

EL RESPECTO AL DERECHO AJENO  
ES LA PAZ  
Lic. Benito Juarez

## Salinas attacks Tarbox, McAlister redistricting plan

El proposito se ha aprobado por el comite y se esta esperando que sea aprobado por otro comite. Salinas dijo que si este comite no lo rehusa, la comunidad Chicana buscaran intervencion legal.

Salinas dijo en su conferencia de prensa que el estaba proponiendo un plan llamandole el plan de LULAC, donde la ciudad se dividiera en una devicion tambien norte y sur pero tomando en consideracion la situacion economica de las areas y tambien el nivel de educacion.

El dijo que personas de altos igresos y alta educacion no se deberian de revolver porque tenia diferente necesidades e intereses. Estos intereses se deberian de reflejar en el plan propenido.

Froy Salinas hablando por la organizacion de LULAC acuso a los representantes R. B. McAlister y Elmer Tarbox estaban ignorando las necesidades de la Comunidad Chicana de Lubbock y que ellos tambien estaban tratando de quitar el poder politico de dicha comunidad con tratar de realinar los distritos de la legislatura.

Salinas, encabezado del comite para desarrollo politico de LULAC dijo que LULAC tomara accion legal si era que el proposito de los Representantes se adopara.

Dijo Salinas que las diviciones eran completamente inaceptables para la comunidad Chicana. Ademas dijo Salinas, "El plan de los Representantes (Tarbox

y McAlister) encena la insensividad y desinteres para las necesidades de nuestra comunidad."

El proposito dividiera la ciudad en dos pedasos al norte y sur como se directo en la decision de las cortes en 1974. Este plan devidide la comunidad Chicana en dos pedasos iguales. McAlister viviera en un distrito y Tarbox en el otro.

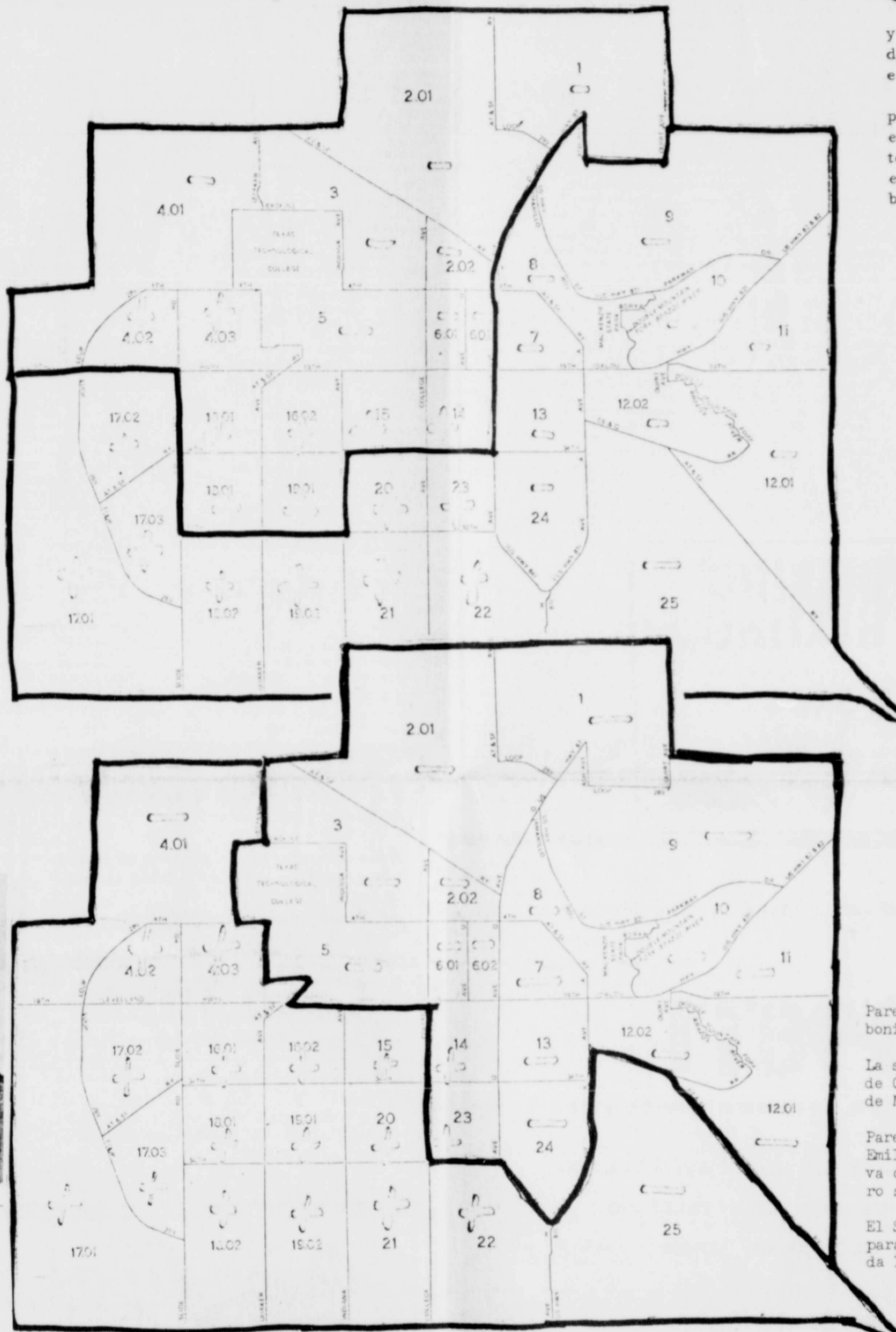
Salinas dijo que McAlister y Tarbox habian influido el voto en el sub-comite para promover el interes de si mismo por caso que los representantes corrieran otra vez para eleccion. Agrego, "El plan es intencionalmente para quitar y negar el proceso politico a la Comunidad Chicana de Lubbock."

