



## Hispanics fears Voting Rights Act alter

By PHIL SWANN  
States News Service

WASHINGTON — A spokesman for the nation's largest Hispanic group reiterated yesterday that he believes President Reagan will propose a new Voting Rights Act or amendments to the law that would damage Hispanic hopes of greater legislative representation.

Arnold Torres, legislative director for the League of United Latin American Citizens, claimed administration officials have asked two Southwest senators to sponsor new voting rights legislation. Torres refused to name the senators. He said the senators turned down the administration's request.

The Justice Department has repeatedly denied the president is considering proposing a new bill.

"Why would they ask the senators to sponsor a bill if they didn't plan to propose one?" Torres asked. "The key element is that the administration is motivated by racist underpinnings."

Torres made his remarks at a press conference sponsored by several Hispanic organizations on Congress' legislative agenda for 1982.

The Voting Rights Act is the cornerstone of the Hispanic campaign to capture additional seats in Congress and state legislatures. The law says state reapportionment plans can be over turned if they are discriminatory.

Hispanics are challenging Texas reapportionment plan, saying

it will keep Hispanics out of office.

Torres and other Mexican-American leaders fear Reagan will back legislation providing a court challenge must prove the plan is discriminatory by intent. This would be difficult to do and would undoubtedly safeguard state reapportionment plans.

Hispanic Causcus Chairman Rep. Robert Garcia, D-N.Y., said at yesterday's press conference he also believes Reagan is considering proposing legislation to weaken the current act.

"Sometimes they get their signals crossed," Garcia said, referring to the administration's decision to revoke an Internal Revenue Service policy that withheld tax exemptions from schools that practice discrimination. Reagan later reversed himself and offered legislation to continue the policy.

Antonio Hernandez, is spokeswoman for the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, said a Justice Department spokesman last week told a Senate immigration subcommittee staffer Reagan was "contemplating" proposing a bill.

"There have been a lot of rumors . . . They are definitely giving out different signals," Hernandez said.

In other matters, LULAC outlined its legislative priorities in 1982. In addition to extension of the Voting Rights Act, they include:

Defeating the Reagan administration's immigration package, which is designed to reduce legal and illegal immigration to the U.S. LULAC said the plan "can only present additional and unwarranted discrimination and abuse of Hispanic civil rights."

Rejection of further Reagan tax and budget cuts. "The tax reductions are immensely inequitable, with 85 percent of them going to those earning over \$50,000 and cruelly forcing many lower-income Americans to pay higher rates," Torres argued.

Rejection of a Reagan proposal to reduce funding for educational programs for limited-English-speaking students, ethnic minorities, children of migrant families and the poor.

## Reagan hurting Hispanic firms, LULAC claims

By JIM CRAIG  
Washington Bureau  
Houston Post

WASHINGTON — Hispanic businesses are suffering under President Reagan's economic recovery policy, one that favors big business over small proprietorships, according to a report by the League of United Latin American Citizens.

The study, a first for the nation's largest Hispanic organization, said the shutdown of 12,600 small businesses last year "is a cruel indication that this administration favors big business. . . ."

SINCE 90 PERCENT of Hispanic businesses are classified as small businesses, the league believes Hispanic firms are the most vulnerable group to the president's "favoritism."

The league charges the president with running the risk of economic catastrophe by adhering to a policy the organization's officials view as an "erroneous" mix.

"The monetary policy, on the one hand, is extremely tight and the fiscal policy on the other, is considerably expansionary. This policy mix is not only blatantly inconsistent, but it also runs the risk of economic catastrophe," the league's economic paper released last week said.

Aside from its impact on Hispanic businesses, the league

said current economic trouble translates into serious burdens for mainstream Americans, especially Hispanics.

"WHILE A RECESSION is felt by all, the most drastic effects will be on the lower-income brackets which risk, among other things, a layoff from the job or worse, permanent termination," the study said.

"Tragically, with a median income of \$12,500, Hispanics will be unjustly burdened with the impending crisis," the league contends.

"Clearly, Reaganomics not only threatens Hispanic businessmen, but also lower-income Hispanics and thus our entire economic base," the report said.

Efforts by the administration to lessen the federal burden by reducing spending amount to a de-emphasis on social, education and self-help programs, the league said.

"THEREFORE HE (Reagan) has chosen to disregard an important, growing and powerful Hispanic population," LULAC said.

The organization, in its paper, said the so-called "trickle-down" economic theory that is central to the administration's recovery theme (a theory that in creasing the nation's productivity will help Americans at all levels) is "flawed and insensitive."



TONY BONILLA — announcing plans for LULAC's legislative agenda in 1982.

Photo by Leo Barrera

## Reagan Grades F Charges Bonilla

The Reagan administration is "flirting with racism" and the burden is on Reagan to prove his administration is not a racist one, the national chairman of LULAC said here Thursday. Tony Bonilla.

He said his "Hispanic report card" on the president's first year in office shows Reagan's grade "will have to be a big fat F."

"(Reagan) says he advocates volunteerism, which we in the Hispanic community have come to understand as screw the poor, the elderly, the handicapped and the minorities of America," he said.

Bonilla listed a number of actions which he said are hurting Hispanics economically and also blasted the president's civil rights policies.

He said that while Reagan now says he supports a law

that would disallow tax breaks for donations to private schools that discriminate racially, the President has not reinstated the policy that accomplished the same thing until the legislation is passed.

Bonilla added, "Our concern over the effects of the Reagan policy mix extends beyond the business community; middle and lower-income Americans also will be devastated, especially in the current recession. This translates into added burdens for mainstream America. While a recession is felt by all, the most drastic effects will be on the lower income brackets who risk, among other things, a job lay-off or, worse, permanent termination. Tragically, with the median income of Hispanic-Americans being \$12,500, they will be unjustly burdened."

Another argument is that

the states will fill the gap. The states, while assuming control of the block grant programs, will face a financial hardship of the greatest magnitude; it's estimated their revenue losses alone will amount to \$27.5 billion over the next five years. With such a great projected loss and with new programs to administer, it is quite possible that states will forego the development of effective social programs.

The Reagan plan not only undermines Hispanic businesses but it also devastates lower-income. Hispanics, the entire Hispanic economic base is threatened. Furthermore, the program destroys recently made social progress and attempts to restructure American society. The gap between the "haves" and "have-nots" is what makes it truly tragic.



