

# "A Memo of Extreme Significance"

## Champlin

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: All Terminal Personnel

OFFICE: C.C. Terminal

FROM: W.H. Harris

DATE: August 6, 1981

SUBJECT: Use Of Languages Other Than English

The English language will be spoken during all working hours.

All company communications are written and spoken in English. In order to maintain good communications and understanding throughout the department, languages other than English cannot be and will not be tolerated.

Thank you for your cooperation.

*W.H. Harris*  
W.H. Harris

If you wish to comment on this memo, write to Champlin Refinery, 1801 Nueces Bay Blvd., Corpus Christi, Texas 78407.

# LULAC

League of United Latin American Citizens

# NEWS

AUGUST 1981

The Progressive Paper For Pogrative People



## Bonilla says Reagan's plan won't curb flow

Reprinted from Dallas Morning  
by Christi Harlan

President Reagan's proposed immigration policy will not discourage Mexican citizens from seeking employment in the United States, Tony Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said.

"When you have initiated a (guest-

worker) program in the past, it has encouraged more people to come across without documentation," Bonilla said.

"It does not make sense to bring in forcing workers to our country," he said, citing an 8 percent national unemployment rate and an 11 percent unemployment rate among Hispanics. "There's noting sane about bringing in temporary workers when there's 11 percent unemployment. There's nothing sane about

telling the Department of Labor to go find a labor shortage (for Mexican guest workers). Let me Labor Department do that for the unemployed citizens (of the United States)."

Under the proposed guest-worker program, the Labor Department would locate specific jobs within specific geographical areas for employment of Mexican workers, although details of the plan are yet to be worked out.

Bonilla criticized the proposed sanctions against employers of illegal aliens, which would include a maximum fine of \$1,000.

"The president has deregulated everything, yet employer sanctions leave the door open for government regulation of private businesses," he said. "It also leaves the door open for discrimination against Hispanics."

The burden of proof of citizenship would rest on Hispanic citizens but also would create the need for massive paperwork by employers to prove the citizenship of their workers, Bonilla said.

"This will create another line of bureaucracy to allow federal officers to go into places looking for undocumented workers," he said.

LULAC officials frequently have criticized raids of job sites by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"The thrust of this package is geared toward Mexico," Bonilla said. "Forty-five to 50 percent of the undocumented workers are from other countries. Ninety percent of the people deported are Mexicans. There has been an emphasis on the Mexican border."

Bonilla proposed an increase in INS funding to allow the service to process already pending citizenship applications in addition to more funding for enforcement and "proper training" of border patrol officers.

Echoing suggestions by his brother, Ruben, the previous LULAC president, Tony Bonilla suggested economic and technical aid to Mexico for "labor-intensive businesses established in the five

see BONILLA Page 8

## Joe Garza, among LULAC founding fathers, is dead

Joe F. Garza, one of the founding fathers of the League of United Latin American Citizens, died in Corpus Christi. He was 84.

News of his death brought expressions of grief from LULAC leaders and elected Hispanic officials.

"Joe Garza did more than any other American to preserve and maintain LULAC," said LULAC general counsel Ruben Bonilla. "He is a man whose memory will continue to serve as an inspiration to achieve our goals and ideals and the ideas of the founders."

Bonilla said he is going to recommend that LULAC establish a \$1,000 national memorial scholarship in Garza's memory to be awarded to a "student who embodies the pride and dedication and the fullness of life of Joe Garza."

"He was a great man, a great community leader. I'm saddened by his death. It is a great loss not only to the Hispanic community but to the whole community," said Dr. Hector Garcia, founder of the American-GI Forum of which Garza was a member.

"We lost a good man. I am deeply saddened, I've lost a friend and we've all lost a good man," said Louis Wilmot, now the only living LULAC founder.

Bonilla credited Garza with saving LULAC from extinction during an ebb in its fortunes during the 1950s. LULAC,

founded in 1929, is now the largest Hispanic organization in the United States. LULAC has 100,000 members across the nation.

State representatives Hugo Berlanga and Arnold Gonzalez credit Garza with providing a leadership model for themselves and other young Hispanics.

"He was like the big oak that planted seed in 1929 and I look at myself as part of the blossom of that tree," said Berlanga.

"He encouraged us to go on. He was a very, very kind person. He set the example of not trying to get anything for yourself out of LULAC," said Gonzales.

In addition to serving in virtually every local, state and national LULAC office, excluding the national presidency, Garza served on Corpus Christi's Charter Commission, the Planning Commission and the Tax Equalization Board.

As a young man, he was a teacher but later he worked as an insurance and real estate man. He was a member of the American Legion and a veteran of World War I. In 1971 the Texas House of Representatives unanimously adopted a resolution honoring him.

Surviving are his wife, Julia; a daughter, Mrs. Gloria Deverick of Corpus Christi; and one grandson.

The membership of Council # 1 served as honorary pallbearers.



LULAC Nat. President, Tony Bonilla (L), U.S. Senator Ted Kennedy and Leo Barrera, administrative Aide to Tony pose during Tony's recent visit to the National Capitol.



