



## Bonilla meets with Civiletti

By Steve Snider  
States News Service

WASHINGTON — Restrictions on raids to arrest illegal aliens should continue in effect until at least next March, a group of Hispanic leaders was scheduled to tell Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti today.

Among the Hispanic spokesmen is Ruben Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

The meeting was set amid speculation the Justice Department will follow the wishes of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and reinstate the normal enforcement policy.

A moratorium on that enforcement policy was put in effect March 31 in order to create "an atmosphere conducive to (obtaining) complete participation and disclosure of information" in the 1980 census.

The new rules allow workplace searches only when investigators have a search warrant. (The attorney general banned all residential searches for illegal aliens, previously conducted without warrants, in a November, 1979, order).

With census activities nearly completed, the INS July 31 told its investigators to resume the search for illegal aliens, which allows officers to conduct sweeps in businesses with the permission of the employer.

But Aug. 1, investigators were told the attorney general had ordered the moratorium kept in effect.

Civiletti's decision has reportedly angered INS officials and the decision was branded "illegal" by the Federation for American Immigration Reform, an active Washington lobbying group that seeks to restrict immigration.

Bonilla said he and others on Civiletti's Hispanic Advisory Committee would urge that the ban on INS sweeps of workplaces be kept in effect at least until the presidential Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy completes its work next March 1.

"We want the moratorium on raids extended for constitutional principles," said Bonilla. "The wrong kind of enforcement at this time will disrupt Hispanic-American residential and employment areas. And we are concerned that undocumented workers with residences and equity in the United

States not be uprooted."

Bonilla acknowledged the speculation coming out of the Justice Department that Civiletti will allow a return to the old methods of enforcement in the future, but the Corpus Christi attorney engaged in some speculation of his own.

"I think the attorney general will be sympathetic to our ideas and I'm reasonably certain the moratorium will be extended," Bonilla said.

President Carter's Hispanic affairs adviser Esteban Torres declined comment on the moratorium late Thursday, saying the decision "is Mr. Civiletti's to make."

But Gil Pompa, director of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, supports extending the loosened enforcement rule: "From a community relations standpoint, it would be wise to wait until the commission completes its work before lifting the moratorium. To begin the enforcement now would leave the impression in the Hispanic community

that we are placing an unusual emphasis on Mexicans."

Bonilla blamed the push for a return the old enforcement methods on intense pressure on the attorney general by FAIR lobbyists.

"That group should be called the Federation for American Immigration Repression," Bonilla said. "They oppose the Hispanic community at every turn with an attitude that borders on racism."

Bonilla predicted Hispanic leaders would push for an amnesty for aliens in the U.S. illegally once the immigration commission completes its work and makes recommendations.

The solution to illegal immigration, he said, is to be found in helping improve economic conditions in Mexico, not in further tightening of border enforcement. "If we close the border we are jeopardizing relations with Mexico and paving the way for socialism or communism to overcome in the Mexican government," Bonilla said.

## Network to fight housing discrimination

**NATIONAL NETWORK:** The Children's Defense Fund will provide staff coordination for a national network which is forming to combat the widespread problem of housing discrimination against families with children.

This network will consist of representatives from national housing

and civil rights organizations, women's groups and local groups that have started throughout the country in cities like Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Dallas and Atlanta.

For further information contact Pamela Decker, Children's Defense Fund, 1520 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20036.

## National Hispanic Heritage Week

By the President of the United States of America  
A PROCLAMATION

Hispanic peoples have played a distinguished role in the history of our Nation. They founded settlements in Florida and Georgia half a century before the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts, and were homesteading in New Mexico more than 150 years before the War of Independence. The names of scores of American cities and towns — such as Los Angeles, Albuquerque, San Antonio, and Saint Augustine — remind us that many of the explorers and settlers who opened our frontiers were of Hispanic origin.

The Hispanic community has given us generals, admirals, philosophers, statesmen, musicians, athletes, and Nobel Prize-winning scientists. Hispanic Americans have contributed gallantly to the defense of our Nation, and many have received the highest decoration our country can bestow — the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Outstanding Hispanic men and women add daily to our Nation's accomplishments in science, technology, the arts, and politics. And Hispanic citizens contribute daily to the quality of our lives. Hispanics exhibit an eminent pride in our American heritage, a passionate love of family, a profound devotion to religion, and an energetic commitment to hard work.

As we enter the 1980s, it is fitting that we pause to recognize and celebrate our Hispanic heritage.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 14, 1980, as National Hispanic Heritage Week. I call upon Federal, State, and local officials to observe this week with appropriate activities and to search out innovative ways for government to work in partnership with the Hispanic community. Hispanic immigrants were among the earliest and are now among the most recent to arrive in this haven of liberty and human rights, and I urge all Americans to reflect on the invaluable contribution they have made to the greatness, the diversity, and the strength of this Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have herunto set my hand this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifth.

## UC may lose \$25 million U.S. funds as result of job bias investigation

By William J. Eaton  
L.A. Times

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall Friday ordered the University of California at Berkeley to turn over its records for a job bias investigation within 30 days or lose \$25 million in government contracts.

The order, the first of its kind ever directed at a university, came as the federal agency reported that there were indications of job discrimination at nine departments on the Berkeley campus. Marshall said the university had refused to permit the copying and removal of records that are needed to check allegations of sexual and racial discrimination in recruiting and selection of faculty members.

In Berkeley, Chancellor I. Michael Heyman said the university would go to court to seek an injunction against the Labor Department order because of the "critical importance of confidentiality" in making academic appointments. Heyman charged that Marshall's action was an "extreme response" to a disagreement over investigative procedures in the two-year-old inquiry.

### Defends Record

The Berkeley chancellor defended the university's record of selecting members of minorities and women for faculty posts and said this record was not an issue in the procedural dispute.

In Washington, Labor Department officials cited reports indicating discrimination in the art history, Spanish-Portuguese and classics departments, although no formal findings have yet been made because the needed records have not been available.

The officials listed six other departments as being under scrutiny for possible discrimination: business administration, sociology, political sci-

ence, French, history and chemistry.

In the art history department, **Amt.** Labor Secretary Donald Elisburg said, faculty positions were "gerrymandered" for the benefit of male applicants and to exclude highly qualified women applicants. In the Spanish-Portuguese department, he said, a requirement was imposed that only native speakers of the two languages could be hired. And, he said, a rule was imposed in the classics department that requires study at a British university as a qualification thus excluding women and most minority students.

UC Berkeley employs 15,000 persons, including 6,000 faculty members. Of the faculty members with tenure, about 7% are members of minorities and 9% are women, the Labor Department said.

Marshall's action raises the issue of whether federal investigators are entitled to university records of faculty selection, including candid appraisals of applicants by professional colleagues known as "peer review."

As the recipient of federal contracts worth an estimated \$25 million a year, the university is required to forbid discrimination because of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, handicaps or veteran status, and to take affirmative steps to employ qualified women, members of minorities, disabled persons and veterans.

"The (Labor) Department does not seek to undermine the peer review process," Elisburg said. "However, we have to determine if there are deficiencies in the university's hiring process."

If the university refuses to turn over the records, it stands to lose existing federal contracts and be ineligible for future ones.