# Editorial

## New Federalism! Nightmare for the Poor

By A. R. ESCOBEDO

The concept of Federalism is in the process of undergoing some drastic modification into Reaganism. In his quest to get government off our backs, Mr. Reagan has managed to get the poor off his budget and into the state's which in turn will allow more room for his wealthier constituents. Will Rogers once said, "the business of government is to keep the government out of business—that is, unless business needs government aid." By diverting federal black sheep program (as designated by the Administration) to the states without providing sufficient funds necessary for their survival, President Reagan is having his cake and eating it too.

The President is well aware that the states that made it necessary to have the Voting Rights act adopted in order to compensate for lack of compassion over the years, can hardly be counted on to pick up the slack. On the other hand, the states that are sensitive to the less fortunate will lack the financial resources to implement these programs.

The alternatives that are left are hardly pleasant for all parties involved except for Reagan and his well-heeled special interest supporters. If the states choose to accept the responsibility for

full implementation of the entitlement programs, serious decisions must be made on budget modifications or tax increases. The taxpayers which is getting a federal taxcut will now be getting a state income tax or state tax increase. This in turn will cause further alienation between taxpayers and the poor and less fortunate. The other alternative is that the states for whatever reasons, justified or not, decide not to accept their responsibility. The poor, sick and elderly are again left with no resources to subsist and no Reagan or safety net insight to turn to. In the meantime, back at the Federal Corral, Reagan is sharpening the axe for the medicare health programs.

As a conservative political strategy, it is a work of art. There are a minimum of loose ends, with little accountability by parties responsible for doing the dirty work. President Reagan casts off a moral and costly obligation on individual states. The states in turn can choose to withdraw their responsibility by simply calling attention to some hard economic facts. This will leave the poor and unfortunate in the cold and the right and selfish feeding at the trough. The beauty of the plan is that all of this is done in the name of Federalism as opposed to Reaganism.

## Federal cutbacks hit Hispanics

By ROGER LANGLEY

WASHINGTON — Reductions in the federal workforce are hitting Hispanics harder than other groups and the private sector has failed to increase its hiring as predicted, according to an employment expert.

The reason Hispanics are the hardest hit is that the federal government has only begun hiring them in larger numbers in recent years. About 75 percent of the Hispanics in government have 10 or fewer years of service.

"The seniority rule: Last in, first out, is working against Hispanics," say David Montoya, national president of IMAGE, the Hispanic organization concerned with government employment.

Montoya cites as an example the National Institute of Mental Health which has only 13 Hispanic employees and 11 of them have been notified that they may soon be fired.

Hispanics and other minority employees are being laid off at a 50 percent higher rate than nonminority employees, according to data collected by the Federal Government Service

Task Force, headed by Rep. Michael Barnes (D-Md.).

President Reagan established a Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives and issued an executive order calling for a greater public-private partnership to decrease the dependence on government employment. President Reagan predicts that the private sector will play an ever increasing role in the future hiring of Hispanics and other minorities.

However, as Hispanics leave government they are not being picked up by the private sector, according to Montoya. Last year Hispanic unemployment rose from 9.8 percent to 12.6 percent, according to the Labor Department. The overall national unemployment rate was much lower — 8.9 percent.

"Employment of Hispanics in the private sector is as barren as it is in the federal workforce," he says. "The Hispanic share of the private employment increased only seven-tenths of one percent in three years."

Figures compiled by IMAGE reveal that in the last year, government employment declined by 316,000 workers. About

By ROGER LANGLEY

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's economic plan is drawing both criticism and praise from two Hispanic groups.

Both groups are predicting an economic disaster for the U.S.— one if the President's plan is followed, the other if it is not.

The Hispanic Coalition for Economic recovery states, "We believe that unless the basic elements of the President's plan are implemented, the country is headed for serious economic problems, possibly even economic collapse."

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) proclaims, "The President's goal are admirable, but unattainable under his plan. His monetary policy is extremely tight and his fiscal policy is considerably expansionary. This mix is not only inconsistent, but also runs the risk of economic catastrophe."

The Hispanic Coalition was formed solely to promote President Reagan's economic recovery program and is headed by Fernando E.C. de Baca, a prominent Republican who says, "We are a nonpartisan group of Hispanic citizens from throughout the U.S. who strongly believe in the President's course of action and want to share our views with both the Hispanic population and citizens

40,000 of these were federal jobs; about 30,000 state jobs; and about 246,000 jobs in local governments.

"Federal employment is expected to decline by tens of thousands in 1982 alone as a result of the administration's cutbacks," Montoya says. "Some experts predict that government employment will continue to decline for the next 20 years."

Today the federal government has more than 72 percent of its Spanish surname employ-

at large."

The Coalition claims Hispanics will benefit in seven ways when Reagan's plans begin to click. They include more jobs because of a strengthened economy; more purchasing power because of reduced inflation; lower housing costs because of lowered inflation; more opportunities to buy a home or car because of lower interest rates; and tax cuts.

"We have a good and decent President who is a strong leader," says Chairman de Baca. "If we support him, we can get this country turned around and headed in a sound economic direction."

LULAC, a national membership organization, is headed by Texas independent Tony Bonilla, who charges that Reagan's policy has already plunged the country into a recession.

"Clearly the economy is in recession and it will not be mild nor short," says the new LULAC economic report. "This translates into added burdens for all Americans, but especially Hispanic Americans. The most drastic effects are on the lower income people who risk being laid off or fired. Middle and low income Americans will also be devastated."

"The country's economic output is significantly down, our gross national product has decreased for two consecutive

years in positions earning less than \$23,000. Hispanics hold only six-tenths of one percent of the high level executive jobs in government."

Hispanic employment in the federal government rose in the last 10 years from 2.8 percent to 3.7 percent. These gains were made primarily because of the Federal Hispanic Employment Program (HEP), part of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program begun a decade ago.

Now the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is

quarters and unemployment has reached eight percent."

The Administration's policy also hurts small businessmen according to LULAC. "Small business closing doubled in 1981," the report states. "This is a cruel indication that this Administration favors big business. More than 90 percent of the Hispanic business in the U.S. are owned by one individual and these are the most vulnerable to the President's favoritism."

