



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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MEETING NOTICE

MONDAY, October 11, 1982  
7:00 p.m.  
Neighborhood House  
Robie and State  
St. Paul, MN.

Oct 13, 1982  
Wed. 7:00 p.m. Centro  
291-8044

FROM: Irene Gomez Bethke: 348-2100  
Alberto Quintela Jr: 227-9007

TO: Frank Rodriguez: 296-6456  
Manuel Cervantes: 854-3216-  
RH Luis Aguilar: 376-8020  
Alberto Miera: 733-6705-139-0985  
Rose Herrera: 296-7963  
Humberto Villarreal: 542-5965-483-6965  
Arcelia Romo Perez: 291-0110-Pup. 5330  
Sal Rosas: 291-0110  
Juan Lopez: 292-8667-291-1888  
Roy Garza: 227-5747  
Ted Martinez: 296-0315-296-4692  
Maria Rocha: 224-8733-227-  
Tom Serrano: 292-0065  
Francisca Hanson: 227-5247  
Don Luna: 228-9743-227-8284  
JoAnn Cardenas Enos: 647-1130-2  
Rafael E. Ortega: 870-3605-ME  
Paul Capiz: 483-8201  
Guadalupe Gonzalez: 298-1094  
Refuel Esp.  
and other interested parties.

Due to the unexpected and surprising results of the primary several individuals have expressed the need to establish some long-term planning for Hispanic involvement in politics and in the DFL party. Also we need to respond and make the DFL aware of the rising prominence of the Republican party in the Hispanic community. Please plan to attend and make several phone calls to interested persons you would like to have present.

PROPOSED AGENDA

- I. Hispanic American Democrats: Irene Gomez Bethke
- II. General Election Activities
  - A. Phone Bank:

-----  
GET INVOLVED: We need a Hispanic presence in the election;  
PERPICH- 224-2499 DAYTON- 920-2900 VENTO- 291-2437 HUMPHREY-642-9510  
GROVE: 870-7029 WELLSTONE- 870-1155 FOLEY, DAYTON, DFL VOTER I.D.-698-3978

Neighborhood  
House  
227  
9291

578 S. Robert  
St. Paul, MN. 55107



Irene Bethke  
4649 Decatur Ave. N.  
Minneapolis, MN.

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

1. Rudy Gómez 4223 Pillsbury Ave So. Mpls 55409. 823-2255
2. Roman Gómez 9003 Minnehaha Circle So. ST. L Park 55425 935 4206
3. EUGENE E. Gómez 4207 La Keland. Brooklyn Center 55429 536-9025
4. Robert Gomez 3715-31st Ave No Mpls 55422 5886862
5. DONN J. VARGAS 866 24<sup>th</sup> AVE. SE. MPLS, MN. 55414 374 2996
6. Mary Gómez 3715 31st Ave No Mpls. Mn. 55422 5886862
7. Jess Gómez 3715-31st. Ave. No. Mpls. Mn. 55422 5886862
8. Richard Gomez Chisholm trail Corcoran Mn.
9. Peter R. Garcia 1500 Lasalle 55403
10. RICK E. Chola 4 N. C. Kearney White Park MN 55404 56387
11. Arcelia Romo-Perez 2425 Clinton Mpls 55404 870-1705
12. Richard J. Gombal 3802 E. 40<sup>th</sup> St. 55406 722-5384
13. Ramiro Segura 1816 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave North Mpls Mn 55405
14. Jesse Bethke 4223 Pillsbury Ave. So. Mpls 55409/823-2255
15. Raquel Cervantes 4223 Pillsbury Ave. So. Mpls. 55409/823-2255
16. Marcia Goodman 201 E. 27<sup>th</sup> St. #3 MPLS, MN 55408/871-2443
17. Jack & Bethke 4223 Pillsbury So 55409/823-2255
- V.P. 18. Al Garcia
19. Dora Vargas
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.
- 26.
- 27.
- 28.
- 29.



Mary Jane Davis  
4540 Grand Ave. So.  
Minneapolis, MN 55409

✓ Caridad Garcia-Nelson  
285 Fairview Ave. No.  
Saint Paul, MN

Mr. Norberto Perez  
P.O. Box 513  
Austin, MN 55912

Arturo Perez  
Mpls. Urban Coalition  
1109 Nicolet Ave.  
Minneapolis, MN 55403

✓ Eustolio Benavidez  
328 N. Lexington Apt. #4  
Saint Paul, MN 55104

Jack Jones  
St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital  
640 Jackson  
Saint Paul, MN 55101

✓ Ofelia Flores de Murphy  
1253 Stanford Ave.  
Saint Paul, MN 55105

Mary Gohlike  
MMC  
1602 Selby  
Saint Paul, MN 55104

Mr. William Reyes  
MN Housing Finance Agency  
333 Sibley  
Saint Paul, MN 55101

Father Ray Monsur  
Our Lady of Guadalupe Church  
530 Andrew  
Saint Paul, MN 55107

✓ Don Vargas  
2119 Emerson Ave. No.  
Minneapolis, MN 55411

✓ Roberto Reyna  
4XX Centennial Office Bldg.  
658 Cedar St.  
Saint Paul, MN 55155

Carmen Rodriguez  
C.A.S.A.  
203 Prescott  
Saint Paul, MN 55107

✓ José Barrera  
C.A.S.A.  
203 Prescott  
Saint Paul, MN 55107

Larry Cortez  
MMC  
1602 Selby Ave.  
Saint Paul, MN 55104

Marcela Trujillo  
489 Ford Hall  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Juan Flores  
El Universo  
Jackson & Sycamore Streets  
Saint Paul, MN 55117

✓ Henry Capiz  
1654 Manton  
Saint Paul, MN 55106

Marilyn McClure  
School of Social Work  
400 Ford Hall, U of M  
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Eulalia Smith  
Centro Cultural Chicano  
204 W. Franklin  
Minneapolis, MN 55404

✓ Margaret Romo  
129 E. Congress  
Saint Paul, MN 55107

✓ Milagros Padilla  
7875 East River Road  
Fridley, MN 55432

✓ Guillermo Mateo, M.D.  
208 Lowry Medical Arts Bldg.  
Saint Paul, MN 55102

✓ Iliana Medina  
525 University Ave. S.E.  
Minneapolis, MN 55414

Elsa Perez  
195 Edmond Ave.  
Saint Paul, MN 55103

✓ Dr. Miguel Fiol  
605 Lake Road  
Edina, MN 55343

# HISPANIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE MAYOR

## Renewals

*Fair Oaks Post-  
Noon 11:30*  
\* Felino de la Pena  
2117 2nd Ave. So. H 871-2078  
Mpls., MN 55404 W 340-3452

Alfredo R. Gonzalez  
1941 Ewing Ave. So. H. 925-3041 \*  
Mpls., MN 55416 W 721-3359

Pola Mercedesich  
1313 4th Ave. No. H. 588-8307  
Mpls., MN 55412

Raymond A. Roybal  
1412 W. 26th St., #9  
Mpls., MN 55405

\* Don Jay Vargas  
1800 Olson Memorial Hwy. W. 374-2996  
Mpls., MN 55411

\* Al Garcia 377-1473  
1707 Glenwood Ave. No. W. 348-2764  
Mpls., MN 55405 H. 377-2634

## New Appointments

Rosa Ruiz  
3525 12th Ave. So. W. 871-4886  
Mpls., MN 55407 (9) H. 722-5986

Al Lopez  
4223 Pillsbury Ave. So. H. 825-5325  
Mpls., MN 55409 (11) W. 221-133

Eduardo (Eddie) Sandoval  
3307 Columbus Ave. So. W. 721-5011  
Mpls., MN 55407 (8) H. 827-1482

Salvador J. Valdovinos  
5103 Zenith Ave. So. W. 922-0030  
Mpls., MN 55410 (3) H. 926-5747

Lupe Charles  
3905 Standish Ave. So. W. 376-802  
Mpls., MN 55407 (8) H. 724-895

Louis A. Garcia apt-102  
6424 Douglas Dr. No. 379-3307  
Mpls., MN 55429 (1) H. 535-1935

Maximilian H. Von Rabenau (Olvera)  
2210 17th Ave. So.  
Mpls., MN 55404 (6)

John Pacheco Jr. *Send to  
Office Union  
Council*  
2920 37th Ave. So. H. 722-4326  
Mpls., MN 55406 (4) W. 348-8550

Juanita Christenen Camarillo  
2736 12th Ave. So. H. 874-658  
Mpls., MN 55407 (9) W. 724-549

Pedro Ramos  
1700 Lyn Curve Dr. H. 521-1900  
Mpls., MN 55411 (5)

Julio Becquer  
829 Vincent Ave. No. 529-0971  
Mpls., MN 55411 (5)

Paul Gonzalez  
3217 20th Ave. So. W. 729-1161  
Mpls., MN 55407 (9)

Carlos Costas  
5019 Emerson Ave. So. H. 822-0178  
Mpls., MN 55419 (1)

6453 ZANE  
Mpls 55429

345 Wash St.  
St. 55102

# **HISPANIC NOMINEES SEPTEMBER 8, 1993**

## **CORPORATE**

Ordway Music Theatre

Laura Johnson-Education Specialist

Telephone# ~~224-8821~~ 282-3015  
3016

## **OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT**

Esperanza Guerrero Anderson

Telephone# 378-9363

✓ Donna Pena no. 19/7/83  
Telephone# 450-9817

Amy Cordova

Telephone# 291-1428

✓ Maria Silva

Telephone# 227-2192

/ Jose Trevino no. 19-7-93  
Telephone# 224-0118

✓ Ray Roybal

Telephone# 529-1435

## **COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD**

Abner Arauza

Telephone# 218-236-2721

Rev. Jose Antonio Machado

Telephone# 872-4045  
220-4052

✓ Miguel Garza

Telephone# 227-8497 out of Town

✓ Michael Garcia

Telephone# 292-3287 out of Town

Liz Husneck  
Bob Duenes

612-376-5150  
— 507-451-0796

✓ L. Fernando Mazoleny

612-472-6904  
612-472-4718

Get certificates  
293-8685  
224-6348  
224-0022  
Micio  
mama

Wed.  
Read-



# Exim News

**From The Office of Public Affairs  
The Export-Import Bank of the United States  
Washington, D.C. 20571 (202) 566-8990**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
March 5, 1980

## LAUREDO NAMED SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AT EXIMBANK

(Washington, D. C.) Chairman John L. Moore, Jr., of the Export-Import Bank of the United States today announced the election of Luis J. Lauredo of Miami, Florida, as Senior Vice President-International Relations.

Lauredo will be the highest ranking Cuban-American in the Carter Administration. He was previously Director of International Commerce for the State of Florida and Special Assistant to Mayor Maurice Ferre of Miami.

Mr. Lauredo will be responsible for the Bank's international market development, special business liaison projects with minority and small business exporters, and relations with foreign commercial and economic official representatives posted in the United States.

Before his election to the Export-Import Bank position of Senior Vice President-International Relations, Mr. Lauredo was President of BND Corporation, and of Lauredo and Associates, both of Florida. He has also been part-time Professor of Sociology and Social Sciences at Miami-Dade Community College.

"Mr. Lauredo brings great talent and a diverse background to this important position," Chairman Moore said. "His experience in international business, state and local government, and long-standing relations with small and minority businesses will provide new insight on the benefit of the Bank's programs for the exporting community."

(more)



Mr. Lauredo was Director of International Commerce for the State of Florida in 1977 and 1978, and was Regional Director of the Carter-Mondale Presidential Campaign in 1976. From 1973 to 1976, he was Executive Assistant to the Mayor of Miami, and was Hispanic Urban Agent with Florida International University from 1975 to 1976.

In 1978 and 1979, Mr. Lauredo was a member of the U.S. Presidential Delegation to the inaugural ceremonies of the Presidents of Colombia, Brazil and Venezuela. He also served as President of the National Coalition of Cuban-Americans, was Founder and Vice President of Little Havana Development Authority, Inc., and served on the Board of Directors of the International Center of Florida. He was also a member of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, of the Miami Committee on Foreign Relations, of the National Steering Committee for Hispanic American Democrats, of the Florida Industrial Development Council and of the U.S. District Export Council (Florida), and was South Florida Area Representative for Columbia University.

Mr. Lauredo holds a B.A. in Political Science and Economics from Columbia University (1972), and a Certificate Degree in European Economics, History and Government from the Universidad de Madrid, Spain (1971). He also studied law at the Georgetown University Law Center, and Public Administration under a Master's program at Florida International University.

The Export-Import Bank's international program seeks to expand United States' exports, and under President Carter's International Trade Reorganization Act, the Bank has been given a prominent role in intensified efforts to achieve a more favorable U.S. balance of trade.

In commenting on his appointment, Lauredo stated: "The greatest potential for increased U.S. exports lies in developing stronger links to Third World countries and their growing markets. We need to make U.S.

(more)

EXIMBANK SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT: Add-2

products and financing more competitive in developing countries.

"Also, we aim to include many more medium and small businesses in the United States in the Bank's export incentive programs. I will be seeking ways to accomplish that goal."

MIN. of JAN 8, 1978 mtg

1. CALL to ORDER
2. APPROVAL of WARD rep. for Spanish speaking committee to be COMMISSIONED.
3. JOSE GAITAN REPORT.

Explanation of political activity AND the need for LATINOS to become politically active, the implications AND the advantages. LATINOS HAVE NO STATE REPRESENTATIVES, NO COUNTY, AND NO CITY REPRESENTATIVES. The need to change, so that LATINOS CAN HAVE political input AND REPRESENTATIVES.

LATINOS don't have qualified people yet, but LATINOS have qualifiable people.

LATINOS must discuss specific bills before the state legislature AND must give total support to specific bills which would effect the LATINO community.

Is Hofstede now going to fulfill his commitment to the LATINO community now that he is elected.

Question - ANSWER period NONE

4. GOVERNORS committee pr report.  
MARCELA TRUJILLO

O'DONNELL'S screening committee was selected by him to be manipulated by him. Appointed NO LATINOS to STATE job but selected 1 Anglo woman with SPANISH SURNAME.

Suggestions -

SUPPORT SPANISH SPEAKING AFFAIRS BOARD  
Already before state legislature.

HAVE positive meetings with STATE rep's.  
AND GOV. offering list of complaints with  
solutions.

Any LATION hired for STATE position must be  
qualified because that ~~per~~ person will be  
very visible.

\* possible Appointment in very NEAR future.

LATINO community must stick together because  
there ARE negative forces at work in our  
community.

Alfredo Gonzales.

Governor stated he would like to continue  
to meet with this committee until a Spanish  
speaking Affairs board can be selected.

\* Support ANY type of political action.

because it will certainly bring discussion in  
the latino communities.

5. Augie Rivera.

EXPLAINED his roll on O'Donnells selection committee.  
He WAS A substitute for Alfredo Gonzales and as  
a result WAS NOT part of the guidelines put down  
for screening process.

\* STATE employees had inside track on all jobs.

\* Why has nothing been done for LATINO's in MINN.  
STATES largest minority.



6. Ruth Cain -

Explained about power structure -  
Know each other - push for appointments  
from Latino community.

Be aggressive - vocal

STATE office can help expedite some of the  
political moves.

7. Pablo Gonzales.

Who are the sponsors for the STATE Spanish  
speaking affairs board - who drafted it -  
who is going to be appointed - what guidelines  
will be followed.

Drafted bill - Jose Trejo, Jose Gomez, Jose Valdez  
Sponsors - McClutcheon - Keith

\*\* WANTS copy of bill for next mtg.

8. Felino de la Peña

FORMAL motion

get list of Latinos for board & commissions

submit names at all openings both

qualified AND/OR qualifiable

seconded

MOTION CARRIES.

9. Springhill Conference Center (political mtg).

Application in hand. - arrangements are being  
made - will be held before Gov. race.

10. Old business  
None.

11. New business.

ANTONIO SALINAS requests NAMES be submitted for Appointment to the BOARD of Directors of the Legal Rights Center.

1. Jose A. GAITAN
2. Felino de la Peña
3. ANTONIO Arellano
4. Sylvia Conzales
5. Irene Bethke
6. ANITA Bethke

12. Gilberto Lopez y Rivas

Formal motion

START proceedings for setting up a Press conference - more info next mtg.

seconded

MOTION CARRIES

13. Felino de la Peña

Marcela Trujillo

Formal motion

HAVE secretario de propaganda appointed, but take list of volunteers for position.

seconded

MOTION CARRIES. 1. Marcela Trujillo 4. Irene Bethke  
2. Felino de la Peña 5. Jose Gaitan.  
3. Alfredo Conzales

14. Marcela Trujillo  
Formal motion  
meeting 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday of each month  
Seconded  
motion carries

15. Alfredo Gonzales  
Precinct caucus announcement  
Important to attend.  
Feb. 28, 1978 Tue. 8:00 p.m.

16. Next Mtg.  
Feb. 5, 1978  
Agenda  
Precinct caucus  
Roberts rules of order  
List of concerns for Hobstade.



**DEMOCRATIC**

**STUDENT**

**VOLUNTEER**

**BANK**

**PHASE TWO**

**A PROGRAM OF THE COLLEGE DEMOCRATS OF AMERICA**



# DEMOCRATIC STUDENT VOLUNTEER BANK

1625 Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20036 (202)797-5900

Honorary Chairman

JOHN C. WHITE

Chairman

BERNARD J. FRIEDMAN

Treasurer

DIANA M. JABLONSKI

Executive Director

RICHARD E. PLEBAN

## INTRODUCTION

The College Democrats of America (CDA), the student wing of the Democratic Party, is dedicated to interpreting the political needs of college students and involving them in the political process. Since its inception over twenty years ago, College Democrats has been an educational force in the student community and a political force within the Democratic Party. CDA involves college students nationwide in its programs which are designed to foster a positive orientation to the Democratic Party, and to enhance participation in party affairs.

The overall goals of the College Democrats are two-fold: 1) to insure the election of Democratic candidates to public office, and 2) to further the growth of the Democratic Party. CDA programs work toward the achievement of these goals. Through its "Operation Outreach" program, College Democrats effected an extensive communications network between campus organizations in the states and the national body. CDA utilizes this foundation to expand its base by recruiting new members on a continuing basis. Working through this network, College Democrats is able to coordinate the efforts of individual clubs in spreading the ideals represented by the Democratic Party, garnering support for its programs, and encouraging student participation. The national office has prepared a series of manuals to assist the state organizations in a variety of areas, such as organizing, voter registration, and volunteer recruitment, and publishes a regular newsletter to keep members informed about current activities and issues of concern. In addition, CDA sponsors regional conferences which are designed to inform students about relevant issues, encourage a dialogue between students and candidates and office-holders, and to promote a spirit of involvement in the Democratic Party.

## THE DEMOCRATIC STUDENT VOLUNTEER BANK

The college environment is the optimum medium for generating long-lasting political attitudes and support for democratic institutions. Recently published studies indicate a continuing trend in the voting behavior of college students in that they vote at a much higher rate than non-students. Further, the lasting effects can be evidenced by the fact that the college educated vote approximately twenty percent more frequently than those who have had no college.

*A Program of the College Democrats of America*

This solicitation is paid for and authorized by the Democratic National Committee

While voting alone is perhaps the lowest form of active political participation, it does constitute a measurable standard to judge the tendency of college students to take part in the political process to a higher degree than others in society. This phenomenon can be explained by several factors. The college community allows for the constant, free dissemination of and easy access to information. Also, the high degree of social interaction which takes place on college campuses permits a greater opportunity for students to be influenced by group norms. Traditionally, college students and young people have provided important resources for political activism, working as volunteers, generating new ideas, enthusiasm, and momentum, and creating visibility for political candidates and issues.

*Hispanic Amer. Minn.*

The College Democrats of America, cognizant of the unique character of college students, recognized a need to channel these *for* energies into an organized program of political action. In 1980, the College Democrats, in conjunction with the Democratic National Committee, formed a political action committee, the Democratic Student Volunteer Bank (DSVB), and established a companion program with the goal of organizing a strong, nationwide volunteer network for the Democratic Party.

The Democratic Student Volunteer Bank successfully incorporated thousands of students throughout the country into congressional, state, local, and the presidential campaigns this past year. The major accomplishments of the program were the following:

- 1) established *ment of* *Hispanic* over thirty statewide, grass-roots Democratic volunteer networks;
- 2) recruited and trained *Hispanic* campus leaders and activists to work in Democratic campaigns; (*Spannans*)
- 3) created a strong Democratic presence *of Hispanics* on college campuses, and generated momentum and enthusiasm for Democratic candidates;
- 4) attracted local media attention for *Hispanic* student volunteer efforts, with *DSVB* coordinators appearing on television *in Chicago, Hartford, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, New York, and Washington, D.C.,* among others;
- 5) hosted the Democratic National Committee Student Leadership Conference in which over four hundred *Hispanic* student activists from across the *STATE* participated. (Highlights included sessions with Secretaries Harris and Andrus, keynote address by Rev. Jesse Jackson, and a White House Event hosted by Annette Carter.); *Hispanic for Spannans*
- 6) worked as a coordinating body for involving other student organizations, *such as the Student NEA, the NAACP Youth and College Division, the American Student Association, AFL-CIO Frontlash, the UAW Youth Division, and others* in Democratic campaigns; *for Spannans*

- 7) ~~challenged~~ the inconsistencies of independent presidential candidates, in particular, John Anderson, and stressed the importance of the party process.

*Hispanic*  
DEMOCRATIC STUDENT VOLUNTEER BANK PHASE II

A strong network of ~~College Democratic clubs~~ *Hispanic* across the ~~country~~ *state* is vital to the rebuilding of the Democratic Party. In organizing for the crucial 1982 elections, ~~CDA proposes PHASE II of the Democratic Student Volunteer Bank.~~

The 1982 elections are of paramount importance, as the Democratic Party must maintain control of the House of Representatives, and make gains on the state and local level. At the same time, we must work towards regaining the Senate and prepare for the upcoming 1984 presidential election.

On the national level, the Republicans, with the aid of numerous right wing conservative organizations, have targeted many Democrats for defeat in both Senate and House races. Youth organization is one integral element of their campaign strategy. It is estimated that Republicans and right wing committees spend over \$1 million on youth activities alone. Hundreds of students are already being recruited and trained to coordinate campaign services for Republican candidates. The College Republicans alone have a full-time staff of seven and a budget of well over \$150,000 a year.

An additional threat to the Democratic Party is the growth of independent leanings among young people. Party identification is comparatively weaker among youth than other segments of society. A major contributing factor to this phenomenon is the fact that parties in general have failed to effectively communicate their ideals, principles, goals, and accomplishments to them. The Democratic Party has the most to gain from the independent youth voters, as the Party best represents the issues which concern them. Among these issues are those which we refer to as the five E's: ~~Environment, Education, Employment, Energy, and Equality.~~

While we cannot hope to match the opposition in funds, we can match them in efficiency, dedication, and energy through an effective program.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

There are seven basic goals of the ~~Democratic Student Volunteer Bank.~~ *Hispanic*  
 They are the following:

- 1) To Provide Campaign Workers - The Volunteer Bank will recruit volunteers through existing ~~and new College Democratic clubs~~ *NETWORKS* and by sponsoring well-publicize campaign training seminars in ~~Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago, and other cities.~~ Democratic candidates in 1982 will need many volunteers to assist in targeting, voter registration, phone banks, literature distribution, and get-out-the-vote activity. The Bank will have posters, pamphlets, and other material to attract volunteers to work for the Democratic cause.

Hisp. Vol.

In essence, the ~~DSVB PHASE II~~ program hopes to save 1982 Democratic candidates time, money, and effort by providing them with volunteers from well-established networks.

2) To Provide Votes - Although the ~~youth~~ <sup>Hisp</sup> vote is still quite low, the number of ~~youth~~ <sup>Hisp</sup> who can support a candidate is significant. We cannot dismiss the importance of the ~~youth~~ <sup>Hisp</sup> vote while the opposition actively courts it. Student voting can make the difference in an election, particularly in marginal areas. Therefore, we must prepare to achieve maximum Democratic support where our efforts are warranted. Our proposal is to test a variety of voter registration and get-out-the-vote programs in ~~the New Jersey and Virginia~~ <sup>the</sup> 1982 Gubernatorial races to determine the most effective means of achieving these goals.

3) To Create a Favorable Public Image - Political activity of ~~youth~~ <sup>Hispanic</sup> generates significant media interest and enthusiasm, particularly when that activity is targeted towards positive, institutionalized goals. The Chairman of the DSVB and President of CDA, Bernard J. Friedman, recently appeared on ABC's GOOD MORNING AMERICA program to discuss the support shown by students of the party, its candidates, and issue positions.

4) To Generate Positive Orientation to the Democratic Party - Rallies, ~~campus~~ appearances, mock elections, and letters-to-the-editor create a bandwagon effect among ~~students~~ <sup>Hisp</sup> and the general public. Popularity increases the reservoir of volunteers and voters because people want to "go with the winner."

5) To Provide Leadership Training - The involvement of ~~youth~~ <sup>Hisp</sup> at an early stage will provide local Democratic committees a group of well-trained volunteers for future activities. In addition, this tends to strengthen Democratic party identification.

6) To Involve Young People - Positive attitudes towards the democratic system of government in the United States and the need for a two party system are fostered by actively involving ~~young~~ <sup>Hispanic</sup> people in campaign activities. The ~~college campus~~ <sup>Hisp</sup> provides an excellent vehicle for generating support for the ~~system and the Democratic Party.~~ <sup>Hisp Vol. Bank</sup>

7) To Prevent the Campaigns of Independents from Garnering Traditional Democratic Support - In 1980, the Party suffered greatly from independent candidacies, ~~especially among young voters.~~ <sup>Hisp</sup> To counteract this phenomenon, we plan to educate ~~students~~ <sup>Hisp</sup> about the goals that the Democratic Party stands for and our accomplishments over the years as they relate to ~~youth.~~ <sup>Hispanic</sup>

In short, the ~~Democratic Student~~ <sup>Hisp</sup> Volunteer Bank will provide a vehicle to promote the entire Democratic ticket in the 1980's and encourage party building for the future. If we are to be prepared for the approaching elections, we must begin to organize now. A general outline of the program structure and strategy follows.



STRUCTURE

*Hisp*  
The Democratic Student Volunteer Bank is organized in the following manner.

*co chair*  
We propose ~~one full-time director~~ of the program to begin immediately. There will also be part time volunteers and interns assisting the director at the Democratic National Committee. State directors will be named by working through existing College Democrat clubs and State Party Officials. The DSVB Chairman will also work full-time on the program for an eight week period to assist in the initial phase of setting the program up.

Democratic student volunteers will be trained through campaign service seminars coordinated at the local, state, and national level. Volunteers will receive a Democratic Student Volunteer Training Kit, highlighting basic campaign skills. Once a student expresses interest in becoming a volunteer we will obtain his or her contact information, computerize the lists, and send copies to State and County Democratic Party Offices. We will assist volunteers in organizing Democratic clubs and networks on their campuses through our Club Organizing Manuals, and other such materials.

A tentative schedule is as follows:

March 1- May 1:

- 1) Reestablish 1980 contacts
- 2) Fundraising *area*
- 3) Liason with other ~~student~~ groups on the program
- 4) Establish Congressional contacts

May 1- Sept. 1:

- 1) ~~Capitol Hill events for student interns~~
- 2) Promote program among special interest groups
- 3) Collect data for future volunteers
- 4) Target key campuses *areas*

Sept. 1- Jan. 1:

- 1) Establish new ~~student~~ contacts and clubs *Hisp*
- 2) General outreach program
- 3) Appoint ~~DSVB~~ State Directors *or Co chairs*
- 4) Organize regional systems
- 5) Target key ~~states and races and match with targeted campuses~~ *areas*
- 6) Test program in 1981 Gubernatorial races in N.J. and VA

Jan. 1- June 1:

- 1) Kickoff 1892 efforts with Hubert H. Humphrey Memorial Student Leadership Congerence
- 2) Establish state and local networks
- 3) Organize large campuses in key states
- 4) Send speakers to campuses to criticize opposition and promote Democratic Party.
- 5) Disseminate materials

CONCLUSION

*Hisp*

In order for the DEMOCRATIC ~~STUDENT~~ VOLUNTEER BANK to be a success, we will need the cooperation of State and Local Party officials as well as the Democratic National Committee. We strongly feel that this a a worthwhile program at this crucial juncture for our Party. The Democratic Party desparately needs to begin organizing at the grass-roots level, and this program is one way to initiate this process.

*Hispanic*

YES I AM INTERESTED IN THE DEMOCRATIC ~~STUDENT~~ VOLUNTEER BANK:

☐

PLEASE SEND ME ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

☐

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEMOCRATIC ~~STUDENT~~ VOLUNTEER BANK \$ \_\_\_\_.

*Hisp*

☐

MY ORGANIZATION WOULD LIKE TO CO-SPONSOR THE DEMOCRATIC ~~STUDENT~~ VOLUNTEER BANK.

*Hisp*

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Paid for and authorized by the Democratic National Committee

PLEASE RETURN TO THE DEMOCRATIC STUDENT VOLUNTEER BANK  
1625 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

(202) 797-5900

MAY 4, 1979

## Office of the White House Press Secretary

-----  
THE WHITE HOUSE

The following is the text of a letter from the President to the 50 governors following conversations with Mexican President Lopez Portillo:

During my visit to Mexico City in mid-February, I had a frank and useful discussion with President Lopez Portillo on the complex issue of border law violations and particularly the problem of undocumented workers. We agreed to cooperate closely to explore the question in the context of the social and economic problems involved--a solution that also respects the dignity and human rights of those concerned. One aspect of this question, the treatment of undocumented workers in the United States, has been of particular concern to me and to President Lopez Portillo.

As I stated in Mexico, it is my responsibility to enforce our immigration laws. Those individuals who violate the law will be dealt with as the law prescribes. But it is also our responsibility to deal fairly and humanely with any persons accused of being undocumented workers.

For some time we have been making a special effort at the Federal level to ensure their fair treatment under the law. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has steadily improved the conditions under which undocumented workers are temporarily confined and has adopted a number of measures to prevent mistreatment and to allow apprehended aliens time to settle their affairs before departure. The Department of Labor is making a special effort in those areas believed to have a sizeable presence of undocumented workers to enforce wage, hour, safety and health standards and to assure that workers who are apprehended and removed from the country receive all wages due them.

Since many of the problems that undocumented aliens experience are under state and local jurisdiction, I ask that you give these concerns your close personal interest. I, in turn, would welcome your suggestions of areas you might suggest in which further Federal action would be useful.

The Department of Justice is giving special attention to investigating and, where warranted, prosecuting, possible civil rights violations against any persons of Hispanic origin.

Our country's deep commitment to standards of justice and humaneness requires us to protect the basic rights of all people who find themselves in this nation.

JIMMY CARTER

# # #

I have been proud to stand with you for the last two-and-a-half years, and I am proud that we have stood together in a common cause.

Ed Roybal and his colleagues, Bob Garcia, Baltasar Corrado and Kika de la Garza, and others who have joined the Spanish Caucus have made their voices heard far beyond their own districts. They fought for the rights of all Hispanic Americans, whether their background is Mexican or Cuban, Puerto Rican, Central American, or South American. They fought for jobs, for political participation, for better education, and for an end to prejudice, discrimination and bigotry.

All Americans, not just those who happen to speak Spanish, have benefited from their efforts, and on behalf of all Americans, I thank them, and I thank you. (Applause)

The road we travel together is long, and it is hard, but we are moving, and we are going to keep on moving and keep on pushing until the magnificent ideals of this Nation are a reality for all who live within its borders.

Tonight I want to report to you very briefly on the progress we have made together within this Government, and within this Nation in the cause of liberty, of justice, and of peace.

This Nation was founded on a passionate commitment to basic human rights, but for too many years our Government, our Nation, has seemed to have lost touch with this basic source of strength. It has been said often, and said rightly, human rights begin at home. (Applause) And I am determined that the provisions of the United States Constitution and the laws of our land shall apply to all who live within the borders of our country, whether they are citizens or not. (Applause)

Months ago I urged all the Governors of our country, and I have now signed an order to all of the heads of departments and agencies in our own Government directing them to see that undocumented aliens are treated fairly and humanely in every instance, and I am directing Federal officials to give full cooperation to officials of other nations who seek their help in investigating any allegation of discrimination or deprivation of those basic human rights which we hold so dear. (Applause)

We have not yet stamped out all the vestiges of bigotry and brutality in our country, but we must do so. These have been the goals of Leonel Castillo -- (applause) -- as Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Leonel has made the INS more efficient and more responsive so that suffering people trying to obey the law would not have to wait years for a simple answer to a basic question.

He took on one of the toughest, most thankless jobs there is in the United States and he did it well. And all of us ought to thank him for it. (Applause)

MORE



I know that Leonel is disappointed at some things which have not yet been done in the not much more than two years that he has served so well, but I am very proud of his accomplishments.

For too long both the Legislative and the Executive Branches of Government have ignored our immigration policies and the problems that were building up throughout our land. Undocumented aliens have feared that any solution attempted would be at their expense and a great many other people have just found it easier not to think about this problem as long as it was others who suffered and not themselves.

Together in the last few months we have tried to face up to these difficult problems and to seek real solutions. We are making some progress. We have not yet gone far enough and we are consulting closely with the Mexican Government officials for the first time, and other countries who are involved.

And I promise you that this effort which has been initiated so well by Leonel Castillo, by the Naturalization and Immigration Service will not terminate with his departure. He will continue to help us and the progress that he started will continue as well. (Applause)

Some parts of our policies are very controversial -- human rights at home also means justice, tempered with mercy.

Last week I commuted the sentences of the last four Puerto Rican nationalists -- (applause and booing) -- who attacked President Truman and wounded five Members of Congress more than 25 years ago. I did this for humane reasons.

QUESTION: Why?

THE PRESIDENT: I will tell you why. I did this for humane reasons and because I agreed with Congressmen Garcia and Corrada and with Franklin Lopez and others here tonight that the time that they had served, more than 25 years, was long enough. (Applause)

I would like to make it clear that an important principle was involved. These nationalists were imprisoned for criminal conduct, not for their political views. Like other Americans, they are entitled to the freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution. (Applause) And I can say to you that our country is strong enough so that we can honor the principle of freedom of speech and we need not fear those who speak out with ideas with which we may disagree. (Applause)

On the important issue of the future status of Puerto Rico, I will support whatever decision is made by the people of Puerto Rico because I believe -- (applause) -- because I feel that Puerto Ricans have enough judgment to make a decision about their own future for themselves, and I will honor their judgment.

MORE

We must look now to the present and its needs, and to a better future for all Puerto Rican citizens, whether they live on the island, or whether they live here on the mainland. And we seek to fulfill human rights here at home and we will continue to speak out for human rights abroad.

From the day that I took office, I have sought to place at the top of my agenda and to awaken the conscience of the world and to bring that conscience about human rights to bear on the world's leaders.

