

**AVAILABILITY AND USEFULNESS OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS  
AND SERVICES TO ELDERLY MEXICAN-AMERICANS**

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**HEARINGS**  
BEFORE THE  
**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING**  
**UNITED STATES SENATE**  
NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION

**PART 5 — WASHINGTON, D.C.**  
**(CONCLUDING HEARING)**

NOVEMBER 20-21, 1969



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Part 5—Washington, D.C. (concluding hearing), November 20–21, 1969.

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# AVAILABILITY AND USEFULNESS OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES TO ELDERLY MEXICAN-AMERICANS

(Concluding Hearing)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1969

U.S. SENATE,  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The Special Committee met at 10:18 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 4232, New Senate Office Building, Senator Ralph Yarborough presiding.

Present: Senators Yarborough, Hartke, and Murphy.

Staff members present: William E. Oriol, staff director, and John Guy Miller, minority staff director.

## OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR RALPH YARBOROUGH, PRESIDING

Senator YARBOROUGH. The Senate Special Committee on Aging will come to order.

We will continue with the hearings on "The Availability and Usefulness of Federal Programs and Services to Elderly Mexican-Americans."

We begin 2 days of hearings this morning and our fundamental purpose is to provide an opportunity for members of the new administration to give up-to-date information on several Federal programs and goals discussed at our last hearing in January. In addition, we will also ask questions about the future intentions of the present administration on matters of vital concern in this inquiry.

Each witness has, I believe, been provided with the printed transcripts of our earlier hearings. We began with field hearings on these questions last December in Los Angeles, Calif., and held hearings also in El Paso and San Antonio, Tex., and then came on to Washington and had 2 days of general hearings on this subject that provided the committee with an opportunity to check our grassroots testimony against the official reports of Federal agencies.

To some extent, the testimony here in Washington was heartening. We heard expressions of concern and commitment. We learned of promising, if limited, efforts to reach out and make Federal services or programs more accessible to those who stand in greatest need of them but who are too often denied them because of language problems and other difficulties.

We learned in those hearings in California and Texas that in social security and other rights, the non-English speaking Mexican-Americans did not get treated in the programs because, in San Antonio for

example, the Social Security Administration told them to bring their own interpreters with them and they were not able to hire interpreters. There were not enough Spanish-speaking people in these Federal agencies to advise the people of the services available, and many of these services to the elderly under different Federal laws were just not being made available to the Spanish-speaking Mexican-Americans because of the language barrier.

Now among the questions I would like to have discussed in these 2 days of hearing are the following.

Let me say this parenthetically. When the new administration went in we postponed these hearings until now, November, to give the new administration an opportunity to look at what had been done and think about what they would do. We did not think very much could be testified to in May or June.

We want to know the following:

What more has been done since January to hire and train bilingual field personnel who can counsel and help elderly Mexican-Americans on such matters as social security coverage, housing, health care, and the like?

What more has been done since January to establish, within our Federal departments and agencies, a communication and specialist network capable of dealing more effectively with needs of all Mexican-Americans, including the elderly?

What more has been done since January to cope with the special problems of those elderly Mexican-Americans who stand in need of housing and do not now receive help from any federally assisted program?

What more has been done since January to resolve problems along the Mexican-United States border that are of direct concern to the elderly Mexican-American, including a high incidence of tuberculosis in some areas?

And finally, what dialog exists between the present administration and the leaders of Mexican-American organizations to bring these results about?

We have a great deal of testimony to take. I will defer additional comments until later.

We will hear first from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

That concludes my brief opening statement.

Senator MURPHY, we invite you to add such statement as you care to make.

Senator MURPHY. I think that the chairman has covered the scope of the hearing very well and I would be more interested in listening to the witnesses and asking questions as we go along. My concern, as you know, is the same as yours.

One thing the chairman mentioned was the problem of the language barrier. In our cooperative effort in the bilingual education bill, maybe in a few years we will not have that difficulty any more in this country.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you, Senator Murphy. I am thankful that you offered that bilingual bill, the first one passed in the Congress. We hope that we will not have the problem in the future.

Senator MURPHY. When I was home in Los Angeles I saw a television show of one of the bilingual classes and I am going to try to get a copy of the tape and bring it back so that the members of the committee can see what is being accomplished. We saw the Spanish-speaking children and the English-speaking children and they were all reading together, and then they would read separately—read in Spanish, read in English, translate.

It was most gratifying to see that this is working and is underway. Once in a while some of the things we do back home; we wonder why we did them. It is good to see these good results.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Gentlemen, we will now hear from the witnesses. The first witness we will call this morning is Mr. Howard A. Cohen, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation—Welfare.

Mr. Cohen, you have some people with you. Will you introduce them and give us their names and the particular position they hold with HEW.

**STATEMENT OF HOWARD COHEN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION (WELFARE); ACCOMPANIED BY BYRON GOLD, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF PROGRAM AND LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS, ADMINISTRATION ON AGING; DR. BUDD SHENKIN, MEDICAL OFFICER, HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION; AND MRS. EDITH ROBINS, COORDINATOR OF HEALTH OF THE AGING, HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION**

Mr. COHEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I first would like to express the regrets of Commissioner on Aging John B. Martin who wanted to be here to discuss this matter with you but he had a prior commitment outside of the District of Columbia and was unable to be here.

With me today on my right is Mr. Byron Gold, the Acting Director of the Division of Program and Legislative Analysis from the Administration on Aging; Dr. Budd Shenkin on my immediate left, a medical officer of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration; and Mrs. Edith Robins, Coordinator of Health of the Aging, Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

I hope together we will be able to answer the questions that we have received this morning, Mr. Chairman, and any other questions that may arise during the hearing.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You may proceed in your own way, Mr. Cohen, to make your presentation. Do you have a prepared paper?

Mr. COHEN. Yes, I do. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have it included in the record and I will try to highlight it to save time and then make myself available for questions.

Senator YARBOROUGH. The statement will be printed in full in the record.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Cohen follows):

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HOWARD A. COHEN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR WELFARE LEGISLATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, my name is Howard A. Cohen, and I am the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Welfare Legislation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Commissioner John B. Martin, who wished to discuss this important problem area with you himself, regrets that he is unable to be here today because of a previously made commitment outside the District of Columbia. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is pleased to have the opportunity to discuss H.E.W. activities which benefit elderly Mexican-Americans. Also representing the Department with me today are: Mr. Byron Gold, Acting Director of the Division of Program and Legislative Analysis, Administration on Aging; Dr. Budd Shenkin, Medical Officer Health Services and Mental Health Administration; and Mrs. Edith Robins, Coordinator of Health of the Aging, Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Together, we will, I hope, be able to answer your questions. My understanding is that a representative of the Social Security Administration will testify separately.

Since this is the fifth of a series of hearings on this subject, I will attempt to present information which does not duplicate that which the Committee has already elicited in its first four hearings, and to emphasize developments since your fourth hearing last January.

Mr. Chairman, before I relate some of the specific programs of our Department which impact on the nation's older Mexican-Americans, I would like to comment on our general policy in this area. When the President took office in January of this year, a series of reviews of existing programs was implemented to find out how well the programs were working and how well they were meeting the nation's needs. These reviews, together with follow-up efforts at fact-finding, have been used by this Administration to plan for new initiatives. While the budget constraints of our anti-inflation policy have postponed the implementation or expansion of many programs, we have tried to use these early months to plan out the directions we feel our efforts should ultimately take. And most important, in the area of increasing the effectiveness and coordination of existing programs and policies, we have already started moving ahead.

We have applied this review and coordination process to HEW programs which affect elderly Mexican-Americans and I am pleased to report that the Administration on Aging and the Office for Spanish Surnamed Americans, two agencies within HEW, have come to a working agreement on coordinating and increasing the effectiveness of HEW programs which have a major impact on this age group. We realize that this is only a beginning, however, and that such coordination should be extended to the many programs which affect elderly Mexican-Americans outside of DHEW. We are making plans to extend these initiatives to other departments and agencies, especially the Labor Department, the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Economic Opportunity. We hope that we will soon be able to report real progress in this area to you.

If I may, I would like now to turn to a brief description of what the Department of HEW has been and is now doing for elderly Mexican-Americans.

My presentation is divided into four parts: First, public assistance and other income maintenance programs; second, health; third, nutrition; and fourth, Older Americans Act programs.

#### INCOME MAINTENANCE

In a 1965 study of Old-Age Assistance recipients, the National Center for Social Statistics, part of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, found that approximately 26,000 recipients stated that they had been born in Mexico. This represented slightly more than one percent of all recipients of old age assistance. States with the most recipients who reported that they were born in Mexico were as follows:



State	Number of recipients	Percent of State's OAA caseload
California.....	15,000	5.6
Texas.....	7,000	3.1
Arizona.....	2,000	16.9
Wyoming.....	700	3.0
New Mexico.....	500	4.7
Colorado.....	300	.8
Nevada.....	100	2.4

These figures, of course, do not relate to the thousands of older persons with Spanish surnames who, though born in the United States, would be considered by many to be Mexican-Americans. While these figures are over four years old now, they indicate a situation which probably is close to the present delivery of Old-Age Assistance to Mexican-born older persons.

Eligibility of Mexican-Americans for Old-Age Assistance has frequently been curtailed by State laws requiring citizenship or residence. The Old-Age Assistance programs in three of the five States with large numbers of Mexican-Americans have U.S. citizenship requirements. Arizona requires citizenship or as an alternative, residence within the United States for a total of 15 years. Colorado has a citizenship requirement for which neither residence nor any other factor can be substituted. Texas requires citizenship or, in the alternative 25 years residence in the United States. The other two of these five States, California and New Mexico, have no requirement that an Old-Age Assistance recipient be a citizen of the United States.

Since your January hearings, the Supreme Court on April 21, 1969 has decided *Shapiro v. Thompson*. That case has compelled the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to reexamine the treatment of citizenship and residence requirements. As this Committee knows, *Shapiro* holds that a State cannot constitutionally deny an AFDC applicant benefits because she had not been a resident of the State during a specified period. However, that case involved residence, not citizenship, and the Department has interpreted that case to not preclude a requirement of United States citizenship for welfare benefits which may be met either by actual U.S. citizenship or residence within the United States for a specified number of years. In the latter case, however, the alternative residence requirement must relate to residence in the United States, not to residence in the individual State concerned.

This Committee is aware that hearings on the Administration's proposed "Family Assistance Act of 1969" (H.R. 14173 and S. 2986) have recently been completed by the House Ways and Means Committee. The President's proposal, in its present form, does not require citizenship as a condition to participation in the Family Assistance Plan, nor can citizenship be made a prerequisite under the Plan. Participants must be "residents of the United States", but need not be citizens. As a result, a Mexican-American family composed of one or more older adults and one or more children will be eligible for the proposed benefit, even if none of them is a citizen, as long as they are residents of the United States. Thus, if such a family has four members, it would be entitled to a benefit of \$1,600 per annum, decreased by earnings over certain limits.

Enactment of the Social Security increases proposed by the Administration would also improve incomes of older Mexican-Americans as well as those of other older Americans. There is, of course, no citizenship requirement for receipt of Social Security benefits by a "fully insured individual" and only a moderate residence requirement for benefits at age 72 for certain uninsured individuals.

#### HEALTH

Several Departmental efforts relate in some way to the health needs of elderly Mexican-Americans. During 1966 a \$40,000 grant from the Gerontology Branch of the Public Health Service was made for an adult health maintenance program for a low income rural area of northern New Mexico, a remote four-county area in which medical care is not readily accessible. This project almost exclusively served Spanish-speaking older persons of the area. The project ran from June, 1966 to December, 1967; 388 persons were screened and an average of three abnormal conditions per person examined were found.

The health program for migrant workers renders health services to older Mexican-Americans who are included in this occupational category. The majority of 118 migrant health projects receiving grant assistance from the Public Health Service are providing preventive and remedial health service to migrant workers and their families of Mexican-American background. While all age groups are served, the percentage of patients over 65 is small, especially in northern work areas. Service to the older members of these families is largely in the home-base counties of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. In those four states, forty migrant health projects are serving predominantly Mexican-Americans in sixty counties.

The Public Health Service has made several project grants to coordinate existing health services and mobilize available resources for health services for residents of areas having large populations of Mexican-Americans. Localities covered by such grants include Eagle Pass, Texas, Albuquerque, N.M.; and Yolo County, Cal. In addition, there has been a Public Health Service grant for establishing a neighborhood health center for the residents of the model neighborhood area of Tucson, Arizona.

The Food and Drug Administration has made a strenuous effort to reach Spanish-Speaking residents of the United States with messages regarding safe uses of foods and drugs. It has found that the most effective medium of communications is Spanish language radio tapes sent to stations in areas with large numbers of Mexican-Americans and other Spanish-speaking Americans. An example of the agency's efforts along this line is a series of five-minute tapes, each of which is an episode in a situation comedy named "Alberto Y Maria", into which food and drug messages subtly have been worked. Other radio tapes are straight messages providing useful information on foods and drugs.

The Adult Development and Aging Branch of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development has awarded a fellowship and a research grant which may develop information useful in solving health problems of older Mexican-Americans. Under the fellowship, a study will be conducted of subcultural and class differences in the definition of stages in the life cycle among Mexican-Americans and other distinct ethnic groups. The research grant supports a study of aging patterns and adaptation of the elderly within different ethnic groups. The findings should increase the sum total of knowledge of how people age in the different ethnic groups studied and how the elderly are seen by younger members of their groups and by themselves.

#### NUTRITION

There is still little hard data available on the state of nutrition or malnutrition of older Mexican-Americans. As we indicated in your January hearing, the National Nutrition Survey has undertaken an effort to obtain information needed for a better understanding of the state of nutrition of all age groups throughout the Nation. Recently, it provided the Administration on Aging preliminary information on 1,076 individuals over age sixty in the Texas and Louisiana surveys. This information should be used with caution, in the full knowledge that it is preliminary only, and being based upon such a small sample may be subject to revision later when a larger number of older persons has been surveyed.

Of the 1076 persons over 60 surveyed in Texas and Louisiana, 261 were Spanish-speaking. In the information given the Administration on Aging, there was no separate information on Spanish-speaking elderly, but in view of the sizable representation of this group in the sample, the results for the entire group may be considered as indicative to some degree of the nutrition of the older Mexican-Americans who were surveyed.

The results showed that of those surveyed, the following percentages had unacceptable levels of certain indicia of malnutrition: Hemoglobin—37.5%; Vitamin A—3.8%; Vitamin C—21.5%; and Serum Protein—17.4%.

Another nutrition study gives an indication of the state of nutrition of older Mexican-Americans in Texas, although it was not confined to any one age or ethnic group in that State. It was the study conducted during 1968 by the Texas State Department of Health and The University of Texas Medical Branch in response to a request from the Nutrition Program, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and the Regional Office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It was reported in an article in the March, 1969 issue of Texas Medicine.

The survey was based on a random sampling of over 1,700 families (7,300 people), which, according to those reporting, adequately represents all the lower socioeconomic levels in Texas.

Fifty percent of the participating families were Mexican-Americans. Surveyors found that more than half the Mexican-American households (59% to be exact) serve meats less than once a day, and 80-percent of these households serve Vitamin A foods less than once a day. On the other hand, 64 percent of the households serve milk or other dairy products more than 1.5 times per day, and 48 percent serve tortillas more than 1.5 times per day. The survey found that there was a downward trend in hemoglobin levels among subjects over 60 years of age.

During the past two years there has been a program of research and demonstration projects on nutrition of older Americans, conducted under title IV of the Older Americans Act of 1965. Under this program, there have been 31 project grants in 17 States and the District of Columbia. AoA's purpose in mounting this program was not to feed large number of older persons, nor to augment limited incomes, important as these objectives are. Rather, AoA hoped to gather relevant data, study more closely all facets of nutrition problems of the elderly, assemble a variety of means of solving these problems, and test them in a number of different settings.

Two of these projects are in areas with high concentrations of older Mexican-Americans. One is a project in Los Angeles, which conducts a program in East Los Angeles, where the overwhelming majority of the participants are older Mexican-Americans. The unique feature of all phases of the Los Angeles project is that meals are served to older persons in neighborhood schools, to test the feasibility of using school lunchrooms for this purpose.

In the East Los Angeles program, between 85 and 107 older persons come for each meal served. When there is the minimum attendance of 85, approximately 70 are Mexican-Americans, 10 are non-Spanish speaking persons, and 5 are Spanish-speaking persons with backgrounds in other Spanish-speaking countries.

Nutrition education is an important element of the East Los Angeles program, as well as of other such Title IV projects throughout the Nation. In East Los Angeles, there is a bilingual hour of nutrition education in connection with each meal. While Spanish is spoken, Spanish-speaking participants are given more exposure to the use of English than some of them would obtain otherwise, and it is found that they are learning some English, particularly words and phrases relating to food. This helps them in reading labels, the importance of which is emphasized in the nutrition instruction.

The other AOA project in which older Mexican-Americans are an important group of participants is Operation Leap in Phoenix, Arizona. In this project, care has been taken to divide the number of participants equally between Mexican-Americans, Negro-Americans, and whites, and of the 305 older participants, approximately 100 of each group is represented. There are three bilingual workers on the staff to help solve language difficulties as they arise. It is reported that many if not most of the Mexican-American participants in this project live alone, which is true of most participants in such projects throughout the Nation. Accordingly, one of the most important benefits of this project, as of others, is providing the older participants with an alternative to loneliness and isolation through group activity.

These and other Title IV nutrition programs indicate that it would be highly desirable for the nation to work out arrangements whereby ambulatory older persons who wish to do so can come together for meals in a group setting, and shut-ins can receive home delivered meals. If and when a national program of this type is evolved, the information developed in Los Angeles and Phoenix should be helpful in successfully meeting the needs of elderly Mexican-Americans.

#### OLDER AMERICANS ACT PROGRAMS

Under the Older Americans Act of 1965, several programs have an impact on older Mexican-Americans. I am confident that I speak for every one in the Administration on Aging in expressing appreciation to the Senators on this Committee for their consistent, strong support for the original Act in 1965 and the amendments of 1967 and 1969.

I have already discussed Title IV research and demonstration projects on nutrition conducted in two areas with substantial concentrations of Mexican-Americans. There has also been substantial service to older Mexican-Americans under Title III of the Act, the title which authorizes grants for State and community programs on aging. During Fiscal Year 1969, one out of eight persons served by 75 Title III projects in the five Southwestern states—Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas was Spanish surnamed. The total number of older persons served in these five states by local Title III projects during Fiscal Year 1969 was 131,814. Of this number, 6.5% had Spanish surnames.

Since January, there have been five new Title III projects funded in communities with large percentages of older Mexican-Americans:

1. *Santa Fe, New Mexico.*—The City of Santa Fe is undertaking to develop a comprehensive program of services for its elderly. Plans include a close working relationship with the Model City personnel. Project activities include planning and coordination of services, transportation, recreation and leisure, and information and referral.

2. *Albuquerque, New Mexico.*—This project, "Model Neighborhood Area Office of Aging," is designed to plan develop and coordinate services for the elderly in the model neighborhood area of Albuquerque. Programs developed include information and referral services, home-health, home maintenance, and counseling services through a multipurpose center which will be built.

3. *Los Angeles, California.*—This project, "East Los Angeles Senior Citizens Center" will develop a multi-purpose center for the elderly in the "barrio" of the Mexican-American community of Los Angeles.

4. *Oakland, California.*—A multi-purpose senior center, "West Oakland Senior Center" will be developed in the model neighborhood area in Oakland that includes a large Mexican-American population. Services to be provided for the elderly include a meals program, "Meals on Wheels," transportation and recreation and leisure activities.

5. *Safford, Arizona.*—The "Graham County Senior Citizens" project is a well-thought-out project that attempts to initiate and develop a series of services (recreation/leisure, health maintenance, homemaker, and meals) for the elderly in a rural county, the major portion of whose aged population is Mexican-American.

As we stated in the January hearings, the Administration on Aging made a training grant of \$14,549 under Title V to the Western Center Consultants of Los Angeles to conduct a conference under the auspices of the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation. The training session offered during April of this year, was designed to improve the services provided to aging Mexican-Americans through the training of local agency personnel and community leaders of Mexican-American descent. The Administration on Aging hopes that through this training project, agency personnel gained a clearer understanding of elderly Mexican-Americans and an awareness of their many problems and needs. The barriers caused by language difficulties, in such places as hospitals, claims offices, and on public transportation, were brought to their attention. The Administration on Aging also hopes that the program alerted the Mexican-American participants to existing services of which they were previously unaware, as well as others being planned.

The grantee is still evaluating the project data and has not yet submitted the final report. After it is received, the Administration on Aging will evaluate the material and project. We will then use the insights to develop policy and plan programs.

#### FUTURE PROSPECTS

Looking to the future, we believe there are at least three factors giving promise of more effective action on behalf of older Mexican-Americans.

The first is the provision of P.L. 91-69 (The Older Americans Act Amendments of 1969) which will strengthen planning, coordination, evaluation, and administration of State plans. This should enable State agencies on aging to study the needs of groups like the older Mexican-Americans for which special efforts are needed, and to devise programs to meet those needs.

Second, we expect to take full advantage of the activities of the White House Conference on Aging to develop plans at all levels of Government to deal with the problems of the minority elderly.

Third, we hope the new Administration's coordinating initiatives which I described in the early part of my testimony will make our existing programs more responsive and effective.

Your Committee has shown sufficient interest in elderly Mexican-Americans to schedule these hearings and this augurs well for more effective Congressional and executive action in their behalf in the coming months. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will be pleased to cooperate with the Special Committee on Aging in joint efforts to help better the lives of older Mexican-Americans.

Mr. COHEN. I first would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that we will try not to duplicate much of the material that has already been made available to you in the comprehensive hearings you have already held. Before I relate some of the specific programs and actions which the Department has taken, and which we hope would have an impact on the Nation's older Mexican Americans, I would like to comment a bit on our general policy in this area.

When the President took office in January of this year, a series of reviews of existing programs was implemented to find out how well programs were working and how well they were meeting the needs of the country. These reviews were then followed up with factfinding efforts, and we have used these reviews and factfinding efforts to plan for new initiatives.

While the budget constraints of our anti-inflation policy have postponed the implementation or expansion of many programs, we have tried to use these early months to plan the directions we feel we should be taking. And most importantly, in the area of increasing the effectiveness and coordination of existing programs and policies, we have already started to move ahead.

This review and coordination process of HEW programs which affect elderly Mexican-Americans has been going on, and I am pleased to report that the Administration on Aging and the Office for Spanish Surnamed Americans, two HEW agencies, have already come to a working agreement on coordinating and increasing the effectiveness of HEW programs which have an impact on this group which they both seek to serve. This agreement, however, is only a beginning. At the same time we are making plans to extend this kind of coordination effort to other departments and agencies, and we are going to focus in on the Labor Department, Agriculture, and the OEO people. We will be working particularly with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The last question you raised, Mr. Chairman, was, What dialogue exists between the present administration and the leaders of Mexican-American organizations? I am happy to inform the committee that an all-day meeting between the Department's program staff and the Mexican-American Community Organizations in the San Francisco Bay area was held on November 7, 1969. At this meeting the program staff from the Department met with these people to disseminate information and receive feedback from them on their particular problems.

It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that this was the first time in the history of the Department such a field meeting had been held. The meeting was attended by representatives of 23 community organizations in this area. Mr. Lewis Butler, assistant secretary for plan-

ning and evaluation, met with these people; Mr. Sanchez was there, as were a number of other people. A detailed report is being prepared and we would be happy to provide it to the committee when it is available, probably within the month.

Along the same lines, Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn briefly to a description of the kinds of things we have been doing to meet the needs of the elderly Mexican-Americans. My presentation in its written form is divided into a number of parts with the first one focusing on public assistance and other income maintenance programs; second, health; third, nutrition; and fourth, the Older American Act programs.

The details have been provided to you. I might just point out that in the income maintenance welfare area the eligibility of Mexican-Americans has frequently been curtailed by State laws which require citizenship or residence. Old-age assistance programs in three of five States with large numbers of Mexican-Americans have citizenship requirements. Arizona requires citizenship or, as an alternative, residence in the United States for 15 years. The other material is set forth in my prepared testimony.