The Hispanic Coalition for Economic Recovery sees the number one problem as too much government spending. "The federal government has been spending beyond its means," its report says. "This is clearly reflected in the uncertainty in the financial institutions, the continuing high interest rates, the sluggish performance of the economy, low productivity and high unemployment."

LULAC also supports budget cuts, but its report argues, "The magnitude and location of the Reagan cuts are objectionable. The major portion of the reductions are in education, employment, training, nutrition, health and social services."

"This attempt to remedy inflation by reducing only social spending is both futile and cruel."

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recommending the abolishment of HEP. According to Montoya, HEP was under the Federal Program Management letters, which are interpretations of the law, and can be abolished with a stroke of the President's pen.

OMB is also proposing the Elimination of current Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements for affirmative action by broadcasters, OMB wants to kill the rule requiring all applicants for licenses continue on page 5. . . see Federal Cutbacks



## Hispanics see economic disaster





GUILLERMO OCHOA  
...TV personality

### Irvine Ca. Lulac Announces Youth in

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Irvine Council No. 2064 in cooperation with the Orange County Board of Supervisors and other County elected officials will be sponsoring their first ANNUAL YOUTH in COUNTY GOVERNMENT DAY.

The event, scheduled for, February 1982 is aimed at the Youth who has never been in a leadership role. The Youth must be sixteen to twenty-one years of age and reside in Orange County, California.

LULAC Irvine Council No. 2064 will receive a County Resolution for Youth in County Government Day and the Youth will receive a Certificate of Merit from the Board of Supervisors. All Youth participants will receive an orientation as to the workings of County Government at that time. All of the participants will already have been assigned to a County elected official and will accompany that Official throughout the day.



By State Representative  
Richard Castro

Representative Castro is currently Assistant Minority Leader of the State House of Representatives.

## Septien, Ochoa named 'Senores Internacional'

Dallas Cowboy star Rafael Septien and Mexican TV personality Guillermo Ochoa have been named as Senores Internacionales by LULAC Council 12.

Septien will be honored as the U.S. "Mr. International" while Ochoa represents Mexico as "Senor Internacional" Feb. 20 during the George Washington Birthday Celebration festivities.

Septien will be the first personality recognized in the field of professional sports as Mr. International.

According to LULAC 12, Septien was awarded Mr. International because of the attention he brought to Hispanic talent and the inspiration he has

been to the Hispanic community in the United States.

Septien was born in Mexico City and is the son of Carlos Septien, a member of two Mexican world cup soccer teams. He is an alumni of Southwest Louisiana football team where he received All-Southland conference honors his final two seasons.

He is a two-time NFL Players Association racquetball champion as well as the third-leading field goal kicker in team history. Septien converted 10-of-11 chances inside the 40 to raise his career mark in that range to 53-of-63 (84 percent) in the 1980 season then added three field goals in three tries in the playoffs.

Ochoa was awarded "Senor Internacional" because his daily morning news show and variety program, "Hoy Mismo," has helped improve relations between the United States and Mexico.

LULAC also felt that Ochoa's newscasts and variety show on Mexican culture helped keep Hispanic Americans in touch with their roots.

Ochoa was born in Mexico City and started his newspaper career twenty-five years ago in Toluca, Guerrero, Mexico with the newspaper "El Herald."

He was later a reporter and editor before beginning in television and is the author of two books.



RAFAEL SEPTIEN  
...Cowboy kicking star

## Anita Del Rio to seek Calif. Lulac Directorship

The Irvine Council is honored to announce the candidacy of ANITA M. DEL RIO for the Office of the 1982 STATE DIRECTOR of CALIFORNIA.

We are presenting to you an eminently qualified person who presently is your Deputy State Director and has previously held the positions of Council President for two years, Deputy District Director and District Director of Orange County. Her total involvement with LULAC has been a key factor in bringing pressing issues of the Hispanic community to the attention of elected officials.

Her first concern is "LULAC" and has demonstrated this by making it her way of life.

She has served the State as the Women's Affairs Coordinator and was appointed to LULAC's National Educational Services Board. LULAC has recognized this outstanding work by honoring her as the Council, District and State Woman of the year for 1981.

Anita has the time and ability to travel throughout the State and will have the support of the Irvine Council members. We are asking you to support ANITA, also to go united from District No. 1, in full support of a qualified person who will continue to further the advances LULAC has made in the State of California.



Robert Ornelas and Ruben Bonilla, both past LULAC National Presidents seem to be up to New Tricks!!

### New Allies??

## UFW Fighting for Life

Its been over 12 years since I first met Cesar Chavez, 54-year-old leader of the United Farm Workers Organization (UFW).

In the late sixties, Chavez provided the spiritual leadership to me and others that brought together coalitions of Chicanos, Blacks, and Anglos from a broad cross section of this country in support of better wages and working conditions for migratory workers.

The UFW was successful in bringing grape growers to the bargaining table to improve conditions for these workers through non-violent boycotts, fasting, demonstrating and emotional appeals for fairness to the American public.

Sixteen years later Chavez and the UFW can point to very tangible gains for farm workers in this country. In 1965 workers were receiving \$1.40 an hour with no fringe benefits, in 1980 they were earning on the average \$4.50 an hour with

some union contracts providing \$6.00 an hours plus health care, paid holidays and pensions.

Today, the UFW is under attack and pressure from employers and large agribusiness corporations to dissolve the union by decertification elections held by the workers.

The Washington Post and Newsweek Magazine have run articles this past week pointing out the difficulties Chavez is having with administrative problems internal to the union.

The Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB), the first agency of its kind which was established in California to process unfair-labor practice complaints on the agricultural employment sector, has consistently been underfunded by the California Legislature. The union leaders are cringing at the thought of a Republican growerbacked replacement for the unions most important political friend, Governor Jerry

Brown of California.

Even under all this pressure Cesar Chavez has remained committed to seeing that his union grow, that poor migratory workers continue to see improved benefits and working conditions and that those of us who are better off economically, realize our responsibility to the less fortunate.

I would hope that in the New Year ahead, when we are again called on to take a position in support of migratory workers, perhaps through economic boycott to the giving of dollars to sustain the union movement, that the rally cry "Viva La Huelga" will not fall on deaf ears.