# Editorial

## Reapportionment: The length to political strength

By Ruben Bonilla Jr.

The subject of reapportionment soon to be considered by state legislatures in America is the most critical political issue facing Hispanics today. The direction and extent of Hispanic political development for the 80's is in the hands of our elected officials.

Hispanics remain the most politically underrepresented ethnic group in America society. Although we have experienced political gains in recent years, Hispanics remain largely excluded from the political process. Yet, ours is the fastest growing population in America, with a younger median age, a larger average family size, all augmented by a continuing flow of immigration into the United States. LULAC considers it appropriate to remind America of the need to eliminate and destroy the last vestiges of discrimination and gerrymandering which have historically isolated and alienated Hispanics from the political process.

Inasmuch as Texas and other selected states are covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, requiring preclearance by federal authorities of election changes, it becomes more essential that redistricting lines be drawn so as to afford competing interests the right of access to the political process. Election changes shall not have either the purpose or the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color.

The 1970 redistricting effort resulted in gross gerrymandering, diluting

Hispanic political representation, contrary to the one man, one vote principle. However, it is significant to note that the 1970 Census did not target the Hispanic population as the 1980 Census attempted to do. Likewise, Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act was not applicable to language minorities until 1975.

My point is simple. There is not longer any excuse for State Legislatures to dilute or minimize the force and effect of Hispanic political representation — Hispanics' highest priority will be placed on monitoring reapportionment, and when necessary, opposing such plans at the Department of Justice or at the nearest Federal Court.

As LULAC National President, I offer the following suggestions and recommendations in behalf of the organization: (1) Our legislatures should publicly oppose any congressional legislation which seeks to tamper or undermine the work of the Bureau of Census. The McDade Amendment declared that undocumented workers were not to be counted for reapportionment purposes. The Legislation is blatantly unconstitutional, in that Article I, Section 2, Clause 3 of the Constitution states quite clearly that representatives are to be apportioned according to the count of all persons within the states. Undocumented workers are persons; they are taxpayers and therefore they shall be counted in the Census and their numbers considered for reapportionment purposes. Any thoughts to the contrary

should be manifested by Constitutional amendment, not by statutory enactment.

(2) State legislatures have an affirmative obligation to design plans that allow Hispanics a fair opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. The U.S. Department of Justice has stated that the "voting rights of minorities are to be given special deference in the political process". Not only must past deprivations be eliminated but new deprivations are not to be instituted.

(3) LULAC joins the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project in calling for the establishment of Hispanic state-wide advisory committees on reapportionment. As SVREP has set out, the Hispanic Advisory Committee would evaluate the state-wide reapportionment plan is unacceptable, the Hispanic committee would propose an alternative plan that is equitable, consistent with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

(4) Legislatures must insure that all proposed plans should include copies of maps delineating the districts and also provide an ethnic breakdown of the population and voting age population of each district.

(5) States should have available an ethnic breakdown of their registered voters. This information is required by the Department of Justice in determining the existence of racially polarized voting.

(6) LULAC urges the Legislature to secure census block data in order to evaluate a redistricting plan more properly. The census block program provides the total number of persons and their racial characteristics on a block by block basis. Unfortunately, block statistics will be provided only for political jurisdictions containing over 10,000 persons. It is highly important that the Texas Legislature request and secure block data for non-urban political subdivisions (under 10,000 persons), in order to avoid a retrogression in the position of Hispanics in our ability to elect candidates of our choice. We must now allow or tolerate gross disparities in population among legislative or congressional districts.

With your local Council's guidance the 1980's will truly be the decade in which our community joined the social, economic and political mainstream of American society.

## Hispanic selected for training program in television, radio service

WASHINGTON — A Cuban American, Leonor M. Chaves from the University of Maryland, is among five

persons selected for training in all production and staff work of television and radio stations under a new U.S. Department of Labor contract with WETA-TV of Washington, D.C.

All five are members of minority groups, Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest G. Green said in announcing the award.

WETA, a public television and radio broadcasting service, has designed the training so that each of the five "reporter-interns" will be assigned to different WETA programs and their producers for rotating two-month periods.

During the radio component of the training program, the reporter-interns will spend two months with National Public Radio's news and public affairs show.

Training will begin in September. The contract is funded under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, administered by the department's Employment and Training Administration.

### Hispanic Beat

## Criminal justice system unfair

By Roger Langley

WASHINGTON — There is a double standard of justice in America — one for the Anglo and one for the Hispanic — is a commonly held belief in the nation's Latino communities.

It's fair to say that, generally, Hispanics feel that:

1. If they are detained by the police, they stand a greater chance of being arrested than an Anglo.

2. If they are arrested, they stand a greater chance of being prosecuted than an Anglo.

3. If prosecuted, they stand a greater chance of being convicted than an Anglo.

4. If convicted, they stand a greater chance of being convicted than an Anglo.

5. If prosecuted, they stand a greater chance of being convicted than an Anglo.

If convicted, they stand a greater chance of receiving longer sentence than an Anglo convicted of the same crime.

If sentenced, they stand a greater chance of being denied parole than their Anglo counterparts.

It is difficult to prove all of these contentions.

"A major obstacle is the lack of accurate statistics since very little is done today to separate data on Hispanics," says Agenor Castro, special advisor to the New York State Department of Correctional Services.

"Hispanic offenders and victims are buried in the data published by federal, state and municipal agencies."

Where figures are available, they tend to support the beliefs Hispanics hold about the system. For example, in New Mexico, Hispanics represent 30 percent of the population and 60 percent of the penitentiary inmates. In Arizona, California, Colorado, New Jersey, New York and Texas, the percentage of Hispanic prison inmates is roughly 25 percent higher than their percentage of the population.

In New York City, almost 30 percent of the criminal court calendar deals with Hispanics. There are almost 7,000 Puerto Ricans in jail in New York City, nearly twice the number in all jails in Puerto Rico despite the fact that New York's entire population — Latin and non-Latin — is only half the population of Puerto Rico.

Corrections experts predict that the 1980s will show a large increase in incarceration of 18 to 25 year olds, the age group where Hispanics are heavily represented.

"No single issue has a greater potential for spurring community conflict than the loss of confidence in our criminal justice process," says the Justice Department's top Hispanic, Gilbert Pompa, head of the Community Relations Service (CRS). "We cannot have an effective system when the agencies entrusted with carrying our justice are seen as being unjust."

"There is a lack of confidence among Hispanics in the criminal justice system, especially at the local level."

Many local law enforcement agencies meddle in enforcing immigration laws despite their lack of jurisdiction. "Immigration laws are used to harass Hispanics, including legal U.S. residents," says Pompa.

"Every use of deadly force — justified or not — serves to drive a wedge between Hispanics and the criminal justice process."

Castro adds, "The non-Hispanic may assume that Hispanics tend to be liberal in their attitude towards how the courts should treat the Hispanic offender. Actually the opposite is true."

"The Hispanic family still considers being arrested to be a shameful matter which brings distress and agony to the entire family, but they do expect courts to be just and the guilty given fair sentences."