We have created an atmosphere that I believe has made significant progress on human rights throughout our hemisphere. Many prison doors have swung open, repression of the poor and the weak and the helpless has been eased in many countries. Democratic government or civilian government has been rescued and has replaced military governments and autocratic governments where people had little voice.

The struggle for human rights is basic and so is the struggle for the economic and the social justice which permits human beings to enjoy those rights once they have been obtained with dignity.

That struggle cannot be won unless the Government of this country, which we love, is peopled with men and women of courage, ability, sensitivity, and the knowledge of the special problems which many of you in this room know so well.

I will have two superb new leaders to help me in the near future. One of them is Abelardo Valdez, who is now administering our AID program and who will soon be the United States Chief of Protocol. (Applause) The other is a fine man, one of the most competent men I know in Government, who happened to have been born in Mexico City, has practiced law there for 19 years, who served our Nation well and who will now be the Secretary of the Navy of the United States of America, Eduardo Hidalgo. (Applause) I think Abelardo and Eduardo are here. Are they here? Stand up if you will, the new Secretary of the Navy. (Applause) He is not only my first choice, he was first choice of the former Secretary of the Navy, now the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and I am very proud of you, Eduardo, and what you have already done for our country.

As you know, in order to advise me on personnel and other important affairs, Esteban Torres, who came with me tonight has joined my White House Staff. (Applause) Ambassador Torres has distinguished himself both in Government and also as a labor leader.

As United States Ambassador to UNESCO, his ability to make friends was demonstrated by his election to the UNESCO Executive Board. Our country is not always unanimously popular in the United Nations. But when Esteban ran for the Executive Board of UNESCO, out of 130 countries voting, he got 127 votes. (Applause)

MORE

He is going to be giving me advice on many things, one of which is how to get votes. (Laughter)

Ambassador Torres is working closely with me also on the upcoming visit of President Lopez Portillo of Mexico and he will make sure that your voice is heard every day when policy is made within the White House.

Assisting him will be Gilbert Colon. (Applause) All of those that I have named and many others are working very closely with our new Attorney General to weed out any element of racism or discrimination in our system of criminal justice and a special advisory committee is being set up, with Esteban's help and with the help of the Attorney General, of Hispanic Americans to make sure that this goal which has not been accomplished in the past will be accomplished in the future. (Applause)

We also know that accurate information about our country is a fundamental weapon in the struggle for social justice. In this connection the 1980 census is a major opportunity and a personal challenge to me and to everyone in this room. If Hispanic-Americans are to be full partners in all aspects of American life and to share in its full benefits, we must have an accurate count of how many Hispanic-Americans live in the United States of America. (Applause)

I have for the first time directed the Census Bureau to hire bilingual census takers--(applause) -- to print questionnaires in Spanish, and to work with community groups and leaders who understand their own community to encourage cooperation. It is important because of the sensitivity of some people's lives who live here that the confidentiality of individual census information will be protected. And I have directed, without equivocation, that this be done.

I cannot look at the individual information, your Congressman cannot look at it and no other Government agency can look at this individual confidential information that will give us accurate information. An accurate count will mean better Government funding for areas that have a high population of Hispanic-Americans and better political representation, and a much larger Congressional Hispanic Caucus will result from better counts of those who live in our country. (Applause)

That in turn will put much more muscle behind the efforts that all of you tonight in this room will espouse for the benefit of those in our country who speak Spanish. With your help, we have increased funds for bilingual education already in just a little over two years by 50 percent, and I have requested funds for a special program for bilingual vocational education. And I strongly support, by the way, the legislation which just has already passed the Senate to give the Southwest Border Commission authority to award construction grants to ease severe overcrowding in schools in the Southwest, in heavily Hispanic areas.

MORE



Just as we carry on the struggle for human rights and social justice, we are struggling to build peace and security in this hemisphere and throughout the world.

In the Western Hemisphere, among our American neighbors, we believe in peace. We believe in a policy of nonintervention. We respect the other American states as equals and as individuals. We work closely with our friends in political and diplomatic matters. We consult closely with them because we know that their advice, their counsel, their cooperation, is crucial to us to make the right decision on the policy and the motivations and the actions of our own Government that affect those who live in the Caribbean, in Central and South America.

We are promoting economic development and building stronger trade relationships. We are committed, along with the other free countries and free peoples of this hemisphere, to minimize the spread of totalitarian and atheistic communist influence among the free people of this hemisphere. (Applause)

MORE



I am very proud that we are rebuilding the world's faith in all these and other American commitments.

Together, with a sense of wisdom and of fairness, we fought and we won a victory for peace and for human rights that was not politically popular with the Panama Canal treaties. (Applause.) The Senate of the United States took courageous action and you and I as full partners were able to do what was right because we stood together. I believe that this will be recognized in history as an action that spared this half of the world of possible conflict between peoples that have always in the past been friends but which would have shattered this friendly relationship forever.

The Congress still must take action on the Panama Canal treaties and I plead with all of you to use your influence for favorable consideration of the implementation legislation for the Panama Canal treaties so that we will not be embarrassed by violating the word of honor of our nation and mistreating the heroic and the generous and the good friends that we have who live in Panama and throughout the southern part of this hemisphere. (Applause)

In the tragic wake of the recent Hurricane David the American people responded immediately and with open hearts to the needs of the people of Dominica and the Dominican Republic. (Applause)

Governor Romero and the people of Puerto Rico have been especially helpful and the people of Miami under Mayor Ferre's leadership also deserve our congratulations for their donations of food and medicines to the people of the Dominican Republic. This month here in Washington I will meet with President Lopez Portillo of Mexico and I expect this meeting to further the balanced relationship that I seek with our near neighbor and our friend.

There are many issues of great importance to both nations that we can only manage -- because they have been so long ignored -- through continual, careful and close consultation between the United States and Mexico. We will be discussing energy and trade and border issues as well as other matters on which we are now negotiating with the Mexican government. These negotiations are now and will continue to be frank, fair and mature. They are conducted within a framework of mutual respect and with a conviction that both nations will benefit from them. That is how it should be and with your continued support, that is how it always will be. Our relations with Mexico are among the most important that we have in the entire world. (Applause) And I will never let the inevitable problems and differences of opinion that may arise deflect us from the mutual respect, friendship, cooperation and sensitive attention to our proper duties which we share with President Lopez Portillo and the Mexican people.

In closing let me say this: These are just a few items

MORE

on a big agenda, but I know that we can do this together. Our goals are the same, to bring all Americans, no matter in which country we live, into full partnership in every aspect of our lives, with full justice, economic opportunity and political participation. If that day is to come down and come down to us soon we must work together to bring it about. It will not come automatically. I cannot do it alone. No President could. Government cannot do it alone. You cannot do it alone. But together, if we have a common goal, mutual respect, courage, and respect for one another and for the principles that bind us together, we can make it happen.

To close my remarks I would like to use for a few seconds our nation's second language. (Applause)

(Thereupon, the President spoke in Spanish).

END

(AT 10: 06 P.M. EDT)



## Hispanic American Democrats

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10

- 9 a.m. -- Convention Reconvenes
- 9:00      Nomination Convention Overview  
         Kathy Doria, DNC
- 9:30      Platform Committee Report
- 10:15     Rules Committee Report
- 11:00     Credentials Committee Report
- 11:30     Adjourn
- 12-1:30   Luncheon  
         -Governor Bob Graham, Florida,  
         -President Jimmy Carter (tentative)  
         -Senator Edward Kennedy (tentative)
- 2:00      General Session Workshop #3  
         "The role of Hispanics in the General Election"  
         DNC Staff
- 3:00      General Session Workshop #4  
         "Voter Registration in Hispanic Communities"  
         Henry Serna, DNC Staff

David Lizarraga, National Chairman  
1330 South Atlantic Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90022 • (213) 268-6745  
Beverly Vigil Ellerman, National Convention Chairwoman  
1547 South Dover Ct., Lakewood, CO 80226 • (303) 989-2797



## Hispanic American Democrats

HAD NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
AUGUST 9-10

NEW YORK SHERATON HOTEL  
7th Avenue & 56th Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8

Welcome Reception at Gracie Mansion  
with Mayor Koch

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9

9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Registration  
New York Sheraton Mezzanine Corridor

9 a.m. - 12 p.m. Executive Committee Meeting  
Mezzanine Level

1 p.m. Convention Convenes  
Ballroom

--Opening Remarks, David Lizarraga,  
--Introductions, David Lizarraga,  
--Welcome, Bob Rodriguez,  
New York City Councilman, Convention Chair  
--Welcome, John White  
Chairman, Democratic National Committee

1:30 -- Perspectives on "The Decade of the Hispanic"

2:15 -- HAD Progress Report - David Lizarraga

2:35 -- Consideration of Bylaws Amendments

3:05 -- General Session Workshop #1  
"U.S. Immigration Policies"

4:05 -- General Workshop #2  
"Hispanics & the 1980 Census"  
Ed Avila, NALEO

5 p.m. Adjourn

Evening Reception at Puerto Rican Trade  
Fair - New York Coliseum

David Lizarraga, National Chairman  
1330 South Atlantic Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90022 • (213) 268-6745  
Beverly Vigil Ellerman, National Convention Chairwoman  
1547 South Dover Ct., Lakewood, CO 80226 • (303) 989-2797



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Suite 608  
City of Commerce, California  
90040  
(313) 721-9944

# HAD

## Hispanic American Democrats

David C. Lizarraga  
National Chair  
Los Angeles, California

### FINANCIAL REPORT

AS OF FEB. 19, 1981

CASH ON HAND      2/19/81      \$108.

#### OUTSTANDING PAYABLES

<u>Account</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Henry's Printing	Conference Materials	1,213.
Maurice Ferre	Denver Travel Expenses	448.
CRG Design Studio	Graphics/Typesetting	1,463.
Airborne	Conference Shipping	<u>160.</u>
TOTAL		3,284.

#### BILLS PAID BY DAVID LIZARRAGA

<u>Account</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Al Cantu	Settlement, Denver Magazine	1,600
TLC	Travel, Fund-Raisers	2,285
Goez Art Gallery	Conference Materials	<u>880</u>
TOTAL		4,765.

#### EXPENSES CARRIED BY DAVID LIZARRAGA - 1980

Salary	HAD Fund-Raising Director	7,000
Salary and Fringe	Part-time office coordinator (780/month)	9,360
Telephone	HAD office	<u>2,500.</u>
TOTAL		18,860.

Carlos Portes  
First Vice Chair  
New York, New York

Dr. Judith Zaffirini  
Secretary  
Laredo, Texas

Sen. Olga Mendez  
Treasurer  
Albany, New York

Nelson Diaz  
Eastern Vice Chair  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Matt Garcia  
Central Vice Chair  
San Antonio, Texas

Teresa Chaparro Samora  
Western Vice Chair  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Managerial & Policy Level  
Positions that are Vacant

Regional Administrator for Employment Standards - SES -  
Kansas City

Director, Division of Program Policy - SES - Washington, D.C.

Assistant Commissioner for Systems & Standards - SES -  
Washington, D.C.

Assistant Commissioner for Systems and Standards - SES -  
Washington, D.C.

Deputy Associate Commissioner for Statistical Operations -  
SES - Washington, D.C.

Regional Administrator for ESA - SES - Chicago

Program Analysis Officer - GS-345-15 OPS, Washington, D.C.

Program Analysis Officer - GS-345-15 OPS, Washington, D.C.

Supervisory Auditor - GS-510-15 OPS, Washington, D.C.

Supervisory Wage & Hour Compliance Specialist ESA - GS-249-15  
Kansas City

Supervisory Industrial Hygienist or Supervisory Health  
Scientist - OSHA - GS-601-15 Washington, D.C.

Supervisory Industrial Hygienist - OSHA - GS-090-15  
Washington, D.C.

Management Analysis Officer - GS-343-14 MSHA, Arlington, VA.

Supervisory Wage-Hour Compliance GS-249-14 OASAM, San Francisco,  
CA.

Supervisory Computer Specialist GS-0334-14 - OPS, Washington, D.C.

Supervisory Mining Engineer or Supervisory Metal & Nonmetal  
Inspector GS-1899-14 MSHA, Pennsylvania

Safety & Health Manager (Area Director) State Plan GS-0018-14  
OSHA, Chicago

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11. Evelyn V. Martinez  
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213/ 289-7377

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# HISPANIC AMERICAN LABOR NEWSLETTER

Published by "HISPANOS DE ILLINOIS State Chapter of LCLAA"

Miguel Arias, Editor

¡BIENVENIDOS! - WELCOME!  
DELEGATES

MIDWEST HISPANIC POLITICAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

HISPANOS DE ILLINOIS  
STATE CHAPTER OF LCLAA

MIGUEL ARIAS  
STATE CHAPTER PRESIDENT

RUBEN RAMIREZ  
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

ROY E. SUAREZ  
SECRETARY-TREASURER

JOE A. RUIZ  
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

ELEANOR MUCINO  
RECORDING SECRETARY

**"POR EL ADELANTO HISPÁNICO"**



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
1983

# Suburban Sun-Times

CALUMET REGION/SOUTH COOK COUNTY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1983

HISPANOS DE ILLINOIS LCLAA IS VERY PROUD TO PRESENT THESE VERY IMPORTANT PIECES OF INFORMATION ABOUT HISPANICS; YESTERDAY AND TODAY. *M.A.*

## CITY OF PARK CITY

### MUNICIPAL BUILDING

MAYOR  
JULIAN GUERRERO, JR.



## Hispanics progress in suburbs

Story by Alf Siewers

Photo by Tom Cruze

Park City Mayor Julian Guerrero in April became the first Hispanic mayor in Illinois, according to Kay Navarro, director of the Spanish Speaking People's Study Commission, a state-government panel. Guerrero did it not so much because of formal education or ethnic political organization (there are few Hispanics in Park City) as because of his savvy combination of management and civic skills. He works at Abbott Laboratories of North Chicago as an inventory auditor, and has served in many civic and political posts in Lake County.

"I never dreamed in my life that I would be a mayor," says the third-generation American, who lacks a college degree but has served on the Illinois State Scholarship Commission. Guerrero took control of a municipal government plagued by poor management. Since then, he and other village leaders have put together a budget (there was no complete municipal budget the year before), and the part-time mayor is taking pains to keep aldermen and officials involved in village decisions.

"He came into a city that had a number of hidden bills and back debts and has brought us to pretty much a balanced budget," says Park City Alderman Robert Allen.

"Being a Hispanic was never a problem," says Guerrero. "People were so concerned with good government, they just wanted someone to come in and rearrange and clean up, and that's the job they gave me."

Manuel Barbosa, an Elgin lawyer who is chairman of the Illinois Human Rights Commission, belongs to Elgin's Guadalupano Club, which each year for the past six has held a party to honor recipients of its scholarship awards.

"Everyone assumes a Hispanic party is everyone wearing T-shirts and loud music," says Barbosa. "We showcase the best of our community. Many people think of our young people as on drugs and in gangs. We have kids going on to Ivy League institutions."

The importance of education is stressed by suburban Hispanic groups, which offer scholarships, classes and counseling, and by successful Hispanic individuals.

"In the suburbs, the people who succeed can not do so because they are Hispanic, but because they have the drive for success and for education," says Torres (joined now by Al Vega of the Thornton Fractional Twp. District as one of the state's two Hispanic school superintendents).

"Hispanics in the suburbs are more assimilated now — you can see that just in the popularity of Mexican foods," he says with a laugh. "I remember growing up in an integrated neighborhood on Chicago's Southeast Side, and some parents would object to having their kids eat with us because they said we ate strange food. Still, I used to have to stop my friends from eating the plates. I think of that when I go to the grocery store and see all that frozen Mexican food today."

"I'm proud of my heritage — my license plate is AZTEC — but I never view myself particularly as a Hispanic leader or role model," Torres says.

"One of the things about the Hispanic community that is frustrating," the educator adds, "is that, because of many cultural aspects, there is very little training of youngsters to put off immediate gratification for long-range goals. The group has to stop indulging itself in irrelevant Americanisms, such as learning about baseball instead of the stock market."

Aurora has one of the largest Hispanic communities in the suburbs, both in numbers and percentage. The 1980 census counted 14,482 "Spanish origin" residents out of a population of 81,293, though some Hispanic leaders say the actual figure may reach 20,000. Census figures indicate a 167% increase from 1970, perhaps inflated due to changes in census technique but typical of large increases throughout the suburbs.

This Fox River community is a port of entry for new immigrants, and the scene of a special effort to bring more newly arrived Hispanics into the educational and economic mainstream.

Pittway Corp., the largest employer in Aurora, contributed money from its foundation, matched by money from the state of Illinois, to set up a fund for programs in preventing child abuse by strengthening families. One of the funded agencies is located on Aurora's predominantly Hispanic east side. Located in a former church, the 1-year-old Family Focus center offers activities primarily designed for its Hispanic neighborhood.

"This is the first time that I've felt part of a program that addresses Hispanic needs, because of its flexibility," says Lupe Stump, the Mexican-born director of the center who was an associate professor of social work at Ball State University.

The center offers classes ranging from English to ballet, and closes in the afternoon to match the hours of

families who go home early to prepare dinner. Parents are required to accompany their children to activities, and to care for their needs during classes. In the process, Stump says the center includes instruction that is needed for Hispanic children to succeed.

"We have cooking classes that are very popular, teaching Anglo, Mexican, Puerto Rican and Vietnamese (another group that uses the center) cooking," says Stump. We find what the interests are, and then at the end we tag on an hour of instruction on raising families."

Robert Galvin, a vice president of the Merchants National Bank of Aurora, says Hispanics in Aurora are getting more organized. Raised in Chicago Heights, Galvin is president of Aurora's new 26-member Hispanic Lions Club.

Other Hispanic organizations in Aurora include el Centro Pan Americano and Accion Latina de Aurora, both housed upstairs of the Family Focus center, and the Puerto Rican Day Parade Committee. Pan Americano's director, Homer Basaldua, says the organization has worked to improve relations between the Hispanic community and local police, and to develop programs for Hispanics at Waubesa Community College in Sugar Grove. Accion leader Tony Hontanon notes his group's involvement in immigration issues and citizenship classes.

"I'm Puerto Rican and my wife is Mexican," says Manuel Aponte, an Aurora radio personality. "You see more of a mix of ethnic groups at social events now than there used to be, you'll see all kinds of people whether it's Mexican Independence Day, Puerto Rican Commonwealth Day or the Fourth of July."

The Waukegan area also features a varied Hispanic community, with representatives from almost all Latin American nations and a sizable Spanish-speaking business community in Waukegan.

John Rangel was born and raised in another large suburban Hispanic community — the Mexican-American neighborhoods of Blue Island and Calumet Park — where Spanish-speaking immigrants followed other ethnic groups to find jobs as factory and railroad workers. One of 14 children of parents who came from Mexico, Rangel is now manager of state and rail planning for the Illinois Central-Gulf R.R.

"My parents placed a very high premium on education and wouldn't let us miss school," Rangel says. "Their ethic was that you have to work for what you want, no one is going to give it to you."

Rangel, who was recently elected to the village board in Matteson, is involved in a service group of some 30 members called Latin Americans for America (LAFA),



Velasquez

which awards scholarships to teens and works on educational issues. Another group in the Calumet Park area is the Latin American Advisory Council, headed by Ricky Delapena, which has lobbied for publicly funded Hispanic educational and job-training programs in the area.

"The church is still a center," says Rangel of south suburban Hispanic communities. "What makes it that is the new arrivals. The relationship is not the same for me as for them. With new arrivals it's almost like, I don't know how to say it, it's almost hypnotic — there's a need for the church without an understanding of it. As they move in, it sometimes causes

problems because they want to have Mass in Spanish."

Trustee Samuel Soria of Calumet Park describes his village's Hispanic community as long-established.

"All the Hispanics I know own their own homes," says Soria, who has been active in another service group, the United Council of Latin Americans. "Most of the people, either their parents have moved here or they came from Mexico 20 or 30 years ago. They work as carpenters, as dry-wallers and in factories."



**A**rt Velasquez's father came to this country as a 12-year-old migrant worker. Today, the younger Velasquez, a resident of Palos Hills, employs 100 workers in the Azteca Corn Products Corp., with offices in Chicago and Stickney Twp. near Summit.

Anthony Torres' family fled Mexico as political refugees during revolutions earlier this century that left hundreds of thousands dead. Today, Torres is superintendent of the Sauk Village public schools, the first Hispanic school superintendent in Illinois.

Orlando Miranda Jr. of Skokie remembers as a young boy flying over the ocean in a twin-engined plane to escape from Cuba's communist regime, which had jailed his mother and forced his father into exile. Today, Miranda works as general manager for Miranda Advertising, a venture of his father, who is now a prominent Hispanic radio personality known as "Pelencho."

"I entered this country as an undocumented worker," says Mario Dovalina of Waukegan, founder of Pepe's, a Mexican restaurant chain. "I won't say illegal — because I had every right in this world to better myself."

That motive of betterment links the growing number of Hispanics moving to the suburbs from Chicago (where 14.5% of the population is Hispanic, according to the 1980 census), from Mexico, from Puerto Rico, and from across Latin America.

Statistics tell part of the story of this great migration, equal to if not greater than European immigration to this country early in the century. Like that wave, the search is for economic opportunity, political freedom, and education, and the stories are heroic.

Suburban Hispanics, while mainly Mexican in background, vary from dispersed professionals to residents of barrios (ethnic neighborhoods) in areas such as the Fox River Valley, Waukegan and Blue Island, from new arrivals to long-established families.

With an increase of Hispanic movement to the suburbs in the past decade, suburban Hispanic organizations have grown and increased their activities, seeing better opportunities for economic as-

Elgin's Hispanic community has a reputation for cohesiveness. Attorney Manuel Barbosa attributes that to "a core group of people who are workers and willing to work together."

Many suburban Hispanics emphasize that the qualities of hard work and drive for education that are central to the American dream are individual, not ethnic.

"The thing that I object to with these Hispanic labels is that it's like people are saying, 'Oh look, they're as good as we,'" says Manuel Torres of Park Ridge, brother of Anthony and owner of MGT Corp., an automotive-parts company. "We've really been here as long as anyone. We used to own half this country."

For entrepreneur Art Velasquez, success came with the help of family encouragement.

"Although he didn't have much education, my father insisted that we get one," says Velasquez, who attended Notre Dame, has a master's degree in business from the University of Chicago, and in the early '70s turned an idea for longer-lasting Mexican foods into a corporation.

"There were no ifs, ands or buts. And he worked hard at his own small business, and being in business was just part of life."

Barbosa worked in many different jobs — including ones as a hospital orderly and schoolteacher — before his legal career. He traces his interest in law back to an incident that happened when he was a very young migrant worker in Nebraska.

"We were planting beets, and a farmer came out and started yelling because he said we had cut down too many plants," Barbosa says. "I started talking back to tell why we had done it that way, and all the people thought that was hilarious and started calling me 'the lawyer.' And I thought that sounded all right."

## Firm to take the pulse of Hispanics regularly

By Manuel Galvan

A MAJOR REPORT on national attitudes of Hispanics will be released later this month by a new firm that will survey the ethnic group three times a year, the firm's cofounder said Wednesday.

Although several ongoing studies deal with where and how Hispanics live, this is believed to be the only regular study that will survey Hispanic opinions on consumer matters as well as political attitudes.

"No one's doing surveys about how they feel about things, their attitudes and opinions," said Nino Noriega, cofounder of the Hispanic Marketing & Social Research program. "We will show why and where they will buy."

YANKELOVICH, Skelly & White Inc. conducted a study of the Hispanic market in the United States that was released in June, 1981. That report, which included lifestyle characteristics and media behavior, was done for the SIN National Spanish Television Network.

Although that study included infor-

mation about Hispanic consumer attitudes, it was not part of a continuing survey project whose findings would be made known at regular intervals. A Yankelovich researcher said a follow-up study probably would be released late next spring.

"Most all the national polls on Latinos are about their socioeconomic conditions," said a spokesman for the Latino Institute, a citywide advocacy research group.

"Attitudes and opinions change with time," Noriega said. "Regular tracking studies are necessary for concerned parties to accurately monitor the pulse of Hispanic Americans."

HE SAID his firm's first study, expected to be released late this month, will include Hispanic views of the Central American political situation and the administration of President Reagan.

"The Hispanic in the United States is more aware of what's happening in Mexico than in the rest of Latin America," Noriega said. "But that is changing because of what is happening in Grenada and other countries."



## (AN UNSUNG HERO OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION)

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Don Bernardo de Galvez  
(taken from Our Hispanic Heritage film)

Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana, and still an unsung hero of the American Revolution, wrote to the Colonial Commander at Fort Pitt:  
"You can count on my extending whatever aid is in my power to give, as long as I appear to be totally ignorant of it."

In 1776 the Spanish Monarch sent the American Colonies four million "reales de vellon", a million dollars, and France matched that sum. One shipment alone, and there were many, in 1777 consisted of 30,000 uniforms, 80,000 blankets, 60,000 pairs of boots, 1,000 muskets, gear for 3,000 horses and tons of other materials. In another shipment, 12,000 muskets were sent to Boston. The importance of this aid to a new country, described as "naked and defenseless as a shucked oyster" attempting to fight, almost barehanded, the strongest nation in Europe, cannot be over-emphasized.

Like all Spanish Governors in the New World, De Galvez was also military commander of the forces in his area. For the first two years of the war (1777-1778) he maintained communications along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, permitting a steady flow of weapons, money, supplies and ammunition to reach the embattled Colonial Army. This assistance by the Spanish made possible the victories of George Rogers Clark in the northwest, and control by the Colonist of all territories west of the Alleghenies.

In 1777, despite Spain's supposed neutrality, Governor De Galvez ordered all British subjects out of Louisiana, giving them 15 days to wind up their affairs.

Later, in 1779-1780, De Galvez and other Spanish Commanders would have about as many troops fighting the British as General Washington's entire 6,000 man army.

By 1778 the war was going badly for the Colonies. The English controlled Georgia, and later occupied Charleston, gaining control of the Carolinas. There were severe set backs for the Colonial Forces, which had now lost over 5,000 men.

War broke out between Spain and England on June 21, 1779. Spain entered the war at a highly critical time, literally coming to the rescue of the embattled Colonial Forces. On entry of the Spanish into the war, England put into action its plan for the capture of New Orleans. English forces deployed in West Florida would be united and joined by reinforcements from Canada. Their plan was to capture New Orleans, thus gaining control of the Mississippi Valley. The British already controlled Canada, the East Coast and Florida. Possession of the Mississippi Valley by the British would have completely encircled the Colonies, stopping their flow of supplies.

De Galvez and his "mestizo" army stopped the British. Added to his regular Louisiana Infantry Battalion and elite detachments from Mallorca, Spain, were troops from Cuba, the Canary Islands and Mexico. Galvez, who opposed discrimination of any sort, also accepted 80 black freemen, as well as a group of German colonists.

The dynamic De Galvez also recruited many Creoles from the bayous. Then, to great surprise of many, 600 Indians, mostly Choctaw, headed by seventeen chiefs, came to New Orleans to join him.

For two long and bloody years, De Galvez fought against British regulars and Tories, finally driving them from the Gulf Coast and immensely strategic lower Mississippi River. Several of his campaigns are classic, including his capture of the British Fort at Baton Rouge in less than four hours, with little loss of life.

"LaMarcha de Galvez" was the first time that blacks, Indians and whites fought side by side. Thirty black officers received silver "Royal Medals of Merit" from De Galvez. For his brilliant leadership, King Carlos III promoted De Galvez to Field Marshall. Later, Galveston, Texas, was named after him, and his statue was erected in Washington, D.C.

It is an ironic distortion of history and a grave injustice to his memory that foreign Generals Pulaski and Lafayette are well known, revered names in the U.S. today, and almost nobody knows of the great contribution of Field Marshall Bernardo de Galvez.



REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA



CUBA



MEXICO



PUERTO RICO



GUATEMALA



ARGENTINA



BRASIL



BOLIVIA



COLOMBIA



ECUADOR



PARAGUAY



PANAMA



VENEZUELA



ESTADOS UNIDOS



ESPAÑA



CHILE



PERU



HAITI



URUGUAY



HONDURAS



NICARAGUA



EL SALVADOR



COSTA RICA

# OUR HOPE FOR THE FUTURE REGISTER TO VOTE



## HISPANOS de ILLINOIS

STATE CHAPTER OF ICLAA  
LABOR COUNCIL FOR LATIN AMERICAN ADVANCEMENT

c/o 9914 Derby Lane, first floor  
Westchester, Illinois 60153



## VIRGINIA HAD ACTIVITIES

### SINCE AUGUST 1980

- September-November: Provided 10 Hispanic Voter Registrars and Election Judges for the General Election in Fairfax County.
- October: Installation Dinner for Officers.
- October: Contributed over \$1,300. to 2 Congressional Candidates.
- October: VAHAD Congressional District Chapters were formed in the 10th and 2nd Congressional Districts. There are now 3 Congressional District Chapters.
- December: VAHAD President was appointed to the U.S. Military Academies Congressional Nomination Board (only Hispanic in 30-person Board).
- December: VAHAD worked with Office of Secretary of the Navy Hidalgo to ensure that the 7 Hispanic Naval Academy nominees were given all due consideration (all 7 have an excellent chance of being selected).

### SINCE JANUARY 1981

- January: VAHAD nominee was selected to serve on the Virginia Delegation to the White House Conference on Aging (only Hispanic in the 40-person Delegation).
- February: Preparing challenge to Fairfax County's evaluation results submitted in defense of its English as Second Language (ESL) Program. The main thrust of the challenge will be the fact that Hispanic children are scoring 20-30 percentile points below non-minority children in the county's schools.
- February: VAHAD hosted a reception in honor of Hispanic Members of Congress, Members of the HAD Executive Committee and Hispanic Members of the Democratic National Committee.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- Northern Virginia Hispanic Population survey.
- Membership drive.
- Candidates' Night for declared candidates for State-wide Offices such as Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General as well as for local offices.
- Selection of delegates to the State Democratic Convention from persons attending local Mass Meetings.
- Fundraisers. At least two fundraisers are planned for 1981.

BEATRIZ "B" GARCIA  
VAHAD PRESIDENT  
13624 ELLENDALE DRIVE  
CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA 22021  
(703) 378-5701

FEBRUARY 28, 1981



6055 E. Washington Boulevard  
Suite 608  
City of Commerce, California  
90040  
(213) 721-9944

# HAD

## Hispanic American Democrats

David C. Lizarraga  
National Chair  
Los Angeles, California

### FINANCIAL REPORT

AS OF FEB. 19, 1981

CASH ON HAND      2/19/81      \$108.

### OUTSTANDING PAYABLES

<u>Account</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Henry's Printing	Conference Materials	1,213.
Maurice Ferre	Denver Travel Expenses	<u>448.</u> — <i>omit</i>
CRG Design Studio	Graphics/Typesetting	1,463.
Airborne	Conference Shipping	<u>160.</u>
	TOTAL	3,284.

### BILLS PAID BY DAVID LIZARRAGA

<u>Account</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Al Cantu	Settlement, Denver Magazine	1,600
TLC	Travel, Fund-Raisers	2,285
Goez Art Gallery	Conference Materials	<u>880</u>
	TOTAL	4,765.

### EXPENSES CARRIED BY DAVID LIZARRAGA - 1980

Salary	HAD Fund-Raising Director	7,000
Salary and Fringe	Part-time office coordinator (780/month)	9,360
Telephone	HAD office	<u>2,500.</u>
	TOTAL	18,860.

Carlos Portes  
First Vice Chair  
New York, New York

Dr. Judith Zaffinni  
Secretary  
Laredo, Texas

Sen. Olga Mendez  
Treasurer  
Albany, New York

Nelson Diaz  
Eastern Vice Chair  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Matt Garcia  
Central Vice Chair  
San Antonio, Texas

Teresa Chaparro Samora  
Western Vice Chair  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

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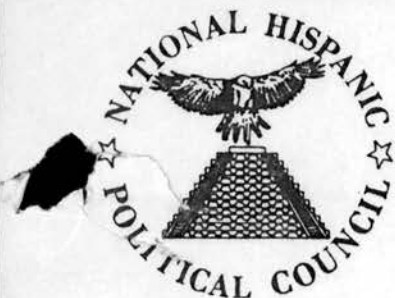
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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Matt Garcia  
Central Vice Chair  
San Antonio, Texas

Teresa Chaparro Samora  
Western Vice Chair  
Albuquerque, New Mexico



## NATIONAL HISPANIC POLITICAL COUNCIL

### ORGANIZAN PRIMER COMITÉ DE ACCIÓN POLÍTICA HISPANO A NIVEL NACIONAL

(comité de acción política)

#### OFFICERS

Dr. Jose T. Solano  
Washington D.C.  
Chairman  
Mr. Franklin D. Lopez  
Washington D.C.  
Treasurer  
Mr. Ed Romero  
New Mexico  
Political Director

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Ernie Camacho  
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New Mexico  
Dr. Jose T. Solano  
Washington D.C.  
Ms. Maria Elena Torano  
Washington D.C.  
Ms. Clara Santos  
Maryland

Washington D.C., --- (Agosto 19, 1980) --- Por primera vez se organiza un comité de acción política para contribuir fondos para ayudar en la elección de candidatos de origen hispano para posiciones nacionales, estatales y locales.

El Consejo Nacional Político Hispano con oficinas principales en Washington D.C. es el brazo para recaudar fondos para acciones políticas dirigidas a beneficiar a la comunidad hispana de los Estados Unidos. "Las causas de los hispanos pueden ser adelantadas drásticamente a nivel nacional y estatal si se eligen más hispanos a posiciones a nivel nacional, estatal y local" expresó Franklin D. López Tesorero Nacional del C.N.P.H. López dijo que el Consejo Nacional Político Hispano "estará muy pendiente de las posiciones asumidas por miembros del Congreso en relación a asuntos de vital interés para la comunidad hispana." Agregó que "apoyaremos aquellos que apoyan nuestras causas y demandas y no vacilaremos en usar todos nuestros recursos en derrotar aquellos que pretenden detener la consecución de nuestros objetivos sociales, económicos y políticos." "Hasta el presente las estructuras de poder en Washington y a nivel estatal no nos toman en cuenta a pesar de que numéricamente tenemos el potencial de ser el grupo minoritario más importante de los Estados Unidos," indicó López. "Es hora para trabajar, tomar acción, dejar que nuestras voces se escuchen con fuerza y determinación participando efectivamente en el proceso político dijo López.

