing prompted protest demonstrations by women's groups throughout the country and in five foreign cities.

In Washington, a noon-time rally at McPherson Square attended by 50 feminists and 25 interested passers-by touched off heated debate on rape and society's attitude toward the crime.

"Are you saying a rape victim has the right to go out and commit murder?" asked David Phelps, an economist from Oakton, Va., who stopped to listen to the discussion.

"Yes," chorused most of the women.

"But you're taking the law into your own hands," said Phelps, "you should be reforming the judicial system."

Sherri Myers, an Antioch Law School student who works with the

Rape Crisis Center, one of the rally sponsors, agreed that police and courtroom procedures had to be changed. "But until then," she said, "we have to take the protection of our dignity into our own hands."

The murder conviction of Mrs. Garcia, said Ada Pena in a statement read at the rally, "further demonstrates that women are not expected, and indeed are forbidden, actively to defend themselves, and will again inform rapists that women are still fair game under the law." Mrs. Pena is executive director for women's affairs of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

The D.C. Coalition to support Inez Garcia, a group of seven Latin, black and feminist organizations seeking to raise funds for an appeal, sponsored the McPherson Square rally.

Mrs. Garcia, an itinerant farm worker of Cuban and Puerto Rican parentage, claimed at her trial that she had been raped by two young Chicanos, Miguel Jiminez and Louis Castillo. She was raped by Castillo, she said, while held down by the 300-pound Jiminez.

Less than an hour later she killed Jiminez with a .22 caliber rifle, she said.

During the trial, Mrs. Garcia's attorney contended that the defendant had told the police matron that night at her arrest, on March 19, that the men "tried to rape me," but that she was ignored and that no physical examination was made. Mrs. Garcia never openly claimed she had been raped until an Aug. 19 press conference, six months after the murder took place.

The judge refused to let the alleged rape become an issue in the trial. At yesterday's sentencing, he denied defense motions for a new trial or for probation, but he did sentence Mrs. Garcia under a section of the penal code that allows for possible resentencing after a diagnosis is made by prison authorities.

"Why was a victim prosecuted for a capital crime?" asked Don Johnson, a house painter in the crowd at McPherson Square who said he had come to the rally because "I wanted to learn more about the case."

The prosecuting attorney justified the murder charge, replied Miss Myers, who answered questions after Mrs. Pena's statement, "because Inez reported (the rape) three days later."

Mrs. Garcia was "prohibited from reporting (the rape) for social reasons," said Miss Myers, citing Mrs. Garcia's Catholic upbringing, the social stigma attached to rape, and the attitudes of policemen. Women are made to feel they're guilty by the police," she said.

She added that rape victims often are reluctant to report such attacks. She said that, according to FBI statistics a rape occurs every seven minutes in the United States, but "only 10 per cent are reported and only 2 per cent (of the arrested rapists) are convicted."

"The man who survived," added a woman in the crowd, "was the star prosecution witness. He (Castillo) was not charged with anything."

Cindy DeNol, a passerby who joined the crowd, shouted angrily that the Garcia case was "premeditated murder . . . she should have been convicted."

Miss DeNol, assistant to the manager of an abrasives manufacturer, described herself as "not a women's libber, but I believe in equal rights." She urged that rape would not be a defense against a murder charge unless the woman killed her assailant immediately.

SANDBURG NAMES WOMAN AS RECRUITER- COUNSELOR

Carl Sandburg College has named Mrs. Jane C. Vasquez of Galesburg, as a recruiter-counselor in its Basic Education and High School Equivalency Certificate (GED) programs, it was announced last month by Lanny Rudd, Sandburg community and extension services coordinator.

Mrs. Vasquez will be in charge of recruiting and counseling adults in the Sandburg District who have not completed their high school education and wish to do so through the Sandburg program. She will also recruit adults for the Basic Education classes which

help persons develop basic reading and writing skills.

A Galesburg High School graduate, Vasquez has attended Sandburg College. She is a former teacher's aid and interpreter in Galesburg School District 205.

Active with the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Vasquez is past president of the Galesburg council. She was state and national LULAC Woman of the Year in 1969.

LULAC ORGANIZED TO HELP SOLVE PROBLEM OF THE SPANISH- SPEAKING

LULAC has gone through some difficult periods in its history. LULAC maintained programs during the depression era when even the federal government was plagued with economic problems that filtered down to every social group in American society.

The most recent period, LULAC survived that McCarthy era during the 1950's when most other organizations were broken up by police sheriffs, and state troopers. Many Chicano meetings were disrupted and people taken in for "investigation" of being affiliated with communist groups.

LULAC has never been a threat to the American way of life. Its purpose has always been to find solutions to problems the American government has overlooked, or not addressed its full resources toward solving the needs of Spanish-speaking Americans.

The Spanish-speaking have problems in employment, education, housing, civil rights and economic development endeavors.

LULAC sponsors SER/Jobs for Progress, a manpower training program with an average annual budget of \$15 million for the past two years, with almost 50% of the monies coming from state, county and city governments.

So LULAC dispels any idea that the federal government is forever

funding all "minority programs." Last year LULAC manpower programs trained and placed 19,381 in jobs, earning 267% more average annual income than they had before coming to SER.

LULAC manpower sponsored programs are expected to double next year. So that is another reason the "convention in El Paso will be the turning point for the Spanish-speaking people in this country this century."

LULAC has over 700 housing units worth over \$14,000,000 and scattered all over the country. In July 1974, all these housing programs were brought under one corporation, addressing itself to national housing needs of the Spanish-speaking. "This will be the turning point in housing for the Spanish-speaking in this country."

DEPORTATION DOUBLE AMOUNT REPORTED

MEXICO CITY — An estimated 600,000 illegal Mexican migrant workers were deported from the United States in 1973, Mexican foreign minister Emilio O. Rabasa says.

The estimate is about double the average deportation figures reported by the United States.

SPANISH-SPEAKING ASSISTANT NAMED TO PHOENIX CITY POSITION

PHOENIX—Service and information to Spanish-speaking Phoenix residents is available through a new office recently set up operating under the mayor and the City Council.

The service bureau was set up with a director and two assistants to investigate citizen complaints, operate a referral system, and conduct informational programs for foreign and local visitors. The City Council specified that one of the bureau's assistants be Spanish-speaking, to assist those who are not fluent in English.

CSC PLANS CRACKDOWN

AGENCIES GET WORD: HIRE SPANISH SPEAKING

WASHINGTON — The Civil Service Commission proposes to crack down on regional agency administrators who fail to hire and promote Spanish speaking Americans, particularly in areas where they constitute a large part of the population.

CSC dissatisfaction with the equal employment opportunity programs in this field was emphasized in an interview with CSC Chairman Robert E. Hampton.

Hampton disclosed he had taken a trip to the West Coast that was specifically designed to impress regional administrators of the importance of pushing programs to increase employment of Spanish surnamed Americans in government jobs.

He made a point of meeting with leaders of Spanish speaking organizations, all of whom seek to improve hiring and promotional opportunities.

Apparently upset over failure of some administrators to pursue EEO programs for Spanish surnamed employees, Hampton told *Federal Times*.

"If I can take the time to fly to the West Coast to meet with this very important segment of our population, there is no excuse why regional administrators who are so close to the problems of the Spanish speaking persons cannot take the time to do the same."

In a talk at the Spanish Speaking Conference at Los Angeles, Hampton said the CSC firmly believes the results in the EEO area will, in part, hinge on how well agencies and concerned civil rights groups work together toward "a goal that is without any doubt a mutual one."