"Hispanics don't like it when white defendants get off easier than Hispanics or blacks for similar crimes. They also resent the limp wrist treatment of white collar criminals and government leaders caught with their hands in the till."

"The fact that there are so few Hispanics working in the courts — as clerks, court officers, interpreters, attorneys etc. — gives the local criminal court the aura of an alien forum to Hispanic-Americans."

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**LULAC**  
**News**

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

Materials for publication may be submitted to the LULAC News, Address to LULAC News Editor, 2590 Morgan Avenue, Corpus Christi, Texas 78405.

Telephone inquiries may be directed to the LULAC National Office at 512-882-8284.



# Enrollees join SER Job Corps

By Margaret Palermo

Swearing-in ceremonies for the first 26 Job Corps enrollees to enter training at the Laredo Job Corps Center went smoothly Wednesday morning despite the absence of Pedro Garza, national director of SER, who did not arrive at the Job Corps center until 11:25 a.m.

The Laredo Job Corps Center is the first to be operated by SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc.

Mayor Aldo Tatangelo read the oath in English to the new enrollees and Webb County Judge C.Y. Benavides repeated the oath in Spanish.

Among those present at swearing-in ceremonies at the Texas Employment Commission office, 1401 Lincoln, were Joe Galvan of Dallas, national director of SER Youth Programs; Joe Morin of Dallas, administrator for Job Corps contracts; Roland Medina of Dallas, Job Corps coordinator for the Department of Labor; Francis "Bob" Lewis and Homer S. Sanchez, both state Job Corps coordinators from Austin.

After the swearing-in, the group adjourned to the new Job Corps facility at Holding Institute on North Santa Maria Road.

Garza said the local center is expected to pump an estimated \$1.5 million annually into the local economy. Bruno Abrego, local center director, said the cost of rehabilitating and renovating existing structures for Job Corps use at Holding and at Laredo Junior College was about \$400,000.

Garza said SER would like to open community centers in Corpus Christi, the Rio Grande Valley and San Antonio in the future. "There is a tremendous need for community centers in these areas," he said. "Already, I have had inquiries from young men and women in these areas about opening centers. They don't want to go so far from home."

Sanchez said the Laredo center is the fourth to open in Texas. Other centers are the McKinney Center, the El Paso Center and the Gary Center in San Marcos. All but the Laredo Center are operated by the Texas Education Foundation.

Lewis said the Texas Employment Commission has access to six more centers in adjoining states.

Garza said Job Corps and SER aim at helping the "structural unemployed." He defined "structural unemployed" as individuals who lack education and skills necessary for employment.

"Our mission is employment and training," Garza said. "We provide basic education and skills."

He said there are two strategies for dealing with unemployment. "The first is to put people on the job. No training is given. Government employment is a last resort in this case."

The second strategy calls for training and educating the structural unemployed. "Job Corps has the best program in the country to deal with structural unemployment," Garza said.

Asked if Job Corps was perhaps filling a void left by ending the military draft, Garza said no. "The military mission is to provide training in war-related occupations. SER is aimed at peacetime employment."

Lewis said the latest figures he had seen on the costs of Job Corps training showed a \$5,000 per year cost per enrollee. "It could be higher now. But our statistics show that Job Corps graduates pay back the cost of their training in taxes within two years."

Also present to greet the new enrollees were Miguel Vasquez of McAllen, Oscar Gonzalez of San Sebastian, Juan Thomas of Galveston, Imelda De Leon of McAllen and Maria Degollado of Brownsville, all from Gary Job Corps Center.



Yvonne Renee Morales is chosen as queen

Yvonne Renee Morales

## Feria queen picked

Yvonne Renee Morales was chosen as the 21st annual Feria de las Flores last night. She will represent the local League of Latin American Citizens at various functions this year.

Miss Morales, 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R.F. Morales of 3501 Casa Bonita, represented the Mexican state of Veracruz. She, as well as 15 other contestants, represented various states of Mexico and were judged in the five categories of a folk dancing routine, costume, beauty and personality.

The Incarnate Word Academy graduate, who is planning to attend Del

Mar College to become a certified public accountant, was sponsored by the U.S. Marine Corps Christi Recruiting Station.

Raul Castillo, chairman of the Feria de las Flores, said all proceeds of the event, which featured Ernesto Guerra, international singer-composer, will be used for LULAC college scholarships. There was no estimate yet about the amount raised last night, Castillo said.

The four runners-up were Barbara Garza, Velda Vela, Melba Zepeda and Diana Gonzales.

## LULAC 12 names outstanding teens

Two recent Martin High School graduates have been named Laredo's "Outstanding Teenagers of 1980" by LULAC Council No. 12.

Council 12 president Pitin Guajardo announced the selections of Veronica Gonzalez and Augustin Mena III.

Guajardo said their selection was based on academic achievements, involvement in school and community activities, personality and attitude toward their fellow citizens.

Each student will receive a \$300 scholarship to the school of their choosing.

Named runners-up were Mary Katherine Lawson and Jose Rico of Nixon High School; Laura Ayala and Edmundo Lopez of United High School; and Henry Sauvignet of St. Augustine High School.

Receiving honorable mention were Sonia Gutierrez, Erin Yeary, Janet Mills and Gerardo Gonzalez.

Veronica, daughter of Mrs. Victoria M. Gonzalez, 2210 San Enrique, graduated in the top five percent of her class. She maintained an "A" grade average even while working part-time at a local department store.

She was named to "Who's Who Among American High School Students" and to the Society of Distinguished High School Students in America. She was also the recipient of the Principal's Award for outstanding service to the school and was named to the school's Hall of Fame.

While at Martin, Veronica was a member of the National Honor Society, the Courtesy Service Club, DECA and Future Teachers of America.

She also taught CCD classes at Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, was a member of the Catholic Youth Organization and worked as a March of Dimes Teen Action volunteer.

She will begin studies as a pre-law major at Laredo Junior College.

Mena, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Mena Jr., 1202 Juarez, was named valedictorian of his class after attaining a 98.07 overall average.

His fellow classmates voted him "Most Likely to Succeed" and runner-up for "Best All-Around" student.

Agustin was also named to "Who's Who Among American High School Students," Society of Distinguished (See LULAC, pg. 4)

## Lulac seeks childrens park

ZAPATA — Local LULAC Council No. 683 is soliciting funds from other councils around the state for a LULAC Children's Park, the first of its kind in this area.

Angel Garza, who is publicity director for the council, said more than \$2,215 has already been donated for the park but another \$4,000 will be needed before the project is finalized.

Anyone wishing to donate should send a personal check to LULAC Children's Park Fund Account, P.O. Box 543, Zapata, Texas, 78076.

Contributors are: Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Figueroa and family, Miss Hilda Gonzalez, the First National Bank of Zapata, Lauro Garza, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob G. Rathmell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Derly Villarreal and family, E & E Electrical Contractors, Goofy's Drive-in Grocery, Paraiso Restaurant, and Clemente's Barber Shop.

Also Link's Sons L.P. Gas, D & E Foodcraft Center, Inc., Mr. and Mrs. Leonel Gonzalez and family, Zapata Furniture, Ramirez Minimax Inc., Allen Liquor, Lake Auto Park, Morales Exxon, Guevara Auto Supply, Lalo's Meat Market.