National Hispanic Political Council  
1111 19th Street N.W. Suite 307 Washington D.C. 20036

Paid for and authorized by the National Hispanic Political Council

El Consejo Nacional Político Hispano está integrado por una junta de gobierno compuestas de líderes de los principales estados con poblaciones significativas de hispanos. Los miembros son el Doctor Jose T. Solano, Presidente de Washington D.C., Ed Romero Director de Asuntos Políticos de Nuevo Mexico, Franklin D. Lopez Tesorero Nacional de Washington D.C., Ernie Camacho de California, Maria Elena Toraño de Florida, Carlos Portes de Nueva York, Nelson Díaz de Pennsylvania, Tony Esteves de Florida, José Gomez de Illinois, Alfredo Durán de Florida, Raul Másvidal de Florida, Andrew Ramirez de Texas, Juan M. García de Puerto Rico, Barbara Chavez Kuban de Washington D.C., Ruben Cruz de Illinois, y Clara Santos de Maryland.

El Consejo será una entidad no-partidista y será un agente determinante en la recaudación de fondos para elegir a candidatos hispanos ya sean estos demócratas o republicanos o independientes. "Nuestra lucha por conseguir nuestra igualdad política, social y económica está muy atrasada" expresó el Doctor José T. Solano Presidente Nacional del Consejo. "Ha llegado la hora para conseguir cambios significativos para nuestra comunidad siendo más agresivos en el proceso participatorio y democrático que nos ofrece nuestra nación." terminó diciendo el Doctor Solano.

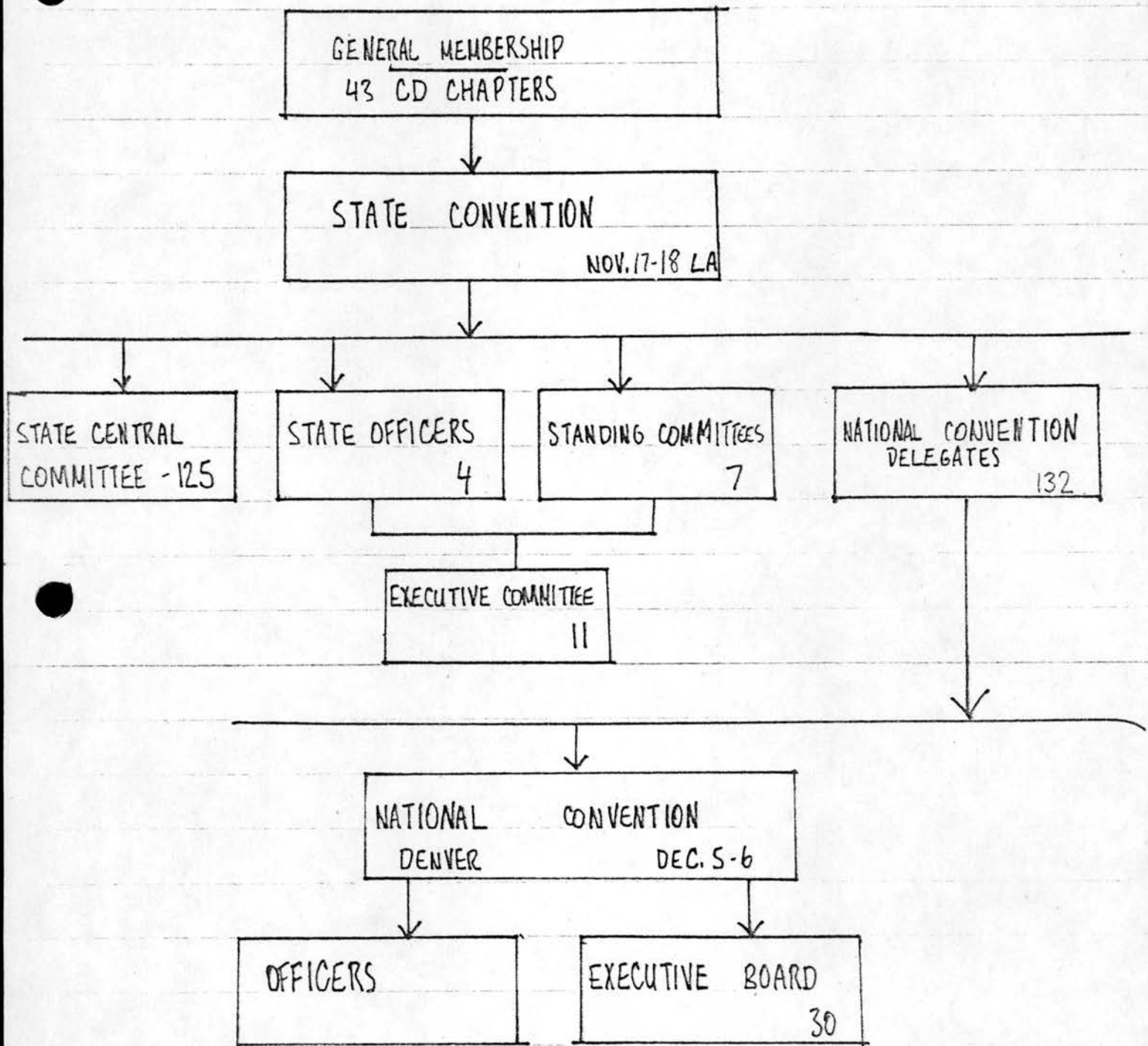


# CHAD STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE - DELEGATE APPOINTMENT BY CD

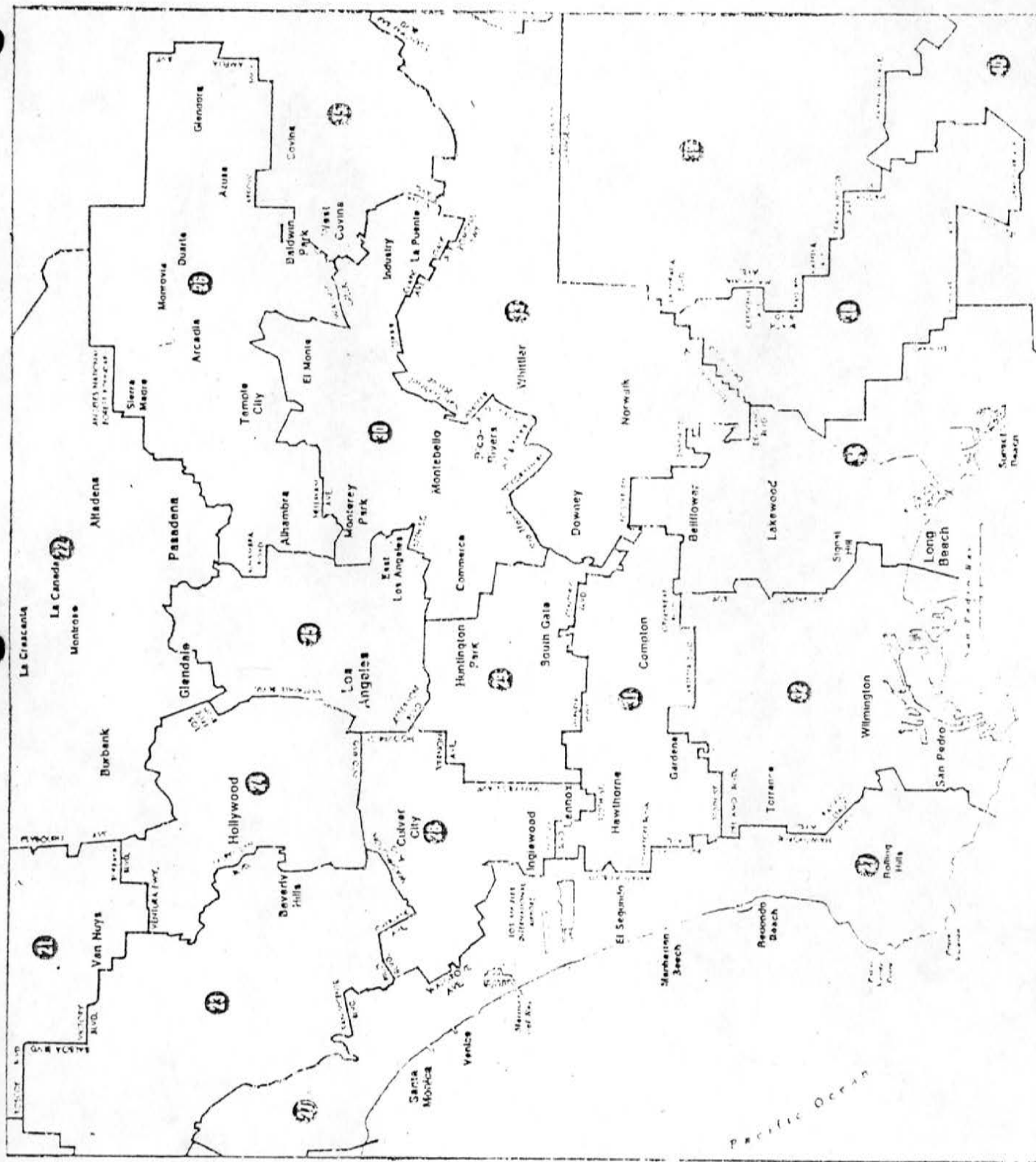
(1 delegate per 25,000 -- 12,500=1 -- Based on 1976 statistics)

<u>CD</u>	<u>REP.</u>	<u>POP.</u>	<u>DEL.</u>	<u>CD</u>	<u>REP.</u>	<u>POP.</u>	<u>DEL.</u>
1.	Johnson	28,650	1	23.	Bielenson	32,873	2
2.	Clausen	29,000	1	24.	Waxman	75,395	3
3.	Matsui	42,632	2	25.	Roybal	280,305	11
4.	Fazio	52,999	2	26.	Rousselot	71,641	3
5.	J. Burton	30,695	1	27.	Dornan	43,613	2
6.	P. Burton	83,549	3	28.	Dixon	55,777	2
7.	Miller	46,858	2	29.	Hawkins	70,745	3
8.	Dellums	32,799	1	30.	Danielson	197,008	8
9.	Stark	57,540	2	31.	Wilson	69,279	3
10.	Edwards	118,285	5	32.	Anderson	83,513	3
11.		57,664	2	33.	Grisham	85,561	3
12.	McCloskey	50,089	2	34.	Lungren	39,195	2
13.	Mineta	73,470	3	35.	Lloyd	69,448	3
14.	Shumway	70,307	3	36.	Brown	82,919	3
15.	Coelho	96,657	4	37.	Lewis	69,350	3
17.	Pashayan	113,941	5	38.	Patterson	72,578	3
18.	Thomas	71,882	3	39.	Dannemeyer	51,412	2
19.	Lagmarsino	92,104	3	40.	Badham	38,953	2
20.	Goldwater	51,653	2	41.	B. Wilson	40,613	2
21.	Corman	80,394	3	42.	Van Deerlin	88,090	4
22.	Moorhead	45,856	2	43.	Burgener	74,629	3
16.	Panetta	81,894	3		TOTAL DELEGATES		125

# HAD ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS  
Reapportioned 1975



- Appendix 1 With permission from the OZ Archives.

**David Lizarraga**  
National Chairman

~~Joint Meeting on the DNC Hispanic Caucus and the HAD Executive Committee, Holmes Room, Sheraton Washington Hotel, 2660 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.~~

Thursday, February 26, 1981

8:30 a.m. Danish and Coffee will be served

I. Call to Order  
II. Call of Roll. . . . . Kathleen Doria  
III. Election of Temporary Chair, DNC Hispanic Caucus  
IV. HAD Chairman's Report . . . . . David Lizarraga  
V. Report of DNC Ad Hoc Credentials Comm. . . . . Miriam Cruz  
VI. Report of DNC Rules & By Laws Committee. . . . . Ed Pena  
VII. Discussion of DNC Elections

Chairman  
Vice Chair  
At-Large  
At-Large, Executive Committee

VIII). Chair or Vice Chair Candidates and/or their representatives will address the caucus.

\* \* \* \* \*

HAD Executive Committee Meeting, Democratic National Committee  
Offices, 4th Floor, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Saturday, February 28, 1981

9:00 a.m. Danish and Coffee will be served

I. ✓ Call to Order . . . . .	David Lizarraga
II. Call of Roll . . . . .	Judith Zaffirini
III. Approval of Minutes	
IV. ✗ Financial Report . . . . .	David Lizarraga
V. State Reports . . . . .	State Chairs
VI. State Chapters' Membership Drives . . . . .	Kathleen Doria
VII. HAD National Convention . . . . .	Hector Carreno
VIII. DNC Hispanic Caucus . . . . .	Sylvia Rodriguez
IX. Old and New Business	
X. Adjournment <i>not in order</i>	

Political Convention  
state legislative Bills

Mrs.  
 Mrs. -  
 Gatti  
 Lynn Cutler  
 2304  
 8-10-  
 9022



24yr. DNC  
4yr. plan. 1. Administration  
2. Hispanic -

3.

4.

Program

senior

Planning

1  
2  
3  
4

Committee local elections  
short / long range - goals -

Redistricting

\* Budget

Dues paid to

Adelfa - / Bill

Convention - November -  
Dec. 1981

Oral -  
Mickey Leland  
member of  
CONGRESS from  
Houston, Texas

Redistrict

April Colorado

May 15-16 -  
National Convention

Press Conference - Import / Export

MEETING NOVEMBER 4,1982  
411 MAIN ST.

HISPANIC AMERICAN DEMOCRATS

AGENDA

ORIENTATION

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

NEW BUSINESS

OLD BUSINESS

JOSE TREJO,SPANISH SPEAKING AFFAIRS COUNCIL

RICARDO ROCHA,MARK DAYTON STAFF

MEETING NOVEMBER 4, 1982  
411 MAIN ST.

HISPANIC AMERICAN DEMOCRATS

AGENDA

ORIENTATION *Membership*

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

NEW BUSINESS

OLD BUSINESS

6055 E. Washington Boulevard  
Suite 608  
City of Commerce, California  
90040  
(213) 721-9944

# HAD

## Hispanic American Democrats

David C. Lizarraga  
National Chair  
Los Angeles, California

February 28, 1981

### GUEST LIST

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Rose Institute of State and Local Government  
2712 W. Ross Avenue  
Alhambra, Calif. 91803  
H-(213) 284-3761  
O-(714) 598-4742
2. Ernesto Gutierrez  
VAHAD  
2030 N. Adams St. #506  
Arlington, VA 22201  
703/243-4344
3. Evelyn V. Martinez  
1119 W. Newmark Avenue  
Monterey Park, Calif. 91754  
213/289-7377 (R)
4. Gloria Molina  
9509 Bexley Drive  
Pico Rivera, Calif. 90660
5. Raul R. Tapia  
5113 Chowan Avenue  
Alexandria, VA 22312  
703/354-2936
6. Elizabeth A. Lara  
4250 West 34th St. #75  
Houston, TX 77092  
713/688-1619  
O-713/224-7484
7. Cordelia Sanchez  
6500 Rio Grande N.W.  
Albuquerque, NM 87107  
H-344-8808
8. Sylvia Rodriguez  
314 Latch  
San Antonio, TX 78213  
512/736-0840
9. Luis Laredo 1641 S. Bayshore D  
2401 H Street NW Miami, FL 33133  
Apt. 714  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
O-202/566-8873  
H-202/298-8383
10. Dominick Ramos  
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Valencia, Calif. 91355  
H-805/255-2913
11. Esteban Torres  
IEDC  
1701 K St. N.W. Suite 806  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
202/822-0908
12. Arcy S. Torres  
6251 Lakeview Dr.  
Falls Church, VA 22041  
703/256-0283
13. Bettie Baca  
5702 Scoville St.  
Alexandria, VA 22311  
W-703/522-0710  
H-703/931-3098
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## Hispanic American Democrats

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are greatly affected by it."

Protectionist sentiments will probably run higher in the more conservative 97th Congress as more industries and labor unions apply political pressure to control the influx of foreign products. The auto industry and the United Auto Workers are already backing legislation to impose limitations on Japanese auto imports, contrary to the policy recommended by the trade commission.

Calhoun says he hopes that black leaders will begin to focus more on trade and productivity issues, which have tremendous impact on the traditional "black" issues of employment, housing, and civil rights. With eight years of his nine-year term remaining, Calhoun says he can't do it alone.

—Elliott D. Lee

## Coalition In Black And Brown

Blacks and Hispanics in Dade County (Miami) joined in an attempt to defeat legislation outlawing bilingual street signs, voting ballots, and other public written materials. Although the effort failed, it showed that a coalition between the two largest minority groups in the US is possible.

Leaders in both groups have long dreamed of a nationwide coalition, simply because so many common needs and goals unite the country's blacks and browns (estimated at a combined 50 million people).



Rep. Mickey Leland of Texas

The legislation that united the two groups in Miami prohibits the spending of county funds on the use of any language except English. It also outlaws promotion of "any culture other than that of the United States." That left blacks, as well as browns, inflamed and wondering whether "United States culture" really meant white, Anglo-Saxon culture.

Rep. Mickey Leland (D-TX), a black who has been trying to build bridges between Hispanics and blacks, laments that "the jealousies between the two groups, fighting over crumbs in the system" have kept them both down.

He and Rep. Robert Garcia (D-NY) head the National Black-Hispanic Democratic Coalition, which fought against the bilingual restrictions in Miami. Both congressmen believe, as do many blacks and browns, that the new conservative Congress and White House could inadvertently do a lot to aid coalition efforts, as expected attacks on civil rights legislation drive the two groups together. "It's a question of survival," said Garcia. "We don't have any choice."

Should blacks and Hispanics choose to unite politically, the power could be potent, especially in local and state political races in areas where both groups are heavily represented. In Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and Miami, for example, the two groups have the potential to form voting blocs that would be difficult for the majority community to match.

Any black-Hispanic coalition would certainly be joined by some non-minorities who realize the potential benefits in supporting minority causes. Bilingualism provides a good example. Many black, and white, businessmen understand that it is better to help Hispanics learn English now than it would be to leave them monolingual, and therefore unable to join the mainstream workforce.

Nate Goldston III, the black

president of Gourmet Services in Atlanta, thinks that bilingualism can be of benefit to blacks as well. "I myself have taken Spanish classes because we do business in Mexico," he said. "I am insisting that my children learn at least one or two other languages."

Gourmet ranked 27th on the 1980 BE 100 list.

—Lee May

## Swing To The Left

Frustration with "a nation which is more concerned about who shot J.R." than the plight of black Americans boiled over for 1,300 blacks in Philadelphia last November who officially launched a new black political party. It is called the National Black Independent Political Party and, according to chairman Ron Daniels, it will be a "more militant, more progressive" alternative to the traditional civil rights organizations.

Those attending expressed frustration with moderate black groups and elected officials who are too closely tied to the "system" and are moving too slowly to bring about change. They also feel that the Democratic and Republican parties are essentially the same in their lack of concern for the advancement of black people. "Neither of these political formations were made for us, and that's real," said Manning Marable, a political science professor at Cornell University and an organizer of the conference.

The convention was the work of the radical wing of black activists who attended the first Black Political Convention in Gary, Indiana in 1972. The moderates of the 1972 gathering, such as Gary, Indiana Mayor Richard Hatcher and members of the Congressional Black Caucus, were conspicuously absent from this meeting. The moderates had their own "black agenda" meeting in Richmond early last year to seek ways to

pressure the major parties on black concerns.

Much of the tone of the Philadelphia meeting was set by black nationalists, members of socialist and Communist groups, and people who have been embittered by Democratic Party failures and fears that the Republican Party, under President Reagan, will turn back the clock on civil rights. Despite its somewhat strident, far-left rhetoric, leaders both in and outside the new organization think that it may enhance the advocacy efforts of traditional civil rights groups, according to Ron Walters, a political science professor at Howard University in Washington.

The new party plans to form a public policy institute that will develop alternatives to deal with the problems of the poor. Eventually the party would also run candidates in local and national elections. In the short term, party leaders will busy themselves with community organizing, fundraising, street protests, and lobbying.

A poll conducted by BLACK ENTERPRISE last year found that about a third of its readers would support the formation of a black political party. (Two-thirds of them would not support such a party.) But even some of the participants in the Philadelphia meeting were unsure whether this party could go further, galvanizing the black left-wing to become a full-scale political alternative for voters.

—Isaiah J. Poole

## What's The Number?

Before the New York State Lottery started taking numbers bets last September, New York City's illegal numbers operators took it personally. Here was big government horning in on a benign ghetto enterprise, they argued—one that supposedly provides income for 2.5 million people and spreads upwards of \$1 billion around the communi-



# The Coming Black ....

## A Black View

by Lillian Calhoun

**W**hen we were in high school, recalls California Superior Court Judge Donald McCullum, "we used to just talk about 'going together.' We didn't plan on marriage and babies just then."

His remark was not lost on the assembled Blacks and Hispanics who met last September 29-30th at Washington D.C.'s Shoreham-Americana to talk about their mutual concerns.

Judge McCullum, who happens to be Black, offered some wise counsel. Why not just try "going together" for awhile instead of worrying about "coalition"? Familiarity, and the passage of time, he suggested, would eventually lead to a more permanent relationship between Black and Hispanic.

He didn't say it would be easy. Indeed, the two-day conference got off to a rather rocky start when a number of Hispanics took umbrage over the fact that fewer Blacks than Hispanics were present. Some Hispanics were offended because several chief *honchos* of Black organizations were absent: Vernon Jordan, National Urban League president, was represented by Ron Brown; Rev. Benjamin Hooks, president of the NAACP, was represented by Althea Simmons; and Coretta Scott King was represented by Ed Anderson. One Hispanic group walked out for good because of this complaint.

Carl Holman, chairman of the National Urban Coalition, who with Raul Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza, cohosted the conference, defended the representational nature of the attendance. "There is only Vernon Jordan or a Coretta King. . . . The

best possible way to build entente is to begin." Eschewing numbers games, Holman added, "if fifty people left the room and five were left, I would work with five."

It is also true that in sheer numbers the Black organizations represented by Washington staffers—the NAACP and the National Urban League—far outweighed the numbers of some of the Hispanic organizations whose presidents attended. It was never made clear, however, why the presidents of the Black colleges sororities and fraternities, the black National Bar Association, the black National Medical Association and the National Black Police Association had not been invited. Moreover, most of the Blacks who were there came from the Washington metropolitan area and this was possibly irritating to the Hispanics who had traveled often longer distances. That may simply reflect the greater institutionalization of older Black organizations which have established more Washington offices than have younger Hispanic groups.

Similarities of bitter experience and powerlessness shared by the two major minority groups—police brutality, unemployment, underemployment, poor health care, under-registration for elections—emerged as the discussions proceeded. Only in two areas, were there major differences. The Hispanics want more bilingual education and better treatment by immigration authorities.

In fact, one man present personified all the problems rolled into one: Dr. Miguel Sandoval, president of the National Alliance of Spanish-Speaking People for Equality, stressed his double vulnerability as a black-skinned Hispanic. He was, he told the conferees, discriminated against

*Continued on p. 14*

*Lillian Calhoun is a former Chicago journalist who operates her own public relations firm, CALMAR Communications.*

# Hispanic Coalition

**I**t's called coalition, and if recent stirrings and events are any guide to the future—then coalition between Blacks and Hispanics most likely will be the political watchword of the 80s.

"It's imminent," says Dr. Maurice Jackson, a race and ethnic relations specialist at the University of California at Riverside. "We have a lot of the same problems, so it's easier for us to get together. Common issues and common reactions make a fertile ground for coalition."

Dr. Jackson, a Black, adds that the best sign such a coalition will work is the absence of open hostilities between the two groups. "Sure, there's friction, but we're still coming to the same places for the same thing. After all, minorities tend to think alike, have the same needs, even when they're not in intimate contact with each other."

What fears or animosities Blacks and Hispanics may feel toward each other, they are usually set aside when both groups join forces over specific issues and with a single objective in mind. It may be a drive to stop a redevelopment project, as occurred recently when Puerto Ricans and Blacks opposed the New Brunswick, N.J., "Tomorrow" project, charging it would only benefit white, middle-income residents. Or it might be a "black-brown" coalition that helps win a political race, as happened when Mickey Leland from the Houston area took a seat in the U.S. Congress. As participants in such cooperative battles will say, successful coalitions are invariably shortlived, pragmatic affairs. "It's like 'going together' in high school," explains Carl Holman, president of the National Urban Coalition—no

long-term compromises, just a strong sense of mutual concern.

Whether or not mutual concern will occur at a national level is a question whose answer is still up for grabs. Holman and Raul Yzaguirre, National Council of La Raza president, have now co-hosted three national meetings on Hispanic and Black concerns; yet results of the meetings thus far are minimal. The issues certainly have been identified, but as Lois Carson of the National Council of Negro Women observes: "Both sides are still holding their cards close to the body, being cautious, checking each other out."

The "out-front" subjects everyone eagerly discusses—regardless of how the playing cards are held—include voter registration, the new education department, the 1980 Census, employment, energy, health, police brutality, housing and the media. These are meaty subjects, actually safe subjects, since it's easy to air mutual grievances whose substance often can be reduced to numbers. Thus the numerical need for more Spanish-speaking census takers is made clear; also, it's repeated that newspapers and the TV networks should hire *X* more Blacks and Hispanics; not only that, but the proportion of Blacks in U.S. medical schools can be cited at its lowest figure ever (6.4 percent), not to mention the paltry 3.6 percent figure for Hispanics; and finally—or most importantly—the number of Black and Hispanic voters is still abysmally low and must be increased. Fine. These are facts, and quantifiable facts are easy to grasp, often beyond argument.

However, a national coalition involving organizational as well as

*Continued on p. 16*

## An Hispanic View

By Ron Arias

*Professor Ron Arias is on sabbatical from his post with the English department of Crafton Hills College in Yuba City, California. A frequent newspaper and magazine contributor, he is currently completing a book on Latin American views of the U.S.*

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# A Black View

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*Continued from p. 12*

because he is Black and also because he is Hispanic. "Blacks in Harlem told me I was Hispanic and many Hispanics think I am Black."

Curious about what some of the "missing" Black leadership might have said about Black/Hispanic cooperation had these leaders attended the conference, I contacted several of their offices by phone. In Vernon Jordan's view, "For too long, Blacks and browns have been played against each other. Black and brown people have been victimized by discrimination, by poverty and by exploitation. But by uniting in a coalition, we can defend our right and help our people out of the deprivation that afflicts us."

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## **"For too long, Blacks and browns have been played against each other."**

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Corretta Scott King, president of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change, is particularly concerned about voter registration for Blacks and Hispanics. "Other minorities such as Hispanics have suffered discrimination at the polls because of outmoded citizenship criteria," Mrs. King stated. "But there is a reservoir of strength and vitality in the Hispanic community which cannot be stifled and the time is fast approaching when Hispanics will assume their rightful place as elected and appointed leaders." And, although Jesse Jackson was out of town when I called, his press secretary, Frank E. Watkins, stressed that, "Rev. Jackson is on the record for Black-Hispanic coalition. He is very much in favor and has had a long history of involvement with Hispanic movements, especially Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers union." Watkins added that Jackson has met frequently with Chicano, Puerto Rican and other Hispanic groups and has "made many overtures to them."

These and other statements by Black leadership at the Washington, D.C. meeting leave little doubt about the commitment and concern that national Black leadership have for Black-Hispanic coalition. They also make clear that more characteristics and experiences unite Blacks and Hispanics in the U.S. than divide them.

Howard Saffold, of the National Black Police Association, for example, observed that, "Given the similar circumstances that Blacks and Hispanics find themselves in, it would be advantageous to both groups to work together on some issues. It has been our experience, over the years, that, all too often, Hispanic police officers lean toward trying to be white. Consequently, in earlier years, we had difficulty in convincing them to work with us on issues centered around discrimination in the hiring of police officers as well as police brutality, which adversely affect both communities. We would hope that, by now they have realized that they are not going to be treated as white officers and their community needs representation in those areas. We are willing to work with any group that lends itself to the elimination of discrimination and brutality within police departments throughout the country. We have one or two affiliates which have Hispanic members now and we hope for more in the future."

The newly elected president of the National Bar Association, which serves some 8,000 Black lawyers nationwide, Robert L. Harris of San Francisco, said: "I think it is very, very important that there be efforts toward coalition of Blacks and Hispanics in order to bring together the collective strengths of both groups. The problems that confront the minorities go beyond race and nationality. It is imperative that we pool our resources to combat them."

Alpha Kappa Alpha, at 71 years, the nation's oldest Black college sorority, is headquartered in Chicago.

Its executive director, Mrs. Anne Mitchem Davis, said her organization also endorsed Black-Hispanic coalition. "We would be interested in participating in such efforts. One of the goals or targets of Mrs. Barbara K. Phillips, of Winston-Salem, our national president, is coalition with other organizations. It is necessary and vital for all minority groups to work together, and we would be interested in being represented at any future meeting."

The statements are so strong, it would seem part of the difficulty at the Shoreham was that some Hispanic leaders did not know how involved "the princes and barons," as Holman called the top leadership, are. Perhaps what is needed is an ongoing one-to-one relationship, such as Holman and Yzaguirre enjoy, of each Black leader with a Hispanic counterpart. If future meetings are held, it would seem the better part of wisdom to ensure that a greater number of Blacks attend and are drawn from more geographically diverse areas.

An evident sense of community between the two groups as to experiences with discrimination and an eagerness to excise its root and branch was a most encouraging feature of the conference. Differences were only apparent when discussion turned to how to fight discrimination and on setting a time table. But, one would scarcely expect unanimity from complete strangers who vary as to geographic location, age and sex, fluency in English, and educational background, much less skin color. That so much bound together this disparate group of some sixty men and women, two to one Hispanic, was remarkable.

Time after time, first one then another participant reinforced each others' statements. A Black southern man demanded health care as a high priority of the group, and a Hispanic woman chimed in with the same view.

It may be that Holman and Yzaguirre, if they chose the conference



topics—the media and police brutality—shrewdly picked two areas that could well serve to bring coalition about. Blacks and Hispanics are so grossly underrepresented in media management that those at the conference could sense the existence of a common bond based on this form of shared discrimination. The same could be said of the police brutality issue. As Robert Lamb of the Community Relations Service, Department of Justice, put it, “Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to be arrested, more likely to be convicted and less likely to gain release.”

Here, too, various conferees suggested joint stratagems to improve conditions. Roger Wilkins, formerly of the *New York Times*, suggested that Blacks and Hispanics form delegations to confront publishers, editors and news directors on news coverage and minority employment. A like kind of cooperation was urged as an answer to excessive force by police in many communities.

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**“Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to be arrested, more likely to be convicted, and less likely to be released.”**

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Discussion of the response of black and brown communities to police brutality quickly turned to the political powerlessness of each group. And it was at that point that the conferees began to divide again. Judge McCullum, who began by suggesting the limited dating game analogy for Black-Hispanic coalition, later had ventured up the coalition road far enough to espouse joint voter registration drives. But he met with resistance.

It was then that Miss Simmons said she could not commit the NAACP nationally, and several Hispanic speakers also spoke of doing their own thing. It was evident throughout the conference that Holman and possibly Yzaguirre were personally committed to a joint voter registration drive. The wisdom of that tactic for the nation's two largest minorities would seem self-evident in advance of what may be a tightly-fought Presidential election.

It is here that the strains of coalition show through. It is likely

Blacks are relatively better organized nationally through organizations such as the Urban League and NAACP. Already in control of city halls in such major cities as Los Angeles, Atlanta, New Orleans, Detroit, and now, Birmingham, Blacks have made an important dent in state and local politics. Hispanics have been slower to organize politically and to receive the fruits of their political efforts. In Chicago, for example, we have not one Hispanic alderman.

Yet, Hispanics are mounting a heavy campaign to obtain more government jobs, especially federal government jobs.

At the conference, I wondered if the disparity in political plums and goodies received by each group may not have increased the disinclination of many of those present to coalesce politically. The frightful statistics given on underregistration of Blacks and Hispanics did not overcome this seeming reluctance.

On all fronts where they are almost equally mistreated, the conferees seemed to express a willingness to cooperate and to fight oppression. Time after time, however, when Holman edged the discussion back to a joint voter registration drive, the participants backed away. This may represent, unfortunately, an unwillingness of Blacks to join with Hispanics in a sphere—the political—where they perceive they are ahead; and of Hispanics, slightly lusty for power, especially for top appointive government jobs, to share what they perceive they may soon get.

Ron Brown of the National Urban League said the NUL was “all for it [coalition]. We think it important politically. In addition, dialogue keeps others from successfully turning us [Blacks] against them [Hispanics].” Yet, employment is perhaps the League's number one concern. When asked about undocumented workers and job losses by Blacks, Brown responded that it was a “difficult issue and no clear position has been formulated yet.”

Commissioner Irene Hernandez of the Cook County Board (Chicago) noted that where President Carter won in the last election, he won with Hispanic help. “Where he lost was in California where 800,000 Hispanics are unregistered or nonvoters.”

Another issue that may be touch and go for the Black-Hispanic coalition is the upcoming Census. Even if Black and Hispanic leadership get together on it, thousands of skittish Blacks and Hispanics, especially in the major cities, may play hide and seek with Census takers. Yet, political under-registered, undercounted minorities are a tragedy for themselves and for the well being of the U.S., which doles out federal funds on the basis of population.

It may be that Holman, Jordan, Hook, *et al.* with Yzaguirre, Sandoval, Alvarez, *et al.* will bring off a significant voter registration drive in the nation's big cities in time for the 1980 elections. I tend to doubt it, on the basis of what I heard.

It is far more likely that coalition will come on little cat feet around the country—in New York, Hispanic and Black women coalescing on rape; in the Southwest, Hispanics and Blacks on police brutality; in Los Angeles or Boston, on strategies to open up the media, or any combination of the above. It is to be hoped that these tentative beginnings will be successful and will lead to other larger undertakings and to the Big One—joint voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives.

A news conference, itself hotly debated at first, was held at conference close and a statement issued that the participants would continue to meet and to work on police brutality, the media and voting rights.

The talks would continue because there was still a mechanism. The first two meetings were held in the offices of the National Urban Coalition and the third in a neutral corner, so to speak. Another session, sponsored with the full cooperation of the National Urban Coalition and the National Council of La Raza balancing representation of black and brown and involving more leadership, would result in broader agreement. By this fall, who knows, the participants may tiptoe up to coalition on voter registration and even—God bless the Republic—on voting. The issues that lead to coalition are more numerous than those that divide.

Let all who run for office in 1980, beware. A brown and black behemoth may await them on the way to the polling place. God knows, I hope so. ■



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# An Hispanic View

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*Continued from p. 13*

congressional leaders, requires a truer understanding of each other—a more genuine respect, if you will. No one with a national voice, for example, has seriously addressed the fuzzier, more complicated areas of racism, social behavior and cultural values among all these varied peoples collectively, or conveniently, known on one side as Blacks or Afro-Americans, and on the other side as Latinos or Hispanics. The latter, of course, are tags that sometimes don't sit well with Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans and so many other recently arrived from Latin America.

Curiously, at the last national concerns meeting the only participant who mentioned the need to discuss racism on both sides was himself the darkest person present and also an Hispanic. He happened to be a black Cuban, and he spoke about prejudice against black Hispanics by other Hispanics and even by other Blacks.