Segun informacion los miembros de LULAC contactaran a cada miembro del comite de Reapportionment y les preguntaran que aproven un plan que sea con las intenciones original de la decision de la corte.

Cuando fueron contactado en Austin los representantes McAlister y Tarbox dijeron que el plan de ellos tomaba en consideracion todo ciudadano de Lubbock.

McAlister dijo que el plan le daba a los Chicanos de Lubbock una oportunidad de ganar en los dos distritos. Concerniente a el plan de LULAC, dijo McAlister que separando a los grupos no iba ayudar nada.

McAlister dijo que el rehusaba la demanda de Salinas de que el buscaba poder por si mismo, porque no sabia si iba buscar re-eleccion.



ESTOS MAPAS SON LOS QUE FUERON PRESENTADOS EN LA CONFERENCIA DE PRENSA LLAMADA POR LULAC Y FROY SALINAS. EL PRIMER MAPA ES COMO SE DIVIDIERA CON EL PLAN DE McALISTER Y TARBOX. EL MAPA QUE SIGUE ES EL PLAN SUBMITIDO POR LULAC Y SALINAS

### Drugs Topic Of Sermons

Drug problems in the city and nation are the topic for the Rev. Frank Baez of Huntington, W. Va., guest speaker for a revival being conducted through

Sunday at First Spanish Assembly of God Church at 3115 Cornell St.

Services are held at 7:30 p.m. each day with the full testimonial of the Rev. Baez to be presented at the Thursday session.

Gospel singing is being provided by such city groups as the Divine Freedom and the Gospel Singing Royals. A hot line answered by the Rev. Baez at 747-7743 will be provided through Thursday for persons with drug problems.

The speaker, a native of Ponce, P.R., will tell of his life in New York as a drug addict and gang leader and his eventual turn to the ministry. He later served as director of the youth outreach center in Huntington.



REV. FRANK BAEZ

La problema de las drogas fue el topico del Rev. Frank Baez de Huntington W. Va. El Rev. Baez fue orador principal para un avivamiento que se llevara acabo en la Iglesia Primera Asemblea de Dios en el 315 Calle Cornell.

Los servicios seran a las 7:30 de la noche todos los dias con un testimonio de entrega total el Jueves por la noche.

Cantos son cantados por grupos de la ciudad como Divine Freedom y the Gospel Singing Royals.

El orador es nativo de Ponce, Puerto Rico. El relato tocante su vida como un adicto y lider de gangas y su cambio para una vida en el ministerio.

### CELEBRACION DE 5 DE MAYO PRESENTADO POR MECHA

La organizacion de estudiantes de Texas Tech, MEChA esta planeando una celebracion de 5 de Mayo que se llevara acabo en la escuela Matthews. La celebracion sera en forma de un programa de talento y arte de toda la Raza de Lubbock. MEChA esta soliciando un espacio publico de Lubbock que participe en este gran programa de 5 de Mayo. Personas interesadas en participar en el programa pueden llamar al numero 765-7940. No se cobrara nada para presentar su arte o talento y no se cobrara para asistir las actividades.