Since the January hearings the Supreme Court of the United States on April 21, 1969, decided the case of *Shapiro v. Thompson*. That case has required the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to reexamine the treatment of citizenship and residence requirements in these very important areas. The *Shapiro* case holds that a State cannot constitutionally deny an AFDC applicant benefits—in this case a woman—because she had not been a resident of the State during a specified period. However, that case involved residence, not citizenship, and the Department has interpreted that case not to preclude a requirement of U.S. citizenship for welfare benefits which may be met either by actual U.S. citizenship or residence within the United States for a specified number of years. Mr. Chairman, it is important to realize that the alternate residence requirement must relate to residence in the United States, not to residence in any particular State.

The Family Assistance Act which the President has sent to the Hill, has been the subject of executive sessions before the Ways and Means Committee. In its present form it would not require citizenship as a condition to participation within the plan, and citizenship cannot be made a prerequisite under the plan although participants must be residents of the United States. As a result, a Mexican-American family composed of one or more older adults and one or more children will be eligible for the proposed benefit, even if none of them is a citizen, as long as they are residents of the United States. Thus, if such a family has four members, they would qualify for the \$1,600 a year benefit which is decreased, as you know, Mr. Chairman and other members of the committee, by earnings.

The social security increases proposed by the administration, and also the subject of recent hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, would improve the incomes of older Mexican-Americans, and, of course, there is no citizenship requirement in the law for people who receive social security benefits.

In the field of health, Mr. Chairman, it is very important to realize that a number of programs have been going on and one of which we are particularly proud is in Yolo County, Calif. This is a new grant. In response to one of your questions, Mr. Chairman, the guidelines to this grant stress the requirement for bilingual employees so that the medical treatment of these Spanish-speaking people will not be hindered by the language barrier. This is the first time that a migrant health grant has been coupled with a 314(e) grant so that all the people in a given area can be reached by one health project.

We think that by taking a piece of money from one part of the law and a piece of money from another and then focusing them, we will be able to improve the delivery of health services to people in this particular area. We have also been involved with medical schools and health departments of the State and county, and this is part of our attempt to mount an effort to develop a more comprehensive health program in this country. This region is heavily populated by Mexican-Americans.

There are a number of other grants, Mr. Chairman, presented in my testimony and I think that unless you have any questions on any particular grants, I will just leave them in the record for your information.

The Food and Drug Administration has made a strenuous effort to reach Spanish-speaking residents with regard to the safe use of foods and drugs and we have found that a very effective medium for this communication is bilingual radio tapes on Spanish radio stations. This is an appreciation of the new notion that literacy is no longer really the ability to read and write. A farmer out in the field with a transistor radio has a great deal of information coming to him and we should take advantage of these oral media to get our message to these people. We are trying to do this and the FDA has made efforts in this direction.

In the field of nutrition a substantial effort is being made to obtain information needed for a better understanding of the state of nutrition of people of all age groups throughout the Nation. We do not know very much about nutrition, but we are learning very quickly. The administration thinks that nutrition has a direct correlation to the physical and mental development of children. In these programs we are attempting and will continue to attempt to stress a multi-language approach. Our friends in Europe live in an area that is much smaller, they have a number of languages, and most people grow up speaking two or three languages. One would think that under your bill and the general thrust of education in this country that that kind of sophisticated level can be reached in the United States.

We have also conducted a number of surveys. The nutrition survey is not yet available but we will continue our quest in this area.

Senator MURPHY. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes; you may.

Senator MURPHY. You mean in this stage in progress of the Government there are not surveys in existence on the nutritional conditions of the Mexican-Americans or the Spanish-speaking Americans? You mean these do not exist in the Department of Health?

Mr. COHEN. We have a number of surveys, Senator Murphy.

Senator MURPHY. Are they any good? One of the things I am interested to find out is what happens to old surveys. It seems we are doing studies and taking surveys and then the next year we start doing another series. A new administration comes in and they say, "Well, we could not do anything for 6 or 7 months because we had to do another survey."

I know that these are expensive and costly and time consuming but I wonder, does anybody correlate these? Does anybody in the Department evaluate them, throw out the bad ones and keep the good ones, or should we get a computer system in to maybe keep this current so we will know exactly what the conditions are? This is a pretty long question, I realize, but I have been worried about it for a long time.

Mr. COHEN. I share your concern in this area. We have had a number of debates in the Department about the precise role of research and the ways of effectuating project findings.

Senator MURPHY. I can tell you about research without a debate, I have had experience. It will go on as long as you permit it and they will keep talking until somebody says, "Wait a minute, we are going to have some conclusions next week or we are going to shut the window." This is the only way because researchers are like old dancers; they will dance all day if you let them.

Mr. COHEN. Well, as you know, Senator Murphy, the Secretary shares some of those views, if not the major thrust of those views.

Senator MURPHY. I have sprayed him down with some of them.

Mr. COHEN. We have taken a number of these nutrition surveys, particularly among the young, and have embarked upon a program that will go from the prenatal condition through the first 5 years. We know from surveys and research that these are the most important years for the development of the cognitive capabilities of kids.

Senator MURPHY. I hope they get some Mexican people involved in that, too, because I have concluded after living over half a century that some of the results of nutrition that are not supposed to work seem to work very well down there and they seem to get along fine. They eat all the things that are supposed to make you fat and they all look in fine shape when I go down there. So they ought to get some of the local people involved and do it on a real practical basis rather than by a few fellows from Yale University or Harvard or Princeton on what ought to pertain.

Mr. COHEN. We have tried to spread our grants to include Stanford and Berkeley and some others.

Senator MURPHY. Don't worry about the money, get the right people doing it. We have to get better service for the amount of money that is being spent.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Senator Murphy, you might be interested in Mr. Vargas' testimony at that point on page 23. The hearings held at Los Angeles showed that in a publication put out by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, a special study in Colorado, that life expectancy of the Mexican-Americans was 56.7 years compared with 67.5 for other Americans. The average Mexican-American lives a shorter time in this country according to what data we have available.



That study was conducted in Colorado. We have some shreds of data from other places, for example, a 10-year average shorter life than Los Angeles.

Now from the hearings I was unable to learn from doctors any biological or genetic reasons why they lived a shorter time. It may be lack of money; they lack medical care and the proper diet.

Senator MURPHY. It must be.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Ten years shorter. We know many cases of longevity among Mexican-Americans dating to well over 100. Infant mortality and other things show lack of medicine and lack of food.

Senator MURPHY. Sometimes those infant mortalities are the ones that bring down the averages.

Senator YARBOROUGH. That is right, infant mortality can bring down the averages.

Well, if a child survives despite lack of diet and medicine, I know from my experience living in the Southwest you don't expect the Mexican-Americans to live a shorter life.

Senator MURPHY. No.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Pardon my interruption. I wanted to add that.

Senator MURPHY. That is an important point.

Mr. COHEN. In further response to Senator Murphy's question on how we are going to effectuate the knowledge we get from these surveys and research projects, there are a number of places where in the field nutritionists are out working with the people. There is a project in south Texas. In our comprehensive health centers we are working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in dispensing food directly through the health center. We are attempting to coordinate the usually divided activities of the various departments to meet the needs we have found from these surveys and research projects.

Under some of the title IV programs that are presented in the formal presentation on pages 10 through 12 there is an indication of the desirability of the Nation working out arrangements whereby ambulatory persons who wish to can come together for meals in a group setting and for shut-ins to receive home delivered meals. We have experimented and have found that particularly among older people, especially in situations where there is a lack of close family, the usual foods that supply full nutrition to people just stop working. There is some kind of mechanism, psychologically induced, that sets in.

People can be having a decent diet and their systems not be absorbing it. If you put them back in a social setting, their systems start utilizing the food they are eating. We have experimented with this and have found that it works. We hope that some day when there is more money available and we can develop some of these programs more fully so that a national program along this line can be developed based on the information from the Los Angeles and Phoenix program which has been very successful in meeting the needs of elderly Mexican-Americans.

In the Older Americans Act of 1965, several programs have had a very gratifying impact on older Mexican-Americans. I certainly want to express on behalf of the Administration on Aging and the

Secretary our appreciation for the support that the Senators of this committee have rendered both in passing the 1965 act and the amendments of 1967 and 1969. Certainly Senator Yarborough's help was particularly instrumental in his role on this committee and in the other Senate committee.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You are referring to the Special Nutrition Committee?

Mr. COHEN. No; I am referring to your work on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, to which the Older Americans Act amendments were referred.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I was reading here on page 11 about nutrition.

Mr. COHEN. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I am still thinking of those surveys. I remember the one conducted by the Special Committee on Nutrition. That survey is one of the comprehensive surveys you mentioned of Texas and Louisiana that have been made known to three States. The special committee that is trying to push funds in there to have such a survey made at one of the centers in Louisiana was not very enamored with the figures they had for one State. I believe this would be fairly typical of most of the States, some worse than others.

We had one State, Vermont, where they used the third State and malnutrition was about as bad there as it was in Louisiana and Texas. It was developed in those surveys that in my own State, Senator Murphy, they found malnutrition in some areas about as bad as in Guatemala because this team had worked on nutrition in Guatemala and found the conditions not greatly dissimilar in vast areas.

Of course we have the poverty belt of the United States which runs from Brownsville, Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico to San Diego, Calif. As we know, along the southern boundary of the country where the Mexican-Americans are concentrated they have an unfortunate geographical area in that there is little rainfall and you just can't go out and put seed in the ground and grow food readily.

The country I grew up in had 45 inches of rainfall. A lazy man didn't need to go hungry, just put the seeds in the ground and all kinds of food would grow. In this area it is very difficult for people, unless they have a fairly good job, to get an adequate diet. So this nutrition survey showed that nutrition conditions were very bad in this southwestern area.

Mr. COHEN. I would like to say, Senator, that in December there will be a White House Conference on Nutrition, run by the President's Special Consultant on Nutrition, Dr. Jean Mayer. Evidently, from the limited knowledge I have of the state of the art, the use of information about nutrition is finally coming into its own. We are finding out it is far more important, and we have found this is true also in the later years.

A part of that knowledge has come from the survey and other research projects in this area, and there is probably going to be a great deal of activity in this area. We know how badly some people are fed and what an impact malnutrition has on their health, and even more important its impact on their ability to develop as human beings. So

that was a kickoff in the area and we thank you for it. I think it is going to prove to be a very, very important step in an area that is just opening up.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. COHEN. One of the things you pointed out in the colloquy which we have had here is difficulty in language barriers and information to these people. I might submit for the record that on October 23, 1969, above the signature of Steve Simons, the Acting Commissioner of Community Services Administration—which is a new agency within HEW under one of our reorganizations—we sent out a series of leaflets on consumer problems—developed in conjunction with OEO—that we thought would be helpful to public welfare clients. All of these pamphlets were made available both in English and Spanish. From what I have been told, the distribution is very wide in both languages.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Where is that project?

Mr. COHEN. This was sent out and directed from Washington, from HEW. It was developed with OEO and part of it was developed by the Bay Area Neighborhood Development in California.

Senator MURPHY. San Francisco?

Mr. COHEN. I will submit for the record the directive that went out and the price list and the little pictures, both in Spanish and in English.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It will be received in order to print it in the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., October 23, 1969.

To State Administrators.

Subject: BAND Leaflets on Consumer Problems.

We are sending you sample copies of six leaflets on consumer problems, developed under OEO auspices, which should be helpful to public welfare clients and other low-income people.

There is evidence that prices in poor neighborhoods increase on the day welfare checks are due, and that salesmen use pressure tactics to sell unneeded merchandise in these same neighborhoods. Agencies should be alert to the benefits of keeping their clients informed on ways to economize in the face of rising living costs, and of possible pitfalls in unethical sales tactics or credit transactions.

These BAND leaflets, and others described in the attached price lists, were developed by the Bay Area Neighborhood Development (BAND) in California and distributed to other OEO activities to avert exploitation and help low-income people with their financial problems. Until now, they have not been publicized to State agencies concerned with public assistance and social services.

We recommend the leaflets as "pick-up" items in agency offices, as check-stuffers, or as resource and follow-up aids in budget counseling. We are sending bulk supplies to each State to permit sample distribution to local agencies. Additional leaflets may be purchased directly from BAND at the prices shown. If they are used for staff training or as adjuncts to counseling or budget services, costs are reimbursable at the 75% Federal matching rate.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN P. SIMONDS,  
*Acting Commissioner, Community Services Administration.*  
JOHN J. HURLEY,  
*Acting Commissioner, Assistance Payments Administration.*

## [Enclosures]

BAY AREA NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT  
4801 Central Avenue  
Richmond, Ca. 94804

CONSUMER INFORMATION MATERIAL PRICE LIST AND ORDER FORM**CARTOON LEAFLETS:**

All in three colors, 5½ x 8½, 4 pp., except ED-19, 8 pp. Slight delay in some.

<u>English</u>	<u>Spanish</u>
ED-15 12 Secrets of a Smart Shopper	ED-15 S 12 Secretos para la Buena Compra de Los Viveres
ED-16 Who Is Knocking At Your Door?	ED-16 S Quien Toca a Su Puerta
ED-17 STOP! What Are You Signing?	ED-17 S Espere! Que Esta Firmado?
ED-18 Mr. & Mrs. Green Solve The Price Mystery	ED-18 S El Senor y Los Senora Perez Resuelvan El Misterio de Los Precios
ED-19 Buying A Used Car Isn't Easy	ED-19 S Comprar un Carro Usado No Es Facil
ED-20 Money For Rent	ED-20 S Se Alquila Dinero
ED-21 The Great Furniture Hunt	ED-21 S La Gran Busqueda de Muebles
ED-22 Keep Your Eyes Open When You Buy A TV	ED-22 S Tenga los Ojos Abiertos Cuando Compre Television
ED-24 What's So Good About Credit Unions?	ED-23 S La Historia de Pedro y Juan
ED-25 Drugs and Medicines	ED-24 S Que tiene de bueno uno Cooperative de Credito?
ED-27 Appliance Repair	ED-25 S Drogas y Medicinas
ED-28 They Can Take ½ Your Wages**	ED-27 S Reparacion de Artifacts
ED-30 Fight Back!	ED-28 S Pueden Quitarle la ½ de su Salario!
ED-32 My Mommy's Smart	ED-30 S Pelee!

Sample set of cartoon leaflets, \$1.00. Quantity orders, straight or mixed: 2-99, 3¢ each.

Discounts: 100-1,000, 5%; 1,001-2,000, 7½%; 2,001-5,000, 10%; 5,001-10,000, 15%; 10,001-25,000, 20%.

For larger quantities write for prices. Be sure to specify language desired.

\*Outlines rights of garnishees.

**ADVISOR LEAFLETS:**

No illustrations, black on color paper 5½ x 8½, 4 pp. More complete information than cartoon leaflets, but still easy reading. Intended for home study as resource tools for an advisor in a counselling situation or as follow-up on a talk.

Titles are:

**SAVE WHEN YOU BUY**

\_\_\_ A Used Car  
\_\_\_ Appliances  
\_\_\_ Furniture  
\_\_\_ Rugs & Carpets  
\_\_\_ Drugs & Medicines  
\_\_\_ Television  
\_\_\_ Clothing  
\_\_\_ Life & Health Insurance  
\_\_\_ Fabrics  
\_\_\_ Cosmetics

\_\_\_ A Safer Car Can Save Your Life  
\_\_\_ Small Loan - Where Do You Go?  
\_\_\_ Retail Credit - A Help or a Trap?  
\_\_\_ Don't Let Credit Trap You  
\_\_\_ Appliance Repairs  
\_\_\_ Save When You Buy Food  
\_\_\_ Budget Form

Charge for samples or orders: \$2.50 per set. Larger quantities of one title: .10 each up to 49; .07 each 50-99; \$4.00 per 100 in quantities of 100-500; \$3.50 per 100 in quantities of 501-1,000. For larger quantities write for prices.

ALL ORDERS ARE SUBJECT TO POSTAGE OR SHIPPING CHARGES. TERMS: Net 30 days.

MORE TITLES ON REVERSE SIDE

(Give shipping directions on other side.)

## CONSUMER COUNSELLING SERIES:

Black on goldenrod paper, 5½ x 8½, 4 pp. Intended for home study or group discussion training of non-professional counselors. Titles:

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Financial Counseling & Credit Unions
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Credit Unions Help People
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Attitudes That Affect Financial Problems
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Interviewing Consumers About Problems
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Helping People Budget
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What Do Credit Bureaus Do?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Credit Unions and Collection Agencies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Too Many Debts?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. One Step Short of Bankruptcy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Small Claims Court\*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The Garnishee Process\*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Wills & Probates\*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Poor Don't Have to Pay More

Charge for samples or orders: \$2.50 per set. Larger quantities of one title:  
 .10 each up to 49; .07 each 50-99; \$4.00 per 100 in quantities of 100-500;  
 \$3.50 per 100 in quantities of 501-1,000. For larger quantities write for prices.

\*In California. May require revision elsewhere.

ALL ORDERS ARE SUBJECT TO POSTAGE OR SHIPPING CHARGES.

Terms: Net 30 Days.

Please send leaflets marked above to:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 STREET ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**12 SECRETS**  
12 SECRETOS  
para la buena compra  
de los VIVERES!



**ED15S**

**¿QUIEN TOCA A SU PUERTAS?**



**ED16S**

**¡ESPERE!**  
¿QUE ESTA PASANDO?




¿Cada 1.0 de lo que se ofrece al Estado por cada dólar?

¿Por qué? ¿Por qué? ¿Por qué?

**ED17S**

**THE FBI MYSTERY**



**ED18S**


**COMPARAR LA ATENCIÓN USADO NO ES FACIL!**



UN ASESORADOR FINANCIERO ES UN PROFESIONISTA QUE AYUDA:  
• NO QUIERE TRABAJAR ASESOR  
• NO QUIERE TRABAJAR FACILMENTE  
• NO QUIERE TRABAJAR POR UNO MISMO

**ED19S**

**SE ALQUILA DINERO**



¿Cuándo presta dinero por la generalidad tiene que pagar renta?

**ED 20S**


**¿CÓMO BUSCAR UN TRABAJO?**



¿CÓMO BUSCAR UN TRABAJO? ¿CÓMO BUSCAR UN TRABAJO? ¿CÓMO BUSCAR UN TRABAJO?


**ED21S**

**¿CÓMO BUSCAR UN TRABAJO?**



**ED22S**

**LA HISTORIA DE PEDRO Y JUAN**



**ED 23(S)**

**¿Que tiene de bueno una COOPERATIVA de CREDITO?**



**ED24S**

**¿CÓMO BUSCAR UN TRABAJO?**



**ED25S**

**¿CÓMO BUSCAR UN TRABAJO?**



**ED27S**

**¿CÓMO BUSCAR UN TRABAJO?**



**ED28S**

**¡PELEEE!**



**ED30S**

Also in Spanish:

**ADVISOR leaflets**  
for home study as resource tools for advisors in a counselling situation

**COUNSELLING series**  
For home study or group discussion training of non-professional counselors  
4 pages each, 5 1/2" x 8 1/2", simple language. See our price list and order form.

**PRICES**

**Quantity orders, straight or mixed**

3¢ each to 99

<b>Discounts:</b>	100 - 1,000	5%
	1,001 - 2,000	7 1/2%
	2,001 - 5,000	10%
	5,001 - 10,000	15%

Order by title or number, specify language.

# 12 SECRETS of Smart Food Buying!



1. Buy in bulk...  
2. Buy seasonal...  
3. Buy local...  
4. Buy fresh...  
5. Buy organic...  
6. Buy frozen...  
7. Buy canned...  
8. Buy dry...  
9. Buy frozen...  
10. Buy fresh...  
11. Buy organic...  
12. Buy frozen...

ED 15

# WHO IS KNOCKING at your DOOR?



1. Don't open the door...  
2. Check the peephole...  
3. Call the police...  
4. Lock the door...  
5. Don't let anyone in...  
6. Check the mail...  
7. Don't answer the door...  
8. Call the police...  
9. Lock the door...  
10. Don't let anyone in...  
11. Check the mail...  
12. Don't answer the door...

ED 16



1. Do you know what you're buying?  
2. Are you buying a certain?  
3. Are you buying a certain?  
4. Are you buying a certain?  
5. Are you buying a certain?  
6. Are you buying a certain?  
7. Are you buying a certain?  
8. Are you buying a certain?  
9. Are you buying a certain?  
10. Are you buying a certain?  
11. Are you buying a certain?  
12. Are you buying a certain?

ED 17



ED 18



ED 19



When you borrow money you usually have to pay rent to the bank.

ED 20



ED 21

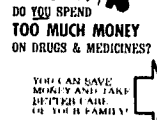
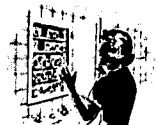


ED 22

what's so good about a CREDIT UNION?



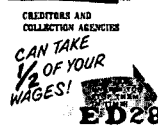
ED 24



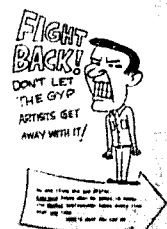
ED 25



ED 27



ED 28



ED 30



ED 32

# BAND

a non-profit foundation  
BAY AREA NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT  
4901 Central Avenue  
Richmond, Calif. 94904  
(over for Spanish titles)

Mr. COHEN. It might be useful to see the communications.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Do you have copies for the committee?

Mr. COHEN. No; but I will be happy to provide those.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Let us see that here.

How were they distributed?

Mr. COHEN. They were made available at reduced rates to the different welfare agencies in the field.

Senator YARBOROUGH. How did they get out to actual persons? How did they get out to the elderly Mexican-American who does not go to those agencies and does not speak English and is afraid and suspicious of officers that come out and talk to him? How did you get it out?

Mr. COHEN. I am not sure how that was done. I will be happy to supply a report to the committee on that precise question as soon as possible. As you know, in many of these cases the every day program capability has to be implemented through the States. We can prod them and shove them a bit, but basically the delivery is through the States. I will be happy to follow through and see how that worked out.

Senator YARBOROUGH. We know these people are not going to buy them, even at modest prices. I see here you said they are picked up at agencies. That is the problem we found earlier, these people are not in the agency office.

Mr. COHEN. Some of these people receive checks, they were in some cases stuffed in the mail to those people. I think the social security people will present some of this material.

Senator YARBOROUGH. In these distribution agencies are you using churches or little grocery stores right close to them where they go to get their weekly groceries with their relief checks?

Mr. COHEN. I am not exactly sure, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to provide that for the record as our full report is received.

We have some other information that we can made available to you, new materials that have been produced by the California State Department of Public Health. They are in cartoon form in Spanish, attractively printed, hopefully to get the people to read them. These have to do, I believe, with nutrition.

Here is one that implores people to get their vaccinations.

I don't know whether you want these formally in the record, Mr. Chairman, but I certainly think the committee staff should have them available.

Senator YARBOROUGH. We will file them for reference and the staff will study them. We may order them printed later. We want them filed for the record and noted in the record. They are filed. Give all the titles to the reporter, and selected ones we may print.\*

The problem has been that we have found in earlier hearings that something is printed at the agency and it lies around and it does not get out to the people who have not been reached before.

Mr. COHEN. We have found that same problem in some of our initial reviews of HEW programs. The Secretary has made very strong statements about health delivery systems for the people who need them. We are giving this matter very, very close attention, Mr. Chairman, and we will keep your committee informed with regard to those facets regarding the aged.

\*See letter, p. 511-515.



Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes. Thank you.

Mr. COHEN. As stated in the prepared statement Mr. Chairman, the Administration on Aging awarded a training grant of more than \$14,000 under title V to the Western Center Consultants of Los Angeles to conduct a conference under the auspices of the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation.

The training session offered during April of this year was designed to improve the services provided to aging Mexican Americans through the training of local agency personnel and community leaders of Mexican American descent. The Administration on Aging hopes that through this training project, agency personnel gained a clearer understanding of elderly Mexican Americans and an awareness of their many problems and needs. The barriers caused by language difficulties in such places as hospitals, claims officers, and on public transportation were brought to their attention. The Administration on Aging also hopes that the program alerted the Mexican American participants to existing services of which they were previously unaware, as well as others being planned.

We have a very preliminary report. It is a very early report and indicates some of the real work in this area. This conference was funded in February, and met in April. It is part of the interaction between the community and the Government to deliver the Government's services to the people who so vitally need them.

(The preliminary report follows:)

#### PRELIMINARY REPORT

The following is an account of the progress as of early November, 1969, of the short-term training program for Mexican Americans and professionals working with Mexican-Americans, conducted under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965:

A training grant was made to the Western Center Consultants of Los Angeles, California, to conduct a conference under the auspices of the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation. The program, offered in April of this year, was designed to improve the services provided to aging Mexican-Americans through the training of local agency personnel and community leaders of Mexican-American descent.