Also, The Bargain Center, Mr. and Mrs. Therm R. Furnas, Falcon Motel, Chapa's Conoci Service Station, Dairy Kreme, Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Galindo, Lone Star Distributing, Mr. and Mrs.

Bernardo Bustamante, Medina Sand and Gravel and Optimist Club of Zapata.

Also, Zapata Body Shop, Redwood Lodge, Laredo Savings and Loan Zapata branch, Montalvo's Heavy Equipment Co., Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Flores and family, Mr. and Mrs. Guadalupe Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kruse, Rudy's TV Service, Zapata Ranch and Garden Center.

Also, Zapata Contractor Inc., Zapata County, Ramirez Farmers Insurance Group, Los Pasteles Bakery, Estella's Beauty Shop, Mr. and Mrs. Antiocho Espinoza, Zapata Drive-in, Big "Z" Oilfield Construction, Zapata Auto Parts, and W.E. Haynes Realtors.

Also, Pat's Craft Shop, Western Auto, Siesta Motel Sports Center, Regio's Restaurant, Rathmell Engineer Service, Cash & Carry Lumber Yard, Mr. G's Home Center, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Medonza and family, G.I. Welding Service, Zapata Lions Club.

Also, Adelfa's beauty shop, Eloy Insurance Agency, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Pacheco and family, Jockey Club, Mr. and Mrs. C.M. Hein, D. Ramirez and Sons, LULAC Council No. 1, Corpus Christi; LULAC Council No. 630 in Aransas Pass, Mendes Printing, and Mrs. Rosa Maria Perez Centeno.



# LULAC Executive Board to meet

The LULAC National Executive Board will meet in Washington, D.C. October 9-11, 1980.

## TENTATIVE AGENDA

Thursday, October 9, 1980:

9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. - LNEC Board of Directors Meeting Conference Room A-Holiday Inn

12:30 a.m. - LNEC Board of Directors Luncheon Conference Room B Holiday Inn

2:00 p.m. - Charles Schultze, Economic Advisor to the President, Organization of American States Building

3:00 p.m. - Steve Eidenberg, White House Assistant on Refugee Affairs

4:00 p.m. - William Raspberry, Black Syndicated Columnist

6:00 p.m. - Reception

Friday, October 10, 1980:

8:30 a.m. - Breakfast - Conference Room A&B, Holiday Inn Guest Speaker: Coretta Scott King

10:00 a.m. - Eleanor Norton Holmes, Chairperson, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

11:00 a.m. - Don Ellsberg, Asst. Secretary, Dept. of Labor

12 noon - Luncheon - Speaker: Ronald Reagan, Republican Presidential Candidate

1:30 p.m. - Lane Kirkland, President AFL-CIO

2:30 p.m. - Alejandro Orfila, Secretary General, Organization of American States

3:30 p.m. - Senator Howard Baker, Senate Minority Leader Rep. John

Rhoades, House Minority Leader 4:30 p.m. Senator Robert Byrd, Senate Majority Leader

6:30 p.m. - Reception

Saturday, October 11, 1980:

9:00 - LULAC Internal Business

HOPE (Tony Bonilla)

## LULAC

High School Students in America, MHS's Hall of Fame and participated in the Presidential Classroom for Young Americans.

For three years, he won top honors in the Interscholastic League's District 29-AAAA spelling and plain writing competition.

## SER/Sears Hispanic

### Women's Management

### Training Seminar

SER/Sears Hispanic Women's Management Training Seminar; conducted by Sears Roebuck and Company provided training in Management in Action September 15-19, 1980 in Chicago, Illinois. Participants were Hispanic women in managerial employment. Women represented American GI Forum, LULAC and SER. The seminar was coordinated by Sears and SER through both the Women's Division and the Management Training Institute Division.

Women's Task Force (Dr. Alicia Cuaron)  
Energy (Richard Maes)  
SER (Pedro Garza)  
LNEC (Jose Longoria)  
LULAC Foundation (John Rael)  
LULAC News, Inc. (Leo Cardenas)  
Charter Applications (Armando Chapa)

Treasurer's Report (Manny Villarreal)  
Membership Expansion (Manuel Gonzales)  
Congressional Report  
Resolutions  
Old Business  
New Business  
Good and Welfare of the League

(From page 3)

At Martin, Agustin served as president of the National Honor Society his senior year, and was a member of the Student Council and the History and Civics Club. He was also a varsity tennis player.

He attended the John Von Neuman Mathematics Seminar at Southern Methodist University and the MITE Engineering seminar at the University of Texas.

In 1976, he competed in the national Spelling Bee contest in Washington, D.C.

He attends Holy Redeemer Church and is active in church and community activities.

He will study electrical engineering at the University of Texas.

Judges were Mike Herrera III of the Laredo News; Candy Hein of Laredo State University; and Hector Garcia of Insurance associates.

This is the third year LULAC Council No. 12 sponsors the selection of the city's outstanding teens. 1979 recipients were Laura Torres, now a pre-med major at Rice University, and Gabriel Castillo, a pre-law student at LJC.

Winners in 1978 were Elsa Castro, now a student at the University of Texas, and Miguel Ochoa, who attends Yale University.

## San Antonio eyes census undercount suit

AUSTIN, Texas (UPI) — Officials of cities from Houston to Dallas and towns as diverse as Tyler and Borger complained the U.S. Census Bureau was undercounting their populations and one mayor indicated she might file suit if it took legal action to get the federal government to consider protests.

San Antonio Mayor Lila Cockrell said she was notified Friday the regional census bureau offices in her city would close within a week to 10 days despite the lack of action on challenges municipal authorities have filed to the federal bureau's counts in 120 of the 160 census tracts in the city.

"Probably before the week is out we will have made a definite decision," Ms. Cockrell said. She said it was "very likely" the city would seek a temporary restraining order to force the Census Bureau to keep regional offices open until the protests were processed.

Mrs. Cockrell said she believed the census count for San Antonio of 747,000 people was 100,000 low.

Houston's representative at the meeting, Bernie Peterson, said city officials believed the Census Bureau undercounted their population by 300,000.

Peterson, research chief in the city planning department, said the census bureau reported an 11.73 percent vacancy rate in Houston housing units and a vacancy rate of 17-18 percent in Harris County.

"This is absurd," Peterson said.

Victor Arnold, executive director of Gov. Bill Clements' Texas 2,000 group, made repeated offers to city officials for the state to file a protest on behalf of

any municipality unhappy with the population count for their area.

Arnold said his group sent questionnaires to 952 local governments and of the 268 cities that replied, 64 percent were not satisfied with the count of their population. Of 79 counties that replied, he said 56 percent were dissatisfied.

Dick Brown, executive director of the Texas Municipal League, said cities and the state may need to band together to fight moves by other states such as New York that demand upward adjustments in their population counts.

"Our collective interest is in making sure Texas has the maximum leverage in Washington," Brown said, noting the 1980 Census would determine which states gain new congressmen and which lose.

Brown said the 1970 census awarded Oklahoma an additional representative over Oregon on the basis of only 1,000 difference in population.

