



The Thrill Of Victory

...shines on the face of Hector Guerra, punt, pass, and kick champion in the 8-year old division as he is presented with a homecoming gift. Young Guerra hails from Premont, Texas and wore the Houston Oilers colors during competition. (See related story on p. 8)

President's Message

Two of my recent experiences with Hispanic youths have served to motivate me in making certain that LULAC meets its commitment to providing better opportunities for our young people.

In a recent tour of Omaha, Nebraska, spearheaded by Reynaldo Cervantes, LULAC State Director for Nebraska and Ricardo Correa, I had the occasion to meet the young Mayor of Boys Town, the legendary home for boys founded by Father Flanagan. The Mayor is none other than George Ruiz, an 18-year-old, formerly from Laredo, Texas. George is a graduating Senior who plans to attend undergraduate studies either at Cornell or Princeton. Then, in the midst of the Super Bowl fanfare, a young man by the name of Hector Guerra of Premont, Texas won the Punt, Pass and Kick contest, and brought renewed national recognition to our Hispanic community.

We, as interested community activists, must assume a more forceful role in character building and leadership development for the youth of America. One of the more dubious statistics held by Hispanics is that only 40 percent of our population has completed high school. Less than 4 percent of the professional and graduate school enrollment of our college and university system is comprised of Hispanic-Americans. Hispanic youths still maintain a high dropout level and low educational achievement.

As we begin what has boldly and perhaps prematurely, been classified as the Decade of the Hispanics, we must renew our personal commitment to insuring the expansion of education programs that benefit our youth. Programs such as bilingual education and forceful, imaginative affirmative action must be supported and expanded, not diminished.

Properly expanded career opportunities coupled with extended opportunity for vocational technical training must become a priority for LULAC Councils across America. Whether legislatively or administratively through our college and university systems, we must begin developing a stronger educational arm with LULAC if we ever hope to overcome the vestiges of covert discrimination that remain in our social structure today.

**Sinceramente,
Ruben Bonilla**

Nava Appointed Ambassador To Mexico

WASHINGTON — President Carter has selected Julian Nava of Los Angeles to be the new United States Ambassador to Mexico, administration officials announced.

Nava, 52, would be the first Hispanic to serve as the U.S. envoy to Mexico City.

His appointment is expected to boost the president's political standing among Mexican-Americans, whose votes will be a focal point of the approaching political fight between Carter and his principal challenger for the Democratic presidential nomination, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

In Corpus Christi, Mexican-American leaders expressed some disappointment over U.S. Chief of Protocol Abelardo Lopez Valdez not being appointed, but were happy that a Mexican-American had been chosen for the ambassadorship.

State Rep. Carlos Truan said, "Naturally I was hoping Carter would name Valdez. He has the experience serving with the State Department and matters dealing with Latin America. I would like to commend Carter for

appointing a Mexican-American as ambassador to Mexico.

Dr. Hector Garcia, founder of the G.I. Forum, he has punching for 20 years for a Mexican-American to be named ambassador to Mexico.

"I hope the president would expedite Nava's move to Mexico," said Garcia.

State Rep. Arnold Gonzalez, a member of the executive committee of the National Hispanic-American Democrats, added: "Carter has proved he does mean what he said about appointing qualified Mexican-Americans... This just goes to show Carter is meeting his obligations to the Hispanic community."

However, how the selection of a Hispanic will be received in Mexico City is another question.

The traditional view has been that Mexico would consider the appointment of a U.S. ambassador of Mexican descent to be a patronizing gesture. A conflict over Nava's appointment would only serve to worsen

U.S.-Mexican relations, which are strained as a result of Mexico's latest oil increase and Mexico's refusal to readmit the disposed Shah of Iran.

Garcia called Mexico's reported refusal to accept a Mexican-American a 'myth', and said he was told high ranking Mexican government officials told their U.S. counterparts during President Jose Luis LopezPortillo's trip to Washington last summer a Mexican-American would be acceptable to the Mexican government.

Administration sources said the nomination of Nava is to be announced within the next few weeks after completion of a routine FBI background investigation and conflict-of-interest checks.

Nava is currently assistant to the president of California State University, Northridge. He was for 12 years a member of the Los Angeles school board and in 1970 served as its first Hispanic president.

Also in 1970, Nava was an unsuccessful

candidate for the Democratic nomination for superintendent of public education in California.

A Harvard-educated historian, Nava taught in Spain and several Latin American countries.

It was reported recently that Nava has won the approval of President Carter's advisory commission on ambassadorial appointments, headed by Washington attorney Clark Clifford, and was expected to be chosen for the Mexican post.

Nava had been one of three principal candidates for the position, along with Esteban Torres, Carter's special assistant for Hispanic affairs, and Viron P. Vaky, assistant secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. The Mexico City ambassadorship has been vacant since October, when former Wisconsin Gov. Patrick J. Lucey resigned to join Kennedy's presidential campaign.

Gradual 'Browning' Of Texas Has Implications

AUSTIN — Last fall, 231,598 children entered first grade in Texas public schools. Only 51.9 percent of them were white.

Within two years, if the trends of the past decade hold steady, the majority of Texas first graders will be Mexican-American and black. And by the mid-1990s, whites will be a minority in the state's schools, according to Texas Education Agency projections.

School enrollment data is just compiled by the agency refutes the notion that Texas' Sunbelt growth — a 19.5 percent population jump in the past 10 years — consists entirely of white northerners with executive jobs and high-level incomes.

During the 1970s the proportion of white children in public schools declined steadily, from 63.8 percent in 1969 to 57.4 percent this year. The black population held steady around 15 percent while the percentage of Hispanic children increased from 21 to 26.6 percent. In the first grade this year, Hispanic children are 31.6 percent of the total.

Even allowing for an increase in attendance at private schools in integration-troubled urban areas, the slowly shifting population — what appears to be a gradual browning of Texas — has profound implications not only for the schools but for the Lone Star State's cultural, economic and political structures.

By the turn of the century, Texans may have to adjust their way of life to provide for the economic needs of a largely disadvantaged population," said Ruben Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). "That's why we say, 'Tend to our children's needs now so they can be productive citizens.'" Hispanic Americans, Bonilla pointed out, have the lowest educational attainment, the highest unemployment and the lowest per capita income in the nation.

But Dallas School Superintendent Linus Wright, thoroughly familiar with the education problems of minorities, sees no cause for gloom.

"We're right on the threshold of mastering the problem," he said. "We have

suffered in the past 10 years. One thing we haven't achieved is the ideal method of teaching the low achievers, the disadvantaged, the inner city child. But I would predict that the students who graduate over the next decade will be the best-educated generation we have ever turned out."

What is only a trend statewide has been a fact of life in Texas' big city schools for some years now. Only one of the five largest school districts, Austin with a 55.6 percent white population, has a white majority.

The Dallas Independent School District is 32.2 percent white, 49.4 percent black and 17.8 percent Mexican-American. Houston is 27.4 percent white, 45.3 percent black and 25.6 percent Mexican-American. San Antonio is 12 percent white, 15 percent black and 72 percent Mexican-American, and Fort Worth is 45.9 percent white, 36.6 percent black and 16.6 percent Mexican-American.

Urban demography, of course, has been complicated by white flight to the suburbs usually attributed to court-ordered busing, good housing buys, lower taxes and various urban ills.

A look at Dallas County's suburban school districts shows where the white children are. Richardson is 91.8 percent white, Irving, 88.3 percent, Garland, 84.5 percent and Grand Prairie, 71.3 percent.

But even here, the first grade enrollment shows a decline. Richardson's first grade is 88.4 percent white; Irving's 84.5 percent; Garland's 82.1 percent and Grand Prairie's 66.1 percent.

What this means is the state will have to face up to the problems urban districts have had for some time," Wright said. "That means an increased cost of education — smaller teacher-pupil ratios, higher teacher salaries, more bilingual teachers.

Only 7,860 of the state's 155,000 teachers are certified to teach bilingual classes, according to Texas Education Agency consultant Robert L. Tipton.

Wright sees more accountability and less innovation in education of the '80s.

"Innovation has been the order of the day for the past 20 years," he said. "What people are calling Back to Basics is far more comprehensive than what basics used to be, but it still means a concentration on reading, writing and computation.

"I'm not gloomy. I think we've reached a point where society has accepted the fact that the population is changing and we're gearing up for it."

Houston School Superintendent Billy Reagan forecasts a major restructuring of the education program to bring large numbers of minority students into the American mainstream.