During the conference, recommendations were drawn up detailing specific actions to be taken by the community residents and social service agencies within the community, and by the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation. The specific problem areas to which the recommendations were directed, included:

- (1) Employment, the lack of employment and training opportunities.
- (2) Education, the need for education programs.
- (3) Transportation, providing a better public transportation system for senior citizens.
- (4) Health services, making elderly Mexican-Americans cognizant of what services are available.
- (5) Bilingual Communication, facilitating communication among the elderly Mexican-Americans and agency personnel.

Beyond formulation of these recommendations, attitudinal changes were noted. Agency representatives gained a clearer, fuller, and deeper understanding of the elderly Mexican-American, as well as becoming aware of their many problems and needs. The barriers put up by language difficulties, such as in hospitals, claims offices, and on public transportation, were brought to their attention. For the Mexican-Americans, the program brought to their attention existing services of which they were previously unaware and of others being planned.

This program, successful in changing attitudes and improving communication in the target group to which it was directed, bears relevance to the design of other programs. Sensitivity encounters between senior citizens and representatives of social service agencies in their communities would undoubtedly lead to a more efficient identification of existing problems and better delivery of services.

An instrument for evaluating the success of the training has been sent to both the participating agency representatives and the Mexican-Americans participating. From this follow-up, an indication of subsequent efforts will be expected to be shown.

Mr. COHEN. I believe that completes what started out as a somewhat formal presentation and was not quite that formal. Your committee has shown an incredibly great interest in elderly Mexican-Americans by scheduling these hearings. We hope to work closely with you and cooperate with your committee in efforts to better the lives of these people.

Senator YARBOROUGH. In reference to this statement on page 15 of your presentation, "The Administration on Aging hopes that through this training project agency personnel gained a clearer understanding of elderly Mexican-Americans and an awareness of their many problems and needs," now what funds were there in the Administration budget for short-term training? No money was requested for that training project, was there, in the Administration budget?

You say you have a project defined. I agree you need to train personnel so they will know how to deal with these millions of Americans, but this does not go into long-range college degrees. It is short-term training that you mentioned. We have learned in this country through two World Wars and others you can put people through an intensive 2 weeks training course and they can learn a good bit, enough to go out and do practical fieldwork. I don't mean you can make medical doctors or lawyers out of them.

The short-term training projects, there is no money requested for that, is there, in the Administration budget?

Mr. COHEN. There was no specific money requested, Mr. Chairman, for a number of reasons. One, we have these difficult spending restraints; and two, in each project we would hope and encourage them to include specific money for that kind of thing. So while no money was specifically provided for short-term training, this grant under title V that I just spoke of is an example of a program which is in a sense a short-term comprehensive training course. We would hope that each grantee would look into this device. We will try to develop things, but given the limited resources available, we spread them around where they will do the most good at this particular moment.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Are you familiar with the recommendation that Mr. Vargas, the former Director of the Office of Spanish, made in January that technical assistance teams be established to help the poverty-stricken communities or local sponsors receiving needed grants or other forms of help; in other words, that they have helped them with their grant applications? Are you familiar with the recommendation that he made? People did not know how to do this, how to ask for things.

Mr. COHEN. I read that over last night, Mr. Chairman.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Have you acted on that proposal or did you just learn of it last night?

Mr. COHEN. I just learned of it. I do not think we have done anything particularly great in that area as yet.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Vargas I understand had also proposed that the AOA funds be used to establish a model senior center in Los Angeles. Has any action been taken on that?

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Gold informs me that he has investigated and has been able to find no one in the Administration on Aging who recalls having seen the proposal.

(Subsequently, Mr. Gold advised the committee that there have been two projects in East Los Angeles funded under title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965 which have accomplished some of the objectives of the proposed model project.)

Senator YARBOROUGH. No action on that.

Mr. COHEN. It is basically a fiscal restraint situation that we find ourselves in, Mr. Chairman. We have a number of projects that we would like to do and we do not have the dollars for them at this time.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, the problem of the Mexican-Americans has been at the bottom of that fiscal totem pole since 1848 and I think it is time they moved up on it.

Mr. COHEN. I agree with the Chairman.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Our Mexican-Americans are more important than the Vietnamese and South Vietnamese. How much money are we putting in Vietnam and foreign aid every year? Over \$500 million, isn't it? That is civilian foreign aid every year.

Mr. COHEN. It might even be in excess of that.

Senator YARBOROUGH. How many Mexican-Americans do we have in the country? We have 3 million schoolchildren from non-English-speaking families, 2 million, I believe, from Spanish-speaking families. That is school aid alone.

So if we just spend about a tenth of the money on the millions of Mexican-Americans as we spend—I am talking not about the war in South Vietnam but the civilian aid. If we spent just 10 percent on the Mexican-Americans as what we spend on the civilians in South Vietnam, we could have a new life for our people—food, health, medicine, education, and everything else.

Senator MURPHY. We still send money, too, to Nasser in Egypt. There are many other areas of the world where we spend money besides South Vietnam. The money in some areas is not well spent. I read an article last year about a port where \$3 million worth of machinery had sat on the dock for 2 years. Nobody even bothered to open the crates. We have built hospitals, roads. We built some grain storage bins where the land was under water 6 months of the year. It is not so much the amount of dollars as the way the dollars have been used that has been my complaint. I think we can do much better with the same amount, and I hope that we can.

May I ask a question about this, Mr. Chairman?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Sure.

Senator MURPHY. [Holding handbook.] Are you familiar with this?

Mr. COHEN. I skimmed through it, Mr. Chairman. I have one here.

Senator MURPHY. You ought to read it, there are some wonderful things in here. Here is "Treatment for Intestinal Obstruction." "Massage abdomen with raw eggs. Massage the back and then following the massage take a laxative."

Mr. COHEN. What page are you on?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I hope the Senator will stop before he gets to that witchcraft and evil eye page, putting the evil eye on the committee here. [Laughter.]

Mr. COHEN. Part of this, Senator Murphy, might defy the normal medical treatment we might give in some of our great medical centers but might have a tremendously great psychological impact in encouraging persons to recover, which is as much psychological as it is physical in many respects. As to some of these things, I don't know whether they work or not, but if they make the people think they are working there may be something to them.

Maybe Budd can answer that question a little better than I.

Senator MURPHY. They are as bad as the Irish with the leprechauns.

Dr. SHENKIN. Senator Murphy, this is under the section of traditional diseases here. This is part of an effort to instruct public health nurses who might not be familiar with some of the beliefs of the Mexican-American population as to the etiology of disease. We have made numerous other efforts to get to beliefs of Mexican-Americans, and one of the prime efforts that we are undertaking is to employ a multitude of aides recruited from the indigenous population to act both as interpreters of language and interpreters of belief. So this is supposed to help in that respect.

Senator MURPHY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have a question here.

We have an Interagency Committee on Spanish-speaking Americans, I am sure you are familiar with it. I am cosponsor of the bill this year to give this committee permanent status as a Government commission, which now exists under an Executive order. Is this administration keeping that committee in existence or is it working through it? Is it doing anything along that line?

Mr. COHEN. Yes. I believe that they are scheduled to testify tomorrow. There is a new chairman, Mr. Castillio, who has been appointed. I don't know whether the administration has taken a position on making it permanent. There seems to be a proliferation of Executive order agencies that then become permanent. Some of them are good and some of them are bad. I don't have any comment on this one. It would seem to me that your sponsoring of it would reflect a careful analysis of it and I would probably concur in your judgment.

Senator YARBOROUGH. We think, the committee made a good start and if it had permanent status it would do more. As long as it existed only under an Executive order which could be revoked tomorrow—anything where just with a stroke of the pen it can be reversed the next day—it isn't as effective as it might be if it got permanent status.

Senator Murphy is cosponsor, and I think with his cosponsorship he might get us a favorable air downtown.

Senator MURPHY. We have been lucky together in the past.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I want to thank the Senator and congratulate him and say it is a privilege to work together. He does have in his State 40 percent of the Mexican-Americans of the United States while I must confess that we have only 37.9 percent, but I point out our 37.9 percent is a much higher percentage of total population than his 40 percent is of the total population of California. We both work closely together in Mexican-American affairs.

I would like to ask here, What are you doing to assure Mexican-American participation in the White House Conference on Aging in 1971 and in the preliminary activities by the States leading up to that conference? Are you moving forward to get Mexican-American participation?

Mr. COHEN. Yes. Commissioner Martin, when I accepted his kind invitation to appear on his behalf today, mentioned that particular attention was being given to that problem. Much of the impetus for that has come from the work of this committee, and attention is being given to that. I believe a letter will be going out shortly on this and I would not be at all surprised if a particular push were given in that letter to stimulate the States to begin the preparation that would lead to their having a full and complete participation in the White House Conference.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have a few more questions and staff here have some but in view of the hour and the fact that we have other witnesses waiting we will submit those in writing and you can answer them in writing.

Mr. COHEN. We will be happy to do that.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You will have a better chance to consider them. In view of the fact that we desire to hear from all of the witnesses, I will pass the questioning over to Senator Murphy.

Senator MURPHY. I have no questions. I thank you for your appearance. I have taken up more time than I should have.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, I have too. We have gone off the record slightly, Senator Murphy. One time in a case being tried before the Fifth Circuit Court of New Orleans in Louisiana—the Fifth Circuit includes my home State—the Texas lawyer talked too long and apologized to the court. The senior judge of the court said he would take judicial notice of the fact that you could not keep a lawyer from a big State from talking too long.

So I think with the population of our States and the size, as the two largest non-ice covered States in the United States, it seems fair with the large populations we are apt to become a little talkative off the record.

Thank you very much.

Mr. COHEN. Thank you.

(Subsequent to the hearing the following letter was received from Mr. Cohen:)

Dear Senator Yarborough, this is in response to your letter of December 2, 1969, with further reference to hearings on Elderly Mexican-Americans, conducted by you on November 20 and 21 for the Senate Special Committee on Aging. In your letter you presented six questions, which are answered below.

*Question 1: I would like additional details on the "working agreement", mentioned on pp. 195-6 of the transcript, between the Administration on Aging and the Office for Spanish-Surnamed Americans. Just what has been accomplished thus far? What do you envision for the future?*

Answer 1: Some of the major areas of agreement are:

1. There will be joint efforts to improve nutrition of the Mexican-American elderly, using information and experience gained in such programs as the demonstration projects in East Los Angeles and Phoenix (see answers to questions 5 and 6 below).

2. Efforts will be made to train and retrain State and local aging agency personnel on special problems and needs of elderly Mexican-Americans, continuing the effort begun with the Title V project grant to the Western Center Consultants of Los Angeles early in 1969.

3. An effort will be made by the Administration on Aging, to the extent that it can influence the planning and conduct of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, to assure adequate consideration of the special problems and opportunities of elderly Mexican-Americans.

4. When funds are available for conducting Retired Senior Volunteer Programs, the Administration on Aging will give top priority to RSVP programs in which older Mexican-Americans will serve or be served.

*Question 2: On pp. 196-7, you referred to an all-day meeting between the HEW program staff and the Mexican-American Community Organizations in the San Francisco Bay area. I would like the program for that conference, together with any proceedings that may be available. What plans do you have for similar conferences in other states?*

Answer 2: In response to this question, enclosed\* are:

1. A copy of the program.
2. A list of organizations that attended.
3. A copy of a memorandum giving "a few brief observations and highlights" of the conference.

The Department's Office for Spanish-Surnamed Americans plans two similar conferences in the Los Angeles-San Diego area and the San Jose-Sacramento area during February.

*Question 3: Our time was too limited for discussion of the health projects discussed on pp. 6 and 7 of your prepared statement. I find that I would like to have additional information on each project, with more detailed information about helpfulness to the elderly Mexican-American. What is the effect of the recent reorganization within PHS upon health service programs intended to help specific population groups? I am especially concerned about actions to be taken to lower the high incidence of tuberculosis in the El Paso area and other border communities.*

Answer 3: I am enclosing three documents which relate to this question.\*

*Question 4: I would like additional details on the preliminary nutrition survey findings mentioned on p. 9 of your statement, with special emphasis on the Texas findings.*

Answer 4: Transmitted with this letter is a kit of materials providing additional details of the type you are seeking.\*

*Question 5: As I read your statement, it appears that the only two Administration on Aging nutrition projects of direct meaning to elderly Mexican-Americans were conducted in Los Angeles. Is this a fair deduction? If so, what is contemplated in future projects?*

Answer 5: There have been two nutrition projects conducted under Title IV of the Older Americans Act of 1965 in areas with high concentrations of older Mexican-Americans. These two projects are located in East Los Angeles and Phoenix (the Operation Leap project which is the subject of the next question). In addition, there are undoubtedly some older Mexican-Americans who have participated in the 29 other Title IV nutrition projects.

*Question 6: The Committee would like to have additional information on Operation Leap in Arizona.*

Answer 6: A report on this project was recently prepared by project sponsors. A copy is enclosed.

You also requested information on plans for Mexican-American participation in preparations for the White House Conference on Aging. The Administration on Aging advises that meetings have been scheduled concerning a possible survey by the Southwest Council of LaRaza on the Title III programs in the five Southwestern states in respect to service or lack of it among Mexican-Americans. We believe a study should precede the White House Conference activity in those states. Such a study would help determine the direction of pre-conference activity.

Sincerely,

HOWARD A. COHEN,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Welfare Legislation.

\*Retained in committee files.

Senator YARBOROUGH. The next witness we expected was Mr. Hess, Deputy Commissioner of the Social Security Administration. I understand he could not come.

Mr. PARROTT, are you here to submit his statement for him?

Mr. PARROTT. Yes, I am, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, since he could not be here in person do you desire to read his statement or abbreviate it for us?

Mr. PARROTT. I will abbreviate it slightly.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Do you have anyone with you?

Mr. PARROTT. I have with me Mr. Robert J. Ryan, Assistant to Commissioner Ball.

Senator YARBOROUGH. All right. If you would proceed in your own way since Mr. Hess could not come, we will submit questions to him separately.<sup>1</sup> Present the statement in your own way. Proceed please.

**STATEMENT OF THOMAS C. PARROTT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER (FIELD), SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION; ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT J. RYAN, ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER BALL**

Mr. PARROTT. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate the opportunity to appear before the committee early in the year to discuss social security, its significance to the Spanish surnamed American community generally and some matters specifically related to elderly Mexican-Americans. I would like to repeat a statement made at that time and that is that benefits under the program are available to those who qualify for them on the basis of objective conditions of eligibility without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin.

Certain aspects of the program—for example, liberalizations in benefit amounts, additional benefit categories and additional programs—of course have particular significance to those individuals who have low incomes. As mentioned by a previous witness, the President has sent to Congress recommendations for social security legislation and welfare reform which are designed to relieve at least some of the problems of poverty.

Since your earlier meeting we have continued our efforts to provide better service to the Spanish surnamed communities. I would like to summarize some of the activities conducted during this past calendar year and I would be pleased to comment on any of them that you particularly would like me to.

In the matter of savings and consumer education, five Federal credit unions were established in 1969 specifically geared toward Mexican-Americans. They are located in Planada, Livingston and Rutherford, Calif.; Salem, Oreg.; and Edinburg, Tex. Their potential membership is over 21,000 and the membership is made up principally of agricultural workers.

<sup>1</sup> See letter, p. 531.

Our Bureau of Federal Credit Unions conducted four consumer education and consumer protection programs for Mexican-American migrant workers this year. The Denver program centered its attention on the food problems of the migrant worker; the programs in Edinburg, Tex.; Jefferson City, Mo.; and Fort Lauderdale, Fla., concentrated on the money management and consumer protection problems of migrant workers; 119 migrant leaders participated.

In the matter of our public information materials we now have 24 Spanish publications covering a wide range of program interests in stock and additional ones are now in production. A listing of the Spanish materials produced this year is included with this statement as exhibit 1<sup>1</sup> and has been provided to the committee staff.

National press releases are now being translated for our Spanish audiences. Six such national releases have been released in recent months.

We now have three 15-minute color TV shows in Spanish. Two 1-minute TV spots have been released and two more are being produced. A general information film—location San Antonio, Tex.—has just been filmed but has not yet been released. A listing of these films is included as exhibit 2 in the material we have provided the staff.

In our Far West region in addition to other radio programs a special 5-minute Spanish radio program is continuing over some 30 stations. These social security messages were taped by some of our own Spanish-speaking employees.

In our Southwest region special radio and TV programs are regularly given in Spanish. At least 15 of these offices—I am speaking now of our Dallas region—Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, at least 15 of these offices have regular Spanish radio programs. I should mention that our new public affairs officer in the Dallas region is Spanish-speaking and has been most active in promoting informational programs in areas where Spanish is spoken. He came on duty with us just this fall. He has very close ties with the Mexican-American community and is very sensitive to the needs and very dedicated to the—

Senator MURPHY. What is his name?

Mr. PARROTT. John Palmer.

Senator MURPHY. Thank you.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Does he speak Spanish?

Mr. PARROTT. Very fluently; yes. He has studied in Mexico and speaks Spanish very well.

Not only does he speak Spanish fluently but he is familiar with the culture and customs of the Mexican-American community.

In both regions the Spanish language press has been most cooperative in helping us inform the Spanish-speaking public of their rights and benefits and we are most appreciative of their cooperation. In the matter of bilingual service to the public we have sought bilingual employees particularly for the offices serving areas with large Spanish surnamed population.

<sup>1</sup> See exhibit 1, p. 530.



We still do not have as many bilingual employees in the West and Southwest as we would like nor do we have enough in other areas of the country to serve our Spanish-speaking public. We do, however, now have employees fluent in Spanish in all offices serving substantial Mexican-American populations.

Despite the fact that ceiling and budgetary restrictions have hampered recruitment, some progress has been made during the year and all offices are continuing public relations and informational activities so that the Spanish surnamed community will be aware of our interest in hiring as we are able to hire. Our Spanish recruitment specialist has been working closely with communities, schools and colleges, and organizations with substantial representations of Spanish-surnamed Americans to make them aware of openings in social security, the general qualifications required for Federal service, as well as the opportunities for careers in the Federal service. We have an exhibit in the material that we furnished that tells further about some of these efforts.

As of June 30, 1969, the 999 Spanish-surnamed employees—and I think this is well over a thousand now—constituted 2 percent of the total SSA employment. A little over 20 percent of these are in grades 9 to 16. In the five Southwestern States having the highest population concentration of this population, the proportion of Spanish-surnamed employees to total employment was: New Mexico, 23.5 percent; Arizona, 15 percent; Texas, 10.3 percent; Colorado, 9.2 percent; and California, 6.4 percent.

We believe that the employment of technical personnel with bilingual capabilities and bicultural orientation is the most practical method of acquiring the Spanish-speaking capabilities needed in some of our offices. However, as an interim measure we have continued to encourage employees to study conversational Spanish and many have, demonstrating their interest in providing the best possible service to their Spanish-speaking communities.

In the matter of Medicare utilization, we regret that a study of Medicare utilization among the elderly Mexican-Americans has had to be delayed but it is now planned and most certainly will be carried out in calendar year 1970. There has been some preliminary exploration into the problems of Medicare utilization by the elderly Mexican Americans. This exploration indicated that generally the Mexican Americans are informed.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What do you mean by "generally"? You do not mean generally that all of them are?

Mr. PARROTT. No; that this was related—

Senator YARBOROUGH. Our hearings found that large percentages of them were not.

Mr. PARROTT. Some of this information came from some preliminary informal surveys that were made and discussions with Mexican-American leaders with whom our regional commissioners had meetings. This, of course, was a reflection of their personal experience. Our surveys are expected to provide a broader base of information.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Dr. Offenbergl in Los Angeles testified last year about a situation—I asked him about that and he said, “I will say there is utter confusion at this time”; that is, about the Mexican-Americans being advised about their Medicare rights. That is on page 28 of the hearings at Los Angeles, Calif. Utter confusion.

And your paper says that you are planning to advise them early in 1970. I cannot imagine better information just springing up out of the ground.

Mr. PARROTT. I would say that we are planning to determine whether or not Mexican Americans are utilizing the Medicare law.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Dr. Offenbergl is a very prominent physician in Los Angeles, Senator Murphy, and he is the commissioner of the Citizens Advisory Commission on Citizens Improvement of Los Angeles County—one of them—and a member of the board of directors of the Pan-Am Bank of East Los Angeles, a practicing physician, a resident of East Los Angeles for 48 years, practicing physician in the community for 32 years. He knows the conditions out there and he says they were not getting that treatment.

Mr. PARROTT. Our statistics about the number of persons who signed up for part B—that is, the supplemental part of Medicare—indicate that there was just as high a percentage of the population signed up for Medicare in these States as there were in others which would seem to indicate that they did know about Medicare.

Now I am not sure what this confusion he refers to had to do with it. It is expected that our survey of Medicare utilization in the Mexican-American community will determine whether or not there is confusion which causes under utilization of medicare benefits.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Your sentence in there, “There may be some underutilization, however, among this population which results from lack of knowledge of the Medicare coverage or medical or hospital services available, as well as from problems of transportation,” you say there may be. But actually there is, isn't there? You know it is under utilization from all these factors you make here. They cannot pay for taxes, pay off the hospital some place and all the various causes. I want this developed. The Mexican-American does not utilize Medicare like the Anglo.

Mr. PARROTT. We do not have information that would lead us to believe that that is true at this point.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You do not have it?

Mr. PARROTT. No.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I refer you to the four volumes of hearings we have already had and invite you to examine those and see if you think they are in error. Have you and your staff had an opportunity to examine them?

Mr. PARROTT. Yes, briefly

Senator YARBOROUGH. Do you think the information is wrong?

Mr. PARROTT. I think the information we have is conflicting.

Senator YARBOROUGH. If you thought this was wrong—since we had this testimony developed as far back as December last year and January—it seems to me that you would have had an actual survey now to show it is wrong instead of waiting until 1970. If it is in error, we need to know it. We should not pass laws here to correct something if it is not actually—

Mr. PARROTT. These statements, however, were based on their opinions, is that not quite true?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, they are based on actual knowledge from people living out there with those people, like the doctor in Los Angeles who there and has been treating those people 32 years.

Mr. PARROTT. At the meetings that we have had with Mexican-American leaders in both San Antonio and El Paso, they indicated that they were their own personal opinions based on their living in the community. Some of them were doctors and others were lay leaders.

Senator YARBOROUGH. These people get elected by knowing how to help these people get Medicare or try to get their social security. This man grew up in the barratos of South El Paso and he knows those people block by block, by name. I do not know how old he was before he learned to speak English. They know the problems of the people and they testified. Are you telling me they are just expressing some opinion that they don't know what the situation is out there?

Mr. PARROTT. I say, sir, since the hearings to which you refer, we certainly have stepped up our efforts to provide closer working relationships in these communities and increased our informational efforts in these communities.

Senator YARBOROUGH. And in the hearings at San Antonio, Commissioner Albert Pena represented the Spanish-speaking clerks in San Antonio—it is too big for one Commissioner to represent it all, it is almost half the people. His fourth of the county is virtually all Spanish speaking. These people live there, and he grew up among these people. And also State Senator Joe Bernal testified. They are Mexican-Americans, they know that situation and they are bilingual. They hold office, and they got elected to office by being fluent in both Spanish and English. They don't depend on just wild opinion, they have field people out working with these people and know that they are not getting this help.

I believe that you have a little over a page to go. I have read it over and we have had time. Do you care to justify the rest of it?

Mr. PARROTT. That will be fine, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think the paragraph on Medicare that we are talking about is one of the key parts of your testimony. We have had that and the rest is just an illustration. The document you submitted we will attach as an exhibit to the record, the magazine Oasis.\*

Do you have a Spanish edition of this magazine Oasis?

Mr. PARROTT. No, sir. That is an employee magazine.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Senator Murphy.

Senator MURPHY. I have no questions.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you very much. I realize that the trend is not satisfactory to you personally reading another man's statement as reading your own, but we are glad to have it.

I have one other statement before you leave. The material that Mr. Cohen prepared is largely written material. Do you have any information on what percentage of these elderly Mexican-Americans are literate? What percentage can read and write anything? Do you have any information on the percentage of illiteracy among the elderly Mexican-Americans?

\*Retained in committee files.

Mr. PARROTT. I shall relate that question to Mr. Cohen.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Fine. We will submit that question. Furnish that if you have the data.

Thank you.