"We definitely have an interest in what happens other than just Chamber of Commerce nose counts," Brown said.

Secretary of State George Strake urged city officials to protest any unsatisfactory counts saying, "I think you better follow the squeaky wheel theory if you really think you've got problems."

Mayors of Tyler, Beaumont, Borger, Fort Worth, Temple, Harlingen, San Benito and Midland said vacancy rates in their cities were too high and unreasonable.

"We have people practically fighting for houses and they showed us with 500 vacancies," said Borger Mayor Judy Flanders.

## LULAC Council 151 awards scholarships

Oscar Moreno, LULAC Council 151 Scholarship Luncheon Chairman announced that Council 151 had awarded 28 scholarships during a Scholarship Luncheon held recently in Galveston, Texas. Pete Enriquez served as Master of Ceremonies for this function.

The 28 scholarships awarded by Council 151 during the luncheon totaled to approximately \$11,200. Moreno reported that the corporate sponsor for this year's event was the Dow Chemical Company.

## Colorado cop will be charged in shooting death of Hispanic

LONGMONT, Colo. — A rookie policeman who shot and killed two unarmed Hispanic men will be charged with felony manslaughter for one of the deaths, the district attorney said Monday in an announcement that brought renewed protests of injustice from Mexican-Americans.

Although there has been no violence, the Aug. 14 shootings have prompted widespread protests and accusations of police mistreatment of Hispanics in Longmont. The city, 30 miles north of Denver, has a population of 48,000, about 18 percent of which is of Mexican-American heritage.

The 48-member police department has only one Hispanic.

Patrolman Glenn Herner, who is not Hispanic, has been suspended without pay since the shooting deaths of Jeffrey Cordova and Juan Garcia, both 21. The Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Justice Department has undertaken an investigation of the shootings, but no federal charges have been filed.

On Monday, Boulder County District Attorney Alex Hunter announced that Herner would be charged with manslaughter and that the patrolman would be freed after posting \$1,000 bond.

"He won't even go to jail, Mr. Hunter. He won't."

The shooting occurred after a car occupied by Cordova and Garcia passed Herner and someone in the car shouted at the officer, according to testimony at a coroner's inquest. The officer pursued their car and stopped it on Main Street in Longmont.

Testimony during the four-day inquest last week showed Herner shot Garcia, 21, in the chest from a distance of about three feet. Herner had told investigating officers Garcia was advancing at him with a heavy flashlight.

A few moments later, a second officer came to help Herner and his gun accidentally discharged. In a tape recording played at the inquest, Herner told investigators he believed the second officer had been shot. He then fired his .357-Magnum pistol again and hit Cordova in the back as Cordova was running from the scene. Herner said he believed Cordova was armed and was turning to fire at him. Cordova was not armed.

The three men and three women on the inquest jury found that Herner was justified in shooting Garcia but had "unlawfully, feloniously and recklessly caused Cordova's death."



# Mexican worker plan pushed

By Jackie Calmes

AUSTIN — Foreign diplomacy is not a fast-paced game given to quick results, but Gov. Bill Clements must be finding his effort to draft a plan for documenting Mexican Workers in this country particularly slow-going.

First, as Clements' critics are quick to point out, treaties and immigration laws are the bailiwick of the president and Congress — not state governors.

Second, Democrats hold both the White House and Capitol Hill. Clements, a Republican, carries little clout either place.

Undaunted, Clements suggests that a model program based on his proposals, if signed by all U.S. and Mexican border-state governors, would be an offer Washington couldn't refuse.

And if Ronald Reagan becomes president, maybe it wouldn't want to. Reagan has no policy on illegal aliens

thus might be open to suggestions from Clements, his Texas campaign manager.

Soon, a draft proposal may be ready for U.S. State Department and Mexican Foreign Office consideration, G.G. Garcia, Clements' special assistant for Mexico and Latin America, says.

David King, aide and nephew of New Mexico Gov. Bruce King, is compiling proposition papers now from a border governors conferece last June in Juarez, Garcia says.

Details are few, but the proposals outlined by Garcia include:

- Documentation on leaving and re-entering Mexico, with work visas issued for periods of three to nine months. The exact length of stay, whether visas are renewable and the number of workers to get visas are unanswered questions.

- Assurance, by some still-unan-

swered means, of fair wages, good housing and legal rights for guest workers. Whether legal rights would include allowing visitors' children to attend U.S. public schools is another question.

- Some sort of data-bank, accessible to both Mexican and U.S. officials, with information on available jobs.

- Fines against U.S. employers of 1,100 for each illegal alien hired.

That last point is relatively new to Clements' rhetoric but it could win him an unlikely ally.

Organized labor general opposes guest-worker plans, but Texas AFL-CIO President Harry Hubbard, normally a Clements foe, says labor will help the governor's plan if it includes a \$1,100 fine on every employer that knowingly hires an illegal alien.

Mexican-American groups fear that any system of employer sanctions cards

will result in job discrimination against Hispanic citizens.

On two other points, Clements apparently is uncompromising.

He opposes amnesty for illegal aliens who are long-time residents. Instead, he favors a "fast-track approach" to grant legal residency or U.S. citizenship.

He favors letting guest workers find their own jobs. That, Garcia says is what separates the Clements' plan from the old bracero program.

From 1942 until 1964, American employers contracted with the Mexican government for "braceros" (in Spanish, "strong-armed ones"). The program left a 22-year legacy of graft and worker abuse that critics compare to slavery.

Clements used the term bracero in 1978, as governor-elect, to explain his plan. He quickly dropped it when Mexican-American leaders howled.

(See WORKER, pg. 8)

## Immunization is a problem with Aliens

(Reprint from Houston Chronicle)

Children of illegal aliens pose a special unsolved problem for the state Health Department in its efforts to immunize all Texas children against diseases that can be prevented by vaccines, an official of the department says.

Tom Walch, a public health adviser, said Wednesday that the department has no way of knowing how many of these children live in Texas or whether they are adequately protected against diseases.

Walch made the statement at a hearing, held by the projects review committee of the Houston-Galveston Area Council, Health Systems Agency, to consider the department's request for a \$1 million federal grant to pay for its 1981 statewide immunization program.

Committee members asked what the department has done to reach the children of illegal aliens. Many such children are U.S. citizens.

Most children in the state must be immunized when they enter school for the first time, if this has not been done earlier.

Illegal aliens, however, "fall out of any system," Walch said. "We don't find them because the mothers don't want us to find them."

Although the Health Department does not ask a child's citizenship status in its immunization programs, to many illegal aliens "we represent deportation," Walch said.

The only indicator the state has regarding the number of such children,

he said, is that 11,000 infants born in Texas hospitals do not have an address when discharged, and the department has no way to trace them.

Members of the committee approved the grant request with the provision that Walch report back in a month on whether assistance could be enlisted from the League of United Latin American Citizens and other organizations in reaching children of illegal aliens.

The \$1 million the department seeks is part of an almost \$4 million expenditure for immunizations statewide except for Houston. The Houston grant is submitted separately. Walch said at least 96 per cent of Texas children are immunized.

HGAC is a regional planning agency that reviews applications federal funds in a 13-county area. The Health Systems Agency is an affiliated group that reviews applications for health-related federal grants and determines whether proposed hospital construction, renovation and equipment purchases are necessary.

