

# LULAC NEWS

League of United Latin American Citizens

APRIL 1981

The Progressive Paper For Progressive People



## LULAC firmly opposes work visa and hits Economic Plan

Reprinted from The Dallas Morning News

AUSTIN—Ruben Bonilla of Corpus Christi said that the League of United Latin American Citizens is "unalterably opposed" to key parts of a Reagan administration open-border plan that, he said, would cost hispanic Americans jobs and intrude into private employer-employee relations.

Gov. Bill Clements apparently has convinced President Reagan to back a "foolhardy" system of temporary work visas that would give no human-rights protection to visiting Mexican workers, said Bonilla, national president of LULAC.

LULAC particularly objects, he said, to a requirement that alien workers carry "guest" cards and to penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens.

WITHOUT A SIMULTANEOUS commitment to amnesty for illegal aliens already in this country, Bonilla said, the Reagan-Clements plan would lead to "oppression" against all hispanics—even American citizens—through on-the-job and social area raids to discover and deport illegal aliens.

The combination of Reagan's proposed influx of Mexican nationals to work in the United States and his plans to cut funding for social programs benefiting the poor would amount to "a re-establishment of legalized slavery," he said.

The result, he said, would be increased crime, violence and civil disobedience among minorities hurt the most.

A master plan, Bonilla said, must include many elements of what Clements also has recommended to Reagan—increasingly freer trade between Mexico and the U.S., tax incentives to encourage economic development along the border, rural industrialization, twin-cities manufacturing plants and population control.

Instead, Bonilla said, Reagan appears determined to cut federal spending on domestic programs—job programs, particularly—that are designed to take up the slack in the economy for the hard-core unemployed and the perpetually poor. Since the private-sector economy never

has done enough to help minorities during hard times, he said, the Reagan plan amounts to "leading us to a return of a states' rights mentality" from the 1950s.

Bonilla also said that Mexican-American leaders had taken a "wait and see" attitude toward the administration, primarily because of such "fairly progressive" officials as Vice President George Bush and White House staff chief Jim Baker. But with the Reagan economic plans outlined, Bonilla said, it's now clear that the allegorical "wedding" never took place and thus there will be no "honey-moon" period of non-criticism.

"If there is any aggrieved taxpayer, it is the minority voter of this country," he said.



Ruben Bonilla

**President Reagan's plans to cut funding for social programs benefiting the poor would amount to "a re-establishment of legalized slavery."**

— Ruben Bonilla

### Bonilla travels to West Germany

Ruben Bonilla journeyed to Heidelberg, West Germany, on April 1, to grant a charter for a new council there. He met with Jose Garcia of Munich and Fidel Gutierrez of Kaiserlautern, West Germany. He will visit other Hispanic troops in France also.

The command at Hiedelburg is paying for Ruben's trip and other accommodations. This is the second council to be charatered overseas. The first being at Okinawa.

### New jobs for Hispanics

## LULAC releases energy report

Reprinted by Corpus Christi Caller Times.

By Joey Lozano

Hispanic Americans need to learn and understand energy employment opportunities to benefit from future U.S. energy policies, according to a report to be released this week by the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Titled "Impact of Energy Policy on the Hispanic Community to the Year 2000," the 405-page report is the first energy study done by a Hispanic American group, said LULAC national president Ruben Bonilla of Corpus Christi.

Although the study's executive summary said that "no one source of energy is the entire answer to the energy dilemma," it said employment opportunities in energy-related industries would be the greatest benefit for Hispanic Americans.

"Increased energy exploration will undoubtedly lead to new jobs," Bonilla said, "There could be abundant oppor-

tunity for extensive economic advantages for Hispanic Americans."

Development of alternate energy sources and full use of existing technologies also will contribute to energy production, the report said, adding that a stagnant economy caused by a lack of energy development would decrease new job opportunities.

Continued delays in reaching full energy production would also result in layoffs, work stoppages and a "last-in, first-out labor reduction," which would "seriously affect Hispanics who have just begun to make some headway in the job market-place."

Hispanics must learn what and where the energy-related job opportunities are to take advantage of the situation, the report continued.

Encouraging Hispanic youth to seek post-secondary degrees, particularly in the sciences and engineering, will be "extremely important" for Hispanic

employment in the energy industry, the report said.

But the energy industry and government will have to provide aggressive affirmative action policies in order to help Hispanic Americans achieve equal representation in energy employment Bonilla added.

Hispanics also need to seek jobs which do not require higher education or specialized training, the report said, adding that job training programs will need to be monitored in order to ensure "appropriate Hispanic representation."

Bilingual education will be important in ensuring educational basics for those energy-related jobs, the report said, while bilingualism will also prove helpful in dealing with Mexico and South American countries which have developed new energy sources, Bonilla continued.

The report also advocated using communications networks established by Hispanic organizations to publicize job

vacancies as another method of increasing the percentage of Hispanics employed in energy-related fields.

The report also said that Hispanics must actively participate in the establishment of energy policies which will have a far-reaching socio-economic impact on the Hispanic community.

Local accountability and Hispanic participation in energy development, land use and regulation and conservation issues will be other means of ensuring that Hispanics' voices are heard during energy policy development, the report said.

The report also advocated establishment of a "Hispanic energy adviser" to the president as "a major milestone" for ensuring input in U.S. energy policy formulation.

Hearings for the study were conducted in Denver, Colo. Dec. 8 through Dec. 12, last year. Representatives of government, industry, labor, public interest groups and community based organizations participated.



## — Editorials —

### Fight Over Renewal of Voting Rights Act

By Robert Pear

Reprinted from *The New York Times*

WASHINGTON—A major fight is shaping up in Congress over efforts to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965, widely regarded as one of the most effective pieces of civil rights legislation ever passed.

The key provisions of the statute do not expire until August 1982, but civil rights advocates have already begun devising strategy, lobbying legislators and drafting a bill in anticipation of a long and difficult struggle. Among the opponents of provisions of the law are Southerners who say that the law treats their section of the country unfairly and others who maintain that the states should not have to ask the Federal Government for permission to change state laws.

#### Changes Must Be Approved

The bill will be debated in Congress even as the provisions that are affected force states, counties and towns to ask the Justice Department to review hundreds of legislative redistricting plans drafted in light of the 1980 census data.

President Reagan, though endorsing the philosophy of states' rights on many issues, has not taken a public stand on renewal of the law.

