



LULACs attack effect of Carter's anti-inflation plan on minorities

(Reprinted from the Laredo News)

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas (UPI) — President Carter's anti-inflation program ignores the problems of minorities and the oversight could drive them to the Republican Party, the president of the League of United Latin American Citizens said Tuesday.

"The announcement guarantees increased unemployment and increasing economic disparity in the Hispanic and black communities," said Ruben Bonilla. "The bold announcement... constitutes a breach of the 1976 campaign pledges which promised increased educational and economic opportunity for all Americans."

"I believe the Carter Administration has misjudged the strength of the minority community in America in formulating his anti-inflation campaign."

Bonilla charged all presidential

candidates were "fighting to move to the right of each other" and that some Hispanics might turn to the Republican Party out of frustration with Carter's new budget.

"It takes for granted minorities will vote Democratic automatically regardless of fiscal policy," he said. "I think that's a mistake."

"The economic policy may be so adverse that the Hispanic community will become disenfranchised and alienated and that the Republicans are astute enough to offer a candidate who is progressive and whose policies are not much more conservative than Carter's, such as George Bush, a substantial number of Hispanics could support Bush in anger. I see that as a potential if Bush were to be the Republican nominee."

Bonilla accused Carter of forsaking the Humphrey-Hawkins full employ-

ment goal of 4 percent and of pursuing a policy that guarantees unemployment that would surpass 8 percent by the end of 1980.

"The president and his administration apparently have set aside human needs and have made the working man

the expendable commodity in the course of the nation's economic planning. In spite of there being no official congressional declaration of war, the budget nonetheless provides for record \$158 billion defense spending," he said.



PARTNERSHIP ROLE — Discussing how the executive branch, federal agencies and community-based organizations are working together to advance the status of Hispanics are, from left: Robert Villafana, special assistant, U.S. Department of Labor; Weldon Rougeau, director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, U.S. Labor Department; Ruben Bonilla, national President, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), and Esteban Torres, special assistant to the President for Hispanic Affairs. Rougeau and his special assistant, Villafana, are among Labor Department officials who are working with LULAC's national president, Bonilla, and other Hispanic leaders to resolve concerns of Hispanics in employment and related issues.

Illegal aliens assets to U.S., expert says

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Wire

WASHINGTON — Illegal immigrants from Mexico are "human capital" and should be educated, given health care and integrated into American society, a California expert said Thursday.

Wayne A. Cornelius, director of U.S.-Mexican studies at the University of California, San Diego, made the recommendation in a report submitted to a conference at the Woodrow Wilson International Center here.

Urging a reversal of what he called "negative" attitudes toward Mexican immigrants, Cornelius said declining U.S. birth rates will mean that 15 to 30 million alien workers are going to be needed to maintain minimum U.S. economic growth by the year 2000.

Cornelius said state and local governments try to ignore and existence of illegal immigrants or use their police powers to find them and turn them over to federal agencies for deportation. Local governments also seek to bar illegal aliens from access to tax-supported services when they should take a positive approach to the matter, he said.

"Negative policies cannot possibly be cost-effective in the long run," he said. "We ought to be much more concerned about the under-use of health facilities and schools by illegal immigrants, about adults who can't speak English and become exploited employers."

While an open border policy is a political impossibility, Cornelius said, it would be equally unreal to build a Berlin wall along the border or

attempt to repeat the mass repatriation of illegal immigrants to Mexico which took place in the 1920s and 1930s. No matter what is done, he said, the number of illegal immigrants from Mexico will continue to increase and they should be regarded and treated as an asset.

"This will be the United States' gain and Mexico's loss," he said.

Replying to questions, Cornelius said negative public attitudes toward immigrants are based on prejudice against foreigners and ignorance of facts. He cited organizations of blacks which he said have called for tougher controls in the belief that illegal immigrants take jobs away from blacks and other U.S. minorities. This is false, Cornelius said, because Americans refuse to take menial jobs at minimum wages which the aliens willingly fill.

He held out little hope for economic development in Mexico which could create enough jobs to reduce the attraction of the United States. This was true, he said, even though an overwhelming majority of Mexicans would prefer to stay home if they could find work.

Cornelius's report, based on field work in California and the northern Illinois-Michigan area, revealed the existence of a "permanent settler" group among the illegal immigrants.

These settlers are a minority, Cornelius said, because most immigrants from Mexico do not intend to stay in the United States.

The illegal settlers are predominantly in California, according to the report.

President's message

The long awaited Census is now upon us. Once more, it bears repeating that a full and accurate count of all minorities within the United States boundaries will insure more proportionate representation in all levels of government coupled with a more equitable distribution of our tax dollars, particularly in areas of high Hispanic concentration.

The recent Federal Court ruling dismissing the scandalous litigation initiated by FAIR, the Federation of Americans for Immigration Reform, brought a welcome sigh of relief within our Hispanic community.

The match is now being played in our side of the Court. Local LULAC Chapters across the country must expand their local Census committees and begin a massive educational campaign directed towards a goal of insuring the highest rate of return of the Census questionnaires which are to be mailed on March 28, 1980. As you know, the forms are in English.

Spanish forms can only be secured by calling the local Census office. The short form will require at least fifteen minutes of completion time with the longest form, delivered to every six households, requiring telephone numbers where Spanish forms can be obtained and insure full compliance with the official policy of the Bureau of Census.

Local LULAC Councils should appoint a Census Public Information Committee which will be charged with the responsibility of contacting local radio and television stations to make certain that Census spots are being aired during maximum viewing and listening audience potential. Monitoring is the key word that should be forcefully implemented by the general LULAC membership during the next critical few months.

With your help, we will be taking the first giant step in carving our niche in American society as a powerful and responsible constituency.

Editorial

Castillo's advice on aliens is valid

(Reprinted from
Corpus Christi Caller)

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 severe in 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, through incomplete, does offer a human approach.