But the subject as an "issue" was not explored. Again, perhaps it's a fuzzy area for discussion, a can of worms better left unopened. Or perhaps it's because Blacks in this country for decades have been defining their own identity; whereas Hispanics, though they may have known racial, ethnic or class discrimination here and in Latin America, recently have only begun to talk about it within their own sub-groups, and barely with other Latinos as a whole, or with Blacks, for that matter.

Hispanics now are saying they are

the least understood large minority group in the United States. Chicanos (or Mexican-Americans) especially have voiced this concern. And barring the event of Puerto Rican statehood, Chicanos are by far the most numerous of Hispanics in the continental United States, comprising about two-thirds of the total. Blacks, it is pointed out, have been in the public eye for some time and, as the entertainment media would have us believe, most Americans *know* about Blacks—their music, their food, their sports, their literature, their heroes, their religion and, yes, their roots. As for Hispanics, specifically Chicanos, what is known? And what do Blacks—some now eager to form coalitions with their brown brethren—know about Chicanos?

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**"You can't have a national coalition until there is mutual trust. Only then can there be mutual understanding . . . mutual cooperation."**

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Cecilia Preciado Burciaga, Stanford University assistant provost and (along with Bella Abzug et al.) until recently on President Carter's National Advisory Committee for Women, answers this way:

"In general Blacks are unaware of the great diversity within our population. The Black establishment in the East is particularly unaware of what the Chicano population is, and they tend to view us as followers of Cesar Chavez and rural folk. That lack of

knowledge of about 60 percent of the Hispanic population, of course, greatly hinders a natural coalition.

"The Black women I've dealt with in the women's movement are also, for the most part, ignorant about Hispanic women. There's a certain amount of hostility between us, as though there were a sense of insecurity on the part of Black women *vis-à-vis* Hispanic women. My own sense is that Black women recognize that the Hispanic population will soon surpass theirs and that they will lose some ground they've gained through the years. That is, there's a bit of 'we have suffered more and will continue to suffer more because we are visible and can't hide.' And these same Black women in the establishment tend to be completely deaf to our needs."

Rather than sensitize Blacks and Black leadership about Hispanics—from their cultural values to their racial consciousness—Ms. Burciaga cautions that mutual trust must come before mutual cooperation. She notes, for example, that Wilson Riles, a Black, heads California's public education system.

"On television, he'll talk about the need to provide bilingual education to the state's Hispanics. But when he goes back to his office, he won't sign a piece of paper that will create the mechanism at the state level to enforce the delivery of bilingual education. That's the double-stand and back-stabbing I'm talking about. It's almost as though Blacks are walking a tightrope, not wanting to alienate us in public but making sure they wield the power in private."

Ms. Burciaga and others also believe that mutual trust won't be developed as long as Hispanics have such a flimsy relationship with the power bases of this country. "During the International Women's Year efforts," she remembers, "I often saw the Black women leaders simply walk into the White House and heard them refer to the Cabinet level appointees by first names. Hispanic women, conversely, had very little influence with the real power brokers. . . . Blacks have their own keys and go directly to the power sources. The status of a Vernon Jordan, Patricia Harris or Andy Young cannot be duplicated in the Hispanic community. . . . I also believe that Blacks hold the power of

intimidation much better than we do."

Adds Dr. Rudy de la Garza, a political scientist at Colorado College:

"How do you enter into an agreement between unequals? Blacks have a national leadership and visibility that Chicanos certainly don't have. A good sign of who is directing the show are the meeting locations for Black and Hispanic get-togethers. Miami, Chicago, Houston, D.C.—these aren't big Chicano cities, not like Denver or Los Angeles. Not only do we not have the visible leaders, we can't even meet with Blacks on our home ground, out west where we're numerically strong. . . . I'm not saying coalition won't work—it has in many places. It's just that it's very hard to achieve when one side has so much more clout, so much more political experience."

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**"Our wounds are merely chipped teeth because we've been gnawing at the same bone."**

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Dr. de la Garza, co-author with F. Chris Garcia of *The Chicano Political Experience*, also believes mutual trust and coalition as a goal are "almost impossible" because of the way the federal assistance system is structured. "The government isn't expanding opportunities and programs," he says, "so a lot of tension and friction result." Or as Larry Amaya, national vice chairman of the American G.I. Forum, puts it: "Most of our wounds are merely chipped teeth because we've been gnawing at the same bone."

One factor that would tend to even-out such a tug of war over government attention—especially in the pivotal decade ahead—is simple growth. Creditable forecasts are already showing Hispanics surpassing Blacks as the largest minority group in the U.S. by 1990. "Our numbers have got to cause alarm among Blacks," explains Dr. de la Garza. "Everything Chicanos and other Hispanics get means less for them."

Many minority affairs observers around the country point to the Bakke case as an instance when superior Chicano numbers should have prevailed—this time in leading the fight for affirmative action at the University of

California at Davis medical school.

As it turned out, according to Dr. Ada Sosa, the university's Chicano Studies Department head, Blacks didn't have much to lose by lending the Chicano activists a hand; and once they joined, the news media practically overnight hyped them to spokesmen status. "Even though we initiated the protests, we didn't get much out of it," Dr. Sosa says.

In this regard, Cecilia Preciado Burciaga provided the following insights, and though they concern only women, they may apply to men as well:

"Generally when Black women say 'minority women' they are really talking about other Black women and do not mean Hispanic, Asian and American Indian women. There were several times when I actually felt double crossed because in a closed meeting Black women would agree to a stand for 'minority women.' And then when we went public, it would be the Black women who would insure that it was Black women who made the publicity."

"You can, of course, look at this in two ways. Why are Hispanic women so reticent about taking the leadership? For example, in Houston it was really Hispanic women and Gloria Steinem who worked night and day to build the minority women's plank to be presented at the conference. But when the moment came, it was suddenly Coretta Scott King who was rushed before the mikes and TV cameras to make the pronouncement for 'all minority women.'"

"It may seem a petty thing to worry about, but I can tell you that many of the Hispanic women were extremely angry about this one incident. . . . So how mature are we? It seems as though Hispanic women have maintained the values of dealing with people on a personal level while Black women have learned how to deal with people in political terms. And I'm not sure if Hispanic women can or want to change that much. But one thing for sure, until we make some changes in our own styles of interaction, I believe we will also be left behind."

Then again, perhaps Hispanic men and women will see *others* change to accommodate them. Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, for one, believes



that the "greater society" will have to learn how to get along with Hispanics. Los Angeles County's newest supervisor adds that in Texas and California everyone—including Blacks—must not continue to view large concentrations of Hispanics as only "a threat" to the greater community.

Clarifying the Hispanic position or attitude toward Mexican illegal immigration into the U.S. would certainly help diminish the so-called threat—at least in the eyes of many Blacks anxious about finding and keeping a job. Of course, many Chicano leaders are trying to define such an attitude, usually on a humanistic basis or by showing the illegal alien's tremendous contribution to our economy—a contribution often produced amid much injustice and exploitation. Still, it appears that the Black reaction to the issue is ambivalent at best. Perhaps such studies on undocumented workers as that being prepared by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in the future will allay fears, thus removing one more potential divider between Blacks and Hispanics.

Aside from immigration—legal or illegal—other areas needing a public airing for the benefit of Blacks and anyone else interested in promoting a black-brown political coalition, include: a clear Hispanic position on bilingual-bicultural education; a sensitive explanation of the politically conservative bent among many Hispanics; an exploration of racial and class tensions among Hispanics; and finally, a thorough definition of Hispanic attitudes toward religion, authority, public institutions, work, and common endeavor for political purposes.

All of this may not speed the forming of an effective national coalition in the 80s, but a little education might ensure a stronger longer lasting bond. Dr. de la Garza actually views the 80s as a decade during which Chicanos and probably Puerto Ricans will not vigorously seek out blacks as political allies. "Blacks," he explains, "historically have had one good political ally, the white liberal. But who's *our* ally? So far, no one. Will it be the blacks? The liberals? The Catholic Church? Organized labor? If you analyze what

each of these has to give and what each needs, it's more logical to see labor as the primary Hispanic ally. Blacks will be secondary, because whatever there is to get, they feel they need it all themselves. And they were first in line."

But even as "secondary" friends, the two big minorities may form some strong ties and may venture into some unlikely areas for coalition efforts. Sociologist Maurice Jackson suggests that temporary alliances in the near future may even occur over foreign policy positions. Thus Chicano groups might support Black sentiment concerning the Middle East situation, while Black groups would reciprocate by supporting Chicano contacts, say, with the likes of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Whatever the trade-offs in these far-afield areas, an undeniable truth that emerges from the black-brown coalition experience to date is that such efforts succeed best at the local level when single, specific issues are involved. Ralph Hernandez, a Chicano, and John Hobbs, a Black, easily personify coalition in its most positive political form. In 1979 the two helped each other win city council seats in the fair-sized Los Angeles satellite community of San Bernardino. What happened to both men, especially Hernandez, is perhaps the most accurate sign of what may occur in local, even state, elections throughout the country during the next decade.

Explains Hobbs: "We just got together, compared notes, then he helped me and I helped him. And we both won. It's that simple."

Hernandez, however, thinks he was lucky. He was charging a windmill called the white, or Anglo, power system in town. Business, the city's big newspaper, the usual political leaders, even Catholic Church figures, lined up against him. He was viewed as a radical, a dreamer, a man whose shoestring campaign budget and political naivete reduced his chances of winning a city council seat to zero. Besides, in San Bernardino minorities never have occupied more than two out of the total seven seats.

Yet here was a graying Hernandez, mounted on a dream, trying to claim a third seat in a ward—or district—with only a 40 percent minority

population, mostly Chicanos. The community activist, heart-attack victim, ex-pool hustler and father of seven charged out with only a few weapons, weapons seldom used in San Bernardino. One was a big drive to register Chicano and Black voters and educate them at home on procedures and the election process. "I've got studies showing that 56 percent of Chicanos are functionally illiterate," Hernandez says. "That's not a put-down, just a fact. They don't vote because they don't know how. So we educated them, and they voted."

The other seldom-used weapon was a coalition with the city's Blacks. Hobbs was running for the predominantly Black ward, practically unopposed, but accepted the help of Chicano volunteers in the campaign among his Mexican American constituents. Hernandez, in turn, received Black volunteer help to get the Black vote in his ward (the third minority seat was already held easily by another Chicano).

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**"Chicanos don't vote because they don't know how. So we educated them, and they voted! And we both won."**

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"Blacks helped me because they trust me," Hernandez says. "They know I know their problems. I know poverty and discrimination too. Thank God for the Blacks who helped me. They were working seven-day weeks around the clock. If it hadn't been for them, I would have gone down the tubes."

Incidentally, Ralph Hernandez won his race by two votes. He simply split the vote between the two unsuspecting Anglo frontrunners. Unsuspecting because Hernandez's volunteers registered voters and either got them to the polls or made sure they knew about absentee ballots (allowed for under certain "hardship cases" by California law). "Two votes isn't much of a win, but I'll take it," Hernandez concludes.

The bushy-haired councilman, whose meager education (eight years of schooling) ironically has made him a champion of education, describes his quixotic venture into politics as a "miracle". A better word, some would say, is "coalition." ■

# Hispanics hold back on endorsements for Democratic presidential hopefuls

1957  
DENVER (UPI) — A spokesman for Hispanic American Democrats, a newly formed group which held its first national convention this past weekend, says President Carter and other candidates seeking a presidential endorsement will have to wait until next year.

Representatives for Carter, Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy and California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. spoke to delegates attending the three day convention but came

away empty-handed.

Convention organizers said Monday they were pleased that representatives of the three candidates were present, but added they probably would not endorse a candidate until just prior to next year's National Democratic Convention in New York City.

Convention spokesmen said there never was any intention to endorse a presidential candidate at their Denver meeting, the primary purpose of which was to

draft a political agenda for inclusion in the Democratic National Party platform.

More than 300 Hispanic activists, including 182 delegates from 12 states and Puerto Rico, attended the three-day gathering which ended Sunday. Those attending included members of Congress, state legislators, city council members and other civic leaders.

Spokesmen said the goal was to unite the nation's Spanish surnamed people, mainly Mexican-Americans, Cubans and Puerto Ricans, into a single political bloc.

Joe Montoya, a state legislator from California, spoke on behalf of Carter, pointing out to delegates that Carter has named more Hispanics to high level government jobs than any other president. He also praised Carter as a man of "integrity, honesty and decency" and said there was "no great moral or ethical reason to change horses in mid-stream."

Art Torres, another California legislator, spoke in favor of Kennedy and outlined the programs the Democrat has sponsored in Congress. He said Kennedy has promised at least one member of his Cabinet will be Hispanic.

Mario Obledo, director of the California Department of Health and Welfare, spoke in favor of Brown, saying the California governor wants to "open the government for all people."

"Hispanic communities are subjected to arbitrary and selective enforcement of practices pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, manifested by wholesale dragnets and raids upon private homes and places of employment, during which citizens and non-citizens alike are subjected to unconstitutional scrutiny regarding residency and status," one resolution said.

Burbank, CA  
(Los Angeles Co.)  
Daily Review  
(Cir. D. 11,263)

DEC 12 1979

Allen's P. C. B Est. 1888



La Habra, CA  
(Orange Co.)  
Daily Star Progress  
(Cir. D. 5,107)

DEC 10 1979

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## Nationwide

### Carter Wins Hispanic Backing

DENVER (AP) — President Carter has won the largest backing of representatives attending the Hispanic American Democrats founding convention here.

More than 40 percent of the 300 Hispanic Democrats, meeting in Denver to unite and strengthen that ethnic group's political clout, flavored Carter as the Democratic Party's presidential candidate in the 1980 election, according to an informal poll by The Denver Post.

The poll showed 24 percent of the delegates support Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy. California Gov. Jerry Brown was named by 6 percent. The remaining delegates surveyed expressing no preference.

Several delegates praised Carter's appointment of Hispanos to important federal posts. "There has been no other president in the past who has done more for the Hispano than Carter," said delegate Ed Romero, a businessman from Albuquerque, N.M.

Brawley, Calif.  
(Imperial Co.)  
Brawley News  
(Cir. D. 4,367)

DEC 10 1979

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## HISPANIC BODY IS PRO-CARTER

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expressing no preference.

Several delegates praised Carter's appointment of Hispanos to important federal posts. "There has been no other president in the past who has done more for the Hispano than Carter," said delegate Ed Romero, a businessman from Albuquerque, N.M.

The Hispanic activists also approved unanimously on Sunday a resolution supporting Carter's handling of the Iran hostage situation.

Twelve states and Puerto Rico were represented at the founding convention here over the weekend. The purpose was to form an alliance of Chicanos, Cubans, Puerto Ricans and other Spanish-surnamed people into an effective political unit.

Monday, December 10, 1979

# Hispanic Activists Map Strategy for Political Alliance

By Joe Seldner

Special to The Washington Post

DENVER, Dec. 9—Stressing their common heritage and the need unite under one banner, Hispanic Democrats from across the nation met here over the weekend to test their political muscle and adopt strategies aimed at flexing it.

The national convention of Hispanic American Democrats (HAD) brought together for the first time leading activists from the Chicano, Cuban and Puerto Rican communities in a forum designed to eliminate differences and cement alliances both for the 1980 elections and for the long term.

"This is a very historic day because this is the day we as a group are putting our act together," said Rep. Robert Garcia (D-N.Y.), in a speech Friday opening the convention for more than 300 people from 12 states and Puerto Rico.

"We've always given our votes to the Democratic Party. Now we have to make that party responsive to us," said David Lizarraga, chairman of HAD and a Democratic Party leader in southern California, stressing one of the convention's central themes. "We have to claim what's ours."

Although Hispanic Americans are the fastest growing minority in the United States—official estimates place the number at 12 million, but unofficially there are thought to be millions more—individual communities have tended to work at cross-purposes rather than hand-in-hand with other Hispanics, convention participants said.

"The burning issue to Chicanos has been undocumented workers, while the issue for Cubans has been political prisoners, and for Puerto Ricans, statehood," explained Henry Casso, president of a Chicano career guidance firm in Albuquerque.

As a result, "turf problems" have developed, Lizarraga said. The feeling has been that now, "New York belongs to the Puerto Ricans, Florida belongs to the Cubans, the Southwest belongs to the Chicanos," with each group unwilling to come to the aid of others, he said.

But now the various Hispanic groups are realizing, as Lizarraga put it, "the power we have is so limited, we can't afford to divide it."

The theme of the three-day meeting was not only politics, but developing political sophistication. HAD agreed not to endorse a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination for the time being, preferring to have Jimmy Carter, Massachusetts Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and California Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. court the group's favor.

Representatives of the three candidates met convention delegates today to make presentations.

Another convention goal was to build a base from which Hispanic delegates to next summer's Democratic National Convention in New York could be elected.

Lizarraga hopes to have as many as 300 delegates at the convention to push HAD programs through the national platform committee.

In nonpolitical actions at today's closing session, HAD approved resolutions calling for economic sanctions such as boycotts against employers who do not hire Hispanics, a presidential commission on Hispanic education and representation on the Federal Communications Commission.

DEC 7 1979

Allen's P. C. B Est. 1888

## Setting goals and

# Hispanic group expects big

DENVER (UPI) — A Southern California Democrat, who heads a coalition of Hispanic minorities, said Thursday his group expected to have a major voice in the Democratic National Convention in New York City next year.

David Lizarraga, 37, of Los Angeles, national chairman of the newly-formed Hispanic American Democrats, predicted 400 to 500 persons of Hispanic heritage would take part in selecting the Democratic presidential nominee in 1980.

Lizarraga made his comment prior to today's opening session of the organizational convention of HAD. The group will spend the next three days drafting a platform and setting goals and objectives for presentation at the national convention.

"We hope to bring together all Hispanics within the United States," he explained. "We're here to put together a common agenda, to build a Hispanic platform to be a part of the Democratic National Convention in New York."

"We are here because we are concerned about the impact that Hispanics have to make within the Democratic Party itself in order to make it far more responsive to Hispanics. We know that we're not going to do that from outside the system. We're going to do it from within the system."

Lizarraga, who also serves as chairman of the Southern California Democratic Party, said the organizational gathering in Denver would be attended by 400 delegates and alternates from 32 states.

Representatives of President Carter, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. will be on hand during the three-day meeting to outline their candidates' programs, he said.

Lizarraga said the HAD convention would not endorse a presidential candidate at this time, although it could take such action prior to the Democratic National Convention next year. He said delegates to the convention represented the Mexican American,

## objectives for 1980

# voice in Demo convention

Puerto Rican, Cuban and other Hispanic communities in the nation.

Meeting with him to discuss the convention, which was to begin Friday, was Rep. Polly Baca-Barragan, D-Thornton, who is expected to seek a congressional seat in Colorado next year. She said she was excited at the prospect of the coming convention.

"We have never had the kind of impact on the national level that we should based on our numbers in the population," she explained.

Lizarraga said the convention would be largely organizational. He said delegates would outline specific goals and objectives and also would provide political education for members. He said the platform drawn up at the convention hopefully would become a part of the national party's platform.

Lizarraga noted there were 82 Hispanic delegates at the Democratic Party's last national convention, 200 at the midyear conference and said there hopefully

would be 400 to 500 at the next convention in New York City.

"We are intending to go in force to the national convention," said Lizarraga, who is president of a community organization in Los Angeles. "This is going to be a major impact insofar as the party is concerned."

"We also are very concerned over the fact that the issues that affect the daily lives of Hispanics need to be addressed by the party," he said. "We are going in there in force to organize, to build coalitions, to assist other special interest groups in their needs."

We are there to get the candidates to respond to Hispanic needs and want to know how they are going to respond, administer and service the Hispanics in the United States."

He insisted the current convention was not an "endorsing convention," but said if members wished to endorse a candidate in the future, it might do so.

"It's an exciting period for us," he said.



sion's investigation of the religious group's WJAN(TV) Canton, Ohio.

The Rev. James O. Bakker was slated to appear before an FCC administrative law judge on Jan. 8, but Bakker's attorney told the FCC that Bakker would not comply with the subpoena. On Feb. 4, the FCC asked Justice to "act expeditiously" to enforce the subpoena.

The FCC began an investigation of WJAN, licensed to PTL of Heritage Village Church and Missionary Fellowship Inc., a nonprofit religious organization doing business as the PTL Television Network, in March 1979. The FCC had received information that the station may have violated commission rules by soliciting funds over the air, and then not using those funds for the purposes stated.

Both WJAN and PTL maintain records at PTL's Charlotte, N.C., offices, and FCC attempts to look through the files, as part of the investigation, have been unsuccessful.

The FCC said its inquiry into PTL's records is similar to a grand jury investigation and is not open to the public. The purpose of the inquiry, the FCC contends, is to determine if evidence exists warranting further commission action. If so, an open hearing could be initiated.

## Counterattack mounts on Quello

**Consumer Federation, New Jersey congressional delegation express opposition to his reappointment to the FCC; meanwhile, it becomes increasingly likely that decision won't be made until after elections**

FCC Commissioner James H. Quello is beginning to encounter obstacles in his bid for reappointment to the commission. The Consumer Federation of America has forwarded a resolution to the White House opposing Quello's reappointment. And seven members of New Jersey's 17 member congressional delegation have registered their opposition—based on Quello's role in commission consideration of that state's effort to obtain a first VHF television station—in a letter to President Jimmy Carter. Then, too, the White House search for a possible successor to Quello is continuing.

The CFA's resolution, unanimously adopted by the consumer assembly at its meeting in Washington on Feb. 9, cited what it said was "Quello's predisposition toward commercial broadcast interests" and his "frequently expressed opposition to public participation in commission proceedings."

The CFA, the largest organization of its kind in the country, opposed Quello's first appointment to the commission, seven years ago, because of what it considered his "lack of objectivity and insensitivity to consumer interests in communications."

The members of the New Jersey delegation, in a letter written by Democratic Representative Andrew Maguire, a mem-

ber of the House Commerce Committee, said Quello's treatment of the "serious problem" of providing in-state VHF service for New Jersey—the letter says New Jersey residents are less informed about New Jersey matters than they are those of New York and Philadelphia, where their VHF service originates—has been not only "ineffective" but "frivolous and insulting."

The letter contains several Quello quotes assertedly delivered during commission meetings on the New Jersey issue. On Nov. 9, 1978, he is quoted as saying, "If New Jersey is such a big act, why in hell don't they have a major league sports team?"

"It's a tough problem moving a station to Newark and giving it a chance to go bankrupt," he said last April. And at another time, he said, "I'm telling you, this is a public relations problem."

This is not, "in this electronic age," the letter maintains, "simply a public relations problem." Besides Maguire, those signing the letter were: Democrats Robert A. Rowe, Frank Thompson Jr., James J. Howard and Joseph G. Minish, and Republicans Harold C. Hollenbeck and James A. Courter.

The White House's continuing hunt for FCC candidates to replace Quello, in the event the decision is made not to reappoint him to the term that begins July 1, bears testimony to the Hispanic-American community's interest in seeing one of its members appointed. Most of those being interviewed are Hispanic American.

In the last 10 days White House aides talked to Daniel Garcia and Peter Lopez, both attorneys in their early 30's, with large Los Angeles firms whose clients in-

clude cable television and entertainment-world interests. Garcia, chairman of the city's planning commission and president of the Mexican-American Bar Association in Los Angeles, is with Munger, Tolles & Rickerhauser, and Lopez is with Mitchell, Silberberg & Knupp.

Another Hispanic-American—a professor of communications—was said to have been interviewed in January. And earlier, in November, White House staffers talked to Felix Guitierrez, a California college assistant professor of journalism (BROADCASTING, Dec. 3, 1979). Another interview—with a white, male attorney—is expected before the end of the month. "There are many more" individuals to be considered, according to one White House aide.

However, the growing interest in the issue in a presidential election year could result in the President putting off the FCC appointment decision until after the election. A decision before then would inevitably antagonize one group or another. While Hispanic Americans want to see one of their number appointed and the CFA opposes Quello's reappointment, Quello—who was interviewed by the White House in January—is being backed by Italo-American groups and broadcast industry interests.

White House aides say no decision on whether to delay nomination until after the election—during which time Quello would be permitted to serve—has been made. But one administration official said such a delay is "a definite possibility." Indeed, even without a good political reason, the White House, during this and previous administrations, has missed appointment deadlines by months.

## Washington Watch

**Minority frequencies.** National Black Media Coalition has petitioned FCC to institute rulemaking looking toward designation of either 530 khz or 531 khz for standard AM broadcasting, to be set aside for minority ownership exclusively. Decision to add 10 khz to lower end of AM band, which now begins at 535 khz, was made at World Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva last fall. WARC action also limited power in that band to 1 kw day and 250 w night (BROADCASTING, Dec. 10, 1979). David Honig, consultant for NBMC who filed petition, said Travelers Information Service, which now operates in 525-535 band, should be moved to 1610 khz frequency, where TIS also operates.

**Noncommercial.** Republicans have been turned down by House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill in bid to show their "Vote Republican. For a Change" commercials on House floor. Request was made by Representative Guy Vander Jagt (R-Mich.), chairman of National Republican Congressional Committee, which, with National Republican Committee, is sponsoring \$5-million television advertising campaign blaming 25 years of Democratic control of Congress for inflation and high taxes (BROADCASTING, Feb. 4). Vander Jagt last week requested permission to use videotape equipment Feb. 11 to show commercials in connection with explanation of media program that he and other Republican House members will give. O'Neill said use of such equipment would set "unfortunate precedent eroding the dignity and integrity of House proceedings and changing the fundamental purpose and nature of legislative debate."

**Prettyman's post.** E. Barrett Prettyman Jr., Washington lawyer hired last week by House Ethics Committee as special counsel to lead investigation of seven House members mentioned in Justice Department investigation of possible political corruption, is regarded as one of leading First Amendment lawyers. Prettyman, partner in Hogan & Hartson, has largely corporate practice, but he has represented Reporters Committee on Freedom of the Press in number of cases.



## The Canned Film Festival

An absolutely new concept in television entertainment, particularly designed to appeal to the fast-growing late-night young-adult audience. Each show is ninety minutes of action, fun, and satirical, irreverent humor.

Here's how it works. We take feature-length foreign films from various international production sources. Dramatic, action / adventure-type pictures — the kind that often seem funny without meaning to be. Then comes the big difference. We remove the foreign sound track — completely. Write a new story and script to go with the action and dialogue. And record an all-new English track in synch with the existing footage, using the comic abilities of Rich Little, Don Adams, and Bill Dana. The result — a new movie comedy, the likes of which has never been seen or heard before on television!

**THE CANNED FILM FESTIVAL** is a series of weekly, 90-minute presentations, obtainable on a barter basis, with stations retaining 11 minutes for local sale, plus two interior station breaks, one minute, ten seconds each. You are invited to the LBS Hospitality Suite for a screening of **THE CANNED FILM FESTIVAL** pilot.

## THE LBS 1980-81 LINEUP...

### SHA NA NA

Weekly prime access series begins its fourth year this fall. Also available on a five-day-a-week strip in access on a select market basis.

### CLAIROL CROWN

Second Annual Tennis Tournament live from LaCosta Country Club on March 29 and 30. With four of the game's top women players competing for the \$100,000 first prize.

### HOT FUDGE

Weekly half-hour children's series begins its fifth year this fall.

## CLAIROL CROWN

The **CLAIROL CROWN** is now in its second big year. The annual tennis tournament, featuring four of the top women players in the game, will be telecast live from LaCosta Country Club on Saturday, March 29, and Sunday, March 30, 1980.

The tournament, one of the world's richest for women, with a top prize of \$100,000 to the winner, will consist of semi-final competition live 2-4:00 pm EST on March 29, with the finals scheduled live 2-4:00 pm EST on March 30. The matches are also

available on a delayed broadcast basis on both days.

Already committed to participate in the **CLAIROL CROWN** are qualifiers Martina Navratilova (Wimbledon winner), Tracy Austin (U.S. Open winner) and Chris Evert Lloyd (last year's winner). The field will be filled out by another of today's top players.

The **CLAIROL CROWN** is one of television's highest-rated syndicated tennis tournaments. It is available on a combination barter/cash compensation basis, with stations retaining 16 minutes of commercial time for local sale.



**THE RACERS** puts the viewer right at the finish line. Capturing all the thrills and excitement of the big race in a brand new series of weekly half-hour programs.

**THE RACERS** gives an inside look at some of the world's most demanding, high tension motor sports events. Each

action packed episode going to a different racing capital...Grand Prix racing through the streets of Long Beach, California. Motorcycle competition from the Seattle Kingdome. Grueling competition from the treacherous Baja in Mexico. Auto endurance from Sebring. And **THE RACERS** brings audiences inside the super-powered world of the drivers. The hopes, aspirations and fears of the competitors themselves.

**THE RACERS** will consist of eleven half-hour programs—all produced on location—for broadcast in 1980, beginning mid-April (22 runs over 35 weeks). **THE RACERS** is now available from Lexington Broadcast Services on a cash compensation/barter basis with stations retaining two minutes per telecast for local sale.

### HEALTH FIELD

Weekly half-hour public affairs strip focusing on the world of health, 130 new programs now available.

### HEALTH WATCH

Fifty-two two-and-a-half minute program segments examining the most important health concerns of our times.

### THE RACERS

New series of eleven half-hour programs. Featuring the fast action — and human drama — of the world's top motor sports events.

### CANNED FILM FESTIVAL

All-new 90-minute comedy series for late night, hilarious fun with the movies.

### STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

Original half-hour first-run animated kids' special targeted for prime. Sponsored by Kenner Toys.

### OUR INCREDIBLE WORLD

New series of five half-hour specials. Created by Encyclopaedia Britannica, produced on location around the world.

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*Newsweek News Mag. July 4, '83*  
**Hispanic Power at the Polls**

After Denver's mayoral runoff this spring, thousands of Hispanic residents lined up for last-minute voter registration. Asked their party affiliation, many answered simply, "Peña." Last week ex-Colorado state legislator Federico Peña was elected mayor of Denver. In a city only about one-fifth Hispanic, he won less by capitalizing on his heritage than by transcending it. "Peña's election shows that we can move into the mainstream," says Arnold Torres, executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Across the country, the Denver results were viewed as a milestone for a minority group suddenly on the threshold of major political power. Hispanics are the fastest growing of all minority groups—up 61 percent between 1970 and 1980 and destined to

young Hispanics will soon start reaching voting age each year in California alone.

But for 1984, the overriding reason for the importance of Hispanics is what the proverbial real-estate developer says are the three attributes of a good piece of property: location, location and location. The largest concentration of Hispanics live in the states with big electoral votes—California (4.5 million), Texas (2.98 million) and New York (1.7 million). Florida, with its large Spanish-speaking population, is also a swing state. Hispanic votes have already made a big difference in Texas, where Republican Gov. William Clements won in 1978 then lost for re-election in 1982 largely because many Mexican-Americans, who make up about 13 percent of the Texas electorate, changed their minds about him. Unlike black voters,

whom Republicans have largely written off, Hispanics are now eagerly courted by both parties.

**Blurbs:** The Reagan administration has had some embarrassing moments in its courtship. In March more than 30 members of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly were required by White House Secret Service agents to walk through a metal detector in full view of television cameras nearby. For the most part, the president has gone out of his way to cement relations with Hispanics, especially the conservative Cuban variety. He recently traveled to Miami's Little Havana, where he declared his undying enmity for Fidel Castro, and to San Antonio for the Mexican national holiday of Cinco de Mayo. In April the Republican National Committee began a Spanish-language radio and TV service, offering pro-GOP blurbs to 150 Hispanic stations. The RNC is also planning "targeted" voter-registration drives in four key states. Some change is already discernible, particularly in urban areas of the South and West, where Hispanics are easier for the Republicans to organize. Recently, for instance, Joey Sanchez, director of the Hispanic Affairs Council of California, switched from Democrat to Republican. "I did it because I felt



Jim Richardson—Denver Post

Peña (right) jogging with aide: Milestone win

pass blacks as the largest minority by the year 2000. Their voting patterns differ significantly by place of origin: Mexican-Americans, who make up 60 percent of all Hispanics, tend to vote Democratic; Puerto Ricans centered in New York vote almost exclusively for Democrats, while Cuban-Americans vote Republican in larger numbers. But the mouthwatering statistic for politicians of both parties is the remarkable youth of the Hispanic population. Their median age is 23, compared with 30 for the population as a whole. According to UCLA demographer Leobardo Estrada, 100,000

they were more in touch with what I wanted to do in politics," he says simply.

But Democrats still have a leg up on the competition. Because an estimated 70 to 80 percent of all Hispanics vote Democratic in national elections, new registration helps them more. Recently, two Democratically oriented groups—the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project in San Antonio and the Midwest Voter Registration Project in Columbus, Ohio—announced they will spend \$2 million on an all-out registration drive. The aim: a million new Hispanic voters in 23 states west of Indiana

*Star List 8-1-83*

**Hispanic voter registration drive to start**

Washington, D.C. More than 200 Hispanic leaders will launch a \$2 million attempt next week to register 1 million more Hispanic voters before the presidential election.

To offset normal turnover among registered voters, it would require the 18 million people be registered by 1984.

**Foreign/National briefs**  
 From news services

presidential election, 2.4 million were unregistered, 1.3 million registered but did not vote, 1.5 million voted Democratic, 543,000 voted Republican and 109,000 voted for third-party candidates.

In the Midwest, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin are the main targets of 100 campaigns in 50 states by the Midwest

*At least 500,000. Article*



# DFLers take early look at 1984 contenders

By Liz Fedor  
Herald Staff Writer

DETROIT LAKES, Minn. — DFLers held a combined old-fashioned political rally here Sunday afternoon along the shore of Detroit Lake.

U.S. Senate and 7th District congressional candidates paraded in front of about 200 party people, who listened to the candidates give stump speeches while they sipped beer or pop.

Then people talked politics while they ate their fried fish and sought refuge from the 95-degree heat at picnic tables under shade trees. These DFLers, all activists and many party officers, are beginning to assess who will be the best candidates to try to unseat U.S. Sen. Rudy Boschwitz and 7th District Congressman Arlan Stangeland in 1984. Boschwitz and Stangeland are Independent-Republicans.

The DFLers' choices are many. For the Senate, they have former Gov. and U.S. Sen. Wendell Anderson, Hennepin County Commissioner John Derus, Secretary of State Joan Growe, Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey III, state Sen. Don Moe, of St. Paul, Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe, of Ada, and 8th District Congressman Jim Oberstar.

All, except Humphrey, attended the fund-raiser Sunday. They spent time shaking hands and acquainting or re-acquainting themselves with party people.

The congressional candidates presenting themselves for scrutiny were announced contenders, Sens. Keith Langseth, Glyndon, and Collin Peterson, Detroit Lakes, and Sen. Jim Pehler, St. Cloud, who is considering a bid. Three potential candidates who missed the event were 1982 congressional candidate Gene Wenstrom, Elbow Lake, Rep. Steve Wenzel, Little Falls, and Sen. Gerald Willet, Park Rapids.