Mr. PARROTT. Thank you.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Hess follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ARTHUR E. HESS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, the Social Security Administration had the opportunity to appear before the Special Committee early in the year to discuss social security, its significance to the Spanish-surnamed American community generally and in some matters specifically to the elderly Mexican-Americans. I would like to repeat a statement made at that time—that is that benefits under the social security program are available to those who qualify for them on the basis of objective conditions of eligibility without regard to race, color, creed or national origin. Certain aspects of the program, for example, liberalizations in benefit amounts, additional benefit categories, and additional programs do, of course, have particular significance to those individuals who have two incomes. In this connection I would like to just mention in passing that the President has sent the Congress recommendations for social security legislation and welfare reform which are designed to relieve at least some of the problems of poverty.

The Social Security Administration has been continuing its efforts to provide ever better service to the Spanish-surnamed communities. I would like today to summarize some of the activities conducted during this past calendar year.

*In the matter of savings and consumer education.*—Five Federal Credit Unions were established in 1969 to serve Mexican-Americans. They are located in Placerville, Livingston, and Rutherford, California; Salem, Oregon; and Edinburg, Texas. Their potential membership is over 21,000 and the membership is made up principally of agricultural workers.

Our Bureau of Federal Credit Unions conducted four consumer education-consumer protection programs for Mexican-American migrant workers this year. The Denver program centered its attention on the food problems of the migrant worker; the programs in Edinburg, Texas, Jefferson City, Missouri, and Fort Lauderdale, Florida, concentrated on the money management and consumer protection problems of migrant workers. One-hundred nineteen migrant leaders participated.

*In the matter of public information materials.*—We have 24 Spanish publications covering a wide range of program interests in stock and 7 additional ones in production. A listing of the Spanish materials produced this year is included with this statement as Exhibit 1.

National press releases are now being translated for our Spanish audiences. Six have been released in recent months.

We have three 15-minute color TV shows in Spanish. Two 1-minute TV Spots have been released and two more are being produced. A general information film—location San Antonio, Texas—has just been filmed. A listing of these films is included as Exhibit 2.

In our far west region in addition to other radio programs, a special 5-minute Spanish radio program is continuing over some 30 stations.<sup>1</sup> These social security messages were taped by some of our own Spanish speaking employees.

In our Southwest region special radio and TV programs are regularly given in Spanish.<sup>2</sup> At least 15 offices have regular Spanish radio programs. I should mention that the present Public Affairs Officer in this region is Spanish-speaking and has been most active in promoting informational programs in areas where Spanish is spoken.

In both regions the Spanish language press has been most cooperative in helping us inform the Spanish-speaking public of their rights and benefits under Social Security and we are most appreciative of their cooperation.

<sup>1</sup> The SSA San Francisco region includes—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

<sup>2</sup> The SSA Dallas region includes—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

*In the matter of bilingual service to the public.*—The Social Security Administration has sought bilingual employees particularly for the offices serving areas with large Spanish-surnamed population for many years. We still do not have as many bilingual employees in the West and Southwest as we would like nor do we have enough in other areas of the country to serve our Spanish-speaking public. We do, however, have employees fluent in Spanish in all offices serving substantial Mexican-American populations.

Despite the fact that ceiling and budgetary restrictions have hampered recruitment some progress has been made during the past year and all offices are continuing public relations and informational activities so that the Spanish-surnamed community will be aware of our interest in hiring as we can. Our Spanish Recruitment Specialist has been working closely with communities schools and colleges, and organizations with substantial representations of Spanish-surnamed Americans to make them aware of openings in social security, general qualifications required for Federal service, as well as the opportunities for careers in the Federal service.<sup>3</sup>

As of June 30, 1969, the 999 Spanish-surnamed employees in the Social Security Administration constitute 2 percent of the total SSA employment. A little over 20 percent of these are in grades 9–16. In the five Southwestern States having the highest population concentration of this population, the proportion of Spanish-surnamed employees to total employment was:

	Percent
New Mexico-----	23.5
Arizona-----	15.0
Texas-----	10.3
Colorado-----	9.2
California-----	6.4

We believe that the employment of technical personnel with bilingual capabilities and bicultural orientation is the most practical method of acquiring the Spanish-speaking capabilities needed in some of our offices. However, we have continued as an interim measure to encourage employees to study conversational Spanish and many have, demonstrating their interest in providing the best possible service to their Spanish-speaking communities.

*In the matter of a study of Medicare utilization.*—We regret that a study of Medicare utilization among the elderly Mexican-American population has been delayed. It is now planned for early 1970. There has been some preliminary exploration into the problems of Medicare utilization by the elderly Mexican-Americans. This exploration indicated that generally the Mexican-Americans are informed. There may be some under-utilization, however, among this population which results from lack of knowledge of the Medicare coverage or medical or hospital services available, as well as from problems of transportation. We do expect to get more definitive data from our planned study. In the meantime our offices continue to provide as much information and assistance as possible in order to help the elderly Mexican-American get the benefits of his Medicare.

*Illustrations of special activities.*—The following items illustrate some of the variety of activities which are to have been undertaken with regard to our Spanish-surnamed American communities:

A special Spanish-language notice will be given to Spanish-speaking disability claimants to explain the action taken on cases. It advises the individual that if he has difficulty reading the notice he gets, he should contact his Social Security District Office.

We met with representatives of the Spanish-speaking and other minority groups in Santa Fe to discuss means of improving services to them. Subsequent meetings have developed procedures which will carry out these objectives.

The legal service of H.E.L.P. (Home Education and Livelihood Program) and the Social Security offices in New Mexico conducted a special survey to evaluate the impact of the Social Security program on the Spanish-speaking migratory and farm laborers, with a view toward providing the most meaningful approach to this group.

We are cooperating with the Department of Labor in their 2-year demonstration project which is designed to bring a wide range of services to migrants.

<sup>3</sup> July and October 1969 issues of the OASIS are included as Exhibits 3 and 4. Articles (page 14 of the July issue and page 10 of the October issue) illustrate some SSA recruitment and training results. (Retained in committee files.)

The Social Security Administration feels that it has continued to make progress during the past year in its efforts to provide and deliver service to its communities of Spanish-surnamed Americans. It will continue to plan and implement a program of affirmative action directed toward this end.

## EXHIBIT 1

## SPANISH MATERIALS PRODUCES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1969

- SSI-1969-6SP—Open Enrollment Leaflet—Important Facts about the Medical Insurance Part of Medicare  
 SSI-1969-8SP—Open Enrollment Letter about Medical Insurance  
 SSI-6SP —Your Medicare Health Insurance Card  
 SSI-14SP —Your Health Insurance  
 SSI-15SP —Social Security Information for Crew Leaders & Farmers  
 SSI-17SP —Special Information About Social Security for People Who Receive Cash Tips  
 SSI-21SP —Social Security and Your Household Employee  
 SSI-22SP —Special Information for Self-Employed People  
 SSI-25SP —Special Information for Self-Employed Farmers  
 SSI-28SP —Dear Beneficiary Letter (Medical insurance enrollment)  
 SSI-29SP —If You Become Disabled  
 SSI-29CSP —Social Security: What it means to the parents of a Mentally Retarded Child  
 SSI-35SP —Your Social Security  
 SSI-37SP —How to Claim Benefits Under Medical Insurance  
 SSI-38SP —The \$50 Annual Deductible Under the Medical Insurance Part of Medicare  
 SSI-39SP —When You Enter a Hospital—How Does Medicare Help?  
 SSI-40SP —Outpatient Hospital Benefits  
 SSI-41SP —Medicare Benefits for Services in an Extended Care Facility  
 SSI-43SP —A Brief Explanation of Medicare  
 SSI-47SP —Social Security Benefits—How to Estimate the Amount—How You Earn Them—How Much Credit You Need  
 SSI-48SP —Social Security Benefits for Students 18 to 22  
 SSI-50SP —Your Medicare Handbook  
 SSI-58SP —Right to Question the Decision Made on Your Claim  
 SSI-59SP —Facts You Should Know  
 SSI-70SP —Coverage of Blood Under Medicare  
 SSI-71SP —Durable Medicare Equipment Under Medicare  
 SSI-74SP —Social Security Record Book  
 SSI-80SP —Do You Get Cash Tips  
 SSI-81SP —Do You Work in Somebody's Home  
 SSI-82SP —Social Security for Young People

## EXHIBIT 2

*Spanish films produced since Jan. 1, 1969*

	Title
Radio spots: 1—30 seconds; 2—20 seconds	Miss Jackie Bennington, America's Jr. Miss.
TV spots (in process): 2—1 one minute	Young People; Old People.
TV spot: 1 minute	Roy L. Swift: General Program Spot.
TV spot: 1 minute	Washington District Office: General.
TV: 15 minute shows—3	Around Puerto Rico; Interior Puerto Rico; San Juan.
20-30 minutes (in process)	General Program: "On the Bus."
1 minute—3 spots	Manager Spots: Puerto Rico.

(Subsequent to the hearing the following letter was received from Mr. Arthur E. Hess, Deputy Director, Social Security Administration:)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,  
*Baltimore, Md., January 26, 1970.*

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: I appreciate the opportunity you afforded the Social Security Administration to make an appearance at the second round of the Subcommittee's hearings.

We felt that we could make the most positive use of our limited resources of manpower and money in 1969 by upgrading our ability to give service to the Spanish-speaking public in the Southwestern United States. Steps to directly improve public service along with some special contacts with leaders of the medical and lay leaders in Mexican-American communities would, we felt, give better over-all public understanding of and use of the Medicare and other social security benefits.

I would like to briefly relate some of the types of direct action we took during the past year.

Because of staffing restrictions the Social Security Administration was limited in the number of new employees it could recruit. Within these restrictions we took several steps to increase our capacity for bilingual service. We hired a Spanish-speaking recruitment specialist and made a direct effort to recruit and train bilingual, bicultural employees for our public contact positions in district offices. Three training classes with 31 minority employees, 24 of whom are Spanish speaking, were trained in the Southwestern regions and assigned to district offices. Within our current recruitment allocations, we plan to hire and place an additional 30 bilingual employees by the end of this fiscal year.

We also hired as you know from the hearings, a public affairs officer in the Dallas region who is fluent in Spanish and familiar with the customs of the Mexican-American population. This man will oversee the entire public information program in that region and insure increased effectiveness in reaching the elderly Mexican-Americans. As a supplement to our regular public information program, we have placed special emphasis on reaching the Spanish speaking communities. Our field people make personal visits and use pamphlets, Spanish press releases, and Spanish radio and television shows to reach the public. As we mentioned at the hearing, we now have a series of 5-minute radio programs taped in Spanish by social security employees. This series is currently used on about 30 radio stations, and supplements radio programs done locally by district office personnel.

To obtain some preliminary information on community needs we asked the Social Security Administration Regional Commissioners and district office managers in the San Francisco and Dallas regions to make special contacts with Mexican-American leaders to get their views on problems with utilization of Medicare and our other programs. Wherever problems were identified for us, we took action to correct the situation. We were pleased to find from contacts with two leading physicians in San Antonio, Dr. Eduardo Ximenes and Dr. Adolfo Urrutia, that in their opinions, even though there was some confusion about some of the Medicare provisions in the Mexican-American community, Medicare had begun to make substantial changes in the traditional patterns of health care of the elderly Mexican-Americans in that area by making a broader range of medical care available to them. You may be interested in one of Dr. Urrutia's comments which he authorized us to quote. He said:

"\* \* \* I can tell you with reservation that the elderly Mexican-American today is getting a level of medical and hospital care that was never available to him before—and that he is getting these services with dignity. I have become an all-out advocate of Medicare since I've seen what it's doing for my people—and you can quote me whenever you like."

Similar statements were made by other health professionals working in that area. Miss Elvira Oetken, R.N., Director of Nursing, Metropolitan Health District in San Antonio, stated that Medicare had made home health services and other private medical care available to elderly Mexican's who formerly could not afford them.

If we had known of the testimony of Dr. Offenbergl at your hearing in Los Angeles, we would have made a special effort to talk with him at that time also. However, since we did not receive the printed hearings until shortly before the November hearings started, we were not aware of his comments in time.

Since the November hearing, our district manager in Monterey Park, California, contacted Dr. Offenbergl to discuss the situation there and possible re-medical action. Dr. Offenbergl was generous in offering his assistance. Although many of his suggestions would require legislative change, there are some actions that we can take, I'm sure, to insure that full use is being made of Medicare benefits provided by the present law. Our regional staff will follow up our discussion with Dr. Offenbergl to take advantage of his experience in improving the use of Medicare by the people he serves and those in like situations.

This brief recitation merely illustrates the type of activities that we have applied our resources to to improve our service to the Mexican-American and other Spanish-speaking people for whom we recognize there might be a special communications problem. We believe that these actions have upgraded our ability to reach and serve not only the elderly Mexican-American population but also the lower income, disadvantaged minority groups who share many of the same problems. The effort has given, we believe, the most direct benefit possible with the resources available in the last year.

We are continuing to give top priority to the bilingual staffing needs of our offices and to our Spanish language public information program. There is still much to be gained. I believe, from further improvements in our ability to give bilingual service. We will also have further discussions and meetings with lay and medical leaders in the Mexican-American communities to get information on unmet needs.

We do want to add to our overall effort this year the survey of the Medicare utilization pattern of the elderly Mexican-Americans. We are studying ways in which we can identify from our records such persons who have a record of low utilization of Medicare benefits. We are also exploring ways to see if we can use indigenous people to interview the people we have identified to determine to what extent there is Medicare underutilization and the causes of any such failure to utilize these benefits. I will write you again when the plans for the survey are developed in more detail and we can provide the additional information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR E. HESS,  
*Deputy Commissioner.*

Senator YARBOROUGH. We have two witnesses remaining, Mr. William Bechill, former Commissioner of the Administration on Aging, and Mr. Dennis Fargas, former Director, Office for Spanish-Surnamed Americans, HEW. Now it has been suggested that you two gentlemen speak as a panel. Do you see any impediment to a full presentation of your positions if you both come up at one time? Due to the hour, staff has made that suggestion. I do not want to cut your statement short at all, but if you can present it as a panel, this is the staff's suggestion. I have not had an opportunity to talk with either of you two gentlemen, the staff has. Is that satisfactory to you?

You gentlemen think you can present your respective testimonies here as well by presenting it as a panel? Fine.

Mr. Bechill, you are listed first so we will call on you first, please.

You were formerly Commissioner of the Administration on Aging?

Mr. BECHILL. Yes, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What is your present occupation or present work?

Mr. BECHILL. I am the associate professor and chairman of the social policy sequence of the University of Maryland School of Social Work.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, in the old days when a man left Government to go to the campus they said he retreated to the quiet life of the ivy towers. I am not certain that is true of the present campus activities in America. You might get out from under the protection of the Government office and get into the more militant side of life in campus activities.



I will not here publicly ask you to give us a comparison. If you have the time, I might ask you privately some time.

You may proceed, please, in your own way.

**STATEMENTS OF WILLIAM BECHILL, FORMER COMMISSIONER, ADMINISTRATION ON AGING, AND DENNIS FARGAS, FORMER DIRECTOR, OFFICE FOR SPANISH-SURNAMED AMERICANS, HEW**

Mr. BECHILL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. All I can say is the university is quite an active place.

Mr. Chairman, I submitted a statement for the record. I would like to merely discuss the four principal points that I make in the statement.

I would like to start by referring to the substantial expansion and extension of the Older Americans Act that was authorized by the Congress this year. I believe that this could be the key to both improved availability and access of Federal programs for the older Mexican-American as well as other groups of older people who may not have benefited to the extent proportionate to their needs to date.

This was very significant legislation, as you know, Mr. Chairman, it strengthened the existing grant programs of the act, it authorized a new program of volunteer services for older people to be conducted by the Administration on Aging, and it also placed the Foster Grandparent program on a permanent basis under the auspices of the Administration on Aging.

I believe that this was very significant legislation. I believe that its great and potential promise will be difficult for the Administration on Aging and the States to carry out unless there is an equal commitment by the Congress and by the administration to fund the new legislation at the authorization levels provided for in the 1969 amendments.

If full funding were to be made available, and if appropriate attention were given to the unique needs of the Mexican-American and other minority group elderly in program implementation, I believe that, in time, the present barriers to the involvement and participation of Spanish-speaking communities and in the program could be removed, if not eliminated altogether.

If there is one area that these hearings have documented, Mr. Chairman, it is the need for both additional technical assistance, as well as financial assistance, being made available to communities and areas of a State which have a particularly high concentration of older people of Mexican-American descent. Many of these people are now culturally blocked from any tangible access to the present program and its resources for helping them because of this general lack of technical assistance being made available to them to the degree needed.

I want to be sure that these remarks are not interpreted to be critical of the present work or the present efforts of the Administration on Aging. During my service with the Administration on Aging, I was acutely aware of the deficiencies that existed at both the Federal and State level in the area of technical assistance. I am here specifically referring to having the types of personnel and staff at both the Federal and State levels that can work with Spanish-speaking people in the

development of community programs, demonstration projects or training programs aimed at bringing the kinds of opportunities and services to the Mexican-American elderly that are so urgently needed at the present time.

Another area, Mr. Chairman, that I mention is the area of specially trained personnel. There was earlier reference to the grant that was made to the Western Center of Los Angeles to carry out a sensitivity training program. I link technical assistance and the subject of training together for obvious reasons. The failure of many Federal and State programs to reach the Mexican-American elderly indicates that there has often been a lack of creative efforts to develop policies, strategies, and approaches to reach this population.

The issues of the use of Spanish-speaking staff, training of staff in cultural differences, more aggressive "reach out" approaches to the delivery of services, utilization of the indigenous leadership and organizations in the Mexican-American community in developing programs, dissemination of information in channels normally used by Spanish-speaking people underscore this need for special training programs, going beyond the initial pilot grant made to the Western Center. It would be my hope that such short-term training, directed at the special needs of the elderly Mexican-American and other minority groups in the older population, could become a permanent feature of both the title III and title V grant programs of the act.

A third area is expanded nutrition and food services. Here I make reference to the excellent testimony that was presented by Commissioner John Martin of the Administration on Aging before the McGovern committee a few weeks ago. I wish to endorse that testimony and particularly also endorse the provisions of the Senate version of the Food Stamp Act Amendments of 1969, the bill which would liberalize the present eligibility requirements for the program and expand the program's coverage to additional numbers of low-income people and families. More importantly, it would also permit older people to receive meals in exchange for food stamps at such facilities as senior centers and other kinds of community centers serving older people. I sincerely hope that this legislation is enacted this year. I believe it could be a most important new resource to helping the Mexican-American elderly.

I want to go beyond that, Mr. Chairman. I would urge the committee to encourage the Administration on Aging and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to consider the development of a proposal to establish a national older Americans food service program for presentation to the Congress next year. I am sure that such a program would be well received in all parts of the Nation, especially if it were designed to utilize the experience and interest of older people themselves in its administration and actual implementation.

As a final point I think the most important recommendation that the committee could make is to endorse the provisions of the bills introduced by Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey in the Senate, Congressman Jacob Gilbert of New York in the House and other Members of the Congress for the most comprehensive improvements in social security that have ever been seriously proposed in either House in many years.

The Williams and the Gilbert bill would authorize an overall increase of over 50 percent in the present level of social security benefits over a period of 4 years; increase the present minimum benefit to \$120 by January 1972; provide for automatic cost-of-living increases of at least 3 percent beginning in 1973; place the medical insurance program of Medicare on a prepayment basis; and make many other significant improvements in the social security and Medicare programs.

The enactment of such legislation by the Congress would be a massive blow against the poverty experienced not only by a high percentage of Mexican-American elderly, but also would be a major step in the virtual elimination of poverty among older people of our Nation in the decade ahead.

Such a step is long overdue. Our national goal should be to remove older people out of poverty as fast as possible. As the richest nation in the world, we must adapt a more enlightened social policy toward the income position of the aged in our society. I think we need to approach this objective with new policies, new ideas, and new proposals, but even more significantly, a new commitment of national will to abolish poverty among the old in our Nation for all time. Unless we take such steps now, we shall continue to see the unpleasant and unnecessary economic hardships that now rob too many older Americans of even a modicum of self-respect and human dignity.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you for a very fine paper.

(The prepared statement follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BECHILL, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee: My name is William Bechill. I am Associate Professor and Chairman of the Social Policy Sequence of the University of Maryland School of Social Work.

From October, 1965, until April of this year, I was the Commissioner on Aging in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. During that period of time, I had the opportunity to be associated with the early years of the implementation of the Older Americans Act of 1965.

At the outset of my remarks, I want to commend the Committee for scheduling this hearing before completing its study of the subject under consideration today. I believe that it is especially important for you to have the views of the current Administration on the policies and program priorities which they believe are required to meet the serious needs of the Mexican-American elderly which have been identified in the Committee's study to date.

In many respects, the new Administration is in a favorable position to effect some basic changes as the result of recent administrative and legislative action that has taken place to strengthen federal programs for the aging. First, with the passage of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1969, the Congress has authorized a significant expansion of the Act that should result in more comprehensive coverage and programs of community services and opportunities for older people, provided, of course, that the present budget available to the Administration on Aging is increased commensurately with Congressional intent in future years.

Second, the appointment by the President of Commissioner John Martin as Special Assistant to the President on Aging is another significant step since some of the issue raised in previous hearings could possibly be more effectively dealt with through improved coordination and joint action and planning efforts on the part of the various Federal agencies and departments whose benefits and services are available to the Mexican-American elderly. Like many others, I was especially glad to see early evidence of such joint programming brought about by Commissioner Martin in his additional role. I am referring, in par-

ticular, to the joint program announced in August between the Model Cities Administration of HUD and the Administration on Aging to increase the technical and financial assistance available to plan and develop services for older people in the Model Cities program and to more directly involve older people in the planning of such services.

In earlier testimony, I recommended several administrative and legislative actions that should be considered by the Committee in behalf of the elderly Mexican-American, as well as older people generally. In the light of the developments that have taken place since January, I would like to elaborate on some of my earlier recommendations.

#### FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1969

The substantial expansion and extension of the Older Americans Act authorized by the Congress this year could be the key to both improved and availability and access of federal programs for the aging to the older Mexican-American as well as other groups of older people who may not have benefited to the extent proportionate to their needs from the programs of the Act to date.

One of the several objectives of this legislation was to strengthen the ability of State commissions and agencies on aging in the levels of both financial and technical assistance given to local communities in the development of their programs. Substantial increases in the authorization levels for community projects, research and demonstration grants, and training grants were authorized. And, most significantly, the Administration on Aging was given the responsibility for developing a national program to enlist the talents of interested older people as either volunteers or as Foster Grandparents.

The great and potential promise of this legislation will be difficult for the Administration on Aging and the States to carry out unless there is an equal commitment by the Congress, and by the Administration, to fund the new legislation at the authorization levels currently provided for under the Act as amended.

If full funding were to be made available, and if appropriate attention were given to the unique needs of the Mexican-American and other minority group elderly in program implementation, I believe that, in time, the present barriers to the involvement and participation of Spanish-speaking communities and in the program could be removed, if not eliminated altogether.

If there is one area that these hearings have documented, Mr. Chairman, it is the need for both additional technical assistance, as well as financial assistance, being made available to communities and areas of a State which have a particularly high concentration of older people of Mexican-American descent. Many of these people are now culturally blocked from any tangible access to the present program and its resources for helping them because of this general lack of technical assistance being made available to them to the degree needed.

These remarks are not intended, in any way, to be critical of the present work or present efforts of the Administration on Aging. During my service with the Administration on Aging, I was acutely aware of the deficiencies that existed at both the federal and state level in the area of technical assistance. I am talking here specifically having the type of personnel and staff at both federal and state levels that could work with Spanish-speaking people in the development of community programs, demonstration projects, or training programs aimed at bringing the kinds of opportunities and services to the Mexican-American elderly that are so urgently needed at the present time.

#### SPECIALLY TRAINED PERSONNEL

Another area which my earlier testimony covered, Mr. Chairman, was the need for training of personnel who are working with the older Mexican-American. One of the last grants which I approved as Commissioner was a grant for short-term training to the Western Center of Los Angeles to carry out a sensitivity training program involving professionals, older Mexican-Americans, and other staff people of neighborhood organizations indigenous to the Mexican-American community.

While I have not been appraised of the results of this project, I hope that it is given very careful evaluation in terms of its usefulness as a possible prototype for use elsewhere in similar training efforts.

I link technical assistance and the subject of training together for obvious reasons. The failure of many federal and state programs to reach the Mexican-American elderly indicates that there has often been a lack of creative efforts to develop policies, strategies, and approaches to reach this population. The issues of the use of Spanish-speaking staff, training of staff in cultural differences, more aggressive "reach out" approaches to the delivery of services, utilization of the indigenous leadership and organizations in the Mexican-American community, dissemination of information in channels normally used by Spanish-speaking people underscore this need for special training programs, going beyond the initial pilot grant made to the Western Center. It would be my hope that such short-term training, directed at the special needs of the elderly Mexican-American and other minority groups in the older population could become a permanent feature of both the Title III and Title V grant programs of the Act.