I know that it is difficult in these times of economic recession to think of the needs of others. I can only hope and pray that the words Chavez uttered ten years ago will ring true when he said that the union will prosper and survive because Time Is On Our Side.

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## Hispanic Schooling Pay Link

By ROGER LANGLEY

WASHINGTON— The link between an education and a good job is painfully obvious to most Hispanics.

The high Hispanic dropout rate dooms many to low paying jobs and economic deprivation. On the other end of the spectrum, at the very time when more Hispanics are graduating from high school and college, the better jobs are harder to get because of the current glut of graduates.

On a national basis, there are more college graduates in the American labor force today than every before, according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS.) The survey reveals that nearly 17 million workers have completed four years or more of college, almost twice the number of a decade ago.

Despite the record numbers, Hispanics still earn only 3.2 percent of the bachelor's degrees and 5.2 percent of the associate, two-year degrees, according to the Department of Education.

Hispanic students tend to look for a direct relationship between what they study and getting a job. More than half of the associate degrees earned were in occupational curriculums such as data processing, health services, paramedical and other technologies, according to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES.)

Hispanic students often have to work to stay in school. A NCES survey reveals that among Hispanic students working their way through college, 62 percent earn less than \$15,000 a year and 4 percent less than \$10,000. Among students living at home, 63 come from families with incomes of less than \$15,000 and 47 percent from families with yearly incomes of less than \$10,000.

## El Salvador Gets \$55 Million In U.S. Military Aid

Despite reports that the civilian-military regime in El Salvador is responsible for human rights violations and murders innocent civilians there, the Reagan Administration is sending an extra \$55 million dollars in military aid to El Salvador. On January 29, 1982, National President Tony Bonilla, sent a telegram to President Reagan to express LULAC's opposition to U.S. military aid to El Salvador (resolution adopted by 1982 National Convention).

Because of human rights violations by government armed forces, U.S. military aid to El Salvador has been opposed by numerous national church groups including the U.S. Catholic Conference, the Lutheran Church, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Episcopal Church, and other Protestant groups. Amnesty International and the American

A separate study of NCES reveals that many Hispanic high school students must also work. The study shows that 60 percent of the Hispanic students held jobs while going to high school.

"Overall, Hispanic males were most likely to work full time and to have the highest average hours of work, followed by white males, black males and all females in that order," the study reports. "About 24 percent of all working seniors are earning less than the minimum wage. . . . Working students spent less time on homework."

Government figures show that as a group, Hispanics have the lowest level of education. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the median—half have more and half less—level of education for Hispanics is 11.2 years for blacks, 12 years; and for whites 12.5 years.

"Hispanics generally had fewer years of schooling than either blacks or whites, yet blacks were more likely to experience unemployment," the BLS report states.

For some time, the unemployment picture reveals Hispanics in the middle, with higher unemployment rates than whites, but with lower rates than blacks. In September, the black rate was 15.6 percent, the Hispanic 9.3 and the white 6.5 percent, according to the Labor Department.

During the past year, the white unemployment rate held steady while the black rate increased and the Hispanic rate decreased.

Rural Hispanics have even less education and earn less money than city-dwelling Hispanics.

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Civil Liberties Union have also condemned the regime led by President Napoleon Durate.

Documentation of human rights violations in El Salvador have been compiled by church groups, human rights commissions in Latin America, by the New York Times and Washington Post, and by news people from around the world. The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of San Salvador reported government forces were responsible for 10,714 illegal killings during the first nine months of 1982. For 1980, the total was 8,062. These figures were for civilians only and did not include those killed in combat in the war-torn country.

The additional \$55 million that the Reagan Administration is sending brings to \$81 million the total military aid for El Salvador this year, more than double last year's \$35 million.

## National President Invited to NBC Conference

LULAC National President Tony Bonilla was invited to attend N.B.C. Conference "Social Change in the 1980's: Implications for Television," held in Princeton, New Jersey. National President Bonilla initiated discussion among the conference citing statistics indicating neglect and lack of Hispanics being represented in the news and in the entertainment section. The response from N.B.C. producers was that the ethnic make-ups of a community they were depicting in a show was not taken into consideration. They just write the show and then tried to fit the casting later. The Vice-President of Research admitted they had not researched the question of the lack of representation of minorities and/or the impact of particular programming or lack thereof.

The following recommendations which have to do with Hispanics were made to N.B.C.:

- (1) That N.B.C. consider to special interest groups. This could be in the form of information service.
- (2) That N.B.C. establish a position of ombudsman to deal with total community.
- (3) That N.B.C. should play on active role in setting values rather than reflecting the values.
- (4) That N.B.C. be obligated to provide a balanced presentation of ethnic and other minorities in their T.V. programming.
- (5) That N.B.C. must have representative employment based on the make-up of today's society. This means hiring more Hispanics and other minorities.

As a result of the Conference N.B.C. has been contacting minority writers and producers. Another result of the conference has been that Brandon Tarkoff, President of N.B.C. Entertainment, has agreed to speak at the March LULAC Board Meeting.

The Administration became free to send the \$55 million in further appropriations after it "certified" to Congress that the Salvadorian government was making progress in the area of human rights.

National President Bonilla's telegram to Reagan requested certification not be granted until investigation of human rights violations were investigated. In addition, the telegram called for aid to El Salvador to be in the form of economic and technical assistance needed to rebuild the Salvadorian economy. The telegram further stated that economic assistance should be closely scrutinized for possible corruption within the government of El Salvador.

## Hispanic Leader Criticizes Boyle For Opposing Legal Aid Funding

Ruben Bonilla Jr., former president of the League of United American Citizens, said in Omaha that Mayor Boyle's threatened veto of city funding of legal aid is an example of inattentiveness to Hispanic concerns.

Bonilla was in Omaha to speak at the banquet for the Chicano Awareness Center.

Hispanics are neither apathetic nor passive on political matters, Bonilla said. "As long as political leaders are indifferent to the Hispanic population, there is alienation," he said.

To illustrate his point, Bonilla pointed to the threatened veto of \$73,400 to the Legal Aid Society. He called such action vindictive.

Bonilla was equally critical of President Reagan's "New Federalism" and what he said were efforts by the administration to weaken the Voting Rights Act.

Franklin Roosevelt's 100th birthday is being celebrated by the Republican administration with a return "to a vicious state's rights position," said Bonilla, named last year by the U.S. Jaycees as one of the 10 outstanding young Americans.