"Decisions can no longer be based on the certainty of a white, middle class student body that we're so accustomed to in Texas," he said. "And we're not talking about white flight. We're talking birthrate."

"But I feel extremely encouraged. Texas has the economic environment that allows us to deal with the problem."

Reagan said. "The Legislature has devoted most of its time to the needs of rural areas. Now it will have to focus its attention on the needs of the cities."

Legislative redistricting, based on the 1980 census, should produce a more urban body with greater numbers of minority representatives. Meanwhile, the extension of the federal Voting Rights Act to Texas provides more safeguards for minority votes.

"I personally predict that we'll see some social justice in this state after 1990," said one veteran lobbyist. "I think the legislature will become a vehicle for income redistribution. We could have an income tax and a corporate profits tax. Obviously that could have some negative implications for our economic growth but by that point we may have long since reached our zenith."

Bonilla, a Corpus Christi attorney, agrees that by 1990 Mexican-Americans should be the pivotal vote in statewide races.

"That would spell disaster for the likes of (Gov.) Bill Clements," he said.

If urban school districts are bearing the

brunt of the population shift, so are Texas cities.

"The growth in the minority population is concentrated in the big cities, Houston and San Antonio are real hot spots right now," said Richard Brown, director of the Texas Municipal League.

Brown thinks that two factors protect Texas cities from the fate suffered in some northern cities when the tax base deteriorated along with white flights. One is the constitutional prohibition against grants to individuals — a ban on welfare programs — and the other is Texas' generous annexation laws.

"San Antonio would be the same size and socio-economic level as Newark right now if they hadn't been able to annex," he said. "Many of our large cities would have lost population in the past 20 years if they had retained the same boundaries. As it is, they can annex to follow the white middle class."

Under any circumstances, Pueblo Mexicano is not exactly just around the corner.

"Our jubilation would be premature," Bonilla said. "We have a very young population. They're in the elementary schools not in electoral votes. We dominate the PTA but not the school board."

Moreover, perhaps only 10 percent of Mexican-American youth, the sizeable 18-to-25-year-old group, participate in the political process, he added.

"In South Texas we are 80 to 90 percent of the population, yet 95 percent of the wealth is concentrated in the Anglos who underwrite the political campaigns of conservative Mexican-Americans," he committed.

The Hispanic leader is sensitive to suggestions that his people intend to dominate by birthrate.

"That's a fear tactic to keep Hispanics oppressed," he said. "Too many Anglos have a takeover syndrome anyway, like they're undersiege at the Alamo. We differ only in pigmentation of skin and sometimes our English speaking proficiency. We want the same things Anglos do — jobs, industrial development, better education."

Guizar, Cantinflas Encabezan Elenco

CORPUS CHRISTI — El cantante mexicano de fama internacional José José vendrá encabezando el elenco artístico que presentarán en el Matinée Mexicano así como en la Noche Mexicana durante las fiestas con motivo del natalicio de Jorge Washington, los miembros del Concilio de Jorge Washington, los miembros del Concilio de la Liga Unidad de Ciudadanos Latinoamericanos, Lulac-12, que dirige el señor Carlos Villarreal.

Directivos del Lulac-12 informaron también que el compositor mexicano Pepe Guizar, aceptó ser condecorado con el título de 'Señor Internacional 1980' que le será conferido personalmente por el actor mexicano de fama mundial Mario Moreno 'Cantinflas' quien recibió el mismo nombramiento el año pasado y quien en el transcurso de la semana confirmó su visita a esta ciudad para participar en las actividades que de-

sarrollo el lulac-12.

Por otro lado, una comitiva encabezada por el señor Villarreal viajará a la Ciudad de México el próximo lunes con la finalidad de finiquitar planes con el actor cómico al igual que con el compositor Pepe Guizar.

El grupo partirá también con el señor Don Francisco Javier Sauza quien los acompañará durante una comida en el Restorán Hacienda de los Morales.

Asimismo, se firmarán los contratos con otros cantantes de renombre que vendrán a esta ciudad el próximo mes, cuyos nombres aún no han sido dados a conocer.

El año pasado el conductor del programa de televisión 'Siempre en Domingo', Raúl Velasco quien fue nombrado "Señor Internacional 1978" hizo entrega del simbólico listón tricolor con letras doradas, designando al Sr. Mario Moreno 'Cantinflas' como 'Señor Internacional 1979'.

Joint Committee Announced

Labor leaders of the adjoining states of Texas and Tamaulipas met in Laredo and agreed to organize a joint Mexican-American Labor Committee.

It will be a volunteer organization designed to provide a nongovernmental forum to discuss problems of workers on both sides of the Rio Grande.

Juan Aranda Jr., of El Paso, state vice president of the AFL-CIO was the meeting translator.

Aranda pointed out that one year ago the Texas state AFL-CIO President Harry Hubbard began discussing the need for establishing some sort of forum in which representatives of labor from both sides of the Rio Grande could meet several times yearly. It was recalled, several years ago it had been the practice for labor representatives of adjoining U.S.-Mexican states to meet at regular intervals to discuss mutual problems, but the custom had lapsed.

The Texas labor chief explained, he wanted to welcome to Texas as "our friends and brother," the visitors from Tamaulipas state.

Professor Pedro Perez Ibarra, headed the Mexican delegation.

A longtime leader of the confederation of Nuevo Laredo labor unions, he is member of the Mexican Congress. Also, he is secretary general of the Tamaulipas state division of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, (Confederacion de Trabajadores Mexicano, commonly call CTM)

Hubbard pointed out, workers in all parts of the world have many of the same problems.

He suggested, numerous mutual problems

shared by Texans and the people of Tamaulipas state could be solved, or at least alleviated through regular communication.

The Texas AFL-CIO chief predicted in the future the need will become greater for more cooperation between the workers of Texas and Mexico.

He expressed the wish that as a result of getting better acquainted in Laredo, labor representatives could set up a permanent committee structure which would result at meetings several times each year.

Hubbard proposed that the meeting locations be alternated between such Texas and Mexican border cities as El Paso, Nuevo Laredo, Laredo, Brownsville, Reynosa, etc.

Hubbard asked, "How can we help each other to help the thousands of workers whom we represent?"

A non-governmental group could discuss sensitive and even controversial issues in an atmosphere of goodwill and with the understanding in advance, that it is not always easy to solve complex problems, Hubbard explained.

Hubbard predicted, understanding could be improved and the working conditions of people on both sides of the Rio Grande could be better, as a result of the initiative taken on Dec. 14, 1979, in Laredo, Texas.

Congressman Perez Ibarra agreed that the formation of an international committee, that is not an official governmental entity and has no regulatory powers, would be practical.

He predicted, "We will succeed in strengthening the bonds of understanding and friendship between the workers of the United States of North America and the United States of Mexico."

Carter Proposes Job Bill

Washington — President Carter proposed a \$2 billion program of basic education and work experience to help millions of disadvantaged youths find jobs.

If approved by Congress, the program would, when fully implemented in 1982, increase the number of youngsters aged 14 to 21 served by youth employment programs from the present 2 million to about 3 million.

About half the money would be spent by the Department of Labor during the next two years to provide job training and work experience primarily for high school dropouts.

The other half would be spent by the Department of Education to provide basic education to about 1 million low-achieving junior and senior high school students in the poorest 3,000 of the nation's 15,000 urban and rural school districts.

In 1982, the program would add \$2 billion to the \$4 billion already being spent for youth programs.

LULAC Media Group Formed In Texas

A LULAC Media Group, the first of its type in LULAC history, is scheduled to receive its charter from Ruben Bonilla, National LULAC President, on Feb. 9, 1980 during a luncheon of the LULAC Executive Board in San Antonio, Tex.

Josie Alonzo, temporary president of the Media Group, state that the LULAC Charter application and the membership applications have already been sent to the LULAC National Office in Washington, D.C.

The Media Group has been established to serve the District 13 LULAC chapters in the communications field. The Group will seek members who work in the radio, television, and newspaper industry, however, membership is not restricted to media professionals.

"By consolidating our resources, we will be able to assist the District 13 chapters in any capacity as needed," stated Josie Alonzo, temporary president.

"If a LULAC chapter needs press releases, photographs, or any assistance in communications, we will be available to help them," added Alonzo.

She added that the ways to work within the LULAC structure are just beginning to materialize, since the chapter is the first of its type in the nation and that the chapter is still in the growing stage. Eleven charter members have started the group and the membership list is growing.