#### EXPANDED NUTRITION AND FOOD SERVICES

I, of course, want to mention the area of nutrition and health. I was most impressed with the excellent statement submitted by Commissioner Martin on this subject in his recent testimony before Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. In it, he raised the important policy question of whether or not the time had not come for the nation to develop a broad program of food and nutrition services for older people in much the same manner that the present school lunch program has been developed for a large part of its child population.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, the evidence is beginning to accumulate, from the National Nutrition Survey and other studies, to illustrate the shocking incidence of hunger and malnutrition that exists in the United States among the poor, the young, and the old. Currently, the Senate has passed legislation that would particularly move towards the type of national program that Commissioner Martin alluded to in his testimony before the McGovern Committee. As I understand the provisions of the Senate version of the Food Stamp Act Amendments of 1969, the bill would liberalize the present eligibility requirements for the program, expand the program's coverage to additional numbers of low income persons and families, but permit older people to receive meals in exchange for food stamps as such facilities as senior centers and other kinds of community facilities serving older people. I sincerely hope this legislation is enacted this year. It could be a most important new resource to help the Mexican-American elderly.

Moreover, I would urge the Committee to encourage the Administration on Aging and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to consider the development of a proposal to establish a national Older Americans Food Service Program for presentation to the Congress next year. I am sure that such a program would be well received in all parts of the nation, especially if it were designed to utilize the experience and interest of older people themselves in its administration and actual implementation.

#### STRENGTHENING THE INCOME SECURITY OF OLDER PEOPLE

Last January, in my statement, I recommended substantial improvements in Social Security be made as well as consideration of either a 100 percent federal financed Old Age Assistance program or strong federal standards to insure a more equitable and adequate program of Old Age Assistance. At that time, I was deliberately general since it was the last week of the previous Administration, and the President had made it clear to his appointees that no major policy pronouncements were to be made that were not already included in the Budget Message, a decision which all of us respected. However, I am under no such restraints today.

As my final point, Mr. Chairman, I think the most important recommendation that the Committee could make is to endorse the provisions of the bills introduced by Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey in the Senate, Congressman Jacob Gilbert of New York in the House, and other members of the Congress for the most comprehensive improvements in Social Security that have ever been seriously proposed in either House in many years.

The Williams and the Gilbert bill would authorize an overall increase of over fifty per cent in the present level of social security benefits over a period of four years; increase the present minimum benefit to \$120 by January, 1972;

provide for automatic cost of living increases of at least 3 per cent beginning in 1973, place the medical insurance program of Medicare on a prepayment basis, and make many other significant improvements in the Social Security and Medicare programs.

The enactment of such legislation by the Congress would be a massive blow against the poverty experienced not only by a high percentage of Mexican-American elderly, but also would be major step in the virtual elimination of poverty among older people of our nation in the decade ahead.

Such a step is long overdue. Our national goal should be remove older people out of poverty as fast as possible. As the richest nation in the world, we must adapt a more enlightened social policy towards the income position of the aged in our nation. I think we need to approach this objective with new policies, new ideas, and new proposals, but even more significant, a new commitment of national will to abolish poverty among the old in our nation for all time. Unless we take such steps now, we shall continue to see the unpleasant and unnecessary economic hardships that now rob too many older Americans of even a modicum of self respect and human dignity.

Thank you.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Unless Senator Murphy has a question, we will go ahead now with Mr. Fargas and then we will question both of these gentlemen together.

Mr. Fargas, do you have a paper prepared that you are going to present?

#### STATEMENT OF MR. FARGAS

Mr. FARGAS. Senator Yarborough, I did not prepare a paper. If it is the desire of the committee, I could expand on some of the comments I would like to make today in writing later.

I was delighted, Senator, to receive an invitation to come back and testify once again. It is very important, Senator, that you carry on this task because you certainly have, by virtue of last year's hearings, highlighted the problems which few of us have had the opportunity to work on at the Federal level in Washington. It is very important that you continue the task of alerting the bureaucracy in general of the existence of this specific group and of their special needs. I would like to again congratulate you, Senator, for your efforts on behalf of the Mexican-American.

Last year—as you recall, Senator—I came to you as a unique representative of the efforts of the previous administration to reach out to the Mexican American community and to the Puerto Rican community. I am proud to tell you, Senator, that this present administration saw fit to maintain the Office for the Spanish Surnamed Americans within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I was very happy to see this happen because at least it meant that the initial effort would be allowed to continue.

At the time that I directed the office, as I indicated in previous testimony, my key concerns were to develop an awareness of the existence of the Mexican-American community and a clear understanding of the specific problems that affected this community within the bureaucracy of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In terms of the aged, I worked with Commissioner Bechill to develop the training grant you have referred to. It was to have been an initial step toward the establishment of a model senior citizen center in Los Angeles designed to cater to the special problems of the Spanish-speaking aged. Later, a proposal for the establishment of

such a center was developed in cooperation with the Mexican-American Opportunities Foundation. The proposal was forwarded over my signature to Commissioner Martin.

Mr. ORIOL. When was that proposal sent?

Mr. FARGAS. I believe the proposal was sent to Commissioner Martin during the month of February.

Mr. ORIOL. What response have you received?

Mr. FARGAS. I did not receive a response while I remained in the position which I held.

Mr. ORIOL. When did you leave that position?

Mr. FARGAS. I left that position at the end of October.

Mr. ORIOL. October?

Mr. FARGAS. Yes.

Mr. ORIOL. And you had received no reply?

Mr. FARGAS. That is correct.

Senator MURPHY. When did commissioner Martin come into office?

Mr. FARGAS. Sir, I believe that he was to arrive and take possession of his office in May; I am not certain.

Senator MURPHY. Thank you. In other words, you had directed this to Commisisoner Martin, I think you said, in February.

Mr. FARGAS. Yes, sir.

Senator MURPHY. How did you know that he was going to be in charge?

Mr. FARGAS. Because we were told that he was going to be Mr. Bechill's successor.

Senator MURPHY. Who told you that?

Mr. FARGAS. I beg your pardon?

Senator MURPHY. Who told you that?

Mr. FARGAS. Well, other officials in the Department indicated that Mr. Martin would replace Mr. Bechill.

Senator MURPHY. Officials that had been in the Department indicated that he would be selected?

Mr. FARGAS. Yes, sir.

Senator MURPHY. I am interested in this. Being the senior Senator from my State I am usually told about these things and I did not hear about it until much later than February. I am always interested to know how the officials in the departments always seem to know things that we who have the responsibility never get to know except by chance.

Mr. FARGAS. Well, sir, that process was not a matter in which I participated. I can only indicate to you—

Senator MURPHY. It is of interest to me.

Mr. FARGAS. We were alerted to the fact that this gentleman was going to come, and therefore since I had received the proposal from Los Angeles I forwarded it to his office.

Senator MURPHY. If many of these departments could be as clairvoyant and active in setting up good programs as knowing who is going to have these top jobs, we would have a lot less of these problems hanging over us today.

Mr. FARGAS. Senator Murphy, I can assure you that I did not participate in that process and I am no longer with the Department.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Senator Murphy, when I hear all these attacks on the Congress I shudder to think of what the Government

would be like if it was not for the elected representatives coming from the people and bringing these messages straight from the people. I am out with them all the time and learning what conditions are all the time. We have a vast bureaucracy of three and a half million people employed by the Government and a handful elected by the people. Frankly, I don't get accurate reports in my office, I get that only when I go out among the people.

Senator MURPHY. I think what we need is a Senate Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. FARGAS. I would like to, if I may—

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I will personally call Commissioner Martin and find out and let your office know exactly what the status is and what is happening.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I will leave that up to you, Senator, since that project, while it is of interest to all Mexican-Americans, it is in your State.

Senator MURPHY. Could you tell me the exact date of the project?

Mr. FARGAS. It is a proposal prepared by the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation of Los Angeles, Calif.

Senator MURPHY. Who heads that up?

Mr. FARGAS. The name of the executive director is Dionicio Morales.

As part of the close cooperation between Mr. Morales and our office, we moved forward to develop this proposal. The objective of the proposal, Senator, was to establish a model senior citizen center which would be developed specifically to respond to the needs of Spanish-speaking aged. The idea, Senator, was to work out a template for such a center which could then—with some modifications of course—be utilized in New Jersey, in New York, in Connecticut, in Texas, in Arizona, and other States where we find concentrations of Spanish-speaking populations.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Fargas, did you say that was the east Los Angeles area?

Mr. FARGAS. Yes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. If you have available copies, I would like to get a copy of that proposal.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. FARGAS. I have not kept any for my personal use, Senator; they are in the files of the office.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I direct the staff to get copies from the files. If that is available, I would like to get one for west San Antonio and south El Paso.

Mr. FARGAS. This is just a model and the idea was to get one going so that we could then work out the bugs as you always have to and then move forward to use it elsewhere.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Fine. Thank you very much.

I want to congratulate you, Mr. Bechill, on this goal that you state in the closing paragraphs of your statement, pages 6 and 7 at the end, poverty of the elderly. I have a goal of ending poverty in America for everybody, but as you point out it is more critical among the elderly. Such a high percentage of people who are elderly are in poverty and a relief of their poverty would relieve funds that their children use to

<sup>1</sup> A copy of the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation proposal was subsequently supplied by the Office for Spanish Surnamed Americans and may be found in the committee files.



try to help their elders with to educate their own children. The generation that is caught between the desire to aid their parents and the duty of educating their children will have a wider range of economic and social effects, as you know from your great knowledge of social affairs and social work and sociology in just helping those elderly people. I think it will help the Nation in many ways and for this bill that you mention.

Mr. BECHILL. Mr. Chairman, I think it would have a profound effect.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You had not concluded, Mr. Fargas?

Mr. FARGAS. That is correct.

Mr. BECHILL. I just wanted to say I think that goal would have a profound effect not only on the old but on the young. Arnold Toynbee once said—

Senator YARBOROUGH. Who did you say?

Mr. BECHILL. The great historian of England once said, "You can measure a civilization by the treatment that it affords its elderly population as to its greatness." I think we have a way to go yet.

Senator YARBOROUGH. If they measure that way, we are not going to be too high on the totem pole.

Senator Murphy.

Senator MURPHY. I have no questions.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Does the staff have any questions?

Mr. Fargas, had you finished or did I interrupt you?

Mr. FARGAS. I wanted to pick up on the other theme I had also stressed in my previous presentation and that is the theme which has also been echoed in Mr. Bechill's testimony: the theme of technical assistance to those groups in our society which are not part of the establishment. During my previous testimony I indicated to you that I felt that frankly the Mexican-American is in no position in terms of resources or talent at this point in time to play the grantsmanship game which is really indispensable if one is really going to tap the resources of Government.

Federal funds, Senator, as I am sure you know, flow through channels which are carefully established in such a way as to favor those that already have knowledge, those that have talent to write proposals, those that know the right jargon to use. If you don't have these talents, if you don't have this expertise, you do not tap a great number of Federal programs.

A program which I attempted to establish in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare called for the regional offices of the Department to reach out to the Mexican-American and Puerto Rican communities in terms of providing these communities with technical assistance. The San Francisco meeting which was cited by Mr. Cohen, which took place on November 7, was one step along this direction. It was the first step in terms of getting regional office staff directly acquainted with a new constituency. The regional office staffs of most of our departments, Senator, cater to a very specific constituency: the bureaucracy of State agencies. They do not cater, they do not respond to, they do not have direct ties with the poor, the black, the Mexican-American, the Puerto Rican.

I feel that it is important that through the activities of your committee, you push forward the idea that the staffs of the regional offices of our major departments concerned with social policy establish direct contacts with these populations; that they acquaint these populations with the administrative processes through which grants are obtained; that they then develop, if you will, traveling teams to go out to the communities to provide these groups with an understanding of the process of grant writing, of proposal writing.

I feel this is vital. If this does not occur, then we will continue the process of developing fine relationships between Federal bureaucracies and State bureaucracies, and we will not really reach the people that have to be touched by these programs. And no amount of rhetoric will solve that problem. It is a mechanical problem, Senator, but it is a key mechanical problem and without it we are not really going to bring Federal programs to the people that really need them.

Senator YARBOROUGH. That is where we politicians feel what we call the coils of the bureaucracy at times; we pass laws to get something and they end up involving only what you have so beautifully described here as grantsmanship.

Mr. FARGAS. That is what it is.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I see that over in the field of education—the National Defense Education Act of 1958—one of the principal sponsors of the act, since I see the colleges, that no grantsmanship won't get the money. Those colleges and universities that do not have expertise in the grantsmanship rule—your science department was not big enough for this grant—always some rule that was not in on the know, as the political term is—do not get the grants.

Mr. FARGAS. That is right.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think you have very aptly described grantsmanship. One special purpose of this subcommittee on Mexican-Americans is to see that they are not bypassed in this economic division of the tax dollars because they are not experts at grantsmanship at the Washington linguistic level because it is almost a different language.

Mr. FARGAS. That is right.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I was thinking of this man Palmer that has been appointed by the Spanish-speaking people of Texas, educated in Mexico City. I wondered, how does he know how to talk Texan?

Mr. FARGAS. That is a good question.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I doubt that when he gets on the Mexico-Texas border they look at him and say, "When did he arrive from Madrid; what does he know about it"?

Mr. FARGAS. It is vital, Senator, that the officials of the regional offices of the various departments which are now concentrated in Dallas, which, as you know, is considerably north of the concentration of Mexican-Americans in your State, that they get to know the Rio Grande Valley like the palm of their hand. It is not enough for them to get on the Dallas-Houston shuttle every day and keep their political bureaucratic lines in good shape. It is not enough for them to fly to Austin and keep in touch with the respective State officials connected with their bureaucratic work. If they don't get to the Rio Grande Valley, they are not going to get acquainted with the problem of

hunger or TB or to respond to the fact that Mexican-American women have the highest rate of cervical cancer in the United States.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You leave that volatile valley for 2 weeks and you have lost it; it changes. I hope to be down there next Sunday and Monday.

Mr. FARGAS. So these are some of the issues, Senator; I am delighted that I have had an opportunity to expound on them. If you do not address them by virtue of your concern with the elderly through the special committee, by virtue of your position in other committees of the Senate, if you do not exercise pressure to have the bureaucracy understand that aside from getting the legislative mandate to administer the program, it also has a mandate to teach people how to make use of the program, then you are correct in saying that legislation can come out and the problem really won't be solved.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you very much for this very able and moving presentation that will help us so much.

Mr. Bechill, your prepared statement is in the record and will receive the attention of the Special Committee on Aging as well as the Federal agencies but that is too limited readership. I plan to place this in the Congressional Record within the next week, maybe today or tomorrow—if not, then next week—and that gives it a circulation of something like 27,000 copies or something. The Congressional Record, as you know, is examined by every governmental agency, usually every morning. It goes to the principal libraries of the United States and all the main colleges for relevant material and is sent out to other places. So by placing it in the Congressional Record, that is not a daily newspaper, but it goes to the people in America who are best informed about these problems or are seeking information about them.

If your fine paper were in writing, Mr. Fargas, and I could get my hands on it, I would send yours out, too. I think that I will borrow your remark about grantsmanship and use it, Mr. Fargas. I don't want to spoil it. It has been said of borrowed material "How rightly he appropriates another man's wit, how he spoils what he steals." So I don't want to spoil this in appropriating it, but it is so good I am going to ask the reporter to extrapolate that and let me have a copy of your statement in that respect.

Thank you, gentlemen, very much. I know the staff will have a number of questions. Do you think we have time to ask them before noon?

We will submit those in writing. I see some urgent matters waiting. We will submit other questions in writing if you gentlemen have time to respond in your respective different positions. I think we can boil these questions down and we will submit them to you and ask you for your continued help and cooperation. I want to thank you for your past services. I don't think anything exceeds your statements here this morning. I hope that we can translate these recommendations into action and get information about what you have said out to enough people who have the will to act and to cause some action to be taken.

Thank you very much.

The hearing is recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 12 noon the committee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, November 21, 1969.)

# AVAILABILITY AND USEFULNESS OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES TO ELDERLY MEXICAN-AMERICANS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1969

U.S. SENATE,  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The Special Committee met at 10:15 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 4232, New Senate Office Building, Senator Ralph Yarborough presiding.

Present: Senators Yarborough and Smith of Illinois.

Staff members present: William E. Oriol, staff director, and John Guy Miller, minority staff director.

Senator YARBOROUGH. The committee will come to order and the hearings recessed from yesterday will be resumed.

Ladies and gentlemen, I appreciate your patience. I have just attended hearings of two other committees this morning on which I am a member, and ranking majority member, starting at 9 a.m. I have been in hearing since 9 a.m. on the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs of the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee and then with the Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee and that accounts for my delay here of 15 minutes.

I have decided in view of the fact that this is not the only hearing I have today, there are other things I must leave on, and we have a lot of questions, I am going to ask each of you to present your statement. We will defer all questions and then I will ask Bill Oriol or such other Senators who come to submit the questions to you after I have left. I want to hear the statements, and if I took time with my questions after one statement I would probably use up all the time before having to go to still another meeting.

We will hear first from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Our first witness is Mrs. Marie McGuire, Assistant for Problems of the Elderly and Handicapped.

Mrs. McGuire, will you proceed, please, in your own way?

**STATEMENT OF MARIE MCGUIRE, ASSISTANT FOR PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT; ACCOMPANIED BY ISAAC RODRIGUEZ AND GEORGE J. ROYBALL, REPRESENTATIVES, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ADMINISTRATION OF HUD; AND DANIEL L. SCHULDER, MODEL CITIES ADMINISTRATION**

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure to appear before this committee on behalf of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. With me this morning are two representatives from the Equal Opportunity Admin-

istration of HUD, Mr. Isaac Rodriguez and Mr. George J Royball. Also present is Mr. Daniel L. Schulder from the Model Cities Administration. They will be happy to respond to questions you may have in their areas of responsibility.

The hearings of this subcommittee of the Senate Special Committee on Aging on January 14, 1969, explored reasons for underutilization of HUD's housing programs for the elderly by eligible Mexican-American senior citizens in cities and States with large Mexican-American concentrations. Testimony revealed that in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and California some 320,000 elderly Mexican-Americans lived on very limited incomes and yet the number occupying HUD-assisted housing for the elderly was far less than other groups in proportion to their numbers.

Three major problems that might account for or contribute to this situation were developed in the hearings, Mr. Chairman.

1. The lack of emphasis on communication techniques that recognized the language and other barriers to an understanding by elderly Mexican-Americans of the availability and their eligibility for such housing. It was suggested that improvement in communication could be brought about by the issuance of a variety of brochures in Spanish, and by increased employment of bilingual staff, particularly in HUD regional and local housing authority offices. Local agencies planning housing or dealing with the housing needs of the Mexican-American elderly were encouraged to expand their efforts to include not only the use of Spanish language mass media, but to recognize the necessity of person-to-person contact with those living in substandard housing.

2. The committee encouraged the further exploration, as well as the demonstration of special housing types and designs that would be more acceptable to elderly Mexican-Americans and more responsive to social customs and traditions.

3. The committee heard testimony to the effect that housing intended to encourage occupancy by elderly Mexican-Americans should be located in neighborhoods where Spanish is the dominant language, and where the elderly Mexican-Americans could remain close to their families, friends, churches, and shops.

In addition, the committee expressed its interest in the emphasis being placed on Mexican-American needs in model cities, with particular concern that there should be opportunities for participation in the planning process by elderly Mexican-Americans.

Some progress, Mr. Chairman, has been made in each of these areas since that January hearing. We have held two meetings with the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs to explore the specific issues raised by this committee. We also have met with several local housing authority officials planning new public housing for the elderly in cities where there is a concentration of Mexican-Americans.

Now with respect to improvement of communication techniques. Since our report to this committee in January 1969, the number of employees with Spanish surnames in HUD has increased from 157 to 182. On August 21, 1969, a meeting was called by the Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity and attended by Secretary Romney with approximately 25 Mexican-American community leaders and organizers. The group discussed the availability and applicability of existing HUD programs to the problems of Mexican-American communities and resulted in the airing of specific criticisms of HUD efforts.

Thereafter the Department followed up to ascertain local performance responsive to the Mexican-American community's needs and interests. This work is continuing.

Meetings have also been held with Mexican-American entrepreneurs to familiarize them with the ways and means to obtain Federal contracts, particularly HUD contracts.

SER (Service Employment Redevelopment), a Mexican-American organization, activated initially by the Department of Labor in cooperation with the League of United Latin American Citizens and the American GI Forum, has been named the subcontractor on a contract let by HUD's Office of Research and Technology to survey and identify minority building trades contractors and develop their potential for participation in the redevelopment process. This work is under the direction of HUD's Office of Equal Opportunity. This program is given in much more detail in an exhibit attached to the testimony.<sup>1</sup>

Two Mexican-Americans have been added to the Equal Opportunity staff. Both are in professional positions: one is working in a liaison capacity with the Model Cities Administration and the other as the Director of the Job Development Division of the Office of Contract Compliance and Employment Opportunity. HUD has made two surveys of Spanish-American employment within the Department indicating in some detail the grade levels held by this staff. The detail on this also is included in exhibit A.<sup>2</sup>

Thus, the Department is seeking improvement in hiring efforts to coordinate a Mexican-American talent bank and jobs available in HUD's western and southwestern offices, in cooperation with SER. In addition, lists of job vacancies are forwarded by the HUD Equal Opportunity staff to representatives of various segments of the Mexican-American community who might be able to reach qualified, interested Mexican-Americans.

A number of HUD's public information materials have been published both in English and Spanish. Attached is a list of 53 pamphlets, 16 of which have particular relevance to the housing needs of Spanish-speaking people and have been issued in both English and Spanish. This list also is attached.<sup>3</sup> While many of these now are obsolete due to legislative changes, updated and new bilingual publications are now becoming available. Four of them are: A Summary of Fair Housing Laws; How to Become a Non-Profit Sponsor; Equal Opportunity; What It Is, What It Does; and Fair Housing, U.S.A. Two new publications in both English and Spanish on the model cities program will be ready for distribution within 30 days. These are Model Cities—Questions and Answers and A Place to Live—What Relocation Means to You.

At present, the Radio and TV Division of HUD's Office of Public Affairs has available a number of radio spots on fair housing which have been translated into Spanish for use by Spanish language stations. In addition, the Division is now processing English and Spanish filmstrips on cooperative housing.

All of these materials are designed primarily for use by local agencies and organizations interested in the needs of the Mexican-American

<sup>1</sup> Retained in committee files.

<sup>2</sup> See app. A, Item 1, p. 597.

<sup>3</sup> Retained in committee files.

people, including the elderly. In these ways, HUD recognizes the need for more and better printed and audiovisual material in Spanish to keep Mexican-Americans better informed about the programs of benefit to them.

It also may be of interest to you to know that bibliographies of historical, social, and cultural books on the Spanish-speaking people in this country are under review in order to select pertinent publications for HUD's library.

Now on the question of housing types and design. As mentioned above, two meetings have been held with staff members of the Inter-Agency Committee for Mexican-American Affairs to explore the types and designs of housing that in their opinion would be more responsive to the needs or desires of the elderly Mexican-American and which would be more readily accepted and used. It was recognized that as in many cities where this committee held its hearings, the areas of concentration are in the center city with intense land use of generally low-rise structures. While the neighborhoods are at least partially substandard, both the in-town location and structure density result in very high land acquisition costs. For new construction, this situation will often require high-rise development if we are to have any housing at all in order to achieve economic feasibility.

While it was generally agreed in our discussions that one-story dwellings for the elderly would be preferable, it was also recognized and agreed that if an educational program were undertaken to explain how high-rise buildings can increase security and comfort, more and more elderly Mexican-Americans could be expected to take advantage of this type of housing. It was suggested that these high-rise structures preferably should not be over six stories.

The need for ample walking and sitting space to take the sun was emphasized. Community space for neighborhood social activities would also play an important part in acceptability of the housing. Thus neighborhood residents of all ages would gather together at the older person's place of residence, and this would have significant social and cultural benefits.

It was generally agreed, however, that in order to achieve the acceptance of such a change in living patterns, the educational programs undertaken prior to occupancy could not rely on mass media alone but must involve personal meetings with eligible needy elderly and their families.