Jurisdictions covered by the "preclearance requirements" of the law may not enforce any change in election laws or practices, however minor, until they have submitted them to the Attorney General or the Federal District Court here. Under the law, the local authorities have the burden of proving that the change has neither the right to vote on the basis of race or membership in a "language minority group."

Nine states—Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia—and portions of 13 other states in various parts of the country, including Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, are covered by the preclearance requirements.

The original purpose of the law was to combat flagrant discrimination against blacks seeking to vote in the South. Those who support the law say it is still needed to fight more subtle forms of discrimination there and in other regions.

Representative Don Edwards of California, chairman of the Subcommittee on

Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Judiciary Committee, intends to set a fast pace for consideration of the issue.

Mr. Edwards, a longtime Democratic supporter of civil rights causes, said that he would hold hearings this month or next and that he was "determined to be finished with floor action in the House by the end of this year, by September" if possible. Such a schedule is necessary, he said, to leave time for action in the Senate, where, he noted, proposals to end housing discrimination failed for lack of time last year.

Mr. Edwards said that extension of the voting law was "the most important civil rights matter in this Congress" and he described the law as "the most successful civil rights bill in the history of the United States." It has been extended twice, in 1970 and 1975.

Supporters said the measure could be a victim of its own success: Critics might cite the increase in the number of blacks who have registered, voted and been elected in the South as evidence that the law's most stringent provisions were no longer needed.

Soon after the Republicans won a majority in the Senate last November, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the new chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said he favored repeal or revision of the Voting Rights Act to remove Federal control over local affairs. He and many other Southerners contend that the law treats their region more harshly than other parts of the country. At his confirmation hearing in January, Attorney General William French Smith said that he "most certainly would" favor extension. Characterizing the right to vote as "sacred," he added, without being specific, that there were "questions about the efficacy of certain procedures" in the law.

#### Question of Regional Bias

Justice Department lawyers said that the basic provisions of the law applied everywhere but had different effects in different parts of the country. Supporters of the law, denying that it has a regional bias, said that New York State had to revise its Congressional and state legislative redistricting plans in 1974

See VOTING RIGHTS Page 2.

## Letters

Mr. Bonilla,

If those members of your league really appreciated the freedoms and advantages of the United States, they'd make every effort to learn the English language of the land. My ancestors did, coming from Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France, and they worked hard to make the USA the country that so many Hispanics, Arabs, Vietnamese, etc., seek.

You were quoted recently in the Great Falls Tribune as saying Pres. Reagan's "decision to shelve proposed federal rules for expanding public school bilingual education was an example of the administration trying to disembowel the Hispanic community."

Added expenditures such as this are quickly "disemboweling" our ability to control taxes and inflation!

Learn English! My ancestors did! So can they!

Marion Smith

Mr. Bonilla,

You still can't get it thru your head, can you, that right now the whole nation has more problems much more important than you "wouldn't-it-be-nice-if" Bilingual Program. You people want to protect your ethnic culture and ethnic language but you want everyone else to pay for the cost, and the citizens are simply in no mood for such foolishness! If you people want to pay for these 'nicey-nicey' projects with *your own money* and do it *on your own time*, fine—go right ahead—but don't think it wise or overly smart to call on the President to apologise. Don't relieve your threat of betrayal is in your best interests, either. You have used the "squeaking wheel" ploy so often it is getting old Now it is more like the turkey who gobbles the loudest—and the hunters take a *bead* on him first!

Lyndon Baines Johnson, that dog-eared Democrat s--- o- b---, is dead! The great society is dead!

All of us, private American citizens did not boot out your Carter just to have more of the same!

R.B.K.

Mr. Bonilla,

I am of Hungarian descent. My father, who is deceased, spoke Hungarian as does my mother. He came to this country when he was 17 years old and learned English on his own with no special favors from the government. He worked all his life, had two children who both went to college and beyond to get advanced degrees. My father had four years of schooling in a one room schoolhouse in Hungary.

I am not writing this to express the virtues of my father but rather to emphasize that he was not a special case. Literally millions of Americans, both naturalized and born citizens have learned the language of America and have truly become Americans without crying to the government for special language privileges.

The desire and determination of these people to become Americans overcame their language "problem". It was truly *their* problem and they solved it on their own time at their own expense.

It is preposterous to force the burden of bilingual education on the already overburdened taxpayers and school systems of this state and this country. The use of the school systems for the implementation of social programs to help the "minorities" has already caused an incredible decline in the quality of public education to the point where its survival is in question.

Furthermore, the establishment of bilingual education for Hispanics will lead to its entrenchment. This could easily lead to an increase of the influx of more Mexican nationals into this country aggravating an already very difficult problem. Also, it will open the door for every other non-English speaking group to demand education in their language.

All special interest groups must expect less from the Federal government if we are to solve this nation's inflation problem. Stopping inflation helps the poor and needy more than any other single group of people. [*Inflation aids the wealth!*] Instead of criticizing President Reagan for budget cutting and insisting on bilingual education, I suggest that your organization and other Hispanic groups organize to raise funds and establish language classes and programs for those who need them.

Richard J. Seman  
Dallas, Texas

## Hispanic unemployment worsens

By Roger Langley

WASHINGTON—A New report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics contains both good news and bad news about Hispanics.

The good news is that more Hispanics had jobs last year than ever before, but the bad news is that the increase in the workforce has not kept pace with the increase in the Hispanic population. As a result, there was both an increase in the number of Hispanics holding jobs, and an increase in Hispanic unemployment.

The report states: "The number of employed Hispanics in the fourth quarter of 1980 exceeded the level a year earlier by about nine percent. The increase however, was due solely to the rapid growth of the Hispanic population over the year."

When we look at the percent of the working age Hispanic population with jobs, the figures show a decline. In December 1979, the Labor Department's figures reveal that 58.7 percent of the working-age Hispanics held jobs. A year later, the figure dropped to 57.8 percent. However Hispanics experience a smaller

drop than either blacks or whites. In fact, the data suggests that a greater percentage of both whites and blacks lost jobs in 1980 than did Hispanics.

"Unlike the other two groups, the drop for Hispanics occurred because their rate of employment gain was less than the growth of their population," the report states. "Indeed, the increase in the Hispanic working-age population in 1980 was quite large, about 850,000 persons."

The Hispanic working-age population increased by 10.8 percent in 1980, while the black work-age population went up by only 2.3 percent and the white by only 1.3 percent.