Our border with Mexico is unpoliceable. 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 (See ALIENS, page 7)

Guest editorial

Civil Rights adrift

(Reprinted from St. Louis Post-Dispatch
January 25, 1980)

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has issued its annual report for 1979, and despite its attempts to be even-handed and to recognize progress, in fact there wasn't much. That might even be said for the whole decade, for the marked advances of the '60s toward equality of opportunity and equality before the law slowed to a crawl in the '70s.

A startling picture of the economic status of American blacks in the '70s has just been provided by the Urban League. The decade began with an expectation that blacks would make economic gains in relation to the white majority. Instead, the reverse was true. Ten years ago, black family income averaged about 61 percent of that of whites; in 1978, it had fallen to 59 percent. Black unemployment also rose to more than twice that of white, while the number of blacks below the officially designated poverty level is greater than it was at the start of the '70s. So much for minorities' economic progress.

What about housing opportunities? The Civil Rights Commission is critical of the federal bureaucracy's efforts toward providing adequate housing for the poor and elderly, a disproportionate number of whom are minorities and women. The commission says the Department of Housing and Urban Development has not moved quickly to

enforce fair housing regulations, and it views HUD's 1980 budget request as "a severe blow to the housing prospects of millions of families headed by minorities and women."

Then, what about educational segregation? While the commission commends Congress for not doing worse, it notes that Congress "aided and abetted" obstructionists by trying to make it more difficult to enforce desegregation policies. The chief instrument of this, once more, was the Eagleton-Biden amendment that forbids use of federal funds to bus students for desegregation purposes. It has been said that enforcement by fund-cutoff politically injures the agency responsible for it, in this case the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. But the other victims can be found somewhere among nearly half of the nation's minority school children, who remain in racially isolated schools.

So, as the 1980s begin, the nation can reflect that its largest minority has become relatively poorer and not much more integrated in the housing and educational fields. The Civil Rights Commission characterizes the government's performance during 1979 as largely one of drift. Vernon Jordan, president of the Urban League, says the international situation and the "spirit of

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Hispanic Beat

Call for FCC Hispanic nominee protested

By Roger Langley

WASHINGTON — A campaign designed to convince President Carter that he should name an Hispanic to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the government agency charged with regulating the radio and TV industry, is meeting with stiff resistance including opposition from some Spanish broadcasters.

The term of FCC Commissioners James H. Quello expires in June and the President can either reappoint him to a second, seven-year term or name someone else. Quello, the former manager of WJR-AM-FM in Detroit, is the only current commissioner who has had direct experience as a broadcaster, a fact of considerable significance to the industry.

Quello is a Democrat, but not a Carter appointee. He has at times, opposed Carter's chairman, Charles D. Ferris on key issues before the Commission. He wants to stay and his hopes for reappointment are being bolstered by some 50 letters of support from members of Congress and broadcasters, including several Hispanic broadcasters.

Maria Elena Torano, president of the National Association of Spanish Broadcasters (NASB), says: "In dealing with this issue, we must keep in mind the political reality of the Presidential elections. If Hispanics are going after any major appointments, this is the time to go for them."

Most of the major Hispanic organizations are supporting an Hispanic appointment but the issue has also led to a split in the NASB itself. Nelson G. Lavergne, chief executive officer of WADO in New York, has resigned as NASB chairman.

"The motivation for a concerted effort to replace Quello is at least questionable," he said in a letter to Hamilton Jordan. "It is of the utmost importance that self-serving pressure groups be resisted if they attempt to replace competent officials with their own spokesmen to promote individual interests without concern of the public."

Herbert M. Lein, a NASB board member and vice president of WQBA-AM-FM in Miami, says: "Arbitrary quota setting is repugnant to me as American, a Jew, and a Spanish radio broadcaster who for years has fought long and hard for minority rights."

Edward Gomez, of KABQ Albuquerque and president of the Southwest Spanish Broadcasters Association, also supports Quello. In a letter to Robert Strauss, Carter's campaign chairman, he acknowledges that the President is under great pressure to appoint an Hispanic commissioner, but adds "as broadcasters we feel that it is necessary to maintain at least one person on the FCC who is knowledgeable in the industry."

Gomez says his group — which represents 14 of the 18 Hispanic owned radio stations in the country — would regard Quello's reappointment as enthusiastically as it did the appointment of Edward Hidalgo as the first Hispanic Secretary of the Navy.

The influential trade magazine Broadcasting is taking an editorial stand against the appointment of an

Hispanic commissioner. It says: "Spanish-surnamed politicians already are at work in anticipation of having one of their's nominated to the seat...Such a narrowing of the field we have to deplore: Communications is this exploding technological era urgently requires selection of the very best qualified person, irrespective of color, race or creed. The FCC should not be a political dumping ground."

"Once the die is cast, it seems irreversible. A black is replaced by a black; a woman is replaced by a woman. If a Hispanic is named for the 1980 vacancy, it likely will mean a Hispanic commissioner forevermore."

NASB's Torano says, "We are not suggesting that a token Hispanic be named as FCC commissioner...Nor do we desire that a Hispanic commissioner concern himself only with issues related to Spanish broadcasting. An FCC commissioner cannot, and should not, be limited in scope to serving only a segment of the community."

"He would enhance the agency's ability to attract Hispanics and generally increase Hispanic participation in broadcasting."

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Membership dues, services & data

Note that all membership dues must still be sent to the National Office in Washington, D.C. In addition, all membership services and data recordkeeping are also being administered from the same location. The new contact for information in Washington and who is now responsible for the above activities is Debbie Redmond who may be reached at (202) 347-1656, 400 First Street, N.W., Suite 716, Washington, D.C. 20001.



LULAC
News

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Bonilla says Hispanics hold clout

By Scott Merville
Times Staff Writer

SILVER CITY — Hispanic voters can make the difference in the 1980 presidential election in southwestern states and should be ready to wield that clout when election day rolls around.

That was one message Ruben Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens delivered to an audience of around 50 persons here Saturday night.

He also called for a "Marshall Plan" to develop the U.S.-Mexico border, referring to the famous multi-million plan that rebuilt Europe after World War II.