Recommendations of the projects review committee for HSA then go to the steering committee, which may accept or reject them. The grant applications are then submitted to federal agencies for funding.

Disapproval of a grant request by the Health Systems Agency can be overridden only on approval of the U.S. secretary of Health and Human Services.

## The Might of NEA

The mighty National Education Association (NEA), the larger of the nation's two teachers' unions, helped President Carter win in 1976. The NEA's payoff was the creation of the U.S. Department of Education as an entity separate from the old Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Supporters of the split argued that the business of public education had become far too complex to be lumped together with all the other social programs HEW had to administer. Further, they contended, federal education dollars were not being spent efficiently. Department would cause more problems than it solved."

Ignore, for the moment, the exquisite arrogance of that statement, and consider what Mr. Herndon is really saying:

"Misdirected" means not available as a vehicle for the NEA's real goal — federal control of public education. And the NEA has made no secret of that goal.

The NEA would make the federal government an "equal partner" in public education by financing schools with federal revenues, not local property taxes, and by tripling Washington's contribution.

The NEA also wants the government to guarantee collective bargaining for teachers by withholding federal aid from those states that don't allow public employees to bargain — just one example of how financially powerful, and heavily NEA-influenced Education Department could beat state

and local governmental units into submission.

All of this is offered, of course, in the name of quality education, run the NEA way, by pros, not clumsy local school boards that are elected directly by the people whose money they spend. After all, what do they know.

The NEA has become quite smug about its newly acquired clout, and with good reason. The union elected more delegates to the Democratic National Convention than any other organization, helped assure President Carter's renomination, and virtually dictated the education plank in the party's platform.

The Democrats are pledged to continue support of the Education Department, set up federally financed teacher-training centers in every state, and increase federal aid to education. The union wanted the party to endorse its stand on collective bargaining, but even Mr. Carter, who will do almost anything for the NEA, couldn't buy that. His response was characteristically timid — he simply forbade any reference to the issue in the platform.

The tone of Mr. Herndon's statement on a Reagan presidency would be amusing if the organization he represents were not so powerful. Indeed, he implies the NEA is so strong it could easily abolish the department it created if that department fails to meet the union's specifications.

Well, the NEA isn't that all mighty yet. But it has the President of the United States in its pocket, and that's a pretty good start.

## Hufstedler urges educator-business partnership

By Celia W. Dugger

Putting a new twist on an emergent Carter campaign theme, Education Secretary Shirley M. Hufstedler said yesterday that public education in partnership with business can help restore American economic productivity.

In a speech to the National Alliance of Business, Hufstedler called on business people to collaborate with educators at the local level for both altruistic and self-interested reasons.

"Neither schools nor corporations can continue the business-as-usual pattern

in which the private sector lives exclusively in its own world and educators live in theirs. We need each other, and we can help each other," she said.

With the Republicans committed to abolishing President Carter's baby, the Department of Education, Hufstedler has an especially keen interest in a Democratic victory in November and in cultivating business support for that effort.

She told the NAB, an association of business people who try to link private sector jobs and the jobless, that business

people and educators have to overcome their suspicion of each other, partially "a residue of the Vietnam years," and to recognize their common interests.

Business should assume the leadership on public education's behalf because a better educated work force is not only more productive, but is also "going to make more money and spend more money in the marketplace," she said.

Along these lines, she also said that business should be heading the fight for bilingual education.

"Your companies are going to have to

learn to communicate in Spanish to sell your products. And that, of course, will involve having many people in your employ who are bilingual," she said.

She encouraged business people to press for passage of the Carter administration's Youth Act of 1980, which would require every public school to have the advice and partnership of private businesses.

"The basic premise is that collaboration with the private sector will enable the schools to do a better job of imparting the skills that local employers need," she said.



# They not only reach out, they understand

By Julie Charlip

Asela Humfeld speaks English with a Cuban lilt and the assurance that comes from making it on her own.

In 1962, when she came to the United States, she didn't speak English and she didn't have self-assurance. She was divorced, had three children and a job in a factory.

Today, at 62, she has graduated from Emporia State College, raised her children, remarried — and she's getting ready to teach other women by her example.

Humfeld is an outreach worker and one of four women on the staff of the Hispanic Women's Center, a new program at SER/Jobs for Progress.

The center is headed by Maria Tellus. A 34-year-old Texas native, Tellus grew up in the San Antonio area, where everyone — "even the Smiths and the Browns" — spoke Spanish.

Gabriela Wheeler, 22, is the staff secretary. She came to Wichita in May from Mexico City and is still adjusting to the new culture.

Celina Watson, 37, is an instructor. Eight years ago she came to the United States from Cuba. She said she simply decided that having abandoned one life, she had no choice but to succeed in her new life. So she did.

"If I can do it, anyone can," Watson said.

The center has existed since February but has been involved mostly in planning. A series of workshops will begin in October under name "Career Planning and Job Preparation."

The workshops will deal with the problems women in general face today, and specifically problems unique to Hispanic women.

"Most have very little experience," Humfeld said.

"Language problems," said Tellus.

"Culture problems," added Watson.

...It's not the same as being at home with the husband the children. Home and safe. And they have to go and face the new customs of the people."

Tellus said most of the 27 women who have enrolled so far are age 20 to 30, married, have children, have never worked outside the home, have come to the United States recently from Cuba or Mexico and speak only Spanish.

The women are going to work to supplement the family income. Many always have felt their role is to stay home and raise children.

"We're not trying to change values," Tellus said. "We're trying to help them understand their values or identify their values so they can integrate those values with those of the outside world."

Tellus said these women need "motivating," "emotional support" and "roll-modeling."

How will they do it? "I think what we're going to have to do a great of is demonstrating, maybe by using ourselves as examples," Tellus said.

Celina Watson recalled when she came to America and didn't speak English. She didn't know how to ask about the bus routes.

"All of those things you have to face when you don't know the language and you're brand new in a place," she said. "I overcame all of that. I went to a high school refresher kind of course. Then the media — newspaper, TV, radio — I started listening. If you hear one word 10 times, sooner or later you understand it, associate it." Watson studied at Kansas Newman College and graduated from Wichita State University with a degree in psychology and education.

All of the women have worked outside their homes, and although they described their families as traditional, they said they were encouraged to study and take on careers.

Humfeld taught in Cuba for 20 years before coming to the United States, and she earned another teaching degree at Emporia.

Watson worked as a secretary for seven years in Cuba. Wheeler was a bilingual secretary for three years in Mexico City.

Tellus spent 12 years working, studying and raising a family at the same time. She can speak first-hand about time management.

"We can probably bring in our own personal experiences in the workshops, and they can share among themselves," she said.

The workshops, in English and Spanish, will include skills assessment, job hunting, resume preparation,

assertiveness training and time management. The workshops will be offered throughout the year and will culminate in a year-end conference.

And, on a day-to-day basis, the center will operate at SER's offices at 21st and Market to help with the kinds of things Celina Watson remembers — like the bus routes.

"This kind of place would have helped," Watson said.



Celina Watson  
...No choice but to succeed...