He said the commission is sponsoring six conferences to bring together regional federal officials and Spanish speaking organizations to work toward solutions.

"A major theme of the Spanish speaking programs," Hampton said, "is the necessity for constructive working relationships between the federal

government and Spanish speaking groups."

This, he added, is deceptively simple in concept but difficult to execute, not only from the government's side but also on the part of the organizations.

Hampton noted that the distance between the field and Washington has posed a problem for Spanish speaking leaders wanting to be heard "but they have managed to overcome this difficulty, often at great expense."

Another problem he mentioned "is that some federal officials have the misconception that active organizations are pressure groups making untenable demands.

"Let me say that if the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 places responsibility on heads of agencies for assuring equal opportunities to all persons, then there should be no conflict if a group wishes to meet with them to find out whether they are discharging their responsibilities under the law," Hampton said.

He acknowledged that the federal government had failed to apply its basic principles regarding EEO to all groups and emphasized that "special emphasis programs must be directed to those still experiencing discrimination in their search for equality of opportunity."

Hampton's advice to federal regional officials, as well as to heads of departments and large independent agencies in the Washington, D. C. area have been:

- Become aware of the employment concerns of the Spanish speaking.
- Become concerned with this special problem of the Spanish speaking in the employment market.
- Be analytical and determine if there are systematic barriers to equal employment opportunity still lingering in employment and supervisory practices — and, "if there are, get rid of them."

- Be strong in the commitment to EEO and to the Spanish speaking program.

- Be firm in the belief that the Spanish speaking program must be an integral part of the federal government's total EEO program.

- Be skillful in evaluating and assessing problem areas "and do something about correcting the problems you find."

"These are a few of the expectations we have of federal agencies," Hampton said. "We are interested in a results-oriented program and we must not settle for less."

Citing statistics that 6 percent of the federal jobs in the California area are held by Spanish speaking persons, Hampton said California has one-third of the total Spanish speaking population and 10 percent of all federal jobs.

"With this number of Spanish speaking people and the skills and abilities which they have available, it would appear that more are available for federal jobs than we have been able to tap," he said.

Hampton also said he personally asked the heads of the 10 largest federal agencies, whose total work force comprises more than 90 percent of federal employment, to view the Spanish speaking program with the "sense of urgency that had existed at the outset of the program and to give the program their personal attention."

Similarly, he has asked agencies located in states with large Spanish speaking populations to give particular attention to using the skills of Spanish speaking workers which apparently are not being utilized fully.

Hampton also has ordered that a series of regional conferences take place between heads of federal field installations and leaders of Spanish speaking organizations.

CSC now is sponsoring such meetings in Los Angeles, Dallas, Kansas City, Denver, New York and Chicago.

LULAC Council News

The Arizona branch of LULAC (League of United Latin-American Citizens) has been cited as the best in the country.

Rodolfo H. Castro, deputy director of the Lulac National Education Service, made the announcement recently.

The Arizona center is one of 11 such facilities in the country established to get more minorities into the universities and professions, Arizona Lulac director Erna Aparicio said.

She said the LULAC education center, at 440 E. Southern, made 341 placements in August, accounting for over \$168,425 in student aid packages.

The aid includes scholarships, grants, loans and work, she said.

Since the center opened last year, its staff has placed 736 students and generated over \$486,000 in educational funds.

"At first, we only assisted students interested in attending colleges and universities, but recognizing the need to raise minority participation in other areas, we developed contacts with secretarial and trade schools," the di-

rector said.

The LULAC educational service will soon start a new program called the "international plan."

"We would like to see minority students have a chance to study at leading universities in other parts of the

globe, such as the University of Mexico.

"The more doors we open in the educational world, the better their chances of competing and contributing in the professional world," she said.



Mr. Javier Elizondo, a member of LULAC Council #624, digs in during groundbreaking ceremonies for a LULAC Kiddie Park in Laredo, Texas. Behind Elizondo from left to right are G. Wright, city councilman; Bill Harrell, president of Laredo Chamber of Commerce; Joe Benites, LULAC national president who broke the ground; Roberto Ramirez, president of council #12; Mr. Jesus Martinez, president of Council #624 and Mrs. Juanita LaGrange, president of #618. The park is similar to one in Mexico City (parque de Chapultepec) with unique children's games.



Miss Mary Lou Carbajal was crowned 1974-1975 Fiesta de Las Flores Queen in El Paso recently. Shown with her are Honorable Past State Senator Joe Christy, who handled the coronation duties, and Miss Rosie Carreon, present Sun Carnival Princess and Immediate Past Fiesta de Las Flores Queen.

Miss Mary Lou Carbajal, a representative of the El Paso, Texas LULAC Council No. 8, was crowned as last month's queen of the El Paso Fiesta de las Flores.

Mary Lou is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carbajal of 8301 Valley View, El Paso.

Other finalists in the month-long competition were Martha Armijo, first runner-up; with Belinda Flores taking the second runner-up award. Imelda Garcia was named Miss Congeniality. Eleven other contestants were entered in the competition.

"I never thought I'd get it because I thought all the girls were so beautiful," said the 18-year-old freshman elementary education major at the University of Texas at El Paso.

Mary Lou received a \$300 scholarship to the university of her choice, a trophy, and will participate in future LULAC activities. She was crowned by Joe Christie, of the El Paso State insurance board chairman.



President Ford (left) met with a group of 15 Hispanic leaders on Sept. 4 at the White House to sign a proclamation designating Sept. 10-16 National Hispanic Heritage Week and discuss issues concerning the Spanish speaking. Among those discussed was the continuation of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People. Shown with President Ford (L-R) are: Rep. Edward Roybal of California, Jaime Benites, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico and Rep. Herman Badillo of New York. Reynaldo P. Maduro, Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee, who was also in attendance, said President Ford told the group that he is "very supportive" of the Cabinet Committee. He said the President urged the Congressmen to "go ahead" with legislation backing the agency. Others at the meeting were: Sen. Joseph Montoya, New Mexico; and Reps. Eligio de la Garza, Texas and Manuel Lujan, Jr., New Mexico; nine Administration officials; Mrs. Anne Armstrong, Counsellor to the President, and Fernando deBaca, Special Assistant to the President.

EL PASO COUNCIL HONORS FOUR MEMBERS

LULAC Council 617 in El Paso, Texas, honored four of its members recently as Outstanding Community Leaders for 1974. Recognized for their dedication and efforts towards bringing about public awareness and community understanding to the problems affecting the Spanish-speaking in El Paso were County Commissioner Richard Telles, E. B. Leon, Hector Bencomo, and Mrs. Jesusita (Jessie) Macias.

Commissioner Telles, a lifelong resident of El Paso, has long been an advocate of the poor regardless of their ethnic background. He has been actively involved in numerous programs working towards meeting the needs of less fortunate Americans in the county.

Leon has been instrumental in the formation of several councils, sponsor-

ed by LULAC. He has worked with all the councils in that area, providing them with guidance and advice for over 20 years.

Bencomo, a former alderman and candidate for mayor in the previous city election, has always been an active participant in the issues affecting citizens of El Paso. Mr. Bencomo has for many years been actively involved in boards and projects in spite of his many business responsibilities.

Mrs. Macias, employed by Project BRAVO as a Neighborhood Center Director, has continuously encouraged and helped families and youth, towards finding more positive alternatives to their every day problems. She has co-sponsored numerous projects initiated by the council. She is married and the mother of two children.