During these meetings we also explored the concept of a housing development in which only older people live and the acceptance of this pattern by elderly Mexican-Americans. As you know, Mr. Chairman, our housing programs for the elderly are largely age segregated—a large number of them are—and this raises a question as to whether age segregation is acceptable to the Mexican-American population.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, Madam Secretary, I will not ask questions on previous testimony because of the time limitation but I am glad you are discussing this high-rise question at length because the previous day's testimony indicated that the elderly Americans have an antipathy for high-rise buildings, they do not like them and they decline to go into them, that housing is largely a new dimension program for the Mexican-Americans. I have authorized Mr. Oriol as staff director to go into that question after I am forced to leave.

Continue with your statement, please.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Thank you.

There is some evidence that older Mexican-Americans prefer to live in neighborhoods of all age groups rather than in age-segregated housing, since each age group traditionally has a place and a role in general community and family affairs. This would indicate that our planning should stress housing designed for the elderly in family housing developments rather than separate from them.

Difference in interior layouts of housing for the Mexican-American elderly were discussed. We were told that there are numerous special occasions when their families gather at the home of the grandparents. Therefore, our designs should consider arranging the living space so that such gatherings would be possible in comfort. This might mean a combined living-kitchen-dining space to accommodate family gatherings. Such designs probably would not mean an increased cost or an increase in overall space—simply a rearrangement of space.

However, we were told that for the elderly Mexican-American woman it would be absolutely essential to have a private dressing area and, if possible, a sleeping area separate from the larger gathering area. This might have some effect because we generally build efficiency apartments and usually they consist of one large room and bath although alcoves are possible within the space limitations.

Small, but private outdoor spaces, particularly in warm climates, were considered desirable—designed as an extension of the living area. In high-rise buildings, this relationship to the outdoors might be achieved through a greater emphasis on private balconies. With respect to exterior design, the emphasis was on sturdiness and warmth rather than any special architectural types such as Spanish, Contemporary, Early American, et cetera.

In connection with the desirability of these planning concepts, HUD's Office of Research and Technology currently is reviewing a proposal to study the relationships of Mexican-American living patterns to house design. This research proposal was designed by the Institute for Personal Effectiveness in Children, San Diego, Calif., under the direction of Uvaldo H. Palomares, the institute president. The Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs is the sponsoring group. In brief, the study would attempt to develop a solid base for planning policy or change based on substantiating facts from the people affected rather than relying on opinions of observers.

Now on housing location. It is the Department's general policy to see to it that all racial and ethnic groups have the opportunity to reside both within and without areas of racial or ethnic concentration. We have been in communication with Mexican-American organizations in an effort to develop the most meaningful approach for providing maximum housing opportunities for Mexican-American elderly in local communities.

I would like to say here that with respect to neighborhood upgrading, our neighborhood facilities program is making an increasing contribution. Of the more than 70 community centers now in operation, 13 serve areas where Spanish surname users range from 10 to 95 percent. These cities include:



	Percent
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1 60
Pagosa Springs, Colo.....	95
Hutchinson, Kans.....	10
El Paso, Tex.....	95
Laredo, Tex.....	90
San Jose, Calif.....	28
Brawley, Calif.....	37
Fresno, Calif.....	1 35
Visalia, Calif.....	1 40
Dinuba, Calif.....	16
Flagstaff, Ariz.....	56
St. Johns, Ariz.....	49
Phoenix, Ariz.....	22

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

The Phoenix area will soon open a second center. Both centers will provide transportation over a 35-mile area to and from the centers.

In addition to these, 35 more grant reservations have been approved for construction of centers which will be in operation within the next 2 years in areas with high concentrations of Mexican-Americans.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Where are those centers? <sup>4</sup>

Mrs. McGUIRE. I will look them up.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It is curious that only two of these have been opened in Texas and five have been opened in California and three in Arizona. It is true that California has 40 percent of the Spanish-speaking Mexican-Americans, Texas has 37.9 percent. It is only two-tenths off so technically Texas should not be so neglected in HUD's program as relates to Mexican-Americans. It seems to me that the Mexican-Americans in Texas have been discriminated against. Two in Colorado, three in Arizona. They don't have anything like the number of Mexican-Americans in Texas.

Mrs. McGUIRE. That is true.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You have only five in California.

Mrs. McGUIRE. Of course, whether or not this program, which is a matching program with the cities, is initiated depends on the local cities.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Depends on local initiative.

Mrs. McGUIRE. Yes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. And if we do not have any more in Texas, it means we lack the local initiative?

Mrs. McGUIRE. Yes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Give me that information. You realize, since you are from that State, it is often difficult to spark. I think the Federal Government has been more receptive to improve the lot of the Mexican-Americans than many of the local officials in Texas.<sup>5</sup> We will see if we can put a little bur under the saddle there.

Mrs. McGUIRE. Now with respect to model cities, I know you have a continuing interest in the Model Cities program and its potential for increasing opportunities for Mexican-Americans. In previous testimony we submitted a comprehensive list of Model Cities programs developing in a number of cities with large Mexican-American concentrations. We would add to that list the plan in Albuquerque for an "em-

<sup>4</sup> See appendix A, item 1, exhibit B, p. 598.

<sup>5</sup> See appendix A, item 1, exhibit C, p. 599.

ployment over 60 program," and the Eagle Pass, Tex., plan to use 20 women as homemaker aides to assist elderly persons, among others in need of these services.

On October 14, 1969, this last month, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Model Cities, Mr. Robert H. Baida, testified before the Housing Subcommittee of the Senate Special Committee on Aging on activities to increase emphasis on the needs of the older population generally in Model Cities areas. Since this is a current statement I would like to include it in the record as the Model Cities' presentation for this subcommittee today.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I will order it printed as requested.<sup>6</sup>

Mrs. McGUIRE. Thank you.

A word about homeownership. It was pointed out in previous testimony that Mexican-American people generally, including the elderly, put great emphasis on homeownership even though many of these homes were substandard. Rehabilitation aids, therefore, are of particular significance. While we cannot give you precise statistics by nationality groups, we do know that over 60 percent of the low-income homeowners in urban renewal or code enforcement areas who received HUD grants—grants now—for rehabilitation of their homes were elderly, and over 25 percent of the rehabilitation loans were received by those 62 and over. Grants are available to owner-occupants with incomes of \$3,000 per year or under. Those with incomes of over \$3,000 also are eligible if their housing expenses after rehabilitation exceed 25 percent of their income. It is possible to combine the grants with 3-percent loans if needed, to bring the homes up to local code standards. Thus you see, Mr. Chairman, this program is designed to serve homeowners in the low-income group.

As previously indicated, we anticipated that the HUD-FHA section 235 homeownership program might have particular significance for the lower income Mexican-American family since it had the potential of a 1-percent interest rate. We can now report from 13 HUD-FHA-insuring offices in the five States with large Mexican population. Out of 4,362 firm commitments issued as of November 13, 1969, some 1,229 were to families with Spanish surnames. I think this is quite a significant record.

One of the FHA offices—Santa Ana, Calif.—has conducted counseling sessions in Mexican neighborhoods and as a result 51 families were told that they would probably be acceptable under the 235 program. An additional 50 reservations have been tentatively set aside for other Mexican-American families participating also in the counseling program.

In the five Southwestern States, there were 20 builders with Spanish surnames and these builders have reserved funds to cover 343 dwelling units.

You will be interested to know that effective September 30, 1969, reports to HUD from local housing authorities on applications for and continued occupancy in public housing will reflect six major nationality groups, including the Mexican-American. This regulation was issued in June.

In the future, HUD will be able to analyze and report more precisely the utilization of this housing program by several ethnic groups.

<sup>6</sup> See appendix A, item 1, exhibit D, p. 600.

The committee also will be interested in an attachment describing a joint effort by HUD and the Department of Labor to provide jobs and housing in Friona and Hereford in the Texas Panhandle. Exhibit I gives you the details on this plan.<sup>7</sup>

While this effort is not related to the elderly per se, it could have beneficial side effects in view of the extended family tradition of Mexican-Americans.

It has been a pleasure to testify again and to discuss the housing needs of the elderly Mexican-Americans.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you, Mrs. McGuire. I have listened and read your statement at the same time with great interest. I note the improvement over the past with small trickles because of the trickle down of the whole housing program in America now. The estimate is that by the first of the year we will be going at an average of only 1 million new starts in America were the President's Commission has stated that unless we have 2½ million housing starts a year America will slip further into the slums. We are down now to the rate of about 1¼ million starts a year instead of the 2½ million needed and that is going down to 1 million when the new housing starts the first of the year. America is slipping back in housing.

I am glad to see some improvements in some areas percentage-wise but the overall picture is depressing in the home building industry due to the squeeze off of money and to the high interest rates and the fact that the administration boasts when unemployment goes up. They say, "Fine, we have more unemployment this month; we are going to control inflation." I think this is the first administration in American history that boasts that the unemployment figures are going up.

We will defer questions until after the other statements.

I do know about Hereford and Friona, where the big meatpacking plants are built. Hereford already has a sugar beet plant. I was out there in August and the percentage of Mexican-Americans who work in that plant is very, very high. I do not want to risk the percentage; it is over 75 percent and I think maybe closer to 90 percent. These people have moved in, they have come there as the plants are built. Many have been migrant farm labor and they came of their own free will. No government sent for them, it is not a government migration. People came, we don't know where from. They learned there were jobs and they put their family and possessions in an old second hand automobile and went to where the labor demand was.

We have other witnesses and we will defer questions.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Those accompanying me do not have formal testimony, Senator; they are here to respond to questions as you may have them.

Senator YARBOROUGH. We do have Mr. Raymond Carrasco. Assistant Executive Director of the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs.

Mr. Oriol has lists of questions for all of you at the completion of the three different statements.

The third group is Mr. Henry Santiestevan, member, board of directors of the Southwest Council of La Raza, accompanied by Mr. Raul Yzaguirre, consultant.

You may proceed, Mr. Carrasco.

<sup>7</sup> See appendix A, item 1, exhibit I, p. 611.

**STATEMENT OF RAYMOND CARRASCO, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS**

Mr. CARRASCO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to be here this morning.

I have a written statement but considering your time limitation I will not read it. I wish the statement to be inserted in the record and I will give you the highlights of the statement.

Senator YARBOROUGH. We will order the statement printed in the record.

Mr. CARRASCO. Thank you.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Carrasco follows:)

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF RAY CARRASCO, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS**

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Committee, thank you for allowing me to appear and present our views.

I am Ray Carrasco, Assistant Executive Director, Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs. I am here to discuss the problems faced by our Mexican American senior citizens. We concur with the testimony of many of the previous witnesses as to the problem areas. We feel that the problems have not been alleviated but rather have increased over the last year. The present situation, if allowed to continue, can only result in tragedy.

Previous hearings before this Committee have located and defined the problems in these specific areas:

1. Communication
2. Health
3. Citizenship
4. Immigration
5. Income
6. Housing and
7. Transportation

These are formidable problems and their solution will require new legislation and the expenditure of Federal funds.

The Mexican Americans are ready to do their part. They are no longer dreaming of change but are on the move to bring about a new way of life for themselves, their families and community.

The President on October 13, 1969, in his state of the union message, recommended reforms that would benefit senior citizens. He recommended reformation of the welfare system, for example, minimum assistance program to provide uniform annual income. This will require legislative action; Amend Social Security law, a 10% increase of Social Security benefits and a cost of living adjustment be placed in the Social Security Law. As the living cost fluctuates, the adjustment would be made in their income.

Encouragement and reward of workers who want to work past the age of 65 was another reform requested by the President. The President also proposed a program for food stamps for the very poor and also proposed strengthening OEO programs for the elderly. This message also requested Neighborhood Health Centers, emergency food, and aid for the rural and migrant programs.

At the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs, the emphasis has changed from furnishing research and information to providing program orientation and technical assistance to the community. We act as a resource and catalytic agency; bringing assistance in program development to the community.

In Housing, we are assisting in the creation of a non-profit Housing Corporation that is sensitive to the needs of the people and would provide the necessary auxiliary and technical services necessary for this operation.

The Agency is providing technical assistance to cities and Mexican American community organizations promoting public and low cost housing to Mexican Americans and their elderly.

In the area of Health, we are assisting in the development of a non-profit health foundation. Our Committee is also participating in the White House Con-

ference for Food Nutrition and Health. In these two areas we are concerned not only in the prevention of poor health through good nutrition, but also in providing the development of Neighborhood Health Centers and nursing homes so that many of the people that are "dumped" into the State Hospitals can be brought into the community as a part of the viable Mexican American population.

We will also be looking to OEO for research-innovation money in the areas of neighborhood information and transportation centers.

*Legislation* is needed in the area of Income, particularly in the area of Welfare. The proposed guaranteed annual income has become a necessity for our senior citizens.

*The Social Security* programs must be altered to include a 10% increase with a cost of living adjustment and a higher minimum in Social Security benefits to provide a living income.

*Employment* opportunities must be available either in New Careers or similar programs after age 65. A uniform Federal eligibility and income requirement should be instituted in all states. Qualifications for benefits in one state would entitle the applicant to the same benefits in all states. Five years of permanent residency should eliminate the citizenship requirements for housing, health, and welfare benefits. After 5 years the worker would have contributed enough to the economy to have earned these benefits.

In the area of Health, adequate funding should be allocated to provide for home care, nursing homes, Food Stamps (free where necessary), transportation, and Neighborhood Health Centers for the Mexican American senior citizen.

In the area of Housing, one of the troublesome areas for the Mexican American Elderly is the Urban Renewal and Public Housing boards which are in general extremely insensitive to the needs of the Mexican American residents. At present, the board members are appointed by the local political bodies (both city and/or County). Under our proposed legislation, direct elections of Urban Renewal and Public Housing boards by community participation would provide the community with viable representation.

An allocation of housing units for the Mexican American elderly is necessary in order to provide housing through their own sponsoring organizations. An allocation of housing units for Neighborhood Health and Information Centers is necessary and essential. These centers would also be sponsored by their own organizations. Allocation of units for home-ownership for the elderly is also necessary, due to their inability to qualify for home loans.

Rental assistance payments for needy elderly are a necessity in many of the areas of the Southwest, because many of the elderly do not qualify for Public Housing on their limited income. This could be remedied by a guaranteed annual income. Property tax assistance for the elderly is also a necessity for the Mexican American elderly homeowner. Local governments are not able to supply this tax relief, so consequently the Mexican American is forced to sell his home to pay his taxes.

This Committee should be commended for its very comprehensive and thorough study into the problems of our senior citizens. We look forward with great anticipation and optimism to see if meaningful legislation will be enacted to assist this very needy segment of the American population.

Thank you for allowing me to appear and present our views.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Without prejudice you may abbreviate your statement. I will state that the staff has kept book on this for several years, and the person who prints it in the record and condenses it to save time, four out of five times the condensation is longer than the actual reading of the statement. So I hope you will help us move that 20 percent up to 20 and a fraction.

Mr. CARRASCO. I cannot guarantee it, sir, but I will try.

First of all we concur with the information that has been gathered in previous hearings, and in general it is very thorough. Some particular areas that worry us are communication, health, income, housing, and citizenship.

We wonder, at times, who some agencies are so thorough in their communication system with the Spanish-speaking population and to the Mexican American. For instance, the Immigration Service, Internal Revenue, and the draft boards manage to communicate quite

adequately with the Mexican-American, when having to take something—but find it very difficult to communicate with them when there are services to be provided. Twenty-five years ago some of these elderly were 40 years or over and had sons fighting in World War II. These mothers gladly, and some maybe not so gladly, gave their sons to this country, and now we come to the point of what to do with them after they have made their contribution to our country.

The men have contributed their labor throughout the fields of Texas, the Midwest, and California and now their income is limited, social security is not even survival income. They have to supplement their income through employment up to the age of 72 and on because social security is not adequate. Welfare payments are not adequate in many areas and they are not uniform; in California they do very well, in Texas they starve.

Because of this situation their health is poor. Malnutrition is rampant throughout the elderly.

The area of housing which is their area of survival in the sense that the home is the center of all their social and economic activities, the houses are being taken by their lack of being able to pay taxes. Inflation has decreased their buying power.

Now we can just go on and on. Lack of American citizenship being the reason that they cannot take advantage of welfare, housing, and other services. Some cannot meet the residency requirements in these areas, yet there is no problem in bringing the people in when they are needed.

One of the factors that I think is important is the type of organization that we are concerned with in the Mexican-American community. They do not relate very well to the local government and the Federal Government because of the tangles with the Immigration Service and other Government agencies. Because of this they are more aware and more able to deal with their own organizations, mostly in the community organizations.

This Government district will continue in this population because of the problems that have been there in the past and in some cases are still in areas of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. So with that we propose solutions rather than just the outlining of the problems.

I think in my presentation we made some general and specific proposals. I think one that we are particularly concerned with in housing is that the urban renewal and public housing boards be elected directly instead of being appointed so that there would be more community participation by the people serving on these boards. There are many complaints on urban renewal and public housing programs.

In the area of income, something has to be done to guarantee these people an income after they have devoted most of their life to working for this country and have built up many of the industries in this country. They need our help and we are not giving it, or maybe we are but we do not know how to reach them.

The local community nonprofit organizations, can be a vehicle that can be used more extensively. Perhaps we are not ready to do this but we should attempt it in order to get the job done.

By this I mean, just as the previous testimony stated, that there is local apathy or lack of local initiative. Well, the lack of initiative is

not in the Mexican-American population but it is among the local governments. We say let the local community organizations try their hand at self-help.

With that we thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will answer any questions after you are through.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I will ask you a question. We may have a minute or two here since the other witnesses are not here.

You did condense the statement and you had some very eloquent words there that are not in this statement added to it. So we have the benefit of both the oral statement and the written presentation.

Mr. Carrasco, this hearing yesterday and today has been on "The Usefulness and Availability of Federal Programs and Services to Elderly Mexican-Americans." Now I am going to mention a point that affects the Mexican-Americans greatly, not in the realm of the elderly but because you have pointed out that the Government is very efficient in finding Mexican-Americans if they have a draft law or if they need a labor supply but it is just inefficient when it needs to help them.

Now I want to come back to this veterans question because education is the best of all methods to lift the people. We know from experience, and I have talked to deans of law schools in Texas, the Mexican-American students is a very bright, gifted group if they understand the language. The GI bill has offered education to the Mexican-Americans, those who are veterans, and a very high percentage of their people have profited. Their military average is much higher than the general public.

Mr. CARRASCO. Thirty-three percent.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What percent?

Mr. CARRASCO. Thirty-three.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It is a very high percentage. What is the general percentage of all places? It is lower than that.

Mr. CARRASCO. It is much lower.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Much lower.

Now the GI bill offers a great ray of hope. We fought a long, hard battle to get that bill passed, the cold war and the Vietnam war. It took 8 years of opposition by the Bureau of the Budget and the Veterans' Administration. It was a congressional action. The executive department supported it for 8 years, passed in 1966. It applies to all veterans of the cold war period going back to February. Anybody who entered service after February 1, 1955, and served honorably for more than 6 months is eligible. And it covers high school as well as college or trade schools or on-the-job training in a factory or office or on-the-farm training.

A person does not have to go to the conventional college, he can go to a vocational school, auto mechanics school, any kind of school so long as that school can meet a requirement that the school has been in existence for 2 or 3 years so it will not be one of the fly-by-night things we had after World War II where somebody set up a school and collected the veterans' money for 6 months and left town. It has to be in existence for 2 or 3 years.

This offers great opportunities for Mexican-Americans. We have another provision that was not in former GI bills that instead of limiting, going to school with a payment of a wife and one child and

perhaps parents you get an increase in allotment for going to school for every child. If a veteran has six or seven children, his allotment increases.

There has been a great failure to utilize this among veterans because in my opinion the reason is the VA will not push it, they were not for it, they testified against it. Now we have it and they do not like it. In some counties in Texas they have told veterans that they had to serve in Vietnam to be eligible. This is false. No GI bill for World War II, the Korean conflict or this period required that a veteran serve overseas or in combat, if he served anywhere.

The Mexican-American is drafted and sent in the Army, Navy, Marines—he does not determine where he is going to serve, he has no control over that. It does not make any difference where he serves, he is eligible.

You here with the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs should make this one of your prime targets because of the vast number of young Mexican-Americans coming out of the armed services at the prime age of their life. If they did not know how to study before, they have learned how in the Army, they had to learn how to survive; they had to learn how to disassemble and assemble weapons and many other things or they would not survive.

The schools there, they do not have to be a high school graduate. There are all types of schools to go to. And they are not being told this because the VA that fought the bills got the Bureau of the Budget on their backs telling them to hold the money down and have even issued a statement about all of them that the veterans would have to find other financing until November. If they had a school, they could not receive their payments until November for September. Well, most of the veterans probably didn't have any credit, could not borrow money to go to school for 2 months.

I think your position of the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs will take this up from the President down to every branch of the Government, this is the injustice being perpetrated on these men. We have a lot of brave speeches about gratitude but it is not translated into action, not helping these veterans go to school.

I have just come from the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee and there is a shortage of between 8,000 and 9,000 personnel in the hospitals in the VA to give them proper hospitalization after they come back.

We are dealing here with the Mexican-American elderly. We will prevent many, many tens of thousands of brave young Mexican-Americans from being Mexican-Americans. If they can go to school, they have got the chance of their lives now. They have paid heavily with the service but here is the one big opportunity to get back from that service something that will give them a better life for themselves and their family all the rest of their lives.

Mr. CARRASCO. Mr. Chairman, in regard to that it is very appropriate for the elderly in the sense of the family structure, yet it is an action that just is given in words, it is rhetoric but there is nothing that comes out of it. The Administration wants to push this and help the veterans and we get the same word from the Veterans' Administration, but down at the end where the pipeline comes out there is no action. And at the other end they say there are no funds, and this comes back to the legislative bodies.



Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, wait a minute. Wait a minute. The executive branch through its Bureau of the Budget is fighting the legislative and saying, "Don't appropriate. On the educational funds if you appropriate it, we won't spend it." The legislative branch is appropriating more money than the executive will spend, except in Vietnam they will spend more than we appropriate there, but at home they will not spend what we appropriate. It is not the Congress that is telling these veterans they do not have these rights, it is the executive department that is telling them, "You have got to serve in Vietnam."

The veterans' papers are sent back. They send the papers in and they find the papers are defective, they cannot get in school. Many veterans get discouraged from being chased around and around.

Mr. CARRASCO. We don't understand these concepts very well.

Senator YARBOROUGH. People get the run around. Fight them from inside this Government.

Mr. CARRASCO. We are still fighting them and it is difficult to evaluate where the bodies lie.

Senator YARBOROUGH. If we could just get Vice President Agnew to be as voluble as he is against people he does not like, we might move things. Just get him over on the affirmative side for some of the good things needed in this country.

Mr. CARRASCO. I think you are discussing things on a different level than I am aware of. What I am concerned with is the problem down at the working level which is the veterans themselves.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Last January the committee, I believe your predecessor, Mr. Vincent Ximenes, one of his major points was the elderly Mexican-American was especially hard hit by urban redevelopment of one sort or another which occurs, and I agree with him on that. I notice cities in my own State. What do you intend to do in that area, how to prevent those injustices?

Mr. CARRASCO. We have a case now in New Mexico where the local public agency suggested that they have, and they themselves conducted, an election within the urban renewal area to see if people wanted urban renewal. They turned down urban renewal. They want urban renewal but they do not want urban removal. There is a difference. They were willing to go on with rehabilitation of their dwellings and a build up of their town but they did not want to be removed for parking lots. This is the situation there and it is the situation that is repeated over and over and over again.

Now I am familiar with urban renewal because my experience is there and I agree that in many cases the situation is not what it should be, especially if relocation staffs are not adequate. Now the legislation and the financing are adequate at this time because there is legislation to have a differential. If you buy a home outside the project area, there is a \$5,000 grant that can be received to get an equivalent home outside of the project area. There is a lot of other assistance—

Senator YARBOROUGH. You mean it is up to \$5,000 in addition to the value of his home?