Seventh District Chair Al Nichols, Thief River Falls, said it is too early for likely delegates to commit themselves to particular candidates, but people want a chance to look them over.

Seventh District Associate Chair Lil Ortendahl, Osakis, said it is time for the DFL to be raising money for its 1984 candidates. She said the \$10 per person fish fry brought in about \$2,000.

Party people are reluctant to label any candidates in either race as front-runners. They also contend they will be able to avoid divisive endorsement battles, despite the number of candidates for each office.

State Associate Chair Paul Johnson said Mark Dayton's decision not to run again for the U.S. Senate has created a "wide-open race" among the remaining candidates. "Mark Dayton dropping out left a lot of people, who would have supported him, wondering what to do." Likely delegates from extreme northwestern Minnesota said House Majority Leader Willis Eken's announcement last week that he will not

run for Congress has left them without a candidate.

In the U.S. Senate contest, Roger Moe seems to have the strongest support among DFLers from northwestern Minnesota because he is a favorite-son candidate and has gained statewide respect as DFL caucus leader. In her support of Moe, Gail Ueland, East Grand Forks, is typical of many DFLers who live in or near Moe's Senate District 2.

Although Ueland readily backs Moe, she added, "If he decides not to run, we'll support Joan Growe." Some DFLers say privately that Moe may drop out before the 1984 endorsing convention and run for governor in 1986.

Party officials from Polk and Pennington counties regard Growe as their early number two choice and contend that her gender would not be a problem when trying to appeal to the general electorate.

Fran Stromberg, Pennington County chair, said, "It's a personal liking for her (Growe)." Doug Knowlton, Senate District 2 Chair, said, "She's paid her dues in the party and can represent us well. She's well-liked and someone people can get excited about."

Many party activists view Roger Moe, Growe, and Anderson as the best-known U.S. Senate candidates in the 7th District. But Oberstar claims his visibility is improving and he will be attending an area DFL event next month. Although he has visited 53 of the state's 87 counties, Derus said his candidacy is still a "secret" to many people. Don Moe, a Crookston, Minn., native, said he is just beginning his campaign.

Having held two statewide offices, Wendell Anderson knows most of the party people who were here Sunday. Anderson said that fact is hurting and helping him. Some people still comment on his arranged appointment to the U.S. Senate when he was governor. That appointment contributed to his loss to Boschwitz in 1978. Anderson said he has yet to take a poll to determine whether a 1984 Senate candidacy would be haunted by the appointment.

Anderson said, "I think Minnesotans are fair and they'd only kick you once for that sort of thing."

However, Stromberg said many voters have long memories and she believes Anderson would still face problems over the issue. "It doesn't bother me, but I know it does bother others," she said.

# Hispanics seek significant Democrat role

By ELI SETENCICH  
Bee Politics Writer

If the fondest hopes of its leader are realized, a fledgling organization made up of Spanish-speaking Democrats will be a major force in next year's presidential election.

"We're going to become delegates," David C. Lizarraga, national chairman of the Hispanic American Democrats, predicted. "We're going to propose a national Hispanic platform."

In Fresno on Friday to help set up Central California units of HAD and to promote next week-end's state organizing convention, he told a press conference he foresees "at least 25 percent" of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention being made up of Spanish-speaking persons.

Flanked by Parlier Mayor Raul S. Martinez and Fresno City Councilman Leonel Alvarado, two of the local leaders of the movement, Lizarraga said the organization's chief objective is to give the Spanish-speaking population a significant voice in the Democratic Party, a standing commensurate with its numbers.

"Ninety percent of the Hispanic voters are Democrats," said the 37-year-old president of a Los Angeles area community services organization. "But we haven't penetrated the Democratic Party. We want to penetrate the party system." He said he wants the group to have a say in such matters as housing, education and international affairs.

Although a decision on whether HAD will be a candidate-endorsing organization will not be determined until its national founding convention in Denver next month, he has little doubt that it will.

"We're going to support the candidate who will deliver to the (Spanish-speaking) community," said Lizarraga, who also is Southern California chairman of the state Democratic Party.

He denied the group will be in conflict with the Mexican-American Political Association, which also has ambitions to go national.

"There are MAPA members in HAD," he said. "Our aims are the same. We support any organization that goes national and represents us." The only difference between the two, he said, is that HAD is partisan, open only to Democrats.

"The important thing is to come together, to coalesce," he said. "We have to stop the divisions that are created by the stereotyping — the Puerto Ricans in New York, the Cubans in Miami. The Hispanics have to have a national voice."

The group's state meeting in Los Angeles next week will be followed by the national convention Dec. 6-10. Lizarraga said the delegates will be selected from each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands on the basis of Hispanic population.



## Endorses 'stacked' convention's goals

# Alvarado backs Hispanic group

Although the organizers of the group come from the camp of a rival candidate, Leonel Alvarado said Tuesday he fully endorses the aims of the newly created Hispanic American Democrats.

Generally speaking, said the Fresno city councilman, the individuals who put together last weekend's founding convention of HAD in Denver are loyalists of President Carter.

"It was stacked," conceded Alvarado, an ally of Gov. Brown, although he has yet to endorse the governor's presidential bid.

But in spite of their numbers, he said he was gratified by their unwillingness to turn the convention into a Carter re-election rally.

"They had every opportunity to call it an endorsing convention," he said. "They did not push for an endorsement and they could have."

While no specific plans were made at the convention about endorsements next

year, he said his impression is that the group will remain "open" through the Democratic primaries, then make a "firm commitment" to the candidate who emerges as the likely nominee.

Alvarado, who was elected to the organization's 25-member national steering committee, said the "prevailing concern" was to conduct an "organizing and unifying" session instead of making it a platform for one of the presidential hopefuls.

Delegations from 13 states and Puerto Rico took part. California, with 58 delegates, had the largest contingent.

The convention, Alvarado said, was an opportunity for Latino activists to demonstrate that they can work within the party structure for changes that reflect the Spanish-speaking community's concerns.

"It also offered an opportunity to show that this (the Hispanic political movement) is not a separatist thing but an attempt to participate," he said.

"These were people who came through

the university system, a lot of them in private enterprise and well-heeled, who are looking for a way to participate."

He said the delegates at the convention were young, estimating that the majority of them were under 40. "They're not only young, but they're extremely serious, too," he said.

Besides Alvarado, other delegates from the Fresno area were Teresa Acosta and Gloria Morales of Fresno, Parlier Mayor Raul Martinez, Mendota Mayor Alex Valdez, Roy Gonzalez of Sanger and Leo Gallegos, Gov. Brown's community relations representative in Fresno.

As for presidential politics at the convention, Alvarado dismissed a straw poll that found 27 delegates behind Carter, 16 for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, and four for Brown. That, he said, only demonstrated that most of those at the meeting were in Carter's corner.

"It was like taking a poll on Ronald Reagan at a Young Republicans convention," he said.

# Hispanos Striving to Speak as One Voice

## FROM PAGE 1

it together."

Speaker after speaker repeated the same idea of unity.

**THE CONVENTION** delegates included city council members, state legislators, members of Congress and civic activists from many states.

The delegates plan to approve resolutions Sunday outlining Hispanic goals and desires for what Lizarraga called a Hispanic political agenda. That agenda will be presented to the national Democratic Party for inclusion in the national platform next summer, according to Lizarraga.

Another goal is to send 400 to 500 Hispanic delegates to the national convention, a number that would be about one-sixth of the total.

The convention is taking pains to stay officially neutral in the 1980 presidential race.

Lizarraga said a special endorsing convention will be held next year and the group won't announce its support for anyone until then.

However, the program Sunday calls for representatives of the major Democratic contenders — President Jimmy Carter, Gov. Jerry Brown of California and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts — to make their pitches to the delegates.

**IN COLORADO**, some Chicanos have feared the Hispanic American Democrats organization was becoming a vehicle for Carter, partly because state Sen. Polly Baca-Barragan of Thornton, a member of the steering committee, is also a regional coordinator for the Carter campaign.

But the Hispanic American group's leaders insist it never was so.

At the first Colorado convention of the group several weeks ago, the delegates approved a resolution criticizing Carter for failing to name a Hispano to head the new Department of Education. Some Chicano leaders felt that Carter had indicated earlier this year he would do so.

One major reason why Hispanos haven't been united before, some convention delegates said, is because of differences between urban and rural members of the minority group. Puerto Ricans in New York and Cubans in Miami didn't think they had much in common with farm workers in California or Colorado.

**OTHER FACTORS** have worked against unity in the past — such as economic class, as in the contrast between affluent Cubans who fled Castro to Florida and poverty-stricken Mexican-Americans who harvest lettuce in Col-

orado's San Luis Valley. There are also the angry Puerto Ricans of New York ghettos and the Spanish-Americans who have succeeded in American society, people such as Ben Fernandez of Los Angeles, a wealthy businessman who is seeking the Republican presidential nomination.

Among the forces for cohesion among Hispanics are their language and the overwhelming dominance of Roman Catholicism in their communities.

The glossy, magazine-format convention program notes, "By 1976, many Americans had awakened to the

fact that Hispanics were beginning to play an influential role in national politics and would soon be the country's largest ethnic group. No one knew better than Hispanics themselves that they were an essentially leaderless giant moving in many different directions.

"No national organization had emerged to serve as a forum for Hispanic interests — as had the NAACP for blacks — and no national leader had stepped forward to speak for the urban Hispanic — as Cesar Chavez had so skillfully done for the agrarian Hispanic. In short, in 1976, the Hispanic movement was on a road to nowhere."

## Post Directory, Rates, Area Emergency Telephones TO CALL THE DENVER POST SWITCHBOARD; 820-1010 (For Individual Departments, See Below)

Scores: 820-1010	Want Ads (closed Sat.-Sun.): 825-3377
Accounting Dept.	Educational
Adjustments: 820-1271	Services: 820-1335
Advertising Dept.	Personnel Dept.: 820-1348
Retail Ads: 820-1434	News Departments
Empire Ads: 820-1506	Business News: 820-1378
National Ads: 820-1422	City Desk: 820-1201
Classified: 825-3377	Editorial Page: 820-1458
Dispatch: 820-1252	Empire Mag.: 820-1687
Circulation Dept.	Financial: 820-1351
Home Delivery: 820-1611	Living News: 820-1281
Mail Subscript.: 820-1214	Roundup: 820-1456
Service Dept.: 820-1611	Zone Editors: 820-1310

### EMERGENCY PHONES

All emergencies (in Denver): Dial 911	
(In Montebello and Bear Valley areas dial 893-9111)	
For Other Calls to Denver Agencies	
Police Dept.: 575-2011	Poison Control: 629-1123
Fire Dept.: 321-2332	FBI: 629-7171
Emergency Ambulance: 893-7223	
Suicide & Crisis Control: 756-8485, 789-3073, 757-0968	

To Report Child Abuse or Child Neglect: 893-6111  
(For other types of emergencies, dial "O" and tell the operator the nature of the difficulty.)

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES (By Carrier Monthly)

Daily and Sunday: \$4.00	Daily Only: \$3.50
Sunday Only: \$4.65 per copy	
By Mail: Colo., Wyo., N.M., Kan., Neb., AP-FPO	
Daily and Sunday:	Sunday Only:
One Month: \$6.50	One Month: \$5.50
One Year: \$78.00	One Year: \$66.00
	Sunday Only:
One Month: \$5.00	One Year: \$60.00

(By mail: Elsewhere in the United States)

Daily and Sunday:	Sunday Only:
One Month: \$9.00	One Month: \$7.00
One Year: \$108.00	One Year: \$84.00



# FORUM

Vol. VI, No. 4

Summer 1983

## NACBE Issues Sixth Annual Report

In its sixth annual report, covering 1981-1982, the National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education (NACBE) calls upon the bilingual education community to mount immediate efforts on two key issues to increase the United States' multilingual capacities. The first effort involves the establishment of two-way bilingual programs, in which English-language background children learn a second language in the classroom. The second effort involves coordination and development of ties between bilingual education programs, agencies, representatives, etc., and other foreign language disciplines, business enterprises, and international studies; this effort also involves cooperative inter-agency endeavors with trade, labor, defense, and international education. In this way, NACBE concludes, bilingual education can "lead an unprecedented effort toward reaching a multilanguage capacity that not only brings us into complementary status in international trade and security, but demonstrates our leadership position in world understanding."

The council examined and made recommendations in the following areas:

### Research and Evaluation

- All Title VII programs should recognize the importance of quality program evaluation and address specific questions of program effectiveness through the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs (OBEMLA).

- Research to determine the effectiveness of different instructional approaches should be continued.
- Validation studies of language proficiency tests should be given high priority by researchers.
- A national bilingual education data bank should be established, making information from all types of bilingual and non-bilingual programs available to researchers and educators.
- The Part C Research Agenda should be extended to include a cost-benefit analysis.

- Field-initiated longitudinal studies to assess the effects of bilingual education should be encouraged.

### Title VII Demonstration Projects

- OBEMLA should continue to fund demonstration programs on a matching fund basis with educational agencies.
- The evaluation components of every demonstration project should be emphasized through provision of technical assistance.

### Materials Development

- The National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education should be funded to develop an inventory of teacher training materials and non-

*(Continued on page 4)*

## Strong Popular Support for Bilingual Education

Seventy percent of the Hispanics surveyed, and 63 percent of the non-Hispanics surveyed, favor bilingual education programs in the nation's public schools, according to a year-long study by a Columbia University research team.

The study, conducted by the Immigration Research Program at Columbia's Center for the Social Sciences, revealed that large majorities of non-Hispanics as well as Hispanics favor bilingual education programs for students who do not speak English. However, findings show that non-Hispanics are less likely to support bilingual programs for minority language students who already speak English.

The purpose of bilingual education is to help minority language children keep up with their schoolwork while they

learn English by providing academic instruction in their native tongue as well as language skills instruction in English. Although some programs maintain learning in both languages throughout the students' education, most programs are transitional and end instruction in the students' native language as soon as the students learn enough English to be able to make academic progress in an English-only classroom.

The researchers found that bilingual education programs also promote the integration of non-English-speaking parents into their schools and communities. The presence of bilingual staff and teachers makes it easier for non-English-speaking parents to participate in classroom, parent organization, and school board activities.

*(Continued on page 2)*



## News from the U.S. Department of Education

### For Parents

The National Institute of Education (NIE), the research and development arm of the U.S. Department of Education, has produced a booklet for parents who want to keep their children interested in schoolwork and teach them techniques for paying attention, learning and remembering more, and taking tests. Entitled "How to Help Your Children Achieve in School," and written by Claire E. Weinstein of the University of Texas at Austin, the booklet was based on a wide range of NIE-funded research projects that have studied effective learning. The NIE decided to prepare the 20-page booklet after a survey of parents' interests by the U.S. Consumer Information Center revealed that parents wanted information on helping their children study.

NIE will distribute 20,000 copies to different organizations that will then pass the booklets on to parents. Copies may also be purchased for \$3.75 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

### Labs and Centers

In other developments, the NIE recently held public meetings and requested public comment on planning for future support of research and development centers and regional educational laboratories; the meetings were held June 16-24 at ED Regional Offices in 11 cities throughout the United States. NIE is planning for a competition of a nationwide network of R & D centers and educational labs; public input regarding needs and priorities of individual regions will assist the NIE Director in developing criteria for the laboratory and center competition to be held in 1984.

The purpose of the R & D centers is to provide research leadership in problem areas of national importance; recent topics have included educational finance and governance, the social organization

of schools, educational policy and management, learning and research development, education and work, teacher education, and individualized schooling. The regional laboratories are intended to complement the work of other educational agencies in identifying and helping to meet educational R&D needs in specified geographical areas of the country.

NIE currently supports seven regional laboratories and nine R&D centers throughout the country; these are all that remain of a nationwide network of twenty laboratories and ten centers established by the U.S. Office of Education in the mid-1960s. Some of the original institutions closed as a result of poor evaluations of their work, increasing competition for funding, changes in federal policy, or other circumstances. The current funding cycle for existing labs and centers is scheduled to end during 1984-1985, and Congress has instructed NIE to conduct an open competition for future laboratory and center support; this will be the first competition of its kind since the regional education laboratories and R&D centers were first established almost 20 years ago.

### Materials Development Program

The Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs invites applications for new projects under the Bilingual Education Act—Materials Development Program. This program issues awards to local educational agencies and institutions of higher education that apply jointly with local agencies. The purpose of the awards is to develop instructional and testing materials for use in programs of bilingual education and bilingual education training. Application deadline is August 15, 1983; for further information, contact the Materials Development Projects Program Application Coordinator, OBEMLA, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202; (202) 245-2595 or (202) 447-9228.

### Transition Program for Refugee Children

On July 29, 1983, OBEMLA closed applications for grants under the Transition Program for Refugee Children. This program is designed to grant funds to state educational agencies in support of activities designed to meet the special needs of eligible refugee children and to enhance their transition into U.S. society; the awards will be granted for the 1983-1984 school year.

For further information about these and other Department of Education activities regarding programs for minority language students, contact the National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education, 1555 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 605, Rosslyn, VA 22209; (800) 336-4560 or (703) 522-0710.

### SUPPORT FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION

(Continued from page 1)

The project, which surveyed the historical, legal, political, and social aspects of bilingual education, was funded by a \$75,000 grant from the G. Unger Vetlesen Foundation. The researchers were Josh DeWind, director of the Immigration Research Program at Columbia and the project's coordinator; Stephen Cole, professor of sociology at SUNY-Stony Brook; Sigmund Diamond, Giddings Professor of Sociology and professor of history at Columbia; and Susan Pouncey, instructor at Brooklyn Law School.

### Unexpected Finding

The project's major, and somewhat unexpected, finding was the depth of support for bilingual programs among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, according to DeWind.

"We expected to find support for bilingual education, but we were surprised by the strength of that support," DeWind said. "It seems most people realize that it can be helpful for immigrants and language minority groups to use their own language while they're becoming integrated into American society."

Surveyed through telephone interviews in random samplings were 518

(Continued on page 3)

## Outstanding Dissertations in Bilingual Education, 1983

Marking the fifth year of the Outstanding Dissertations competition, seven dissertations were selected for recognition by the National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education (NACBE). The work of the three finalists and four semifinalists represents a growing body of diverse scholarship in the field of bilingual education.

In 1978 Alfredo G. de los Santos, Jr., a member of NACBE, proposed that the council recognize distinguished research in bilingual education by sponsoring an Outstanding Dissertations Competition. De los Santos developed rules and procedures for the competition based on guidelines formulated by other professional organizations such as the International Reading Association, the Council of Community College Professors, and the American Psychological Association. Winners of the 1983 competition were formally announced at the annual meeting of the National Association for Bilingual Education in Washington, D.C., in February 1983.

The finalists and semifinalists are as follows:

### Finalists—

1. Yu-Lan Lin (Boston University): "The Effect of Imagery Instruction on the Comprehension of Social Studies by Fourth and Fifth Grade Bilingual Students"
2. Mary McGroarty (Stanford University): "English Language Tests, School Language Use, and Achievement in Spanish-speaking High School Students"
3. Patsy Arnett-Jones (University of Colorado): "Prediction of Success in English Reading Achievement for Primary Students Enrolled in Bilingual Classrooms: The Utility of a Language Assessment Measure"

### Semifinalists, in alphabetical order—

- Rudolfo Chávez Chávez (New Mexico State University)
- Connie Dee Frazer Curtis (University of Florida)
- Janice I. Solkov (Temple University)
- Irma Olmedo Williams (Kent State University)

### SUPPORT FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION

(Continued from page 2)

Hispanic Americans from New York City and Los Angeles and 721 non-Hispanic Americans from across the country. Of these, 70 percent of the Hispanics and 63 percent of the non-Hispanics support bilingual education programs for students who do not speak English.

Support for these programs drops, particularly among non-Hispanics, for students who already speak English. According to the survey, only 41 percent of the non-Hispanic Americans polled favor bilingual education when students already speak English, while 67 percent of the Hispanics polled continue to favor bilingual programs.

Cole interprets these findings as indicating that most non-Hispanics see bilingual education as necessary only until students learn English, while Hispanics still support it as a means of preserving their cultural heritage.

### Increased Parental Involvement

DeWind found through his research in school districts in New York City that bilingual education programs encourage the involvement of parents in the schools and help integrate them into the social and political community.

"Many critics of bilingual education fear that the programs will hinder the integration of minority groups into American society, and eventually foster

cultural and political separatist movements," DeWind said. "But our research indicates that parents become more involved in their schools and community—more integrated into the educational and political system on local, state, and national levels—when their children are enrolled in bilingual programs."

### Historical and Legal Contexts

Diamond, who surveyed the historical background of bilingual education, maintains that since the great influx of immigrants at the end of the 19th century, the motivation behind language policies, either for or against bilingual education, has been primarily political rather than educational. Today, he said, supporters of bilingual education have put language policies on the political agenda "to test the social and cultural equality that they feel should accompany the political and legal equality they possess by virtue of their citizenship."

Pouncey, who examined the legal status of bilingual education programs and the federal government's role in their development, found that Congressional support for bilingual education has grown since the passage of the Bilingual Education Act in 1968. She also found, however, that under existing federal law, bilingual education "is not deemed a right or an entitlement," but rather one option schools can choose to fulfill their obligations to provide a "meaningful education" to non-English-speaking students.

The research project, titled "Bilingualism and Bilingual Education in the United States: Historical, Legal, Political and Social Aspects," is the first to be completed by the newly created Immigration Research Program at Columbia's Center for the Social Sciences. Future research will focus on cultural resources in addition to language from which immigrant and ethnic minority groups can draw support while integrating into the rest of the society.

Summaries of the reports may be obtained by contacting Josh DeWind, Director, Immigration Research Program, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; telephone (212) 280-2511.





NACBE

(Continued from page 1)

English instructional materials for grades K-12.

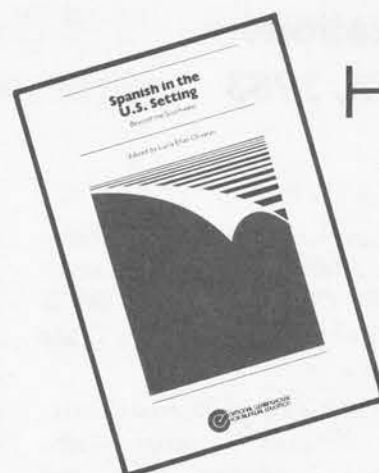
- OBEMLA should use this inventory to develop a feasible materials development plan.
- OBEMLA should encourage the development and "packaging" of trainer-of-trainer efforts on the part of Bilingual Education Service Centers, and support the development of a Guide to Materials Development and Adaptation for Local Project Use for small and/or isolated language groups.
- OBEMLA should be directed to devise and submit to Congress a list of possible incentives to encourage commercial publishers to become more active in bilingual and foreign language materials development.

#### Development of the Nation's Language Capabilities with Ties with Other Programs

- Congress should expand the bilingual education eligibility requirements to allow greater participation in other programs.
- Title VII should be expanded to include programs where English-proficient children have opportunities to learn a second language.
- The National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education should become the National Advisory Council on Multiple Language Education (NACMLE) in order to include representation of international education, commerce, and security interests.
- The newly formed NACMLE should be elevated to the level of a presidential council.

#### Federal-State Relations

- Especially concerning categorical vs. block grant funding, promises to leaders of minority language groups should be honored to ensure that programs for limited-English-proficient students will not be consolidated with programs for



## Have You Seen What's New From NACBE?

(turn to page 7)

the disadvantaged or the handicapped.

- State education agencies and other service providers should be required to develop interagency agreements showing coordinated effort.
- Title VII funds for Basic Programs should be allocated to states on a formula basis to supplement local support, with all funding monitored through OBEMLA.

#### Professional Development

- Funding priority should be given to bilingual education training programs.
- The number of Dean's Grants and doctoral fellowships should be increased.
- Bilingual Education Service Center services should include materials development and dissemination efforts in training programs and materials.
- Interdisciplinary programs including foreign languages, international studies, business, and commerce should be encouraged and supported.

#### Structure and Function of OBEMLA

- The Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs should become an Office of Multiple Language Education (OMLE).
- This newly formed office should direct the work of a committee representing the U.S. Department

of Education Programs of Civic Education, Foreign Languages and International Education and also representing members of trade, labor, commerce, and security agencies.

- This committee should examine means of developing interprogram cooperation and reinforcement through efforts coordinated by OMLE.
- This committee should also coordinate efforts with NACMLE.
- OBEMLA, during its transition to OMLE, should design and submit to NACBE a program utilizing bilingual education resources to teach other languages to English-proficient children.
- This design should include plans to increase utilization of the private sector in improving and providing educational services to persons of limited English proficiency.

The NACBE's Sixth Annual Report to Congress concludes with the statement that the bilingual education system—including professional development, materials development, information networks, and basic projects—must be applied to both national concerns: the English proficiency of all those residing in the United States, and the multi-language capability of the nation.

*The Sixth Annual Report of the National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education is not presently available for dissemination; FORUM will announce its availability should the report be released to the public.*

## TV Program on Public Education to Premiere

In September 1983, a new program called "Inside Your Schools" will premiere on a national cable TV network that reaches approximately 5 million households through 400 subscribing cable systems. The program is scheduled to be broadcast on the first Tuesday of every month from September through June, with frequent repetitions on other days according to local cable system schedules.

Described as the only regularly scheduled, nationally broadcast TV program focusing entirely on issues and events in public education, "Inside Your Schools" will be filmed in actual classrooms and will present techniques in teaching special students such as the learning disabled, the gifted, and the non-English-speaking children in public schools, according to executive producer John Stevens. It may also focus on special math or science programs, funding problems of a local school system, or the federal role in public education policy. Each monthly show will have six different reports, presented in "magazine" format, and will be hosted by a teacher who will provide introductory background material and transitions.

## MacNeil-Lehrer Transcript Available

A transcript of the MacNeil-Lehrer Report on bilingual education, which aired on May 25, 1983, is available from WNET/Thirteen, the public television station which co-produced the program with WETA of Washington, D.C. Featured were Diane Ravitch of the Twentieth Century Fund task force on federal elementary and secondary education policy; Awilda Orta, of New York City Schools; and Esther Eisenhower, of Fairfax County (Virginia) Schools. The charges are \$2.00 each for the first ten (or fewer) copies and \$1.00 each for additional copies of the same transcript. Request transcript #1998 from MacNeil-Lehrer Report, Box 345, New York, NY 10101.

## In View

Featuring timely items of interest in the field of bilingual education.

## Master's Program in Intercultural Communications

The Educational Linguistics Program at the University of Pennsylvania announces a new Master's Program in Intercultural Communications. This program is designed to prepare students to address problems which arise in education, government, and industry as a result of differences in cultural values, assumptions, and modes of interaction. Students are expected to gain a firm foundation in linguistics, psychology, and anthropology. Participants will be prepared for positions as foreign student advisors, advisors and administrators in educational and cultural exchange programs, trainers and resource people for social service agencies and schools, and personnel consultants in international trade and industry. For further information, contact Nessa Wolfson, Educational Linguistics Program, Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, 3700 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

## Calls for Papers

The *Journal of the National Association for Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors* has issued a call for papers for a special edition on "American Indian Women in Higher Education." Relevant themes include educational, personal, and professional development of Indian women in education: their needs, problems, and prospects. Phone calls and letters of inquiry about proposed manuscripts are invited before the deadline of November 1. Contact Patricia A. Gartland, Editor, c/o The American College Testing Program, P.O. Box 168, Iowa City, IA 52243; (319) 337-1409.

A call for papers has also been issued

by the *NABE Journal*, in recognition of the special concerns and interests of bilingual program supervisors and administrators. Preference will be given to papers dealing with specific applications of theoretical formulations in educational settings characterized by linguistic and cultural diversity. The papers will be published in the next six issues of the *Journal* (1984-1985). Manuscripts should be shorter than 20 double-spaced typed pages, with in-text citations following the American Psychological Association style. An abstract of 200 words or less is required; articles in languages other than English must have an English abstract of 250-1,000 words. Send manuscripts (four copies) to Leonard Valverde, University of Texas at Austin, College of Education, Austin, TX 78712 by October 31, or to Rosa Castro Feinberg, University of Miami, P.O. Box 248065-Merrick 312, Coral Gables, FL 33124 by February 1, 1984.

## Fellowships and Research Grants

The National Academy of Education Mentor Fellows Program, funded by the Ford Foundation, is designed to enhance the professional development of promising minority and female scholars, and others whose research relates to problems of ethnicity or gender. For further information, contact The National Academy of Education, Mentor Fellows Program, LR-DC Building, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

The United States Information Agency and the Institute of International Education announce the 1984-85 competition for grants for graduate study or research abroad. Awards are available in a variety of academic fields; in most cases, applicants should be proficient in the language of the host country. Contact the Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

The Social Science Research Council is sponsoring doctoral research fellowships in Latin America and the Caribbean. For more information, contact the Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.



## "A Nation at Risk"

The following material is excerpted from a fact sheet released by the White House, Office of the Press Secretary, on April 26, 1983.

### National Commission on Excellence in Education

On August 26, 1981, because of the President's concern with the declining state of education in the Nation, Secretary of Education T.H. Bell created the National Commission on Excellence in Education, a bipartisan panel of the Nation's most eminent educators representing all aspects of American education. The Commission was directed to examine the quality of education in the United States and to report its findings to the Nation and the Secretary within 18 months.

Specifically, the Commission was charged with the assignment of assessing the quality of teaching and learning in America compared with both our own

educational tradition and the rising competition from other advanced nations. The Commission was further charged with recommending practical solutions.

In general terms, the report enjoins America to keep our nation's competitive edge in world markets, by re-dedicating ourselves to the reform of our educational system for the benefit of all—old and young alike, affluent and poor, majority and minority.

Copies of the fact sheet itself are available from Charlotte Bellamy, Office of Legislation and Public Affairs, News and Information Division, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 2102, Washington, DC 20202.

## Are you familiar with NCBE's many services?

**Reference & Referral** service providing timely and accurate information about issues in the education of limited-English-proficient students

**Search Service** responding to specific queries by searching NCBE's computerized database of over 10,000 documents

**Jobline** listing employment opportunities from all over the nation

**Publications** featuring the award-winning newsletter *FORUM* and over 40 publications of interest to educators of limited-English-proficient populations

**MICRO Database** listing over 350 software/courseware programs appropriate for bilingual education, ESL, or foreign language learning settings

**BROL Database** containing over 40 abstracts of current research on bilingual education and related fields

**Calendar of Events** featuring state, regional, and national conferences

For further information, call or write:

**National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education**

1555 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 605

Rosslyn, Virginia 22209

(703) 522-0710/(800) 336-4560 (8:30 a.m.—5:00 pm. EST)

## New Publications

The California Spanish Language Data Base announces the publication of *LECTOR*, a review journal of Spanish language and bilingual materials. Published quarterly, each issue contains reviews and evaluation of recent materials, discussions of new technology, profiles of individuals in the professional bilingual community, and Library of Congress access information in both English and Spanish. For further information, contact the California Spanish Language Data Base, P.O. Box 4273, Berkeley, CA 94704; (415) 893-8702.

The National Association for the Education of Young Children will publish a new title in August; the book *Understanding the Multicultural Experience in Early Childhood Education*, edited by Olivia Saracho and Bernard Spodek, is divided into three sections: "The Nature of Multiculturalism in Children," "Educational Practices and Materials," and "Issues in Preparing Early Childhood Educators." For further information, contact Janet F. Brown, Director of Publications, NAEYC, 1834 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20009.

*Special Education and the Hispanic Child*, edited by Herminio Martínez, is a collection of five papers presented at the Second Annual Colloquium on Hispanic Issues at Teachers College, Columbia University, in February 1983. The theme of this conference was special education for the handicapped bilingual child; the papers concern federal and state laws affecting bilingual special education, testing and assessment, cultural attitudes toward mental health problems and services, and a pioneering teacher-training program in this new field. Contact the ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Box 40, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

## NCBE's Telecommunications Network Links Educators and Resources

The National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education is putting the latest advances in computer technology to work in its efforts to disseminate information throughout the bilingual education community. In 1981, NCBE created the "Bilingual Education Telecommunications Network," or BETNET, a system that facilitates sharing of information and resources for bilingual education by linking educational organizations through computer terminals.

BETNET began with just over 20 members, most of them organizations in the Title VII network of support centers.

Today, BETNET's members number 47 and include a diverse range of educational groups. Within the Title VII network are 2 Evaluation, Dissemination, and Assessment Centers (EDACs); 19 Bilingual Education Service Centers (BESCs) and satellite offices; 6 bilingual education divisions of State Education Agencies (SEAs); and the National Center for Bilingual Research (NCBR). At the local education level, members include an intermediate school in the Bronx, school districts in New York City and California, and a school for the deaf in New York. Outside the network of

federally funded bilingual education, BETNET includes several information/resource centers and private companies, among them three ERIC Clearinghouses, a commercial textbook publisher, centers for vocational and special education, and a Canadian Ministry of Education.

Through their computer terminals, BETNET members have online access to:

- NCBE's electronic newsletter on bilingual education, updated weekly with timely items of interest to bilingual educators

- NCBE's electronic job bank, also updated weekly with employment opportunities in bilingual education and related fields

- An "electronic mail" system that allows BETNET members to send and receive computerized messages instantaneously

- Several private NCBE databases that contain bilingual resource information

- NCBE's bibliographic database, "Bilingual Education Bibliographic Abstracts" (BEBA), with citations for 10,000 documents

- Nearly 70 publicly available databases dealing with the education, social sciences/humanities, science/medicine, business, and energy fields.

Organizations interested in joining BETNET must first subscribe to the Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) computerized information system, from which NCBE's special BETNET newsletters and databases are available, along with many other databases. Educational organizations may subscribe to BRS through one of several annual subscription plans or through BRS's School Practices Information Network (SPIN), which offers a low-cost alternative for educators. Once an organization has subscribed to BRS and received a "password," NCBE arranges with BRS for the password to be cleared for access to BETNET.

To apply to BETNET, or for more specific information about costs, equipment, training, and documentation for BETNET, contact Deborah Sauvé, NCBE, 1555 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 605, Rosslyn, VA 22209; (800) 336-4560 or (703) 522-0710.

## New from NCBE

The Spanish language and the Hispanic population of the U.S. Southwest have received attention from researchers in linguistics and other social sciences, but the spread of Spanish along the Atlantic seaboard, in the Northeast, and throughout the Midwest has occurred so rapidly that studies dealing with Spanish and Spanish-English bilingualism in these areas lag far behind. The need for more complete and precise information regarding language variation, demographic trends, and attitudes in these communities is felt acutely not only within academic circles but also wherever bilingual education programs are implemented.