MISCELLANEOUS



LULAC Council No. 8 Rey Feo candidates participating in Fiesta de Las Flores Parade Aug. 31, 1974. From left, Lt. Col. De Reef Greene, LULAC Council 664, candidate at left and E.P. City Alderman Manny Morales, candidate of LULAC Council No. 132.

—Photo by "Uncle Mike" Romo

Officials of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co. discuss a SER Jobs for Progress program in an informal meeting with National SER Director Ricardo Zazueta, left to right are Robert C. Creviston, director of personnel, Ricardo Zazueta, Joe C. Hernandez Jr., manager minority affairs and Jack R. Baker, director of industrial relations.



Members of LULAC Council No. 8 in El Paso, Texas, received merit awards recently. From left are members: David Montoya, "Uncle Mike" Romo, and Bob Hanna.

SPANISH WOMAN NAMED PROGRAM SPECIALIST FOR REGIONAL OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Women of Spanish origin have long suffered double discrimination — because they are women and because they are members of a minority group. These two add up to make Elba Iris Montes' success story even more impressive.

A native of Puerto Rico, who was raised in San Francisco, she has recently been named program development specialist for the regional office of the U. S. Department of Labor in the City by the Bay.

The way Elba views her job closely parallels the role the Women's Bureau plays in the Labor Department. Now part of the Employment Standards Administration, the bureau was established in 1920 to formulate standards and policies to promote the welfare of working women. Today, as women demand their legal right to equal job opportunities and equal pay for equal work, the Women's Bureau as an exponent of those rights is coming more sharply into focus.

"The University educated, middle class woman knows how to reach the Women's Bureau," she explains. "I'm hoping I can reach the grass roots level and low-income women to bring them our services and become a resource person."

Ms. Montes goes on to say, "I'd like to see a woman have alternatives from which to choose. To live the life that she wants. Having children doesn't have to stop you."

Her life is a prime example of that belief. Twice married and divorced, she's the mother of five children, ranging in age from eight to 17. She has been an executive officer in the powerful Mission Coalition, ran unsuccessfully for a seat on the San Francisco Community College Board of Directors, and owns her own home in the Mission district.

Ms. Montes began her field work at the early age of nine. Learning English quite rapidly, she soon found herself in court rooms and welfare offices, translating for those who spoke and understood only Spanish. "By the

time I was 12, I knew the system — how it didn't work and how it didn't serve the people," she reflects today.

She quit school after the ninth grade, finding herself more interested in helping people than in school work.

An initial joust with changing the system came several years later and left Elba disappointed and disillusioned. After three or four years of working with school-oriented organizations, she "felt there was no change. Individual effort was like a drop in the bucket."

However, she remained undaunted, and in 1965, when the federal government brought its first anti-poverty programs to the Mission, she applied and obtained a position as a community aide with the Economic Opportunity Council.

Since that time, Ms. Montes has been chipping away at the system from a number of angles. She has directed community organization for the Mission Area Community Action Board, served as a liaison community worker for the University of California Extension's San Francisco Community Design Center, and even became a part-time instructor for San Francisco State University in the Ethnic Studies Department. Just prior to joining the Women's Bureau, she was director of recruitment and hiring for Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development.

As her work experience widened, so did her community involvement. Elba has held offices in the Mission Neighborhood Centers, Inc., Mission Coalition and membership on the committee that helped bring bi-lingual education to San Francisco schools. Currently she serves as president of the Puerto Rican Organization of Women and vice president of the Puerto Rican Western Region Council.

Slowly, over the years, Ms. Montes admits she's seen the system change. "But the changes that have happened," she says candidly, "came about from people organizing and protesting against the system keeping them down."

CONFERENCE ON WORLD POPULATION HELD IN RUMANIA

On Monday, August 19th, a momentous gathering of solemn men and women got under way in Bucharest, Rumania. They had convened, at the urging of the United Nations, for the 1974 World Population Conference. Delegations from virtually all countries of the world were on hand. Among the U. S. delegates, a woman seemed to stand out for her affable manner, and down-to-earth approach which spoke more of a good-natured housewife, than the combative well-seasoned lawyer that she really was. Her name is Aida Casañas O'Connor.

Aida Casañas O'Connor, a woman lawyer of vast experience in North American and Latin American jurisprudence, had been named member of the U. S. National Commission for the Observance of the World Population Year, 1974. It was one of the few last appointments made by former President Richard M. Nixon previous to his resignation. Mrs. Casañas O'Connor is part of a board of 20 members designated by the former chief executive, of leading citizens from private and public life.

Puerto Rican by birth, Aida Casañas O'Connor is the only person of Spanish origin in a panel made up of civic leaders, educators, publicists and the medical profession. Her appointment is a further recognition of the high quality of contribution which the U. S. Hispanic citizens can provide to their country. It also attests to the League of United Latin American Citizens' (LULAC's) unrelenting efforts to obtain a greater participation of the U. S. Hispanic population in national affairs, and, in this case, particularly to the personal efforts of Henry M. Ramirez, Chairman of Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People. Mrs. Casañas O'Connor, as well as the other members of the Board, serve at the pleasure of the President and without compensation.

(Continued next page)

WORLD POPULATION-

The designation of Mrs. Casañas O'Connor could not be more appropriate. Presently attorney for the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, and chartered member of the first LULAC council in New York State and its legal advisors, she commands an exhaustive and varied experience both in public and private practice, a legal mind and an equipment honed to meet a multiplicity of challenges.

Stints in the Federal Security Administration and the National Labor Board as attorney have served to broaden her already ingrained feeling for social problems. This accumulated reservoir of knowledge gives to her services, in the National Commission, a brand of authority much needed to carry out its main function. In Nixon's words the objective is "to find ways of meeting the basic needs of the world's burgeoning population." Some 80 million people will be added to this population in 1974.

The appointee also will have to address herself to:

- Find ways in which the United States, without imposing solutions to other countries, can help in accordance with the nation's traditional respect for human freedom and dignity.

- Seek, within the human and physical environment of all concerned, ways in which mankind can discover new paths to partnership and progress.

- Study world patterns of population growth and distribution.

- Promote a better understanding of the magnitude and consequences of world population growth and its relation to the quality of human life.

SUIT SEEKS TO RESTRICT QUESTIONING SUSPECTED ILLEGAL ALIENS

Mexican-American activists in San Diego filed a class-action lawsuit recently which would bar local law enforcement officers from questioning and detaining persons suspected of being illegal aliens.

The suit, filed in U. S. District Court by four San Diego area Chicano

groups and several Mexican-Americans as individual taxpayers, argues that the authority to question and arrest illegal aliens is vested solely in the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The plaintiffs seek a permanent injunction which would prevent officers from all state and local law enforcement agencies in California from detaining aliens and turning them over to the INS for deportation.

Named as principal defendants in the suit are San Diego Police Chief Ray Hoobler, San Diego County Sheriff John Duffy, the harbor police of the San Diego Unified Port District, the INS, U. S. Atty. Gen. William Saxbe and California Atty. Gen. Evette J. Younger.

In a related action, the suit also seeks \$100,000 in damages for Alberto Garcia, a prominent Chicano activist in the San Diego area.

Garcia of San Ysidro alleges that he suffered serious personal embarrassment when he was questioned as to his citizenship by a San Diego harbor policeman last July 29 as he prepared to board a plane at San Diego International Airport.

The suit climaxes a long period of complaints by Mexican-American activists in the San Diego area that they are subject to discrimination and harassment by lawmen who allegedly suspect all persons of Latin appearance of being illegal aliens.