## Reagan's illegal alien plan

The Reagan administration has produced an illegal-alien plan that incorporates the main elements we believe are necessary for realistic solutions to the vexing problem. But it has one flaw that we hope will be corrected.

As outlined by Atty. Gen. William French Smith at a joint congressional hearing the plan calls for fines against employers who persist in hiring illegal aliens; a beefed-up border patrol; a tria guest-workers to work in this country at jobs U.S. citizens won't take in certain labor-short areas; and an amnesty feature that could lead to permanent resident status for aliens who entered the U.S. prior to Jan. 1, 1980, and who remain here at least 10 years.

We are in accord with the first three proposals but feel that the amnesty feature leaves a good bit to be desired in the way of logic and fairness. It would put the aliens in a limbo almost as bad as the one they are in now. It would give "temporary resident status" to all those who could prove they have lived in the United States prior to Jan. 1, 1980 no matter how long they have been here — 10 years, 20 years or whatever — and no matter what kind of roots they have put down in the communities in which they live.

A fairer plan, we believe, would have been the administration's original version. Under it, aliens who could prove they had lived in the U.S. for five years prior to Jan. 1, 1980, would have been eligible to apply for permanent resident status immediately. Those who could prove they had been here for three years would have been able to apply for temporary worker status. A third category would have allowed aliens who could prove they were in the U.S. for any length of time prior to Jan. 1, 1980, to apply for "temporary renewable" status and eventually to qualify for permanent status.

The revised plan would offer permanent resident status only to those who are still here 10 years after Jan. 1, 1980. That is a long time to ask someone who has a family here, and who may have children who are U.S. citizens, to wait for permanent resident status.

Still, the President has bitten the bullet and offered an immigration program that we trust he will stick by and not abandon under mounting opposition, as his successor, Jimmy Carter, did with a similar program. The plan will not satisfy everyone, particularly employers who feel they should not be held responsible for hiring illegal aliens.

But that feature, and a fairer amnesty plan, are necessary if the program is to work at all.



### LULAC News

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

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## Bush kept smiling but doubtful he enjoyed Bonilla 'attack' letter

Reprinted from The San Antonio Light  
by Roger Langley

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush and Tony Bonilla, the new national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) had a cordial meeting — befitting two old friends from Texas — in Bush's office in the Old Executive Office Building next to the White House.

When it was time to go, Bonilla handed Bush a three-page letter with five pages of attachments. The two men were smiling as they parted, but it's doubtful that Bush kept smiling after he read Bonilla's letter. It was a stinging attack on the Reagan administration.

"Over the next three years, LULAC and the Hispanic community intends to help balance the budget and counter inflation through effective scrutiny of subsidies to the privileged as well as to the disadvantaged," the letter said.

Bonilla went on to list administration cuts in programs designed to help the poor and then suggest ways to save an additional \$32 billion a year by making similar cuts in programs designed to serve the rich.

Vice President Bush's office said they had no comment on the suggestions.

Bonilla suggested that the government crack down on what he called "Rolls Royce welfare cheaters."

He reminded Bush: "You have proposed a number of cutbacks in assistance to the needy on the grounds that they are either not truly needy or that some poor are welfare cheaters."

Then he asked the Vice President: "Are you aware that taxpayers give an average gift of \$63,000 to buyers of foreign-manufactured, gas-guzzling Rolls Royces."

"In addition, we believe that this tax subsidy is being used fraudulently. Specifically, we believe that a careful IRS investigation will document that the vast majority of Rolls Royce owners are, in effect, welfare cheaters... As many as 90 percent fraudulently claim that their Rolls Royce is used for business, thereby entitling them to the 10 percent investment tax credit and the use of a double-declining balance depreciation deduction.

"The final irony is that after receiving this \$60,000 subsidy, the Rolls Royce is usually sold for more than the original owner paid for it."

Bonilla lectured Bush that the administration has eliminated legal services for the poor to save \$321 million. The Corpus Christi attorney then suggested that the government could save \$12 billion by changing the tax laws allowing deductions for legal fees.

"Billions of dollars are deducted by corporations for legal expenses, much of it for lobbying and law suits that drag on in courts," he said.

"This constitutes a \$12 billion per year taxpayer subsidy. This is 36 times more than last year's Legal Service budget and equal to the total cost of the food stamp program for one year.

"The Hispanic community request your support in eliminating this subsidy." Bonilla said the move would not only save money, it would reduce the number of court cases. "In the long run, its elimination will also make more lawyers available to low and middle income persons thereby reducing the cost of litigation for all Americans," he said.

The LULAC chief also suggested that the administration take a look at housing subsidies for the wealthy.

"We seek your support in eliminating the present subsidy for mansions."

## Texas "Land of Mañana?"

EDITORS COMMENT

Texas has long been known for its size; its two top college football teams; two top professional baseball teams; two top professional basketball teams and certainly its two party system. But now it seems Texas is also living two sets of rules; one for the Anglo and one for the Hispanic.