This is highly significant because it means that Hispanics did better than blacks or whites in getting new jobs and keeping old ones despite the tremendous increase in their numbers.

The same Labor Department report shows that the unemployment rate went up for everyone in the last year.

For the entire working population, the unemployment rate increased by 1.4 percent. Blacks showed both the highest

unemployment rate and the biggest increase. In 1980, the black unemployment rate and the biggest increase. In 1980, the black unemployment rate rose to 14.4 percent, an increase of 3 percent over 12 months.

Hispanics remained in the middle, with an unemployment rate lower than blacks but higher than whites. The Hispanic unemployment rate was 9.8 and the white 6.2 percent. However the rate of increase was about the same for Hispanics and whites.

A breakdown of unemployment data by Hispanic ethnic groups reveals a wide disparity. For example, in 1980, Puerto Ricans experienced a higher unemployment rate and a greater increase in their unemployment, than any other group including blacks. This makes Puerto Ricans the most underemployed and the most severely affected group in the country.

In 1980, the Puerto Rican unemployment rate rose from 10.5 percent to 15 percent—an increase of 4.5 percent in 12 months.

The Puerto Rican unemployment rate increased more than seven times faster than the Mexican-American unemployment rate, yet Mexican-Americans retained the second highest unemployment rate.

See UNEMPLOYMENT Page 2.



### LULAC News

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



# Tony Bonilla named to bilingual task force

AUSTIN—A state force to study bilingual education in Texas has been formed, Speaker of the House Billy Clayton said.

## Castillo sights trouble ahead for illegal Aliens

Also at the LULAC conference, Leonel Castillo, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service commissioner under former President Jimmy Carter, said illegal aliens may be wasting their time waiting in lines at INS offices to gain the legal right to work and live in this country.

Now, Castillo said, federal budget cuts and hiring freezes advocated by the newly installed Reagan administration will only reinforce a paradox that exacerbates the problem: alien workers can easily slip across the border into this country but have little success gaining legal certification to remain.

Budget slashing of the kind that Arnold Torres, LULAC congressional liaison, predicted will trim 1,500 from INS work rolls will make illegal entry into the country easier and legal certification harder, Castillo said.

"You will have fewer people at the border, fewer in the interior and in offices to apprehend or document alien workers," Castillo said.

The result is more people in "limbo," he said.

In light of current legalization problems, Castillo said it is unfortunate that the report prepared by The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy recommends enforcement as a top priority, rather than increased funding for the processing of permanent resident applications.

## Bonilla tags Reagan policies as foolhardy

*Reprinted from the San Antonio Express News.*

AUSTIN—Ruben Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), opened a national board meeting of the organization with a blistering attack on President Reagan's plans for economic recovery and an open border with Mexico.

Bonilla, a Corpus Christi attorney, told a press conference any effort by Reagan to implement a program of guest workers from Mexico, such as that advocated by Gov. Bill Clements, would be foolhardy.

"It is completely incompatible that the president can support a guest worker program without supporting legalization of those undocumented workers who are already here, a program Reagan says he opposes," Bonilla said.

"I am unalterably opposed to any form of worker registration or identification cards, as well as sanctions against employers who hire undocumented workers, because it would infringe on civil rights."

Implementation of a guest worker program would add to the flow of illegal workers into the U.S. from Mexico, rather than help stem the tide, he said.

Reagan's program for economic recovery favors the rich and powerful without addressing the needs of the educationally and economically underprivileged, Bonilla said.

The president is promoting \$25 million in military aid for El Salvador while throwing away bilingual education," he said.

He made the announcement during the second day of three-day conference of the National Executive Board of the League of United Latin American Citizens:

"While it is an important problem, a lot of those people are not here legally because there is no one here to make them legal," Castillo explained.

Reagan has been forwarded a copy of that report but right now "it's just one more document for him to study," Castillo said. To audience groans, Castillo confirmed that Reagan has appointed a task force to study the recommendations.

"From experience, we know that it takes about ten years to change immigration laws," Castillo conceded. "We're in year seven now."

## Bilingual Education

### Becomes Political Clot

Also speaking at the day-long meeting in the State Capitol Building was Dr. Joe Bernal of San Antonio, who explained the latest developments in bilingual education.

Bernal, a former state senator and legislative chairman of the Texas Association of Bilingual Educators, told a general board session bilingual education is a different issue at the national level and in Texas.

"Secretary of Education Terrel Bell has said he will fight to keep categorical funding for bilingual education at the federal level, but at the same time he has dropped the regulations on bilingual education adopted by President Jimmy Carter's secretary of education, Shirley Hufstедler," Bernal said.

"This means that federal guidelines on bilingual education are just that, guidelines, they no longer have the force of administrative law, so there is no way for the Department of Education to force compliance at the national level."

"This means the emphasis on enforcing bilingual education standards will now shift to states and local school districts. In Texas, it is different. With the United States vs. Texas decision in federal court, the state is now under court order to develop a comprehensive bilingual education system from grades K through 12."

"Here, we have three problems in one issue. The federal court has ruled that unless children are taught in a language they understand, their civil rights are being violated, even if they have access to the same course materials as other students. It is an educational issue because children learn at different rates; they need a kindergarten through grade 12 program. But it is also a political problem because most lawmakers here favor a program only through the third grade," Bernal said.

## Obledo criticizes U.S. El Salvador Policy

Mario G. Obledo today announced his personal dissatisfaction with the United States' increasing military involvement in the affairs of El Salvador. During a recent tour of Latin America he said he found a great deal of distrust of this country by our neighbors to the South and is concerned that our present policies in El

See SALVADOR Page 2.

Gov. Bill Clements, Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby and Clayton formed the task force earlier Clayton said.

The study group will bring ideas and recommendations to the legislature within 45 days so that the bilingual problem can be addressed during the present session, Clayton said.

Clayton said he already has appointed Tony Bonilla of Corpus Christi to fill one of the slots on the task force.

The speaker cited scars from his own past battles with Bonilla in saying, "If anybody'd be tough enough for a job like this, it'd be him."

## MALDEF vows to fight attempts at redistricting

By Jay Rosser

AUSTIN—Claiming that unscrupulous politicians have diminished Mexican-American voting power, Hispanic voting rights advocates said here they will challenge alleged discriminatory redistricting efforts in the courts.

No longer will the establishment be able to change polling places with complete disregard of Mexican-American rights, said Joaquin Avila, a Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund attorney.