The action was filed by the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, a national public-interest law group which is expected to make the San Diego suit a national test case on a long-controversial issue.

The numbers of illegal aliens coming into the United States, mostly from Latin America, has increased steadily for the last 10 years. Estimates now range up to 1 million a year.

With INS officials arguing that their agency is too outnumbered to keep the alien traffic under adequate control, local lawmen have begun paying more attention to the activities of suspected aliens in their jurisdictions.

This has brought local police agencies into conflict with Mexican-American

activists throughout the Southwest.

In the last two years, a dozen police departments in Los Angeles and Orange counties have faced criticism from Mexican-Americans over various efforts to control the illegal alien traffic.

Tustin police, for example, have been criticized for heavily patrolling parts of their city where cab drivers are known to pick up illegal aliens who have ridden into Orange County aboard a nightly freight train from San Diego.

In Culver City, a program in which police routinely check on local bars has been questioned. Chicano critics contend that while officers check for criminal violations in all bars, it is only in the Mexican-American bars that officers ask to see the patrons' immigration documents.

Last year, the state attorney general's office issued a legal opinion which stated that a law enforcement officer could detain for questioning a person he suspects of being an illegal alien.

However, the officer may arrest an alien only when he actually sees him enter the country illegally or suspects him of committing some other crime, according to the opinion.

Joseph Sureck, INS district director in L.A., said the immigration service abides by that legal opinion.

Sureck said INS detention officers make daily visits to certain police stations in the area to pick up aliens who have been detained by local officers.

However, a spokesman for the Los Angeles Police Department said that LAPD officers take a "hands off" policy with regards to aliens — detaining them only when they are suspected of committing a crime.

A spokesman for the Los Angeles County sheriff's office said deputies routinely detain suspected aliens and "immediately notify the immigration service."

"They (INS officers) usually pick them up the following day, or the following Monday if the aliens are picked up on a weekend," he said.

Detained aliens are held at local sheriff's stations rather than in the County Jail, he said.

MEXICAN FILM INDUSTRY PLANS CO-PRODUCTION WITH NOSOTROS

By Ron Pennington
Hollywood Reporter

Plans for a coproduction between Nosotros and the Mexican film industry were announced by Rodolfo Echeverria Alvarez, director of the National Cinematography Bank of Mexico, recently during a press conference at the Los Angeles Press Club.

Alvarez said the plan is still in the early stages and details have not yet been fully worked out. A script has also not yet been selected. Alvarez did say, however, that the National Cinematography Bank, which is controlled by the Mexican government, will provide the financing for the project, with the actors and technicians drawn both from the Mexican film industry and from the Mexican-American membership of Nosotros.

The film will most likely be shot in both Mexico and the United States, he added, and will probably be done in both Spanish and English.

Al Tafoya, president of Nosotros, hailed the coproduction as a great step for the Spanish-American film and for the opportunity it will give the Mexican-American actors and technicians of Nosotros.

It is very rare that a Mexican-American actor is contracted for a Mexican movie, Tafoya said, adding that this will probably be the first time where Mexican and Mexican-American actors will be working together in a coproduction.

Alvarez, who was here for the June premiere of "The Castle of Purity," which was the first major premiere of a Mexican film here in 20 years, said that during the past five years the main objective of the National Cinematography Bank has been to encourage the production of better films in Mexico, with an eye to the international market.

The development of the Mexican film industry has been accomplished by the cooperation of the government and private initiative, Alvarez said, which has proven to be a harmonious and successful collaboration.

There are 2,000 movie theatres in Mexico, Alvarez said, 400 of which belong to the government and are supervised by a division of the National Cinematography Bank. One of the two Mexican film studios also belongs to the Bank.

Distribution is handled by three separate companies, he said, with another company working on the promotional campaigns for the films. Each of the distribution companies handles a different territory of the world market.

Arturo Ripstein, director of "The Castle of Purity," said he has met with no interference from the Mexican government in the films he has done.

Once the script and the budget is approved, Ripstein said, the director is entirely responsible for the film, including the final cut. The backing and the encouragement from the government is also most enthusiastic, he added.

MEANINGLESS 8% INCOME RISE FOR LATINOS

Median income rose about 8% in 1972 among families of Spanish speaking origin in the United States, according to the director of the Census Bureau said, but a representative of a California Mexican-American group called the increase "meaningless" because of inflationary increases.

In a report presented to a news conference at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, census director Vincent P. Barabba said the population of persons of Spanish-speaking origin in the United States now stands at 10.6 million. About 3 million are Californians.

Of the 10.6 million, the study said, 6.3 million are of Mexican origin, 1.5 million of Puerto Rican origin, 700,000 of Cuban origin and 2 million of Central or South American or other Spanish extraction.

"By March, 1973, when this study was completed, Americans of Spanish origin were much younger than the rest of the nation, increasing their numbers, staying in school longer, and generally improving their income and living standard," he stated.

But Robert Gnaizda, of the Mexican-American Population Commission, said those statistics can be misleading.

"The people are worse off in my view. You see, the increase in the cost of living as 10% generally, but 20% for food, and that hurts poor people, since the largest portion of poor people's budget goes to food," he explained.

He also declared that although, according to the report, families of Spanish origin now have higher incomes, the effect of the greater income is lessened by larger families.

However, Gnaizda sees the trend to smaller families gaining impetus in the Spanish-speaking community "especially among those whose family size decreases as their income goes up."

(The 8% increase still leaves families of Spanish-speaking origin with incomes approximately \$3,000 below the median incomes of the entire U. S. population.)

The report also concluded that 83% of families of Spanish origin — those of Mexican, Latin-American, Cuban or Puerto Rican extraction — live in metropolitan areas, and that more than half those families had at least four members.

The most frequent occupation of persons of Spanish origin, according to the study, was that of semi-skilled "operatives," such as bus or truck drivers, and clerical positions for women.

Members of several Los Angeles Mexican-American groups told the news conference that they hoped the new figures would prompt increased hiring of Spanish-speaking people, particularly in white-collar and managerial posts.

Gnaizda said that the report, which includes in its sample count residents who are not U. S. citizens, is used to reapportion congressional voting districts.

But he added that including those non-voting resident aliens in reapportionment endeavors would not "substantially" change proportions used to draw up voting districts.

THE NEWEST AMERICANS: A SECOND "SPANISH INVASION"

Reprinted from U.S. News & World Report
July 8, 1974

At a rate of more than half a million a year, Latin immigrants are spreading across U. S. — with increasing impact on the nation's life and culture.

Great waves of Latin-American immigrants appear well along the way to accomplishing what their Spanish ancestors couldn't: the "conquest" of North America.

Already the nation's second-largest minority, America's Spanish-speaking population — estimated at 12 million or more — is increasing by more than a half million a year. The total may reach 1 million permanent newcomers annually by 1978.

By 1990, some Government officials predict, the country's Latin community may outstrip the black population to become the largest minority in the U. S.

"The implications for this country are enormous," declares Henry M. Ramirez, chairman of the U. S. Government's Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People. "Not too far in the future, many

areas will have Spanish-speaking majorities, and Latin-American culture will make a very deep impression on the mainstream of U. S. society."

Some Government officials believe that the Latin imprint on overall American culture will be as great as or greater than that made by the blacks in the 1960s and early 1970s.

"It will not be just a tacos-and-tamales impact," a Washington, D. C., sociologist contends. "Music, philosophy, literature and the whole approach to life will have an increasing Latin flavor."