Reagan's program is "a subtle deception that will create a dark-

er period for Hispanics," he said.

States will either have to drop social programs or raise taxes to maintain them, he said. In smaller states like Nebraska, Bonilla said, continuing social programs would cost state taxpayers much more than they are paying now.

Although Bonilla complimented the Reagan administration for addressing the problem of Mexicans illegally in the United States, he objected to several parts of the Reagan program.

The proposal to allow 50,000 Mexican workers into the country each year makes little sense when 10 million Americans are out of work, he said.

The plan to punish employers for hiring illegal aliens runs counter to Reagan's philosophy of not meddling in business and would lead to discrimination against Mexican-American workers, he said.

If a Mexican-American came to seek a job and the employer worried about fines for hiring illegal aliens, "he'd hire an Anglo-Saxon," Bonilla said.

Generally, Bonilla said, Hispanics in Omaha, Los Angeles and his native Corpus Christi, Texas, have been making progress. "We're not asking for handouts," he said.

## PROJECT REACHH

Project REACHH is a recently funded project by the Office of Special Education in the U.S. Department of Education. Grant monies were awarded to the Latino Institute Research Division to produce a state-of-the-art monograph publication on the education of Hispanic handicapped children in the areas of: 1) identification and referral, 2) evaluation and placement, 3) programs and services, and 4) information gaps and recommendations for future research.

The Hispanic school-aged population in the United States has increased substantially in recent years and according to recent growth projections, it is expected that it will soon become the largest minority group in many public schools. The increased presence of Hispanic students who are handicapped warrants the attention of educators, policymakers, and the research community. The Latino Institute recognizes the critical need to integrate and evaluate existing information on the subject in order to develop a greater understanding of the issues involved in the education of Hispanic children and to promote further research in this area.

The Latino Institute is seeking assistance from researchers, practitioners, and local service agencies to share special reports, research papers, recent publications or any other documentation that can be included in bibliographic entries and reviews of the literature.

If you have any information regarding the education of Hispanic handicapped children that you would like to contribute to the Latino Institute's research effort, please submit copies of these documents to:

Latino Institute, Research Division  
Project REACHH  
1760 Reston Avenue, Suite 101  
Reston, Virginia 22090  
(703) 471-4527

Please contact this office if you wish further information on the project or would like to receive a copy of the monograph publication.



## The Harris Survey

# Affirmative action plans favored

BY LOUIS HARRIS

By margins of better than 2-to-1, Americans favor affirmative action programs for women, blacks, Hispanics, Vietnam veterans and the physically handicapped. Despite the absence of support from the Reagan administration, the people's desire for such programs in industry and in higher education seems to have increased over the past four years.

According to the latest Harris Survey of 1,256 adults nationwide interviewed by telephone between Jan. 8 and Jan. 12.

-A 73-21 percent majority of Americans favors affirmative action programs for women, up slightly from 70-21 percent in 1978.

-By 67-26 percent, a majority supports affirmative action programs for Spanish-Americans, compared with a similar 66-22 percent rating in 1978.

-By 72-22 percent, a majority favors affirmative actions

in industry for blacks, up a bit from the 69-22 percent rating of 1978.

-A 79-16 percent majority favors affirmative action programs in industry for Vietnam veterans, up from 74-18 percent four years ago.

-By 88-8 percent, most Americans support affirmative action in industry for the physically handicapped, up slightly from 87-7 percent a few years ago.

When asked about some statements that might help explain the affirmative action ratings:

-By 75-23 percent, a majority of Americans agrees with the claim that "after years of discrimination, it is only fair to set up special programs to make sure that women and minorities are given every chance to have equal opportunities in employment and education."

-By 57-39 percent, a majority also agrees that "if there are no affirmative action pro-

grams helping women and minorities in employment and education, then these groups will continue to fail to get their share of jobs and higher education, thereby continuing past discrimination in the future." In 1978, only a 45-36 percent plurality went along with this view.

Moreover, majorities of Americans reject two possible objections to affirmative action programs:

-By 54-40 percent, a majority disagrees with the charge that "once a affirmative action programs for women and minorities are started, the result is bound to be reverse discrimination against white men." In 1978, a 47-38 percent plurality disagreed with this claim.

-By 60-37 percent, a majority of Americans rejects the view that "minorities and women are not entitled to any special consideration."

When asked about affirmative

action programs in higher education, Americans expressed the following views:

-By 78-18 percent, a majority favors affirmative action programs in higher education for women, up from 72-21 percent in 1978.

-By 76-19 percent, a majority supports affirmative action for blacks in higher education; a 70-21 percent majority shared the view four years ago.

-By 72-23 percent, most Americans support affirmative action in higher education for Hispanics, up from 70-20 percent in 1978.

-By 81-14 percent, people support affirmative action for Vietnam veterans in higher education, an increase from 72-18 percent a few years back.

-By 87-9 percent, most people favor affirmative action in college education for the physically handicapped, up marginally from 86-9 percent in 1978.

By any measure, these results indicate a solid endorsement of the principle of affirmative action. Part of the reason for the physically handicapped, up marginally from 86-9 percent in 1978.

By any measure, these results indicate a solid endorsement of the principle of affirmative action. Part of the reason for the increase in public support for affirmative action for women and minorities might be that the pendulum has begun to swing back toward the view that those groups have been hurt by cutbacks in federal spending, and a compassionate nation must now help them out of their plight in special, focused ways, including strong federal leadership.

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### Asked to resign

Michael Cardenas, President Reagan's top ranking Hispanic appointee, has been asked to resign his post as head of the Small Business Administration.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY B. GONZALEZ of Texas reports that a bill he co-sponsored to help economically and socially disadvantaged small businesses in high technology fields has cleared a House of Representatives' committee. Gonzalez said HR 4500, legislation to extend the 8 (a) Army-Pilot Program until September 30, 1983, has been forwarded by the House Small Business Committee.

### Federal cutbacks

...continue from page 2

se renewals to submit an EEO report describing their program of employment, recruitment and training of minorities.

According to Montoya, the combined result of actions such as these is to undermine Hispanic job opportunities both, in and out of government.

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Tony Bonilla, Lydia Bragger, Bud Ruxcezer, Ralph Daniels.