**Spanish in the U.S. Setting: Beyond the Southwest** (280 pp., \$14.00), compiled by Lucía Elías-Olivares, is both a response to the need for information about current research and an effort to prompt further studies in this diversified area. The contributors to this volume represent a wide range of interests and academic fields, and most address issues related to the types of sociolinguistic behavior found in the classroom and bilingual community—issues having a direct bearing on the

area of language planning. The sixteen chapters present recent research on U.S. Spanish use in the following broad categories:

- Language contact issues
- Linguistic variation
- Sociolinguistic factors
- Language maintenance, policy, and planning

The collection presents a sampling of current research on U.S. Spanish, particularly outside the Southwest, and of a variety of research techniques and perspectives that are being applied to U.S. Spanish data. This new title should be of interest to educators as well as linguists, for educators who are knowledgeable about language change and variations can plan curricula, prepare teaching materials, and develop test instruments more effectively.

To order *Spanish in the U.S. Setting: Beyond the Southwest*, please send a check or purchase order for \$14.00 per copy to NCBE, 1555 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 605, Rosslyn, Virginia 22209. All orders are charged shipping and handling costs at 10 percent of the total purchase price; orders under \$10.00 are charged a shipping and handling fee of \$1.75. Please include the handling fee in your payment.





# In brief

*FORUM* is published bimonthly by the National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education (NCBE) and is available free of charge. It provides current information in the field of bilingual education.

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**Copy deadlines are the first day of December, February, April, June, August, and October.** Please address all correspondence to *FORUM* Editor, National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education, 1555 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 605, Rosslyn, Virginia 22209.

**Juan J. Gutiérrez, President**  
InterAmerica Research Associates,  
Inc.

Now in its sixth year of operation, the National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education addresses the information needs of groups and individuals with backgrounds reflecting more than seventy minority languages.

NCBE is proud to announce the following new services in the area of Educational Technology:

**Educational Technology Reference & Referral Service** featuring articles and recent research on topics such as interactive video, cable TV, and satellite communications.

**Computer-Assisted Instruction Reference & Referral Service** highlighting bilingual education programs using CAI, relevant journal articles on software, and hardware information.

**MICRO (Microcomputer Courseware Resources Online)**, NCBE's computerized database featuring more than 350 courseware/software programs that can be used in bilingual education, ESL, and foreign language settings.

For further information, call or write:

**National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education**  
1555 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 605  
Rosslyn, VA 22209  
(703) 522-0710  
(800) 336-4560 (toll-free outside Virginia)  
(8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. EST)



**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE  
FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION**

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Suite 605  
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(800) 336-4560 (toll free)/(703) 522-0710

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NEW HOPE CITY, MN 55428

*Address correction requested*

## HAD Sets National Conference In New York August 9-10

Hispanic Democratic leaders from the 50 states and Puerto Rico are encouraged to be in New York City a weekend early to participate in the HAD National Conference August 9-10 preceeding the opening of the Democratic National Convention.

The "convention within a convention" will be held on Saturday and Sunday at the New York Sheraton Hotel, located at 7th Avenue and 56th Street.

HAD Chair David C. Lizarraga said the two-day political summit is being called to serve two important purposes:

"First, the conference will provide an opportunity for Hispanic delegates to the Democratic convention to plan strategy. No longer can we afford to enter a national convention disorganized and disunited as we did in 1976.

"Second, the conference is planned to allow us to discuss important political issues facing all Hispanics nationally and to determine what our role will be in the upcoming general election."

Lizarraga said that more than 200 Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, Cuban and other Latinos are expected to be elected as delegates to this year's convention, a significant increase from the 50 elected in 1976.

All Hispanic Democratic delegates and all delegates elected to attend the HAD National Founding Convention last year in Denver will be eligible to participate and vote at the New York conference.

The conference will convene Saturday, August 9 at 1 p.m. and continue through Sunday, August 10. The DNC Convention opens Monday evening.

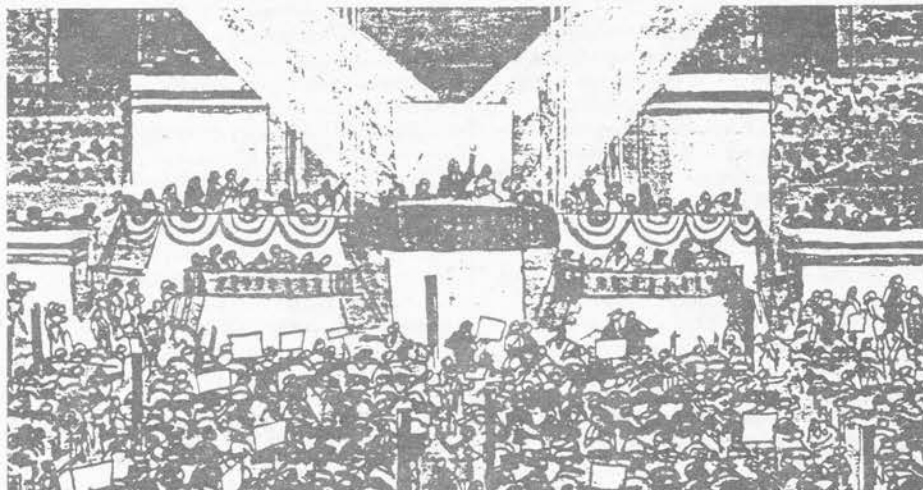
Saturday's session will open with an assessment of "The Decade of the Hispanic" by national Latino leaders. President Carter and Senator Kennedy are invited speakers at Sunday's luncheon.

A general session follows to discuss issues within the convention itself such as platform and rules.

Sunday's schedule includes political workshops and continuation of the general session. A complete schedule of events will be sent to participants upon receipt of registration forms.

Lizarraga also announced that New York City Councilman Robert Rodriguez will serve as official conference chair. Rodriguez is also New York State HAD chair.

Rodriguez is planning several social events for the delegates, including a visit with Mayor Ed Koch, a disco party and visit to the Puerto Rican



Trade Fair running concurrently in the city.

Registration fee for the conference is \$30, which includes conference materials, a luncheon and continental breakfast. The registration form with check payable to HAD Conference should be returned by July 31 to the HAD national office in Los Angeles.

A limited number of hotel rooms will be available at the Sheraton only from Friday through Sunday, August 8-10. Room rates are \$76 single and \$91 twin and double. These rooms are available on a first-come, first-served basis and must be reserved by calling the HAD office by July 11.

For delegates traveling from California, special arrangements have been made for discount air travel from Los Angeles, departing the evening of August 8 and returning August 16 on United Airlines. Round trip airfare is \$268. For reservations contact Ymelda Ramos

at the HAD office, (213) 721-9944.

After the closing of its conference, HAD will establish headquarters at the New York Statler Hotel across the street from the Madison Square Garden convention site. The office will provide work space for the HAD staff. Those interested in volunteering time on the HAD staff should contact Kathy Doria at the DNC at 202-797-5900 or Ramos in Los Angeles.

Lizarraga said that HAD is making every effort to provide financial help to all those delegates who will need assistance.

"It will do us no good to elect 200 Hispanics to the convention if only 100 can attend. We will do every thing we can to provide direct financial assistance, discount air travel and alternative housing as much as possible," Lizarraga said.

Delegates who will need financial help should contact Doria in Washington, D.C. or Ramos in Los Angeles.

## National Publications Take Note Of 'Decade of the Hispanic'

Several major national publications have begun to take notice of "The Decade of the Hispanic" by publishing feature articles on Latinos in recent months. Among the major articles that have appeared recently are the following:

"Mexican Americans — A People on the Move," NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, June, 1980.

"The Coming Black-Hispanic Coalition," PERSPECTIVES, U.S. Commission on Civil

Rights, Spring, 1980.

"Hispanics — America's 'Awakening Giant,'" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, April 28 through May 1, 1980.

"America's Hispanics; America's Second Minority Comes of Age," THE ECONOMIST, February 2, 1980.

Reprints of these articles are available from the HAD office for \$1.00. Call (213) 721-9944 for details.



## HAD Develops Hispanic National Platform

The 1980 Hispanic National Platform, a compilation of 39 resolutions adopted at the HAD founding convention last year, is now available in booklet form and will be distributed to all delegates attending the New York HAD conference and Democratic National Convention in August.

Resolutions contained in the Platform represent HAD's position on those national issues considered most critical to the Hispanic community. The resolutions were adopted by the 300 HAD delegates attending the Denver convention.

The process for developing the Platform involved extensive hearings in each of the states in which HAD is active. Resolutions passed at the state level were then submitted to the National Platform Committee for consideration. From this massive outpouring of written and verbal testimony emerged the 39 issues considered most crucial and critical to Hispanics in the 1980's. The Platform is not intended to serve as an all-inclusive listing of Hispanic concerns, but rather as a statement of HAD's positions on the major issues facing Hispanics.

At its last Executive Committee meeting in April, HAD identified the 12 most important issues it would concentrate on for inclusion in the 1980 Democratic National Platform. Those

issues deal with housing, economic development, immigration, health care, education, foreign policy, Department of Labor and human rights.

HAD representatives testified on behalf of these subjects at national Democratic platform hearings held in Seattle, Washington, Houston, Texas and Washington, D.C.

Several HAD members have also been serving as temporary members of the Democratic National Platform Committee and attended regional hearings throughout the country. Hispanic members of the committee are Richard Zaldivar, Lilia Molina and Dina Beaumont of California, Mary Ann Garza of Texas and Mathias Rodriguez of New Jersey. These members are also seeking appointment to the permanent committee.

HAD Chair Lizarraga paid special thanks to Dr. Henry J. Casso of Albuquerque, New Mexico, who served as HAD Platform Committee chair and devoted countless hours to listening to testimony and drafting the final document. He also thanked Zaldivar, Rob Hernandez of Denver, Colorado and Susan Sanz of Los Angeles who served on the committee and were of invaluable assistance.

Copies of the platform booklet are now available from the HAD national office for \$1 to cover handling and mailing.

## Amendments Proposed to HAD Bylaws

Delegates to the HAD National Conference in New York August 9-10 will vote on two amendments proposed to the national bylaws.

The first amendment, submitted by William F. Callejo of Texas, would change Article 8 dealing with elections and nominations to allow for proxy voting at HAD national conventions.

The section in question presently states:

### 8.5 Proxies (Article VIII)

A. There shall be no voting by proxy, except at Executive Board meetings. Said proxy vote(s) shall be evidenced prior to the vote by written communication thereof.

Callejo's amendment would delete the subsection heading of "proxy" and replace it with "voting." This section would become subsection B.

A new subsection A would be added, stating, "At all general membership meetings and all national conventions each state (or other equivalent) delegation shall vote its full delegation strength by apportioning its total votes prorata among those delegates present. At the beginning of all meetings the Credentials Committee shall certify the total voting strength of each delegation present."

The second amendment, also submitted by Callejo, would delete provisions in the bylaws providing for endorsement of presidential and vice presidential candidates.

### Article XIV Miscellaneous, Subsection 14.1 Endorsements states:

The HAD National Convention may endorse candidates for President and Vice President of the United States only by a majority vote of the delegates to said conventions.

Callejo's amendment would delete this section in its entirety and renumber subsequent articles and subsections.

In accordance with Article XIII of the bylaws, if these amendments are approved by a majority vote of the Executive Committee, they will be presented before the general body in New York.

A majority vote of those members present at the New York Conference is required to adopt the amendments into the bylaws. An amendment is effective at the adjournment of the meeting at which it is adopted.

Amendments may also be sought by a petition signed by 40 certified HAD delegates.

## Reports Available

Keeping in touch with each other has always been a problem for Hispanic groups and leaders. But with the help of two recently-published directories, up-to-date listings of major Hispanic national organizations and political leaders can now be found quickly and conveniently.

The "National Directory of Major Hispanic Elected and Appointed Officials," published by the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, includes the names, addresses and phones of elected and appointed officials in each state and Puerto Rico, several national Hispanic organizations, and White House and presidential personnel appointments. The directory is available from the Caucus at 3562 House Annex 2, Washington, D.C. 20515, phone 202-225-2255.

"A guide to Hispanic Organizations" is a 60-page listing of more than 100 Hispanic national organizations. The listings include a brief description of the group, officers and addresses. The guide was published by Phillip Morris USA and is available by writing to the company's Public Affairs Department at 100 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, or by contacting Dave Garza at MGI, 733 15th St. NW, Suite 1026, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 342-9791. Copies of the directory are free.

Another recently published directory is a listing of Hispanic consulting firms, recently compiled by the Department of Health and Welfare Hispanic Concerns Office in the U.S. Office of Education. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Office at 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 1017, Washington, D.C. 20202, phone (202) 245-8467. The Office is also attempting to make the directory as comprehensive as possible and would appreciate being notified of firms not included.

The American Council of Life Insurance has published a new report, "Data-track 6," that examines the changes in population growth and distribution, education, employment income and attitudes of U.S. Blacks and Hispanics. For a free copy, write to Barbara Price, Social Research Services, American Council of Life Insurance, 1850 K Street, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Armando Rodriguez, Equal Employment Opportunity Commissioner, reports that two important new studies on Hispanics have recently been published and are now available.

"The Condition of Education for Hispanic Americans" may be obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics, 400 Maryland Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202, (202) 472-6237.

"Hispanics in the U.S. Labor Force: A Brief Examination" by Dennis M. Roth, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, First & Independence Ave. S.E., Room 239E, Washington, D.C. 20540. (Report No. 79-252E)

## NALEO Launches Census Watch To Monitor 1980 Nosecount

A national campaign to monitor irregularities in the 1980 Census is now being spearheaded by the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) with the support of Hispanic groups throughout the country.

Announcement of the special project came recently in Washington, D.C. from NALEO officials Rep. Edward Roybal (Calif.), President, and Rep. Robert Garcia (New York), Secretary-Treasurer, and chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population.

According to Roybal, the Census Watch is being initiated by NALEO because of problems associated with the current census and because of the importance of an accurate census count for all Hispanics.

Census Watch to uncover trouble spots in Hispanic communities and to provide a clearing house for reporting incidents.

Garcia said the Census Watch "is a grassroots effort aimed at involving the Hispanic community in achieving the best possible census

count. Without this effort, our communities could be severely undercounted and thus jeopardize efforts to deal with the critical problems facing our communities in the decade ahead."

The organization has available a bilingual Census Watch form for reporting incidents. These forms are available by writing or phoning the organization at P.O. Box 24266, Washington, D.C., (202) 546-2536.

More than 20 national Hispanic organizations are assisting NALEO in the project.



HAD NATIONAL CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

New York Sheraton Hotel, August 9-10, 1980



- Name \_\_\_\_\_
- Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City State Zip
- (If Business) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Company, Organization)
- Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
(Home) (Business)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- STATUS (Please check all categories that apply)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Democratic Delegate  
\_\_\_\_\_ Democratic Alternate  
\_\_\_\_\_ HAD Denver Delegate  
\_\_\_\_\_ Observer  
\_\_\_\_\_ Other (Please Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Candidate Preference (delegates & alternates)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Carter \_\_\_\_\_ Kennedy \_\_\_\_\_ Uncommitted
- I will be staying with my state delegation during Conference and the Convention at \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Hotel)
- I will need accommodations for the HAD Conference **only** at the New York Sheraton:  
Single \_\_\_\_\_ (\$76 per night) Arriving Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Double \_\_\_\_\_ (\$91 per night) Departing Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Twin \_\_\_\_\_ (\$91 per night)  
Credit Card \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Account Name \_\_\_\_\_ Account Number \_\_\_\_\_
- I will be arriving on \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date) (Airlines) (Flight)
- I will need \_\_\_\_\_ reservations on the HAD charter flight from Los Angeles departing August 8.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed is my check payable to HAD for \$268 round trip for passengers \_\_\_\_\_  
(Names)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Please charge to my credit card
- I will need financial assistance to attend the Convention \_\_\_\_\_
- Please list those sharing accommodations: \_\_\_\_\_

Return to:  
HAD NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
6055 E. Washington Blvd.  
Commerce, California 90040

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



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Keeping in touch with each other has always been a problem for Hispanic groups and leaders. But with the help of two recently-published directories, up-to-date listings of major Hispanic national organizations and political leaders can now be found quickly and conveniently.

The "National Directory of Major Hispanic Elected and Appointed Officials," published by the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, includes the names, addresses and phones of elected and appointed officials in each state and Puerto Rico, several national Hispanic organizations, and White House and presidential personnel appointments. The directory is available from the Caucus at 3562 House Annex 2, Washington, D.C. 20515, phone 202-225-2255.

"A guide to Hispanic Organizations" is a 60-page listing of more than 100 Hispanic national organizations. The listings include a brief description of the group, officers and addresses. The guide was published by Phillip Morris USA and is available by writing to the company's Public Affairs Department at 100 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, or by contacting Dave Garza at MGI, 733 15th St. NW, Suite 1026, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 342-9791. Copies of the directory are free.

Another recently published directory is a listing of Hispanic consulting firms, recently compiled by the Department of Health and Welfare Hispanic Concerns Office in the U.S. Office of Education. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Office at 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 1017, Washington, D.C. 20202, phone (202) 245-8467. The Office is also attempting to make the directory as comprehensive as possible and would appreciate being notified of firms not included.

The American Council of Life Insurance has published a new report, "Datatrack 6," that examines the changes in population growth and distribution, education, employment income and attitudes of U.S. Blacks and Hispanics. For a free copy, write to Barbara Price, Social Research Services, American Council of Life Insurance, 1850 K Street, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Armando Rodriguez, Equal Employment Opportunity Commissioner, reports that two important new studies on Hispanics have recently been published and are now available.

"The Condition of Education for Hispanic Americans" may be obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics, 400 Maryland Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202, (202) 472-6237.

"Hispanics in the U.S. Labor Force: A Brief Examination" by Dennis M. Roth, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, First & Independence Ave. S.E., Room 239E, Washington, D.C. 20540. (Report No. 79-252E)

Amendments may also be sought by a petition signed by 40 certified HAD delegates.

## Amendments Proposed to HAD Bylaws

Delegates to the HAD National Conference in New York August 9-10 will vote on two amendments proposed to the national bylaws.

The first amendment, submitted by William F. Callejo of Texas, would change Article 8 dealing with elections and nominations to allow for proxy voting at HAD national conventions.

The section in question presently states:

**8.5 Proxies** (Article VIII)  
A. There shall be no voting by proxy, except at Executive Board meetings. Said proxy vote(s) shall be evidenced prior to the vote by written communication thereof.

Callejo's amendment would delete the subsection heading of "proxy" and replace it with "voting." This section would become subsection B.

A new subsection A would be added, stating, "At all general membership meetings and all national conventions each state (or other equivalent) delegation shall vote its full delegation strength by apportioning its total votes prorata among those delegates present. At the beginning of all meetings the Credentials Committee shall certify the total voting strength of each delegation present."

The second amendment, also submitted by Callejo, would delete provisions in the bylaws providing for endorsement of presidential and vice presidential candidates.

**Article XIV Miscellaneous, Subsection 14.1 Endorsements** states:

The HAD National Convention may endorse candidates for President and Vice President of the United States only by a majority vote of the delegates to said conventions.

Callejo's amendment would delete this section in its entirety and renumber subsequent articles and subsections.

In accordance with Article XIII of the bylaws, if these amendments are approved by a majority vote of the Executive Committee, they will be presented before the general body in New York.

A majority vote of those members present at the New York Conference is required to adopt the amendments into the bylaws. An amendment is effective at the adjournment of the meeting at which it is adopted.

Amendments may also be sought by a petition signed by 40 certified HAD delegates.

## NALEO Launches Census Watch To Monitor 1980 Nosecount

A national campaign to monitor irregularities in the 1980 Census is now being spearheaded by the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) with the support of Hispanic groups throughout the country.

Announcement of the special project came recently in Washington, D.C. from NALEO officials Rep. Edward Roybal (Calif.), President, and Rep. Robert Garcia (New York), Secretary-Treasurer, and chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population.

According to Roybal, the Census Watch is being initiated by NALEO because of problems associated with the current census and because of the importance of an accurate census count for all Hispanics.

Census Watch to uncover trouble spots in Hispanic communities and to provide a clearing house for reporting incidents.

Garcia said the Census Watch "is a grassroots effort aimed at involving the Hispanic community in achieving the best possible census

count. Without this effort, our communities could be severely undercounted and thus jeopardize efforts to deal with the critical problems facing our communities in the decade ahead."

The organization has available a bilingual Census Watch form for reporting incidents. These forms are available by writing or phoning the organization at P.O. Box 24266, Washington, D.C., (202) 546-2536.

More than 20 national Hispanic organizations are assisting NALEO in the project.

## Calendar of Hispanic Conferences Summer 1980

Date	Event	Location
July 17-20	Texas Assoc. of Mexican American Chambers of Commerce	Dallas, Texas
July 23-26	Mexican American Women's National Association	Washington, D.C.
July 23-26	National Council of La Raza	Albuquerque, N.M.
August 6-8	Mexico Es El Futuro de los USA (Maria Ana Baca, (206) 284-5421)	Morelia, Mexico
August 6-10	American G.I. Forum	Anaheim, Calif.
August 9-10	HAD National Conference (Ymelda Ramos, (213) 721-9944)	New York City
August 11-14	Democratic National Convention (Kathy Doria, (202) 797-5900)	New York City
September 7-10	National Hispanic Conference on Alcoholism, Sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Call Dr. Pedro Ruiz at 212-931-0600 for details	San Antonio, Texas El Hotel Tropicano
September 17-21	Coalition of Hispanic Mental Health Organizations	Washington, D.C.
October 16-17	National Association of Cuban-American Women (Alice Conde Martinez, (202) 686-6506)	Washington, D.C.
November 14-16	National Conference of Puerto Rican Women	Philadelphia, PA.

### EVENTS BEING PLANNED

National Hispanic Demonstration Day plans are now being coordinated by National Image, Inc. For information contact Theresa Trujique at (714) 831-4154.

## HAD Chapters Forming Across Nation

HAD is on the move!

Since its founding convention last year in Denver, the HAD network of state chapters has expanded into 17 states and Puerto Rico. Listed below are the organizers in each of the states:

**ARIZONA** — Frances Basaca Farnsworth, 6908 E. Princeton, Tucson, Arizona 85710, (602) 745-5114.

**CALIFORNIA** — Richard Polanco, 5327 Valley Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90032, (213) 225-0085.

**COLORADO** — Jackie Jaramillo, 8385 Eaton Way, Arvada, CO 80005, (303) 426-1716.

**CONNECTICUT** — Antonio Diaz, 452 Brook St., Bridgeport, Conn. 06608.

**ILLINOIS** — Carlos Ponce, 231 S. La Salle, Suite 1650, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 327-1007.

**KANSAS** — Joe Lira, 4436 Eaton, Kansas City, Kansas 66103, (816) 374-4451.

**MINNESOTA** — Irene Gomez-Bethke, 4649 Decatur, New Hope City, Minn. 55428, (612) 537-0469.

**NEW JERSEY** — Carlos Portes, 4873 Broadway, New York, NY, (212) 567-3637.

**NEW MEXICO** — Art Trujillo, 604 Calle de Marcos, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Gualberto Medina, 1315 Walnut St., 14th Floor, Philadelphia, Penn. 19107, (215) 546-2200.

**PUERTO RICO** — Franklin Delano Lopez, P.O. Box 2556, San Juan, PR, (809) 753-7740.

**TEXAS** — Marc Campos, 8700 Broadway #1131, Houston, Texas 77061, (713) 924-6020.

**VIRGINIA** — Michael E. Veve, 2414 Nottingham Drive, Falls Church, Virginia 22043, (703) 785-8700.

**WASHINGTON** — David C. Garcia, 531 North 84th, Seattle, Washington 98103, (206) 784-2480.

**WASHINGTON D.C.** — Harry J. Quintana, 1629 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, (202) 223-2070.

For information regarding membership and activities in any of these states, contact the state chair or the HAD office in Los Angeles.

In those states that are not yet organized, the three HAD regional chairs are seeking persons interested in taking charge of chapters in their states. Contact the following:

For Oregon, Alaska, Hawaii, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah — Teresa Samora, Western Vice Chair, 5125 Pinata Place, NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109, (505) 883-7475.

For North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Kentucky — Matt Garcia, Central Vice Chair, 302 W. Mulberry, San Antonio, Texas 78212, (512) 225-0449.

For Indiana, Ohio, Georgia, Florida, South and North Carolina, West Virginia, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Delaware — Nelson Diaz, 6730 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19126, (215) 549-9851.

Requirements for state chapters include the adoption of state bylaws in conformance with the national HAD bylaws and recruitment of a minimum 30 members. For additional information, contact Ymelda Ramos, national membership director, at (213) 721-9944.

## Hatch Act Clarified For Government Employees

Are you "Hatched?"

For most government employees considering getting involved in political activities, that is an important question. Under provisions of the Hatch Act of 1947, federal and to a lesser extent state and local government employees are limited to their involvement in partisan politics.

The Act (sections 7324-7327 of Title 5 of the U.S. Code) was enacted to "... better public service by requiring those who administer funds for public needs to abstain from active political partisanship." Amendments to the Act in 1975 lifted certain prohibitions in partisan political campaigning and management.

The following guidelines have been prepared by the Office of the Special Counsel of the Merit System Protection Board to clarify misinterpretations of the Act. Generally, the Act does not restrict membership in political organizations like HAD.

*Who is covered by the Act?*

1. Federal agencies in the executive branch;
2. District of Columbia government;
3. Executive agencies of a state or political subdivision of a state, or of a territory or possession, if the individual's principal employment is in connection with a federally financed activity;
4. Private as well as public agencies receiving federal assistance under the Economic Opportunity Act.

*What political activities are restricted?*

Generally, covered employees must not participate in partisan political campaigns and elections; take an active part in partisan political management; run as a candidate or actively work in a campaign; serve as a campaign worker; or hold an official position in a national or state political party.

*What activities are not restricted?*

Employees may take an active part in nonpartisan elections and run as candidates; that is, where none of the candidates are to be nominated or elected as representing a partisan political party.

State and local employees are permitted to run for political party office, such as committeeperson, under the amended law even where such office is attained through election in a partisan primary election. They may not run, however for elective public office. Thus, state and local employees working in connection with federally financed activities are not prohibited from participating in partisan political campaign activities but may not be candidates in a partisan election for public office.

*What state and local government employees are covered?*

Those who "perform duties in connections with and activity which is financed in whole or in part by federal loans or grants."

*Can an employee make a financial contribution?*

Yes, employees may contribute to political organizations, but may not solicit or collect political contributions.

Specific questions about the Act should be referred to the Counsel at 1717 H. St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20419, (202) 653-7140.

## Hispanics on the Move

Ray Castro is the first Hispanic to be elected a Democratic Ward Committeeman in the City of Chicago, representing the seventh ward ... **Susan Herrera** of Los Angeles is new director of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus ...

Presidential Appointments: **Elena Martinez** of Chicago to the President's Advisory Committee for Women ... **Blandia Cardenas Ramirez**, San Antonio, Texas, to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights ...

**Richard John Rios**, Shingle Springs, Calif., as director of the Community Services Administration ... **Robert P. Aguilar**, Campbell, Calif., to U.S. District Judge for Northern District of California ... **Blanca Cedeno**, New York City, reapointed to National Institute of Building Sciences ... **Maria C. Bechily**, Chicago, to National Advisory Committee on Women's Educational Programs ...

**Domingo (Dominick) J. Ramos**, Valencia, Calif., as assistant director for research and information, Commerce Dept. Minority Business Development Agency ... **Stanley Valdez**, Wheaton, Maryland, Hispanic Employment Program Manager, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board ... **Cesar A. Perales**, Brooklyn, as assistant secretary of health and welfare ...

**Manuel R. Caldera** of Los Angeles and **Franklin Delano Lopez** of San Juan, Puerto Rico, to the Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business Ownership ... **Annette Droz Fuentes**, Queens, New York, and **Lucille A. Santos**, San Antonio, to the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged

Children ... **Raymond L. Acosta**, Conado, Puerto Rico, U.S. attorney for the District of Puerto Rico ... **John B. Gabusi**, Washington, D.C., assistant secretary of education for management ... **Flemon B. Vela**, Brownsville, Texas, U.S. district judge for the Southern District of Texas ... **Raul A. Ramirez**, Sacramento, Calif., U.S. district judge for the Eastern District of California ... **Gilberto Gierbolini-Ortiz**, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, U.S. district judge for the District of Puerto Rico ...

**Lupe Morales**, Los Angeles, deputy chairperson of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging ... **Julian Nava**, Los Angeles, Ambassador to Mexico ... **Estella Guerra**, special assistant to the U.S. Chief of Protocol ... **Ernest Camacho**, Montebello, Calif., to the 1980 White House Conference on Small Business Administration ... **Jose Gonzalez**, director of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Dept. of Education ... **Luis J. Lauredo**, Miami, senior vice president, international relations, The Export-Import Bank of the United States ... **Jose A. Cabranes**, U.S. district judge for the District of Connecticut ...

**Fernando Manfredo**, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission ... **Abelardo Lopez Valdez**, U.S. Chief of Protocol ... **Alfred C. Martinez**, Tucson, Arizona, U.S. district judge for the district of Arizona ... **Carmen Junco** has been named president of the National Captain **Diego E. Hernandez** of San Juan, Puerto Rico, has assumed command of the Nor-

folk-based aircraft carrier USS JOHN F. KEN NEDY ... **Matt Garcia** of San Antonio has been nominated as Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization ... **Carmen Consuelo Cerezo** of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, has been nominated U.S. district judge for the District of Puerto Rico ...

Association of Spanish Broadcasters ... **Richard M. Dominguez** of Woodland Hills, Calif. has been named by Governor **Jerry Brown** as State Superintendent of Banks ... Agriculture Secretary **Bob Bergland** has appointed **Enrique Rodriguez-Negron** Puerto Rico Director of the Farmers Home Administration ... **Dr. Jude Valdez**, formerly with the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Texas Austin, is the new director of the University of Texas, San Antonio Center for Economic Development. He can be reached at (512) 224-1945 ...

Monterey Park, California City Councilman **Matthew "Marty" Martinez**, has been elected Democratic nominee in the 56th Assembly District, defeating veteran incumbent **Jack Fenton**. **Martinez** is favored to win the heavily Democratic district in the November election ... **Emilio Nicolas** of KWEX-TV in San Antonio, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the National Association of Spanish Broadcasters. **Efrain Archilla** of WALO-AM, Humaco, Puerto Rico, was elected vice chair ...

**President Carter** had appointed **Auristela Frias** of San Francisco and **Sonia E. Melara** of Sunnyvale, Calif. to the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention ... **Rudolph I. Estrada**, national vice chair of NEDA in Los Angeles, has been named director of the Los Angeles office of the Small Business Administration, the largest in the country.

### 1981 Reapportionment

## Ten Congressional Seats to Shift to Hispanic States

Hispanics stand to make major inroads in the 1981 reapportionment of seats in the House of Representatives, according to the latest estimates released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Of 14 seats that will shift to Southern and Western states, at least 10 will go to states with high Hispanic populations. Western states will pick up eight new seats and Southern states six. Northeast states will lose eight and North Cen-

tral states six.

Hispanics could make gains in these states that will be increasing their representation in the House: California (2), Florida (3), Texas (2) and Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, one each. Tennessee, Oregon, Utah and Washington will also gain a seat each.

And Hispanics will retain their high level of population in those states losing Congressional seats: Illinois (2), Michigan (2), New Jersey (1), New York (4), Ohio (2) and Pennsylvania (2). Other states losing seats will be Massachusetts and South Dakota, one each.

Actual reapportionment of House seats will be based on figures from the 1980 Census. The House is limited to 435 members, with state seats shifted to accommodate the moving population.

Under law, the Census Bureau must report its state population totals by the end of 1980. Then 50 seats are allocated, one to each state, with the remaining 385 seats divided by population.

The population figures will then be reported to the state legislatures, which will draw new district lines in 1981, with the change in congressional seats taking place at the 1982 general elections.

The predictions were based on information compiled by Ellie Enriquez Peck of the Census Bureau's Community Services Program in Sacramento, California.

feel free to call on me and make use of the resources the DNC has to offer. I can be reached at 202-797-5900."

## DNC Names Kathy Doria Director of Hispanic Affairs

Kathleen Doria, a political activist from San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed by Democratic National Committee Chair John C. White as Director of Hispanic Affairs for the DNC. Doria joined the DNC Washington, D.C. staff in early April.

In announcing her appointment, White said that, "Kathy Doria's commitment to the Democratic Party and the Hispanic community make her a valuable member of the DNC staff."

In her position, Doria is responsible for serving as liaison between the Hispanic Caucus of the DNC and the Committee staff. She will be instrumental in developing an avenue for dialogue between the Party and the Hispanic Democratic community.

Doria said, "It is going to be important this year for members of the Hispanic community to talk with each other, exchange ideas and identify issues and concerns."

"And I want my fellow Hispanic Democrats to

Doria served most recently as a paralegal with the San Antonio law firm of Matthews, Nowlin, McFarlane and Barret. She has been active in Mexican American Democrats (MAD) of Texas and participated in the HAD founding convention last year in Denver.

Doria will also serve as a vital link between the DNC and HAD, and is helping organize the HAD national conference in New York this August.

"In a very short time, Kathy Doria has already opened many doors for us at the DNC," said HAD Chair David C. Lizarraga. "We are pleased that Chairman White has recognized the importance of the Hispanic community to the Party by creating this position, and that he has selected such a capable, competent person in Kathy for this assignment."



# Polly Baca Barragan Enters Race To Become First Latina in Congress

Paving new political roads seems to come naturally to Polly Baca Barragan, energetic state senator representing Colorado's 18th district. Among her many political firsts, Polly holds the distinction of being the first Latina elected to the Colorado House (1975), first woman to chair the House Democratic Caucus (1977) and first Latina elected to the Colorado Senate (1978).

And on June 13 she added another important first to her illustrious political career, becoming the first Hispanic woman Democratic nominee for Congress in any district in the country.

And she is confident that on November 4, 1980, she will enter history books as the first Hispanic woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, joining five male Hispanics.

Baca Barragan announced June 2 that she would seek the 4th Congressional seat in Northern Colorado being vacated by retiring Republican James P. Johnson.

"Because of my experience at the federal level as well as the state, I feel that I can best represent Northern Colorado," Baca said. "We need a representative who is a member of the majority party in Congress."

She said that if elected she will concentrate on issues important to the fourth district such as the economy, water and energy development.

"I will gather a powerful audience for the Fourth District. I know how the system works. I want to help keep the good life we have here, so that my children and your children can share it in years to come."

A resident of Thornton, Baca Barragan was first elected to the Colorado State Senate in November 1978 from District 18 in Adams County. She serves on the Senate Agriculture; National Resources and Energy; Business Affairs and Labor; and Transportation committees.

Prior to her election to the Senate, she served two terms representing district 34 in the Colorado House. In 1975 she served as vice

chair of the House Rules Committee and in 1976 became acting chair of the committee. She also served on the committees on Business Affairs and Labor; Finance; Local Government; and a special Senate-House Committee on Public School Finance and Property Tax Assessments.

