

# Bonilla Sees Irony Nationwide

DALLAS (UPI) — Hispanic leader Ruben Bonilla travels the nation frequently and said watching television in hotel rooms is ironic. On one hand, politicians rail against illegal aliens while crowds cheer a Mexican pitching sensation in California.

Bonilla said the televised message on illegal aliens and bilingual education from some politicians has been ugly.

That message, Bonilla said, has been if you don't want to speak English—and only English—you should go back to Mexico. "Wetbacks" are stealing jobs from Americans, the message has been.

Bonilla said at that point, he often changes channels.

"Then I see everybody in Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles cheering Fernando Valenzuela," Bonilla said at the state convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Valenzuela, 20, from Mexico, does not speak English but is this year's rookie baseball pitching sensation.

"Is anybody wondering what American he has displaced as a pitcher?" asked

Bonilla as LULAC delegates cheered. "Is anyone gravely concerned he has taken somebody's job?"

Bonilla, who is national president of LULAC, said the success of Valenzuela is a symbol of hope "not only for Mexican-Americans but for Mexican nationals who might hope someday to share in the great things in this country."

Although Mexican-American population growth has been considerable, Bonilla said, the group is political under-represented.

Speaking of Texas reapportionment plans, Bonilla said: "Equitable reapportionment is a mockery in this state."

In his speech, he attacked both Texas Gov. Bill Clements and Attorney General Mark White, accusing them of trying to undermine the political strength of the growing Hispanic population in Texas.

Bonilla also lashed out at recently re-elected Mayor Othar Brand of McAllen, Texas, and President Reagan's economic proposals. Reagan's ideas, he said, would hurt minorities the worst and they are the least able to absorb more economic difficulty.

Brand has been accused of condoning and having knowledge of videotaped police brutality against handcuffed Mexican-American suspects. Bonilla called Brand would have been defeated if more Mexican-Americans had participated in the election campaign and voted against him on election day.

Bonilla said Hispanics should concentrate more on local issues but also keep international issues in focus—such as U.S.-Mexico relations and American military involvement in El Salvador.

"We would rather have Hispanic entrepreneurship than Hispanic foot soldiers in a place like El Salvador," Bonilla said.

"Mark White and (governor Bill) Clements are acting in a way that is scornful of the Hispanic growth and extremely detrimental to the welfare of the Hispanics," Bonilla told delegates to the group's 52nd annual state convention.

"Meanwhile, the Legislature has developed a reapportionment scheme which ignores the same population growth of Hispanics in the past 10 years," Bonilla said.

He said White has appealed court rulings on bilingual education, prison reform and education of the children of illegal aliens while dismantling consumer protection programs in the state.

Bonilla also charged that Clements has a dismal record of appointing minority citizens to state jobs and also has supported tuition hikes that would create and educated elite in Texas at the expense of Hispanics. Higher interest rates will also hurt minorities the most, he said.

Bonilla said LULAC would submit a reapportionment plan to the Department of Justice that would be more just Hispanics and give the Mexican-American population five congressional seats. He said LULAC would also work to defeat the Reagan administration's economic plans, and in particular defeat the proposed tax cut.

The tax cuts would be inflationary and will result in further cuts of domestic programs, on which Hispanics depend," said Bonilla.

LULAC's national convention will be held in Albuquerque, June 17-21, where a new national LULAC president will be elected.

## LULAC NEWS



League of United Latin American Citizens

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The Progressive Paper For Progressive People

# Chicano Leaders Accuse Speaker Brown of Arrogance

By Harvey Feit

SAN BERNARDINO — Chicano political leaders Monday accused Assembly Speaker Willie Brown of arrogance and insensitivity over his statements that new Hispanic Assembly districts will not be created at the expense of Democratic incumbents.

Officials of Californios for Fair Representation, a statewide group formed to work for creation of more Hispanic legislative and congressional seats, said they are launching a campaign to pressure Brown to reconsider his remarks.

Brown drew the group's anger as a result of an April 30 story in the Los Angeles Times in which he said:

"You cannot, and I don't think the house will support, dismembering any incumbent just to achieve a racial minority district."

He said Latinos are hampered in their efforts by poor voting records in their areas, which include East Los Angeles and other parts of Los Angeles County.

"They're fine people" Brown was quoted as saying in the Times story, "but they're not registered to vote, they can't help you very much."

After a meeting with Brown, CRF Executive Coordinator Armando Navarro described Brown's attitude as one of arrogance and said the speaker is demonstrating a concern for incumbents and not for the voters.

"Implicit in what he said is that survival of incumbents is paramount," Navarro said at a press conference here.

This goes against a series of legal decisions affirming that population, not the fate of incumbents should be the chief concern in redistricting, Navarro said.

The Chicano leaders held a press conference in Los Angeles, in addition to the one here, and are planning several others around the state in the next few days to put more heat on Brown. They also hope to flood the speaker's office with letters, telegrams and calls from angry Chicano voters.

In the Times interview, Brown said what many knowledgeable legislators—including Chicano legislators—have been saying for some time. But, Navarro said, Brown's statements now set the tone for the whole Legislature and they come just a couple of weeks before the Legislature is expected to get deeply involved in redistricting.

The Chicano leaders said Brown's statements ignore the great political strides Hispanics have made in recent years.

Carlos L. Juarez, a San Bernardino attorney, challenged Brown to create Hispanic districts "and we will guarantee the election of Chicanos."

If the redistricting plan adopted by the Legislature ignores Hispanics, Juarez said, Chicanos will take their case to the courts. Local lawyers are committed to that, he said.

Rudy Castro, a CRF vice chairman, said Hispanics make up 19.2 percent of the state's population.

"All we're asking for is a fair shake," he said, "an opportunity to participate in the political system."

Richard Solorzano said redistricting should not be a "partisan thing" but a "people thing."

Brown told the Times that new census figures indicate there were census tracts that are "85 percent Chicano and 5 percent registered to vote. It is absolutely outrageous."

As a further illustration of the problem, Brown cited the inability of Latinos to unseat Los Angeles City Councilman Art Snyder, who represents a Chicano area, after four recall attempts and three re-election campaigns.

### LULAC 12

## Opposes Reagan Budget Cuts

LULAC Council number 12 unanimously voted to oppose President Reagan's proposed budget and to urge four congressmen to work for a compromise.

"We're not supporting Reagan's proposed budget as it is because we feel that most of the programs being cut affect Hispanics," said council president Pitin Guajardo.

He said copies of the resolution are being sent as mailgrams to Senators John Tower and Lloyd Bentsen, U.S. Rep.

CFR challenged Brown to "show us a census tract that is 85 percent Chicano and only 5 percent registered to vote."

Navarro said registration is low in some Chicano areas because people in Hispanic neighborhoods tend to have a lower average age, while others are undocumented workers who cannot legally register.

But he acknowledged that "we have some work to do" in organizing and educating Hispanic voters.

In the 1980 general election, he said, 65 percent of the nation's Hispanics voted—25 percent of them for Reagan.

Hispanics traditionally vote Democratic but Navarro said they may look for another option if the Democratic party fails to show more concern for them.

Abraham "Chick" Kazen and Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill.

"We favor an alternative budget which will not drastically cut programs for the poor, elderly, handicapped and in education," said Guajardo.

Drafted by Andres Ramos Jr., a past LULAC president, the resolution asks the Congressional members to "please compromise on the budget cuts and retain some programs during the budget deliberations."

# — Editorial —

## Border Violence Called Crisis

By Roger Langley

WASHINGTON - The Reagan Administration has received, but has not responded to, a 500-page report which is said to document a 10-year pattern of human rights violations by the federal government and local police agencies against both U.S. Hispanics and Mexican nationals.

"Border violence is this nation's greatest moral crisis since the abolition of slavery," says Herman Baca president of the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR), which prepared the report.

Some of the items listed are:

Last August, Antonio Montes was arrested in California for a traffic violation and held in the San Bernardino County jail for six days. The report says he was not charged but kept in jail by an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) "hold order" despite the fact that Montes is a U.S. citizen, born in Buckeye, Ariz.

The report also charges that "Maria Elena Para Lopez was detained and raped by a Border Patrol agent."