## Civil Rights Shorts

The head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, William Bradford Reynolds, told the House Criminal Justice Subcommittee on November 12 that he intended to "focus on the grave problem of racial violence in our society as a priority matter." He called for strengthening laws to deal with racial violence. . . . Under a settlement approved by U.S. District Court Judge Joyce Hens Green on November 19, the Federal government's basic job test, the PACE exam, will be replaced over the next three years. Blacks and Hispanics, claiming the test was discriminatory, had filed a class-action suit two years ago, according to a Washington Post report.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has been ordered by the Office of Management and Budget to stop questioning broadcasters about their compliance with Federal affirmative action guidelines according to a Washington Post

report. An FCC official said the order represents a significant change in the Commission's affirmative action policy. . . . Five discrimination lawsuits were filed during the first six months of the Reagan administration, compared with 17 in the first six months of the Carter administration and 24 in the first six weeks of the Nixon administration, according to a St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press report.

Youth Unemployment and Health Care Delivery Publications Available

The Commission, in late October, released two publications: Civil Rights in Health Care Delivery and Youth Unemployment. For a copy of these and other Commission publications, write to: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Warehouse, 621 North Payne Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

## LEAA Ends

Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmults announced today the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a unit of the Department of Justice since 1969, will be terminated on April 15, 1982.

Schmults, who is acting Attorney General during Attorney General William French Smith's holiday absence from Washington, said all continuing LEAA programs will be transferred at that time to LEAA's parent agency, the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics.

"LEAA has been gradually closing down for some time now," Schmults said. "Neither this administration nor the one preceding it has sought

additional funds for it. Many of the grants it has made for improvements in police work, corrections and the courts are moving into termination status.

"While LEAA has not lacked for supporters, the Reagan administration feels that new approaches to bolstering the criminal justice system have to be tried. This in no way reflects on the people of LEAA, who have been both dedicated and innovative in helping the states, counties and cities with their problems."

The total LEAA appropriation from 1969 through 1980 was \$7.7 billion. At its peak, in 1978, the agency employed 667 persons. The work force totaled 315 as of December 12, 1981.



A farmworker addressing the Conference for public testimony on the Proposed Texas State Plan for Farmworkers.





Ladies' LULAC Council No. 4000 installed its first slate of officers in ceremonies in Laredo, Texas. Serving for the coming year are, sitting from left, Dora Arce, publicity chairman; Irma Villarreal, parliamentarian; Alfonsina Howard, treasurer; Yvonne Ruiz, president; and Lupita

G. Fuentes, vice-president. Standing from left are Ester Hernandez, Chaplain; Mireya Guajardo, sergeant at arms; Elana Rodriguez, secretary; and Ercilla Uribe, trustee. They were sworn in by LULAC Dist. 14 Director Tony Figueroa.

## We can work together

By JESUS M. TRINIDAD JR.

In some cities the talk is about downtown revitalization. Here in Seguin there is project Main Street. The issue that I want to address is Hispanic vitalization — that is, the involvement of Hispanics in every facet of life in Seguin.

As a young man who grew up on Shelby Street on the southside of Seguin, I have seen the city of Seguin and County of Guadalupe grow and develop in a short time. That part of this growth can be attributed to Hispanics is beyond question. However, usually Hispanics contributed by holding down jobs that were on the low end of the economic ladder.

In addition, there was little or no involvement by Hispanics in civic or community activities. Many times Hispanics felt unwanted and if you were accepted you had to be either a Super-Mex or a sell-out (an Hispanic who would adopt Anglo values at the expense of his own Hispanic values and generally does not remember his people who still need assistance.)

As a youngster I remember going to the Palace Theater where Blacks were denied the right to sit in the main part of

the theater. They had to sit in the balcony. This left a lasting impression on my life because Mexican Americans were experiencing some of the discrimination in varying degrees at other locations.

This type of blatant discrimination in varying degrees at other locations.

This type of blatant discrimination is now associated with a very small portion of society like the Ku Klux Klan or the John Birch Society. I mention some of these things to show obstacles of Hispanic vitalization.

Being part of a language minority, I grew up with society not understanding my parents who spoke mostly Spanish and very little broken English. However, my parents are hard workers and they instilled in me that same attitude so that I could get an education and not be helpless like they were in this English speaking society.

However, they never discouraged me from speaking Spanish either. I am proud of my Mexican American heritage and the contributions that my ancestors have made to this great land. Presently, I look forward to the contributions that I can

make in the years to come.

This brings me to the theme of my article which is Hispanic vitalization. My point is that Seguin and Guadalupe County have got to start treating Hispanics as resources — a part of the solution — and not only as the problem.

Probably the best example of Hispanics as resources is the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). Since LULAC was reactivated in May 1975, the Hispanic organization has awarded over \$10,000 in scholarships to students in Guadalupe County. By doing so, LULAC has helped the Hispanic community address the education problem and thusly we are no longer just the problem but the solution.

I am not saying we do not need additional help but rather that by the various ethnic groups working together we can accomplish much. How well the Blacks, Anglos and Hispanics work together in harmony will determine the success of Seguin and Guadalupe County.

Jesus M. Trinidad Jr., a mechanical engineer employed at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, is District II Director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

## NEW JERSEY

### They lead Hispanics into U.S. mainstream

By THOMAS ROJAS

"Our goal is to facilitate the integration of Hispanics into the mainstream of American life," says Rolando Alum of West New York, who is state director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). "Latinos have got to become assimilated into the American system."

Founded in Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1929, LULAC is the nation's oldest and largest Hispanic organization. The organization currently has more than 100,000 members across the United States, as well as in Central America, Germany and several other countries.

An advocacy group, LULAC lobbies in Washington on a number of issues, including changes in immigration laws and continued federal funding of bilingual education programs. Anthony Bonilla of Texas is national president.

Although LULAC's New Jersey chapter currently has only about 30 members, Alum is hoping to change that.

"We are trying to recruit new members all the time," he says. "We are building and expanding the New Jersey chapter, and we have big plans for this area."

Recently, Alum — who was appointed state director in January — discussed LULAC's plan, along with fellow members Luis Cardenas, who is deputy state director, and Armando Cruz, state treasurer.

"Locally, our main goal is to unite the Latin people," notes Cardenas, a North Bergen resident. "We must have one identity — not Cuban or Puerto Rican but simply Latin-American. Hispanics must realize that we share common goals."