Alonzo added that the chapter will have no home base since the area to be served is District 13, which covers the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

The chapter will have its meetings on a rotating basis around the Valley area so that the whole district is covered.

Organizational meetings have been held in Alamo, Harlingen and Mercedes Texas. Luciano Rodriguez, District 13 Director and Francisco Salazar, President of the Pharr-San Juan-Alamo chapter have been giving prospective members orientation and explanation on the LULAC policies, aims and purposes.

During a Jan. 22nd organizational meeting, the eleven charter members elected Josie Alonzo, president and Raul Arredondo, Jr., secretary-treasurer as temporary officers.

Regular elections will be held during March, as by that time, a larger membership is expected.

Persons interested in learning more about the LULAC Media Group are asked to call 787-8571 for more information. A post office box has been established in Alamo, P.O. Box 547, (zip code 78516) to be used as a mailing address.



LULAC Media Chapter

...president Josie Alonzo gives Ruben Bonilla a hand in signing the membership application in Edinburg, Texas recently. Looking on are, left to right, Francisco Salazar, Luciano Rodriguez, and Raul Arredondo, Jr.

Temporary Officers

...of the Media group LULAC Chapter are Raul Arredondo, Jr. and Josie Alonzo. Arredondo is the chapter's secretary-treasurer and Ms. Alonzo is the president until the regular elections to be held in March.



No Written Test Required For This Job

The Social Security Administration is about to implement its project CRESS designed to recruit and place employees for the position of Claims Representative in Social Security Administration field offices nationwide.

The project is the result of OPM's delegation of direct hiring authority to SSA for the GS-105 series. This unassembled examination requires no written test. Applications will be available on December 3 at all Social Security offices (the addresses are in the telephone book) and Federal Job Information Centers. Applications will be accepted from December 3 through the 14th.

The Administration is now actively involved in recruiting Hispanics and Spanish bilinguals to better serve our Hispanic public. Project CRESS will be one of the better avenues to bring qualified Hispanic personnel on board within a relatively short period of time.

As the SSA Hispanic recruiter, I am requesting that you give the enclosed announcement your utmost consideration of the widest possible distribution among the Hispanic community of your area.

If you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Javier G. Bustamante
SSA-Hispanic Recruiter
G-204 West High Rise

6401 Security Boulevard
Baltimore, Maryland 21235
Phone-Commercial 301-594-3069
FTS-934-3069

About the Job

The Claims Representative is the keystone position in the Social Security Administration through which major social security program benefits are brought directly to the public. The duties of a Claims Representative at district and branch offices include the receipt of applications for benefits, the development and initial adjudication of claims for retirement, survivors, and disability insurance coverage, the receipt of applications to establish entitlement to health insurance coverage and to supplementary income coverage; and explanations of social security programs through personal contact with the public. The volume of interviews and the variety of issues create demands and pressures which require a high degree of tolerance and patience.

Salary Information

Positions are filled at the GS-5 grade level with promotional potential to GS-10. In addition, federal salaries are adjusted periodically (usually in October) so that they remain comparable with salaries for equivalent jobs in the private sector. You may obtain a schedule of annual salary rates by grade from the Federal Job Information Center.

Location of Positions

These positions are located in the Social Security district and branch offices nationwide. Eligible candidates may only establish availability in one DHEW region. See Geographic Availability Preference Listing for a list of DHEW regions. Applicants must complete the geographical availability preference statement as part of the application process. If you are offered employment with the Social Security Administration, we will make every attempt to accommodate your geographic preferences(s) in assigning you to a field office. In the final analysis, the needs of the agency control the assignment of all Claims Representative Trainees to our field offices. Applicants may be assigned to any office in the geographical areas selected.

Experience and Education Requirements

To be eligible for employment consideration under this announcement you must meet the experience and - or education requirements outlined below:

1. A bachelors degree, or 3 years of responsible experience; or an equivalent combination of education and experience.

a. Progressively responsible experience in administrative, professional, investigative, technical, or other work in which the applicant has:

- (1) obtained a general background in the field of social insurance, economics, public

relations, public information, sociology, public administration, or management; or (2) either performed or supervised work which involved interviewing, making determinations, or conducting investigations, requiring the explanation, application, and interpretation of complex, rules, policies, regulations, or procedures.

b. Equivalent combination. One academic year of full-time undergraduate study (30 semester hours credit 6 is equivalent to 9 months of responsible experience. The required amount of experience will not in itself be accepted as proof of qualification. The experience must demonstrate an aptitude for meeting and dealing with the public.

Unpaid Experience or Volunteer Work

Credit will be given for unpaid experience or volunteer work such as community, cultural, social service, and professional association activities, provided that it is of the type and level acceptable under this announcement. To receive proper credit you must show the actual time and dates, and the number of hours a week spent in such activities.

Basis of Rating

No written test is required. Applicants will be rated on the basis of an evaluation of their experience, training, education and panel interview.

Editorial

¿Que Hacemos Por Los Jovenes De Aqui Y Alla?

Mis amigos senores y senoras, en el LULAC News, Dic. 1979 en la pagina seis, aparece una foto de nuestro presidente nacional Ruben Bonilla rodeado de su staf, personas todos jovenes y responsables. Mis felicitaciones, Ruben, porque estas despertando este espiritu de accion en la juventud de origen latino. Y porque no felicitar a Javier Rodriguez por su articulo, LULAC Has Grown Bolder Over The Years.

Joven estudiante de periodismo de la Universidad de Denton que dedico su tiempo y parte de sus ahorros para cubrir la convencion nacional. Tu articulo Javier, esta muy bien documentado y ojala que mas personas como tu participen en esta organizacion. Si muchos de ustedes no estan participando, nosotros los viejos somos los responsables. Y ya que tocamos el tema de futuras generaciones, que estamos haciendo por los jovenes de aqui y de alla, de estas personas humanas que ni tienen nada que ver con el desagarriate politico, economico, social, y moral en que vivimos.

Jovenes y senoritas deben tener ideas y ejemplos a seguir guias y propositos a desarrollar. La vida actual requiere de un sinumero de conocimientos para hacerse valer y servir a la sociedad que lo rodea.

Actualmente los jovenes con quienes convivimos se sienten desconcertados. No saben a quien seguir ni en quien confiar. Los hemos olvidado por completo. No confian en los dirigentes por corruptos. Ven en los funcionarios publicos personas en las que no pueden confiar porque todo el tiempo buscan lo que buscan los anteriores; comodidad y prestigio personal, ven los partidos politicos enfermos. Por la mente de estos jovenes paso el caso Watergate. Ahi presenciaron corrupcion en todas las formas.

Total, vivimos en un sistema del que todos dudamos. Desconfiados, sospechamos y nos odiamos unos a otros. Y sin darnos cuenta, vamos dejando como herencia este odio, desconfianza, inseguridad, y corrupcion.

Esta es la realidad que contemplan nuestros jovenes y la comentaran si nosotros los adultos no vivimos con dignidad. Ya basta de tanto cinismo basura e hipocresia. Es tiempo de hacer algo por la juventud y hya muchos jovenes que quieren vivir sin trabajar, esperansados de hacer billetes faciles, dinero que no resulta del trabajo y esfuerzo legitimo, si no del comodo que es todo lo que ve y esta a su alcance.

Dirigirlos y orientarlos es nuestra responsabilidad y si lo hemos hecho a medias, hagamos un examen de consecnia. Despues lleva tu imaginacion a las calles de tu ciudad y en tu mente aparecen los cuadros tristes de tantos jovenes que por falta de direccion han perdido el rumbo. Arrastrados por los vicios se hunden en el fango sin nadie que les tienda la mano y aquel que se las ofrece es para acabar de hundirlo.

Tu, amigo lector, me entiendes y sabes y conoces a personas que viven y gozan de

esta miseria humana que se enriquecen a costillas de esta dolorosa realidad.

Que lo que tenemos de autoridades competentes se vensen por dinerol que hay abogados que todo lo que les importa es la feria y con esa feria arreglan todo por debajo del agua "como los hombres rana." Muchas causas las ganan sin ser presentados en la corte y por desgracia jueces y abogados toman parte y contribuyen grandemente con quienes importan miseria a nuestra juventud. Se pasean en Cadillac ultimo modelo mientras que el ciudadano comun se las vive desesperado, buscando prestamos a 'quema ropa' en bancos y prestamistas para salvar a sus hijos que calleron en las garras de la marihuana y el alcol. De todo esto los adultos somos responsables.