The report states that Manolo Alberto, an 18-months old baby, died while being rushed to a hospital because the INS agents would not allow the baby, a U.S. citizen, to cross the border.

Frank Amara of the Mexican American national Organization (MANO) said that in the last decade, his organization has helped more than 300 children who were left stranded in the U.S. when their parents were deported back to Mexico.

"Families are broken up, children forcibly separated from their parents and no assistance is provided in locating family members," the report states. "Many of these children are never reunited with their families."

Pedro Velazquez Gonzales, a Mexican citizen working in the U.S., was picked up by the INS and deported to Guatemala because "he looked like a Guatemalan," according to the CCR document.

The report also states that on March 17, 1979, two witnesses saw "A senior Border Patrol agent shoot and kill one Mexican alien and wound another."

The two men were attempting to escape while handcuffed together."

Another report incident involves Angel Hernandez, an illegal alien, who fell off a truck he was unloading and was hit on the head with a bale of hay. His neck was broken and he is now a quadriplegic. Hernandez is not covered by the New Mexico workman's compensation program and the report says that an Albuquerque hospital tried to get him deported because he could not pay his bill. He was moved to a state hospital. A deportation hearing on Hernandez is set for July 29.

White House Hispanic spokesman Ernest Garcia said that he did not expect that President Reagan or any other White House spokesman would respond to CCR's report.

The Administration is, however, working on a report on immigration which is scheduled to be completed in May. President Reagan order an interdepartmental task force to study the broad issue of immigration and especially the report of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, which completed its two-year study in February.

Baca dismisses the Select Commission's report calling it "A rehash of the old bankrupt Carter plan. It was drafted by a staff with no immigration experience and the massive input from the public was ignored."

"The interests and concerns of the Chicano community must be included if an immigration policy is going to be developed that benefits the people of both Mexico and the U.S."

Baca presented an identical copy of the CCR report to a representative of President Lopez Portillo in Mexico City before coming to Washington.

"Both Mexican and U.S. policy makers have totally ignored the continued escalation of violence and the violation of human rights over the past 10 years," Baca says.

"It's the hope of the Latino community that the violations will end and that we can see the beginning of a just, humane and rational immigration policy."

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## Consulado De Portugal

Mr. Ruben Bonilla Jr.  
National President of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Dear Mr. President:

I couldn't fail thanking your so kind letter of March 26, after your visit in Massachusetts where we were given the great pleasure of having made your personal acquaintance.

Once again I should like to declare my most sincere appreciation for your so kind remarks about the part played by the Portuguese for the unity of Latin American people in the United States of America.

Hoping to have the pleasure of further contacts with you, I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the expression of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

Dr. Jose Manuel da Costa Arsenio  
Consul of Portugal

## 52nd ANNUAL LULAC CONVENTION

Albuquerque Convention Center  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
June 17-21, 1981



This is to advise you of the Constitutional amendment that allows for the election of four (4) new Vice-President positions. The new positions and the geographic regions they cover are:

[1] National Vice-President for Women. Covers all areas.

[2] National Vice-President-Northeast Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico

[3] National Vice-President-Southeast Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida

[4] National Vice-President-Northwest Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Alaska

The continuing Vice-President positions and their regions are:

[5] National Vice-President for Youth Includes all areas.

[6] National Vice-President-Southwest New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Colorado.

[7] National Vice-President-Far West Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Hawaii

[8] National Vice-President-Midwest North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio.

As per discussions and unopposed argument by the delegates, the three (3) year membership eligibility will not be applicable for members wishing to run for the new Vice-President positions.

# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The following Constitutional amendments were approved last year and being submitted in a summarized form for your information:

**Amendment No. 1—Article V, Section 8.** The term "Junior LULAC" will be stricken from the LULAC National Constitution and replaced with "LULAC Youth."

**Amendment No. 2—By Laws, Article 1, Section 2.** President "...each of you will now place your right hand upon your left breast while I recite the pledge," will change to "each of you will now raise your right hand while I recite the pledge."

**Amendment No. 3—Article VI b. [2], c, d, e, and f.** Allows each National Vice-President who are closer to the problems in their areas to assume the responsibility on the matters of impeachment. The amendment also allows the National President the option to suspend individuals who are found guilty and are pending an appeal to the National Assembly.

**Amendment No. 4—Article IX, Section 6.** Allows for procedures for impeachment and/or removal of local council officers only as set forth in Article VI, Section 7 of the Constitution. Exceptions to Article VI, Section 7 as stated in Section 6 have been removed.

**Amendment No. 5—Article II, Section 3.** Provides for a more equitable division of the profits at the Convention between the councils and the National, State and District officials increasing the distribution to the general fund account for operational expenses of the administrative division from 5 percent to 30 percent of the net profit. The amendment also establishes a sixty (60) day deadline for the convention report to be rendered after the annual convention adjourns.

**Amendment No. 6—Article VI, Section 8. (10)** Provides for the bonding of the Board of Trustees which is entrusted with the guardianship of all legal properties.

**Amendment No. 7—Article IV, Section 1a.** Extends membership to the League to persons contemplating citizenship.

**Amendment No. 8—Article V, Section 7.** Increases the council charter fee from \$10.00 to \$12.00 and the membership initiation fee from \$2.00 to \$4.00. The amendment also allows only those councils chartered at least 30 days prior to the National Convention to have voting privileges.

**Amendment No. 9—Article IV, Section 5.** Increases the cost for life membership to the organization from \$150.00 to an amount equal to twenty-five (25) years of

regular national dues as stipulated for that given year.

**Amendment No. 10—Article VI, Section 1.** Provides for national representation for the Northwest states of the United States and for national representation for women. New Vice-Presidents are:

- 1) National Vice-President for Women
- 2) National Vice-President for Northwest
- 3) National Vice-President for Southeast
- 4) National Vice-President for Northeast

**Amendment No. 11—Article IV, Section 1.** Provides for better service to the Northwest area of the United States by specifying states included in each of the regions. The Far West region will include California, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. The Northwest region will include Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. The amendment in Section 2 states that the office of National Vice President shall be designated as National Vice Presidency in case of resignation, death or removal will be one of the National Vice-Presidents upon

election by majority vote of the National Executive Board called to session for the purpose.

**Amendment No. 12—Article VI, Section 6.** Removes the succession by rank of Vice-Presidents to a vacant National Presidency to a succession as stipulated in Article VI, Section 8 of the Constitution and is stated above in Amendment No. 11, Article IV, Section 2.



## LULAC News

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

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

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

# Farmworkers March On Washington

Determined to bring their case before Congress and the American public, over 2,000 farmworkers and their supporters converged on the nation's Capitol in a "National Day of Mourning" to protest the extreme turn to the right being championed by the Reagan administration. Plans by the administration to pare the federal budget, according to march organizers, will result in deep cuts in programs serving farmworkers and other low-income people. Food stamps, job training, emergency energy assistance, and migrant health and education programs are among those that will be hardest hit, the organizers say. Ironically, the House of Representatives -within shouting distance of a rally following the march -voted to support the president's budget at the same moment that speakers were voicing their criticism of the cuts.

The march was sponsored by the national Mobilization Committee, and ad hoc coalition comprised of nearly two dozen advocacy and public interest groups.

"For us, this is a new beginning," declared NAFO director Francisco Castellanos. "We at least have to give credit to Ronald Reagan for one thing. We have to give him credit for helping to bring us together. And in the end," Castellanos said, "we will make the difference."

Hundreds of farmworkers from across the country journeyed to Washington in buses, car caravans, trucks and vans to participate in two days of march-related activities. They were joined by many local residents who responded to calls of support issued by their leaders. Even a brief downpour that drenched the group during an interfaith service held the night before the march failed to dampen their spirits. One speaker described the inclement weather as "the storm before the calm."

Marchers of all ages and nationalities locked arms and sang civil rights songs as they moved slowly down Pennsylvania Avenue toward the Capitol. The cadence of an often-repeated chant -"We're fired up, we won't take it no more" - echoed throughout the crowd. What the march may have lacked in sheer numbers was more than made up in spirit and enthusiasm.

"Why do we march?" asked civil rights activist Rev. Jessie Jackson of the people who gathered in front of the Capitol following the march. "We march because poor people are tired of being made scapegoats. The failure of the American economy is not our fault, and we shouldn't have to take the blame for it," Jackson intoned. "We march because we want justice and dignity, and because our spirit has been revived."