"No longer will they be able to limit our political participation as they have done in the past," Avila told a group of about 30 League of United Latin American Citizen state directors.

Still, other speakers warned those attending a three-day LULAC National Executive Board conference, Hispanics lack the political machinery to ensure the election of Mexican-American candidates.

Mexican-Americans could find themselves actually benefiting from the approaching redistricting process, Avila said.

Redistricting is among the most crucial items facing the Texas Legislature this session. The process, which will result in redrawn boundaries for Senate, House and congressional seats, isn't expected to begin in earnest until the final census figures are released April 1.

Any boundary changes, under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, must be submitted to the U.S. Justice Department for clearance.

Those changes, worked out by a Democratically controlled House, will be reviewed by the U.S. Attorney General, a Republican, and Hispanics could profit from the political tiff as both parties battle to gain more representation, said Avila.

"We see that as an opportunity, a very limited opportunity, to take advantage of the situation," Avila said.

The group successfully has contested the legality of several voting changes imposed by local governments during the last decade, Avila said, adding MALDEF has now amassed the legal expertise to challenge any discrimination against Hispanic voters.

Another voting rights advocate, Dr. Ricardo Santillan of California, said while Hispanics are developing safeguards in the political process, they haven't yet obtained an adequate political machine.

And Willie Velasquez, a Southwest Voter Education and Registration Project official, said the number of registered Mexican-American voters has increased 30 percent in the past four years, but still has a long way to go.

## Voter participation increases

Willie Velasquez, director of the Southwest Voter Education and Registration Project, told the conference, "In the last four years, Hispanics have increased their numbers as voters by 30 percent and are now the fastest growing segment of our population in terms of registered voters."

I expect that in two more years we can reasonably expect to have 1 million Hispanics registered to vote in Texas," he said.

"The practical consequence of all this is that between 1976 and 1979 we have had a 29.3 percent increase in (Hispanic) elected officials in Texas."

Velasquez said, "It is very, very important that LULAC continue to take the lead in making voter registration major priority. Our goal is to see that every city that wants a voter registration drive gets it, not just in Texas, but nationwide."



This Senior Citizens Center in Kansas was conceived through the Kansas State Dept. for the aged and the LULAC organization in Kansas.



# LULAC National Councils In Action



Partial view of the banquet. From left to right: Patricia V. Asip, president of LULAC Council 605, Judy Mercado, Exxon Corp., Jose Longoria, Executive Director of LULAC LNSF, Anthony P. Flores, New York State Director.

## Dallas to host Convention

The League of United Latin American Citizens, LULAC, will hold its Fifty-Second Annual State Convention at the Holiday Inn Central, 4070 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas 75204, June 14-17, 1981.

The telephone number of the Holiday Inn Central is AC 214/827-0881. Room rates are \$36 per single, and \$41 per double. It may be appropriate for you to make your reservations now.

Some 1,500 to 3,000 members, delegates and guests are expected to participate in this convention.

The General Assembly will start at 9 a.m. sharp on May 15, 1981. Interesting workshops have been scheduled for Friday and Saturday. Topics include "Politics of the Career Ladder", "How to Work with the Media", "LULAC Women and the Organizational Structure", "Youth Problems", "How to Monitor Federal Grants In Your Community", "Political Awareness", etc. Three keynote speakers have been confirmed. Dr. Guadalupe Quintanilla, University of Houston will speak at the Friday luncheon on the topic "LULAC's Contribution to Education". Mr. Robert (Bob) Estrada, Chief of Senator Tower's Offices in Texas will speak at the Friday supper on the topic "Hispanic Economic—Business Development"; Mr. Ruben Bonilla, LULAC, National President, will speak at the Saturday luncheon on the topic "All Important Decisions are Political Decisions".

## National LULAC Convention HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST

PRE-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES JUNE 15-16  
CONVENTION JUNE 17-21

1. This application must be mailed to the Committee by May 15th.
2. Telephone requests for reservations will not be accepted.
3. Hotels will not accept direct requests for reservations.
4. To guarantee your reservation, we must receive your registration form by May 15, 1981 with the full amount of the first day's lodging.
5. Hotels will not hold blocks of rooms after June 2, 1981. Reservations made after this date must be coordinated directly with hotel.

	Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy	Each Additional	Suites
The Classic	49.00	58.00	0.00	Available
Hilton Inn	49.00	59.00	5.00	Available
Holiday-Midtown	32.00	42.00	5.00	Available
Ramada-Downtown	35.00	45.00	6.00	Not Avail.
Regent	42.00	50.00	8.00	Available
Plaza Hotel	26.00	30.00	6.00	Available
Four Seasons	48.00	56.00		

TO GUARANTEE ANY RESERVATION WE MUST HAVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE FIRST DAYS LODGING. TO ASSURE THE RESERVATION WE MUST HAVE YOUR ENTRY FORM BY MAY 15, 1981.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY/STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECK IN DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ AM/PM \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECK OUT DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
NUMBER IN PARTY: \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF BEDS \_\_\_\_\_  
HOTEL CHOICE(S): PLEASE FILL IN ALL THREE IN EVENT OF CONFLICT.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

TO GUARANTEE YOUR ROOM PLEASE ENCLOSE THE APPROPRIATE AMOUNT FOR ONE NIGHTS LODGING.

FOR COMMITTEE USE ONLY  
1. Reservation received \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Confirmation sent \_\_\_\_\_



The architect's rendition of the Latino Learning Center as it will look when the building on the corner of Polk and Scott Street is completed.

The Latino Learning Center was organized by LULAC in 1979 to promote the overall educational advancement of Hispanics by establishing appropriate community programs and providing adequate facilities for their accomplishments.

## Latino Learning Center To Open in Houston

The Latino Learning Center, Inc. the newest independent arm of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the oldest Hispanic organization in the United States, formed in 1929, announced the start of a \$500,000 fund raising campaign. Frank Orozco, Interim Executive Director of LLC, said, "Four hundred thousand dollars will be used to renovate and remodel the 17,800 square foot building donated by the Magnolia Business Center, and \$100,000 for the first year's operating expenses." John Aleman, President of LLC, said, "When completely remodeled, the Center will house a number of Hispanic organizations." Interested parties include:

- 1) Jobs for Progress
- 2) LULAC National Education Service Center
- 3) Graduate School of Social Work from University of Houston
- 4) Other interested groups include Volunteer Health Clinics, Volunteer Legal Clinics, County Voter Registration, Folkloric and Ballet Groups, etc.