The changes, according to scholars, will be mainly the result of two developments: fast-growing immigration — much of it illegal — from Mexico and Central America, and increasing ethnic pride.

Estimates are that about 1.2 million Spanish-speaking "wetbacks" illegally entered the United States in 1973 from Mexico.

About half of them were caught by federal immigration authorities and returned to their homes, but the re-

mainder eluded detection and probably will become permanent — even if temporarily illegal — residents.

Among signs of the growing influence of Spanish-speaking people across the U.S.:

- More and more Latin-American lawmakers are being elected at federal, State and local levels. There are now, for example, five Representatives and one Senator of Spanish descent in the U. S. Congress.

- A fast-growing number of schools in many parts of the country are offering all or a part of their courses in Spanish as well as English.

- More than 100 U. S. television and radio stations broadcast all or a substantial portion of the time in Spanish.

- In many communities, the placard "*Aqui se habla espanol*" (Spanish is spoken here) is seen in a majority of shop windows. Many legal documents, federal employment and census forms and other materials — generally available only in English until recently — now may be obtained in Spanish.

THE NEWEST AMERICANS —

• Demands for more voice in job-related activities are rising from Spanish-oriented union and professional groups.

Late start. Spanish-speaking leaders are jubilant over progress in arousing ethnic pride, but they regret that the movement started so long after those of other groups — notably the blacks and Indians.

One of the main reasons for the long delay, some scholars believe, is that many Latins have roots in authoritarian countries where individuals were discouraged from "rocking the boat" and speaking out on their own behalf.

All that is now changing rapidly. Youngsters—particularly in the Southwest where the greatest number of Spanish-speaking people is concentrated — are developing a racial consciousness that was not previously regarded as acceptable.

Another factor is the unification of Latin groups, which in the past had little to do with each other. About 60 per cent of America's Spanish-speaking people are of Mexican descent, and live mostly in the West — the majority in the border States from Texas to California. Members of this group often refer to themselves as "chicanos."

Another 15 per cent of Latins are of Puerto Rican origin, mainly concentrated in the New York City area.

Seven per cent — mostly around Miami — are of Cuban ancestry. Nearly 6 per cent are descended from Central or South American roots.

Pulling together. "Some of these people are urban, and some are rural," explains a Government official. "Some are wealthy, some are poor. The miracle is that they are getting together at all."

Groups such as the League of United Latin-American Citizens and *La Raza Unida* (the United Race) have helped to organize their communities into more effective voting and economic blocs. A variety of special-interest groups, such as the American Association of Spanish-Speaking Certified Public Accountants, are developing programs of self-help.

Others are banding together to obtain aid from the Federal Government — which, they complain, has neglected them while favoring other minorities.

Some labor unions also are credited with helping to advance the cause of greater employment of the Spanish-speaking. Cesar Chavez, head of the United Farm Workers, says that "a lot of pressure is developing to open up jobs to chicanos."

A major organizing drive, he says, is in the offing in the Southwest, especially among Latin Americans in the apparel, farm, service and food-distribution fields.

As a result of intense activity across the nation, Latins are making measurable progress in many areas. The median of education for Spanish-descended citizens is now almost 10 years, nearly double that of two decades ago.

Median family income rose from \$4,165 in 1960 to \$8,183 in 1972 — though still behind the over-all U. S. median in 1972 of \$11,116.

Upward movement among the majority of Spanish-speaking residents in this country — especially among second and third generations — is described as comparable to that of the Irish and Italians at the turn of this century.

Most of the new immigrants, from poverty-stricken peasant families in Central America, are portrayed as being industrious and anxious to succeed, even if they are required to work for a pittance at first.

Case history. Typical of a growing number of Mexican Americans who have entered the mainstream of U. S. society is Alfred J. Hernandez, a Houston attorney and former municipal judge. He was four years old in 1921 when his father brought his family into Texas from their native Mexico in a horse-drawn wagon.

When he started going to a predominantly Mexican-American school at the age of eight, he spoke no English, but picked it up in a year or two. Later, on his initial day in junior high, he first encountered discrimination

from "Anglo" (white, English-speaking American) students who refused to sit by him. He recalls:

"It was then that a boy pointed to me and said: 'You're Mexican,' and then I realized I was different."

Drafted into the U. S. Army in World War II, he was sent to Italy. There he was given the choice of declining infantry duty, because he was a Mexican national, or becoming an American and going into combat. In a pouring rain in the middle of an Italian field, Mr. Hernandez was sworn in as a U. S. citizen.

"While in the service, I moved up fast," he says. "It didn't matter that I had a Mexican surname. If I could do the job, I got promoted."

He found it was just the opposite when he returned to Texas after his discharge.

"If you were a Garcia, Hernandez, Gonzales or anything else with a Latin surname," he notes, "there was something that automatically clicked and kept you back."

Nevertheless, Mr. Hernandez entered law school, and after becoming an attorney devoted more and more of his time to the problems of his people.

"Compared with 1921," he says, "Mexican Americans are in a far better position as a whole. However, life for the person with little or no education is full of the same problems as my father faced in 1921."

The "wetbacks." Life often is even more difficult for the tens of thousands who illegally enter the U. S. every year. They frequently work in hot fields from dawn until dusk and share cramped huts at night.

They are afraid to complain, knowing they could be handed over to immigration authorities and sent back to even more hopeless conditions at home.

Even so, many former wetbacks have managed to surmount the obstacles. Victor Ramirez, of Appleton, Wis., is among those who have succeeded — and brought a Latin-American flavor to communities where such influence once was unknown.

After illegally crossing the Texas border, he almost immediately went to work on a cotton farm. He recalls:

"My first ambition was to bring my

THE NEWEST AMERICANS —

wife, Leonor, from Mexico to a place where there would be work and food. But when I first crossed the river and had worked a whole day in Texas, I earned less than a dollar, and I discovered I was not fit to speak with the people of the town. I sat down and cried."

After three years of picking cotton from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., he became a foreman. His boss helped with visas allowing him and his wife to live legally in the U. S. Together, they worked in the fields — with Mrs. Ramirez often carrying a newborn infant in a sling over her arm — earning about \$5 a day each.

When they were refused a raise, they headed for Wisconsin for agricultural work there. Eventually, they saved \$2,000 for a down payment on a house, and Mr. Ramirez found employment as a garbage collector at \$4.25 an hour.

After work, he paints in oils, teaches a bilingual class in driver's education and helps other Latins find jobs.

"There is still discrimination from people who don't know me personally," he says. "Sometimes people call me 'Nigger' or 'Taco.' Some try to pick a fight, or refuse to take money from my hand or try to cheat me out of what I pay for."

Nevertheless, he considers himself fortunate and "more of an American than a Mexican now."

Spreading influence. As a result of the widespread dispersion of the Latin population, the imprint of Spanish is found on a broad scale.

New York is in many ways fast becoming a bilingual city. A number of stores, theaters, newspapers, magazines and radio and television stations rely entirely or partly on Spanish.

Directions to subways and suburban trains are now routinely printed in Spanish as well as English. A vast outpouring of advertising and election materials in Spanish is testimony to the growing impact of that tongue in the nation's largest city.

About 1.5 million of New York's 8 million residents are of Spanish extraction. Most are from Puerto Rico and therefore U. S. citizens by birth.

For more than two decades, Puerto Ricans have been pouring into the area in search of jobs, usually ending up as menial laborers.