Other speakers brought the same message home to the gathering. "We have begun a coalition of Black, Brown, Red and White," thundered Rev. Joseph Lowery, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Calling the marchers "the salt of the earth," Lowery thanked them for coming to Washington.

"You didn't have enough transportation or money to come," he told them, "but you came anyway. Now we will take our struggle to the conscience of the American people, and they will listen."

Jose Gomez, board chairman of NAFO, urged the marchers not to become discouraged. "Poor people shall prevail," said Gomez. "If we can bring this many people here in just six weeks of organizing, imagine what we could do with more time."

The spirit of the marchers seemed to be summed up by Del. Walter Fauntroy, a key march organizer. Pointing his finger in the direction of the Capitol, Fauntroy said, "This may be a National Day of Mourning, but it is not a day of despair. It is the beginning of a new movement in this country. In the coming months Americans will thank us, and they will join us."

Following the rally, the marchers formed into smaller groups to visit their Congressional representatives. The purpose of the visits, explained a march coordinator, was to inform the representatives of the impact that the cuts will have on the poor.

"We brought our message to Congress and Ronald Reagan today," concluded a 60-year-old farmworker from Texas. "It may have taken us a little while to get organized," he said. "But if we have to march up here again until we charge things, then we'll do that too."

## Why not all of the American Dream?

by Tom Diaz

Contrary to opinion in some quarters, the sky did not fall in on Hispanic American last November 4th.

One of three voted for Ronald Reagan, for the same reason that other Americans voted for a fundamental change in the country's direction. We understand that there are political and economic limits on the extent to which government can solve our problems. For us, the change which Ronald Reagan's election signalled ought to be seen as opportunity, not disaster.

Make no mistake. The problems that burden Hispanic Americans were not washed away by the so-called "sea change" that the election worked in national politics. The great ends toward which we struggle as a community remain. We want to have lives of dignity, end the material poverty which afflicts so many of our people, see our children decently educated and in good health, and enjoy all of our civil rights.

The question is not the nobility of these ends, but a choice of means to achieve them. The choice is fundamentally between the "liberal" system of state intervention and paternalism, and the "conservative" system of individual responsibility and free enterprise.

The matter of jobs illustrates why Hispanics ought not to take for granted which of these systems will best achieve our desired ends.

The liberal system has in recent years put most of its eggs in the ill-defined, emotionally charged basket of "affirmative action" are those of the attorneys and bureaucrats who design, implement, and monitor affirmative action plans.

Granted, affirmative action has meant that out of a given pool of jobs, more Hispanics, Blacks or whatever have gotten jobs that might otherwise have gone to persons of other description. But the implications of a system which allocates persons in or out of employment according to color, sex or ethnicity ought to give us pause. It has not been

long since the only "in" color was Anglo-Saxon white.

Two, even if affirmative action is theoretically defensible as a way to "make up" for sins of past discrimination, it cannot meet the needs of the future. The problem of jobs for Hispanics is growing geometrically. Even if so-called "parity" - the goal of affirmative action programs - were achieved today, there would not be nearly enough jobs available to meet the employment needs of Hispanics tomorrow.

The answer to the problems of jobs for Hispanics does not lie in a system of allocation, but in systems which truly create new jobs.

It is time to look for other answers.

The "conservative" system, in its best and most honest expression, relies upon individual initiative and the power of the American engine of free enterprise to create jobs and wealth enough for fair distribution among us all. Note that this expression of the "conservative" system does not tolerate discrimination based on color, race, sex, national origin, or any factor other than one's personal ability to compete in a fair market system.

There is nothing in this system, so stated, that is contrary to the values or interests of the Hispanic community. The dignity of the individual is a part of our culture. It is what we desire to see as a reality for us all in America today. And it is beyond question that individual initiative and the prospects of a better economic system are what draw thousands of us daily across this country's southern border.

To the extent that Hispanics reject enthusiastic participation in and support for our uniquely American system of individual effort and free enterprise, we shut ourselves out of a part of the American dream.

We deserve better than that. We deserve all of the American Dream.

(Tom Diaz is an attorney and writer in Washington, D.C.)

## Hispanic Census Below Forecast

WASHINGTON - The 1980 Census was the best in history, according to the Census bureau, but it's still not good enough for many Hispanic leaders.

"It was by far the best Census ever as far as Hispanics are concerned," says Edward Fernandez, the Bureau's Spanish expert. "The specific efforts that were made to count persons of Spanish origin was unequaled in Census history."

We asked everyone who filled out a Census from whether or not they were Hispanic. We can't do more than ask everyone.

"There was also a very intense campaign aimed at Hispanics to make them aware of the importance of the Census. A lot of money was spent and a lot of effort expended trying to reach this population."

The figures show a startling 61 percent increase in the Hispanic populations between 1970 and 1980. This is far and away the greatest increase of any ethnic group, but the final figure of 14.6 million falls considerably short of the 20 million predicted by some Hispanic organizations.

Miami, New York and other cities showing population declines are suing for a recount, claiming Hispanics and other minorities were seriously undercounted.

"There's no question that the figure is low and there's no question that many, many Hispanics - several million - didn't come forward to be counted," says Congressman Robert Garcia, (D-N.Y.) chairman of the House Census Committee. "We were definitely undercounted by a significant number."

In California, Vilma Martinez, president of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), says "The Census Bureau must adjust its figures to compensate for the undercount of Hispanics. The Census has generated a considerable number of lawsuits aimed at remedying the deficiencies in the Bureau's operation. The basis of these suits is a significant undercount, widely admitted to, except by the Bureau itself."

The Census Bureau's Fernandez notes, "There are people who say Hispanics are really 20 million or 25 million or 30 million, but there is no basis for these numbers."

The Census is the official count."

Garcia is worried about the impact of the Census on Hispanics concerning the reapportionment of Congressional seats and the allocation of federal funds.

"The undercount means many areas getting a lot less money than they are entitled to," Garcia says. "When you couple the undercount with the Administration's budget cuts, the impact on Hispanics is going to be tremendous. The undercount also denies us our political muscle and we desperately need it."

There are a number of reasons why Hispanics failed to respond, according to Garcia. "Many Hispanics fear the government," he says. "You've never going to be able to convince a lot of illegal aliens to participate. If all the illegals had been counted, New York would not have lost five seats in the House of Representatives because of declining population."

"Another reason is that there are too many questions. Let's face it, why does the government need to know how many toilets you have in your house? I know

some additional information is necessary, but when you let people add this and add that, the form gets too long. Even the short form is too long and complicated looking."

One dramatic piece of information collected by lengthening the questionnaire in 1980 reveals a remarkable shift in the racial identification of Hispanics. In 1970, 93.3 percent of the Hispanics in the U.S. were identified as white. Given more choices on the 1980 form, only 56 percent chose to identify themselves as white. Forty percent chose to identify themselves as white. Forty percent chose to identify themselves only as "other", while 2.7 percent called themselves as Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, Asians or Pacific islanders.

Census chairman Garcia says, "We're going to be holding hearings on reforming the Census. I'm just beside myself. The Census Bureau is going to have to change its way of doing things. We're going after them."

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# Cambio Mesa Directiva el LULAC 12

En días pasados los miembros del Concilio de Ligas Unidas de Ciudadanos Latinoamericanos, LULAC 12, de esta ciudad llevaron a cabo el cambio de mesa directiva.

Reelecto para su segundo termino resulto el Sr. Guadalupe (Pitin) Guajardo. Tambien integran la Mesa Directiva los senores Alfredo Tendon, Primer Vicepresidente; Ricardo Tenorio, Tercer Vicepresidente; Sr. Jesus Garcia, Tesorero; Blas Arce, Sargento de Armas; Sr. Tony Martinez y Sr. Bernardo Hernandez, Consejeros.

La ceremonia del cambio de Mesa Directiva se desarrollo en el amplio salon de la Iglesia San Patricio en la Colonia Del Mar, fungiendo como Maestro de Ceremonias el Sr. Carlos Villarreal, Ex-presidente de esta organizacion.