Aleman said, "The Mexican-American population in our city is rapidly increasing

and forecasts indicate this pattern will continue in the future. Forecasters indicate the Hispanics will be the largest minority in Houston by 1982 and Hispanics will be the largest minority in the U.S. well before the year 2000. Because of this rapid growth, a major need has developed to teach basic skills to the Mexican-American population so they can become a more viable and productive part of our community." Aleman said, "The Latino Learning Center is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization so we are mailing out fund raising request packets to Houston area corporations and foundations."

Roy Dye, who is working on the one-half million dollar fund raising campaign, said, "This is one of the most needed fund raising efforts going on in the city at this time and we feel the corporations, foundations, companies and individuals will favorably respond to raising the necessary funds to make the Latino Learning Center a reality."

Interested people are invited to contact the Latino Learning Center by calling (713) 861-2739, Houston.

## APPRECIATION DINNER FOR RUBEN

LULAC District XI of South Texas, will host a banquet May 30, in honor of Ruben Bonilla, LULAC National President, for his many accomplishments and untiring dedication to the league. All executive board members, state directors, councils and other interested persons that wish to participate in this his last banquet as national president can do so by writing to:

Raul Castillo, Jr., Chairman  
P.O. Box 5135  
Corpus Christi, Texas 78405  
(512) 939-3206

Contributions and/or presentations by cooperations are also being sought and welcomed.

## Manhattan 6505 Commemorates LULAC Founding

LULAC Council No. 6505 of Manhattan, N.Y. recently held its First Annual Cocktail-Dinner Reception at Casa Cultural de Espana.

The event was a tribute to the 52-year legacy of LULAC to the hispanic community and it honored Frank Flores, president of Marsden Reproductions, Inc. Mr. Flores had been chosen as the "Hispanic Businessman of the Year" (1981) by the LULAC Council, for rendering invaluable community service and for his long list of business achievements as a hispanic businessman. An award was presented to him during the celebration by Anita Soto, a renowned businesswoman and community leader in New York. Ms. Soto is a LULAC member.

The more than 200 guests at the banquet included many hispanics and non-hispanics alike, representing the New York community and many national corporations, banking, and publishing

entities. Among these were American Telephone & Telegraph, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Manufacturers Hanover Bank, Reader's Digest, JCPenny, Philip Morris and Time-Life, Inc. Jose M. Torres, LULAC Vice-President for the Eastern Seaboard, and Anthony P. Flores, LULAC new York State Director, were among the honored guests at the function. Roberto Albertorio, president of the new East Harlem Council and several of its members also participated in the event, as well as members of Council 6500.

Patricia Asip, president of Council #6505, said that all proceeds from this event will go towards the 1981 LULAC National Scholarship Fund.

Guest speaker, Jose Longoria, Executive Director of LNSF, made a presentation outlining the history of LULAC, the issues that are being addressed today and the future philanthropic goals of the organization.



Left to right: Silverio Diaz, Sgt. at Arms; Eufemia Diaz, Parliamentarian; Agnes Palacios, Secretary; Ted Otero, President; Margie Peed, Vice-Pres.; Esperanza Rangel, Past President; and Simon Rangel, Treasurer.

## Council 630 Installs Officers

Aransas Pass Council #630 held its installation of officers banquet March 15th at their LULAC hall in Ingleside, Tx. Officers were sworn in by District XI Director Olga Castillo.

## Stamford hosts meet

Council #4346, of Stamford, Texas hosted the District V meeting held recently there. Among the councils represented in District V were La Mesa, San Angelo, Eola, Odessa, Midland, Abilene, Anson, Ballinger, Winters, Ozona, Snyder, Throck Morton, Big Spring, Eden, and Coleman.

Honored guests included Nat. LULAC President, Ruben Bonilla, Jr.; Mrs. Art Tucker, and Father Steven White. Dist. V convention will be held in San Angelo, April 10th-11th.



Connecticut State Senator Irving Stolberg is shown presenting a proclamation designating February 16 to 23 as LULAC Week in that state. Accepting the proclamation are from left to right: Ana Rodriguez, V.P. Council 700, Sen. Stolberg, Sonia Ceballos, Council #700 President, Delia Reyes, and Lorraine Vega Council #700 V.P. for Youth.



## Cotulla LULAC fund raiser success

Cotulla LULAC Council 4348 announced their first fund raising project a success and are planning another scholarship benefit for April. Pictured from left are; Raul Ramirez, Sgt. at Arms; Raul Martinez, Secretary; Pablo Gonzalez, Treasurer; Juan Jimenez, President; Ledoro Martinez, Mayor of

Cotulla; Abraham Rodriguez, honored guest from Laredo's LULAC Council 624 and Mauro Perez, vice president. Also present at the first fund raiser were Encinal LULAC Council 4309 members Jose Gonzalez, Gloria Burgess, Pedro Velasquez Jr and Marie Villarreal, mayor of Encinal.



# Candidates Profile

**Leonard Chaires**  
**Candidate for Texas State Director**  
 My goals are clear:  
 1. Strengthen the Texas LULAC Organization through improved management, coordination, and communication.  
 2. Increase public awareness of what LULAC is and does.  
 3. Increase membership in existing Councils and charter new Councils.  
 4. Address and improve LULAC's

financial position in Texas.  
 LULAC is the top Hispanic Organization in Texas. LULAC needs to continue to address problems related to Hispanics in Texas. Additional attention needs to be given to the following:  
 1. Hispanic Youth  
 2. Hispanic Elderly  
 3. Hispanic Women  
 4. Voters Registration Act  
 5. Re-districting

## Congressional Hispanic Caucus Offers Four Fellowships

Congressman Edward R. Roybal (D-CA.), Chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, announced the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Fellowship

Program. "The Caucus has realized a dream that has been its goal since its inception," said Roybal. "This fellowship will enable students to gain insight into the legislative process at the national level and provide a format of independent study in the arena of public policy for graduate students."

Beginning in September 1981, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus will award four graduate fellowships to students currently enrolled in graduate programs in the public policy area or policy related fields. The CHC Fellowships are to be for a period of one academic term and the length of stay will be September 1 through December 15, 1981. The Caucus will provide each of the Fellows with a stipend of \$2,500 and will furnish the students with transportation to and from Washington, D.C. The Fellows will be placed with a congressional committee and will attend regular seminars designed to introduce them to the federal level of government.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus will be accepting applications in the form of: a brief resume; 3 letters of recommendations from a faculty member, a community leader, and a former or current employer; a scholastic transcript; an essay (no more than five typed pages) stating career goals and how the program would relate to these goals; and a letter of approval from the department chairman.