Luciano Rodriguez
District Director
District 13

Donna, Texas

Impact Underestimated

LOS ANGELES — The unemployment rate in the United States could be reduced to less than 4 percent if it were not for the presence of undocumented workers, says Labor Secretary Ray Marshall.

Marshall, in an interview published in the Los Angeles Times, said the impact of undocumented workers on U.S. workers is generally underestimated. He said the administration is trying to get agreement on legislation dealing with the problem.

However, Marshall, a key Carter administration figure in setting immigration policy, emphasized that he is not advocating mass deportation of illegal workers.

"The main concern is not necessarily on the immediate impact of illegal workers on the present levels of unemployment, but to provide a just and humane solution to a complex problem before it does reach crisis proportions," he said.

In the interview, in which he responded orally and in writing to a series of questions, Marshall said he disagreed with the argument that undocumented workers are helpful to the economy because they take jobs that U.S. citizens or legal aliens will not perform.

"It is false to say American workers can-

not be found for all of the jobs filled by undocumented workers," Marshall said. "The truth is that there are millions of American workers in all of these lowpaying occupations already.

"The job market in which they (undocumented workers) compete is highly competitive, with a surplus of people vying for a shortage of jobs, no matter how undesirable the jobs may be."

Marshall said the number of undocumented workers in the United States is estimated conservatively at 4 million.

"If only half, or two million, of them are in jobs that would otherwise be held by U.S. workers, eliminating this displacement would bring unemployment down to 3.7 percent, which is below the 4 percent full employment target set by the Humphrey-Hawkins Act," he said.

Marshall said his concern about future implications of the problems "is far from a hysterical fear about an 'alien invasion.'"

"I have become concerned recently that people are beginning to say there is no problem, and the illegal worker is a positive benefit for us," he said. "That is a narrow and shortsighted view."

Carpethbaggers In Texas

HEREFORD, Texas (UPI) — A group of young Harvardtrained lawyers strode into this Panhandle agriculture center for 14 months ago, established a legal aid service for the area's 30,000 migrant farm workers and slapped lawsuits on nearly every governmental body in Deaf Smith and adjacent Castro counties.

Civic leaders are screaming "carpethbagger."

"Those no-good Harvard idiots, I don't like them," said Carl King, president of the Texas Corn Growers Association. "They're troublemakers. All they do is push Mexicans to sue people."

Deaf Smith County sheriff Tom McPherson, recently sued by Tepas Rural Legal Aid Inc. for falsely imprisoning two Mexican-Americans suspected of being illegal aliens, wrote a letter to the Hereford Brand concerning the arrests.

"I make no apologies for being a redneck, flag-waving American. I do not want illegal aliens in our country and I don't think anything will ever change my mind.

U.S. Rep. Kent Hance, besieged by angry constituents, also criticized TRLA.

"Most of these legal aid lawyers, bless their hearts, don't know anything about the practice of law. Their No. 1 priority is to establish a name for themselves. They don't really care about poor people."

But legal aid attorney William Beardall disagreed.

"This area has the worst wages, working and housing conditions for (migrant) farm workers in the state. 'It's worse here than in the Rio Grande Valley.'"

He defended TRLA's adversary role.

Local officials "have never been responsive to the exploitation by which our clients are being victimized," Beardall said. "They never pursued it before we got here. Our clients have no economic or political power and so they don't command that kind of respect and attention.

Since it was organized, TRLA's attorneys have: — Succeeded in changing the method of electing school board members in Hereford.

Desegregation Guidelines Asked

In Four Texas Universities

AUSTIN — The League of United Latin American Citizens has asked four Texas universities to accept desegregation guidelines voluntarily and is lobbying federal agencies to withhold \$260 million in annual funds from the colleges if they don't desegregate.

National LULAC President Ruben Bonilla said the action is based on a civil rights office report compiled in 1979 that said Texas colleges and universities were violating the 1964 Civil Rights Act by continuing a dual system of education based on race.

The report has been in the hands of Department of Health, Education and Welfare officials for more than a year without any action being taken, and has been passed on to Secretary Shirley Hufstедler of the new Department of Education.

"The question was whether we were going to let the report just gather dust like so many other reports, or whether we were going to say we've had enough, and try to get something done," Bonilla said.

LULAC initially sent 10 voluntary desegregation guidelines to the presidents of the University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M University, the University of Houston and Texas Tech University. The same requests for compliance are being sent to every Texas college.

Bonilla said he's received an "intial good response" from UT President Peter Flawn, A&M President Jarvis Miller and from

Texas Tech's interim president. Only Houston has not replied, he said.

LULAC is asking that:

— The colleges' affirmative action and minority recruitment plans be made public.

— Recruitment teams for students be sent into heavily Hispanic areas.

— A committee of lay persons be established by the college presidents to oversee voluntary desegregation.

— More financial aid be made available to poor students, especially in areas of the state with large Hispanic populations.

— The Office of Education begin desegregation programs and make it a policy to withhold federal money from segregated colleges.

— The Office of Education periodically review desegregation efforts of the colleges.

Bonilla said the report is "being viewed as a political powder keg."

LULAC's efforts to meet with Hufstедler have been unsuccessful. As a result, Bonilla said, a meeting is being sought with the Office of Civil Rights, the HEW agency that started work on the report, to draw up a "plan of action."

"Hufstедlers staff has adopted almost an aristocratic-type attitude. They say they don't have time to meet with special interest groups all over the country. But we have made contacts in the White House and we feel we will get a meeting," Bonilla said.

The LULAC News is a publication of the League of United Latin American Citizens, 2590 Morgan Avenue, Corpus Christi, Texas 78405.

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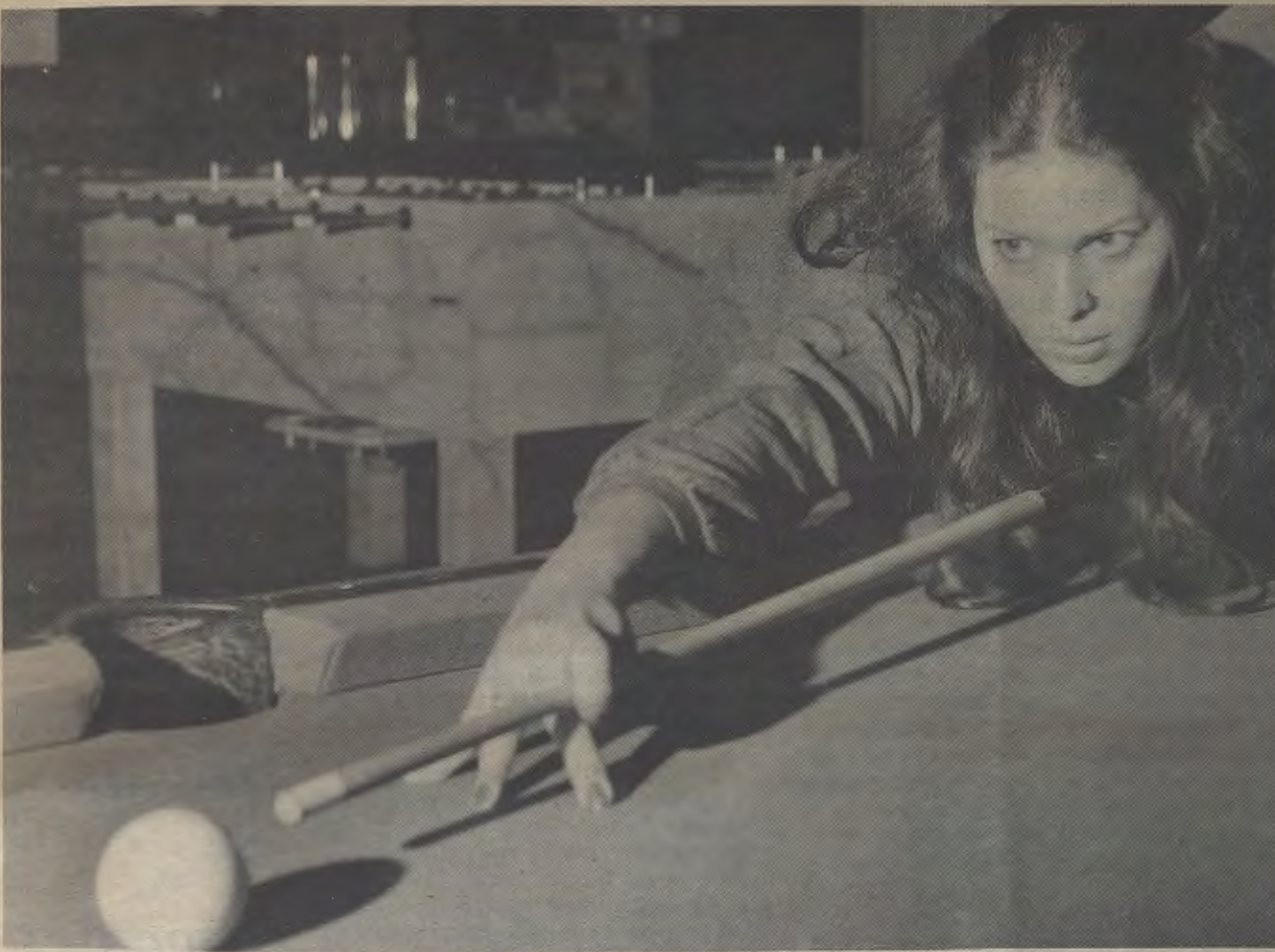
Advertising rates upon request.