Dos preseas fueron otorgadas a los senores Tomas Sandoval y Mike Ruiz designandolos "Hombres del Año". Una alusiva placa especial le fue entregada al Sr. Joe Howard, por la encomendable y desinteresada participacion en las actividades organizadas por el LULAC-12.

"Me siento orgulloso de haber contado con el apoyo de la membresia del LULAC, que deposito su confianza y fe en mi eligiendome por segunda vez", indico el Sr. Guajardo al ser entrevistado. "Estoy plenamente seguro de que con el apoyo del

resto de los miembros de la Mesa Directiva, lograremos mantener el primer lugar y sobresalir entre los demas concilios del mismo nombre, pero todo en bien de la comunidad hispana en los Estados Unidos".

Por otro lado, este mes y el proximo una comision de miembros del citado concilio asistiran a la convencion estatal y nacional respectivamente, donde se designara al LULAC Numero Uno en ambos niveles.

Cabe hacer mencion que el LULAC 12 ha sido seleccionado por tres anos consecutivos como el Numero Uno a nivel estatal y nacional. El ano pasado fue designado como LULAC de la Decada por el presidente nacional de estas organizaciones. Sr. Ruben Bonilla.

El pasado mes de febrero su hermano Tony Bonilla personalmente entrego a Guajardo una placa de gran tamano semejando el Estado de Texas en su forma, y en la que se grabo el nombre de la actividades que anualmente organizan localmente y que los hizo acreedores a tan merecido reconocimiento.

Entre los eventos mas sobresalientes estan: Concurso de Senorita Laredo y Senorita Latinoamericana; Senor Internacional; Noche y Matinee Mexicano; Desfile; El Rey Feo de Laredo, Los fondos que recaudan los destinan a obras creativas.

## Mexican-americans new force of future politics in the United States

### Not too late To Participate

The 1981 LULAC National Scholarship Fund (LNSF) Effort has begun. As of April 10th, 50 LULAC councils had committed \$62,857 in pledges. If the sequential indicators are correct, 1981 will be the most spectacular year in the history of the scholarship program. And it's not too late for your council to participate.

Last year, 77 LULAC councils raised \$102,373 for scholarships. Over 600 students throughout the country received awards in 1980. It was a great year for LNSF because LULAC councils were committed to recognize and assist more Hispanic students.

This year, LULAC councils are once again displaying their strong dedication. The 1981 goal for the LNSF local effort is for 100 LULAC councils to raise \$150,000 by June 1st. We are halfway there—your council's commitment is needed though to reach the goal.

If your council wants to join other councils in making the 1981 LNSF Effort a great success story, especially for the students, please contact:

**Ms. Deborah L. Redmond**  
LULAC National Scholarship Fund  
400 First Street, N.W., Suite 716  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
(202) 347-1652

Don't delay! The deadline for LULAC councils' funds to be deposited in LNSF national office in Washington, D.C.

DENVER (UPI) — Former New Mexico Gov. Jerry Apodaca said Hispanic-Americans are the largest ethnic group in the nation and could, if they united politically, play a large role in determining the future course of the nation.

Apodaca, in a keynote address to the Chicano Reapportionment Conference, said there were an estimated 20 millions Hispanics in the United States. Assuming

Apodaca, in a keynote address to the Chicano Reapportionment Conference, said there were an estimated 20 million Hispanics in the United States. Assuming that 4 millions were illegal aliens, he said, that leaves 16 million — half of them old enough to vote.

"The 8 million-plus Hispanic-Americans of voting age, if they had voted in block, would have been more than enough to change the popular vote outcome of eight of the past 11 (general) elections," he said.

"These people constitute a cohesive force by representing a homogenous population that retains its cultural heritage and its fundamental historical values in a way that simply is not true of other minorities."

The former governor warned the conference to beware of reapportionment efforts that "seek to gerrymander traditional Democratic districts for their own personal political gain."

"If one views correctly the question for the all-important electoral vote that 'swings' elections, then we must face the fact that the Hispanic vote will be the voice of decision in the awarding of electoral votes from the states of California, New York, Texas, Illinois and Florida, in addition to Colorado, Louisiana, Arizona and New Mexico," he said.

"Properly united behind a single cause, the voice of the Hispanic could be the most important collective vote in American politics."

## Hispanic organization and U.S. labor department co-host international meeting

### Congressional Hispanic Caucus Elects

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus today announced the election of a new chairman, Rep. Robert Garcia, (D-NY). In accepting the post, Garcia thanked former Chairman Edward R. Roybal (D-CA) and stated, "Ed Roybal has been the driving spirit and motivation behind the nation are indebted to him for his countless contributions to the community."

Garcia said "The Congressional Hispanic Caucus is assuming an increasingly larger role during this session of Congress. We will be working closely with the national Hispanic community to ensure that the needs of our people are met." Several issues confronting the Caucus include Reapportionment and its effect on minority communities; the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy recommendations; the Voting Rights Act; and education programs including bilingual education, vocational education and general student assistance. In addition, the Caucus will serve as a link to Hispanics not only in the Caribbean, but Central and South America as well.

Rep. Garcia was elected to the 95th Congress in a special election, February 1978, after serving 13 years in the New York State Legislature. He is the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population under the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. He is a member of the 95th Congress New Members Caucus and the Democratic Study Group, as well as the Black and Hispanic Democratic Coalition.

Garcia is also on the Board of Directors of the South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation; the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.; Harlem Urban Development Corporation; Americans for Democratic Action; National Council of La Raza Hispanic Criminal Justice Advisory Council; National Urban Coalition Committee of Hispanics and Blacks; and a NAACP life member.

Other members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus include: Baltasar Corrada (D-Puerto Rico), Edward R. Roybal (D-CA), E. "Kika" de la Garza (D-TX), and Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R-NM).

At ceremonies conducted on April 6th at the Inter-American Development Bank, U.S. Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan and National Director Pedro Ruiz Garza of SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc., (the nation's largest Hispanic employment and training organization), officially opened the 19th annual meeting of the Inter-American Center for Research on Vocational Training (an agency of the International Labor Organization).

In attendance were high-level labor and education officials of all the countries of this hemisphere with membership in the International Labor Organization, as well as observers from several other countries.

The week-long session, during which discussions were held on Training Methodologies for the Unemployed Urban Populations of the Americas, was the first such international Labor Organization. It was also the Reagan Administration's first such encounter with Latin American and Caribbean government officials.

Through an agreement signed between the Labor Department and SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc., Hispanic American job-training experts assist the U.S. Government interpret its policies and programs on training the unemployed for jobs in the private sector. The SER leadership was also part of the official U.S. delegation to the meeting, a delegation headed by Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training Albert Angriani.

Six countries were singled out to make special presentations on their training methodologies for the urban poor: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and the United States. The U.S. delegation made its presentation on Wednesday morning with the participation of SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc.

Through the auspices of the International Communication Agency, several directors of SER training centers form throughout the nation attended the week-long conference.

On the evening of April 6th, SER National Director Garza and Labor Secretary Donovan hosted the several ministers of labor and other 120 officials at a reception at the Department of State's Benjamin Franklin Room.



Manny Fierro a strong friend of LULAC pictured with Ruben Bonilla at a recent LULAC meeting.

## LULAC Chief Threatens to ask IRS to Audit Foundation Groups

The leader of the nation's largest Hispanic organization said that if private foundation grants to the Hispanic community do not increase, he will ask the Internal Revenue Service to audit the philanthropic groups.

Ruben Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said in Corpus Christi that less than 1 percent of more than \$5 million in private foundation grants in Texas was given to Hispanics groups in 1977 and 1978.

"We are not at all surprised at the low amount contributed to the Hispanic community," Bonilla said. "The Texas corporate and foundation community has ignored us."

His remarks were in response to a study released by the Latino Institute of Chicago. The study of 420 foundations concluded that only 1 percent of their support benefits Hispanics. The study said that Hispanics make up nearly 6 percent of the nation's population.

Bonilla, citing the Latino Institute study, said that in 1977 and 1978, about \$5.45 million was awarded to Texas groups by private foundations, but only \$132,000 went to Texas Hispanic groups.

Bonilla said, "All the money given out was through the typical penny-ante, 'Let's keep the Mexicans happy,' type of approach."