It is hard to imagine that in this day in age that in Texas there still exist so much segregation, so much discrimination in housing, job opportunities, schools, etc. Now, a regulation has been imposed on all hispanic employees who work at a local refinery in Corpus Christi, Texas which states that spanish "shall not" be spoken at the plant: a memo was pasted there recently, "that any employee speaking spanish would receive one warning a second time would be a reprimand and a third would be a dismissal. How absurd and unthinkable that such discrimination still continues in many other places throughout the United States.

But taking another incident still farther

## No habla espanol

Reprinted from Fort Worth  
Star-Telegram

If Champlin Petroleum employed only a handful of Mexican-American workers at its Corpus Christi refinery, the company's English-only language ruling would be easier to justify.

However, Hispanic employees make up almost 40 percent of the refinery's 518 workers. In view of that, claims that the English-only rule enhances plant safety have a certain hollow ring to them.

Hispanics were understandably upset when the original memo forbidding other languages — which clearly meant Spanish — was posted on Aug. 6. It said that the use of "Languages other than English cannot be and will not be tolerated."

A subsequent memo toned down the harshness of the original order. It said, "All company communications are written and spoken in English. Therefore, in the interest of safety and in order to maintain good communications throughout the plant, languages other than English are prohibited during working hours."

A company spokesman defended that position in this manner: "Suppose you had a fire — somebody starts yelling in Spanish and you don't know what they're saying. What do you do?"

Nonetheless, the resentment the action caused did not abate. Ruben Bonilla, general counsel for the League of United Latin American Citizens stepped into the dispute and threatened a lawsuit if the rule wasn't withdrawn.

Bonilla claimed that even the milder second order would have prevented Hispanics from speaking Spanish "a lunch or anywhere." As a result of the furor, Champlin withdrew the order, saying the policy was "under review."

Unfortunately, it didn't stay there. Last occasion, Champlin announced it will continue to require that refinery employees speak only English while working, and the threat of a lawsuit has been revived. If the matter does go to court, it will provide the first real test of a ruling earlier this year — in Garcia vs. Gloor — in which the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Garcia, an employee of a Brownsville lumber yard, was not discriminated against when he was required to speak English on his job.

Indeed, if the matter goes to court, the legality of Champlin's actions could well be upheld.

But the wisdom of the actions will remain in serious doubt. It still looks very much like a none-too-subtle form of discrimination, and the company's reputation in the Hispanic community will suffer for years to come.

is a case that was filed recently by MALDEF in San Antonio against Highland Park (a plush suburb in Dallas). It seems the citizens of this exclusive district had pressured its Chief of Police into arresting any hispanic on black seen walking the streets of this area because "they are suspected criminals". Only gardeners, maids or servants were excluded. The Chief of Police resigned along with one of his top officers because he could not go around arresting people for no reason at all.

The list goes on and on here in Texas where the civil rights of the Hispanics continue to be violated. LULAC was formed here in Texas 52 years ago because hispanic were being abused them, but the same situation still exists in this modern age. Undoubtedly LULAC still has a long hard struggle and many obstacles to clear in the future. Texas seems to take one step forward and two backwards.



## Bonilla raps Reagan's plan for legalizing illegal aliens

WASHINGTON — The president of the nation's largest Hispanic citizens' group said that a Reagan administration proposal for legalizing the status of millions of undocumented workers is "tantamount to establishing serfdom."

Tony Bonilla, president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said in an interview that the proposals the administration plans to make public would benefit businessmen and "put an onerous burden" on the illegal aliens purportedly being helped.

Bonilla said he has lobbied against the proposals on Capitol Hill and in a meeting with Vice President George Bush, but has been told the administration intends to send the proposal to Congress as part of its immigration law reform package. Congress would have to approve the plan.

According to administration sources, the president agreed last week to a Cabinet recommendation that would offer any illegal alien who arrived in the United States prior to Jan. 1 1980, a chance to legalize his status by registering for a new classification called "renewable-term temporary resident."

## Texas remap draws LULAC fire

*Reprinted from The Austin Citizen*

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas — Leaders of a national Hispanic organization said they will ask the Justice Department to overturn a congressional redistricting plan just approved during a special session of the Texas Legislature.

Tony Bonilla, president of the 100,000-member League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), assailed the redistricting plan as an intentional dilution of Hispanic voting strength in Texas.

"So the raping continues. We should have been entitled to three new congressmen because of the Hispanic population increase," Bonilla said. "The outcome of the whole thing is that we may not get any new congressman and we may lose the ones we have."

Bonilla announced the challenge of the redistricting plan, which was considered a major victory for Texas Gov. Bill Clements, before the governor has signed the measure.

Clements had said he would approve the plan, which Democrats contend could give Republicans up to nine of the state's 27 congressional seats. Democrats now hold 19 of 24 existing seats, and Texas will gain three new seats in 1982 because of growth in population.

Liberal Democrats had lost a last ditch effort to send the redistricting plan to a conference committee to dilute its benefit to Republicans.

"The only reason he state showed any real growth was due to growth in Hispanic population," Bonilla said. "From what we've read and studied, our vote has been diluted and minimized in order to accommodate the power brokers who are determined to gut some of our more progressive members in congress."