### Lubbock Firm Ordered To Negotiate Dispute

The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered Johnson Manufacturing to enter into negotiations with Local 826 of the Big Spring-headquartered International Union of Operating Engineers and fined the Lubbock company \$50,000, refundable under certain conditions.

Johnson Manufacturing, which operates in Lubbock and Big Spring, can recover the award if it complies with court orders and purges itself of contempt of court.

Robert C. Johnson, Jr., president of the company, was order to attend the bargaining sessions with Local 826 representatives. His previous attorney John Edward Price was barred from any bargaining role unless he won approval of the court. The employer was ordered to continue bargaining until an agreement was reached or a bona fide impasse results.

The court is to be the judge of what is

an impasse.

Johnson also was ordered to reimburse the National Labor Relations Board for all its costs and expense in connection with the litigation and to reimburse Local 826 for "its expense incurred by reason of failure of the company to comply with 5th Circuit Court's order dated April 6, 1972."

Further, Johnson was ordered to make available to Local 826 the specific evaluation of all employees in connection

with the company's merit wage adjustment plan, together with the company's substantive appraisals of merit; to cease unilateral fixing of wage and working conditions; to make "whole" any striking employees who missed out on a wage increase; grant the union access to a company bulletin board and to non-working areas to communicate with employees.

Negotiations must begin by May 14, the court added.

### ¿Qué Pasa?

Parece que va estar bonito el 5 de Mayo.

La siguiente junta de COMA sera el 13 de Mayo.

Parece que el Sr. Emilio Alzabala se va casar y le robare su tapeplayer.

El Sr. Medina fue para Midland por toda la semana.

Se necesita hacer algo tocante el sign que esta en el 7-11 de la calle Detroit. Nomás en el Barrio se ve.

Porque es que tantos chamacos son corridos de la Matthews?

Mencione La Voz

Todos los viejitos que tengan historia que contar llamenle a Medina 763-5869

### City Council Accept Clinic

La Tierra y edificio endone estara el nuevo Well Baby Clinic sera aprobado por el Concilio de la ciudad despues de que se dilato mientras se decidiera que seria los que iban ser responsables para la limpieza de la propiedad.

La tierra endonde estara la nueva clinica fue comprada de una compania de cemento despues que se empeco la limpieza y rehabilitacion del Barrio de Guadalupe por el Urban Renewal.

La agencia de Urban Renewal presentara la tierra a la ciudad y los planes son que la ciudad le rentara las tierras a el Wells Baby Clinic.

Los miembros del concilio no aceparon un arreglo anterior por razon que la ciudad iba ser responsable para mantener la

glo la agencia del United Way tomara la responsabilidad de mantener el sitio de la nueva Clinica.

El Well Baby Clinic se mobera a el nuevo edificio en la calle J y Calle la. El Concilio tambien dara fondos federales para establecer un centro de quidado para nino. Este nuevo centro reemplazara el centro que esta en la Calle B y Calle 4.



# LOS BANDIDOS CHICANOS

## BOOK REVIEW:

BY LUCY GONZALES

In the history of the Chicanos there is perhaps no period as turbulent and tragic as the second half of the nineteenth century. With the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) and the Gadsden Purchase of 1854 Mexico lost about one-half of its territory (the present Southwest— including Texas) and approximately 75,000 of its citizens to the United States. To say that Mexico "lost" about 75,000 citizens is not an exaggeration. Although the Mexicans living in the Southwest were given a choice—to return to Mexico or to remain in the United States either as Mexican or as American citizens—the great majority chose to remain on the land which they considered both their home and their livelihood. Within a year most of these people became American citizens by default because they failed to announce officially whether they wanted to be American or Mexican citizens. From a twentieth century perspective it can be said that these Mexicans who suddenly and innocently became Americans were the first Chicanos.