She has authored and co-sponsored legislation to provide: 1) equity in state tax laws, particularly property tax relief; 2) incentives for developing alternative energy fuels; 3) less government regulation by deregulating certain industries; 4) incentives for citizens to invest in savings accounts; 5) coordination and assistance in the planning, financing and development of water resources; 6) protection of children and the elderly, particularly those who are victims of domestic violence; 7) incentives for improved housing construction to conserve energy; and 8) changes in voter registration laws to make it easier for citizens to register to vote.

Baca Barragan was featured as one of ten "Women of the Future" in the November 1979 issue of Ladies Home Journal and was named as one of "80 Women to Watch in the 80's" by another national women's magazine in January 1980.

She is a fourth generation Coloradan and the daughter of a pioneer Colorado family after whom Baca County, Colorado, was named. Her great-great uncle served in the Colorado Territorial Legislature from 1870 to 1874.

Born on a farm near LaSalle in 1941, the candidate received a Joint Honor Scholarship from Greeley College High School in 1958 to attend Colorado State University in Fort Collins where she majored in political science and education. She received her BA degree from CSU in 1962 and later did graduate work in education and public relations at CSU and American University in Washington, D.C.

For more information, contact the Polly Baca Barragan for Congress Committee, P.O. Box 29016, Thornton, Colorado 80229. Phone number is (303) 426-8991.



The HAD JOURNAL, a journal of Hispanic politics, is published by Hispanic American Democrats, 6055 E. Washington Blvd., Suite 608, Commerce, Calif. 90040, (213) 721-9944. Story ideas welcomed. Subscriptions free upon request.

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## HAD

Hispanic American Democrats

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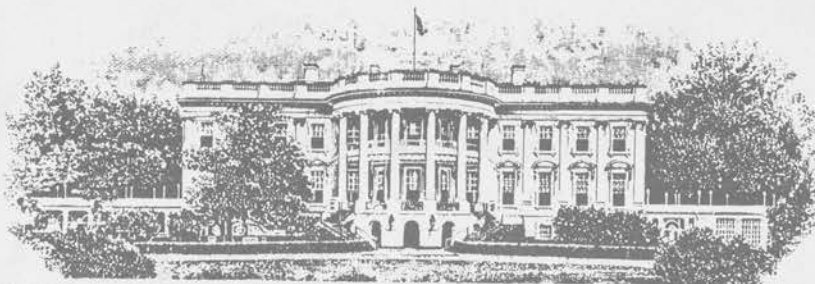


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# NEWS ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS

Vol. 1 No. 4

Office for Hispanic Affairs, The White House

May/June 1980

## *Administration Measure to Educate, Train Disadvantaged Youth*

### **A Message From Ambassador Esteban Torres**



In the 1980's, we as a community must focus on increasing Hispanic youth employment programs.

Employment among Hispanic youth remains disproportionately low. Their level of basic skills and the number of Hispanic graduating from high school are low compared to the levels and numbers for other youth.

Hispanics represent the youngest population in the country. Statisticians predict a 28% increase in the number of Hispanic youth during the 1980s.

Hispanics will be increasingly important to the productivity of and revenues generated by our nation. Curtailing their opportunities for education and training would affect these things, and every effort must be made to ensure Hispanic youth the opportunities other Hispanics may not have had.

These findings are a basis for President Carter's Youth Act of 1980, which is before Congress. This legislation aims to teach our nation's youth basic educational and job skills and to find employment.

Some of the Hispanic organizations which contributed to the research which helped lead to the Youth Act include Ser Jobs for Progress, and the National Council of La Raza in cooperation with the Vice Presidents Task Force on Youth Employment.

The Youth Act is based upon the findings of a Task Force on Youth Employment which President Carter established under the direction of Vice President Mondale. The Task Force issued a report based on nine months of hearings across the nation involving more than 1,000 national and community leaders and interviews with hundreds of young people.

The Task Force reported that Hispanic youth are substantially more likely than whites to be unemployed. It also reached these conclusions:

- ▶ Youth Employment problems and opportunities are unevenly distributed.
- ▶ Many of our nation's youth may not have the basic reading, writing, and arithmetic skills necessary to secure a decent job.
- ▶ Employers usually seek applicants with some type of prior work experience and reliability. Yet, there is a shortage of jobs for youth who seek to build their resumes.
- ▶ To be effective, federal employment training programs must be made simpler and flexible.
- ▶ Our youth need information on job availabilities and careers; and they need support from community networks during the difficult transition from school to work.
- ▶ Community-based and voluntary organizations are well suited to work with groups of youth which are seriously affected by problems and are considered difficult to serve.
- ▶ A partnership is needed to serve our youth between business, schools, labor unions, community organizations and government.

For further information contact:

Vice President's Task Force on Youth Employment  
1625 Eye Street, N.W. Suite 505  
Washington, D.C. 20006



*Students from around the nation attending the recent Annual Ser Conference discussed hispanic youth employment and education issues.*



## Hispanics May Benefit from CETA-Upward Bound Education Project

Hispanic youth may benefit from a demonstration project which has combined CETA's remedial programs with the post-secondary training and educational opportunities offered by Upward Bound.

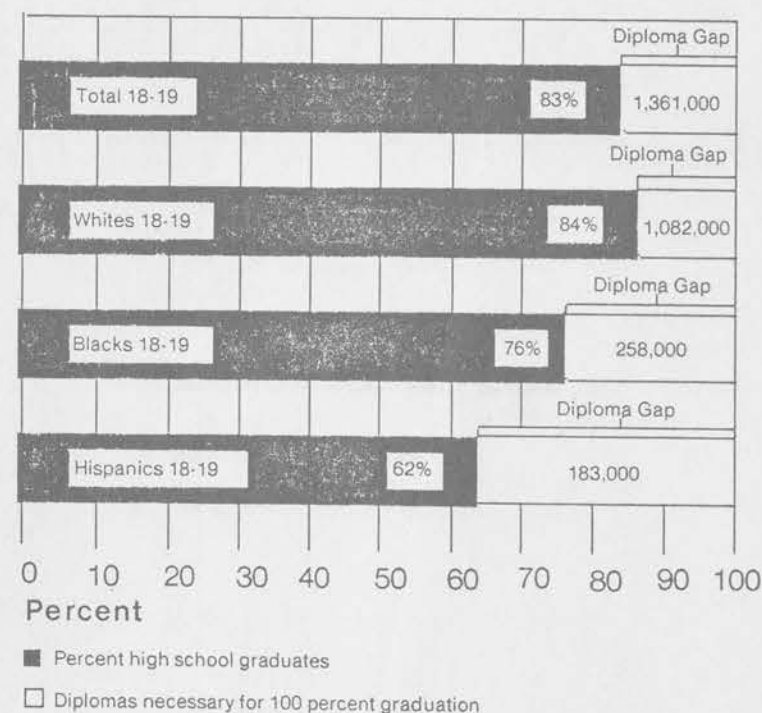
A recent study indicated the project has had a strong positive effect on a student's chances to enter and learn in college.

The Upward Bound-CETA program was established last year as part of an agreement between the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's office of education and bureau of higher and continuing education, and the Department of Labor's office of youth programs.

The program addresses five critical areas which may be of interest to Hispanic youth: basic academic skills, work competencies, work experience, academic support, and information and counseling services.

This year, the project will serve about 1,400 students at 15 areas across the nation. It provides youth with the quality of education needed to develop academic and working skills. It should serve as a major vehicle for preparing disadvantaged young people for professional careers.

The Diploma Gap of 1978



Source: Bureau of the Census (Appendix 12, *The President's Task Force on Youth Employment*), "School Enrollment and Social and Economic Characteristics of Students. Based on 1978 dropout rates."\*

## Federal Program Is Targeted to Improve Social Services to Hispanics

In an effort to improve services to Hispanics, the Department of Health and Human Services has targeted two important programs at nine states having large Hispanic populations.

One of the programs is the needs and Service Delivery Assessment of Hispanics, in which about 500 persons have been interviewed about DHHS programs such as those for the aged, services to the blind, child welfare, developmental disabilities, Head Start, Title XX, vocational rehabilitation, and WIN.

Preliminary findings have indicated these trends:

- The higher the percentage of Hispanics in the population at large, the greater the likelihood of Hispanics receiving their proportionate share of HDS-funded services.
- The higher the percentage of Hispanic personnel, the greater the likelihood of Hispanics receiving their proportionate share of HDS-funded services.
- The overall participation rate among potential Hispanic recipients of HDS-funded services and HDS grants and contracts is considerably below that of the eligible population at large.

In July, regional conferences will be held in Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and San Antonio so that organizations and individuals who participated in the assessment can review and comment on a report and several position papers which were developed based on their findings.

The second program, the Hispanic Access to Services (HAS) demonstration project, seeks to demonstrate alternative ways to provide Hispanics with greater access to HDS programs. Eight grants are scheduled to be awarded by September 30 involving Hispanic employment recruitment, information, referral, training, and participation in the grants and contracts process.

At the end of the three-year grant period, regional conferences will be held to disseminate the findings and to focus on models of alternative ways in which Hispanic participation in human service programs can be increased.

For further information, contact:  
Miguel A. Torrado Human Health Services  
Division of Special Projects  
330 Independence Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20201

## HISPANIC ACTIVITIES AT THE WHITE HOUSE

### President Discusses Issues with Hispanic Leaders

President Carter recently assured Hispanic leaders that he will continue to support equal opportunities for Hispanic Americans.

The President spoke at a meeting at the White House called to discuss issues affecting Hispanics—such as housing, bilingual education, vocational education for the disadvantaged, workstudy grants, and other programs.

At the meeting, the President also discussed his efforts to protect these programs, which are needed by many Hispanic citizens, from major budgetary reductions.



President meets with National Hispanic leaders.

### Nava Sworn In as Mexican Ambassador

President Carter has appointed Dr. Julian Nava as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.

Nava was sworn into office on April 21 by U.S. Chief of Protocol Abelardo Valdez.

At a separate event, the President praised Nava as a "specialist on Mexican-American affairs... who brings to this extremely important post not only knowledge of the language but also a knowledge of the history that binds our people together."

Following the swearing-in ceremony, Ambassador Esteban Torres congratulated the new Ambassador, his family, and other guests at a reception at the White House.



Ambassador Nava speaks with President Carter.



Luis Muñoz-Marin  
1898-1980

### U.S. Delegation Attends Puerto Rican Statesman Funeral

On behalf of the nation, President Carter has expressed deep sorrow to the people of Puerto Rico upon the death on April 30 of Luis Muñoz-Marin, one of Puerto Rico's great statesmen and its first elected governor.

Muñoz-Marin was a leading 20th-century political leader and a recognized poet, writer, and editor. He paved the way for many of the most innovative programs of social and economic aid to improve living conditions for the poor and disadvantaged in Puerto Rico.

The U.S. awarded him the Medal of Freedom in recognition of his many contributions to his people and to the nation.

The U.S. delegation representing the President at the governor's funeral included Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Carter, Ambassador Torres, and members of Congress.

APPOINTMENTS AND NOMINATIONS

Lauredo Named Vice President of Export-Import Bank

Luis J. Lauredo, a native of Matanza, Cuba, has been named senior vice president for international relations of the Export-Import Bank, an independent U.S. government agency which helps to finance U.S. export sales.

Bank Chairman John Moore praised Lauredo's experience in international and minority business. His record should prove beneficial to the bank's programs to assist the exporting community. Lauredo also will expand liaison programs with state and local governments.

In addition, Lauredo will assist in developing programs to promote exports and a more favorable U.S.



Luis Lauredo

balance of trade. Lauredo is the highest-ranking Cuban American in the Carter Administration. He holds a bachelor's degree in political science and economics from Columbia University, a certificate degree in European economics, history and government from the Universidad de Madrid, and a master's degree in public administration from Florida International University.

Lauredo has served as director for international commerce for the State of Florida; as executive assistant to the mayor of Miami; and as a member of the U.S. Presidential delegation to the inaugural ceremonies for the presidents of Colombia, Brazil, and Venezuela.

Lauredo also founded Little Havana Development Authority, Inc., and was regional director of the Carter-Mondale Presidential Campaign in 1976. He serves on the national Steering Committee for Hispanic American Delegates.

Muratti Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel

Major Jose Muratti, a military aide to the President and acting liaison for the Department of Defense, last month was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Born in San German, Puerto Rico, Muratti served two tours of duty in Vietnam and has instructed troops for combat duty. He has been decorated with the Bronze Star for bravery, the Air Medal for bravery, and the Defense Meritorious Service Medal.

Muratti received a master's degree in Latin American studies from the University of Florida in 1972. He continued studies in Brazil.



Lt. Col. Muratti is congratulated by Ambassador Torres

Torres and Oro Discuss Programs Aimed at Reducing Dependence on Foreign Oil



Dr. John Oro

Dr. John Oro, acting professor of biochemistry at the University of Houston, met with Ambassador Esteban Torres, Special Assistant to the President, in the White House. They exchanged plans and ideas concerning reducing dependency on foreign oil.

The Spanish born scientist is devising a plan similar to the one proposed by President Carter for Spain.

Southwest Leader Heads Anti-Poverty Agency

Richard J. Rios, of Shingle Springs, California, was just named director of the Community Services Administration, a Federal anti-poverty agency.

Rios had served as Executive Director of Economic and Social Opportunities of San Jose, California and director of the Multicultural and Educational Opportunity Program and Services.

In addition, he was secretary of the California Census Project Advisory Council; active member of the California Employment Development executive staff and involved in other civic activities.

Presidential Selections

To reaffirm his commitment to Hispanics, President Carter has appointed and nominated the following Hispanics.

Appointments:

Nelba R. Chavez, of Arizona

National Council on the Handicapped.

Blanca Cedenio,

Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences.

Noelia G. Baldazo, of Seattle

Member of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education.

David Jonathan Vidal,

White House Fellow for 1980-1981.

Alexander R. H. Rodriguez,

White House Fellow for 1980-1981.

Annette Droz Fuentes,

Member of Advisory Committee on the Education of Disadvantaged Children.

Lucille L. Santos,

Member of Advisory Committee on the Education of Disadvantaged Children.

Auristela Frias, of San Francisco

Member of the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Nominations:

Donald E. Galvin,

Member of the National Council on the Handicapped.

Blandina Cardenas Ramirez,

Member of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Maria Concepcion Bechily,

Member of the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs.

Judiciary:

Circuit:

Reynaldo G. Garza, 5th

Arthur Alarcon, 9th

Date Appointed

7/13/79

11/01/79

District:

Campos, Santiago E.

Gonzalez, Jose

DeAnda, James

Cordova, Valdemar

Burciaga, Juan

Perez-Jimenez, Juan

Cabranes, Jose

Gierbolini-Ortiz, Gilberto

Ramirez, Paul

Vela, Filemon

Aguilar, Robert

(N. Mex.)

(Fla.-S)

(Tex.-S)

(Ariz.)

(N. Mex.)

(P.R.)

(Conn.)

(P.R.)

(Cal.-E)

(Tex.-S)

(Cal.-N)

7/11/78

7/28/78

5/15/79

6/21/79

11/01/79

12/06/79

12/06/79

2/20/80

5/23/80

6/18/80

6/18/80

Hispanic Nominees Awaiting Confirmation

Garcia, Hipolito

Marquez, C. Alfred

(Tex.-S)

(Ariz.)

Lucero Heads Office of Revenue Sharing

Jose Pepe Lucero of San Antonio, Texas has assumed the position of director for the Office of Revenue Sharing, Department of the Treasury.

Lucero will administer the multi-billion dollar program in which federal revenues are distributed to approximately 39,000 state and local governments.

Since 1971, he has been president of the Southwest Program Development Corporation. Prior to that, Lucero was executive director of the Community Action Agency in San Antonio and Bexar County, Texas. He holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in government and political science respectively from Saint Mary's University in San Antonio.



Jose Pepe Lucero

Garcia Nominated as INS Commissioner



Matt Garcia

President Carter announced his intentions to nominate Matt Garcia, of San Antonio, Texas, to be Commissioner of Immigration and naturalization.

Garcia has been a State Representative for his District 57K, Bexar County since 1973.

He was born November 7, 1927, in San Antonio. While attending St. Mary's University, he received his LL.B. in 1951. Since then he has held his private practice in San Antonio.

Perales Is New DHHS Assistant Secretary

May 1, 1980, marked the swearing-in ceremonies for the newly appointed Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services, Mr. Cesar A. Perales.

Perales graduated from New York City College, received a law degree from Fordham University; and spent several years as a lawyer involved in the welfare rights movement representing poor people in numerous court actions.



Cesar A. Perales



## OPPORTUNITIES, INFORMATION, AND SERVICES...

### Hispanic Input Urged for Conference

A seminar on the needs of Hispanic elderly, sponsored by the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, set the stage on Thursday, June 26, for a National Hispanic Elderly Mini-Conference planned for this fall.

Persons interested in the problems of the aging may obtain more details from Mr. Roberto Anson, (202) 245-2167. The seminar and mini-conference are part of a series of activities leading up to the White House Conference on Aging to be held in the Fall 1981.

### HUD Offers Tuition-Free Graduate Study for Intergovernmental Management

Government employees interested in tuition-free graduate study in intergovernmental management are encouraged to apply for the 1980-1981 session of a program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The program is conducted by the Washington Public Affairs Center of the University of Southern California.

HUD's Intergovernmental Management Program seeks to help solve urban problems by preparing leaders to manage housing and community development programs. Approximately 25 federal, state, and local government workers will be recruited for one-year professional positions with HUD in Washington, D.C. During the program's first session, only two of the 25 workers were Hispanic.

For details, contact either a HUD regional training office or Don Bladin, director for the Intergovernmental Management Program, HUD Headquarters, Room 100114, 451 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410.

### Hispanic Youth Employment Study Available

A report prepared by Hispanic scholars under the direction of the national Council of La Raza through the Department of Labor issued, *The Hispanic Youth Employment Establishing A Knowledge Basis*. The study summarizes current information and statistics concerning Hispanic youth, as well as indicating where gaps remain in attainment of high school diplomas and employment placement.

This volume is part of the "Knowledge development" effort implemented under the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977. For copies of the report write:

U.S. Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
Office of Youth Programs  
200 Constitution Avenue N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20210



Lupe Morales is greeted by Mrs. Carter at White House Conference on Aging reception. Morales will organize forums on aging issues.

### Looking for a Job?

The Vacancy Outreach Service (VOS) maintains a Talent Bank Listing of Hispanic professionals from all across the nation who are interested in working for the Federal government. Candidates for Federal government jobs are matched with over 100 vacancy announcements that arrive at the office each day.

- Personnel Staffing Specialist
- Computer Specialist
- Industrial Hygienist
- Industrial Relations Specialist
- Claims Examiner
- Mining Engineer
- Safety Specialist
- Program Analyst
- Wage-Hour Compliance Specialist
- Manpower Development Specialist
- Position Classification Specialist
- Accountant
- Secretary
- Clerk-typist
- Clerk-steno
- Economist
- Budget Analyst
- Safety Engineer
- EEO Specialist

Since the service was created in 1978, VOS has placed several individuals in government positions. In addition to the referral service, VOS offers its clients a bi-weekly job listing of vacancies; a quarterly newsletter containing an assortment of pertinent career information; detailed information on obtaining employment with the government; and counseling and guidance on career development and career mobility.

This project is operated under sponsorship of IMAGE at no charge. For more information call VOS toll-free at (800) 336-3067 or in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area at (703) 243-3010.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

METAS, a journal on research and policy analysis of issues affecting Hispanic America, is now available from ASPIRA of America, 205 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; write ASPIRA for a free sample copy.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## NOTICIAS DE ASUNTOS HISPANOS

### Mensaje del Embajador Torres

Durante la década de los ochenta, necesitamos, como una comunidad, dirigir todos nuestros esfuerzos hacia el establecimiento de nuevos programas que provean mas empleos para nuestra juventud hispana. El desempleo entre este grupo de jóvenes sigue siendo desproporcionadamente más alto que el de jóvenes de otros grupos étnicos. A la vez, el porcentaje de jóvenes hispanos que termina sus estudios de escuela superior es también más bajo que el de jóvenes de otros grupos étnicos y raciales con el mismo grado escolar.

Estas conclusiones formaron la base para una serie de conferencias dedicadas a cuestiones de juventud y temas educacionales patrocinadas por el Proyecto SER, el Consejo Nacional de la Raza, la Oficina de Intereses Hispanos del Departamento de Educación y otras organizaciones. Todos estos grupos han contribuido a través de los años a estas investigaciones que han documentado la falta de esfuerzos para proveer servicios de empleo para la juventud hispana. Estos problemas son parte integral del proyecto presidencial conocido como el "Youth Act of 1980" que el presidente Jimmy Carter ha presentado al Congreso nacional.

La Oficina de Asuntos Hispanos está coordinando los esfuerzos de la Casa Blanca junto y el Equipo de trabajo vice Presidencial para emplear la juventud y diseminar el informe presidencial recientemente publicado. Nosotros sentimos firmemente que dicho informe es un medio importante para realizar la representación de los hispanos en el gobierno, en la educación, en programas de adiestramiento y en el comercio durante esta década de los ochenta.

Si se les niega la oportunidad a la juventud para educarse y adiestrarse esto resultará en una reducción de la productividad nacional. Tendremos, entonces, que hacer todos los esfuerzos necesarios para garantizar que nuestra juventud hispana tenga las oportunidades que otros de nosotros no tuvimos. No podemos permitir que esta historia de privación para nuestros hijos se repita.

### "Energia. No Podemos Malgastarla"

"Energia. No Podemos Darnos el Lujo de Malgastarla", es el lema de la campaña en español del Departamento Federal de Energía que se está llevando a cabo en todo el país y Puerto Rico con el fin de promover el ahorro de energía. En relación con esta campaña, recientemente se envió a la prensa, radio y televisión en español la Segunda Remesa del material informativo que seguramente ayudará al consumidor a reducir su presupuesto de la energía a la vez que contribuye a reducir las importaciones de petróleo. Este material también se ha enviado a más de 100 organizaciones cívicas que sirven a la comunidad de habla hispana de la nación. Para mayor información, comunicarse con Héctor Mimiaga, 202/252-4670, el Departamento de Energía, Oficina de Información Pública, Washington, D.C. 20585.

### Luis Muñoz Marín

El presidente Jimmy Carter y el pueblo estadounidense se unieron para expresar sus profundas y sentidas condolencias a nuestros hermanos puertorriqueños por el fallecimiento el día treinta de abril de 1980 del gran estadista boricua y primer gobernador electo por el pueblo, don Luis Muñoz Marín.

Reconocido como uno de los más destacados líderes políticos de este siglo él fue además un reconocido poeta, escritor y redactor. El fue autor intelectual de algunos de los programas creativos que fueron iniciados para mejorar las vidas de los pobres y desventajados en Puerto Rico.

Los Estados Unidos lo condecoró con la medalla de libertad en reconocimiento por sus muchos esfuerzos en pro de su pueblo y de esta nación. Su fallecimiento nos deja sin uno de los grandes líderes del mundo.

La delegación oficial de los Estados Unidos, que representó al presidente, se unió al pueblo boricua en los servicios fúnebres y fue encabezada por el señor Hugh Carter y su señora, el embajador Esteban Torres e integrado por el teniente coronel José A. Muratti, agregado militar de la presidencia; el senador Mark Hatfield; los congresistas Edward Roybal de California y Robert García de Nueva York; el comisario residente del Estado Libre y Asociado, Baltasar Corrada; William Medina, subsecretario para administración de la Secretaría de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano; la embajadora Beverly Carter; y Evelyn Dubrow de la AFL-CIO.

Los pueblos de Puerto Rico y Estado Unido deben continuar su lucha para lograr la igualdad y justicia social manteniendo como fiel ejemplo las sin iguales contribuciones que Luis Muñoz Marín hiciera para su pueblo y de esta manera nunca se borrará la memoria del gran vate, hijo predilecto de Puerto Rico.

### Coming Events

ORGANIZATION	DATE	LOCATION
Federally Employed Women (FEW) National Training Program	July 10-12	Washington, DC
Texas Association of Mexican-American Chambers of Commerce	July 17-20	Dallas, TX
Mexican American Women's National Association	July 23-26	Washington, DC
National Council of La Raza	July 23-26	Albuquerque, NM
American G.I. Forum	August 6-10	Anaheim, CA
"Mexico es el Futuro De Los USA"	August 6-8	Michoacan, Mex.
Rio Grande Federation of Health Centers	August 8-9	Austin, TX
Hispanics and Energy First National Conference	August 14-15	Denver, CO
Coalition of Hispanic Mental Health Organizations	September 17-21	Washington, DC
National Conference of Puerto Rican Women	October 10-12	Philadelphia, PA



## UPDATE

### Chavez-Kuban Is New Education Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Resources

Barbara Chavez-Kuban has been named deputy assistant secretary for Human Resources at the Department of Education. In this post, she will serve as deputy to the assistant secretary for management.

Ms. Chavez-Kuban previously was special assistant to the assistant secretary for administration at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. While there, she assisted in developing management programs which involved the budget, financial accounting systems and services, management analysis, personnel, and automatic data processing.

At HUD, Ms. Chavez-Kuban also was personal representative for the assistant secretary for liaison with Hispanic groups and advised on the impact of programs on the Hispanic community.

She was a member of the governor's staff in Colorado, served on the President's transitional team, and currently is pursuing a master of public administration degree through the extension program of the University of Southern California.



Barbara Chavez-Kuban

### D.C. Community Leader Joins HUD

Eva Guevara Erb is newly appointed Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development.



Eva Guevara Erb

agency, Council of Hispanic Community and other Agencies.

Mrs. Erb is board member to GALA-Hispanic Theatre and serves on the Advisory Committee to the D.C. Office of Latino Affairs.

### Management Systems Expert Moves

Julian Bermudez, a management systems specialist, was recently assigned as Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Management of the new Cabinet-level agency, the U.S. Department of Education. Formerly with the Community Services Administration, he will have major responsibility for advising on broad Department-wide management and operations issues and assist in the development and implementation of management policies and systems.

A native of Cuba, Mr. Bermudez served a one-year fellowship with the then Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1976, worked in several New York hospitals as a health care administrator, and has had varied experience in automated data processing and computer systems including Vietnam era service. He received a Bachelor degree in management, with awards, from Baruch College of the City University of New York and has pursued graduate studies there also in public administration and health care management.



Julian Bermudez

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INTERESTED IN INFLATION FIGHTING PROJECTS

FOR A FREE COPY WRITE:

U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs  
People power  
Consumer Information Center  
Department 682-H  
Pueblo, Colorado 81009

NEWS ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS, is prepared by the White House Office for Hispanic Affairs as a summary of events, accomplishments and issues of concern to Hispanic America.

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The Office for Hispanic Affairs welcomes information and items of interest for inclusion in the newsletter. Inquiries and articles may be addressed to the Editor, Office for Hispanic Affairs, the White House, Washington, D.C. 20500.

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CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS NEWSLETTER

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## THIRD ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS DINNER

Hispanic leaders from all over the country gathered together last September 18, 1980 for the THIRD ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS DINNER. The annual dinner, held each September in conjunction with National Hispanic Heritage Week, continues to be the political focal point for Hispanics throughout the nation. This year's dinner was no exception.

President Jimmy Carter gave the keynote address to the more than 1200 people assembled in the International Ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel. The dinner program was also broadcast live on the Spanish International Network with a viewing audience of 6½ million.

In his keynote address, President Carter complimented the Caucus by saying, "The formation of the Hispanic Caucus, the issues that you have championed in Congress, and your individual careers all testify to an unwavering struggle for justice. In that struggle you have championed not only the cause of Hispanic Americans, but you have actually enriched the strength of all this nation and I am grateful to you for it."

## SALUTE TO NATIONAL HISPANIC ORGANIZATIONS...A MAJOR SUCCESS

On September 19, 1980, the Caucus sponsored a series of legislative and issue seminars. Hispanics from throughout the nation learned, in seminars conducted in conjunction with the Congressional Research Service, how to keep track of current legislation and how Congress works. A special seminar was devoted to improving the grantsmanship talent in the Hispanic community.

The issue seminars focused on civil rights and education, the Hispanic vote, and immigration. Discussion by the seminar panels and the audience confirmed the importance the Hispanic community places on these national concerns. The seminars were designed to provide background to the Hispanic activist interested in impacting policy at the national level.

In conjunction with the seminar series, a diverse exhibition featuring national Hispanic organizations, was held in the Cannon Caucus Room. The day concluded with a reception in the Cannon Caucus Room hosted by the Caucus and attended by members of Congress, their staffs, and participants of the seminars.





## Bilingual Education:

### A Washington Perspective

Bilingual education, a crucial issue for the Hispanic community, has recently received attention on the editorial pages of *The Washington Post*, Washington's most widely read newspaper. Because the mere mention of bilingual education elicits strong emotional responses both for and against, the issue itself is often clouded and misunderstood. It is imperative that we, as the people most directly affected by decisions made on this issue, maintain a clear understanding of the facts. The following editorials are representative of the arguments heard for and against bilingual education here in the nation's capital.

William Raspberry

## No Sense—in Any Language

Wednesday, October 22, 1980

"Establishing a Cabinet-level department [of education] is a back-door way of creating a national education policy, of breaking with the long tradition of a limited federal involvement in education. . . ."

That was David W. Breneman and Noel Epstein, writing in *The Washington Post* back in August 1978, two years before the new Department of Education became a fact.

Their argument was not that there shouldn't be a national policy on education but that the creation of a Department of Education would, without even any public debate on the question, create such a policy.

For proof that they were right, you need only look at the new department's first major mandate: that America's public schools must adopt bilingual education for their non-English-speaking students.

Bilingualism is one way to teach children who speak a different language, but it is by no means the only way. Nor is there the slightest evidence that it (or any other single approach) is the best way. But thanks to the regulations promulgated by the Department of Education, bilingual education will be the officially mandated way—if the regulations ever become final.

As Breneman and Epstein might have predicted, the federal government has plunged headfirst into local education policy, even to the point of telling local school districts which teaching method they must use. (Local schools could ask to be exempted from the bilingual requirement, but Washington would have the power to veto any other approach.)

The pretext for the intrusion is a 1974 Supreme Court finding that students who speak little or no English (they were Chinese in the particular case) could not receive equal educational opportunity if they were given only the same materials as English-speaking students. Something else would have to be done for the non-English-speakers, the court said. But it specified that the choice of what else to do was for local schools to make.

As a matter of fact, many school districts have been pressured by Washington into adopting the bilingual approach.

That is, children are taught their regular courses—math, history, science and so on—in their native language, often by native speakers of the language, while they also learn to read and write English.

The theory is that when their English is good enough, they switch over to an all-English program.

But where is the evidence that this is the best method, sufficiently superior to other approaches that it can be mandated from Washington as the method?

What study shows, for instance, that the bilingual approach is better than the English-as-a-second language approach, in which the teacher needn't be fluent in the student's native language? Where is the evidence that it is superior to the "total immersion" approach popularized by the Berlitz language schools and now enjoying significant success in a growing number of public schools?

Indeed, the argument is frequently made that Americans do poorly at foreign languages because the usual methods of teaching language rely too much on English as a crutch. An elementary school in the Washington suburbs (Four Corners Elementary) has been attracting attention with a program in which more than half of the entire enrollment has its classes solely in French. As a result, the children learn as early as first grade to think in the language.

Could bilingualism do it better?

In many ways, the question is irrelevant. Bilingualism as an issue has now gone far beyond the question of pedagogy. It has become a major political rallying point for Hispanic Americans, many of whom see bilingualism not just as a way of teaching in transition but as a way of preserving their language and culture.

It also creates a fair number of jobs. Since relatively few U.S. teachers speak other languages well enough to teach in them, the Department of Education's mandate opens up jobs for people whose major qualification is that they speak the appropriate language.

The question is not whether these things are bad but whether they are the proper concern of the federal government.

In earlier times, the National Institute of Education would fund, study and experiment with a number of approaches and then commend the best of them to local school officials.

This time, the Department of Education, without bothering to determine the relative merits of different approaches, is dictating one of them to local officials.

That makes no sense in any language.

Shirley Chisholm

## Bilingual Education And the New Racism

Sunday, October 26, 1980

The debate over the proposed regulations for bilingual education has become an unfortunate and misdirected public clash over the authority of local school boards versus that of Congress and the federal government. Local education agencies claim that the U.S. Department of Education has overstepped its authority by proposing to require a specific approach to educating youngsters who are not proficient in English. The administration defends its proposal on the basis of its authority to ensure equal educational opportunity through enforcement of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Congress, meanwhile, is trying to sort out its responsibilities versus those of the executive branch to promulgate and approve regulations.

What has been lost in all these arguments is any real discussion of the problem these regulations were drafted to address: the fate of the millions of American children attending public schools who cannot read or write English well enough to function in their classrooms. There are at least 3.5 million such youngsters, the overwhelming majority of them born in this country.

The Supreme Court addressed the issue six years ago, declaring in *Lau v. Nichols* that when schools do not take affirmative steps to surmount the lan-

guage barriers these students face, the schools are not providing equal educational opportunity. The court also said that the federal government has a right—indeed, a responsibility—to ferret out discrimination against these children through enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Despite the legal mandate, the executive branch has been a reluctant partner in efforts to bring justice to these children. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare—and now the Education Department—has been under a court order for two years to issue regulations defining responsibilities of school districts in this area. The Office for Civil Rights, operating without any specific guidelines, has a mixed record of enforcing Title VI, negotiating plans of compliance that provide only minimal services to language-deficient students.

One need only look at the government's own statistics to prove the point. In New York City, for example, one of every two children who entered school 12 years ago not speaking English has now either dropped out or has fallen one or more years behind. In Los Angeles, the situation is even worse: three of every four have been similarly failed by the school system. The problem is not confined to big cities; it is nationwide.

We know, for example that 40 percent of all Hispanic students whose main language is Spanish drop out of public schools before earning a high school diploma, some before completing junior high school.

When the Education Department set forth what can only be described as a "compromise proposal" last August, school officials only questioned the "authority" of the department—and presumably the courts—to require special help for these students. The department has proposed that the lowest-achieving, non-English-speaking students be taught English, and that they learn their other subjects in their strongest language (English or their native language) until they are proficient in English to keep pace with their classmates.

Almost immediately, opponents of the regulation cried, "We want local control of our schools. The federal government cannot dictate policies." That excuse is all too familiar. After the 1954 *Brown* decision, in which the Supreme Court found that segregation is unconstitutional, attempts by the federal government to implement the law were greeted with the same "local control" outcry. History tells us that local officials use the "authority" argument whenever they are forced to do what they do not want to

do: be responsive to the needs of minorities.

The children who are denied any real hope of full participation in the American mainstream because they are not taught the prevailing language are only a portion of the victims. This new racism is as invidious and destructive as the racial attitudes that have marred our history. It is directed against the new immigrants, whether they are Haitians, or Cubans or Cambodians, as well as Hispanics. If left to fester, it can spread like fire to all minorities at all levels of our society.