Bonilla, a lawyer of Corpus Christi, said LULAC and other groups will be monitoring philanthropic organizations "to determine whether they're being fair

and just. If they're not, we'll be asking the Internal Revenue Service to determine whether they are following the rules and regulations of the IRS about donations."

The Latino Institute is a Chicago-based non-profit community organization founded in 1974 which has been concerned with Latino issues.

The study covered foundations which reported their gifts to the Foundation Grants Index and constitute about 2 percent of all 21,500 foundations.

The study also concluded:

- Fifty-one percent of the funding that benefits Hispanics goes to Hispanic-controlled agencies and organizations. It said it was very important that money for Hispanics go to Hispanic-controlled organizations, since they have "a built-insensitivity to the needs of Hispanic communities."

- Ninety-five, or less than a quarter, of the largest foundations made grants benefiting Hispanics. Of these, two-thirds only awarded one or two grants benefiting Hispanics.

- Three-fourths of the foundation money for Hispanics came from seven foundations. Fifty-four percent came from one, The Ford Foundation.

- Thirty percent of the funds for Hispanics went to education, 25 percent to legal advocacy and services, 12 percent to research, 11 percent to community organization and development, 10 percent to health services, 6 percent to social services, 4 percent to cultural activities and 2 percent to religious activities.

## Latin League Speakers Decry Budget Cuts

by Wendell Cochran

The current political climate in America is "a conservative calamity that wants us to forget the poor and disadvantaged," the national president of the League United Latin American Citizens said in Des Moines.

Ruben Bonilla Jr. said that the focus on reducing the government's size and influence as a way to improve the economy has made "minority people...the scapegoats." Minority groups are being blamed for high taxes and inflation because they are the major users of some government programs, he said.

Bonilla was in Des Moines to address the convention of the Iowa chapter of the league of United Latin American Citizens. **Double Standard**

In an interview after his talk, Bonilla said that minority groups perceive that the Reagan administration is following a double standard. "We see cuts in (social) programs while we see very careful protection of subsidies for tobacco growers, dairy farmers, big business and the affluent in American society," he said.

As an example, Bonilla said the president wants to cut funds for the Legal Services Corp. while preserving tax deductions for legal services used by business.

Bonilla, a lawyer from Corpus Christi, Texas, said Hispanics have to become better organized politically. He said that extending the Voting Rights Act of 1965, scheduled to expire next year, is a top priority for all minorities. And he said that Hispanics must work to assure proper representation when states realign congressional districts after the 1980 census.

Another topic of great concern to Hispanics is bilingual education. For budget and philosophical reasons, the administration has proposed deep cuts in those programs.

Samuel Betances, a professor at Northeastern Illinois University who spoke to the convention on bilingual teaching, estimated that about 75 percent of American students who need bilingual instruction are Hispanic.

"Bilingual education is the most controversial educational concept since desegregation," Betances said in an interview. "Politically it is controversial because people are saying bilingual is not compatible with the American way of life... that it is a cultural pampering no one else got before."

**"Strategy"**

But he said that too many people misunderstand the intention of bilingual instruction. Instead of being a way of keeping a native language, it really is "a strategy to get people to learn English," he said.

Betances said he thinks learning English is vital for all Americans, but added he believes that people who do not speak English should be taught many basic concepts of science, math and other topics in their native tongues so they will be able to progress better when they become fluent in English.

And Betances said it is true that many other immigrants didn't have special instruction. "They didn't have any education," he said. In today's more complicated society and economy, all educational requirements are higher than in the past, he pointed out.

## Study Finds Hispanics Needs Ignored By Most Foundations

Only 1% of the money given away by the country's largest foundations directly benefitted Hispanics according to a study released today by the Latino Institute. This is hardly a change from the findings a similar study published five years ago.

At a press conference in New York, several Hispanic leaders said this study documents what they have all experienced - that only a handful of foundations are aware of the needs of the country's fastest-growing minority group.

Mario Aranda, executive director of the Latino Institute, said the small amount of funding for Hispanics, which make up about 6% of the country's population, was "extremely disheartening."

Lita Taracido, president and general counsel of the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, said "Hispanics should get much more foundation support because they are among the most ignored and disadvantaged of this country's minorities. They're much more likely to be living in poverty and to experience related problems such as unemployment, inadequate housing, poor education and inferior health care, all of which makes it harder to escape poverty."

Raul Yzaguirre, executive director of the national Council of La Raza and co-chair of the national Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, said this study showed that there is a large gap between what foundations say they do and what most foundations actually do. "A few weeks ago foundations told congress that they have been meeting 'newly-perceived needs' and 'respondign to the aspirations of Blacks and other minorities.' But even though foundations were told five years ago that they weren't meeting the needs of the fourgeoning Hispanic minority, most of them still have not responded."

Yzaguirre said several studies of local foundation giving, including one released this week in San Diego, suggest that other minorities also get little foundation support.

The Latino Institute study, conducted by Blanca Facundo, examined the 420 foundations which voluntarily provide information about their grant-making to the Foundation Center. The study says that since these are generally the most responsive foundations, it's likely that other foundations give even less to Hispanics.

Of the 420 foundations studied, 95 made grants benefitting Hispanics, an increase of 22 from the earlier study, which was done by the Human Resources Corporation. Of these 95, two thirds made only one or two grants benefitting Hispanics.

Three quarters of the money for Hispanics came from only seven foundations, with 54% coming from one - the Ford Foundation. In Los Angeles, the area with the largest number of Hispanics outside of Mexico City, only two foundations made grants benefitting Hispanics for a total of \$185,000.

Only about half of the foundation money for Hispanics went to organizations run by Hispanics, a slight increase from the earlier study. Arando of the Latino Institute said more foundation dollars should go to Hispanic-run organizations, which he said have "built-insensitivities to the needs of Hispanics communities." He said the experience of Hispanic-run organizations approaching foundations was like "coming to a banquet after the table cloth is removed."

"Some foundations have told us that they're not giving to Hispanic community organizations because they already

supported community development in the 60s. But there was never that much support and the needs are still there. A lot of Hispanic community organizations are just now developing."

Izaguirre said the funding problems of these organizations will probably get worse because of pending government cutbacks. "Many people think corporations and individual donors can fill the gap, but my experience is that their record of supporting Hispanics is even worse than that of foundations."

To increase foundation funding for Hispanics, the study suggests that foundations need to become more responsive to all potential recipients. It found that foundations which had supported Hispanics were much more likely to have professional staff, publish annual reports, maintain mailing lists and answer inquiries from prospective applicants.

They are also more likely to have Hispanics staff of trustees, which the study said are extremely rare in the foundation world.

Of the foundation money that did benefit Hispanics, 30% went to education, 25% to legal advocacy and services, 12% to research, 11% to community organizing and development, 10% to health services, 6% to social services, 4% to cultural activities and 2% to religion.

The study was supported by the Minorities and Women Program of the National Institute for Education. The council of Foundations paid for publishing the study. The Latino Institute, which has offices in Chicago and Reston, Va., conducts research on issues affecting Hispanics and trains people from community organizations in leadership and organization development, advocacy, research and other topics.

The National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy is a coalition of minority, women's, public interest and advocacy-oriented charities. It wants philanthropy to give more support to less established charities, to be more responsive to all potential recipients and to be more accountable to the public.

## Charro Statue for Colorado

State Senator Polly Baca-Barragan and State Representative Richard Castro have recently introduced a Senate Joint Resolution that would allow a twelve foot high bronze statue on a eight foot high granite base to be donated to the state and placed on the capitol grounds as a permanent tribute to the Hispanic people of Colorado.

Rep. Castro indicated that the Charro statue is meant to signify the contributions of the Hispanic people to the settlement and growth of the State of Colorado. Not only were the Hispanic people among the early settlers of Colorado, but today the constitute over 300,000 of the state's population. Re. Castro said, "I am tired of our Chicano children having to grow up in the shadows of American History." He went on to say that "our people have made significant contributions to this state and they should be recognized."

Senator Baca-Barragan said that upon receiving approval of the statue by the state for placement on the Capitol grounds it will take approximately one year for casting the statue and placing it upon its granite base in the Civic Center. The statue is the proud work of Manuel Martinez, a local artist known nationally for his work.