Gabriela Wheeler  
...Was secretary in Mexico...



Maria Tellus  
...Worker, student, mother...



Asela Humfeld  
...Taught 20 years in Cuba...

## 'English only' work rules are banned

WASHINGTON (UPI) — "Speak English only" rules in the workplace were virtually banned today by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in new guidelines aimed at ending discrimination against Hispanics and other foreign nationalities.

EEOC Chairwoman Eleanor Holmes Norton, commenting at the outset of the commission meeting that resulted in the unanimous action, acknowledged it was timed to coordinate with Hispanic Heritage Week being observed this week.

SHE NOTED that in the 1976 census there were 28 million people with a primary language other than English — 75 percent of working age — and there were 2.4 million persons who speak no English.

Those with primary languages other than English were: Spanish, 10.6 million; Italian, 2.9 million; German, 2.7 million; French, 1.9 million; Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese, 1.8 million; and Polish, 1.5 million.

The guidelines follow a 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that noted an absence of EEOC rules

governing English speaking requirements by employers.

THE GUIDELINES are intended to advise employers of the commission's policy on how it will consider such action in the future, but are not regulations.

"This is another instance where guidelines, by spelling out existing requirements of law, not only protect complainants, but help employers prevent violations and assist courts in reaching fair decisions," said Ms. Norton.

Specifically, the EEOC determined that prohibiting employees from speaking their primary language in the workplace violates the Civil Rights Act of 1964, except in limited circumstances.

THE COMMISSION, in a working paper, said "speak English only" rules hurt an individual's employment opportunities on the basis of national origin.

Another segment of the new guidelines holds that harassment on the basis of national origin also violates the Civil Rights law.

## Alcoholism eyed in cultural context

By Tom Nelson

Juan is a typical Mexican-American drinker in San Antonio — he begins drinking when he gets his paycheck on Friday.

"He goes out with the boys," explains Art Flores. "He bar hops."

And he gets arrested for DWI by the police early Saturday morning while driving to yet another bar, says Flores, who runs the Casa Del Sol Alcoholic Halfway House.

Juan and his fellow Mexican-American drinkers make up 65 percent of the DWI arrests made by San Antonio police on an average weekend, Flores said Monday.

Juan also figures in another statistic: he is one of an estimated four million Hispanic alcoholics in the United States, according to John R. DeLuca, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

That figure is significant, DeLuca said, because the total number of U.S. alcoholics is 10 million. In other words,

although Hispanics make up 22 percent of the U.S. population, they comprise 40 percent of U.S. alcoholics.

"The use of alcohol in the Hispanic community is quite severe," said DeLuca.

The severity of the problem is the reason the first National Hispanic Conference on Alcohol began in San Antonio Monday, DeLuca said.

Some 400 Hispanic leaders from throughout the United States and Puerto Rico are attending the conference, which meets at El Tropicano Hotel through Wednesday, to exchange ideas on treatment, research and prevention and to set objectives for the next decade.

Casa Del Sol, which is funded by the Mexican American Unity Council, was toured by conference members Monday.

"Alcoholism is a major Hispanic health problem. Our purpose is to bring some attention to this," said DeLuca,

(See ALCOHOLISM, pg. 7)





Pictured (l-r) Former Texas Attorney General John Hill, Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt and LULAC National President Ruben Bonilla. Gov. Babbitt was the

keynote speaker at a Testimonial Dinner honoring Ruben Bonilla in San Antonio, Texas. (Reprint with permission of San Antonio Light)

## Sillas resigns

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (UPI) — U.S. Attorney Hernan Sillas, who became entangled in bribery allegations, told President Carter Monday he was quitting his prosecutor's job effective Oct. 1.

The White House Friday put pressure on Sillas to resign although the accusation against him — that he received a \$7,500 bribe from a Southern California man serving time in prison for passing bad checks — "has not been proved."

The administration said the investigation severely damaged Sillas' relationship with the Justice Department, which asked him to resign last January after he failed two lie detector tests. The Justice Department concluded its investigation last week with no finding of wrongdoing.

Sillas, one of the highest ranking Mexican-Americans in the Carter administration, read a brief hand-written statement at a news conference in his wood-paneled office:

"I have this morning forwarded by resignation effective Oct. 1 to President Carter. The reason is very simple. I no longer desire to serve as United States attorney for the Eastern District."

## Alcoholism

(From page 6)

whose organization, a branch of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources, sponsored the conference.

Why a conference on alcoholism among Hispanics and not Anglos, blacks or other ethnic groups?

"We need to look at specific populations because we are finding out that treatment doesn't work for everybody the same way," said DeLuca. "We need to approach different cultures differently."

An example of the need for a cultural approach, and Elvie Ruiz-Lytle of NIAAA, is alcoholism among Mexican-American women. Although not as severe as among Mexican-American men, it is harder to identify because it is more hidden, she said.

Another reason for the cultural approach, she said, is that drinking is more of a festival type thing among Mexican-Americans. "It goes back to the Aztecs."

The numerous ice houses which serve as neighborhood bars in San Antonio contribute to drinking by Mexican-Americans, she said. "The ice house is the poor man's country club."

## LULAC on the move!

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) will hold a meeting at 7:30 p.m. Sept. 20 in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall in Buffalo.

Lepio Roybal, Buffalo, recently named the state director for LULAC, announced the meeting last week. Roybal said he has about 20 people involved in the local organization. The local chapter is to be chartered Sept. 10.

According to Roybal, a native of

Colorado who moved to Buffalo from Denver two years ago, the purpose of the organization is to bring minority members together, specifically those of Hispanic descent. However, he stresses that the group is open to anyone.

He said the local chapter is the only one in Missouri. The closest is in Kansas City, Kans.

LULAC was founded in Texas in 1927 and now includes 400 councils in 38 states.

## Transportation of migrant workers

The Department of Transportation (DOT) FHWA announced in the August 4th, Federal Register, that it is considering the revision of its current regulations for the transportation of migrant workers in interstate commerce, in order to ensure the safe transportation of migrant workers. The Department cited the lack of well-documented information concerning the transportation of migrant workers. For this reason the notice of

proposed rulemaking solicits comments and requests information concerning the transportation of migrant workers.

Comments are due on or before December 2, 1980, and should be submitted to: BMCS Docket No. MC-94, Room 3402, Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety (BMCS), Federal Highway Administration, 400 Seventh St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590. Please send copies of any comments you submit to Sandy Harding, NAFO staff.



## Festival showcases Hispanic films

"Films enable viewers to strengthen their powers of observation, appreciation, and understanding of the arts, for motion pictures are a synthesis of artistic expression." — Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America.

By Maria Flores

SAN ANTONIO — The past decade has seen many Mexican Americans, the second largest minority in the United States, in the midst of creating, recording, and analyzing our own social history. Living in a deeply media-oriented society has made film and television communication equally as important as arriving at a cultural self-awareness.

Mexican Americans as well as other Hispanic groups have taken a greater interest and participation in the cinematic arts to speak to and about ourselves.

It is the film medium, noted Jack Valenti, "...a mirror of the ethos, the state of mind, the mood, the history of the land, and the society of its birth," which brought together film makers and people interested in viewing films produced by or about the Hispanic community at the annual San Antonio CineFestival.