Bonilla said LULAC has hired the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund to research the new redistricting plan and to challenge the reapportionment under the federal Voting Rights Act.

We're convicted the result of legislative action is to dilute and minimize Hispanic voting strength," Bonilla said. "We will pursue the remedies available to us through the Justice Department."

As outlined in a White House memo obtained by The Associated Press, an alien with the new status would be permitted to live and work in the United States for three years and the permit would be renewable indefinitely.

After he had been in the new classification for 10 years, an alien could apply for the present "permanent resident alien" classification, the same status given to aliens who migrate legally to the United States.

To get permanent resident status, the aliens coming from the new classification would have to demonstrate "minimal English language capability."

Aliens in the new classification would be required to pay all taxes. But they would not be eligible for unemployment benefits, food stamps or welfare aid. Nor would they be able to bring spouses or children into the country to join them, as permanent resident aliens can.

Justice Department spokesman Thomas DeCair defended the proposal.

"Right now, they (illegal aliens) are a fugitive class," he said. "We think what we're doing is to recognize the reality and provide some legitimacy for their presence here."

But Bonilla and other spokesmen for Hispanic interest disagreed. "What they're saying is 'Let's work them for 10 years and then we'll see about adjusting their status,'" he said.

Rick Swartz, director of the Alien Rights Project of the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, said the idea of taxing aliens without allowing them full benefits is "blatantly unconstitutional."

Swartz also criticized the proposal not to allow the aliens to reunify their families. "It's rather striking for an administration that claims to be pro-family to deny the benefits of family to a class of black and brown people."

He predicted that no more than 10 percent of those eligible for the proposed classification would register unless Congress substantially amended the terms the administration has devised.

No one is certain how many people might be affected. The White House memo says "up to 5 million" aliens could be eligible for the new status, but officials speaking privately, acknowledge that that figure is only a guess.

Rep. Robert Garcia, D-N.Y., chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, was critical of the details of the administration proposal, although he said any legalization of the status of undocumented aliens would be "a step in the right direction."

## LULAC Blasts Gov. Lamm

The latest action by Governor Lamm of Colorado as regards Bilingual Education is demonstrable of the continued insensitivity by government to the needs of linguistically different children. Furthermore, his failure to veto the Meikeljohn Bill intentionally and shamefully negates the efforts of bilinguals to equal educational opportunity. His conscience was not guided by respect for human rights but by political and racial pressures from within the governmental monolith. The concept of bilingual education has demonstrated conclusively the effectiveness that good bilingual education programs can have on the self esteem of the individual so vital to his becoming a fully functional participant in mainstream America.

see LAMM Page 8



Arnoldo Torres [L] who heads LULAC's Washington office, Rep. Jim Wright of Texas and Tony Bonilla LULAC Nat. President shown in Rep. Wright office.

## Hispanics claim few battles won against Reagan

*Reprinted from Corpus Christi Caller-Times*

For Hispanics in Washington, it's been something of a downhill ride this year even though attention to Hispanic issues and culture seems to be rising as a result of 1980 census figures.

Federal budget cuts will fall heavily on low-income Hispanics throughout the Southwest and elsewhere, though bilingual education was preserved as a separate \$139 million program.

The new Reagan immigration plan also has been met with reactions ranging from dissatisfaction to anger by Hispanic groups.

"(President) Carter's people were a lot more willing to actually incorporate the things we were talking about, a lot more compared to (President) Reagan," said League of United Latin American Citizens Director Arnold Torres.

"His (Reagan's) people tend to give us accessibility, but unfortunately that accessibility has not turned into substance. We've not won any battles with the president of the United States," said Torres, who heads LULAC's Washington office.

There are two other Washington-based Hispanic organizations that attempt with LULAC to provide to Congress and the administration the Hispanic-American perspective.

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, begun in San Antonio more than 10 years ago, handles legal cases related to Hispanic issues, and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials brings together the view of well-placed Hispanics throughout the country.

The five-year-old Hispanic Caucus, consisting of the six Hispanic congressmen, often acts as the conduit through which Hispanic views gain congressional expression in the form of legislative actions.

Representatives from all the groups said that immigration is the current issue on which Hispanic groups will focus most heavily, far outweighing the emphasis placed on the Voting Rights Act, seen as more an issue for blacks.

LULAC already is circulating among its members and alternative to the immigration plan proposed by Reagan several weeks ago.

"The thrust is not an enforcement package," said Torres, who voiced strong disagreement with Reagan provisions related to the so-called "guest worker"

program (which would bring up to 50,000 Mexican workers into the United States each year for two years) and with the Reagan plan to legalize current aliens as U.S. citizens.

Key provisions of the LULAC alternative, in its current form, include proposals to:

- Implement government-run projects along the Mexican border that could employ laborers from Mexico and the United States.

- Reject Reagan's call for new penalties against employers who hire Hispanics and enforce current labor law.

- Legalize all aliens who were in the United States as of December, 1980 and begin an alien legalization program that would require two years of continuous residency and a record "devoid of any felonious crimes."