# Candidate Profile



## Canfield Announces for V.P. of Southwest

Maria Laurel Canfield, National Vice President for the Southwest announces her candidacy for re-election. She was elected at the LULAC National Convention held in Washington, D.C. in 1980 by an overwhelming majority.

She is shown seated at the head of the table with District 8 Officers in Houston. The District voted Maria favorite daughter and gave her their full support for her re-election.

She announces that her campaign manager is Frank Ortiz. Finance Manager

is Rafael Acosta. Geneva Cisneros and Olga Soliz are the organizers for women. Cruz Chavira and Oscar Moran are Campaign Strategists.

Maria is a member of Council # 22 in Houston. She has served in many areas of LULAC and has been a loyal member for 17 years. She also serves on several boards and commissions and she states, "I have served LULAC well, I am proud of my accomplishments and have many plans for 1981-1982 as National Vice President for the Southwest".

## Salcido Announces for V.P. of Northwest

In accordance with the Constitution, Article VI, Section 5, pp. a, this letter is to advise the National Executive Board, that I am announcing my candidacy for LULAC National Vice President for the Northwest. Having been endorsed by Everett Council # 4707 I also have the support of the Council delegation of the State of Washington.

I am a member in good standing in Council # 4707 since 1978, and have served

as President for the last 2 years to continue working towards a comprehensive program that will provide socio-economic opportunities on Economic Development committees as Chairperson, Citizens Advisory Board, and many others.

I hope that I can count on the support from all LULAC members.

This will be the first time that we can count on having a National Officer in the Northwest.

Gilbert Salcido

# Hispanics Shorted

Summary of article by Blanca Facundo, Latino Institute, April 1981.

In the summer of 1980, Latino Institute completed a major study of U.S. Foundations' responsiveness to Hispanic needs and concerns during 1977 and 1978. The study was undertaken by Latino Institute because it was considered an essential capacity-building endeavor. Previous studies conducted by other minority organizations indicated that minorities have not been very successful in obtaining support from foundations. The study focused on Hispanics because that is the constituency Latino Institute represents and serves.

Latino Institute's study focused on approximately 400 foundations reporting grants to the Foundation Center in 1977 and 1978. Foundations that had shown a

degree of sensitivity to Hispanic needs and concerns, at least through one grant specifically awarded to support Hispanics, were selected for further study.

1) A systematic identification and analysis of grants given by foundations defined as supportive of analysis of Hispanics, and

2) A mail survey to ascertain the extent to which selected foundations claimed to follow a series of policies and procedures deemed important for minority groups.

In 1977-78, of those foundations reporting to the Foundation Center, only 95 awarded grants of direct benefit to Hispanics in the U.S. Grants so awarded numbered 302 and had a total dollar value of \$16,078,595, represents 1.0% of the total value of grants awarded by all foundations in our source of information to all other donees.

## Guide to Community Development

A volunteer's handbook designed to show civic-minded citizens how to achieve concrete results in their community development projects. This manual tells how to assess needs, examine local and nonlocal sources of support, plan the

action, carry it through to completion, and evaluate the results. It is available for \$3.75 plus \$1.25 for postage and handling from Peterson's Guides, Department 7191, Post Office Box 978, Edison, New Jersey 08817.

# La Mujer en el Mundo de Hoy

by Dr. Alicia Valladolid Cuaron

We are experiencing again the emergence of the Hispanic woman "el renacimiento de la mujer." The Hispanic woman has entered a new and exciting era. The recently acclaimed "Decade of the Hispanic" holds great promise for our



Walter Hass

## Hass Announces for Vice President of Eastern Region

LULAC OF NEW JERSEY under my direction has helped the victims of the earthquakes in Nicaragua and Guatemala; the hurricanes in Honduras, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico; and the victims of the police brutality in Newark (Puerto Ricans) and in Elizabeth (Cubans).

During the late 1976, in close cooperation with E.B. Duarte and Commissioner Castillo, of Immigration and Naturalization Services, LULAC OF NEW JERSEY became the one and only LULAC of the United States to be recognized as a Voluntary Agency for Immigration purposes. Since 1977 we have been dedicated exclusively to solve the thousand and one problems that our people suffer because the application of the Immigration Laws. To date, hundreds of Mexicans, Dominicans, Cubans, Colombians, Ecuadoreans, centralamericans and even non-spanish speaking people related to them, such as Haitians, Jamaicans, Syrians, and several Europeans have received free Immigration Information and assistance from LULAC of New Jersey.

The Chase Manhattan Bank and the Rockefeller Foundation granted me in 1970 the Outstanding Citizen Award, first and only hispanic that ever has received such an award. In 1975 LULAC, gave me a most precious honor THE AZTEC AWARD, for my participation in defense of the Civil Rights of our people. In 1973 and 1974 The Italian American Soccer League of New Jersey, and The Urban League of Bergen County (in which I was the first and only hispanic that has been elected as a Vice-President) have honored me with similar awards for my services to the Latin American community.

In 1978, Brendan Byrne, the Governor of New Jersey, proclaimed LULAC WEEK for the first time in this area, becoming the first Governor to do so on the Easter Seaboard. We are happy to say that LULAC of New Jersey holds a preponderant position in all official circles.

women. The developments and changes that transpired in the sixties and seventies helped to set the stage for the new decade.

Already we are witnessing the overflow of the unique phenomena that began in the 70's. "El renacimiento de la mujer hispana" is that new awareness that has emerged and has culminated in a rebirth of self-worth and self-fulfillment. Women have begun to take another look at themselves and have begun to realize that they have potential that has perhaps laid dormant and untapped. They have begun to re-examine their present positions in this constantly mobile society of ours.

Bien, reflexionemos porque antes de decidir "si se puede," necesitamos saber quienes somos.

"Nuestro futuro es una reflexion de nuestro pasado." It has been heavily influenced by our culture language, our religion. This will remain true always. Let us look at our past. Aztec women were generous, kind and honest. Because they were the source and the originator of the family, they were highly respected and occupied a prominent place in society. They had the same rights as men. Aztec women were businesspersons, soldiers, chiefs, priestesses, judges, and doctors. In fact, Aztec women held positions in every type of work available in Aztec society.

Positive aspects of the Hispanic women's movement, reinforced by bilingual and bicultural education, have emphasized ethnic identity, pride in our culture, and ability to renew ourselves.

We have reached a point of healthy self-acceptance, ability to recognize our strengths and our weaknesses. We know we bring sets of values, perceptions and priorities different from those which dominate the major society. We bring a diverse cultural, social and linguistic system which we have begun to acknowledge and appreciate.

We are no longer willing to give these diversities up completely. We have become more selective about what we wish to discard and what we wish to preserve. We know that these cultural attributes can serve to enrich and to balance our lives. We realize that culture does change and that it is in a constant state of flux, but many components will remain with us always.

It is time to take stock of ourselves, develop and assert our person power and take full responsibility for our own happiness and will being. Don't be a complainer, make plans, set priorities, move one step at a time. Get rid of the "I will fail" - "no puedo" syndrome! We need to take risks and accept and love ourselves. Nobody is going to do it for us. We need to look at the unknown, to reach out, to try new experiences.

Change begins with us. We each need to accept the responsibility for change. "Hoy es tiempo para cambiar, dirigirse a una nueva senda, a tomar accion, y no manana!"

Let us carve out goals for ourselves that will inspire us to become more energized and to take enthusiastic action. Let us make our lives worthwhile, vigorous and self-fulfilling adventures. We have the right to expect other to treat us with dignity and respect, but first we must begin by treating ourselves that way.

We, as Hispanic women, have much to contribute to this society. We can enhance it, enrich it. Let us be optimistic. Let us be encouraged about our future, about the future of women, our children and our families.

# — Jobs —

Subject: Position Vacancy.

## PRESIDENT

Corporation for Public Broadcasting

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is seeking a President to succeed the incumbent, who has announced his intention to retire. The initial search for a new President is being conducted by a Search Committee appointed by the Corporation's Board of Directors.

**Responsibilities:** The President of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting shall be its Chief Executive Officer and shall have the responsibility and authority for the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the Corporation under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as the Board of Directors may from time-to-time prescribe.

**Required Qualifications:** Extensive executive experience in the management of an enterprise.

Experience in the allocation of resources, budget management and the administration of a complex enterprise.