Candidates will be selected based on the strength of their applications. The application deadline is April 15, 1981. For more information contact: Susan Herrera, Director, Congressional Hispanic Caucus, H2-557, Washington, D.C. 20515, (202) 225-2255.

### Beaumont to seek Convention

LULAC Metropolitan Council #645 announces its intention to bid for the 1983 Texas LULAC State Convention.

Council President Gloria Ramirez points out that this will be the first time Beaumont, Texas. Has sought the opportunity to host a convention since the 1972 National Convention was held there.



**Patricia V. Asip, President, LULAC Council #6505-Manhattan, NY Deputy State Director.**



**Lillian Gutierrez candidate for V.P. Southwest.**

Patricia Asip is a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the Northeast area. In the forthcoming national elections to be held next June 14, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Patricia serves as Deputy State Director for the state of New York, President of Council #6505 Manhattan, Executive Committee Women Task Force and served on National SER Board of Directors.

### Hispanic Attorney Receives Meritorious Award

WASHINGTON—Laurie Rucoba, an attorney with the U.S. Department of Labor here, received a Meritorious Achievement Award during a ceremony observing the department's 68th annual honor awards ceremony.

Rucoba was cited for her "outstanding and devoted contribution to reducing the litigation backlog of contested administrative cases under the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act."

The California native has been with the Labor Department's Office of the Solicitor for the past two and a half years, working primarily in the area of farmworker litigation.

Rucoba adds that she also is extremely proud of her role in winning a Third Circuit Court of Appeals case which, she said, will have great impact on the well-being of farmworkers.

She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of California at Riverside. In 1977 she received her J.D. degree from the Law School at the University of San Diego.

She is the daughter of Gregory and Bettye Rucoba of Lompoc, California.

Lillian has been a LULAC member for the past 10 years. She is a member of LULAC Council #3011, and has served as Council Secretary and President. She has also served as District Director for two terms and as State Secretary for two terms. She is currently serving her second term as State Director. She was named LULAC Women of the Year in 1974—the first woman recipient in Colorado of this award. Lillian is also the first woman elected State Director in Colorado.

As State Director, she serves on the State and National SER Boards.

In addition to her work with LULAC, she also is an active board member of the Latin American Education Foundation, and the Tri County Health Board.

## Michael Cardenas to head SBA

President Ronald Reagan has announced the appointment of M. Michael Cardenas as the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

Cardenas serves as a partner in the Fresno, California office of Fox & Company, a Denver-based accounting firm.

Cardenas is a charter member of the American Association of Spanish speaking CPAs. Although the Reagan Administration has pledged to name several Hispanic Americans to high level posts, Cardenas' appointment is believed to be the first such major appointment of a Hispanic to an agency head position.

## Arnold Torres meets with U.S. Attorney General

By Jo Ann Zuniga  
 Reprinted from Corpus Christi Caller Times

Hispanic leaders plan to continue pressing the Reagan administration until enforcement of civil rights and voting rights laws are safe from budget chopping, the Washington liaison for a Hispanic organization said.

Arnold Torres, chief of congressional liaison for the League of United Latin American Citizens, and 10 other Hispanic leaders attended an "inconclusive" hour-long closed meeting with U.S. Attorney General William French Smith.

"The entire meeting with Smith was very inconclusive," Torres said. "A

month's time has elapsed since first meeting with him when he was confirmed into office and he is still just as inconclusive as a month ago. We're just going to have to keep pushing."

The Hispanic leaders met with Smith and his deputy, Edward Schmultz, to learn how the administration's proposed budget cuts would affect the enforcement of civil rights and voting rights laws.

Torres said that Smith said he did not know how the budget cuts would ultimately affect the department. Smith added, however, that he has emphasized that law enforcement is unlike other federal programs and allowances have to be made for law enforcement.

The group told Smith and Schmultz that it hoped the Hispanic Advisory Council, which former Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti established, would be continued.

Torres said Smith assured the members of the group that he wants to hear their views on department policy; however, he has not decided whether the best method was through the council or through a more informal process.

Ruben Bonilla, LULAC president, said today that the advisory committee had proved itself to be a contributing factor in Justice Department decisions.

"This would be a giant step backward (to abolish the committee)...During Civiletti's term, there was an increase in

the commitment to affirmative action...a cessation of immigration raids during the census survey...an increase in the civil rights units because of the committee's input," Bonilla said.

The civil rights units were sections in the U.S. attorneys' offices around the country. Civiletti created such units in 36 of the 94 U.S. attorneys' offices.

Torres said Smith also told the group the new administration would start by trying to reorganize the immigration service. Torres added that Smith told the group he thought the Immigration and Naturalization Service had not been a very effective organization because it had been leaderless for so long.



# Latinos Warm on Reapportionment

By Claudia Luther

Reprinted from the L.A. Times

Hispanic groups warned that they will not sit by and let the Legislature divide the state into political districts that dilute the strength of Hispanic voters.

"No longer will we allow our heavily Democratic Chicano districts to be sliced like pieces of pie for the benefit of surrounding non-Hispanic districts," warned Richard Polanco, vice president of the East Los Angeles Community Union, at the first of the five statewide Assembly hearings held in East Los Angeles to gather testimony on redistricting.

Although traditionally Democratic, Hispanics now find themselves aligned with Republicans in wanting to consolidate ethnic votes into a few districts instead of spreading them around to strengthen more Democratic districts, representatives of several Hispanic groups told the Assembly Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

"There will have to be something given up by the Democratic Party," Miguel Garcia, chairman of Californios for Fair Representation, said after the hearing. "We are uncompromising in terms of there being an immediate improvement."

Representatives of five Hispanic groups testified that they are prepared with computer technologists, lawyers, researchers and other professionals to participate in redistricting—the redrawing of new Assembly, state Senate and congressional district lines using 1980 census figures.

Because the Legislature does its own redistricting, the process has become one of protecting incumbents by creating districts that are "safe" for them to be reelected. The party in power—in this case, the Democrats—traditionally sees first to its own interests in creating a plan that will best insure its own survival over the next 10 years.

To accomplish this at times involves creative thinking that is called "gerrymandering," the design of unusually shaped districts to bring together the most favorable elements of voter history and demographics.