"The most important thing is to reunite the family, the spouse and your children," said Torres. "The relatives not of the immediate family could apply for the regular preference category of the immigration process. It's quick, it's simple, and those are two very important aspects if you're going to maximize the legalization program."

"This is the first time the Republicans as a party are addressing the (immigration) issue and they're finding it one of the most complex issues they're dealing with," said MALDEF Washington director Antonia Hernandez.

She said Hispanics alone would not be able to stop the immigration plan. "If in fact something is going to happen on this whole issue, it will be a coalescing of various interest groups and it has always been that way on immigration."

The board of MALDEF will meet in Los Angeles in September to discuss an alternative plan in addition to the plan proposed by LULAC, according to Liz Zepeda Blubaugh of the Washington staff.

As an attempt to increase Hispanic political power, LULAC soon will form a political action committee called Hispanics Organized for Political Education. Torres said that LULAC already has singled out Texas Reps. Kent Hance, D-Lubbock, Phil Gramm, D-College Station, and Richard White, D-El Paso, as congressmen against whom the funds might be used.

"Simply by the creation of the PAC, we will show them that we're not just going to rhetorically try to hold them accountable. Now we are willing to put money into the race to bring out the inconsistency of their comments," said Torres.



# LULAC National Councils In Action



Lucy Acosta was selected as Woman of the Year in Community Servicer by Del Paso Women Political Caucus recently. She was also named as LULAC's district Director of the Year at the National Convention.



Shown here with LULAC National President, TONY BONILLA and AFL-CIO President LANE KIRKLAND, and United Autoworkers Director HANK LACAYO.



Mirta Herlinda Salinas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jose A. Salinas, was named Queen of FERIA DE LAS FLORES festivities in Corpus Christi, Texas. This pageant is sponsored by LULAC Council No. 1 as a scholarship fund raiser. Mirta, a graduate of Moody High School, was sponsored by local radio station KUNO.



Ray Ramirez [L] National Media Coordinator at ease during one of his quiet moments; while Sam Doria of San Antonio, Nat. Housing Coordinator also enjoys the tranquillity.



Rudy de la Cruz [L] National Coordinator for the 1982 National Convention, discussing important issues with County Commission Adolph Alvarez of Pearshall, Texas.



National President Tony Bonilla shown here during visit in St. Louis, Mo. with Jesse Aguirre, Director Corporate Affairs Ambeuser Busch Company. Ambeuser Busch has agree to work with LULAC National on several projects to be announced shortly.





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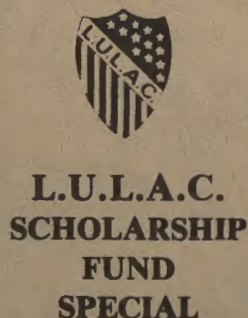
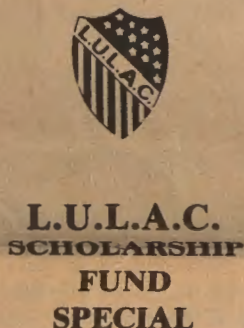
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## Vail money is part Mexican Nationalists represent 10-20 percent of the investors

Reprinted from Colorado Business  
by Barbara Hrivnak

VAIL — Declining Mexican currency value and high lending and inflation rates have attracted Mexican nationalists to the Vail real estate market where they now represent 10 to 20 percent of the investors in this resort town.

While more and more brokers are taking note of the blooming Mexican market, few have cultivated it as has Equity Investments International, Vail. In business less than a year, brokers Charles Parks and Riccardo Souto have closed \$3 million in Mexican transactions. They realized the potential of the market two years ago while employed by another Vail firm, Parks said.

"In developing the sale with them, I realized there was a serious hole in the market regarding individuals willing to put forth the effort to service the needs of the foreign investor," Parks said.

Part of the reason for the gap, Parks said, is a language barrier. But Souto, who was raised in Spain, is well versed in Spanish.

Through the California contact Parks met a Mexican diplomat who invited the brokers to his Mexico City home to give a presentation on Equity Investments. Of about 50 families, five were interested in American real estate.

Park and Souto deal primarily in Vail and Colorado real estate. In their dealings with Mexican nationals, many of whom have a net worth of \$10 million, the brokers said they've learned trust and participation are absolutely essential.

"They want you to be a percentage partner," Parks said. "Sometimes they actually will give you a percentage interest in their project to make sure it is properly managed and taken care of."

Usually, he continued, the partners agree to a percentage share. "Obviously, if it's something we can't do we have to say 'no' and then we find they begin to lose interest," Parks said.

"Imagine yourself going to Mexico City and having someone hand you \$50,000 and say, 'spend this wisely.' Imagine the concerns you would have. It's got to be a tremendous amount of trust. And we actually have had things like that happen where they would say 'Find the best deals you can find within a \$200,000 range,' and then they give you the right to sign a contract for them," Parks said.

In fact, that scenario recently was enacted by Parks and Souto when they were given a free reign to invest and now are in the process of negotiating closings on the Scorpio Building and Vail International, both Vail condominiums totalling \$500,000.