Knowledge of the operations of the Legislative and Executive branches of the U.S. government.

Knowledge and understanding of the specific needs and concerns of women and minorities.

Ability to work well with and to motivate others.

Personal integrity.

**Desirable Qualifications:** Knowledge of and interest in public broadcasting and/or telecommunications, the arts, education and public affairs.

Experience in both the private and public sectors of the economy.

Recognition and stature in his/her own field.

Experience in and knowledge of fund raising.

If you wish to recommend a person for this position, please write the Search Committee at the address below and

provide as much information about the candidate as possible. If you wish to be considered for the position yourself, please include a resume and references. Requests for confidence will be honored. You are encouraged to respond by June 15, 1981. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is an Equal Opportunity Employer - M/F, and encourages recommendations or applications of qualified minority persons.

The president's salary will be based upon candidate's qualifications, but is currently limited to a maximum of \$69,630 by public law. The Corporation has an excellent pension and benefits program.

Please return applications and nominations no later than June 15, 1981 to: Presidential Search Committee, Attention: Mr. Harvey G. Dickerson, Liaison Staff Member; Corporation for Public Broadcasting, 1111 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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common cause. [jobs].

**Job Description:**

Administration Staff

**Employer:**

Common Cause

2030 M Street, N. W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

**Position Available:**

Administrative Support

**Responsibilities:**

Assist Director of Administration and Personnel office in daily operations including: typing, answering phones, conference room scheduling, invoicing, and other office projects. Person will also be responsible for legislative correspondence typing.

**Qualifications:**

Typing 60 wpm; desire and ability to work with people, good phone manner, well organized; ability to work under pressure and perform a variety of tasks.

**Contact:**

Derre Ferdon

Director of Personnel

## Applicants Sought for Antioch School of Law Masters Program

Antioch School of Law is seeking applications from minority attorneys to study and practice in its Clinical Fellows Program, a two-year masters degree program providing a tax exempt stipend of \$13,000 the first year and \$14,000 the

second year. Attorneys successfully completing the program receive a Masters of Arts in Teaching ("Mat") degree, in clinical legal education. Clinical Fellows practice law and teach students under the supervision of Antioch faculty. Antioch is dedicated to providing combined classroom and clinical legal education to a diverse student body, and to serving less-privileged individuals and communities in Washington, D.C. and across the nation.

There are currently fellowship openings in ASL's Landlord Tenant Clinic, Family Law Clinic, and Women's Rights Clinic. At least one year of experience and admission to the District of Columbia Bar are required. Applicants must be available to begin September 15, 1981. Resumes should be sent to Thomas J. Mack, Clinical Director, Antioch School of Law, 263 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009.

## Catholic Bishops-LULAC

### Co-Sponsor Service

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops (NCCB), Committee for Hispanic Affairs and the 1981 League of United Latin American Citizens LULAC National Convention Committee will be co-hosts for an evening service to be given Thursday, June 18, 1981.

Both the NCCB and LULAC will be holding national meetings during the week of June 15th in Albuquerque. Archbishop Robert Sanchez of Santa Fe is the Chairman of the Conference; approximately fourteen (14) Archbishops and Bishops will be attending.

The LULAC Convention will be a focal point for Hispanic groups throughout the United States; five thousand participants are expected to attend.

The evening service will begin at 6:00 p.m. in the Kiva Auditorium at the Albuquerque Convention Center. The public is invited to attend the service.

## Forum of National Hispanic Organizations Hold First Meeting of 81

The Forum of National Hispanic organizations, a coalition of the largest and most influential Hispanic organizations in the nation, will be meeting in Washington to plan its strategies for the year and discuss major issues of the nation's Hispanic people.

The Three-day meeting, to be attended by officials of the 28 member organization and five other organizations whose membership is still pending, will be chaired by the Forum's newly elected chairman, Manuel A. Bustelo. Mr. Bustelo is also president of the national Puerto Rican Forum, a social service organization based in New York.

The first quarterly meeting of the Forum will feature as guest speakers: Victor Rivera, director of the Minority Business Development Agency, and Ed Gutierrez, chief Officer of the Farm Worker Program of the Community Services Administration.

Founded in 1975, the Forum of national Hispanic Organizations is a united front of organizations representing nation wide constituencies. Its goals include creating a national focal point for the unified expression of Hispanic concerns, increasing cooperation and communication among Hispanic organizations, ending discrimination against Hispanics and encouraging the development of national leadership among its membership.

The Forum's main areas of concern are employment, economic development, housing, health, human services, education and community affairs.

## N.Y. Times News Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — At the high point of the evening, a grinning, excited Henry Cisneros shed the coat of his blue pinstriped Ralph Lauren suit, grabbed a long stick and took aim at the pinata, a hollow, six-pointed star made of red, pink, turquoise, violet, white and yellow crepe paper that had been suspended above the speaker's platform.

In a time-honored Latin American tradition of celebration, he flailed furiously at the pinata, finally breaking it open after perhaps a dozen swings. Out poured hundreds of tiny mint candies with "Cisneros for Mayor" printed on them.

The crowd that jammed Cisneros headquarters in a former automobile showroom in downtown San Antonio screamed its satisfaction. Outside, scores more who could not get in beamed delightedly, while cars and pickup trucks rolled past the police flares with their horns honking and a mariachi band prepares to add its distinctive lilt to the scene.

Henry Gabriel Cisneros has just pulled off an impressive political feat. At the age of 33, the 6-foot 3-inch, impeccably dressed politician had buried his 59-year-old opponent from the "Anglo" establishment in an avalanche of votes from every part of the city to win election as the first

Mexican-American mayor of San Antonio since 1842, when Texas was still an independent republic.

He thus becomes the first Hispanic-named mayor of any of the nation's 10 most populous cities, and his election places San Antonio, the ninth-ranking city in the country, in the forefront of a gradually strengthening Hispanic political presence.

Cisneros astonished most analysts with the magnitude of his victory. In a field of eight candidates, he captured, unofficially, 95,356 of the record number of 156,263 votes cast, or 62 percent of the vote. His principal opponent, City Councilman John Steen, gathered 56,789 votes, or 36 percent, even though he substantially outspent Cisneros in the campaign. In the Mexican-American parts of town, Cisneros defeated his non-Hispanic opponent by as much as 30 to 1.

Both the pinata-breaking and the Ralph Lauren suit are small clues to what might be the secret of Cisneros' success. Reasoning that it does no good to be mayor without the backing of the business leadership in promoting the economic welfare of the people, the three-term city councilman has assiduously tried to build bridges between the Mexican Americans, who make up 53 percent of the population, and the non-Hispanic establishment, which wields most of the economic power.

While his campaign staff had hoped that Cisneros would win 35 percent of the vote

on the non-Hispanic North Side of town, he actually came close to carrying those areas outright. That is a somewhat startling development in a city that only four years ago was polarized by ethnic animosity.

The rift developed as Mexican Americans were just beginning to gain an exercise firm political representation, a cause the voters advanced Saturday by electing a City Council on which blacks and Mexican Americans, including the mayor, will make up a 6 to 5 majority.

"We have managed to transcend the ethnic factor," Cisneros said Sunday, "and there's a great sense of anticipation that we're going to be able to work together, and that the coalition we built can be put to work for San Antonio."

Cisneros, who takes office May 1, says the primary goal of this coalition is to harness a high-technology economic base to the general Sun Belt boom so as to improve the lot of the city's Mexican-American population.

Cisneros was born in the West Side barrio on June 11, 1947, and reared there. His father, George, is a retired Army officer and civil servant. His mother, Elvira Munguia Cisneros, is the daughter of an ambitious socialist printer and labor organizer who fled from Mexico in 1925 for political reasons.

Middle-class and politically oriented from the start, Cisneros nevertheless sank his roots deeply into the West Side.

# Cisneros

# forges

# San Antonio



**HENRY CISNEROS**  
... first Hispanic mayor

**Based News Service****Low Is Beautiful****A Link for Hispanic Rights**

by Timothy A. O'Leary

History abounds with accounts of restless individuals who have championed the causes of a foreign people to suit a personal quirk or passion.