Despite such problems as poverty and an abnormally high dropout rate from schools, a second and bilingual generation is making progress in getting better jobs.

City officials say privately that many companies are deliberately promoting promising young people with Spanish surnames in the same way that blacks were favored in the 1960s.

Yet, many members of the Spanish-speaking community envy the progress of the blacks and wish they could do as well. Comments Mario Herrera, a Manhattan YMCA official:

"There are black heroes, black films, black music and black movements. Spanish-speaking kids don't have an established image to look up to. In the ghetto, they tend to fall in with the black image."

Cuban refugees. Spanish has made an even greater impact on Miami, to which tens of thousands of Cubans fled after Premier Fidel Castro came to power. Just over half of Miami's population is now of Cuban descent. English is scarcely heard in many areas.

"We buy in Spanish, sell in Spanish, marry in Spanish and make love in Spanish," observes one Cuban leader.

A high proportion of the refugees were among the professional elite in Cuba — including physicians, lawyers and merchants — and were able to adapt their skills to new conditions in the U. S. Consequently, they have fared relatively well.

"I can't think of any other migrating national group that's adapted any more successfully than Cubans have here in Miami," declares David G. Cartano, a University of Miami sociologist.

Other major centers where the Latin population is high or increasing include Los Angeles, Phoenix, San Antonio, Chicago, Denver and Newark.

Americans of Spanish heritage generally agree that their problems still are severe.

Despite over-all increases in income, about 1 in 4 lives below the poverty level. The school dropout rate is down dramatically, but is still about 40 per cent in the Southwest — much higher than for the general population.

The accelerating rate of illegal immigration also is worrisome.

Some groups advocate allowing such migrants to remain after a certain period of good behavior, but others are opposed — contending this would throw the doors wide open to uncontrolled immigration.

Wary of politicians. Many Latin Americans are troubled by the feeling that they still are not represented in proportion to their numbers in local, State and federal governments.

Some feel that they have been betrayed by both Democrats, who traditionally have won a substantial portion of their votes, and Republicans, who are described as having promised much and delivered little for Spanish Americans in recent elections.

Another continuing problem is that of "image" — in which the Spanish-speaking often are portrayed as comic figures. Example: the cartoon "*bandido*" recently featured in an advertising campaign.

"People take from us what they like, ridicule the rest," complains Cesar Chavez.

Over all, however, agreement is widespread that conditions are improving for a large segment of the Spanish-heritage population, and that their social progress will be faster over the next few years.

"We will accomplish a great deal simply by the weight of numbers," declares Uvaldo H. Palomares, a San Diego psychologist. "Bear in mind that within the next 10 years, over 50 per cent of the population of California will be Spanish-speaking."

To a degree just beginning to be felt, Mr. Palomares predicts, popular music, dances, theater and language will bear an increasing Spanish imprint — in much the same way that black culture penetrated American society in the 1960s.

"When that happens," he observed, "Spanish-speaking Americans will really feel that they belong."

MEXICAN FOOD

- - - A HOT IDEA FOR HEALTH

Reprinted by special permission from August, 1974, issue of PREVENTION, Emmaus, Pennsylvania. Copyright 1974 by Rodale Press. All rights reserved.

By Howard and Lovola Burgess

The people who live in a small area of the Southwest hold three records. They have the lowest death rate from heart disease in the United States. They have the lowest death rate from cancer. And they produce a record quantity of over 55,000 tons of chili peppers a year. Is there a possibility that these three records are inter-related?

Undoubtedly there are many complex components involved. When we began our search for the reasons, we found that very few members of the medical profession are even aware of the records. It would seem that at this stage speculation and study by interested individuals is going to have to drive the opening wedge, if answers are to be found.

Because many of us have come to look upon food as a common denominator in questions of health, we began by looking at the foods distinctive to the area. In our search, the possibilities and probabilities became increasingly intriguing. As we looked at the end results of an unplanned but orderly experiment in nutrition that has been in progress for many generations, we became convinced that present diet characteristics in the region are worth a careful study, not

only for Southwesterners but for others throughout the United States.

A bit of history will give perspective to our search. New Mexico was settled almost 400 years ago by Spanish who moved northward from Mexico City. As the overland supply routes grew longer and longer, the travelers were forced to rely on the Indians and the land for their food supply. A different kind of diet began to evolve. Down through the years this diet, developed from necessity, has remained unchanged in many ways. Even though transportation into the area has improved greatly in recent years and supermarkets with a vast variety of processed and preserved foods are now a fact of life, the early Mexican menus remain a favorite. The food is still consumed in great quantities, both in households and in restaurants.

Although Mexican cookery was the result of "making do" with what was available, from a health point of view, probably few diets today have closer resemblances to the diets of Hunzabouts of Pakistan and the Russians of the Caucasus area, both groups being noted for their longevity. A typical Mexican meal uses very little or no white flour, very little if any refined

sugar, and very little rich or heavy meats; these were all items of great scarcity in early times. Desserts, if served at all, are light.

The food is characterized by high levels of desirable minerals and proteins, retained even though the foods are dried. Some vitamin levels are so high that the FDA-recommended values are laughable.

Nearly all of the basic ingredients are grown, processed, and cooked locally without additives, just as they were in the earlier days. In the growing process, they are generally irrigated with water from melting mountain snows which carry with them minerals from the high country. The textbook of mineralogy, *Minerals of New Mexico*, lists more than 35 minerals and trace elements that are available in quantity as natural plant food in the soil and water. They include such items as magnesium, zinc, potassium, iron, manganese and selenium.

Cooks excelling in Mexican food still maintain that the full flavor depends upon doing everything as in the old days. Corn is never just right unless it is hulled and ground the old way. Of course this is not to say that new and labor-saving devices are not

MEXICAN FOOD —

being used to do it "the old way." Even many of the larger restaurants and hotels prepare their Mexican food from locally grown, unprocessed products.

As in any form of cookery, many ingredients are used, and some of the lesser items may deserve more credit than we have given them. However, the basics which are used in quantity in Mexican dishes of the area include ground whole corn, dry pinto beans, avocados, garbanzos, cheese, onions, rice, some meat and poultry, eggs, fresh garden vegetables, and chili peppers.

Chili Used as a Food

Certainly a truly unique ingredient of Mexican cookery is the chili pepper, and it may well hold some of the health secrets of the region. It is difficult to appreciate the chili pepper unless you have had the opportunity to get acquainted with the way it is used in Southwest cookery. In this region it is a main dish in itself and is not limited to uses as a seasoning agent.

The Indians of the area were using chili long before the Spanish arrived on the scene. Chili (or chile) entered world history in 1493 when Columbus turned in his trip report on the New World. In it he refers to "a pepper more pungent than those of the Caucasus." Cortez and the conquistadores of Mexico in 1593 also found the chili on the Aztec menu and recorded that Montezuma, the mighty emperor, "ate a light breakfast of chile peppers and nothing else."

The chili pepper is a member of the nightshade family like potatoes and tomatoes. Both Indian and Spanish legend credit it with numerous virtues. It was used in folk medicine as a remedy for inflamed kidneys, diarrhea, chills, heart pains, internal tumors, and many other ailments. Although not enough laboratory work has been done with the chili pepper, there are indications that it just may have some of the important characteristics that the early users attributed to it.

The British journal *New Scientist* reported in 1967 that work done at

the Max Planck Institute for Nutritional Physiology has shown that certain aromatic substances such as chili can promote the circulation of blood through the peripheral vessels of the skin and also lower the density of the coagulation compound. The increased blood flow in tissue of congested areas may account for its beneficial effects on sinus and head-cold headaches.