"Of course they had us get the property under contract and negotiate for loans. And they'll fight just as hard as anyone for a lower interest rate," he added.

"I'm sure it's because of the stability of our government," Parks said of foreign investments.

American investments also can provide a financial cushion depending on the future of the Mexican economy.

"A lot of them probably are thinking that if they have a reasonable part of their portfolio in the United States, then, if something would happen like the Mexican economy totally falling apart, they could use the money from the U.S. to carry them over until their government got straightened out again," Parks said.

Equity Investment's business has been growing steadily as Parks and Souto continue to work out problems such as check cashing and transaction delays. Transactions which used to take two to three months now can be done in a week.

The brokers' long term goal is to become so well established that they attract major business accounts, enabling them to sell real estate worldwide. Currently they have been engaged by a group of Mexican nationalists to make six to nine real estate transactions annually involving a least \$1 million.

Parks said some people consider his business tainted because he sells American property to foreigners. But he called the viewpoint "short-sighted" because the investments are bringing back money to this nation.

"It's really the opposite of something to dread. I think it's actually patriotic to bring foreign investment to the U.S. and help balance that trade deficit."

### Mujeres En Accion Where to Go, Who to Call

Mujeres En Accion is a 92 page Resource Directory of Professional Hispanic/Chicanas in the State of Colorado.

A year in the making, for the U.S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau. They have produced a unique directory of some 300 Chicanas active in education, communication, social services, business, health care, law, government and a variety of arts.

"It's basically a nurturing system" Alicia has said. "We (have always) passed along values to our children. Now we need to make an impact on the outer community and we want to try to develop leadership in our women."

Among others, the chief purposes of the directory are:

- To identify Hispanic women in community state and national leadership positions.
- To identify and recommend women for advisory boards, commissions, committees and council positions.
- To identify and to recruit women who can serve as mentors and role models to other Hispanic women.

Mujeres makes no claim to be a "Who's Who" of Spanish surnamed females throughout the state. Cuaron hopes to avoid the charge of elitism by addressing the needs of "That 80% of Hispanic women who fall into low-income brackets, the factory workers, secretaries and those whose salaries are extremely low."

"We have to address low-income women first," continues Cuaron. "Only 2 to 4 percent of Hispanic women are in professional areas."

"Our Major Goal is visibility in the media and on the boards of private companies colleges and universities," Rivera says. "We have had to work three or four times harder than non-minority women in making an impact."

Alicia Cuaron summed it up this way, "The plan is not to outshine our men, but to join them in the struggle for racial equality."

Note: Mujeres en Accion can be obtained from; U.S. Dep. of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1961 Stout St., Denver, CO 80294.



Dr. Alicia Cuaron, Nat. Director of Education Development for LULAC shown addressing an issue during the National Convention. Recently she coordinated the National Hispanic Association of Construction Enterprises, convention that was held in Kansas City in August. She is a member of "Las Mujeres" Council in Denver, Colorado.

## Las Mujeres de LULAC Council of the Year

At the 52nd Annual LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens) National Convention in Albuquerque, New Mexico Patricia Barela de Rivera of Lakewood was elected National Vice President for Women. "This is the first position of its kind that has ever been created for women," said Patricia. Ms. Barela campaigned nationally against two others who eventually dripped out and gave Patricia their support.

Las Mujeres Council # 3007 was formed in 1971, as the counterpart to the LULAC Contractor's Council. When Ms. Barela joined Las Mujeres in 1979, she helped to form a more progressive image for the women's group.

"We had 15 women who were mostly wives of LULAC contractors," said Patricia.

Most of their participation was volunteer work for fundraisers, working in the kitchen, and organizing benefits.

Regarding the new thrust of Las Mujeres, Patricia stated, "We became more action oriented. We wanted to explore the legal, social, and economic rights of the Hispanic women."

Due largely to efforts of Patricia, Dr. Arlene Vigil Sutton, Dr. Cecilia Cervantes, Grace Gallegos, Dr. Alicia Cuaron, and a handful of other dedicated "mujeres", the Las Mujeres Council # 3007 recently received the Council of the Year award from LULAC for their accomplishments as a LULAC council. This is one or the highest honors awarded at the LULAC State Convention.

One major concern of Las Mujeres is to not separate the women from the LULAC men. To establish ideals and identity and "basically assist them," replied Patricia. The council's main concern for women is for them to recognize their potential, "both personally and professionally," said Patricia.

Patricia would like to establish support systems for all Hispanic women in each state. Patricia said, "I would like to coordinate workshops help women in areas such as, self-esteem, higher education, media exposure and many more. We want women to realize their full potential," said Patricia.

Las Mujeres co-sponsored The Adelante, Mujer Hispana Conference, the first education and employment conference for Hispanic women in Colorado which offered workshops like; job rights, how to begin your own business, assertiveness training, and many more.

Las Mujeres is funded independently from memberships fees of \$24.00 a year. The group will hold their next monthly meeting.