Printed by The Brownsville Herald.

LULAC



News



Belinda Campos

...the Texas Women's Pool Champ; demonstrates a difficult shot during an exhibition in Brownsville, Texas recently. The Austin native was in town to do charity work for a local youth program. Belinda is one of few women to play pool professionally and as a Hispanic, holds a double standard. (Photo by Joe Hermosa)

Carter Proposes Job Program For Youths

WASHINGTON — President Carter proposed a \$2 billion program of basic education and work experience to help millions of disadvantaged youths find jobs.

If approved by Congress, the program would, when full implemented in 1982, increase the number of youngsters aged 14 to 21 served by youth employment programs from the present 2 million to about 3 million.

During ceremonies in the East Room, Carter said the plan was aimed at "a class of people without hope."

He noted that "our 1981 fiscal budget will

be a tight budget" but that he approved the \$2 billion expenditure because it amounts to "an investment in our future."

A senior official said the administration regards the program as "our most important domestic, legislative initiative this year."

About half the money would be spent by the Department of Labor during the next two years to provide job training and work experience primarily for high school dropouts.

The other half would be spent by the Department of Education to provide basic

education to about 1 million lowachieving junior and senior high school students in the poorest 3,000 of the nation's 15,000 urban and rural school districts.

In 1982, the program would add \$2 billion to the \$4 billion already being spent for youth programs. About \$1.2 billion of the new money would fall within the fiscal 1981 budget Carter is preparing to send Congress.

Officials said the proposed program will build on the experience of several youth employment programs, several of them small and experimental, which the

administration and Congress have launched in the last two years.

Those programs showed that education and job training must go hand in hand, officials said. Accordingly, the new program will give many youngsters with basic education in classrooms and work experience after school hours.

It will provide "alternative" types of instruction for dropouts, officials said, because experience shows they will not return to their old schools. About 23 percent of those who begin school never receive a high school diploma.

Sillas Dismissal

Sought By Justice

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has recommended to the White House that Herman Sillas Jr., the U.S. attorney in Sacramento and a recent candidate for elevation to commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, be dismissed because he flunked two lie detector tests about taking a \$7,500 bribe while a state official, according to sources.

White House officials have known about the problem over a month, the sources said, but have delayed taking any action against Sillas, a well-known Hispanic leader in California.

Apparently the White House hoped Sillas would resign and spare the Carter administration the pain of firing a noted Hispanic leader in a pivotal election state, sources said. So far, though, Sillas has resisted any such suggestions, they added.

Justice Department officials conducting the inquiry, Thomas Henderson of the public integrity section, and Michael E. Shaheen Jr., of the department's internal investigations unit, declined to comment on the case.

Sources familiar with the case said they expect an announcement about Sillas' departure soon, perhaps within a few days.

Reached at his home Saturday, Sillas repeated his previous public denial of the bribe allegation. Asked if he was planning to resign, he said: "I'm still here. I haven't done anything."

Migrant Workers To Get Regulations

WASHINGTON — Acting under a court order, the Labor Department has moved to tighten enforcement of Labor Laws protecting the nation's estimated five million migrant farm workers.

New regulations published in the Federal Register ended a seven-year court battle between the department and 14 farm workers and civil rights groups over the department's alleged failure to protect the rights of migrant workers.

The proposed rules, primarily dealing with revamping the internal workings of the department, are designed to tighten enforcement of employment, wage, housing and health care laws involving migrant workers.

Under the agreement approved by Judge Charles R. Richey of the U.S. District Court in Washington, the Labor Department will establish a top level committee to deal with problems of migrant workers.

Called the National Farm Labor Coordinated Enforcement Committee, it will be made up of John Gentry, the under secretary of labor, and the assistant secretaries in charge of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the Employment Standards Administration (ESA) and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA).

Groups representing migrant workers have long complained that the Labor Department has given low priority to migrant workers.

Cavazos Named President

LUBBOCK — The Texas Tech University Board of Regents named 1949 Tech graduate Dr. Lauro F. Cavazos as president of the university, replacing Dr. Cecil Mackey, who resigned in July.

Cavazos, 53, currently dean of the Tufts University Medical School, became the tenth president in Tech's history and will serve as the third president of the medical school, the Texas Tech Health Science Center.

Cavazos is the first Tech graduate to be

appointed head of the school. He received his bachelor's degree in zoology in 1949 and received his master's degree from Tech in cell study (cytology) in 1951. He received his PhD in physiology from Iowa State in 1954.

Cavazos was born on the King Ranch in South Texas, where his father was a foreman. He now has 10 children, two of whom are currently enrolled at Tech.

Cavazos' two brothers also graduated from Tech.

Velasquez Refuses Kennedy Position

The executive director of the Southwest Project Registration Education Project, has refused an offer to coordinate Sen. Edward Kennedy's national Hispanic campaign, the director confirmed.

Willie Velasquez, executive director of the organization, said Kennedy offered him the position in November, but he declined in early December.

"I was offered the job, but I turned it down," said Velasquez. "I like this work too much, this is really important to me. I have worked in it for many years."

The decision to turn down the post came before Kennedy's slide in the polls and was based largely on Velasquez's desire to maintain the project's non-partisan stance.

Velasquez said he agreed with the view that Kennedy's Mexican-American

backers in Texas are worried about the senator's campaign, starting late in Texas, and that this worry could turn to resentment if the situation is not remedied.

The number of Mexican-American elected officials in Texas rose 29.5 percent within the past four years; and the number of registered Mexican-Americans increased by 110,000 persons between Jan. 1, 1977 and Jan. 1, 1979, he said.

Velasquez has been involved in negotiating and settling with county, school and city officials cases in which the project alleges gerrymandering to dilute the influence of Mexican-American votes in local races.

The project has either negotiated, settled or sued in 43 cases.

Few Hispanics Employed, Promoted In Customs

By SUSAN IHNE
El Paso Times

LAREDO, TX. — A LULAC review of the affirmative action program at U.S. Customs Patrol in El Paso reveals a low number of Hispanic employees and slower, or a lack of, promotions for Hispanics.

Xavier Banales, League of United Latin American Citizens District 4 director, outlined the discrepancies in a two-page Dec. 10 letter to William Hughes, U.S. Customs Service district director.

Banales said the review is an ongoing effort by LULAC to monitor various agencies in El Paso.

"The federal government spends hundreds

of thousands of dollars in manhours in affirmative action programs but lots of just comes out as window dressing," he said. "It's time to start looking at tangible results."

He said the letter's purpose is to find out if the information LULAC has discovered is as it appears and what can be done about it. He said his data came from federal officials and Ruben Bonilla, LULAC's national president.

"We're not going to go out and demonstrate and picket (Hughes') office...but we do want him to realize we're looking at his program," he said. "We're not trying to condemn, but to clarify their situation."

The letter lists four discrepancies:

Lack of effort in promoting qualified Hispanics to upper-level positions. For example, of 19 promotions to GS-11 level or higher position, only one was given to a Hispanic.

Disproportionate number of Hispanics in the El Paso district office. Of 57 officers, seven are Hispanic. Of the 12 Customs Service agents, only two are Hispanics. Banales said the numbers should come closer to reflecting the proportion of the Hispanic population in the district. About 60 percent of the city's population is Hispanic.