Mr. CARRASCO. In addition to the value of his home. The problem is the program in many cases is not implemented. In California we found that it is pretty effective and it is implemented, but in many

of the other States it is not. These people are not communicative in the English language. They are not notified of their rights and privileges under this legislation, and this lack of knowledge creates quite a problem. The problem is they do not have control over the local public boards. I think this is one of the areas of concern, if there is any legislation to be made. There is a lot of buck-passing going on. If you go to the local public board, the board says it is Federal funds and nothing can be done. If you go to the Federal agency, they say it is a local initiative, local situation. So we are stating it is a problem in legislation in the sense of making these local public agencies that handle Federal funds and handle millions, not just thousands, be responsible to the local population, and this would mean that they would be elected by the local people.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I recommend that you get a copy of the testimony by Mr. Dennis Fargas of yesterday, former Director of the Office for Spanish-Surnamed Americans of the HEW. What he said about grantsmanship, it is a classic—that grantsmanship is a special language in these Federal laws and that people have written them to fit certain situations. A grantsmanship has grown up on how to get a grant and they generally exclude out those not in the establishment. But when you take the whole complex of laws and regulations, the people in a certain chain of—I am not talking about working for the Government but a certain expertise in getting grants and generally passes the less affluent in our society, they do not get the breaks.

You have mentioned that in another way on the run around they get between that, let's say, and his statement on the grantsmanship expertise in getting grants. The inequity and inequality of it over the Nation when you see how the regulations are written that come out of these laws are so drafted that only certain areas or certain people or certain things can qualify, that it becomes a problem in grantsmanship of who gets the money and it just does not apply equally to everybody.

Mr. CARRASCO. I have been that route on the community level many times. I have been a community worker from the start.

Senator YARBOROUGH. To whom does the chairman of the Inter-agency now report in the White House?

Mr. CARRASCO. To the President.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Directly to the President?

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. He does not go through any staff?

Mr. CARRASCO. He has staff he works with.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Who is the staff that he works with in the White House?

Mr. CARRASCO. I don't know at this time, Senator.

Senator YARBOROUGH. How often does he meet with that staff?

Mr. CARRASCO. He is on a daily basis with that staff.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Daily basis. Well, how many meetings has the Director, Mr. Castillio, or you had with the head of the Federal agencies?

Mr. CARRASCO. We have those on an individual basis and we have had—I cannot give you the figures right now here but we deal in program areas and housing, health, education, and welfare. I meet mostly in the housing and urban development right now.

Senator YARBOROUGH. This is your special field?

Mr. CARRASCO. That is my field. There is another man that works in OEO, Manpower and Economic Development.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Have special interests been established in each of these agencies?

Mr. CARRASCO. They have maybe one designated man that you will work with but it is not an official type of a title.

Senator YARBOROUGH. He is not designated as such or a specialist with particular expertise and knowledge in Mexican-American affairs?

Mr. CARRASCO. In HEW there is a section. Mr. Fargas is the person in charge of the Spanish-speaking people serving on our Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs.

In HUD they do not have that position; they just have one person assigned that is a liaison person with us.

Senator YARBOROUGH. A liaison person?

Mr. CARRASCO. Right.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Now in the forthcoming White House Conference on Nutrition, what role is your Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs playing in that? You are in planning of this Conference on Nutrition?

Mr. CARRASCO. We are in planning. I am assigned to it. I am the secretary of the food section of the Food, Nutrition and Health Panels. We are actively working with the Mexican-American organizations to get full representation. Incidentally, in there we are adequately represented in the food, nutrition and health.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What about the forthcoming White House Conference on Aging in 1971?

Mr. CARRASCO. We have at this time no participation in that.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I am forced to leave, my time is up. I have instructed the staff director to continue with questions, we have a number here.

First, before I leave, what is the size of your Inter-Agency Committee staff?

Mr. CARRASCO. We have a staff of 30. Our professional staff is 10.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Are all the places filled now?

Mr. CARRASCO. All the places are filled now.

Senator YARBOROUGH. They have been filled?

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What is your annual budget?

Mr. CARRASCO. It is about \$550,000.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Now before I called these 2 days of hearings yesterday and today I had intended to conclude the hearings today and order the full record printed, but as a result of these 2 days of hearings I think this subject requires some additional attention by the Senate Special Committee on Aging. I am not satisfied that what power it is or plans of action on behalf of the elderly Mexican-Americans have been determined on by the administration.

Perhaps the administration has not had time to do so since it has been in office less than a year. To provide for more time I am going to call an additional day of hearings, I have not decided just when. It cannot be this month, it may not even be in December, it may be next year.

I want to explore some of these questions further and get some reports from the field that we are getting. We want to be alert to any regressive actions that may be taken. We know the cutdown in housing from the two and a half million starts here represented for the President's Commission to stay out of the slums. To cut back to an estimated million housing starts a year beginning in January it is going to adversely affect the Mexican-Americans in common with everybody else. But all such cutbacks, the increased unemployment of 4 percent, all this hits first at the people at the bottom of the economic scale, always.

There are many considerations of the situation of the Mexican-American aids that we want to consider further before we close the record, but I will hold it open for at least 1 additional day of hearing as of this time.

Thank you.

Mr. CARRASCO. Thank you.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I must leave but I am turning over to the staff director the questioning of the witnesses or hearing the other witnesses if the other two appear.

Thank you very much.

Mr. CARRASCO. Thank you.

Mr. ORIOL. Mr. Santiestevan is not here.

Perhaps the earlier witnesses could join Mr. Carrasco here and we could have a joint discussion.

Mrs. McGuire, I have quite a few questions; suppose I begin there.

In your statement you mention the number of employees with Spanish surnames in HUD and you give the number from 157 to 182. Can you tell us what the percentage is of total—

Mrs. MCGUIRE. I will give that question to Mr. Rodriguez.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. I do not know the percentage right offhand but this is talking about nationwide. It jumped from 157 to 182.

Mr. ORIOL. May we have the percentage on that when you can provide it.\* The statement was made at our Los Angeles hearing last year that less than 1 percent of HUD were Spanish surnames.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. This is correct. I would direct your attention to exhibit A which shows the central office percentage last February as seven-tenths of 1 percent and this July was over eight-tenths of 1 percent.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. I think the percentage was 0.9.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Well, in sheer numbers, Mr. Oriol, 30 persons last February were employed in the central office with Spanish surnames, and as of this July, 36 were employed which was a numerical increase and a percentage increase.

Mr. ORIOL. How many of the Spanish surnamed employees are in Washington and how many are in the field?

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. I would say of this Spanish group we are talking about, these are not all Mexican-American. I would like to clarify that. Most of the Spanish surnamed people that are working in the central office here in Washington, the majority are Puerto Ricans. I say that we have possibly anywhere from 10 to 12 Mexican-Americans in the central office. In fact, we were just counting them yesterday trying to remember.

\*See app. A, item 1, exhibit E, p. 603.

Mr. ORIOL. Well, what would you say is the number of people actually outside in the field with bilingual skills who are helping people directly affected by housing programs, either the sponsors or governmental officials?

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. I would say about 160, 180 in the overall HUD program.

Mr. ORIOL. 180, is that your total number?

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. 182 is the total.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. This would not include, however, the number of persons who are employed, for instance, by housing sponsors such as local housing authorities. I know from my own knowledge in San Antonio that a large percentage, maybe even 50 percent or more, of the employees of our clientele have a large percentage of Spanish-speaking people. I would say that probably 50 percent of the local staff is bilingual in some cities. This is not reflected in the survey made by HUD which reflects up-to-date data on what our regional offices and area offices, plus the central office, now have. While it is not perfect, and I think you will agree, Mr. Rodriguez, it is being consistently worked on.

Mr. ORIOL. Could you tell us, Mrs. McGuire, a little bit more about this contract with the American GI Forum to survey and identify minority building trades contractors? How far along is that?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. I would like again to refer that question to Mr. Royball who handles that aspect of the HUD work.

Mr. ROYBALL. I was in on the original subcontracting to operation, SER. I believe it is about 80 percent complete now. They are coming close to completion and compilation of information is almost complete for approximately 56 cities. I think the contract calls for approximately 50 cities as a result of the participation of operation SER they have volunteered their staff and services to extend them to other cities that would not normally have fallen in under the contract such as Corpus Christi, Albuquerque, Phoenix, and San Jose, Calif. Again I would venture to say that this contract now is about 80 to 90 percent complete and they should be in the process of compiling the information that has been developed in these cities.

As a result of this, of course, the survey of the minority contractors, with Mexican-American input, many of the programs that are now in process of development will be based on this survey in areas of job development, contract letting, and entrepreneurship.

Mr. ORIOL. May we have whatever progress report\* is available on that?

Mr. ROYBALL. We will obtain that.

Mr. ORIOL. Senator Smith, did you want to address any questions?

Senator SMITH. No. I have another committee meeting down the hall and I am kind of flipfopping.

Mr. ORIOL. Mrs. McGuire, you mention a list of 53 pamphlets, I would like to know, what is the target of those pamphlets? Well, I guess each one is different.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Each is different, a broad range to cover, the individual programs within the Department.

\*See app. A, item 1, exhibit F, p. 604.

Mr. ORIOL. Can you now give us details on the numbers of pamphlets available and the distribution made of them, or would you care to give that later?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. These data are in the attachments to this testimony. Following the 1968 act, changes made in many programs, much of the pamphlet material in HUD. Most of these 53 that I have mentioned are in one way or the other obsolete and we are quickly trying to bring them up to date and republish.

Mr. ORIOL. None of these are aimed at the actual tenant or homeowner?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Yes; some of them are aimed at the homeowner, though. Not specifically to the tenant. These are informational data of necessity that are fairly general and they go to the local groups and the local housing authorities. The local sponsoring organizations implement by their own publications.

Mr. ORIOL. Have you evaluated the publications that go to the homeowner to see how receptive an elderly Mexican-American homeowner might be?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. No; I do not believe we have such an evaluation.

Mr. ORIOL. You mention audiovisual material. In what way is that directed at the Mexican-American?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Well, simply that the same materials that are used generally are translated in order that these materials may be used by the Spanish-speaking stations. There are a number of these clips on the FHA programs with particular emphasis on the programs that have subsidy of one kind or another to serve the Mexican-American of low income. FHA has been most understanding of this need.

Mr. ORIOL. This is primarily meant to be used on TV stations?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Generally radio.

Mr. ORIOL. Are these paid commercials?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. No.

Mr. ORIOL. Or are you relying on public service?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Public service time.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you have any information on the use to which these are put?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. I would have to get that.\*

Mr. ORIOL. In your statement, you discuss the meetings with the members of the Interagency Committee for Mexican-American Affairs on housing and design. Now who is at those meetings, how are the elderly Mexican-Americans heard from. Are these consultants? Later in your statement you mention that you are trying to get the ideas of the elderly themselves. How is this done?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Well, this is a proposed study that the Interagency Committee has sent over to HUD in an effort to get the opinion and point of view of people who used the product rather than the opinions of others and of observers. I do not know at this point, of course, whether the study as presented will be approved but it is under study to see whether we can tap the immediate knowledge, interest and desires of the people who are going to use the housing as opposed to my opinion or Mr. Carrasco's or others even though they may be informed.

Mr. ORIOL. In the section that follows there are a few statements.

\*See app. A, item 1, exhibit G, p. 609.

There is some evidence that older Mexican-Americans prefer to live in neighborhoods of all age groups. There is another statement, "It was suggested that these high-rise structures preferably should not be over six stories." Who was making these suggestions and on what basis?

Mrs. McGUIRE. This was at a meeting with me that Mr. Carrasco of the Interagency Committee attended where we discussed some of the basic principles of planning that might be found to be more responsive. We talked about the idea of the high tower, the building of 14, 18, 20 stories as opposed to something more on the human scale of not only six stories but five, four, three, down to one story, that kind of scale rather than the overpowering height of buildings that were associated with cities like Chicago.

Mr. ORIOL. So you are drawing from your own expertise and knowledge in the field?

Mrs. McGUIRE. Yes.

Mr. ORIOL. Will future efforts be made to hear directly from the elderly persons involved?

Mrs. McGUIRE. Other than what the local people do, we have nothing that I know of at this point except the research study that has been proposed.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you have any more recent information on the tenancy in Villa Tranchese and San Antonio on the number of elderly Mexican-Americans?\*

Mrs. McGUIRE. No; I do not but I will look it up and send the latest data to you.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you have any information on how receptive they are to the new design features which were fashioned to appeal to the elderly Mexican-Americans?

Mrs. McGUIRE. With respect to Villa Tranchese?

Mr. ORIOL. Yes.

Mrs. McGUIRE. No; it did not have the effect that was expected. As I recall there were only four or five persons with Spanish surnames who made application or who were living in the building.

Mr. ORIOL. This was the situation in January or thereabouts?

Mrs. McGUIRE. Yes.

Mr. ORIOL. If we could have more recent information on that.

Mrs. McGUIRE. I will find out specifically.

Mr. ORIOL. Mr. Gibson of Senator Yarborough's staff has a question or two.

Mr. GIBSON. Mrs. McGuire, I have a question about your testimony. You mention that you had meetings which explored the concept of a housing development in which only older people live and the acceptance of this pattern by elderly Mexican-Americans. You go on to say there may be some evidence they may not like to live in this old age ghetto type housing.

What steps are you taking to implement the findings of this series of meetings? In other words, what steps are you taking to disperse the old age housing groups or communities throughout the larger community?

Mrs. McGUIRE. We are studying changes in planning that might promote these concepts where valid. I am recommending that we de-

\*See app. A, Item 1, exhibit H, p. 610.

velop guidelines and leave the final determination at the local level due to local differences in communities. Even though they are Mexican-American, there may be local differences about housing design location and so forth.

Mr. GIBSON. You are pursuing this matter further?

Mrs. McGUIRE. Yes; we are pursuing it and recommendations are under consideration.

Mr. GIBSON. I just asked the question because I noticed yesterday there is a considerable lag time in the Government between making an observation and making the policy, and that is why I asked the question.

Mr. ORIOL. Mrs. McGuire, under the Housing location heading you mention that you have been in communication with Mexican-American organizations to develop the most meaningful approach for maximum housing opportunities.

May we have a list of the organizations with which you have been in contact?<sup>1</sup>

Mrs. McGUIRE. Yes. This statement again has come from the section of equal opportunity and they have been the ones primarily carrying on contact with Mexican-American organizations.

Mr. ORIOL. I would like some indication of the response to and whether they are raising questions about conditions for participation. This subject of the difficulties encountered by nonprofit sponsors and so forth arose at our last hearings. We would be interested in any new information on that subject.

Mr. Schulder, on model cities could you give us a few more details about that Eagle Pass, Tex., plan to use the 20 women as homemaker aides?

Mr. SCHULDER. I do not have many other details on that outside of the funding level which was \$85,000 for the program but as I have read the component they are going to hire persons, some over the age of 45, low income persons from the neighborhood, train them in homemaker and family budget, health, sanitation needs of persons in the neighborhood, do housekeeping services, as well as try to connect the older persons and younger family groups in their homes with social services as necessary, assuming that many people are homebound.

Mr. ORIOL. How many people will these 20 home aides serve?

Mr. SCHULDER. They did not project it and I could only guess something on the ratio of 1 to 10, but that is a guess.

Mr. ORIOL. Does this statement reflect the total use of supplemental funds under the model cities program that might have special application for the elderly Mexican-American, or can you give us additional information on that?

Mr. SCHULDER. There was another component of \$36,000 in Eagle Pass also for a minibus system which is largely serving the needs of older persons without regular transportation. In addition there is a program which has not as yet been funded in Denver, protective services for the elderly, which is projected at a rate of \$194,000 and which will largely serve Mexican-American persons utilizing old age assistance in Denver. Beyond that in the neighborhoods which have high concentrations of older persons we do not have older persons identified.

Mr. ORIOL. One of my questions was going to be about welfare and

<sup>1</sup> See app. A, item 1, exhibit F, p. 604.



whether any of the cities are using the model cities program to develop innovations in welfare. What will the Denver project do?

Mr. SCHULDER. It is a protective services program dealing with persons who have needs in the areas of income and property, persons who are otherwise not able to manage their affairs completely but nevertheless are not institutionalized and are welfare recipients or low income.

The purpose of the protective services to the aging project are threefold: to see that the older person's own resources, as well as the resources provided by the community, are effectively used to assure him of proper care; to see that his money and property are used in his best interest; to protect himself and the community when he behaves in ways that may endanger himself or others.

Mr. ORIOL. I think we would be interested in more details on that if we may have it.

I also wanted to ask you, what steps are taken to assure participation by the elderly Mexican-American in the model cities process? Can you give us a city-by-city description of that for the record?

Mr. SCHULDER. I would not be able at this time to give a city-by-city description but I would be able to submit it in a week's time. We have asked our regional offices to identify the neighborhoods with a high concentration of elderly Mexican-Americans and specifically what kind of involvement the Mexican-Americans have in either the planning process or in program services.

Mr. ORIOL. Are there any examples in any of these cities of the application of the Project FIND, the outreach of Project FINE and whether you do find them to give them practical help? Is any city in the model cities now doing that, especially as it would affect the elderly Mexican-American?

Mr. SCHULDER. None of the cities are doing it as far as I know. As Mr. Baida, our Deputy Assistant Secretary, indicated, we are just really beginning to develop a policy which will affect older persons and which will assure the greater involvement of older persons in the model cities program. In January we are going to hold a meeting in Tulsa, Okla., which will involve the State commissions on aging from the Southwest part of the country as an organizing device to hold similar statewide meetings involving State commissions on aging, older persons groups and model cities agencies in the Southwestern States.

Mr. ORIOL. Is your Oklahoma meeting the only one that could be considered in the Southwest?

Mr. SCHULDER. At this time it is the only one scheduled.

Mr. ORIOL. Will special efforts be made at this meeting to involve the elderly Mexican American or discuss the elderly Mexican American?

Mr. SCHULDER. Yes, the problems of services to the older Mexican American will be discussed. It is a problem, as I am sure you know, in both the Western region and in our Southwestern region.

Mr. ORIOL. Do any of the model cities have any plans for health programs that would be especially meaningful to the elderly Mexican Americans?

Mr. SCHULDER. Denver again has a community health center which they have not as yet begun but have been authorized to fund called prevent care.

Mr. ORIOL. They do?

Mr. SCHULDER. They do call it prevent care.

While the program description indicates multiphasic health screening services to the general population, I have asked our office in Fort Worth to see in what special way will it provide diagnostic services to older persons.

Mr. ORIOL. Going back to that minibus again, what city was that in?

Mr. SCHULDER. Eagle Pass, Tex.

Mr. ORIOL. How will that work? Will that bring people from rural areas into the community or will it serve only the community? Will the minibuses be owned by the Model Cities Administration?

Mr. SCHULDER. The minibuses will be owned by a city agency, I think it is the city transportation agency. It is a publicly owned service for persons from the model cities neighborhood. It is basically to connect persons. The Eagle Pass program does involve some rural parts of the town as well as the downtown area itself, and there is inadequate bus service especially in the poor neighborhoods. It is designed to bring persons to services, shopping, and take them back on a nonscheduled basis.

Mr. ORIOL. Thank you, Mr. Schulder.

On homeownership, Mrs. McGuire, you point out that over 60 percent of the low-income homeowners in urban renewal or code enforcement areas receive grants. Could you give us numbers on that?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. The number?

Mr. ORIOL. Yes.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Yes, I can do that. I believe we included that in the homeownership testimony before the Housing Subcommittee. I will be glad to submit it.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. ORIOL. On page 11 can you give us a State breakdown on the firm commitments you list at the top of the page?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Yes, but that is given in the appendix in a chart the FHA submitted to us. Let me look at it and see if it is responsive to your question.

Mr. ORIOL. On page 11, too, you have conducted counseling sessions in Santa Ana, Calif., in Mexican neighborhoods. How is that done? How does the family and counselor get together and what is the bilingual capacity there?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. This exploration was prompted to see whether and to what extent potential homeowners, potential eligible people for the 235 program, Mexican families, would be interested. It was sponsored by a Catholic priest who held the meetings in his parish hall in the center of the area of Mexican-American concentration. He then called on the FHA to provide the counselors to inform the people about the program. They held several days of sessions at several different times. The end result was a gratifying response from interested families.

The FHA staff there carried on the counseling and went person by person, case by case looking into the financial situation of each family and whether in fact under that law they were eligible, with good results. At least 100 of the families were found to be eligible for this housing.

<sup>1</sup> See app. A, item 1, exhibit D, p. 600.

Mr. ORIOL. And this was through the initiative of the local priest?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Yes. The local priest felt the need for this and he and the local FHA officials got together. I think it is significant that the meetings were not in the FHA office.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you have any publication that is directed at churchmen or other persons who might take a similar kind of action?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. I do not know. We have some broad publications on the role of the church in promoting good housing. HUD has a publication of this kind and there have been a number of statements made in speeches on the role of the church and good results have come from these efforts. In St. Louis the church sponsored rehabilitation in one of the worst ghetto areas in St. Louis—after a neighborhood survey to determine the extent of the problem. That experiment led finally to the 221(h) program that Congress enacted in 1968, I believe.

There has been a great deal of activity and interest by church groups. Are you suggesting that perhaps this experience ought to be replicated in other places by the technique used in Santa Ana?

Mr. ORIOL. That is what occurred to me. I wondered what would be a practical way to get this information around. In fact, that raises the larger question of local initiatives in general. Now local initiative, when a housing authority does not take action that limits one form of local initiative. There are lots of opportunities for local initiative by nonprofit organizations and I wonder what actions can be taken to increase such activity by nongovernmental action.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Well, as is noted in the attachments there is one particular pamphlet that encourages the nonprofit sponsor to undertake counseling. Perhaps we could do more but I think generally there is a good deal of interest in some programs on the part of church groups and other nonprofit groups. You may know Mr. Carrasco, of other church related groups similar to that in California.

Mr. ORIOL. Are there any State workshops for churches to increase their knowledge of possible relief here?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. None that I know of HUD sponsored on any regular or formal plan. Urban America helps such group meetings rather regularly for nonprofit sponsors. Their efforts are directed primarily—as you know, to the nonprofit sponsor. In addition a number of such meetings are held by the National Council on Aging.

Mr. ORIOL. Mr. Carrasco, a few related matters. You say you are assisting in the creation of a nonprofit housing corporation. Could you give us more details on that?

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes. We are assisting in forming a national housing corporation to assist local sponsors in developing their own corporations.<sup>2</sup> By local sponsors I mean the Mexican-American organizations will form sponsorship organizations for the FHA. We did this in Sacramento, Calif., successfully. Sacramento Concilio sponsors the housing and they will be sponsoring further housing projects. They have the sponsorship of a family project and they are thinking of adding other projects—they have another 4 acres adjacent to the family project where they want to place an elderly project with a health-care center, a day-care center and all the facilities.

Mr. ORIOL. This day-care center, where will it be? Is that at Federal level?

<sup>2</sup> See app. A, item 2, p. 612.

Mr. CARRASCO. No, it is a private, nonprofit corporation we are bringing together the leadership throughout the Nation to working to see what can be developed.

Mr. ORIOL. What you are aiming at then is a national corporation.

Mr. CARRASCO. A national delivery system.

Mr. ORIOL. A national delivery system?

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you have anything giving the outlines of this proposal?

Mr. CARRASCO. We have the initial proposal which we are going to be helping the leadership develop—

Mr. ORIOL. May I have a copy of that to study? <sup>1</sup>

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes.

Mr. ORIOL. On the same page, you say that you are assisting in the development of a nonprofit health foundation. Can you give us details on that? <sup>2</sup>

Mr. CARRASCO. That proposal is along the same lines only development of neighborhood health centers, nursing homes and health programs also, not only in the areas of care but also in the areas of paramedical careers. We are trying to develop as many vehicles as possible. One of the big problems is that in organizing communities the Mexican-American does not know how to tie into the local government, to the Federal Government or, like the Senator said, grantsmanship. We are trying to develop this expertise and technical assistance and we are providing the technical assistance to organize these comprehensive programs.

Now this is very dear to me as far as the elderly are concerned because I was working at the State hospitals 3 or 4 years ago and I was appalled at the problems there with the Spanish-speaking elderly. They could have gone home any time because—

Mr. ORIOL. This is the mental hospital?

Mr. CARRASCO. State hospital, mental hospital. Many of them were classified as mutes.

Mr. ORIOL. As what?

Mr. CARRASCO. Mutes.

Mr. ORIOL. Mutes.

Mr. CARRASCO. And this was really terrible because they spoke Spanish but they did not speak English.

Mr. ORIOL. Who classified them as mutes?

Mr. CARRASCO. This is the way their record read at the time. All of a sudden I became a mute expert because I spoke Spanish. This was one of the things that really got me to thinking of nursing homes. If I could ever do anything, I would start a convalescent or nursing home or halfway house for these people in the community where they would be close to the shopping areas and close to their people so that they could communicate.

Mr. ORIOL. May I go back to the mutes. Was this a matter of the hospital administrator classifying them as mutes or was this a matter of State designation? How were they classified as mutes?