Las Mujeres Council established the Colorado Hispanic/Chicana Women's Network for the U.S. Department of Labor of Women's Bureau. They have produced a unique directory of some 300 chicanas active in education, communication, social services, business, health care, law government and a variety of arts. Patricia's future goal is to establish a nationwide Network Booklet which will enable members of LULAC to contact other members in various states. Each woman listed in the directory has agreed to be a contact and an aid for others.

### Commission Calls for extending, strengthening voting rights act

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights asked Congress to strengthen the Voting Rights Act and extend all portions of the Act through 1992.

In testimony June 16 before a House Judiciary subcommittee, Commission Chairman Arthur S. Flemming said, "Some of the barriers to full participation in the political process that had led to passage of the Voting of discrimination are being used to deny minorities full participation in the political process."

The Commission recommended that:

- (1) the special provisions of the Voting Rights Act targeted at racial discrimination in voting be extended through 1992;
- (2) jurisdictions subject by the Act to preclearing certain actions that impact on minority voting with the Justice Department be covered through 1992;
- (3) minority language provisions of the Act added in 1975 be extended until 1992;
- (4) the Act be amended to prohibit all States or political subdivisions from establishing voting practices or procedures that have the "effect" of discriminating on the basis of race, color, or inclusion in a minority language group;
- (5) the Act be amended by adding a section which places an affirmative responsibility on the Attorney General to enforce more vigorously compliance with the preclearance provision;
- (6) the Department of Justice amend its guidelines on implementation of the minority language provisions to include specific criteria for determining effective minority language assistance; and
- (7) the Attorney General provide for effective enforcement of the minority language provisions in jurisdictions subject to the Act by requiring U.S. Attorneys to monitor regularly compliance with its provisions in the covered jurisdictions within their districts.



## Mexico labor group raps Reagan plan

Reprinted from Corpus Christi Caller

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's biggest labor federation has lashed out against the U.S. proposed "guest worker" program, saying it will enslave a vast number of Mexican laborers for exploitation in the United States.

The federation is asking the government to oppose the Reagan administration plan on grounds it would legalize the "second class status" of undocumented Mexican laborers in the United States.

A "Manifesto to the People" by the Mexican Workers Confederation, published by Mexican newspapers, was the first sign of opposition here to the Reagan administration proposal announced last month to admit 50,000 temporary Mexican workers yearly.

The Mexican government has made no public response to the proposal. But Fernando M. Garza, editor of the government newspaper El Nacional, said the federation's criticism "reflects how the whole country feels about it," and many observers believe President Jose Lopez Portillo knew about the statement in advance.

The sharply worded document was signed by Fidel Velazquez, the 81-year-old federation leader who also runs the labor sector of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party. He said he planned to present it to Lopez Portillo this week.

Salvador Aguirre Sanchez, a top aide to Velazquez, said the federation would also urge its U.S. counterpart, the AFL-CIO, to continue opposing the "guest worker" plan. The U.S. labor federation has already expressed concern that the proposal would lead to increased use of cheaper Mexican labor.

"If approved by the U.S. Congress, the Reagan plan would take a firm step toward converting millions of Mexicans into the biggest strategic labor reserve in contemporary history, subject to super-exploitation and servitude," the Mexican manifesto said.

It added that the proposal has been incorrectly portrayed as an act of generosity toward Mexico. "Rather than

trying to stop immigration, the Reagan plan seeks to use it to satisfy a demand for labor and strengthen the (U.S.) economy."

The proposal would give "amnesty" to undocumented Mexicans who have worked in the United States five years and discourage others from entering by threatening sanctions against employers.

The Mexican manifesto said the 50,000 quota was too low to stop illegal immigration and would mean greater exploitation of undocumented workers who continue to arrive. "The bosses could pay them even less, using the 'shared risk' of a fine as a pretext," it said.

The document called the amnesty too limited, noting that most laborers are seasonal migrants, and said many potential beneficiaries would have a hard time providing their length of stay.

This criticism was supported by Jorge Bustamante, director of the U.S.-Mexican border studies program at the Colegio de Mexico, a private research institute. He said the number of undocumented Mexicans who have taken up residence in the United States is no more than 150,000.

Bustamante estimated the flow of illegal immigration from Mexico to the United States ranges from an annual rate of 400,000 yearly during the winter to 1.5 million in summer.

The labor federation's strongest criticism was against provisions of the U.S. plan requiring guest workers to pay income tax and Social Security while leaving them ineligible for unemployment benefits, food stamps and labor union membership. In addition, their families would not be allowed to go to the United States with them.

"This means they would remain citizens of second class status," the manifesto declared.

The U.S. proposal has drawn criticism from Mexican-American groups that defend the interest of migrant workers. "If Reagan wants Mexican workers, he should give them immigrant visas and the right to full protection under U.S. laws," Herman Baca, head of the Committee for the Rights of Chicanos in California, told the Mexico City newspaper Excelsior.

## Legal aid program for poor is threatened

The August 3, 1981 issue of *U.S. News & World Report* contains a Pro and Con article of interviews with Edwin Meese III, counselor to the President, and Archibald Cox, Professor at Harvard Law School. This article is entitled, "End Legal-Aid Program for Poor?". Meese opposes the federal Legal Services Corporation, saying there are "many better ways to provide legal assistance," while Cox insists that, although many private lawyers provide voluntary services, they "can't do the job alone."