Speaking at the end of a full day in Silver City, Bonilla said Hispanics comprise one third of the vote in many

southwestern states.

"That makes us pivotal," he said. "That power must manifest itself this election year if we're going to maintain our self-respect."

In addition to a voter registration campaign, Hispanics must also push voter education.

"Who gives a damn about us?" Bonilla asked. Voters should be able to find out and vote accordingly, he said.

So far, not a single presidential candidate has addressed Hispanic issues, Bonilla said.

In the meantime, the media focused on the "hoopla" of the New Hampshire primary while paying less attention to the Puerto Rico primary.

The primary in Puerto Rico, where George Bush won all 14 delegates,

showed Hispanic voters "don't just vote for the name," Bonilla said.

Bush swamped all comers, including Benjamin Fernandez, he noted.

Turning to the issue of undocumented workers, Bonilla urged a "Marshall Plan" to develop the border area.

Such a plan would bolster the economy of the six northern states of Mexico, from which most undocumented workers come to the United States seeking work, he said.

The present quota of Mexican immigrants pegged at 20,000 annually must be increased, he said.

Undocumented workers also must be given a full bill of rights to protect them during their stay in the United States.

The country has been accepting 168,000 Indochinese refugees yearly,

Bonilla noted. "Our humanitarian instinct has not extended to undocumented workers," he said.

More humane treatment of Mexican nationals is a necessary component of good relations with Mexico, he added.

Bonilla urged young Hispanics to fight efforts to reinstate the draft.

Deferments that sent fewer upper class persons to the front and caused a heavy toll on minorities should be eliminated, he said.

"If there is to be a draft, let it be an open draft, then let's see how eager are the cries for warfare," Bonilla said.

During a press conference earlier Saturday, Bonilla addressed himself to a number of issues that included policies at Western New Mexico University.

Trustees will resist bilingual programs

By Susan Manuel

If bilingual, bicultural education programs are mandated in Washoe County by the federal Office of Civil Rights, those courses will meet stiff resistance from the school district board of trustees.

At their Tuesday night meeting, members of the school board threw some skeptical questions at Shirley Altick, English as a Second Language director for the school district, about the current program. Some board members said they would oppose any programs which would preserve a native language other than English.

English as a Second Language is taught to some 350 youngsters representing 19 languages in seven centers throughout the school district. The purpose of the program is to bring non-English speaking youngsters into regular classes as soon as possible, Ms. Altick said.

But non-English speaking children are entering first and second grade at a far faster rate than school enrollments are growing, and teachers are having a hard time handling the growing numbers of students of various tongues as well as the English-speaking, said Marvin Moss, administrative assistant for curriculum.

Washoe schools also have 54 children between 5 and 8 years old whose primary language is Spanish. By federal law, these children may require bilingual and bicultural programs as well as classes in English, Moss said.

By a vaguely worded 1974 Supreme Court decision, school district with more than 20 students whose primary language is not English are to be taught courses in their native language and culture, Ms. Altick said, adding numerous cases have followed that decision.

She cited an opinion by the late Justice William O. Douglas who said, "The imposition of a requirement that before a child can participate in an educational program he must already have acquired those skills is to make a mockery of public education."

The school board said had not heard of the case, which began in 1961 as Lau vs. Nichols, a class action suit by Chinese parents against the San Francisco School District.

A Civil Rights team examined the Washoe County English program in

June, but the results have not been received, Moss said.

"The fact they didn't respond leads us to believe they won't cite us," Ms. Altick said. "But I'm surprised, because Las Vegas had some of the same problems, and they got cited. The feds don't want to spend money in an area as small as this so it may escape their interest."

McQueen said "it would be disastrous" if bilingual programs were instituted here.

"Any suggestion to group kids by their language worries me," he said, adding he'd heard of a "suggestion that there's been some preservation (in local schools) of the other language."

But even the need for English as a Second Language was criticized by board members.

"I have reservations about the very idea of English as a Second Language," McQueen said. "It's a turnaround for America, the melting pot concept. The first people who came here didn't have

ESL, and it worked for those people."

Board member Dr. William O'Brien cited Teddy Roosevelt, saying: "If they're going to come into this country, they've got five years to do it or get out."

Ms. Altick and Moss both said the main goal of the program was to speak only English in class.

Both said a bilingual program in the early grades could enrich both Spanish and English-speaking children who could learn a little about another language and culture.

"I've been exploring the idea of a transitional primary school that taught in both languages," she said, adding there might be more value to a program begun now, before the Office of Civil Rights "brought it to us."

Ms. Altick said later she is sorry she brought the idea up, and she thinks Tuesday's discussion could lead to a polarization between the school district and Spanish-Americans in the community.



While visiting in Nebraska, LULAC National President Ruben Bonilla, Jr. met with U.S. Senator Edward Zorinsky and Nebraska State Director Reynaldo Cervantes.

Bonilla says state must provide better education for minorities

AUSTIN (UPI) — The trend of Texas schools toward even larger proportions of black and Mexican-American enrollments means Texans and the Legislature will have to adjust to the needs of minority students, the president of the League of United Latin American Citizens says.

"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 head of LULAC.

"That's why we say, 'Tend to our children's needs now so they can be productive citizens.'"

Bonilla was responding to statistics from the Texas Education Agency which showed the state's schools may soon have white populations of less than 50 percent.

The Dallas Times-Herald Sunday quoted TEA figures as showing that of the 231,598 Texas students enrolling in first grade last September, 51.9 percent were white.

The paper said that within two years Mexican-American and black students could comprise the majority of first graders, and by the 1990s white students could be considered a minority.

School districts in the most populated areas of the state — Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth and San Antonio — already show whites to be minorities. Of the major districts, only Austin still has a majority of whites enrolled, the newspaper said.

National President to visit New York

Ruben Bonilla, Jr., LULAC National President will be visiting Albany, New York on April 24-25, 1980.

Petrita Hernandez from the Department of Correctional Services for the State of New York, has extended an invitation to the National President to visit the Albany, New York area and discuss important issues affecting Hispanics in that area.