It takes longer for Hispanics to receive a promotion. Banales said his study shows it takes six years for an Hispanic to be promoted from GS-9 to GS-11, while it only takes an

Anglo 3.2 years. The total years for promotion to supervisory inspector is nine years for Hispanics and five years for Anglos.

Spanish-speaking inspectors cannot attend a Spanish school for which certificates are awarded. Banales said the certificates become part of an employee's record and a factor in future promotions.

"If these concerns are real, I hope that they can be remedied as soon as possible," Banales wrote. "Such situations should not exist in any federal agency, especially since federal agencies provide much visibility to their affirmative action programs."

Hughes, out of town until Wednesday, could not be contacted for comment.

Muniz's Release Sought By LULAC

AUSTIN, Texas — The national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens said the organization would conduct a campaign to have Ramsey Muniz, a former Raza Unida candidate for governor, released from a federal penitentiary in Memphis, Tenn.

Ruben Bonilla of Christi said at a Capitol news conference Muniz, who is serving two five-year sentences for conspiracy to smuggle marijuana and bail jumping, would be eligible for parole this year.

Bonilla said he would ask Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, and Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, for support in gaining parole for Muniz, who is serving in prisons in Washington, California, Texas and now Tennessee.

Bonilla — who acknowledged he is not now nor has he ever been a member of Raza Unida — said Muniz had served as an inspiration for many Mexican-Americans during the 1970s.

"He propelled the Mexican American in Texas into the political map, where we still remain," he said. "He forced the Democratic Party to open more widely its doors to Mexican Americans. He instilled a sense of pride and power for all Mexican-Americans."

Muniz received 214,118 votes in the 1972 Texas governor's race and forced former Gov. Dolph Briscoe to win without a majority. Muniz also staged a race in 1974 and again polled six percent of the statewide vote.

He was arrested in 1976 in Corpus Christi for conspiracy to smuggle marijuana from Texas to Alabama. He began serving his term in February 1977.

"We are not here to condone the criminal conduct of anyone, of Ramsey Muniz," Bonilla said. "But he has suffered enough."

Bonilla said Muniz has already served more time in prison than 20 persons — including former President Richard M. Nixon — who were implicated in the Watergate scandal. The LULAC national president also criticized the light sentences given Terry Wayne Denson, Steven Orlando and Joseph James Janish, three Houston police officers who received one-year and one-day federal sentences for the 1977 death of Joe Campos Torres.

GOLDEN, Colo. — In recognition of the growing economic and cultural importance of the Hispanic community in America, Adolph Coors Company this month is introducing a corporate advertising campaign targeted specifically to Hispanics.

Developed by Ed Yardang & Associates, a San Antonio advertising agency, the "Decade of the Hispanic" corporate advertising program is being introduced to show Coors' commitment to the Hispanic community.

To kick off the campaign, advertising will run in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Texas beginning in mid-December and scheduled through mid-January. Media will include Spanish language television, Spanish language radio, ethnic outdoor showings and magazine ads, as well as Hispanic point-of-purchase and other background and support materials. According to Coors, research shows that these states account for more than 60 percent of all Hispanics in the nation.

"In the past, many Coors critics tried to convince Hispanics to have negative feelings

about our company. And, in many respects, we aided them by not publicizing our many programs which support the Hispanic community and by not specifically recognizing this important consuming group in our advertising," said Peter H. Coors, senior vice president of sales and marketing.

"Since 1980 will mark the beginning of a new decade which will see Hispanics become America's largest single ethnic minority group, we see this as a perfect time to recognize Hispanics in our advertising efforts and to publicize the many grassroots programs Coors has sponsored throughout the years," said Coors.

Coors said some of those grassroots programs include donations to LULAC, Ser, Las Mujeres de LULAC and DUARTE, and Colorado Jobs for Progress; volunteer work in Mi Casa, Chicana Forum and publications support of La Luz, La Voz and LULAC News.

LULAC recognizes Coors and its efforts, which other Beer Beer companies would follow in.

A national survey of Spanish format stations conducted by the National Association of Spanish Broadcasters revealed deep and widespread dissatisfaction with the ratings services, particularly with Arbitron and Nielsen, charging that they inaccurately represent the Spanish audiences. The use of the diary method to measure Spanish audiences and the improper weighing of Spanish audiences received the greatest criticism from the Spanish format stations. The extent of the radio stations' dissatisfaction with the ratings services is evidenced by the fact that over 80 per cent of the Spanish format stations responding to the NASB survey do not subscribe to any ratings service.

The NASB is currently considering the feasibility of formally bringing the ratings situation to the attention of agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Communications Commission. Another

possibility is the formation of a Work Group consisting of Hispanic researchers and broadcasters and other broadcast industry experts in the field of ratings methodology to develop accurate and cost effective method for measuring the Spanish audience.

The NASB survey also revealed that Spanish format radio stations feel that they are being grossly overcharged by ASCAP and BMI relative to the music they play which is owned by the two music licensing companies. The radio stations reason that they play only a minimal number of the music titles owned by ASCAP and BMI and should therefore not be obliged to pay an amount predicated on extensive use of the titles owned by the music license companies. The Spanish format stations recommended that ASCAP and BMI charge either a flat fee for a payment predicated on a per use basis of the titles they own.

Spanish Broadcasters Dissatisfied

Job With Secretary Of Commerce Available

Title: Executive Director

Grade and Salary Range: RC-14 — \$32,442 — \$42,171 (Based on the Federal General Schedule salary rates effective 10-8-78)

Reference checks will be made on all finalists for the position.

Introduction:

The Southwest Border Regional Commission, a Federal-State partnership, authorized under the provisions of Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, provides a formal mechanism for joint decision-making to deal effectively with the needs and problems of the 36 border counties and to support fully the potential for long-range economic growth within the region. The Governors of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas and the Federal Co-chairman, appointed by the President, comprise the membership of the Commission.

The functions of each regional commission are to: (1) advise and assist the Secretary of Commerce in the identification of optimum boundaries for multi-State economic de-

velopment regions; (2) initiate and coordinate the preparation of long-range overall economic development programs for such regions; (3) foster surveys and studies to provide data required for the preparation of specific plans and programs for the development of such regions; (4) advise and assist the Secretary and the States concerned in the initiation and coordination of economic development districts, in order to promote maximum benefits from the expenditure of Federal, State, and local funds; (5) promote increased private investment in such regions; (6) prepare legislative and other recommendations with respect to both short-range and long-range programs and projects for Federal, State and local agencies; (7) develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs and establish priorities thereunder, giving due consideration to other Federal, State, and local planning in the region; (8) conduct and sponsor investigations, research, studies, including an inventory and analysis of the resources of the region, and,

in cooperation with Federal, State and local agencies, sponsor demonstration projects designed to foster regional productivity and growth; (9) review and study, in cooperation with the agency involved, Federal, State, and local public and private programs and, where appropriate, recommend modifications or additions which will increase their effectiveness in the region; (10) formulate and recommend, where appropriate, interstate compacts and other forms of interstate cooperation, and work with State and local agencies in developing appropriate model legislation; and (11) provide a forum for consideration of problems of the region and proposed solutions and establish and utilize, as appropriate, citizens and special advisory councils and public conferences.

Major Duties and Responsibilities:

The Executive Director serves as the principal executive and administrative officer of the Commission with responsibility for managing the day-to-day operations of the Regional Office in Tucson, Arizona. Specifically, the Executive Director shall:

1. Formulate and implement, in cooperation with the member States and the Federal Co-chairman, a regional development program to improve economic and social conditions throughout the region, involving an annual budget of approximately \$7 million.

2. Develop budget and financial plans for review and approval by the Commission.

3. Work with Federal, State, and local organizations in support of the regional program.

4. Develop and maintain administrative and program systems to expedite the work of the Commission and to provide accountability for the expenditure of funds available to the Commission.

Other Requirements:

Each applicant shall provide a typewritten statement of not more than 500 words by completing the following: "Economic development in the U. S. - Mexico border region will require.".

Hispanics Given Special Treatment

By ROGER LANGLEY

WASHINGTON — There are more Hispanic young people who believe that they got special treatment in school than those who believe they were discriminated against because of their minority status.

The college dropout rate for Hispanics is higher than it is for blacks or whites.

The median household income for Hispanic women is higher than it is for whitemen. This despite the fact that 24 percent of the young white men are in professional and managerial jobs, while 69 percent of the young Hispanic women are in clerical or sales jobs.

Among all groups, Hispanic men have the highest divorce rate while Hispanic women have the lowest.