Because Hispanic areas usually are overwhelmingly Democratic, their populations in the past have been divided among several districts to create several "safe" seats for Democrats, who now hold comfortable majorities in both the Senate and the Assembly.

But this has worked at cross-purposes with the desires of the Hispanic community to have districts where Hispanics can successfully run for office.

Assemblyman Richard Alatorre (D-Los Angeles), chairman of the Elections and Reapportionment Committee and one of six Hispanic lawmakers in the 120-member Legislature, told an audience of about 30 people that he was pleased to start the hearings in his home area of East Los Angeles, "an area that traditionally has been gerrymandered into political impotence."

He invited the Hispanic groups to submit model plans and other information to the committee as it begins drawing up a plan that will then have to gain approval of the Legislature and Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.

The Hispanic community is "under-represented—there's no doubt about that," Alatorre said after the hearing. "The problem after that is recognizing the constraints."

John Huerta, associate counsel for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, told the committee that while one bank survey estimated Hispanics at 34% of Los Angeles County's population, Hispanics held very few legislative seats.

Only one Hispanic serves in the 15-member Los Angeles County delegation in Congress. Of 14 state Senate seats, only two are held by Hispanics and there are only three Chicanos in the county's 28-member Assembly delegation.

"The effect of this gerrymandering is devastating on our community," Huerta said. "Hispanics become apathetic about the political process because they realize that even if they do register and vote, their vote won't count because it is diluted."

Garcia said that Californios for Fair Representation, a consortium of Hispanic groups that includes the League of United Latin American Citizens and the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, wants to work with Democrats to develop a plan that will both protect Democratic interests and create more districts for Hispanics.

"We want to be creative and we want the Legislature to be creative in terms of how they work for getting better representation in the community," Garcia said. He suggested, for example, that some incumbents might be more willing to

lose their districts if they were tempted by judicial appointments by the governor or other incentives.

Garcia said that while Hispanics in previous reapportionments were not organized to lobby for their won interests, this year they are ready.

"We have become sophisticated," Garcia said. "It's not like we are all high-school dropouts."

Among the advantages Hispanic groups like Garcia's now have is the services of Claremont College's Rose Institute, a private computer information gathering service for reapportionments. The institute, which is supported by a grant from a group of GOP-oriented businessmen, has made Hispanic representation one of its projects for the 1981 reapportionment.

Richard Santillan, director of the Chicano Reapportionment Project at Rose Institute, predicted that reapportionment will be a major political issue in the Hispanic community in the 1980s.

Noting that the Republican Party already had begun to make inroads into the Hispanic community, Santillan warned Alatorre and other Democrats on the committee that unless Hispanic needs are met, they will "push the Chicano voter deeper in to the Republican ranks."

"While it is true that the Chicano community is not always united on all issues, a fair and equitable reapportionment plan is a goal which all Chicano and Hispanic groups can support together," Santillan said.

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### Women's Networking

Women's Network Forums were mailed late. Please disregard deadline date and send in as soon as possible to Alicia Cuaron or Patricia Rivera if you wish to be included in LULAC's National Women's Networking System.

## LULAC backs plaintiffs in redistricting suit

Seguin's chapter of LULAC, the League of United Latin American Citizens, has issued a statement supporting the plaintiffs in the ward redistricting suit against the city of Seguin.

"It is time that Seguin's leading Hispanic organization, the League of United Latin American Citizens, took an official stand on the redistricting litigation of the city of Seguin," said Eliodoro Martinez, president of the LULAC Council.

"Our stand is that the media coverage has distorted the issues to a certain extent. We feel the public has not been thoroughly informed equally on the issues of the plaintiffs as compared to the defendants, i.e. concepts and objectives of the Voting Rights Act, the irresponsible

and illegal City Council actions on the Voting Rights Act (litigations and election injunction should have been avoided.)

"Another discrepancy is that the plaintiffs have been confused as to their identity. We know that names have been declared; however, indications were given to lead the public to conclude that this was MALDEF vs. city of Seguin."

LULAC officials pointed out that the ward redistricting suit was initiated by three local residents—Jesse Trinidad, Bruno Martinez and Andrew Ramos—and not by MALDEF, the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund.

They said the plaintiffs had contacted city officials about redistricting after the 1970 Census, and when no action was taken by the city, they went to MALDEF for legal and financial assistance.

Eventually, the federal court suit was

filed seeking to correct what they claimed was an imbalance in the city's ward boundaries. They alleged that minority voting strength was diluted by most of the city's Mexican-American population being concentrated in Ward 1 which contained more than 7,000 residents while each of the other three wards held less than half that number of residents.

After a federal court injunction delayed the 1978 election, the city submitted a plan redrawing the ward boundaries for a more equitable distribution of population. Though the U.S. District Court chose the city's plan over one submitted by the plaintiffs, that decision was appealed to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

In a ruling handed down March 5, the Fifth Circuit Court ordered the city to submit its redistricting plan for approval

by the U.S. Department of Justice. In response, city attorneys are filing a motion for rehearing on the decision.

"Now we hear, 'The city of Seguin has fully complied with the order of the federal court and has taken all action in the past to meet requirements of the Voting Rights Act as ordered by the federal.' And, disgracefully, now the mayor says, 'With the exception of a few people, I don't think there are many who care where the boundaries are.'"

"Our proposal is for the public to put pressure on the city administration to act diligently on the ruling of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals," Martinez said in Wednesday's statement. "After all, for the citizens to have faith in the city government, or any elected governing body, that said government is to act above reproach."



## Voting Rights

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because of Justice Department objections. Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx were covered because they had a literacy test in November 1968 and in that year's Presidential election the turnout there was less than 50 percent of the voting-age population, not enough to meet standards for avoiding application of the act.

Representative Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, the ranking Republican on Mr. Edwards's subcommittee, said it was "outrageous that officials of a sovereign state have to ask Washington for approval" when they change state laws. "That's total overkill," he said. "It fails to recognize advances and emancipation of our thinking on voting. It's as if we were still trying to punish the South for the Civil War."

Civil rights groups said they were confident that, in Congressional hearings, they could show the persistence of subtle efforts to prevent blacks from getting access to political power. Although great progress has been made in the South, they said, some of the gains are fragile and could be jeopardized if safeguards of the Voting Rights Act were removed.