Mr. Bonilla will be visiting other parts of this country. Invitation for LULAC National President can be sent to Juan F. Aguilera, Chief Executive Officer at 2590 Morgan Avenue, Corpus Christi, Texas 78405.

National President visits New Mexico

(Reprinted from Silver City Press)
By Richard Peterson
Daily Press Writer

The "shrieking cries" of reverse discrimination, attempts at tough new border and immigration policy and hard economic times are all serious problems which continue to face the nation's Hispanics said Ruben Bonilla, National president of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Bonilla appeared in Silver City Saturday at a morning press conference and later that evening at the Fine Arts Auditorium for a major address on Hispanic issues in the '80s.

Bonilla arrived here from a speaking engagement in Albuquerque for meetings in Grant County with civic, government and organizational leaders. He covered a wide field of topics in his 45-minute talk Saturday night.

"We have entered the 80s with an increase in conservatism," he charged, where racism is still a threat to Hispanics.

He cited the need for "an alliance for the disadvantaged," for Hispanics, blacks, consumers and others who can seek "an agenda for equality."

Today, Hispanics have lower incomes and lower attendance at colleges and universities — and yet they have the lowest median age in the United States.

"Hispanics like to have babies," he said, "we have a high fertility rate, and we have a larger family size."

"We are the fast growing minority...destined to become the nation's largest minority," he said. And yet, there are no Hispanics on the county commission in Grant County; "only two on the city council" and "perhaps none of the school board."

Citing the need for minorities to "exercise raw political power," Bonilla said "we may not be the majority, vote, but we certainly are the pivotal vote," and urged Hispanics to pursue voter education, registration programs and voter participation.

Not a single presidential candidate

has really addressed himself to Hispanic issues, he said. "Who gives a damn about us? he asked.

Bonilla also said he disapproved of registration of youths which might ultimately lead to the draft. He charged that President Carter is simply trying "to overcome the humiliation of Iran," and the United States should not put domestic concerns "on the back burner."

The economy is also a serious issue, but he felt it was not being addressed by candidates properly. "What may be a recession for others is a depression for us," he said.

"The rich cannot afford their house

by the lake, the Hispanics cannot afford a house.

"The rich can't afford a Cadillac; the Hispanics can't afford a car," he said.

Undocumented workers also must be treated better, said the National LULAC leader. Harsh economics and racism have lead to unfair treatment for the economically disadvantaged Mexican worker.

"The Anglo can't distinguish between the Spanish speaking unless he (the Hispanic) wears a coat and tie," he charged.

"We try to extend our hand to the Indochinese," he said. "We put them on the front page...but that humanitarian

instinct has not been extended to the undocumented worker."

He called for an increase in the immigration quota for Mexicans; for economic buildup of the six northern Mexican states contributing to the issue; and for a bill of rights for undocumented workers.

Bonilla also called for — improvements in relations between the United States and Mexico.

In a brief closing ceremony, Mayor John Lopez presented Bonilla with a plaque from the town of Silver City, identical to ones given President Carter and Tom Barrow, chief executive officer for Kennecott Copper Corp.

LULAC chief tells Hispanics: Become part of political scene

By Joe Smith

Of the Journal's Las Cruces Bureau
SILVER CITY — The national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens Saturday said it was time for Hispanics to become involved in the national political scene.

Ruben Bonilla Jr., making his first visit to the Silver City area, said LULAC is on the threshold of a newly discovered political power.

"LULAC stands indicted for not involving itself in politics across the land," Bonilla said. "We must not only set goals in the city government, but transfer to presidential politics. Hispanics can have the pivotal vote."

While Bonilla said the organization probably would not endorse a presidential candidate in this election year, he personally favored the

Democratic Party.

"The Republican Party still has yet to discover the Hispanics," Bonilla said, leveling specific criticism toward Ronald Reagan and John Connally.

"It is significant that George Bush has gained the most support among Hispanics," Bonilla said. "He is probably the most progressive Republican candidate and probably the one who will bet the most Hispanic votes."

Bonilla dismissed the candidacy of Benjamin Fernandez, saying that the Los Angeles Hispanic is not a viable candidate.

"We've grown more sophisticated," Bonilla said. "It's no longer just Hispanics voting for a Hispanic."

Bonilla also criticized a bill introduced by Sen. Harrison Schmitt, R-N.M., that would apply to undocumented workers. He called it

nothing more than a return to the Bracero program.

"Therefore, this bill is objectionable to us and one we will strive to defeat," Bonilla said. "It fails to provide a decodification of a bill of right for the undocumented worker."

Commenting on the search for a new president at Western New Mexico University, Bonilla said a new chief executive should be a Hispanic or a person with a very high understanding of the culture, heritage and language of the Hispanics.

Bonilla announced that LULAC would be joining as an interested third party a discrimination suit against Western.

A suit, filed by a coalition of Silver City area Hispanic organizations, discrimination in hiring and promotion practices at Western.

LULAC to join in suit against Western New Mexico college

SILVER CITY, N.M. (UPI) — The national leader of the League of United Latin American Citizens said his group will join in a discrimination suit against Western New Mexico University.

The announcement was made by LULAC President Ruben Bonilla of Corpus Christi. A coalition of Silver City are Hispanic organizations filed the suit, claiming discrimination in hiring and promotion practices at the school. Bonilla said LULAC would join the suit.

At the same time, Bonilla said the search for a new president at Western should concentrate on selecting a Hispanic chief executive or a person with a very high understanding of the culture, heritage and language of Hispanics.

Late last year, Dr. John Snedeker resigned as president, effective at the end of the current school year.

(Reprinted from Silver City Press)
By Jacqui Tillman
Daily Press Writer

The area of education was a major concern of Ruben Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, at his news conference held at the Public Safety Building Saturday.

Bonilla stated during the talk that the national LULAC Organization would be joining in a complaint filed against Western New Mexico University for alleged discriminatory hiring practices.