The cession of Mexico's northern territory to the United States and the granting of American citizenship to thousands of Mexicans mark the beginning of a difficult and bitter struggle for the Chicanos. A conquered people in a conquered land, the Chicanos in the Southwest were faced with the problem of living in a society whose language, laws and customs were virtually alien to them. Because they were the victims of outright hostility and discrimination, and because they were unfamiliar with the American language and the American judicial system, the Chicanos were easily deprived of their rights and eventually lost their land and their political power; as well. The Anglos employed various methods for robbing the Chicanos of their land—imposing high taxes, demanding proof of ownership, hiring unscrupulous Anglo lawyers, and in some cases using violence and intimidation. Thus, one of the major developments in the second half of the nineteenth century was the gradual shifting of the land from the Chicanos to the ambitious Anglos who resorted to legal tricks and illegal activities to attain their ends.

The Chicano's loss of political power was an inevitable result of the loss of their land; they were forced to put politics aside in order to devote their time and their money to salvaging as much of their land as possible. In addition, as a result of such factors as the gold rush and the railroad, the Chicanos were outnumbered

by the Anglos in every state except New Mexico where the "Hispanos" retained their numerical majority and political control until the 1930s. In the decade of the twentieth century, nevertheless, for the majority of the Chicanos in the Southwest, the terms guaranteed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—that their personal property and political rights would be honored—had very little meaning in actuality.

In a situation such as the one that existed in the Southwest, where one group totally dominated another in almost every phase of human activity, widespread lawlessness was unavoidable. This was especially the case in California and Texas

in California because the gold rush had attracted thousands of immigrants, most of whom were Anglos, who often would indiscriminately rob the Mexican-Americans of their mines and their land. The Anglos had the government on their side. In 1851 a Foreign Miners' Tax was passed, directed primarily at Chicanos—who were in reality not foreigners—and levying a \$20 monthly tax on them for the privilege of mining. The animosity between the Anglos and the Mexicans in Texas had begun before the Texas Revolution when the tide of Anglo immigrants seeking free land had quickly engulfed the small Mexican colony. The hostility between the two groups had increased in the 1830s with the Texas Revolution and with the coming of the Texas Rangers, a group of individuals whose intense hatred for Mexicans seems to have been the primary qualification for their job. These were the conditions out of which were born a number of Mexican "bandits," some of whom have become famous through such forms of art as literature and the corrido.

Two young Chicanos from California, Pedro Castillo and Alberto Camarillo, have collected a group of essays about five of these bandits and have published them under the title of *Fuera y Muerte: Los Bandidos Chicanos* (Azlan, 1973). There are five essays in the collection dealing with five Chicano bandits: Joaquin Murietta and Tiburcio Vasquez of California; Elregio Baca of New Mexico; and Juan N. Cortina and Gregorio Cortez of Texas. These five "banditos Chicanos" who were often driven to violence to defend their rights and their people, represent one form of Chicano resistance against an oppressive and unjust Anglo society. Up to the present, however, Anglo writers and historians have attempted either consciously or unconsciously to hide the truth behind these bandits by portraying them

as one of two extremes—either as unrealistically romanticized individuals or as totally villainous murderers and thieves.

In their introduction to the anthology, Castillo and Camarillo define social bandits as "peasant outlaws who are considered criminals by the state and the dominant society, but who are seen as heroes and champions of justice by the oppressed community of which they are a part." Expanding the definition, the editors write that the Chicano social bandits "became sources of pride to their people. This generalization may apply to some of the Chicano bandits, but it is doubtful that during his life the much-feared Joaquin Murietta (for example) was a source of pride to anyone, except perhaps himself. But there is some significance in his actions. Joaquin Murietta was loved in a large measure by the needy and unprincipled Anglos who felt that because they were the "conquering" Americans they had a license to exploit both the people and the land in California. Before he began his career of robbery and murder, Murietta was driven twice out of his mines and once out of his land by Anglos (according to the author of the essay in this book). If Murietta is to be considered a "social bandit" it is because he went outside of the law to avenge the injustices that were perpetrated against him by the larger and more powerful Anglo society.

This same pattern is followed in the accounts of almost all of the bandits. Tiburcio Vasquez, hated for "Americanos" began when he was driven to hiding after an Anglo constable was killed and a vigilante group was organized to pursue Vasquez and another Mexican, although it was not certain that they were responsible for the murder. Elregio Baca's career began after he appointed himself deputy and "arrested" a Texas cowboy who terrorized the Chicano population of a small town in New Mexico. In the conflict-ridden Rio Grande Valley of Texas, Juan Cortina's attempts to achieve justice for his people eventually led him to organize a revolt—"Cheno's Rebellion"—in order to bring to punishment the "Anglo" oppressors of the Mexicans. Gregorio Cortez, perhaps more than any other "bandito," can be called a social bandit not so much because of what he did, but because of what he came to symbolize to the Mexican-American people. His ability to confuse and elude his pursuers after he shot a sheriff in self-defense and his long fight for freedom from unjust punishment made him a legendary hero to the Chicanos. El "Corrido de Gregorio Cortez" is well known to Chicanos across the Southwest.