In this country Dr. Lora M. Shields of New Mexico Highlands University in 1964 reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science that chili may help rid the body of enough fats to lower the consumer's blood fat level and to reduce his chances of heart attack. Also coagulation tests run by Dr. Shields found those persons on diets of Mexican food high in chili have a coagulation time of 27 to 44 seconds longer than those on other diets. In many cases this could spell the difference in the occurrence of a stroke or heart attack.

The early popularity of the pepper as an herb medicine may or may not indicate that it has medicinal properties which have not been found or explored under controlled laboratory conditions. But one thing we do know: the vitamin content is enough to wreck all attempts by the FDA to restrict daily consumption.

Although complete nutritional values of chili peppers are difficult to find, information from the U.S. Department of Agriculture shows that one ounce of ground dried chili can contain as high as 20,000 units of vitamin A. Fresh pods of chili have even higher levels of A if the moisture content is discounted. Based on these figures an average serving of some Mexican food can run well over 100,000 units of vitamin A.

The number of vitamin A units produced in this region in 1973 could boggle the mind of even a federal budget keeper. Over 55,000 tons of peppers were produced for market. This figure does not include countless small farms and family patches. A good share of the crop was consumed locally. This totals to something like 35,000,000,000,000 units of vitamin A.

With that many units available in a state having only a million population, the case for not regulating the vitamin takes on a new perspective. It may add weight to the claims for large amounts of A to promote resistance to cancer and other tissue problems.

Vitamin A is not the only benefit derived from the pepper. The vitamin C content can run as high as 16,000 mg. for each 2,500 calories of plant. The pepper is also high in calcium; one serving may run well over 300 mg. or perhaps even more. It is very possible that much of the good health of the area depends chiefly on the pepper.

Perhaps many readers will doubt if such large quantities of pepper will be used in a single serving. The chili pepper is readily available in any degree of strength, from slightly stronger than lettuce to those so hot they virtually glow in the dark. Information from the office of Dr. Roy Nakayama, a research specialist at New Mexico State University, shows that there is no difference in nutritional levels between the very mild and very pungent varieties. Because of the wide selection suiting the preference of any cook, the chili peppers are consumed in great quantities by newcomers to the region as well as by the veteran fire-eaters.

While the pepper is still green it can be prepared in many ways. Peppers can be stuffed with cheese, used as the main item in casserole-type dishes, or just stewed with a small amount of meat. When mature, the peppers are red, and these are roasted and ground to a fine flour or meal. The ground red pepper also ranges from very mild to hot and is used in soups, sauces, and gravies. In many parts of the United States a bowl of chili means a bowl of beans with a pinch of red pepper. In the Southwest it can mean a bowl of stewed red chili pepper with a bit of onion and a little butter or cooking oil. Some cooks may add beans or meat. Just as some areas use cabbage or potatoes, the pepper in this area is used as a main dish in many instances, and the diner may consume as much as six or more

(Continued page 42)

MIAMI GETS NEW LULAC COUNCIL

On July 18, 1974, National Vice President, Tony Bonilla, traveled to Miami, Florida, for the purpose of formally organizing a LULAC council in that city. Melvin (Skip) Chaves, recently appointed State Director for Florida, was the host for this visit. Approximately 25 people attended the organizational meeting. Included among the guests at the meeting was the Hon. Maurice A. Ferre, Mayor of the City of Miami, and recent Keynote speaker at the National Convention. Mayor Ferre indicated a great interest in LULAC and submitted his application for membership that same evening.

During his visit to Florida, Bonilla had a private audience with Mayor Ferre as a follow up to some of the recommendations the Mayor made during his keynote speech at the LULAC National Convention.

While in Florida, Bonilla also represented the National LULAC Office at the Puerto Rican Day festivities held on Friday, July 19th. In addition, he represented the National Office at the official dedication ceremony of the Roberto Clemente Park in Miami Florida, on Saturday, July 20, 1974. Special guest of honor at the Park dedication included Mrs. Roberto Clemente and family, the Hon. Maur-

ice A. Ferre, the Hon. Ruben Askew, Governor of the State of Florida and the Hon. Rafael Hernandez Colon, Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

State Director, Skip Chaves, has indicated that he has appointed a full staff to immediately get the LULAC

organization moving in the State of Florida. He has announced the appointment of Victor Idelfonso, Deputy State Director and Lou Munera, District Director for the Miami District. In addition, Angel M. Moreno has been named president for the Miami Council.



(L to R) Skip Chaves, State Director in Florida; Tony Bonilla, First Vice President LULAC National and Lou Munera, District Director in Florida.



Joe Benites received a warm reception at a recent meeting of Women's Council 618 in Laredo, Texas. (L to R) Yvonne Ruiz, Mrs. Francis Flores, Mrs. Mario Luzan, Mrs. Helen Garcia, Mary Guterriz, Diane Laray, Mrs. Mary Garza, Mr. Joe Benites, and Juanita La Granjje.



Guan Ybarra is installed as the President of the new Douglas LULAC Council by Pete Villa of the National Office. Gilbert Munoz looks on.

MEXICAN FOOD —

ounces of pepper in a serving.

The red chili has an additional quality which was also reported by New Mexico State University of Las Cruces; it acts as an antioxidant and retards the oxidation of meat and fats. It serves very well as a natural preservative in stored, frozen meat dishes and acts to delay rancidity. Chicken, beef, and pork casseroles can remain in frozen storage much longer and still retain their flavor when they contain chili.

Honey and Corn in the Regional Diet

Another unusual feature of the diet of this region is the amount of honey used. Certainly the nutritional merits of honey are well-known, but not so well-known is the fact that honey blends exceedingly well with pepper dishes. It is an excellent fire extinguisher. When a venturesome diner goes beyond his tolerance in chili strength, honey very effectively puts out the fire.

The honey jug is a permanent fixture on all tables in restaurants serving Mexican food. The owner of one modest-sized restaurant in Albuquerque's "Old Town" commented, "Our customers use honey copiously." To prove his point, he produced invoices covering usage of more than a quarter of a ton of honey per month.

Corn is also a healthful factor in the New Mexico diet. Like chili, it is an important part of almost every meal. Though generally not thought of as a fine source of protein, corn has an important contribution to make to diets containing sufficient tryptophan, the amino acid it is most lacking in. But, in another of those happy coincidences found in the Mexican diet, corn is usually eaten with pinto beans. When they are eaten separately neither dry beans nor corn provide all of the amino acids needed by the tissues. But when eaten at the same meal, the two will supply all the amino acid needs of adults.

In the Mexican diet, dough made of corn flour is rolled thin like pie crust, into six- or eight-inch disks called tortillas. These tortillas often replace toast for breakfast and bread for other

meals. Their versatility allows them to become a part of many Mexican dishes, along with the pepper.

Corn is a good source of magnesium as well as a very effective anti-arteriosclerotic agent which helps to prevent cholesterol build-up. It has been shown that the corn used in the Mexican diet can help prevent serious tooth decay. The corn to be used for flour is soaked for a long time in a limewater solution and remains very alkaline and high in calcium and phosphate. In 1965 Dr. Edward A. Sweeney reported from the Harvard School of Dental Medicine that the corn flour processed with lime tends to accumulate in areas which are poorly self-cleaning, such as the sides of molars in the jaw next to the cheek. In this way calcium phosphate deposits prevent decay.