The complaint filed with the Civil Rights office of Health, Education and Welfare, centers around allegations that Hispanics are not hired by the university, and faculty and administrative Hispanics already employed are not promoted on an equal basis, according to Bonilla.

He said the national LULAC organization is adding is support to the third party complaint and hopes their influence can get the investigating team here as quickly as possible.

Bonilla feels the university should provide intensive Hispanic recruiting in both the area of the faculty and administration as well as the student population.

In addition to the HEW complaint, Bonilla felt the LULAC organization should ban together and have some

input and be part of the decision making process in the hiring of a new president for WNMU.

Bonilla told a group of Hispanics who grouped together in El Paso when the university there was in the process of hiring a new president.

According to him, the El Paso group carried out interviews themselves.

He said the person they recommended for the job did not get hired but because of their intensive efforts a man sympathetic to the Hispanic cause was placed in the position.

He suggested the local LULAC group do something to show their interest in the selection of a new WNMU president and added he felt it would be unwise for the university to hire someone who was not understanding of the Hispanic culture, background and language.

"It would be faulty reasoning," he said "to bring someone into this area who doesn't meet those qualifications."

Bonilla also complained about the ratio of Hispanics to Anglos on the Board of Regents and said the governor should consider appointing more Hispanics since the population in this area has such a high percentage of Hispanics.

The other area Bonilla touched on during his press conference was the role Hispanics could play in the upcoming presidential election.



¡AVISO!

LULAC now has HOPE

By Tony Bonilla
National Executive Director

The LULAC National Office with the approval of the Board of Directors has established a political arm of LULAC to be known as "Hispanics Organized for Political Education" Committee (HOPE). One of the first orders of business for HOPE is to establish a Steering Committee on the National level. In order to accomplish this I have requested each State Director and each Vice President to submit the name of two people to me. We will then select a steering committee to be composed of one person for each State and for each region of the country. This steering committee will meet in Washington, D.C. in June to set up guidelines for future action.

In the meantime, it is suggested that each local council establish their own HOPE committee to implement the goals and objectives of your local LULAC Council in the area of political action.

While we will not be endorsing candidates we will certainly be in a position to address the platform committees of both national parties in

an effort to present the goals and objectives of the Hispanic Community of this County. In addition we will be sending out periodic notices to the membership around the Country concerning any legislation that might be pending in the Congress. We would then expect the membership to respond to these notices by taking the appropriate action requested by the National Office.

HOPE has been incorporated in the State of Texas. Copies of the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws have been forwarded to all State Directors. In the event any State Director wishes to incorporate in his respective State he or she has the guidelines necessary to accomplish this. Of course, a local council may want to incorporate a local HOPE and it is suggested they secure the information from your respective State Director for this purpose. The council Presidents are urged to contact your respective State Director for additional information. In the meantime please keep your membership informed through HOPE about the local and State issues affecting the Hispanic Community.

Idaho Hispanics draft list of demands

By Charley Blaine
The Idaho Statesman

NAMPA — Mexican-Americans drew up a list of demands for Nampa city officials after two days of protests against alleged brutality by the Nampa Police Department.

The demands were drawn up by a committee of 13 persons formed Sunday afternoon with Dionicio Benavides, Nampa, as chairman.

The demands are:

- Holding a series of workshops for police officers to make the officers more sensitive to Mexican-American feelings.
- Adding five Mexican-Americans with a demonstrated commitment to the local Mexican-American community to the Nampa police force.
- Hiring a community relations officer who is bilingual and who has lived in Mexican-American communities to work with the Mexican-American community in Nampa.
- Forming a commission to enable Mexican-Americans living in Nampa to get faster water, sewer and street service.

The committee hopes to meet with Nampa Mayor Ernest Starr today. They were hoping a meeting could be set up with Bob Hughes and Art Kono of the U.S. Justice Department's Community Relations Service. Hughes and Kono, both of Seattle, have been in the Treasure Valley since Thursday trying to mediate the Nampa dispute.

Starr said Sunday night he hadn't heard of the demands, hadn't seen the protests, and wasn't sure he could meet with the committee.

The establishment of the committee followed a demonstration by about 300 persons in front of the Nampa City Hall and the police station.

The group paraded for about 90 minutes in cold but sunny weather.

About 80 persons protested for 90 minutes Saturday afternoon in front of

the two buildings.

The protests were prompted by a fight at Karcher Mall on Jan. 20 that resulted in the arrest of nine Mexican-American teen-agers.

In the incident, witnesses said police evicted Mexican-Americans and no other shoppers after a fight broke out. Nampa Police Chief Art Musser has denied the accusation, but said he may ask for an investigation by an outside agency.

During the peaceful demonstration, protesters chanted "Chicano power!" "Down with Mayor Starr!" "Boycott the mall!" and "We want equal rights!" They carried placards with slogans like "Equal Rights," "Our tax money is going to the wrong police department," and "If the mayor believes everything the Police Department tells him, we're in hot water."

Nampa's police force stayed out of the way during the protest. Two officers watched the demonstration from the roof of the city Law Enforcement Building. Another watched from the Pix movie theater across from the City Hall.

Hughes and Kono also were present at the rally. They were invited to Nampa by the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement and the Idaho Migrant Council.

Hughes and Kono helped the two sides agree on how the protests over the weekend would be run.

1980 CENSUS
APRIL 1, 1980
CUENTEN CON
NOSOTROS
LULAC

The LULAC Job Corps Program

The first LULAC program is almost a decade!

The U.S. Department of Labor recently approved two grants to the LULAC National Office for operating a Job Corps Program in Texas and New Mexico.

It is a youth training and employment project designed to improve the skills and employment potential of low-income youths and to also aid them in obtaining meaningful employment after training.

The program is unique in many respects, but especially because it involves the active participation of the network of LULAC Councils throughout the states of New Mexico and Texas.

In fact, it provides participating Councils with the unique opportunity of helping needy youths improve their future and simultaneously helping the Councils obtain a much needed resource (money) for carrying out other worthwhile activities. That's right! Councils can make money by participating in the program.