These are some of the startling — and seemingly contradictory — findings of a long-term study by federal education officials. The study, called the "National Longitudinal Study; a capsule description of young adults four and one-half years after high school," was prepared by the National Center for Educational Statistics.

During their senior year, a questionnaire was completed by more than 20,000 students in all parts of the U.S. Then over the next five years, three follow-up questionnaires were sent to the same respondents. About 85 percent of those involved completed all four questionnaires.

When asked about discrimination in education, 22 percent of both Hispanic men and women said they had received a special advantage because of their race. Conversely, 12 percent of the Hispanic men and 13 percent of the Hispanic women, felt they had been treated unfairly because of their race.

About 3 percent of the white students felt discriminated against because of race.

The study states: "Despite the relatively high percentage of blacks and Hispanics who feel they have been given a special advantage somewhere along the way because of race, the percentage of whites who claim they have been directly affected by discrimination is exceedingly small

"Logically, if perceptions matched reality, the figures should be the same an advantage for one, is a disadvantage for another."

The figures supplied by respondents show an overall college dropout rate of 35 percent. For Hispanic men that rate was 57 percent and for Hispanic women it was 54 percent.

Looking at educational attainment in terms of receipt of a bachelor's degree, one finds that Hispanics had the lowest attainment rates — less than one-half the rate for whites, the study reports.

1980 Census

Political Battle In The Making!

A political battle over whether illegal aliens should be counted in the reapportioning of congressional districts and state legislatures is threatening to delay the 1980 census.

A suit filed Dec. 5 in U.S. District Court would require the Census Bureau to exclude the estimated 8 million illegal immigrants from the population base used to readjust political boundaries each decade.

If the suit succeeds, six states with large immigrant populations would lose congressional seats, and 13 states—including Pennsylvania, West Virginia and North Carolina—would gain. Virginia and Maryland wouldn't be affected.

Rep. Robert Garcia (D-N.Y.) said his subcommittee on census and population will hold a hearing within a few weeks to discuss the issue. The suit was filed by the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) and five congressmen.

The case raises major constitutional and philosophical questions about the role of illegal aliens in American society. They are not allowed to vote—but should their growing numbers be a major factor in the nation's political geography?

"These people have no right to be here, and yet they are being counted the same as if they were citizens," said Barnaby Zall, of FAIR, a year-old Washington-based group which lobbies for immigration restrictions.

Zall said that counting illegal aliens for reapportionment "violates the constitutional principle of one man, one vote. People who live in districts with a lot of illegal aliens will have their votes enchanred at the expense of those who don't."

The suit comes at a time when the Census Bureau is preparing for an unprecedented attempt to count Hispanic residents, both illegal and legal. Black and Hispanic groups have charged that the 1970 census undercounted minorities votes enhanced at the expense of those who don't."

The suit comes at a time when the Census Bureau is preparing for an unprecedented

attempt to count Hispanic residents, both illegal and legal. Black and Hispanic groups have charged that the 1970 census undercounted minorities by several million, thus diminishing their share of federal funds, which are often distributed on the basis of census data.

Census day is April 1. FAIR has asked for a preliminary injunction to stop the census unless the government provides new forms to identify illegal aliens and takes steps to exclude them from the count used for reapportionment.

Theodore Clemence, chief of the Census Bureau's office of program and policy development, declined to discuss the substance of the suit. However, he said, "We're deeply concerned. It could set us back considerably. We've been planning this census for five years. We have 60 to 70 million questionnaires to deliver and have returned. We are already hiring hundreds of people a week for 400 district offices."

Census forms are already printed. The short form, to be mailed to about 80 percent of households. Contains no question on nationality. The long form, to be mailed to about 20 percent, asks citizenship, but makes no distinction between legal and illegal aliens.

Clemence believes the Constitution "is clear about who should be counted. Ever since 1790, aliens have been included in the apportionment figures." The Constitution, he said, specified that indentured servants should be counted, Indians not taxed should be excluded, and slaves should be counted as 3-5th's—a provision repealed in 1868.

While, in theory, the suit could affect the \$50 billion in federal funds distributed through formulas that rely on census data, both Clemence and Zall noted that the suit addresses only the issue of political representation. Formulas set by Congress for revenue sharing, education, economic development and other programs would most likely be based on total population as well as other factors, they suggested.

Banales, Westfall

Don't Agree At All

EL PASO — Mayor Tom Westfall said LULAC should have made specific recommendations for Housing Authority board appointments instead of relying on an April 30 list of "Mexican-American volunteers willing to serve on anything."

The mayor was responding to criticism by Xavier Banales, League of United Latin American Citizens district director. Banales said a Jan. 17 Herald-Post column written by Westfall to defend his recent appointments contained several mistakes.

"LULAC wanted more than one Hispanic on the board... but it did not bother to recommend anybody," the mayor's column read.

Banales produced an April 30, 1979, letter to Westfall recommending six prominent Mexican-Americans who "are available to serve in committees or boards."

The list contained the names of Alfredo Jacquez, Jacquez Produce president; Julio Chiu, assistant vice president at First City National Bank; Ruben Irizarry, certified public accountant with Peat, Marwick and Mitchell; Alfonso Perez, Perez and Co. Realtors president; Lucy Acosta, LULAC Amistad Elderly Program director; and Hector Delgado, attorney and certified public accountant with Peat, Marwick and Mitchell.

Westfall said he needed specialized persons to "turn the authority around, not just these people who would like to serve on a board."

"These were very, very special appointments," he said. "LULAC furnished me nothing. My first obligation was to the 24,000 men, women and children who live in those complexes. And secondly, to the taxpayer."

The mayor maintained that "I am quite pleased with the choices I made and I have no intention of changing them (when three of the five terms are complete next month)."

Banales said the mayor's allegation that LULAC showed little interest in the appointments was not true.

"It was the mayor, not LULAC, who showed littled interst in this board selection. I venture to say that he did not even review my letter while he searched so diligently for board members," Banales said. "If he really wanted a black he could have found one. If he really wanted more Hispanic representation, he could have found one. He has the staff and the resources, just not the desire."

Banales said he voted for Ray Salazar, who lost to Westfall, and "I'm sure he (Westfall) knows that."

Army Cobras Take Menudo Bowl Win

Flashes of red jackets, green shirts, yellow sweaters and blue jeans bounced up and down in the tiered bleachers at Buccaneer Stadium as the Corpus Christi Army Depot Cobras eked out a 2-0 victory over the LULAC Broncos in the final quarter.

Thousands of colorfully-clad spectators turned out en masse for the biggest party of the New Year so far — the seventh annual Menudo Bowl.

The Menudo Bowl was characterized by the fierce defensive play of the two teams, consisting of former high school and college football stars.

"These guys are serious about the game," LULAC Council No. 1 President Raul Vasquez, Jr. said, adding it gives the players another chance to regain that earlier glory.

Self-proclaimed experts on both sidelines yelled special instructions to players, and chattered and booed referee calls.

The game got off to a slow start with both teams' quarterbacks launching passes that

only Lynn Swann of the Pittsburgh Steelers could catch. But the crowds cheered anyway.

The first and only score came seconds before the end of the fourth quarter, when the Cobras tackled a Bronco in the LULAC zone for a safety.

In addition to the scrimmaging, gallons of menudo and hundreds of taquitos were available to fill the crowd's stomachs.

"The Menudo Bowl started out several years ago as just an idea," Master of Ceremonies Tony Bonilla said. "But the community has responded to the idea that today it's a community happening and proceeds from the bowl game allow us to provide athletic scholarships to high school students."

And fortunately, the weather this year chose to cooperate. The mild cold front which muscled its way through the Coastal Bend Friday night did not blow the fans out of the stands like last year's grueling norther.

Some guests blew a few skirts and hairdos,

but nothing like the winds last year which drove most of the spectators home by the fourth quarter.

Spectators at Buc Stadium had several alternatives if they tired of the scrimmaging on the football field.

They could glimpse the 88 Carroll High School Tigerettes waiting in the stands until their halftime performance.

Or they could ogle at the Menudo Bowl queen candidates shivering in the wind while waiting for the crowning ceremony.

Or they could photograph and get autographs from the celebrities who attended the event.

Billy "Whiteshoes" Johnson, a wide receiver for the Houston Oilers, and Doug Greene, a defensive back for the Buffalo Bills, were among those hounded by adults and youngsters alike. Country-Western singer Freddie Fender also made an

appearance, as did several Corpus Christi legislators.