To that end, LULAC is launching a voter registration campaign to encourage Hispanics throughout the state to participate in the American political system.

"The vote is the best weapon that our people have in order to gain a voice in government," explains Cruz, who also is from North Bergen. "It is the right and duty of every citizen to vote."

"We are taking things one step at a time," adds Alum. "Those Hispanics who are not citizens, we encourage to become citizens. Those who are not registered to vote, we encourage to register. Those who are registered, we encourage to vote."

According to Alum, tables will be set up all over Hudson County to register Hispanics to vote in the November elections.

"It is not important who the Latinos vote for, just as long as they vote," he stresses. "We are not involved in partisan politics, we are interested only in civic participation."

Although LULAC urges Hispanics to "become assimilated" into the American lifestyle, it does not encourage them to abandon their native cultures.

"It is possible to become an American while maintaining your native traditions, even your native language," claims Cardenas.

"We are very proud of our language," adds Cruz. "In Europe, it is expected that you know several languages. Here, you are encouraged to speak only English."

Alum says many Hispanics find it difficult to win acceptance from their non-Latin neighbors.

"We have to improve the lines of communication between Hispanics and non-Hispanics," he says. "Too often, minor incidents escalate into ethnic conflicts. We'd like the non-Hispanic population to open up to us, and to forget the past expressions of hostility."

What is the biggest problem facing Hispanics today? Cruz feels it is the rising unemployment rate.

"The unemployment rate among Hispanics is higher than the unemployment rate among any other group," notes Cruz. "It's particularly bad among the young people."

"It all goes back to the question of acceptance," adds Cardenas. "We are all immigrants in this country. Maybe some day, Hispanics will be accepted as American."



Left to right: Paul Reoyo, Vicent Barba, Tony Bonilla and Cancho Martinez.



# Mexico claims 'persecution' of Aliens

EL PASO, Texas (UPI) — A U. S. Border Patrol crackdown on illegal aliens — including raids of business — led the Mexican government's chief adviser on migration to say U.S. police forces have increased their "persecution" of undocumented Mexican workers.

At least 12,000 Latin Americans were arrested by the border patrol in El Paso in January. It was the most arrests the agency has made since 1980 when agents were told to let up on undocumented workers so they could participate in the U.S. census.

Jorge Bustamante, the adviser on migration, wrote in his weekly newspaper column he had been in touch with lawyers connected with the undocu-

mented workers' legal defense programs in Los Angeles, San Antonio, El Paso, Houston and Chicago during the past 15 days.

"Without exception, they have confirmed that in recent weeks, police action against the undocumented workers has increased. It has produced a situation of terror and persecution in the Mexican communities of those cities."

El Paso immigration law experts Theodore Jakabowski and Nelson Smith said they had seen violations of due process that could be called harassment, but did not know of the examples Bustamante reported.

The Border Patrol has stepped up enforcement along the Rio Grande in El Paso.

## Raids hit

By JO ANN ZUNIGA  
Corpus Christi Times  
Staff Writer

An increased emphasis on U.S. Immigration and Naturalization raids of factories and Naturalization raids of factories and other work places in Houston, Dallas, Omaha and Chicago has prompted a meeting between the deputy commissioner and a Hispanic organization representative in Washington.

Arnold Torres, liaison for the League of United Latin American Citizens, said the organization is concerned the raids are "extremely bad timing" coinciding with the "Silva letters" expiration.

"The raids did not come as a surprise, because we realized that the new administration had previously planned to put more emphasis on 'area surveys' or, in other words, mostly raids," Torres said.

"But," he added, "this directive on raids which came down from the central office Jan. 5 is extremely bad timing. Now, overzealous district directors can grab those with Silva letters as well."

INS is also involved in a nationwide, low-priority effort to notify about 100,000 Mexicans with temporary "Silva letters" who have been awaiting permanent residence status the quota for permanent legal status has already been filled and the "Silva letters" are no longer valid.

Those holding the temporary permits are now reporting to the INS district offices for interviews on whether they qualify for legal status or if they should be deported.

Torres said he will meet with

INS Deputy Commissioner Doris Meissner and ask for a delay in the raids.

"When we meet I will ask for a temporary postponement of the increasing area surveys until it is known that those people with Silva letters will not be included in the round-up," Torres said.

INS spokesman Duke Austin verified the increased emphasis on the raids, or what he called "in-the-field" operations.

"There has definitely been a directive put out of the central office to do more in-the-field operations such as checking factories and other places of employment," Austin said.

"In an operation, if we run into those holding Silva letters, we would bring them in, too. The temporary permit no longer covers them."

## Border Agents Indicted

Two U.S. Border Patrol agents were indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of assaulting and sexually abusing two Mexican women they detained after the women entered the country illegally.

The three-count indictment was returned in U.S. District Court in El Paso, Texas, against David M. Davila and Robert M. Jacques.

One count charged the agents with conspiring to violate the constitutional rights of the women not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law on October 18, 1980, by coercing them to provide sexual favors.

The indictment said the women, who were accompanied by two U.S. Army privates

BY ROGER LANGLEY

WASHINGTON—Both the Democrats and Republicans are shortchanging Hispanics, according to a new report.

"Hispanics do not believe that either the Democratic or Republican party is interested enough in Hispanic objectives to accommodate Hispanic leaders within upper party echelons; to respond to Hispanic issues with a substantive party platform statement; or to organize Hispanic voters on a scale that would make them powerful," says a report resulting from 300 hours of meetings involving 96 California community leaders, public administrators, corporate and elected officials.

This unusual project involved both Hispanics and non-Hispanics and was paid for by the First Interstate Bank of California and TRW Inc. The final report was produced by SRI, which claims to be the world's largest research and consulting firm.

The depth of Hispanic discontent has surprised some readers of the report since California is considered a politically progressive state where Latinos have elected a Congressman, seven state legislators and where the head of the state Republican party is Hispanic.

Hispanic leaders argue that this is entirely inadequate since about one in every five Californians is Hispanic and that within a few decades, Hispanics expect to be in the majority in the state.

Hispanic leaders who have read the report say that the resentments reflected in the report are not unique to California and that Hispanics in most states feel much the same way.