Meese opposes the Legal Services Corporation because he says "it stifles innovation, it relies too heavily on a limited number of staff attorneys and it has virtually resulted in the legal profession turning its back on providing legal services to the poor." Meese contends that new programs can be stimulated which will "promote a greater involvement of the legal profession." One innovation which Meese sees as a possibility is to utilize senior law students and lawyers in their early years to help the poor with their legal problems. He claims that taxpayer-funded legal-services programs have stifled the contribution of private lawyers which characterized legal services prior to these government-paid programs. In essence, Meese feels that funds which would still

be provided by the federal government could be utilized through a variety of programs in each state.

Cox, on the other hand, states that the Legal Services Corporation is an "exceedingly cost-effective operation" which requires funding at or near its present level of 321 million dollars a year to insure equal access to justice for all people. He also asserts that states have failed to provide such funds for decades and will find it particularly difficult to do so now with the budget cuts of 25%.

Meese claims that many times social causes demand the expense of taxpayer-funded legal services, and that these suits increase the benefits of some recipients without successfully aiding the large numbers of poor persons behind such suits.

Cox denies the accuracy of such claims, revealing that only two tenths of one percent of all Legal Services Corporation cases are class actions.

Cox also states that accusations that legal-aid agencies are loaded with "political activists" promoting their own social-reform ideas are inconsistent with the nature of our legal system, which is constantly changing to meet the needs of citizens. He says similar charges were made against the California Rural Legal Assistance Project, a precursor of the Legal Services Corporation, while President Reagan was governor of California

## Second group asks for probe of police acts

Reprinted from Dallas Times Herald  
by D. W. Nauss

Another civil rights group condemned the Highland Park Police Department and asked federal and state authorities to investigate immediately charges of illegal searches and arrest of minorities in the wealthy Dallas suburb.

The League of United Latin American Citizens called for the probe in telegrams to U.S. Attorney General William French Smith and Texas Attorney General Mark White, and in a letter to the U.S. Justice Department.

Ruben Bonilla, LULAC general counsel, said the Highland Park police have for years systematically denied Hispanics their basic constitutional rights through illegal searches and false arrests.

"The point is that under the Constitution, specifically the Bill of Rights, Americans are free from unreasonable searches and seizures," Bonilla said. "The are also entitled to due process of laws. To the extent the Highland Park policy violates these principles with reckless abandon, they are guilty of a serious crime against the general public."

LULAC is the second civil rights organization to request an investigation into Highland Park's police practices. Earlier this week, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund asked

### Bonilla . . . from page 1

(Mexican) states where most undocumented workers originate."

The LULAC proposal also suggest a free trade zone within 50 to 200 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border.

Bonilla also proposed the appointment of a task force to study the undocumented workers, including the areas where they are concentrated, whether there are sufficient U.S. citizens to occupy their jobs, the effects of terminating undocumented workers and whether existing labor laws are being enforced.

"Until that type of study is made, I don't think we can enact any legislation" covering undocumented workers, Bonilla said.

the Justice Department to look into alleged harassment of minorities traveling in the city.

A Justice Department said no action has been taken on the request for an investigation to date.

Attention was focused on the police activities in Highland Park earlier this month, when a former police officer filed a civil lawsuit in U.S. District Court. The officer, Michael McDowell, alleges he was fired last year because he objected to the city's policy of routinely making illegal searches and arrests, particularly of blacks and Hispanics.

McDowell is seeking \$20,000 in damages in his suit.

Highland Park Public Safety Director Henry Gardner has declined comment on the charges.

Bonilla said Highland Park residents have long displayed and "arrogant and aristocratic attitude" to outsiders.

"It might seem that Highland Park residents would prefer to construct a Berlin-like wall to keep out all Mexicans who are not indentured servants," he said.

"In a very incredible way, the Highland Park Police Department is telling Americans that a neo-Nazi atmosphere prevails in the state of Texas. We in LULAC believe if they continue this practice they should be issued swastikas instead of badges."

Bonilla said he hoped the investigations would lead to the immediate end of the alleged illegal searches and arrest. He said his organization is considering possible demonstrations through the city streets if the activity continues.

### Lamm . . . from page 3

He has closed the door on millions of children whose only sin was to be born bilingual. It is unfortunate that in our highly technologically advanced country who pawns itself off as an international advocate for the protection of human rights has yet to acknowledge that vernacular education is a fundamental human right.

The English as a Second Language Program presented as an alternative is a step backwards to the English immersion programs better known to Mexican American as the "sink or swim" approach. It is a move towards a monocultural monolingual approach to education which can have devastating effects on culturally and linguistically different children. It is a fact that exclusive language instruction is destructive to the Spanish child's self image and ego.

Furthermore, research has found that children give no instruction in their mother tongue gradually lose competence in the official school language, producing a "semibilingualism" which hampers student academic achievement."

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