### The 'Sacred' Right to Vote

Anthony F. Try, a former Attorney General of Virginia, disagreed, saying that his state, for one, was "modern enough to handle her own problems in a fair, evenhanded manner."

Supporters of the law say that the mood in Congress is very different from what it was in 1965, when President Johnson proposed the original legislation, just weeks after blacks began a voter registration drive in Selma, Ala.

"The conscience of the country was aroused with films of police dogs and fire hoses, beatings and killings and all that went with the effort to vote," said Arnold Aronson, a co-founder of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of more than 140 organizations. "You don't have the same drama now."

### Diluting Voting Strength of Blacks

Court cases now focus on practices alleged to dilute the voting strength of

blacks in more subtle ways: at-large voting rather than single-member districts, rules requiring a majority vote rather than a plurality, and the expansion of cities by annexation of suburban land.

"In 1965," a Justice Department official said, "it was easy to say that blacks should be allowed to vote. Now it's much harder to know what the goal is. When will we know that we've done what we have a duty to do?"

The Justice Department has objected to less than 3 percent of the 33,000 changes submitted for review since 1965. Last year it objected to 44 of the 5,800 changes that it reviewed. Texas, with 254 counties and a complex system of local elections, submits far more changes than any other state.

Justice Department officials said that the significance of the date was limited for several reasons. Many submissions involving minor matters such as registration hours are routinely approved. In the years immediately after 1965, state and local governments failed to submit many of their law changes. And in recent years Justice Department officials have sometimes avoided formal objections by negotiating with local authorities.

**Representative Henry J. Hyde, Illinois Republican, opposes Federal control over state legislation. He calls the system "outrageous."**

**Representative Don Edwards, California Democrat, calls the voting law "the most successful civil rights bill" in U.S. history.**

## SER Selects New Women's Division Administrator

Patricia Obeso was recently named Administrator of the Women's Division of SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc. Ms. Obeso has been with SER-National over one year, most recently as Executive Assistant to National Director Pedro Ruiz Garza. She had been responsible for administrative and public relations activities, as well as serving as coordinator for SER's 1980 National Conference held in Washington, D.C.

Ms. Obeso has been actively involved in the women's movement for numerous years through participation as a member of special task forces dealing with women's health issues, involvement in the Mexican American Women's National Association, and most recently as a member of the Mexican American Business and Professional Women's Club of Dallas.

Her work as an administrator and technician in the drug abuse field included program development in the areas of education, employment and training with the National Drug Abuse Center for Training and Resource Development, the Arawak Corporation, National Association of Puerto Rican Drug Abuse Programs, and the Drug Abuse Council. In addition, she has been a consultant to several management and educational consulting firms. She has written several publications on the subject of women and drug abuse in addition to having developed and presented papers on the subject at conferences in both the United States and Mexico.

In her new position as Women's network, identify special needs and provide technical assistance as it applies to SER's 135 local programs, and develop a reliable data base on the status of Hispanic women served by SER and other CETA programs.



Left to right: Plaintiff, Thomasa Garcia; Attorney, Alejandro Contreras and Plaintiff, Evelyn Ramirez.

## Justice Prevails in California

By Ron Gonzales

Reprinted from the San Jose Mercury, California.

A Santa Clara County Superior Court jury has awarded \$43,000 in damages to four adults who sued seven San Jose police officers for abusive conduct and injuries received during their arrests.

The award, said Alejandro Contreras, 32, attorney for the four adults, is one of the few times a jury has awarded damages to plaintiffs in a suit against the city police department. The four also will receive court costs and attorney fees, which could

bring the total to more than \$100,000, Contreras said.

After a four-week trial before Judge Richard W. Rhodes and three days of deliberation, the jury decided to award the amount to Frank Lopez, 57, Thomasa Garcia, 61, and Angel and Evelyn Ramirez, both 39, for a November 1977 break-in by police of the Lopez home.

Named in the suit were Sgt. Robert Grant, Sgt. William Mitchell and Officers Jaime Saldivar, David Hendrix, Robert Rives and James Wagner. Wagner was fired from the force in connection with criminal charges that he and two other officers face for allegedly beating a college student they were taking to jail after a high-speed auto chase.

Contreras said that Lopez held a Thanksgiving weekend birthday party for his teenage daughter and several relatives attended. The gathering at the Myrtle Street home ended about 1 a.m.

The same evening, a loud party in the neighborhood and a large gathering at Temple Emanu-El, near Lopez's home, caused parking problems.

Police received call calls from neighbors about a loud party, Contreras said.

At about 3 a.m., the officers, dressed in riot gear and lacking a search warrant broke open the door of the Lopez home. The four adults were sitting inside talking.

The officers kicked and punched the adults, struck them with batons and handcuffed them, Contreras said.

Along with cuts and bruises, Lopez received three broken ribs, Garcia a fractured vertebra and Evelyn Ramirez a broken wrist. The four adults filed suit in March, 1978.

## Unemployment

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ment rate—9.7 percent—among the various Hispanic subgroups.

Cubans finished the year with a rate of 8.2 percent, an increase of 1.6 percent over 12 months while all other Hispanic subgroups had an unemployment rate of 8 percent, an increase of 1.3 percent over the year.

The Labor Department's report also produced another set of statistics which further reveal the disparity between white and minority unemployment.

"By the end of 1980, there were about 7.9 million jobless workers," the report states. "While blacks constituted only about 10 percent of the total labor force, they made up 20 percent of the unemployed."

Hispanics make up 5.4 percent of the labor force and 7.3 percent of the unemployed.

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## Salvador

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Salvador will further damage our remaining credibility.

Obledo expressed his view that the Monroe Doctrine—which in general places the United States in the role of a protector against European interference in the affairs of countries in this hemisphere—should not be used in an attempt to justify our own intervention into the affairs of El Salvador. "Instead of firearms and bullets," he said, "our interests would be better served by sending food and books to the people of that impoverished nation."

Those in support of our actions will maintain that our military presence has been requested. However, I find such a contention to be of little comfort in light of its use in past years by the Soviet Union as a front for its occupations of East Germany, Hungary and Afghanistan. No doubt, should that country invade Poland, it will claim an invitation by the Polish government."

Obledo noted that world opinion appears to be mounting against us and that even within our own hemisphere, the opposition is becoming a growing majority. He concluded that leaders in the Hispanic community in the U.S. should begin to express their views on the situation in El Salvador—a country which he described as "a sister not only in terms of geography, but in terms of language, culture, music, sentiments and aspirations."