When this nation—and the media—begin to look at what is really at stake in our schools and our communities with respect to the millions of students who need and want to learn English, then we can begin a legitimate public debate on the details of the Education Department's proposal. But until our arguments are framed against the backdrop of what is legally required and morally right for non-English-speaking American children, let none of us be drawn into the "local control" non-issue by those who seek to obfuscate the reality that millions of our children are, today, the victims of in-school injustice.

## Bilingual Regulations:

### What They Do and Don't Do

Wednesday, November 12, 1980

Bill Raspberry's column ["No Sense—in Any Language," op-ed, Oct. 22] and other Washington Post outbursts on the proposed bilingual education regulations ignore, inflate and ill describe what the U.S. Department of Education is suggesting as requirements for local school districts.

An uninformed reader would get the impression that the regulations are binding school districts to yield their inherent freedom to develop their educational priorities. This is false. These regulations provide general guidelines for ensuring that language-minority students will learn English as soon as possible while avoiding the danger of falling behind their English-speaking classmates. Within this framework, school authorities are provided with significant latitude for setting their own standards and affording services tailored to particular local circumstances. Plenty of room is left for local authorities to comply with the three major areas involved: identification/assessment, services and exit criteria. Furthermore, even when the regulations set a score below the 40th percentile as a measure for eligibility, school authorities are permitted latitude in the choice of a comparison group: students at the same level nationally, students at the same level statewide or non-minority students at the same level locally.

The proposed rules specifically state that the department is not requiring any specific pedagogical method other than the use of both languages for students

proficient in a language other than English. Furthermore, the regulations provide waivers for school districts that may be able to prepare programs that achieve the stated goals while taking into account the particular peculiarities of the setting and of the services required.

The federal government has a congressionally mandated responsibility to protect and defend the civil rights of all minorities, whether they are the victims of segregation or of language isolation. Just as the federal commitment to desegregate illegally segregated school systems is not a "policy" but a law, so too are the rights of non-English-speaking students to equal educational opportunity. The courts in the *Lau* decision and Congress set the precedent; the executive branch must now promulgate and enforce final regulations in this area.

Rep. Chisholm's fine accounting on Oct. 26 [op-ed] pointed out the danger of this debate concerning itself only with the question of "local control." We would add that it is not helpful for newspapers and columnists to assign mistaken reasons to the advocates of civil rights for students who were not born with the "advantage" of speaking this country's predominant language.

ROBERT GARCIA,  
U.S. Representative (D-N.Y.),  
Co-chairman,  
National Black Hispanic Democratic Coalition,  
MICKEY LELAND,  
U.S. Representative (D-Tex.),  
Co-chairman

Washington



# Congressional Hispanic Caucus

CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS NEWSLETTER    OCTOBER / NOVEMBER    VOLUME 1    ISSUE 7

## FIELD SERVICE PROGRAM

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has entered into a cooperative agreement with six other Federal Agencies to establish an internship program aimed at expanding the participation of Hispanics in Public Service at the local government level.

The \$3.5 million project, known as the "National Hispanic field Service Program," will identify, recruit, and prepare Hispanic Graduate Students for Public Service with the objective of improving the delivery of services to communities with large Hispanic populations.

Other agencies participating in the program, which provides for scholarships and internship administrative expenses, are the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Energy, Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The National Hispanic field Service Program will be conducted in conjunction with a consortium of universities located primarily in states with significant Hispanic populations.

For further information contact:

Ernesto Norte, Director  
National Hispanic Field Service Program  
Graduate School  
University of Colorado at Denver  
1100 14th Street  
Denver, CO 80202

## GARCIA STRIKES McDADE CENSUS AMENDMENT

By parliamentary motion, Congressman Robert Garcia successfully challenged an amendment proposed by Rep. Joseph McDade (R-Pa.) which would have forced the Census Bureau to include only "citizens" in its 1980 census figures for apportionment purposes. Garcia's point of order striking the McDade amendment was upheld by the Speaker of the House in a late night debate on a continuing resolution to provide funding to government agencies.

The decennial census is the basis on which political representation and substantial federal financial assistance is determined. McDade's measure would have resulted in a reduction of Congress representation and federal revenue sharing funds for areas with large numbers of legal and illegal aliens. Garcia, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Census and Population, declared, "New York would have been exceptionally hard hit by the enactment of the McDade amendment."

"In every census since 1790 all persons have been counted. Moreover, since the late 19th century, when immigration laws were enacted, legal and illegal aliens have been counted. The U.S. Constitution is quite clear that all 'persons' are included in the decennial census, not just 'citizens.' The only way aliens can be excluded is by constitutional amendment," stated Garcia.

## PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has released a report exploring the current immigration system entitled **The Tarnished Golden Door: Civil Rights Issues in Immigration**. This report examines immigration law, practice and policy; impact on the civil rights of citizens, legal residents, and undocumented aliens in the United States. For copies contact: The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1211 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20424.

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee policy has issued its Second Semi-Annual Report to the Congress and the President describing the Commission's work in the past six months. For a report write the Select Commission at the New Executive Office Building, Room 2020, 726 Jackson Place, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20506.

The National Coalition of Hispanic Mental Health and Human Services Organizations has its latest report entitled: **Hispanic Report on Families and Youth**. This is a summary of a 1978 conference in Houston. Send \$7.00 to COSSMHO, 1015 15th Street, N.W., Suite 402, Washington, D.C. 20005.

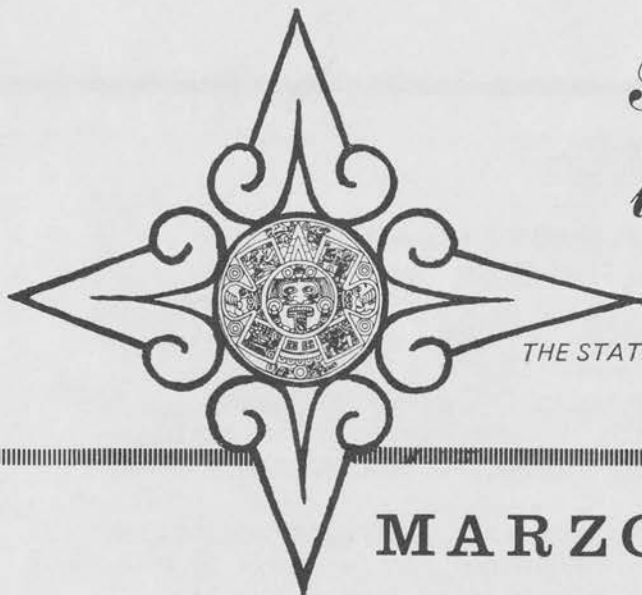
A copy of the proceedings of the first **Hispanic Health Services Research Conference** sponsored by the National Center for Health Services Research in the Office of Health Research, Statistics, and Technology of the U.S. Public Health Service is now available free. The report identifies needed areas of research and recommended methodologies. Write to: Publications Office, NCHSR - OHRST - PHS, Room 7-44, Center Building, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

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# *Rayos ~~~ un boletín de noticias*

THE STATE OF KANSAS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

535 KANSAS AVE. TOPEKA, KS. 66603

## MARZO 1980 MARCH



### GOVERNOR PROCLAIMS LULAC WEEK

On February 12, 1980, Governor John Carlin signed an official proclamation making February 12-18, 1980, LULAC Week in Kansas.

Attending the proclamation signing were Hazel Gomez, president of Topeka's LULAC Council 11071; Anne Rodriguez, director of the LULAC National Education Service Center; LNEC counselors Virginia Nagle and Marcie Gutierrez Mitchner; Celso Ramirez, director of El Centro de Servicios para Hispanos in Topeka, and Harry Nelson, education specialist for the Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs.



### INESC CLIENT OF THE MONTH

The March issue of Rayos would like to recognize Tom Herrera of Garden City as INESC Client of the month.



Tom, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Herrera, is president of Chicano Students United at Garden City Community College. He plays basketball on the Mexican American Merchants team and is also a member of the marathon team.

Sophomore Tom Herrera is a psychology major. He has been assisted since his freshman year by INESC education counselor Lydia Gonzales. Lydia has provided the Herrera family with financial aid packets and scholarship forms. Tom has also attended INESC workshops and field trips.

Congratulations, Tom, and best wishes for a successful school year.

### TOPEKAN RECEIVES GUARD COMMISSION

Topekan Rita Tetuan received a commission as a second lieutenant in the Kansas Army National Guard in a ceremony at the State Defense Building.

Major General Edward R. Fry, Kansas Adjutant General, members of the Tetuan family and representatives of her employer, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., watched while the new officer received her gold bars.

Tetuan, who has been a member of the 714th Maintenance Company of Topeka since November 1976, will join the Kansas National Guard's Headquarters Detachment as a personnel officer.

Guard spokesmen said special emphasis was placed on Tetuan's commission because of the personal recognition placed on her achievement by her family and her civilian employer. Tetuan is a supervisor for business services for the phone company.

### DODGE CITY STUDENT'S HONORED

Two members of the Saint Mary of the Plains College chapter of the MECHA organization in Dodge City were included on the 1979 fall semester Dean's Honor Roll.

MECHA members honored were Sharon Fritts and Ralph Alvarado, both of Nogales, Arizona. Two other Mexican American students at the four-year, private, liberal arts college were also included on the dean's list. They were Debra Bachicha, a senior from Des Moines, New Mexico, and Beatrice Valdez, a freshman from Ledoux, New Mexico.

According to Saint Mary Registrar Vince Laudick, a student must maintain a 3.5 grade average, with no grade below a "B", to be eligible for the Dean's Honor Roll at the college.

### UNIDAD HISPANA (Continuation)

While initial efforts will focus on six cities, other groups in San Diego, Houston, Phoenix, Kansas City, Portland, and the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas have expressed a desire to join Unidad Hispana. Join them by organizing Unidad Hispana in your area.

Please inform us of any actions that you initiate in support of Unidad Hispana. Contact:

Guadalupe Saavedra  
Unidad Hispana  
1725 Eye Street, N.W.  
2nd Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
202-293-4680

Margarita Castañeda  
JSAC-HAM  
Theology in the Americas  
Room 572  
475 Riverside Drive  
New York, New York 10027  
212-870-3064

### NEDA OPENS OFFICE TO HELP SMALL BUSINESS

Oscar Martinez, manager of the National Economic Development Association (NEDA) in Wichita, announced that an office has been opened at 2148 North Market. The telephone number is 316-267-0221.

NEDA is a national organization with 24 offices in 13 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. NEDA was created to help small minority businesses and is financed by the Minority Business Development Agency (MRDA). NEDA's technical and administrative services provide counseling and help formulate plans for prospective businesses. NEDA also prepares loan packages for future businesses and already functioning enterprises. Assistance in identifying and developing business opportunities is also part of the NEDA program.

Since their establishment in 1970, NEDA has helped more than 17 thousand clients. Loans obtained for clients of NEDA have surpassed 600 million dollars. One of the reasons for the success of NEDA is that even though all the NEDA offices are independent, the organization is like a large family whose members provide mutual support.

Mr. Martinez has a masters degree in business administration from Wichita State University; he speaks Spanish and has experience as a teacher of business administration and economics at Kansas Newman College. Oscar has 17 years of experience in banking, served as vice president of the marketing division of a local bank, and was vice president of a bank in Richardson, Texas. The secretary-receptionist at the NEDA office in Wichita is Rita Marquez, a graduate of Kansas Newman College.



## QUELLO'S REPLACEMENT AS COMMISSIONER OF FCC

----- from the National Council of La Raza

James H. Quello's seven-year term as Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is about to expire. Replacing Quello with a qualified member of the Hispanic community would counter the inaction displayed thus far with regard to the media concerns of Hispanics in this country.

Past history shows that low priority has been assigned to commitments at FCC in general as exemplified by the lack of implementation of former Commissioner Margita White's original guidelines. Though the ultimate appointment of a full-time Spanish Coordinator is to her credit, almost a year lapsed between the time of consideration of applications and the actual hiring of a coordinator. Of an additional four goals outlined by Ms. White during her term as commissioner, including intensified recruitment efforts by FCC of prospective Spanish employees to provide a necessary second perspective, none were attained.

A deficit in Hispanic staff members marks only one area where FCC could have an impact. Intervention in media decisions which discriminate against a large Spanish-speaking population constitutes another. In 1979, the University of Houston, located in one of the demographically densest populated Hispanic areas of the U.S., discontinued the Spanish language program which had been established at the university's radio station. This is one of a large and continuing number of instances in which the right of Hispanics to share the public airwaves has been ignored by broadcasters. There is a need for a greater commitment by the FCC to ownership of radio and television stations by Hispanics, as one of the ways of improving the broadcast industry's responsiveness to our communities' needs.

If you wish to be heard, now is the time to act. Contact the President as well as your Senator urging them to suggest an Hispanic nominee for the position of FCC Commissioner. Their mailing addresses are:

President Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

The Hon. (name of your Senator)  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

For more information, contact Michael Cortes, Vice-President for Research, Advocacy and Legislation, 1725 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 210, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202 659-1251).

## FIRST HISPANIC EASTER SEAL CHILD

As we embark on a new decade, the year 1980 brings us the first Hispanic Easter Seal Child. Eight-year-old Jeanette Alvarado of San Antonio, Texas, who suffers from congenital spinal damage, was chosen to be the organization's national 1980 Easter Seal Child.

## MECHA CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

New Mexico's former governor, Jerry Apodaca, will be keynote speaker at K.U.'s State-wide MECHA Conference, March 28 and 29.

Mr. Apodaca will speak in the Kansas Union on Friday evening, opening the Conference of Hispanic college students in Kansas. The MECHA Conference will also feature workshops on a variety of current concerns.

The University of Kansas Chapter of MECHA cordially invites all interested persons to attend Mr. Apodaca's opening address and the following reception. For more information, please contact MECHA Advisor Tony Espinosa at 913-864-3911.

## TENTATIVE AGENDA

Friday, March 28, 1980

- 6:30 Press Conference in the Governor's Room of the Kansas Union  
Conference Registration
- 7:30 Address by Mr. Jerry Apodaca
- 9:00 Reception
- 10:00 Social hour at the home of Vincent Rodriguez

Saturday, March 29, 1980

- 8:30 Registration
- 9:00 Address by Mr. Jerry Apodaca
- 10:00 Workshops  
Career Planning -- K.U. Graduate School and Counseling Center  
Employment Opportunities -- K.U. Placement Office

Lunch

- 1:00 Afternoon opening address by Mr. Jack Ramos Needham, Bilingual Specialist, on the past, present and future of bilingual education
- 1:30 Workshops  
Multicultural Education -- Dr. Fred Rodriguez  
Hispanic Student Involvement -- Dean of Student Services, Don Alderson  
Bilingual Opportunities in Employment -- Mr. Jack Ramos Needham
- 2:00 Break
- 2:15 Reports from local MECHA chapters
- 3:00 Closing comments

## BUILDING LANGUAGE BRIDGES

FOR 1980

STATE CONFERENCE

BILINGUAL EDUCATION/ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

MARCH 21-22, 1980

HOLIDAY INN PLAZA, WICHITA, KANSAS

Nationally Recognized Presenters

ILLUMINATE YOUR INSIGHTS:

Assessment of Linguistic Ability

English as a Second Language (Elementary and Secondary)

Bilingual Education Methodology

Reading and the Bilingual Child

Linguistics in B/E and ESL classrooms

Indochinese Students and Cultural Conflicts

B/E and ESL Program and Staff Development

PLUS

Instructional Material Displays

Sponsored by: Kansas State Department of Education  
 Wichita Public Schools  
 Kansas Association for Bilingual Education

For more information contact: Graciela Brito (316-268-7791)

## WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY NEWS

**M**artha Sanchez, Sandy Woolsey, Irene Soto and Natalie Salas will represent WSU at the March 28-31 National Hispanic Feminist Conference to be held in San José, California. These representatives will interact with other Hispanic women to gain knowledge and insight that could lead to the development of a similar statewide conference at WSU. These Wichita State University representatives will also provide information to conference participants who would like to know about Hispanic feminist concerns here in Kansas. Community support would be appreciated to help defray the travel expenses involved in attending this conference. For more information, please contact Mario Ramos, WSU Program Director, Campus Box 81, Wichita, Kansas 67208 or Martha Sanchez, Spanish Program Director, 1400 N. Broadway, Wichita, Kansas 67203. Donations are tax deductible.

**A** record number of Chicano students have filed to run for student government as representatives at Wichita State University. They are:

Deborah Padilla - Dodge City  
 Mike Cisneros - Kanopolis  
 Jo Jimenez - Wellington

Marina Jaurequi - Wellington  
 Cynthia Suarez - Wichita

Yasmin Diaz of Caracas, Venezuela, and Valinda Magaña of Kanopolis, Kansas, have qualified for the Wichita State rowing team.

## LINESC STUDENT TRIP

**O**n February 1, staff members from all three LULAC National Education Service Centers took 55 highschool students to visit colleges in Wichita. The visitors were hosted by Mr. Leo Casados, admissions counselor at Wichita State University. The students met for a luncheon at WSU's Fairmont Towers and toured many of the University facilities. The students were addressed by the Dean of Admissions and Records, Russell Wentworth. They also met with the Director of Special Services, Mario Ramos, and Academic Advisor Eddie Tejeda.

Highschool students from Garden City stayed overnight at Fairmont Towers and toured Kansas Newman College on the following day. There they were hosted by Minority Counselor and Financial Aid Advisor, Frank García.

## SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

**T**he Louisa Construction Company, Inc. of Topeka is now taking applications for the summer construction season. Positions are available in all phases of construction work. For an application, contact Louisa Construction Co. Inc., 1026 North Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66608, or call 913-357-0750. Louisa Construction is an equal opportunity employer.



#### BILINGUAL EDUCATION/ESL STATE CONFERENCE

The 1980 spring meeting of the Kansas Association for Bilingual Education (KABE) will coincide with a state conference on Bilingual Education/English as a Second Language which KABE will co-sponsor. The conference promises to be excellent and will feature nationally-recognized individuals to provide workshops and major presentations. Conference planners are especially delighted with two outstanding individuals who have agreed to speak. Bambi Cardenas Ramirez, formerly with IDRA and now from Augustin, Texas, will give the opening address. Carlos Cortez, professor of history and head of Chicano Studies at California State University, will give the banquet address. Pre-registration forms are available from the State Department of Education.

Please mark your calendars that the State Conference will take place on March 21-22, at the Holiday Inn Plaza, 220 West Douglas in Wichita, Kansas.

For more information, contact Virginia Reyes Kramer, 1725 Denholm Drive, Manhattan, Kansas 66502.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HISPANIC YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

##### "Hispanic Youth: An Emerging Force"

The Hispanic Conference Advisory Committee, the Department of Labor/Office of Youth Programs, and the Vice President's Youth Employment Task Force are sponsoring the National Conference on Hispanic Youth Employment, to be held in Washington, D.C., April 13-16, 1980.

For the first time, Hispanics from all parts of the nation will come together to identify issues, discuss relevant programs, and formulate recommendations on Hispanic youth employment and training policies. Follow-up with the White House, Congress, and the federal agencies will be encouraged by establishing an ongoing Hispanic Youth Coalition.

For information and registration materials, please contact the National Council of La Raza, Conference Coordinating Agency, 1725 Eye Street, N.W., 2nd Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 293-4680.

#### CIRCUIT RIDING ATTORNEY

The Legal Aid Society of Wichita is accepting applications from persons wishing to work as circuit riding attorneys serving counties surrounding Wichita. The office will be in Wichita and there will be substantial travel to surrounding areas. The salary range is from \$12,500 to \$25,000 annually, depending upon experience. Primary emphasis in hiring will be given to legal skills. Excellent fringe benefits are offered. Women, minorities and handicapped persons are encouraged to apply. Please send a resumé and writing sample to David Gray, Director, Legal Aid Society of Wichita, Inc., 502 Century Plaza Building, 111 W. Douglas, Wichita, Kansas 67202. Resumés will be accepted until March 15th, or thereafter until the positions are filled.

#### RODRIGUEZ ATTENDS TRIO CONFERENCE

Anne Rodriguez, director of the Topeka LULAC National Educational Service Center, attended a week-long conference for Trio Program directors on February 24-29 in Dallas, Texas. The conference focused on project management and evaluation training and was sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education.

Atlanta University and the National Center for Leadership developed and directed this conference for educational counselors.

#### LNESC COUNSELORS ATTEND DENVER CONFERENCE

Counselors from all three LULAC National Education Service Centers in Kansas attended a special training conference in Denver.

Sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education and directed by the University of Colorado - Boulder, the conference took place on February 17-22 at the Plaza Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver. Barbara Muñoz and Marci Gutierrez Mitchiner represented the Topeka office. The Kansas City LNESC office sent Jo Bueneman, and Garden City was represented by Lydia Gonzales and Ernie Ortiz.

#### SPANISH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FORMS AT KSU

Spanish-speaking students who need financial assistance at Kansas State University, Manhattan, for the 1980-81 school year now may use family financial statements that are printed in Spanish.

"These forms, available for the first time, should help students from Spanish-speaking families to make application for financial assistance," said Michael Flores, administrative assistant in the KSU Office of Student Financial Assistance.

The forms can be picked up in the financial assistance office, Room 105 of the Fairchild Hall, or they can be requested by phone, 913-532-6602.

Flores said students that need assistance in applying for financial aid should make an appointment with the counseling staff of the Office of Student Financial Assistance.

#### SECRETARY POSITION

This position with the Mental Health/Patient's Rights and Energy Advocacy Units of KLS offers a variety of duties and responsibilities for a good organizer who is a fast, accurate typist with good grammar, punctuation, spelling and transcribing skills. The starting salary is based on experience and skills in a range of \$8,000 to 9,600 annually. Excellent fringe benefits, Equal Opportunity Employer. Call for interview with Dorothy Sands at 913-233-2068, Kansas Legal Services, Inc. 112 West Sixth, 2nd Floor, Topeka, Kansas.



## UNIDAD HISPANA

On February 20, 1980, a group of Hispanics joined together to begin a non-violent demonstration of concern for the problems affecting the Hispanic population of the United States. This effort is UNIDAD HISPANA and will consist of a 47-day Lenten fast to focus attention on Hispanic issues and concerns. Ecumenical public services will be organized for Palm Sunday, March 30, to emphasize the impact of unemployment on Hispanics.

Hispanics in Washington, D.C.; New York, New York; Miami, Florida; Chicago, Illinois; San Antonio, Texas, and Los Angeles, California began fasting on February 20th, Ash Wednesday. The overall theme for this action is HUNGER, with each week focusing on a specific area of concern for the Hispanic community.

February 20 - Hunger for Freedom and World Peace - The first five days of the fast will focus on world peace and freedom, with special emphasis on the concern for the safety and welfare of the hostages being held at the United States Embassy in Tehran, Iran.

February 25 - The Hispanic Family - The attention will be on the Hispanic family and its needs, particularly those of women, youth and the elderly.

March 3 - Hunger for Human Dignity and Human Rights

March 10 - Hunger for Equal Opportunity - This week will center on education, housing, and health.

March 17 - Hunger for Justice - This will be an observance of the concerns of Hispanics relating to the administration of justice, police brutality and courts.

March 24 - Hunger for Full Employment - The attention will be on the high unemployment rate of Hispanics in the United States. Public ecumenical services to call attention to this situation will be organized.

March 31 - UNIDAD HISPANA - This concept of Hispanic self-determination will center on participation in the Census, voter registration getting out the vote. It is envisioned that UNIDAD HISPANA will continue beyond Lent to serve the Hispanic community in the United States.

PUBLIC ECUMENICAL SERVICES - The Joint Strategy Action Committee-Hispanic American Ministries, is organizing during Lent to hold public ecumenical services on Palm Sunday, March 30, to demonstrate concern for the impact of high unemployment on Hispanic families.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? - You can support Unidad Hispana at any level of participation that you choose. A number of people will fast for the entire Lenten season, limiting their intake to water and juices. Others will fast one or two days each week, or fast during the week that a specific concern is addressed, while others will forego one meal a day during Lent.

The National Association for Bilingual Education  
and the  
National Training Resource Center  
at California State University, Fullerton  
invites you to attend the  
Ninth Annual International Bilingual Bicultural Education Conference

"The 80's and Beyond"

to be held at  
the Anaheim Convention Center  
Anaheim, California  
on  
April 16-23, 1980

The following is a synopsis of the topics that will be covered during the Conference:

Native Language Instruction  
Learning Centers  
Alternative Funding Sources  
Bilingual Educational Technology  
Leadership Training  
Language Assessment Testing, Placement, and Grouping  
Innovations in classroom Management  
Public Relations Training for Classroom Teachers  
Individualized Bilingual Instruction  
Children's Literature Instruction  
Music, Song and Dance in the classroom  
Bicognitive Learning Styles  
Counseling Techniques  
Teacher Education  
Bilingual Vocational Education  
Reading, Native Language, and Transition  
Materials Development  
Community Involvement  
Media Relations Workshop  
How to tell the Bilingual Story  
Research Findings in Bilingual Education  
Laws Affecting Bilingual Education  
Educational Proficiency Exams

For further information, write to: NABE Conference  
c/o Anthony M. Vega L-230  
800 N. State College Blvd.  
Fullerton, California 92634

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C A L E N D A R   O F   E V E N T S

February 20 to March 31	Unidad Hispana    see page 6
March 21-22	Bilingual Education/English as a Second Language Conference    Wichita, Kansas    see pages 4 and 10
March 28-29	Statewide MECHA Conference    Lawrence, Kansas see page 9
March 28-29	National Hispanic Feminist Conference San José, California    see page 14 of February issue
March 28-29	Governor's Conference on Aging    Hays, Kansas see cover story of February issue
April 13-16	National Conference on Hispanic Youth Employment Washington, D.C.    see page 4
April 16-23	Ninth Annual International Bilingual Bicultural Education Conference    Anaheim, California see page 11
May 29	IMAGE National Convention    Chicago, Illinois
June 20-22	State GI Forum Convention    Salina, Kansas

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# hispanic american democrats

VOL. 1 NO. 2

SEPTEMBER, 1979

## HAD NATIONAL FOUNDING CONVENTION

HAD Chair David C. Lizarraga reports that plans are now well underway for the HAD National Founding Convention, scheduled for December 6-10, 1979 at the Regency Hotel in Denver, Colorado. Lizarraga said the conference is expected to attract an estimated 1,000 Hispanic political leaders from throughout the country, who will lay the groundwork for the first nationwide Hispanic Democratic organization. The purpose of the meeting will be to adopt national bylaws; elect a national executive board and officers; establish an Hispanic national platform; and take any other actions deemed advisable by the convention.

Delegates will be selected by each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands on a formula apportioning one delegate for every 5% of Hispanic population residing in each Congressional District, based on 1970 census figures. Based on this formula, a potential total of 557 voting delegates will be eligible to attend the meeting. The three largest delegations will come from California with 132, Puerto Rico with 120, and Texas with 88. Additionally, each state will be entitled to one extra "bonus" delegate for every 100 qualified HAD state members who have paid national and state dues by October 1, 1979. All Hispanic Congressmen, statewide elected officials, state legislators and members of the Democratic National Committee who are certified HAD members but have not been elected as voting delegates to the convention are eligible to participate as ex-officio, non-voting delegates with complete floor privileges.

State HAD chapters are now being formed in most states for the purpose of electing national delegates by the November 1, 1979 deadline. The official convention call stipulates that "HAD members in the state, regardless of economic status, sex, age, or creed will have the opportunity to participate fully in HAD affairs and that HAD members will have the opportunity to cast their election ballots for national delegates who will represent them at the HAD National Founding Convention." The only requirements for HAD membership are that persons "are bona fide Democrats who have the interest, welfare, and success of the Democratic Party and Hispanic community at heart." State chapters are also required to promote equal division to the extent possible between male and female delegates.

"This convention marks the culmination of an intensive year-long process undertaken by the HAD Steering Committee," LIZARRAGA said. "This is our 'coming out' party, our opportunity to proclaim to the nation that our time has come and that we are ready to accept the challenge. It is for this reason that we have selected as our theme, 'IT'S ABOUT TIME.'"

Top Hispanic elected and appointed officials from throughout the country are expected to address the convention. Among those invited to speak are Miami Mayor Maurice FERRE, Congressman Ed ROYBAL, Bob GARCIA, and Baltazar CORRADA, former Governor Jerry APODACA, UNESCO Ambassador Esteban



TORRES, State Senator Polly BACA-BARRAGAN of Colorado, Cook County Illinois Commissioner Irene HERNANDEZ, Lt. Gov. Roberto MONDRAGON of New Mexico, and others.

The four-day session will also feature a series of campaign workshops conducted by leading professionals, and platform seminars on major issues facing the Hispanic community. The platform process is being coordinated by DR. HENRY CASSO of New Mexico. All submissions for resolutions to be considered by the Platform Committee should be submitted to Dr. Casso by November 22, 1979 at 6608 Ponderosa, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87116.

For a complete copy of the official convention call, write to HAD at 6055 E. Washington Blvd., Suite 608, Commerce, CA 90040, or phone JOHN ECHEVESTE at (213) 268-6799.

#### HAD CHAPTERS ORGANIZING IN EAST COAST

Two new HAD chapters are now forming in the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Contact in Maryland is ADA PENA, 5530 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 615, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015-(301) 656-1300. In Pennsylvania, contact NELSON DIAZ at Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, Twelfth Floor Packard Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102. Maryland will elect 3 delegates to the national convention, and Pennsylvania 4.

#### MOVING UP--

Congratulations to the following people who have recently moved on to new assignments: IRENE TOVAR, longtime California activist and member of the HAD Platform Committee, has been named Special Assistant for Hispanic Affairs to California Governor Jerry Brown....GLORIA MOLINA, formerly of White House Personnel, will be relocating in late September to San Francisco as Deputy Director of Intergovernmental and Congressional Affairs for HEW, Region 9....ED AVILA, who formerly held the HEW post, is now national director for the National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO)....LOUIE DELGADO, who served as Leonel Castillo's assistant at INS, is now with the Census Bureau in Wash., D.C....LOU MORET, deputy Director of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE) in the Department of Commerce, is awaiting Senate confirmation as Undersecretary of Energy....Illinois HAD Chair CARLOS PONCE has resigned his position as aide to Sen.Adlai Stevenson, to enter private business....

#### NEW HISPANIC LOBBYING GROUP FORMS

A new membership-supported lobbying group to serve the needs of all Hispanics is now forming across the country through the direction of Congressman EDWARD ROYBAL (Calif) and BOB GARCIA (New York). NALEO, the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LATINO ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS, is being organized to establish "a forceful and effective lobbying office in Washington, D.C. and eventually in all states with large Hispanic populations." the two Congressmen said. ROYBAL added that, "We hope to form an organization from coast to coast that will truly represent the interest of all Hispanics, regardless of economic status, party affiliation, or national origin. This means that NALEO will represent the poor as well as the rich, the consumer as well as the businessman, Republicans as well as Democrats and others, Chicanos, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans and other Latinos residing in this country." NALEO will be

#### NEW HISPANIC LOBBYING GROUP FORMS (Cont.)

entirely supported through membership donations, and will not accept government funding of any kind. The organization held its first public-fund-raising event August 5 in Los Angeles, and attracted more than 500 participants. Organizing efforts are being coordinated by ED AVILA, who can be contacted at 657 S. Soto St., Los Angeles, CA 90023, (213) 688-4870. NALEO expects to open a national office soon in Sacramento, California.

#### CARTER NAMES ESTEBAN TORRES TO WHITE HOUSE STAFF

ESTEBAN TORRES, longtime political activist in East Los Angeles and current Ambassador to UNESCO, was named August 11 as President Carter's new special assistant for Hispanic Affairs. In his new position, Torres will coordinate matters of concern between Hispanics and the Carter Administration. He will serve as the top-ranking Hispanic in the White House Staff and have direct access to the President. Although a similar position was held by JOE ARAGON in the early Carter years, this new post is expected to have more authority and responsibility. Torres is now completing business at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France, where he served two years, and is expected to assume duties in Washington, D.C. sometime in September.

The announcement of Torres' new appointment came at a White House briefing with more than 225 Hispanic leaders from throughout the country. The conference was called by White House deputy assistant to the President RICK HERNANDEZ as a follow-up to a series of town hall meetings held throughout the country last year by Carter Hispanic appointees. The White House meeting included a half-hour session with the President, who agreed to name an Hispanic to at least one of four vacant Cabinet undersecretary positions. Earlier in the day, the group met with top-level Carter aides and Cabinet secretaries. During that meeting, it was revealed that neither STUART EIZENSTAT, assistant for domestic affairs and policy, or JACK WATSON, assistant for intergovernmental affairs, employ Hispanics on their staffs. Newly-appointed Attorney General

I WANT TO GET INVOLVED IN HAD. PLEASE PUT ME IN TOUCH WITH MY LOCAL COORDINATOR

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RETURN TO:

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CARTER NAMES ESTEBAN TORRES TO WHITE HOUSE STAFF(Cont.)

BENJAMIN CIVILETTI said he would appoint an Hispanic advisory group to meet with him regularly. A copy of the town hall follow-up report, "The Carter Administration and Hispanics: Partners in Progress," can be obtained by calling Hernandez' office at (202) 456-6712.

STEERING COMMITTEE ACTS ON HISPANIC ISSUES

At its last meeting in Chicago, the HAD Steering Committee passed resolutions on several issues of concern to the Hispanic community. Following is a brief summary of those resolutions and responses received to date:

1. RESIGNATION OF U.S. AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA WILLIAM LUERS--This resolution called for the resignation of Ambassador Luers for remarks made to several HAD members that "Hispanics were not qualified to be ambassadors." Resolution forwarded to President Carter, Secretary of State Vance, UN Ambassador Andrew Young and Luers. NO RESPONSE
2. RURAL INITIATIVES--Delegate HENRY CASSO introduced a resolution urging the White House to extend rural initiatives to Hispanic communities. Forwarded to President Carter, and Alex Mercure of Agriculture Dept. NO RESP.
3. ERA--A resolution was unanimously passed requiring that all HAD meetings be held only in states that have ratified the ERA amendment, and urging the Illinois Legislature to ratify the amendment. NO RESPONSE
4. PUERTO RICO DNC VOTING RIGHTS-- A resolution was transmitted to DNC Chair John White calling for the DNC to treat Puerto Rico as a state containing the appropriate number of Congressional Districts; that it take into consideration 372,000 Democratic votes cast in the last Presidential election and its population of 3.3 million; that it be granted a total of 74 delegates; and that it be included in its alphabetical place in the roll of the states. RESPONSE... At its last DNC meeting held in May, the DNC agreed to all provisions of the resolution, thereby giving Puerto Rico the same rights and privileges of all 50 states at the 1980 Demo Convention in New York.



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