HOW DOES THIS PROGRAM WORK?

1. Participating Councils locate youth who are eligible for the program.

To be eligible for the program, a youth must:

- *Be between the ages of 16 and 22;
- *Be from a home that is considered low income by the Federal Government;
- *Be from an area that has conditions that keep him/her from getting an education or a meaningful job;
- *Be able to benefit and complete the training which is given through Job Corps Centers in the state.

(Councils will be provided with other information about eligibility standards in the very near future).

2. Participating Councils screen potential candidates and complete applications for those who meet the above eligibility standards.
3. Applications are reviewed by the LULAC Job Corps Office in Corpus Christi (see address below) and sent to the Regional Office of the Department of Labor (DOL) where final determination is made on the applicants.
4. If an applicant is admitted into a Job Corps Center, the participating council escorts the applicant to the point of departure in your hometown designated by DOL, and ensures that the youth actually leaves for a Job Corps Center; this is called a "Departure".

COUNCILS WILL RECEIVE \$75.00 FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL THAT THEY "DEPART" FOR A JOB CORPS CENTER.

5. When the individual returns from a Job Corps Center, the LULAC Job Corps Office, in conjunction with the participating council, local and state-wide employment agencies, etc. will secure employment for him/her. This is called a "placement". (See Footnote)*

COUNCILS WILL RECEIVE \$25.00 FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL THAT IS PLACED, REGARDLESS OF WHO PLACES THE YOUTH.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO TO PARTICIPATE

(Note): Only Councils in Texas and New Mexico may participate.

- A. Your Council must vote for approval to participate in the LULAC Job Corps Program and assign an individual or a committee to administer the program for your Council;
- B. Submit the name(s), address and telephone number of the committee chairperson or other individual within your council that could serve as a contact person, and who could be easily reached during regular working hours. (A number of you have already indicated a desire to participate, however, you still need to submit the above information).
- C. Begin efforts to locate and screen for eligible youth.

A brief handbook for use by Councils participating in the LULAC Job Corps Program is being prepared and will be issued shortly, along with promotional materials, application forms, and additional instructions.

NOTE: There is only a limited number of slots available. Thus, we recommend that you act quickly on this opportunity.

LULAC JOBS CORPS PROGRAM
1213 Sante Fe
Corpus Christi, Texas 78404

*"Placement" includes any of the following in addition to placement in regular employment:

- Entered in the armed forces
- Entered vocational or postsecondary education
- Marriage (women only)
- Fulfillment of family responsibilities (women only)
- Withdrawn from labor force; awaiting entry into armed forces
- Withdrawn from labor force; awaiting entry into academic or vocational program
- Entered voluntary community service program

Study: Anglo men lead in top Corpus Christi jobs

(Reprinted from
Corpus Christi Caller)
By Kathryn Jones

Despite equal opportunity employment laws, minorities still don't occupy as many high-ranking city jobs as Anglo males.

But Mexican-Americans, blacks and women do dominate the city's employment force as gardeners, garbage collectors, clerical help and street workers.

A survey conducted by LULAC's Civil Rights Committee in conjunction with the City of Corpus Christi's personnel department reveals that the city's top jobs — departmental heads, police and fire officials and city engineers — are most often filled by Anglo males.

Today the chairman of the committee, Butch Escobedo, will present the results of the study to the City Council and ask the members to review the city's hiring practices.

"Too often the council 'rubber-stamps' job recommendations from the city manager or other city officials," Escobedo said. "The members of the council were elected. They should be leaders and make their own decisions. They should decide who should run the city."

The survey was conducted last month at LULAC's request after the Civil Rights Committee received complaints about discrimination in hiring practices for city jobs.

Escobedo said he receives four to five calls a month from people who applied for city jobs and were rejected because their skills didn't match the job description or because they didn't have the proper qualifications.

"All we want to know is why Anglo males have the highest grade positions with the highest pay and why the majority of the minorities are working at lower paying jobs," he said. "LULAC gets more complaints about discriminatory practices in hiring city employees than any other employer — there must be something wrong somewhere."

But City Manager Marvin Townsend discounted Escobedo's complaint yesterday, upholding the city's hiring policies as fair to Mexican-Americans, blacks and women.

"We've been down this road a hundred times, and we still think the city's records show we've made substantial accomplishments in hiring minorities," Townsend said.

Under the city's employment process, applicants submit written applications

to the city's personnel department and are then screened by personnel officials. Applications for department heads are reviewed by the personnel director and approved by the city manager.

Escobedo said the required approval by Townsend rather than the entire council restricts the hiring process by letting one person make the decision.

"This is where the 'rubber stamping' comes in," Escobedo said. "The city manager submits a name for a position and the council approves it. There ought to be more participation by the whole council in selecting the best person for the job."

The committee led by Escobedo submitted a questionnaire to the city's personnel department to compile data on the city's total number of minorities working at city jobs, the amount of job vacancies per year, employee wages, the employment process and the recourses to discriminatory practices. The results of the study show that as of February, 62 percent of the city's jobs were held by Mexican-Americans and 7 percent by blacks. Yet in positions listed in pay grades of \$1,600 a month and up, Mexican-Americans held only 37 of the jobs and blacks 2, while Anglos accounted for 144.

Women were not listed in separate classification, Escobedo said. In the city's police force, 36 percent of the jobs were held by Mexican-Americans, most frequently in the positions of trainee or officer. For blacks, the figure was down to 4 percent. All positions of police and fire chief and assistant police and fire chief were filled by Anglo males.

Of the 10 top-ranking Mexican-American employees, only one was a woman, the report indicated. The majority of the city's Mexican-American employees were classified in pay grades of 23, which draws an annual income of \$12,000.

However, as Townsend pointed out, salary ranges of Mexican Americans did rise between February 1977 and February 1979, from 26 percent in the highest pay grade to 37 percent.

But Escobedo said the remainder of the data may suggest discriminatory practices in hiring and fixing salaries, but he wants to get the council's opinion first.