Although it is questionable whether all of these bandits had the good of the Chicano community in mind when they broke the law, there is no doubt that what they were resisting was Anglo domination. There is no evidence that the money and goods stolen by Murietta and Vasquez were distributed Robin Hood style among the poor of California; however, there does seem to be evidence that these two bandits robbed—and sometimes killed—only Anglos. It appears that only Juan Cortina, who led a rebellion against the Anglos and issued a proclamation explaining his actions, was truly a social bandit of revolution.

Editor's Note: Lucy Gonzales is a graduate student in English at the University of Houston. She is presently researching Mexican American literature.

## Books for Kids

By Virginia Knauer  
Special Assistant to the President  
and Director  
Office of Consumer Affairs  
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

You may be just as surprised as I was to learn that the Federal Government publishes books for children.

To teach ecology, there's a coloring book. To explain poisons, there's Dennis the Menace. To teach nutrition, there are games.

Since it's important for children to learn from a variety of sources, you may want to order some of these for your children or grandchildren. All of the following are available from Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colo. 81009. Almost all are free.

**Dennis the Menace Comic Book on Poison Prevention**—Includes warnings on drugs, pesticides, paints and cleaning solutions. Free.

**Energy and Kids**—Johnny Horizon's tips for saving energy. Free.

**Fifty Birds of Town and City**—Description of birds, their habitats and foods (color illustrations). \$1.20.

**Good Food News for Kids**—Games and puzzles (featuring Molly Moo and

Gussie Gussie) to teach children about food. Free.

**Johnny Horizon's 76 Children's Kit to Improve the**

**Environment**—Fact sheets on ecology for children, plus a pledge card and a bike sticker. Free.

**Once There Lived a Wicked Dragon**—Coloring book to teach children about ecology. Free.

**Toys: Fun in the Making**—Simple instructions for creating toys and games from throw-away materials in the home. 55 cents.

**U.S. Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery**—History and production of stamps, first-day issuances and postal stationery, plus tips for beginning collectors. Free.

## School supply prices to rise

A general price increase of about five percent for books and various school supplies is in store for Tech students next fall, according to Larry Templeton, general manager of the Campus bookstore.

TEMPLETON said the small price hike is due more to an increase in manufacturing's cost for labor rather than in the prices of the supplies or materials themselves. The price increase will be less than for the past fall semester, said Templeton, and no shortage of books or supplies should be feared.

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**CAUGHT WITH THEIR PANTS DOWN**  
By Nephthali DeLeon

...In the middle of the ballroom -- a paunchy old dude. Yay, hamburger face Robert C. Johnson, owner of Johnson Manufacturing which tires to build heavy machinery.

But hook'em, la Raza said. And for over 12 years they've been giving him a hard time. Year after year la Raza has been up in arms -- but right away, out they went. No 50pner did a Chicano stand up to demand respect for his rights, when right away the boss man was tapping on his shoulder. Out he went. Laid off.

I remember the pickets, the boycotts, and the protest. The wind snatched away our signs while Johnson's dogs even carried pistols -- not to mention the other abuses dumped on la Raza.

But this time the real power came through. El "fan belt" de la Raza. For the first time in history a union wins a battle against a company in West Texas. Local 826 carried on the battle as brave revolutionaries putting up with suffering, insults, and hunger. Almost all were Raza (what else!).

The 5th Circuit Court of New Orleans fined daddy bigpants Johnson \$50,000 bucks. And his donkey faced lawyer, John Edward Price got off easy; only he's now prohibited by law to show up with his assinine face at the negotiating table. Quite a ruling against a lawyer who fought himself greater than Tarzan's mother. He's really more like Cheeta's mom, Tarzan's raunchy chimpanzee!

Now la Raza is pulling the strings. Like someone pulling a donkey by the tail. By law, Johnson-nose-in-the-air, has to show up at the workers table to negotiate a contract agreeable to the workers.