It should be noted, too, that corn meal is one of the items given considerable credit by the Soviet Union's Central Gerontology Institute for the longevity of the people of the Caucasus mountains of Russia; and perhaps it is more than coincidence that these "old-age record holders" have favored the red pepper with their corn meal, even before the time of Columbus.

Other Foods Contribute to Diet

Another of the items which contributes much to the merits of the food of the area is the avocado. In the Southwest, this fruit with its abundance of unsaturated fatty acids, vitamins and minerals, is the basis for a very popular and widely used dish, the guacamole salad. The mashed avocado is combined with fresh tomatoes, onion, and sometimes cottage cheese or boiled eggs to give an excellent combination of food elements.

Some of the other items — cheese, eggs, and garbanzos — add sources of non-meat protein as well as their other food and mineral values. The garbanzo, also known as the Egyptian pea, originated centuries ago in Asia. It is a legume similar to the soybean. One cup of garbanzos provides protein equal to 4½ ounces of lean steak; garbanzos are also an excellent source of potassium, iron, calcium and phosphorus.

The pinto bean mentioned earlier is raised and used in large quantities in the area and may add its bit to cardiac health. The dried bean also appears to contain an unknown factor that aids the heart. Dr. Emanuel Goldberger in the book *Helping Your Heart* even suggests that everyone should use beans in some form in the diet every day. Of course, many nutritionists feel the same way about the onion, a very basic ingredient in most Mexican cookery.

When one studies the diet of the region it becomes obvious that only three items and their usages are unusual: the chili pepper, with all of its known and unknown virtues; and honey and corn, consumed in very large quantities. The other items in the diet are simple, natural ingredients that are high in nutrition, minerals and trace elements.

Possibly of great importance, too, is what is not in the area's diet. The very light use of sugar, refined flour, rich and heavy meats, and chemical additives and preservatives surely contributes to the total benefits of the diet.

Certainly the most interesting revelation coming from our informal study has been the very high levels of natural vitamins and the apparent high level anti-arteriosclerotic agents present in several of the foods. It would seem that both factors could favorably influence heart and cancer problems.

This large, long, and unplanned experiment in a different type of diet will be interesting to follow as the populace of New Mexico changes with the influx of people from other areas. If the local pattern of eating changes with the coming of newcomers and their different food habits into the area, and if the special Mexican food diet has actually had a definite effect on the heart and cancer statistics in previous generations, the region could certainly lose its outstanding health records.

In the meantime, have a chili pepper. You may develop a dietary habit that's hard to break; and if you can't break it, you may be lucky, for you may have the pleasure of enjoying a new taste treat and improving your health.

RASSA

NATIONAL LEGISLATION EFFECTS YOU!

Now you can support the nation's first citizens' lobby by and of the Spanish speaking to . . .

. . . work with your Congressmen, their staffs, and important Congressional Committees on Capitol Hill, to . . .

make laws and legislation work FOR the Spanish speaking.

Join **RASSA** Now!

RASSA, the Raza Association of Spanish Surnamed Americans is performing a vital function at our nation's capital, an effort which must continue and will continue only with the financial support of those who care. (See article this issue.)

Help Sustain This Effort

Contributions of any size, made payable to Raza Association of Spanish Surnamed Americans, are gratefully accepted. Muchas Gracias.

For more information contact

RASSA

400 First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
Telephone (202) 638-4483

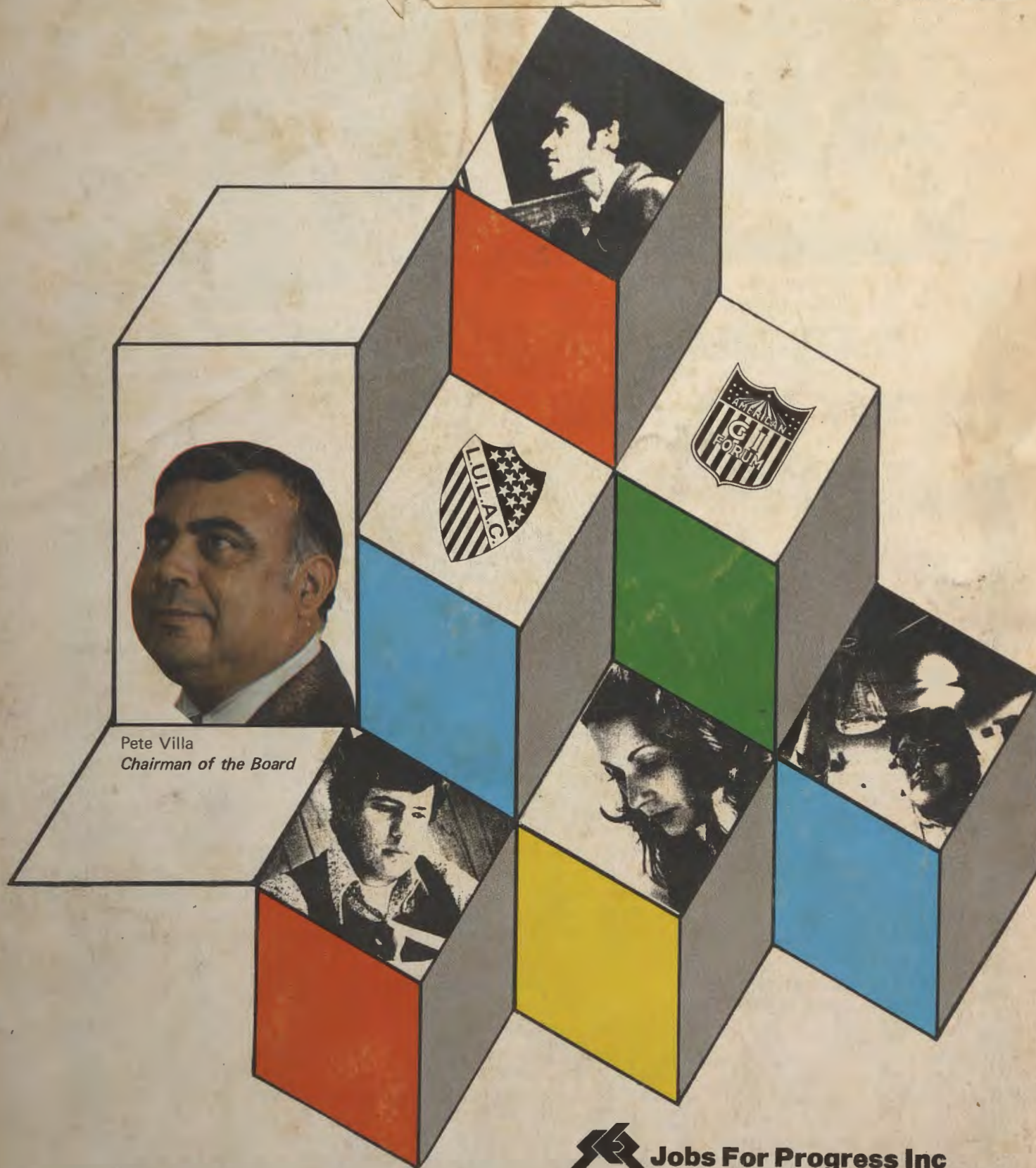


MANUEL D. FIERRO
RASSA President

3033 N. Central, Suite 402
Phoenix, Ariz. 85012

**Application to mail
at controlled
circulation rates
is pending at
Phoenix, Arizona.**

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



Jobs For Progress Inc

9841 Airport Boulevard
Los Angeles, California
90045