Sponsored by the Oblate College of San Antonio, CineFestival is in its fifth year of providing a national forum, a unique educational opportunity, and a cultural and artistic experience through film and video presentations with an Hispanic theme.

Along with two world premieres, "La Madre Campesina" (U.S.), and "Ahora si tenemos que ganar" or "Now We Shall Triumph" (Mexico), the festival showcased 80 new films and video entries at the Theater for the Performing Arts and at the Marriott Hotel.

Productions by U.S. Hispanics from New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Antonio as well as invited entries from Latin American countries represented a geographic cross section

of independent, public and commercially-produced documentaries, docu dramas, talk shows, dramatic and animated films.

This year, during the three-day event, CineFestival addressed itself to workshops on bilingual script-writing, distribution of Hispanic media and funding and financing of independent Hispanic productions.

The world premiere of "Madre Campesina," produced, directed and edited by Carlos Amezcua of San Antonio, is a short feature film that dramatically portrays the living and working conditions of mothers who work in agricultural fields.

The second feature film premiered at CineFestival, invited on its merits for good subject matter as well as for its technical qualities, tells the story of a Mexican miner prior to the Mexican Revolution. The film's director, Raul Cammffer, and the producer were honored at a reception Saturday night following the showing of the film.

Adan Medrano, founder and chairperson of the San Antonio CineFestival, remarked that "the cinematic efforts of the Hispanic community in the United States are in their infancy and as such the requisite capital to finance major motion pictures has not yet developed."

This year, however, saw the availability of public grants to emerging Chicano film makers to encourage the production of Hispanic films.

Awards were made to 10 candidates whose proposals were reviewed earlier this year by the Oblate College.

Award money was provided by the National Endowment for the Arts.

"We are nevertheless very optimistic that through efforts such as the CineFestival, resources for major motion pictures will be made available to our own film makers, thus providing Americans with a new cinema," noted Medrano.

## Army recruiting Hispanics for civilian jobs

In an effort to meet the goals of its Equal Opportunity Program, the Department of the Army has been conducting aggressive efforts to recruit Hispanics for positions in its upper echelon workforce. To this end, the Army has established affirmative action programs in many diversified fields — including housing.

The Army, which manages some 147,000 housing units nationwide, is especially interested in recruiting college graduates and other qualified Hispanic candidates to train as housing project managers. Qualified individuals will be trained through an internship program involving formal training and actual work experience.

Initial training for the position involves an orientation process describing the complexities of the housing field. Afterwards, Army policies and procedures related to housing management are covered in depth and qualified individuals eventually prepared for mid-level management positions.

On-the-job training follows, and after a two to three year period, a successful candidate may automatically advance to a mid-level management position

without having to compete via a testing procedure with applicants outside the Army interested in the same managerial position.

Included in the responsibilities of a housing project manager are the monitoring and inspecting of Army housing units, assisting in housing policy development, counseling tenants, and providing budget information related to housing.

Advancement from the mid-level management to executive and senior level positions is contingent upon the accomplishment and expertise of the individual, as well as one's flexibility to relocate to other areas where openings for such positions exist.

Hispanics interested in pursuing such a career opportunity should call (202) 325-9284 or write to the following:

Rocelia Roman: Chief of Recruitment  
Placement  
Carrier Management, Operations  
Directorate  
Special Action Division  
Department of the Army  
Civilian Personnel Center  
200 Stonewall Street  
Alexandria, Va. 22332

## ACLU claims alien families separated

BROWNSVILLE (AP) — The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a class-action suit to stop a federal government practice of spearing families of material witnesses being held to testify against those who smuggle illegal aliens.

The suit filed in federal district court alleges that the practice violates the Fifth and 14th Amendments and works an undue hardship on family integrity.

The suit, joined by the Texas Rural Legal Aid Society, was brought on behalf of 10-year-old Salvadoran Silvia Jeanette Gonzalez-Alvarado and her grandmother, Maria Jesus Gonzalez-Mejia.

The two were arrested July 27 and placed in separate detention pending prosecution of an individual accused of unlawfully bringing them into the United States from Mexico.

The girl was placed in a local juvenile detention center and the ACLU charges she was in close contact with hardened juvenile offenders and suffered from separation from her grandmother guardian.

The grandmother has been in the Cameron County Jail since the arrest and has not seen the girl since. She is being held under \$2,000 bond.

U.S. Attorney Tony Canales of Houston discussed the practice of

holding material witnesses with The Associated Press last month while being interviewed about the illegal alien problem in the Southwest.

He termed frustrating situations in which people who normally would be set free and returned to Mexico are held to testify for the government.

He was not immediately available for comment Friday.

The suit asks U.S. District Judge Jame DeAnda to stop the government from unnecessarily separating family members, to allow the girl and her grandmother to be held in the same location and to halt further restrictive jailings of material witnesses whenever possible.

Jim Harrington, ACLU lawyer from San Juan, Texas, said no hearing date has yet been set but that he first will ask DeAnda to declare the suit a bona fide class action matter.

"That girl is 10 years old. She's scared, and we know from talking with the juvenile office that she cries a lot," Harrington said. "She's a non-criminal in a foreign country and it's just terrible."

Harrington said the government should take depositions of material witnesses and then allow them to return home.

## Worker

(From page 5)

Ruben Bonilla, LULAC president, says any guest-worker plan "smacks of the old bracero program...It's a Band-Aid approach."

He favors joint U.S.-Mexico efforts to improve Mexico's economy and to reduce its population growth.

Bonilla says an acceptable guest worker program would have to include an enforceable "bill of rights." But Clements' calls for adequate housing and fair wages are too vague, Bonilla says, and Clements' advocacy of equal rights for Mexican workers is inconsistent with his opposition to free education for aliens' children.

However, Bonilla concedes, "The governor is to be commended for grappling with the issue."

Dr. Stanley Ross, co-author of a new study on illegal aliens, says, "Regardless of what you think of Clements' program, he did call attention to the problem."

But he says Clements' plan is incomplete. Ross' own recommendation, to admit hundreds of thousands of Mexican workers for up to eight months a year, is similar to the governor's.

But Ross combines that with calls for a bilateral effort to seal the border

against illegal crossings and amnesty for resident aliens. Ross also would penalize employers who hire illegal aliens.

He disdains suggestions for a sort of Marshall Plan for Mexico. "First of all, they don't need our capital," he says, referring to Mexico's oil riches. "Secondly, they don't really want it."

Both also caution against high hopes. "I don't think any man-made plan is going to resolve the immigration problem," Garcia says. Ross says, "This problem is probably an insoluble one, but one that might be ameliorated."

Ironically, one optimist is Leonel Castillo, who resigned as director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service last October, frustrated by the agency's problems and Congress' refusal to face them.

Castillo says the border problem can be solved, but he doesn't expect solutions from Clements.

In 1977, President Carter, who appointed Castillo to the INS, proposed a plan that provided amnesty and omitted any guest worker arrangements — the reverse of Clements' plan. Congress rejected it and instead bought time, creating a \$1.8 million commission to report back in mid-1981.

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