And just to make sure that Johnson's suspenders don't work, the 5th Circuit Court has ordered Johnson to pay all court expenses, as well as time lost by striking employees, as well as the purchase of new pairs of pants for himself and John Edward Price. You might say they were caught -- with their pants way down!

**SE LE CAYÓ EL PANTALÓN**  
Por Nephthali DeLeon

...En medio del salón -- a un viejo retepanzón! Cara de torta, si--a Robert C. Johnson, Jr., dueño de Johnson Manufacturing quien trata de hacer maquinaria pesada.

¡Pero pitos! Le dijo la Raza. Y por mas de 12 años lo han traído al puro... Y año tras año, la Raza se le alborotaba, y pa' forros, luego luego. La pobre Raza siempre la llevaba. Nomás brincaba un Chicano, pidiendo su respeto y sus derechos, y luego luego llegaba el mandamás con el lay-off. Pa' fuera! Recuerdo los pickets, los boycotts, y las protestas. El viento nos quitaba los letreros, y los perros de Johnson a veces traían hasta pistolas -- pa' no mencionar los otros insultos contra la Raza.

Pero esta vez las meras cuerdas ganaron. La Raza! Por primera vez en la historia una unión gana contra una compañía en West Texas. Local 826 se portó como bravos revolucionarios aguantando hambre, insultos, y sufrimientos. Casi pura Raza (qué más!).

La 5th Circuit Court de Nueva Orleans le puso una multa al calzonado de Johnson de \$50,000 maracas! Y a su abogado cara de burro, John Edward Price, no le hicieron nada. Nomás le han prohibido que se aparezca en la mesa de negociaciones! Casi nada para un abogado que se creía la mamá de Tarzan! Mas bien resultó siendo la mamá de Chita, la changita roñosa de Tarzan!

Y ahora la Raza trae las cuerdas. Como quien trae a un burro del mecate. Por ley el fanfarron Johnson tiene que presentarse en la mesa de los trabajadores a negociar un contrato que le parezca bien a los trabajadores.

Y como si esto no fuera nada, para acabarle de cortar los tirantes guangos de Johnson, la corte ha ordenado que Johnson tiene que pagar todos los gastos de corte, de tiempo perdido por los trabajadores -- y hasta un par de pantalones nuevos para el y para John Edward Price. Porque como quien dice -- se le cayó el pantalón!

**Research Director Hired**

By Rosa Martinez Cruz

Raul Jon Roybal, 26 years old, has been hired as Research Director for NCHO's national office in Los Angeles, last month.

Born and raised in Albuquerque, New Mexico, he received his B.S. Degree in Psychology in 1970 and his Master's degree in Public Administration in 1973 from the University of New Mexico. He is currently attending the University of Southern California, in absentia, for his Doctoral degree in Public Administration.

He has extensive work experience in counseling, and employment and resource development. Previous to his coming to NCHO, he was employed with LULAC in New Mexico, as a career-education counselor and as a vocational counselor with the Work Incentive Program (WIN).

He also worked on the Concentrated Employment Program as a vocational counselor, and as a State Government Intern, for the Employment Security Commission in Albuquerque doing comparative research on the parameters of employment in New Mexico.

His other work experience includes research in the area of human resource development directed at special Indian groups in Mexico. With USC in Toluca, Mexico, he worked for the Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano y Regional. As part of this research project, a paper entitled "The Administrative Aspects of Regionalization in Mexico", was presented at the 16th International Congress of Administrative Sciences, which convened in Mexico City last July. This paper is to be incorporated in a readings book in Public Administration for students in Mexico. Jon also has teaching experience, and worked with USC, as a teaching assistant, in Public Administration.

The subject of his Master's Thesis, "Minority-Group Access to Medical Schools," was an attempt to determine the impact of the educational and social confrontations that occurred in the late 1960s.

"It has always been my assumption that medical school faculty members, i.e. doctors, and persons of power in medical schools, are like the profession itself -- closed, very hierarchical, very rigidly defined structural patterns of functioning," Jon said.

His efforts to test the effects of affirmative action programs in the medical schools was slow. The schools interviewed as part of the project, were slow and circular in their response. For the most part they suggested that no set quota for minority group applicant admissions did exist.

Jon said that a loophole exists in the health professional schools admissions policy. The affirmative action programs, specifically geared towards Black and Brown people, in order for them to compete with the Anglo students are not being directed that way.