"In addition to the Menudo Bowl being recognized as a tremendous community happening, it's also the first big gathering for politicians to get their campaigns off the ground," Bonilla said.

Norma Romero, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reynaldo Romero was named 1980 Menudo Bowl Queen during the halftime show. Rebecca Gutierrez, a Miller High School student, was first runnerup, and Veronica Perez, of Incarnate Word Academy, was second runner-up.

State Reps. Hugo Berlanga and Arnold Gonzalez were spotted shaking the hands of constituents and meeting many others in the stands.

Mayor Luther Jones praised the Menudo Bowl, saying the event is beneficial for the city of Corpus Christi since it raises money for the education of young people.

California To Get New Health Program

SACRAMENTO — Shocking statistics on Latinos' health and life expectancy prompted community groups and state officials to announce new health planning efforts for California's Spanish-speaking community.

Brown Administration Health Services Director Beverlee Myers and Assemblyman Art Torres (D-Los Angeles), chairman of the Assembly Health Committee, joined leaders of the Raza Health Alliance to endorse proposals for health services, education and planning focused on the needs of Latinos.

They said those needs are dramatized by some recent health-related data from federal, Los Angeles County and private studies on Latinos, the fastest-growing ethnic group in California:

—The life expectancy of a Spanish-speaking male in East Los Angeles is 55, Torres said, compared with an average of 72 for all male Californians; the average span of a farm worker nationwide is 49.

—The leading cause of death among males in their 40s in East Los Angeles is alcoholism, according to Torres.

—In 1976, although the infant mortality rate in East Los Angeles was actually lower than the rate among whites in Los Angeles County—12.1 deaths per 100,000 live births compared to 13.4—it was more than offset by a high incidence of deaths among youths up to age 14.

—That age group, which is more numerous, in the Latino community than elsewhere, accounted for 6 percent of the deaths in East Los Angeles, compared with 3.9 percent countywide; its rate of tuberculosis, parasitic intestinal infections, and encephalitis were more than twice the county average.

—Surveys in Southwestern states have found that 17 percent of Latinos lack a regular source of health care, compared with 12 percent of the total population; 35 percent of Latinos have no health insurance

compared with 12 percent of the population; and 69 percent of Latinos haven't visited a dentist in a year compared with 51 percent of the population.

The problems are aggravated by the shortage of Latino health professionals—less than 2 percent of doctors, nurses and health planners—and the reluctance of illegal immigrants to visit government health clinics.

On the other hand, Torres said, there are long lines outside private health clinics, "where there's no harassment." He said the state should increase funding of those "free clinics."

Gilbert Ojeda, co-chairman of the Raza Health Alliance, said the new health plan developed with state officials would stress basic "primary care," preventive medicine, more involvement in health care and planning, and better data on Latino health needs.

"There's never been a comprehensive

assessment of the health needs of the Spanish-speaking Raza community," he said.

Myers said her department would take part in the plan by "re-establishing priorities for existing funds, using better what we have."

The Raza Health Alliance is composed of many Latino groups that met last May to assess health care needs in the community. The Thursday news conference was ineffect the first public presentation of their findings and recommendations.

Sandra Salazar, consumer advocate for the Health Service Department, said the department would review the recommendations to determine what it can do to help carry them out.

For instance, she said, the department would review its methods of collecting health care data from the Latino community to see what, if any, improvements can be made.

Undocumented Workers Should Be Documented

Reprinted from the Corpus Christi Caller Editorial Page

Leonel Castillo, who resigned as head of the U.S. Immigration and Nationalization Service before making an unsuccessful campaign for mayor of Houston last year, hasn't resigned his interest in the problems with which he wrestled at the INS. And he still holds the same views: That there is no way we can solve through deportation the problem of illegal aliens, and that we should both grant amnesty to many illegals and raise our immigration quota from Mexico.

During his tenure at the immigration service, Castillo caught his share of brickbats. He was considered by many to be "too soft" on the illegal immigration problem. Others castigated him for being too seferin attempting to uphold the government's policies. That is the no-win nature of the job.

And indeed, there may be no way completely to solve the problem of illegal immigration, particularly that involving Mexican nationals, in the near future. But Castillo's program, though incomplete, does offer a human approach.

Our border with Mexico is unpolicable. The number of INS agents is laughably inadequate to the task. Our policies, then, must be accommodated to conditions as they are.

Present law restricts immigration from

Mexico to 25,000 a year — the same as is allowed from all other countries. That figure is too low given the familial and cultural ties which exist. As Castillo recommends, increasing the quota to 60,000 would help relieve the pressure for illegal immigration.

Further, there is no way we can deport all the illegal aliens in this country, even if we determined that we wanted to do so. We are hosts to millions of illegals from Mexico; rounding them all up would defy the efforts of the authorities — and their deportation would not only disrupt lives but disrupt our economy as well.

Some sort of amnesty program, especially one extending to long-time residents of this country, is both humane and sensible.

Beyond that, the long-range solution must lie in an improved economy in Mexico, plus restrictions on employment of illegals and punishment of those who do exploit them as a cheap work force.

There is little likelihood the federal government will take any resolute action in this election year to deal effectively with the problem of illegal immigration. But candidates for federal office should be put on record now as to how they propose to deal with the situation — and should be held to their pledges. We have, through neglect, created a problem which grows more hurtful in both economic and human terms with each passing day; that neglect must be ended.

PREMONT — While the rest of the country was stocking up on beer and snacks for game time, many here stayed close to their television sets for the pregame activities of the Super Bowl.

And they weren't disappointed as an 8-year-old boy from this small town stepped into the Rose Bowl, raised his arm and lobbed a pass that along with a punt kick won him a national title.

No prestigious ring for Hector Guerra, but he'll bring home a trophy as the Punt, Pass and Kick national champion.

And residents here were ready to welcome home the new national hero.

A parade and celebration were held for the youth as he and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guerra, returned from Los Angeles.

A police escort accompanied the family home where residents gathered for a celebration at the Premont Plaza in the town's center, according to Mrs. Virginia Perez, one of the family's friends. A reception followed at the Knight's of Columbus Hall, she said.

Hector, a third grader at Central Elementary School, wore the Houston Oilers uniform into the competition. He won the right to compete at the Super Bowl by outscoring representatives from 13 other American Football Conference teams to win the divisional championship in December.

Guerra A Nat'l Champ

Poor People Face Obstacles

KINGSVILLE — Roman Catholic Archbishop Patrick Flores of San Antonio told a Presbyterian audience the American judicial system often is an obstacle for proffess for poor Mexican-Americans in South Texas.

"Form what I've seen in the courts lately, justice is a prostitute that sells herself to persons with money," Flores told regional leaders of two major Presbyterian bodies.

The archbishop cited his unsuccessful attempt several years ago to obtain clemency for a man sentenced to eight years for taking rotting cucumbers from an ~~already plowed field~~.

"The owner of the field had no use for the cucumbers, but he refused to drop the charge," Flores said. "The judge had just given a lighter sentence to a real criminal who was represented by Percy Foreman but refused to reconsider this sentence for a hungry, poor Mexican-American."

Other obstacles, the archbishop said, to improving the lot of poor persons included poor housing conditions, low wages, limited availability of health care facilities and lack of equality of educational opportunity.

Flores said the churches cannot solve all aspects of these problems but can begin to tackle many of them by developing programs to support Christian families and young persons.

"Mexican-Americans are the fastest growing minority in this country today," he said. "If you want to be where the action will be in the future, we are the people among whom it will be happening."

He said Mexican-Americans seem to be the only Americans who still enjoy having large families.

"I have never minded competition in a church service from a lot of children crying, and ijt makes me sad to see so few children

these days in churches which have no Mexican-American members."

Flores said families are crying to all the churches for help in staying together and finding meaning in life. He urged his audience to turn its attention to the modern plight of the family.

He spoke to a group composed of South Texas leaders of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.

The two presbyteries which were represented, del Salvador and Alamo, cover an identical 65-county area stretching from Austin to the Rio Grande Valley. The meeting was held on the campus of Presbyterian Pan American School in Kingsville.

Minorities Growing

Blacks and Hispanics will outnumber whites in the nation's third largest city, Chicago, by 1980.

The city's population will decrease from 3.3 million to 2.9 million by 1980. Whites will make up a 46.9 percent of the latter, blacks, 41.2 percent, and Hispanics, 11.9 percent, according to testimony by population expert Phillip Hauser before the Census and Population Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

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