"This isn't a movement to crucify the city," he said. "We just want the council to be aware of what's going on and hope they can pick up the ball and run with it."

Survey reports need for pre-natal care

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (Special) — The results of the nation's first research study to evaluate pre-natal care of Hispanic American women was announced last fall in Albuquerque. Re-examining those results indicates the value of funds spent by the March of Dimes to improve maternal and fetal health.

The pilot study was conducted among Hispanic residents of Albuquerque by BCTV, producers of "Villa Alegre," the nationally syndicated award-winning, bicultural, bilingual children's television series and the March of Dimes. It is part of an intensive campaign to reduce birth defects in the nation's Hispanic population.

The study, which investigated the quality of pre-and post-natal care available to low income Hispanic women, arrived at a number of significant conclusions such as:

Many Hispanic women do not know where to go for health care during pregnancy.

Hispanic women generally seek a more humanistic and comprehensive approach to health care and require an open line of communication with health care professionals.

A prime concern of Hispanic women is the lack of continuity in their pre-natal care which is caused by the rapid turnover of doctors at maternal and infant care centers. Thus the need for more stable medical staffs is emphasized.

Women who go for treatment to maternal and infant care centers are subjected to long and inconvenient waiting periods which can be reduced by expanding pre-natal care hours of developing more efficient service methods without sacrificing the quality of care. Moreover, the physical settings

at the centers could be improved by inexpensive means, thus contributing to a greater psychological well being of the patient.

There is an urgent need in the Hispanic community for more available and effective bilingual information materials on where to go for pre-natal care, human sexuality and child care geared to the Hispanic culture.

There is a prime need to involve Hispanic families in the care and support of Hispanic women. Of special concern are cultural barriers of mistrust on the part of male partners who, in many cases, prevent women from seeking medical attention.

The Albuquerque project is the first of a series of comparative research studies on pre-natal care among the Hispanics of the United States by the March of Dimes and Oakland, California-based BCTV. An intensive

bilingual, bicultural national campaign aimed at reducing the incidence of birth defects among Hispanics will be based on research results.

The need for the study developed out of a national conference of Hispanic cultural and community leaders in New Orleans last year, who called for immediate steps to reduce high rates of communicable diseases, low birth weights, premature births, mental retardation and other birth defects among Hispanics.

The conference also was concerned about improving nutrition for low income Hispanic mothers and babies; controlling adolescent pregnancies; reducing alcohol and drug abuses; and extending and improving pre-natal care for Hispanic communities throughout the United States.

LULAC on the move!

Manuel Gonzales, National Chairman for Membership Expansion, is pleased to announce that LULAC has now been organized in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alaska, Montana, Michigan and Utah.

Tony Ortiz
LULAC State Director
3408 Arctic Blvd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Israel Leyton
LULAC State Director
5043 Central
Detroit, Michigan 48210

Pedro Flores
LULAC State Director
9247 C. Willbanks Circle
Biloxi, Mississippi 39531

Jaime Arredondo
LULAC State Director
508 Poppy Place
Billings, Montana 59101

Harry Reynolds
LULAC State Director
5712 Magnolia Woods
Bartlett, Tennessee 38134

Lucy Valerio
LULAC State Director
3817 McCall
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115



Visiting Boys Town in Omaha, Nebraska — George Ruiz, Ricardo Correa, Reynaldo Cervantes, Nebraska State Director, Ruben Bonilla, Jr., LULAC National President, Susan Correa and Debbie Correa.

Mexico trade to skyrocket says Krueger

By Richard Diebel
News Staff Writer

Mexico is expected to become the second largest trading partner to the United States by 1985 and a few statements by politicians do not reflect the overall situation as it exists between Mexico and the United States, according to Robert Krueger, ambassador at large to Mexico.

Krueger, Mr. South Texas of 1980, was guest speaker at the Wednesday joint meeting of the Laredo Rotary and Lions Clubs.

Krueger told the large audience there is no denying the fact the U.S. and Mexico have had scars on both sides in the long relationship between the two countries.

However, there is no denying the importance of recognizing the need for working together, he said. Within the past two years more has been written about Mexico than has been in the past 20 years.

Krueger said the recent prosperity in Mexico and the new attention being paid Mexico reminds him of a girl with

a new-found dowry.

The energy reserves found in Mexico have meant much to that country in terms of borrowing power and it is anticipated it will experience economic growth of seven percent in real terms.

Mexico now has an estimated reserve of 200 billion barrels of oil. This provides the country, Krueger said, with the capacity to do things it has never been able to do before.

Mexico is now selling the U.S. 80 percent of the oil it produces for export. Krueger estimated the total amount of oil exported to the U.S. will increase but he said the percentage of Mexican oil exported to the U.S. will not increase.

Krueger related Mexico was the fifth largest trading partner of the U.S. in 1978 and in 1979 it had climbed to fourth.

"No nation today is totally self sufficient," Krueger said, "and there is no embarrassment in recognizing the importance of trade with other countries."

An example of this interrelationship between the U.S. and Mexico was

exemplified recently when the U.S. had a surplus of 17 million tons of grain as the result of the embargo placed on shipments to Russia.

Krueger said that within 48 hours the U.S. and Mexico had completed an agreement for Mexico to purchase 4.8 million tons of the surplus grain.

Pointing to areas of recent cooperation and recent agreements between the two countries, Krueger said, there will be a meeting in March at which time the U.S. will offer its assistance in training Mexican citizens

in hotel and motel operation and construction.

Another area of cooperation is the opium control program which has reduced the importation of opium into this country by 85 percent.

Krueger said, "The river is there and hills are there and when all of us are forgotten the river will still be there and Mexico and the United States will still be neighbors."

He said, "It is imperative we learn more about each other and the reciprocity of friendship because it is a two-way street."

LULAC sweetheart named

Cira Estela Sanchez was named 1980 LULAC Sweetheart at the annual ball sponsored by LULAC Council 335, El Paso, Texas.

A 17-year-old Eastwood High School junior, she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sanchez. She is a member of Trouperettes and an Eastwood in Elegance representative.