"In other words what you're seeing are scholars, Black scholars, and Spanish-surnamed people being admitted, staying in the schools with financial rewards. But these scholars are Black scholars from Africa or first or second generation people from Latin America. This is not to say that they don't have problems. It seems to be however, that it's sort of used by medical school admissions and general personnel as a convenient way not to face up to the reality of the short-

study will examine the strengths and weaknesses of past efforts and suggest the most promising types of efforts for the future.

For further information contact:  
Miss Maxine Bleich  
Associate Program Director  
Macy Foundation  
(212) 246-8830

age of health personnel in Chicano barrios", Jon said.

"During my job as counselor I always tried to encourage Chicanos into health science careers", Jon said. "In my job at NCHO, although there won't be as much direct contact with students or counselors, I have the opportunity to direct and change health manpower policy. Perhaps on the regional or national level, I can effect accessibility of health professional schools to Chicanos and Chicanas," Jon said.

Jon is a past member of the International Association of Personnel in Employ-



Raul Jon Roybal

ment Security (IAPES); a current member of the American Society of Public Administrators; founder and past president of the Chicano Association of Public Administrators, UNM; and recipient of In-Service Tuition Award from the Institute of Social Research and Development.

He feels if you want to change the world, change your head. Most people go the other way -- change the world and then change themselves -- "A Pedro Armendariz syndrome," he said. "Yo soy quien soy y no parezco a nadie." Be introspective. Introspection is what is needed nowadays.

"In the past I've always thought and thought, trying to change things... many allies I had were either squashed or co-opted simply, I believe, because they didn't change their heads. There's no right way to change social policy or prejudice," Jon said.

"What's best for you is determined by looking within yourself, seeing how you can change, seeing that you're able to change, then trying to change the other guy."

**Commission Sets Goals**

WASHINGTON -- The National Commission for Manpower Policy in its first meeting in Washington, D.C., established early goals for recommending legislation and other actions to cope with high unemployment problems.

The 17-member commission includes Rudolph A. Cervantes, president, Rudy Cervantes Neekwear, Inc., Los Angeles.

The commission agreed to have an interim report ready for presentation to President Ford and the Congress during their next meeting scheduled in late Jan. 1975 with recommendations for legislation and other measures needed to cope with high levels of unemployment.

Other objectives of the commission will be recommendations for revision and expansion of the Employment Act of 1946.

In accordance with legislative requirements the commission will be studying the coordination and interrelation of Department of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare and other federal manpower programs with a view toward improving the performance of these programs.

Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan emphasized the need to consider the total human resources issues and problems. He suggested that perhaps the word manpower was too confining and one should think of human power to encompass the needs the potentials of all human beings.

The commission agreed to take a careful look at areas where extensive skill shortages may exist and harm the national economy.

The commission also discussed the Vietnam-era veterans' employment problems with particular emphasis on the nearly one-half million veterans with less than honorable discharges who face added problems when seeking employment.

The commission was appointed by the President in accordance with provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA). It provides a basis for policy analysis and recommendations on national employment and manpower issues from a cross section of concerned federal agencies and involved public groups.

The commission includes six heads of federal agencies and 11 public members appointed by the President.

**IMMUNOLOGISTS**

The NCHO chapter at the University of Texas at El Paso is actively trying to locate a Chicano immunologist to fill a position for the MBS Program at UTEP. This chapter has a commitment from the MBS Director to hire Chicano faculty if they can be located and at-

tracted. This person must be a microbiologist able to teach immunology. The position is available through the MBS grant at \$15,000 with summer research time. For more information please contact student-counselor Roberto Gonzalez at (915) 584-6964 or write to NCHO-UTEP Box 154, University of Texas at El Paso 79968.

**"Minority Groups For Medicine" Study To Be Made**

Charles E. Odegaard, Ph.D., President Emeritus and Professor of Higher Education, the University of Washington, will direct the study, Minority Groups for Medicine, sponsored by the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. The study will include all types of projects designed to facilitate minorities into health professional responsibilities in the United States. Programs working with American blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians will be included. Dr. Odegaard will initiate the study on January 1, 1975, and it is estimated that it will extend over a period of eighteen months.

The objective of the study is to review the various programs developed on the campuses of colleges and universities with private and public institutional support intended to facilitate the professional education of more students from minority backgrounds for entry into the practice of medicine. The

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