"Hispanic participants expressed disillusionment with what they say as conscious power-retention ploys by both major political parties," the report states. "The Democratic Party is maneuvering to divide Hispanic areas to dilute the impact

of Hispanic voters in Democratic primaries and the Republican party is trying to concentrate Hispanic voters into districts and using suburban non-Hispanic voting blocs to offset them.

"Hispanic participants felt city-wide or county-wide at-large races for local government positions were devices also aimed at diluting possible impacts of Hispanic community representation."

Anglos participating in the meeting pointed out that one reason Hispanics lack political clout is that only a small percentage take the trouble to register and vote.

Hispanics complained that they held few appointed positions in the state. The most recent directory of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials list 348 Hispanics in appointed positions in the state.

Non-Hispanics at the meetings charged that there is a tendency among Hispanics either to turn down appointed offices or to accept them and not follow through with a good job.

Hispanics offered several reasons for low participation. One is economic pressure. They said Hispanics can't afford to be involved in civic activities be-

cause they are too busy trying to earn a living. Another reason cited was social pressure. Hispanics who participate are often accused of selling out to the power elite. Another reason given was that Hispanics are uncomfortable serving in a group where they are the only Hispanic member.

Hispanics also said they were worried about the effect of conservative actions taken by President Reagan, who ironically is also a Californian.

"Hispanic participants feel that they are losing ground further in the shifts of political power toward state and local governments and away from Washington," the report states. "They see the block grant process as providing fewer funds for addressing urgent social problems, and as reinforcing the biases of local government that do not reflect the real mixes of their constituency."

The report makes two recommendations. Government officials should search for Hispanics to serve on appointed boards and commissions and community groups should encourage voter registration and active political participation by Hispanics.

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Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez from San Antonio addressed the Texas Rural Legal Aid Conference in Austin.

## RACIST REMARK OF MONTH

**"ALL THE ALIENS ARE ARMED WITH  
RAZOR - SHARP BONING KNIVES.  
WE DON'T KNOW THAT THE ALIEN  
ISN'T IN THE U.S. TO ESCAPE  
PROSECUTION FOR MURDER  
IN MEXICO."**

**INS Investigator  
Tony Keiffer  
Omaha Nebraska**





ALLSTATE OFFICIAL HAL FANNING — presents \$3500.00 gift to Leo Barrera, LULAC aide and Tony Bonilla (right), LULAC National President.



1982 QUEEN CONTESTANTS — with former Cowboy great, MEL RENFRO, at the 9th Annual Menudo Bowl held by Corpus Christi Council No. 1 to benefit LULAC Scholarship Fund.



LULAC NATIONAL OFFICE STAFF — National President, Tony Bonilla; National Office Manager, Adrian Morales; Clerical Staff, Esmeralda Nunez (left), Penny Almaraz (right).

## Farmworkers Testify at Texas Rural Legal Aid Conference

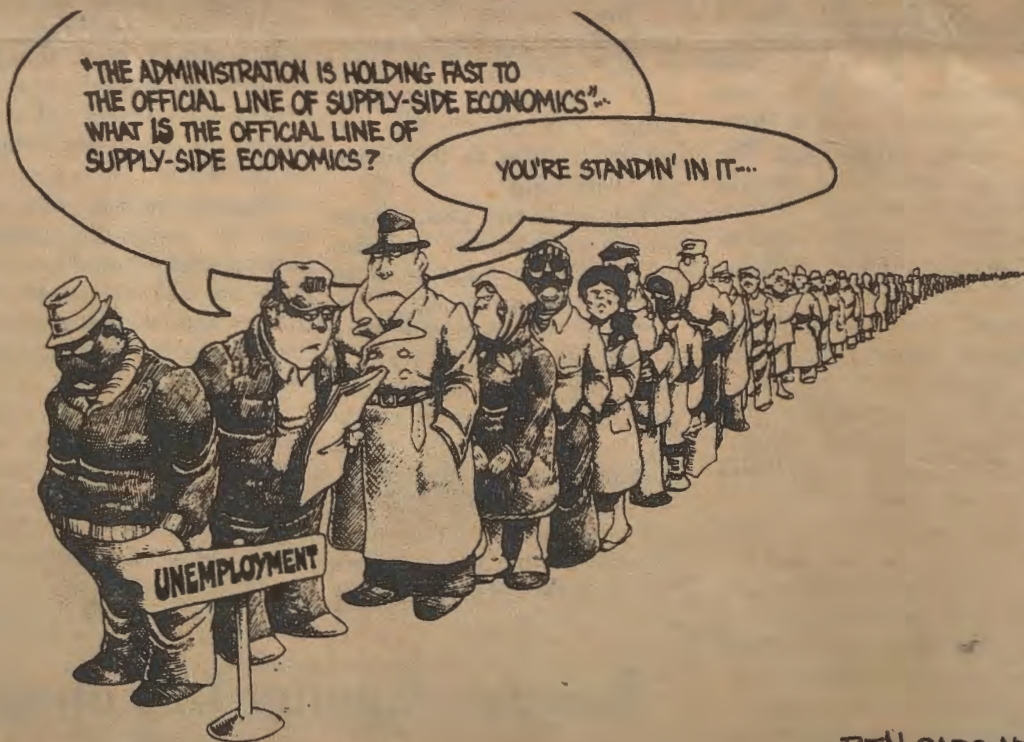
Members of the Texas Farmworkers Union testified at a Farmworker Conference and Public Hearings held in Austin, Texas on January 21-22, 1982. The hearings provided farmworkers have testified before many kinds of committees from Austin to Washington, D.C. for 15 years, the fact is that conditions for farmworkers have not changed. Farmworkers testified that conditions have not changed for lack of information or data because the state and federal legislature must be "hasta las orejas - up

to their ears" in evidence. Rather, farmworkers felt that big business and the power and influence they wield in the state and federal legislatures were responsible for the continued poor working and living conditions.

The Proposed State Plan for Farmworkers is a thorough and comprehensive plan proposed by the Texas Rural Legal Aid, Inc. legislation to improve working and living conditions as well as educational and health programs for farmworkers in Texas.



BARRY ANDREWS — Corpus Christi, Tx., distributor of Miller Lite and sponsor of the 9th Annual Menudo Bowl, shown with John Esquivel, outstanding offensive lineman.



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