First runner-up was Pat Caballero, 21, a University of Texas at El Paso senior. Daughter of Margarito Montoya and Efrén Caballero, she is on the dean's list.

Irma Plaza, 17 and a senior at Burghes High School, was second runner-up. President of Burges Student Council, she is a member of the Popular High Fashion Board.

Third runner-up was Brenda Gonzales, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Gonzales. A senior at Bel Air High School, she was named Miss Hospitality at the Teen All-America Pageant.

Judges for the pageant were Susan Horne, Joe Cervantes and Arnold Peinado. Sammy Martinez was master of ceremonies and Bea Contreras was pageant chairman.

1980 CENSUS APRIL 1, 1980 CUENTEN CON NOSOTROS LULAC



CONGRATULATIONS — The president of LULAC Council 8004 A.L. Sierra is pictured above with the members of the LULAC scholarship committee congratulating the young people receiving scholarships. From left to right are Angel Lucero, committee member; Sierra, Sonia Munoz freshman at Western New Mexico

University; Sylvia Medina, junior at WNMU; Gene Sierra, vice-president of the scholarship committee; and Jerry Ruiz, member of the scholarship committee. The LULACs also sponsor Cynthia Barrios who is a senior at WNMU but is not pictured. (Press Staff Photo)

Aliens, from page 2

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.

Civil, from page 2

Proposition 13" have diverted the nation's attention from civil rights. "The same people who charged that social problems couldn't be solved by throwing money at them," says Mr. Jordan, "are anxious to try to solve international problems by throwing money at the Pentagon."

That is not an unfair description of President Carter's preliminary budget proposals. Mr. Carter, as we have noted, has hardly proved an activist on social programs. Yet, unless the president demonstrates a deeper commitment to civil rights, government and nation may proceed into the 1980s still foundering with divisive issues detested from centuries past.

THE CENSUS ONLY COMES
AROUND ONCE EVERY TEN
YEARS. MAKE SURE YOU
PARTICIPATE.

Hispanic Feminist Conference set for Mar. 28-31, 1980

The National Hispanic Feminist Conference, the first national meeting of Hispanic Women, will be held in San Jose California, March 28-31, 1980. The conference will provide a platform for the presentation of research and encourage dialogue between academia and community. This dialogue will hopefully direct participants to research and theory as the tools for substantive problem-solving.

The National Hispanic Feminist Conference has been funded by a grant

from Women's Educational Equity Program of the United States Office of Education. An anthology of the Conference proceedings will be published for national distribution under the auspices of the grant.

For further information regarding the conference contact Dr. Sylvia Gonzales, Project Director, Business Tower, Room 456, San Jose State University, San Jose, California 95192, phone (408) 277-3906.

1980 National SER Conference

William D. Bonilla, Chairperson of the National SER Board announced that the 1980 National SER Conference

will be taking place April 7-10, 1980 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. The business agenda includes:

MAJOR ADDRESSES

Welcome to Conference
William Bonilla, Chairman
National Board of Directors
SER — Jobs for Progress, Inc.

Opening Address

Pedro Ruiz Garza
National Director
SER — Jobs for Progress, Inc.

"Labor Trends in the New Decade"
"Educational Equity for Hispanic Woman"

"Youth Employment Legislation"

"Maximizing Corporate Profits through Human Energy"

PANEL SESSIONS

Youth
Youth Unemployment: Opportunities Lost

From School to Work: Bridging the Gap

Initiatives for the 80's: New Approaches to Old Problems

WOMEN

Maximizing Career Opportunities
The Transition from Home to Work
Training Opportunities for Hispanics

PRIVATE SECTOR

Corporate Returns on Hispanic Investments:

Economic Development & Job Creation
Employment Opportunities in the 80's

Training Programs in the Private Sector

OTHER EVENTS

Reception
"Salute to Industry"

Hispanic Art & Film Exhibit
Shoreham Hotel

Reception, Dinner, Dance
Organization of American States Building

The 1980 Census:
The Final Count

Loya named to housing board

Jose G. Loya, Chairman of the LULAC Villa del Norte Apartments, a 190 units complex, in El Paso, Texas has been named to the LULAC National Housing Board.

Mr. Loya was in the Air Force for four years, attended Texas Western College for two years, is married and has four children.

Mr. Loya is a past Chairman of the SER Board in El Paso, where he served for two years. He is presently serving as President of El Paso LULAC Council #132, and also serves as a Board member of the LULAC Youth Runaway Center.



Jose G. Loya

Register To Vote and Participate

in the Electoral Process.

It is Your Duty.

Valadez appointed to Merit Systems Board

Stanley Valadez has been appointed Hispanic Employment Program Manager for the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board by Rurth T. Prokop, Chairwoman. He will provide advice regarding employment policies and practices and facilitate contacts between managers and Hispanic organizations and community groups.

The Board was created in January 1979 as a quasi-judicial and regulatory agency charged with hearing appeals from personnel actions by Federal agencies and with oversight of the personnel practices of Federal agencies. It succeeded part of the former Civil Service Commission.

Valadez is a supervisory attorney-examiner in the Board's Office of Appeals and the position of Hispanic Employment Program Manager will be a collateral post.

In 1951, Valadez was employed as a

National Services Officer by the American Veterans of World War II, Korea/Viet Nam (AMVETS), and was engaged in the general practice of law in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, from 1958 to 1971.

He was Honorary Consul of Mexico at Pittsburgh from 1960 to 1964, and served as Special Assistant Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1970 to 1971. From 1971 to 1972 he was employed as Senior Contract Compliance Officer with the Office of Civil Rights at the General Services Administration.

A native of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Valadez received his Bachelor of Art Degree from the University of Pittsburgh and a Juris Doctorate from Duquesne University School of Law. He resides with his wife and three children in Wheaton, Maryland.



Lupe Aguirre, State Director of D.C., is pictured at right presenting Ruben Bonilla with a plaque of appreciation for his work as LULAC National President.

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