For example, T.E. Lawrence, an Englishman, helped direct the Arab revolt against Turkish rule during World War I, and in the process adopted Arab culture as his own. And American novelist missionary Pearl S. Buck was a devotee of Chinese through her writings.

Charley Ericksen would probably shy away from being compared to such famous figures, but there are similarities between his advocacy of Hispanic rights—known as *la causa*—and the alien causes supported by Lawrence and Buck.

Norwegian by heritage and a native of Los Angeles, Ericksen is founder and editor of the Washington-based Hispanic Link News Service, a fledgling source of new and opinion aimed at the estimated 30 million persons living in the United States who are of Hispanic descent.

The 15-month-old Hispanic Link serves more than 70 U.S. newspapers, dispatching columns three times a week in both Spanish and English. The news service, said Ericksen, "is a showplace for the best Hispanic minds and writers in the nation."

Although no Washington-area newspapers subscribe, Erickson said, "I have to believe the papers here are going to wake up to the fact that there's a Hispanic constituency out there. Sooner or later they're going to want the product we have."

There are an estimated 150,000 to 200,00 Hispanics in the Washington area.

Ericksen, 51, said he had the idea of establishing a Hispanic news service when he realized there were no Hispanic writers being syndicated in American newspapers.

So in 1978, having accumulated more than 30 years of experience in journalism and public relations, Erickson quit his \$45,000 a year job as director of media relations for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. And in January 1979, he established the Hispanic Link News Service with headquarters on N Street NW.

He said he chose "Hispanic link" because "what we're trying to do is be the link between the part of the country made up of different Hispanic backgrounds and the dominant society."

"Most newspapers take a very narrow view of the benefits which a bilingual or bicultural people can bring to society," Erickson said. "They don't present a Hispanic perspective."

The fuel for Ericksen's Hispanic rights passion comes from two sources. One is obvious: his wife, Sebastiana, is a native of Oaxaca, Mexico. The other stems from the days when his five mestizo (half-Indian, half-white) children were growing up in the Mexican American "barrios" of East Los Angeles.

"Every part of them that was Hispanic in culture was given no value by the schools or anybody," said Ericksen. "They were only measured by that part of them that was Anglo."

He called his Hispanic news service "a reaction to the system's treatment of my own children."

**Editors note:**

Low riding, the art of lowering and refurbishing vintage automobiles, has become an increasingly popular form of Mexican-American self-expression in the American Southwest. In July National Public Radio's Department of Specialized Audience Programs will present a half-hour special, "The Low Riders: A Sound Portrait." The special, produced by Jose McMurray, will consist of interviews with low riders in San Jose, California and sound actualities of their various activities. Executive producer for the special is Frank Tavares.

Because the phenomenon of low riding is not widely known outside the Mexican-American communities of the Southwest, the following article provides background and some insight into the low riders and their lifestyle.

By Steven Sullivan

The cruise begins at dusk, a languid procession of expensive, exquisitely customized chariots: El Caminos and Bel Airs, Impalas and Malibus, Buicks and Packards. They glide low and slow down the length of the boulevard, hot neon flashing from their brilliant, burnished paint jobs and gleaming chrome. Passers-by on the sidewalk stop to marvel. Some banter with the serious young men behind the steering wheels. Young girls flirt. Golden oldies flow into the night from car radios and tape decks. It is a familiar ritual, this dazzling caravan and its easy, early evening stroll. It has been compared to the courtship custom of *paseo*, in which young Latin men and women take a slow and deliberate evening promenade around the village square, taking careful note of one another's charms. In the barrio streets of the American Southwest, however, the ritual has taken on a touch of pride, a hint of defiance.

The ritual belongs to the low riders. They are young Americans who devote hundreds of hours and thousands of dollars to transforming vintage vehicles into their own uniquely sumptuous creations. "A low rider is a car that is lowered on all four wheels," says one devotee of the art. "And we put on chrome wheels and fix it up with a nice paint job and nice upholstery on the inside." The description is an understatement. It's only the beginning.

Lowering the car usually means installing an elaborate hydraulic system, similar to those that raise and lower the carrying beds on dump trucks. The cost of such a system is enormous, but once installed (usually by the low rider himself), the tricks it can do make it all worthwhile. At the push of a button on the dash, the driver can lower his car to within two inches off the ground, and quickly raise it to legal height again when a cruising policeman passes by. A skilled operator can also make his vehicle hop up to 21 inches off the ground. One of a low rider's greatest passions is the hopping contest, in which participants operate the controls by cable from outside the car, reducing the weight and allowing the front wheels to jump all the higher. In what are called "radical jumping contests" they get as high as five or six feet.

The exterior paint jobs are designed to catch the eye: an orchid body with a diamond-flaked top; magenta with blue and orange pin stripes and painted murals on the sides; a hundred and fifty painted roses and five thousand leaves. Gleaming chrome. The paint jobs are layered,

lacquered, rubbed, buffed, waxed, glittering and inviolate. Once a low rider has sunk a couple thousand into a custom paint job, he'll go to almost any lengths to avoid a scratch.

Inside, low riders drive in palatial splendor. Crushed velvet upholstery, champagne buckets between the seats, TVs in the dashboard, chandeliers dripping from the ceiling, and a welded chain steering wheel the size of a frisbee. A brass plaque in the rear window proclaims the name of the low riders club and city.

Small tires, which replace the standard issue and lower the car even further, complete the picture. Then, so all this work and expense won't be wasted in a blinding blur of speed, low riders drive at a slow crawl—often not over five or ten miles-per-hour. This enables by-standers to savor each technological and aesthetic marvel as it cruises by.

How then, do low riders—typically Chicanos between the ages of 16 and 25—afford the tremendous capital outlay their hobby requires? Luis Plascencia, professor of ethnic studies at the University of Texas, explains. "For most low riders, it is a slow process of acquiring all the desired and expensive equipment. One of the initial steps might be replacing the steering wheel, which is relatively inexpensive. Usually the last modification is the installation of the hydraulic lifts. A set of two can cost anywhere from \$300 to \$500 dollars. To fully equip the car can cost over a thousand."

Defining and describing the low rider's car is not that difficult; problems arise in trying to define the low rider himself. The historical origins and motivations of low riding are muddled, and even today low riders defy categorization.

The practice seems to have arisen from the defiant *pachuco* movement in the barrios of East Los Angeles during the forties and fifties. Zoot-suited *pachucos*,

reacting against the high-riding, hot-rod-ding Anglos, lowered their cars by tossing bags of cement in the trunk. Even today, low riding as an expression of ethnic anger is found among the *cholos* or *vatos locos*, Chicano youths who make up the tough barrio gangs. "There's a difference between a low rider and the so-called *cholo*," explains one young low rider. "A *cholo* is also what you might call a street fighter. He goes around just causing trouble. That's why people think low riders are always fighting because these '*cholos*' are the ones who give us bad images."

Improving the low riders' image has been the object of the numerous car clubs that have sprung up in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Southern California. Sporting names such as Lifestyle, First Impressions, New Style, and Brown Sensations, these are primarily social organizations that seem to offer an alternative to the violent life of the street gangs. The cars themselves, rather than territorial conflict, are the clubs' primary focus. They meet not to rumble or *raza*, but to compete. Among their activities are car hopping contests, low rider car shows, all-day family picnics, fund-raising car washes to benefit local charities, and the traditional evening parade or "happening" for general strutting and showing off. For these young men, low riding has become a form of creative social expression.

"A real low rider is a person who has pride in himself," says one young car club member. "He's usually a Chicano who dresses up in a certain way to show his image and his pride."

The pride is there, of course, in the elegant insouciance of their slow evening promenade. But there is still a touch of defiance, too, in staking out a territory that belongs distinctly to them. Low and slow and clean—there's no mistaking a low rider.

**LULAC 12 ... from page 1**

The move by LULAC 12 joins other local efforts by various community service organizations working to persuade Congress not to cut programs affecting the poor, veterans, handicapped and others.

At a public meeting last month, program directors and various public officials urged affected persons to write to congressional representatives urging

them to vote against Reagan's proposed budget.

"The resolution is part of council's effects to take a stand on legislative issues affecting Hispanics," said Guajardo.

The resolution also notes that LULAC 12 was voted as the top council in the nation and as the "Council of the Decade" at the last national convention in Washington, D.C.

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