Mr. CARRASCO. Just within the hospital compound.

Mr. ORIOL. How did that affect their treatment?

<sup>1</sup> See app. A, p. 612.

<sup>2</sup> See app. A, p. 617.

Mr. CARRASCO. It all depends on the wards really because if they had bilingual people, which were very few incidentally, and they were close to a town where there were about 45,000 Spanish speakers—but there were very few people at this time that were bilingual in these wards. Wherever there were no Spanish speakers these people were classified as mutes because they could not communicate with the other personnel. Not only the majority of them were Spanish speakers, I counted one German and one Italian personnel.

Mr. ORIOL. Does this condition still exist?

Mr. CARRASCO. Not that I know of. I have not been in contact with it in the last 2 years.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you have reason to believe it has changed?

Mr. CARRASCO. Well, I think it has not changed in this regard: it has not changed in that the people are still not coming out of these hospitals. This is the thing that has not changed.

I was talking to the FHA people on Thursday in Sacramento, Calif., to see if we could set up a nursing home close to one of the Spanish-speaking housing projects because there is a lot of good community organization there that can move into the areas of health very easily. As I said, there is an over-abundance of nursing homes; in other words, there are a lot of beds in this area. You could fill those beds in just 1 day by just getting these people into the community. They said they would consider it because it sounded good.

Mr. ORIOL. What is waiting for them in the community?

Mr. CARRASCO. A delivery system, a home that they can go to.

Mr. ORIOL. Where is the home?

Mr. CARRASCO. There is no home.

Mr. ORIOL. Rental?

Mr. CARRASCO. They are at the State hospital for that reason.

Mr. ORIOL. In other words, the community is not ready for them?

Mr. CARRASCO. The community is ready for them but they have no place for them. These people are a little difficult to handle in the normal nursing home because they do not speak English so we have to have bilingual personnel in those nursing homes. There is enough demand that they do not have to bring these people in. The Spanish-speaking community and the Mexican-American community in Sacramento is ready to do it, so we are helping by providing them with technical assistance to fulfill their need.

Mr. ORIOL. How much technical assistance are you providing?

Mr. CARRASCO. Well, we make the contact with HUD and with FHA for the community and we act as the liaison for them. We help them prepare forms, prepare the applications, do some of the feasibility study that they need to justify the marketability of the units and prepare the package for their submission.

Mr. ORIOL. How many people are directly involved from your agency?

Mr. CARRASCO. Three.

Mr. ORIOL. Three. So for one project to provide this kind of assistance you need three people.

Mr. CARRASCO. That is right.

Mr. ORIOL. And this is an area where a lot of thought has been given to this, there is a receptive atmosphere. If you were going to do this

in another area where no spade work had been done, you would need a lot more personnel, would you not?

Mr. CARRASCO. That is right. You need not only the personnel but you need the community organization to set up the vehicle that is required for the FHA offices. So with this technical assistance corporation in the health area we plan to provide just the catalyst there and through consultants be able to push the—

Mr. ORIOL. I am still not clear on the details of that corporation. Here again I would appreciate some information on the goals and how you are going to do it and so forth.

Mr. CARRASCO. You might consider that we have only been in operation since June as far as we are concerned. We were brought in as technical people into this area and we are forming a lot of the programs and techniques from the community viewpoint because we come from the communities into the Federal Government. So it has taken some time to acquire a lot of the logistics to get the program going. This is where we are worried about the housing, health, and economic development in the different areas where this work was going on.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you have any of this sort of work going on in any other State than California?

Mr. CARRASCO. Well, most of the work was in El Paso. We have some projects there that we assisted the task force. We brought in a task force of about seven or eight agency people and got them together with the city people and their experts, the people that worked in their areas. We went in and organized the community people so that they could assist at the meetings and attend the meetings and know what was going on, and we oriented them to the meetings.

Mr. ORIOL. This was in El Paso?

Mr. CARRASCO. El Paso.

Mr. ORIOL. Whom were you working with in El Paso?

Mr. CARRASCO. We were working with the mayor.

Mr. ORIOL. The mayor.

Mr. CARRASCO. Mayor Peter DeWitter invited us.

Mr. ORIOL. What was the purpose of the meeting?

Mr. CARRASCO. Housing in South El Paso and programs for the people in South El Paso.

Mr. ORIOL. This was within the city limits of El Paso?

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes, sir.

Mr. ORIOL. Is this a new housing project that—

Mr. CARRASCO. These will be new public housing projects that come in.

Mr. ORIOL. That do not yet exist.

Mr. CARRASCO. That is right. They will be built around the neighborhood facilities there that are already in existence. It is quite a large development. We are also trying to get El Paso designated as a rehab city, South El Paso, so we could have rehab programs. If the cities call on us, we provide this type of assistance to get the community in with them and involved into the actual planning.

Mr. ORIOL. Was the county involved in this planning session, too?

Mr. CARRASCO. Not at this time, no, because it involved only the city. The area took us to the border of El Vares.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Mr. Chairman, may I make a comment on one statement Mr. Carrasco made?

Mr. ORIOL. Yes.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. With respect to the unconscionable situation of elderly people in all State hospitals who do not belong there but are only there because there is no appropriate place in the community, recently there was a report issued on the institutions in Texas, on 11 mental hospitals and it was found that 26 percent of the people 65 and over, had no reason to be there at all, there was no psychosis. Another 32 percent could be better taken care of in a nursing home and the balance needed psychiatric treatment.

Before this report we had one experiment in Toledo, Ohio, in conjunction with the State hospital officials. We worked out a plan where a certain percentage of units for the elderly, public housing, would be filled by elderly people from the State hospital. To achieve this plan the State hospital contributed a certain amount of the capital cost plus an ongoing rehabilitative program and it has worked very well.

Mr. ORIOL. There was some concern at the beginning of that that the other residents in that housing project would be fearful or uncomfortable.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. This did not happen to any extent. We were fearful this might happen, particularly when we opened the first of these projects, one in Columbus and one in Toledo. This is the only State that has undertaken this program to my knowledge through public housing. We had hoped that there would be no distinction, no one would know, people simply moved in. But the hospital was not ready to make its determination of who was competent to live fully independently so they were 2 months behind coming in. It was a hundred unit project and 35 of the apartments were held for the hospital patients. It has fared extraordinarily well, and is economically feasible for the hospital. It certainly is a better social answer for these older people.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you have any estimate on how many more people are still in the hospital because you do not have a similar accommodation for them?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. No, I don't have. You mean in Ohio or anywhere?

Mr. ORIOL. Any particular project.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. The only firm study I know of was the study that was made in Texas and I do not know what the total number is.

Mr. ORIOL. Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. You made the comment about the economic feasibility for the hospital. This relates to a question as to broader economic factors in this whole matter of retention of people improperly in mental hospitals. I am thinking of it from the standpoint of the economics as confronted by the State. Is it cheaper for them to keep these people in the mental hospital?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Oh, no.

Mr. MILLER. Or in nursing homes, for example.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Well, as an opinion I would suspect it is cheaper in a nursing home and cheaper yet in independent units. Now most of these people are on old age assistance. Most of the tenants in Ohio were recipients of old age assistance and they were able on that income to be perfectly eligible and able to pay their rents from old age assistance grants.

Mr. MILLER. Would this be applicable in Texas?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. I would think so. I would have to look at the Texas laws. It took a little working out in the State of Ohio to bring this experiment to fruition. But we have firm contracts over a 40-year period with the hospital with respect to these tenants and future ones that might come from the hospital.

Mr. MILLER. A part of the reason for my question is the very low per diem rate that is reported for many State mental institutions. Of course this reflects a failure on their part to provide what would medically be regarded as adequate mental health care for these people.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. This was the reason for my question.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Well, at the end of the first year of operation in the Toledo project the statement was made by the medical social worker making the report that even though the hospital had put up close to \$300,000 for the capital costs to provide a dining room, kitchen, food preparation, and even though they were on an everyday basis providing certain staff particularly medical social workers, nevertheless there had been a savings to the hospital district in relation to these 35 ex-patients.

Mr. ORIO. May I just see if I interpret what you two said correctly. An elderly Mexican-American in a State hospital is more likely to remain there than others, and one of the reasons for that is the language problem. Is that right?

Mr. CARRASCO. That and the fact that there is no place for them in the community. You have to have a facility in the community to place them and there is none.

Mr. MILLER. In this connection I am sure that the Mexican-American older person would be more responsive to a nursing home if it were available than to a mental hospital if he or she were inappropriately placed there.

What is the attitude of those who are not institutionalized toward nursing homes among elderly Mexican-Americans? Is there a tendency to resist movement to homes for the aged or nursing homes?

Mr. CARRASCO. There is a tendency now because there is no identification with any local community organization. This does not belong to them, in other words, they are going to a strange place. Usually it is out of the way, out of their areas, which makes it very difficult to communicate and very difficult to live in. So there would be no incentive for them to move to those places at all.

Mr. MILLER. I have a question for Mrs. McGuire which may be a petty question with reference to these high-rise structures. I am thinking of the psychology involved.

Do the latitudinal dimensions possibly have any effect on the reaction to them? I am thinking of a very narrow six-story building as contrasted with a wider expanse six-story building that does not look as tall in the latter case.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. I believe you are right. We discussed with Mr. Carrasco the human scale—straight up, vertical, six stories, or use of more horizontal designs. Now of course the root problem is land cost and availability. No matter who the occupants are land cost dictates often times the type of housing.



Mr. MILLER. This would call for larger structures overall with more units which also ties into the Mexican-American preference for involvement with the younger community.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. We have a distinct feeling in HUD that housing for the elderly, particularly when it is age segregated, should be limited in size. We think that possibly 100 units in any one place is probably ideal because then it does not effectively cut off by sheer size, the occupants from the rest of the community. Also smaller installations are not so institutional in appearance.

Mr. ORIOL. To go back to the elderly institutions and nursing home availability, have you both found that nursing home operators may be reluctant to accept a person who can speak only Spanish?

Mrs. MCGUIRE. I have had no experience.

Mr. CARRASCO. In this area I have not had recent experience but knowing that the people at the State hospital are trying to place people in nursing homes they just could not because there was not any place where they could be accepted. They did not have the bilingual personnel many times and did not have the facilities for them. They were far out of the Mexican-American neighborhood so they could not converse to anybody in the immediate vicinity. This is one of the big hangups.

Mr. ORIOL. This sort of relates to a more general question I want to ask you. What is the Interagency Committee doing or hope to do in terms of encouraging the development of training programs that will put Spanish-speaking personnel where they are most needed in terms of the elderly Mexican-American?

Mr. CARRASCO. The paramedical technicians and in the nursing corps type of programs they would be put into a health development foundation and would really assist in getting people to where they are needed. The project would train the staffing of these people so that they would be fully staffed with bilingual people that are able to deal with not only bilingual problems but the problems of the elderly.

With the Mexican-American you usually do not have too much trouble with sensitizing because interpersonal relationships are pretty close. This is one thing that is always taken into consideration. When you meet another fellow Mexican-American there is always the interplay of personal relationships, it is not a cold type of meeting and feeling.

The elderly feel very much at home with this type of relationship but it turns them off quite a bit when you discuss business right off the bat when you first meet the people. They are not used to this type of approach: "What is your name, what do you want?" So if you train people in these areas you have to sensitize them to the needs of the people and this is one of the areas that is very pertinent.

Mr. ORIOL. Are you familiar with that project in east Los Angeles that was a 2-day sensitivity training program, short-term? Are you familiar with that?

Mr. CARRASCO. I have heard of it.

Mr. ORIOL. You do not have an estimate as to its usefulness?

Mr. CARRASCO. No.

Mr. ORIOL. Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. On this matter of the bilingual situation I was interested that the statistics presented early in the testimony today related

to the number of Spanish-surnamed Americans. Unquestionably, this is extremely important because in this field of communications there is not just the matter of language, but also the matter of the understanding of the culture which presumably would come through such people. The question occurs as to how much bilinguality there is among those who do not have Spanish surnames that are working in these areas. Do you have any data on that?

Mr. CARRASCO. I do not have any data. Of course there are a lot of them, especially in the areas of Texas close to the border, that are not bilingual, that are not Spanish-surnamed. But what kind of sensitivity they have, sometimes it is functional, it does the job. This is the type of thing that has to occur.

Now in that area it is very important that when we talk about that you have got to think about expenses. How expensive is it to consider hiring or recruiting bilingual people rather than teaching the masses English? Now this is one or the other. How much money are you going to spend on recruiting and training bilingual people? It could never be as much as having to train everybody in English, the population that you are serving.

Mr. ORIOL. You are not planning that program?

Mr. CARRASCO. I am not planning on that because it is the mother tongue, and in those border areas there is no reason why they should. They function very well in Spanish in those areas. When they move up North to the Midwest, the East, then they have to be functional in English.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Carrasco, a part of my question is related to the fact that you have different kinds of skills and kinds of knowledge. You have people who have no command of Spanish who have certain technical skills which are very important to the Mexican-American community on the one hand. On the other hand you have people who are familiar with the Mexican-American culture who have attributes to bring on the other side. Really I am relating it in part not to the matter of training the Spanish-speaking people to speak English, but how much of an effort is being made to train the English-speaking people, and what are the costs, to speak Spanish so that you have the advantage of their skills fully made available to the Mexican-American community?

Mr. CARRASCO. About the only effort is when there is a matter of control. When they want to control programs they always get a bilingual or Spanish-surnamed person and that controls the program. This is one of the local niceties of controlling the local program. They require a bilingual person. I don't care whether he is sensitive or not, but they usually put somebody in with a Spanish surname that can control the program. This is one of the ways of doing it. They learn Spanish or they know Spanish. This is one of the things.

In order to identify with a program you have that image type of situation. If you are going to have the elderly identify that this is their program, you are going to have to have a Spanish-looking person there that will fit the bill most of the time. You can be very effective if you know what the situation is and what it is used for.

Then again you do not want just a house Mexican that is just a figurehead type of individual but one that can perform the job and is sensitive to the needs and can articulate the needs to the people or to

the program that needs to be established. So it is not a very easy type of a situation but it can be a mundane type of operation which is cut off completely by the community.

In other words, the elderly are especially difficult to work with in this area and it is one of the most gratifying areas to work in, but yet it is so boxed up especially by local and Federal Government many times. You say, well, we have a bilingual person or we have a Spanish-speaking person and he has no relevancy to the program. There is no sensitivity to the people and maybe does not know the program itself.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Oriol, if you will grant me the privilege of going off the record, I would like to make an observation.

Mr. ORIOL. Off the record.  
(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ORIOL. Mr. Gibson.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Carrasco, then you would agree that there are factors other than just the ability to converse fluently in Spanish that is involved here.

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes.

Mr. GIBSON. Would you not agree that it might be in the interest of the Government operation of some of these programs to seek people from the communities that they deal with who have a lifelong personal familiarity with the local custom, folkways, language and everything else to operate particularly on a local level and perhaps even at the administrative level on some of the programs that the Government is administering for the benefit of, in this case, Mexican-American old people? Would you not agree with that?

Mr. CARRASCO. I agree. Mr. Oriol brought up the question of Eagle Pass. They have asked for a lot of assistance from us, they want to participate in the Model Cities program. They are very well organized and they meet all the criteria. They have difficulty communicating this to the local government and the Federal officials so they ask us to assist them in communicating their needs. In this regard they feel that the local people are the people that can better communicate with their own, and it is pretty difficult to get them to understand that it can be done otherwise. That program is going to have problems all along until we realize that you not only need bilateral people but you need people who are sensitive to those people and who understand their needs. This is the whole criteria.

Their needs are very simple and basic compared to the rest of the program. They only want a phone and an office and a meeting place for them to meet with the project and that is all. This is just an area, but when they go and discuss and articulate this need to the local people or to the Federal people it runs into a lot of name calling type of an approach because they do not understand each other. There is just no communication there as far as what they actually need.

I think if they were given an office, a meeting place and a phone and hire the staff to take care of the phone, which would be only maybe one or two or three persons, they would be extremely happy because they are participating in the community. There is something that they can contribute, this is their idea.

Again when I was pointing out the methods of organization to them, it is only logical for them to have their own organization in their community. For somebody else to come in and say, "You deal with

this organization," just forget it. This is our organization, this is the way we would like to work. This is the difficulty in communicating. It is not only the language but it is the culture and knowing how your position works. This is one of the difficulties.

Mr. GIBSON. Yesterday we heard testimony from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and from Social Security about what those two agencies in Government are doing to acquaint on the one hand the Mexican-American older person with the programs that they offer and on the other hand to acquaint themselves with the problems of the people they are dealing with.

It was rather distressing to me to hear them talk because I got the distinct impression that they felt that all that is involved in establishing a channel of communication is finding someone who can speak Spanish and English fluently. Now as I understand the function of your committee, one of the things you are supposed to do is to make the Government agencies see the problem involved here.

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes.

Mr. GIBSON. Specifically what are you doing to make Government agencies aware of the problem of communicating with the groups of people whom they may not even understand?

Mr. CARRASCO. We meet the agency people quite often and we are starting to meet now at the local level with the FHA offices and introduce them to the people, like in El Paso just introduce them to the local people and to the community people. They are not out there to hurt them, they are just there to assist and they want to participate, but it gets to the point where they don't communicate.

The other areas, we meet with the different commissioners to see if we can work in their areas on how to better implement Mexican Americans. One of the difficulties here in Washington is that you never see Mexican-Americans, I mean there is a very limited population here. Most of the programs are running into problems in say California and Arizona because they build in confrontations to the programs. In other words, you have to compete at the local level for local funds, and when you do this it frustrates the intent of the programs.

So what we try to do is try to get specific impact funds for specific areas, specific allocations worked out with the people. We work with the agencies to see if we can get a better understanding. Much of the problem is just sensitizing. There are Mexican-Americans out there in the Southwest somewhere. This is the way they feel, they have no concept. This is down at the working levels of the people involved. They do not realize that we are the second largest minority in the United States because in Washington you never see them.

Mr. GIBSON. I think probably the basic problem is that heretofore these programs have been viewed as solutions that have been imposed from the top from the Federal Government rather than solutions that come from people who have the problems, and I think that this may be one of the reasons that we have had some of the difficulties we have had with the programs which are very well intentioned but are not working the way they are supposed to.

Mr. CARRASCO. One of the situations like with this housing proposal, just to study the living patterns it is very difficult to sell that to an administrator here because he does not know anything about

Mexican-Americans in the first place, you have to educate him completely on Mexican-Americans. Mrs. McGuire is very fortunate that she has all this experience because she is very well versed in this area but most of these people aren't and it is very difficult to conduct an education program for them and then talk about your program, how you are going to meet the need.

If you have to repeat this time after time after time everywhere you go, there are a lot of agencies in town and this is a pretty difficult situation. We are tackling it time after time.

This is what I mean. Since June we have been here and a lot of it is just meeting and meeting and talking and talking and letting people know what the situation is about. It takes a lot of time to cover so many people, and this is one of the situations.

Mr. ORIOL. Mr. Carrasco, on page 3 of your statement you say, "Under our proposed legislation," and then you call for elections to urban renewal or public housing boards. Now whose proposed legislation is that?

Mr. CARRASCO. This is our agency's. We are just requesting that this legislation be thought of.

Mr. ORIOL. Of whom are you requesting that?

Mr. CARRASCO. We are proposing it to the committee, that you think about this.

Mr. ORIOL. Who is "we"? I am confused.

Mr. CARRASCO. Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs. Our chairman is thinking how best to participate in assisting the committee in working out some sort of legislation.

Mr. ORIOL. What committee? This is the committee helping the committee. I am confused.

Mr. CARRASCO. You are a legislative committee here, an investigative committee, and we are a committee of agencies. It is an executive committee. What we are asking is that you consider—

Mr. ORIOL. Oh, that we consider.

Mr. CARRASCO. You consider.

Mr. ORIOL. I see. All right.

Do you have any draft of this legislation?

Mr. CARRASCO. No. At this time we are just concerned with the testimony proposing it to you.

Mr. ORIOL. If you would give us additional thoughts of contents of this legislation, we would very much like to have it.

Mr. CARRASCO. Thank you.

Mr. ORIOL. Another thing, on page 2 of your statement you say that the social security program must be altered to include a 10-percent increase with the cost-of-living adjustment and a higher minimum in social security benefits.

What is your goal on a higher minimum?

Mr. CARRASCO. Well, we are saying a living minimum.

Mr. ORIOL. What is that?

Mr. CARRASCO. \$55 is not a living minimum now for a single elderly person and this is just about what many of our elderly are getting.

Mr. ORIOL. Well, the current administration proposal for social security does not include a minimum.

Mr. CARRASCO. No.

Mr. ORIOL. So you recommend that a minimum be—

Mr. CARRASCO. Be considered.

Mr. ORIOL. Be raised.

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes.

Mr. ORIOL. What would you say is the greatest priority as far as the elderly Mexican-American is concerned, a substantial increase in the minimum or a 10-percent, across-the-board increase?

Mr. CARRASCO. As far as the Mexican-American is concerned the minimum is the problem.

Mr. ORIOL. Sure.

Mr. CARRASCO. There is just no—so you raise it 10 percent. It is very difficult.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you have any idea how many elderly Mexican-Americans are on minimum benefits now?

Mr. CARRASCO. No.

Mr. ORIOL. But an increase of 10 percent in the minimum would raise it only to about \$61 from \$55 which is certainly not adequate.

Mr. CARRASCO. I have personal experience in this area because we worked in relocations quite a bit. One of the areas that you find people in is that they are living on \$45 to \$55 a month and you just can't find housing for them at those levels. They are barely making it. It is very difficult and very sad to see the fine couples and people living on these amounts.

Mr. ORIOL. In El Paso Senator Yarborough stated that you have to be middle-income poor to get into public housing. If you were low-income poor, you could not pay the rent. So the people who need it most cannot get it.

Do you have any thoughts on the housing bill as the Senate passed it, more help to people, a subsidy to people?

Mr. CARRASCO. Rent assistance would be one area which could be used for the people, the renters. The other is assistance in paying for the property taxes.

Mr. ORIOL. I wanted to ask you about that. How do you envision this assistance being given?

Mr. CARRASCO. We have not given it that much thought but it is always a problem that keeps coming into the office.

Mr. ORIOL. You seem to suggest though that the States probably don't have the wherewithall to give that.

Mr. CARRASCO. They don't have funds.

Mr. ORIOL. And the local can't, so you seem to be suggesting that a Federal action of some type be taken.

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes, because many people right now are losing their homes because of taxes.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you have information on that?

Mr. CARRASCO. We just have the letters that come in. We do not have the statistics on how many people have lost their homes or anything.

Mr. ORIOL. Where does the greatest number of these foreclosures or sales take place? Do you have anything on that?

Mr. CARRASCO. We get quite a few from New Mexico and Texas, these are the areas. In California they are usually under old age assistance with a supplemental social security so they make it most of the time as far as their homeowners are concerned. So in that State it is not too much of a problem as far as the State taxes although

they go up. Another thing, they are usually living in industrial or commercial zoned areas so that the taxes are a little bit higher in the residential areas. So this is one difficulty that with some sort of tax supplement or grant could be granted to them and would assist them. Not only that but probably it would assist some of the others.

Mr. MILLER. Then in some of these States it is an inadequacy of the old age assistance or an exclusion from the old age assistance which is a major factor.

Mr. CARRASCO. They have paid for their homes but now they cannot pay the taxes. With the high rise in living costs and inflation, why it really eats them up. They have saved all their lives to own this home.

Mr. MILLER. Inflation is hitting very hard and causing the rise in taxes, too.

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes. So it is pretty difficult in that area.

The rent assistance section would help quite a bit. We are overlooking one thing. So they have a home; what are they going to eat? So you need some sort of an annual income that will assist them. I think you are just putting a band-aid on each one of the problems. We do not think about some sort of method of a system financially throughout the year.

Mr. ORIOL. Earlier you said you are not yet involved in the planning for the White House Conference on Aging.

Mr. CARRASCO. That is right.

Mr. ORIOL. You do intend to be a participant.

Mr. CARRASCO. We have to be. There has been some staff detailed from HEW to us and we will assign them to the White House Conference on Aging. At this time I am, quite frankly, swamped with housing, welfare, and health right now.

Mr. ORIOL. On your staff you mentioned you have about 30 employees, 10 of them are professional. I take it you do not have any regional representatives.

Mr. CARRASCO. No; it is all based here in Washington.

Mr. ORIOL. Of the staff here in Washington, how many are new and how many are holdovers from the former administration?

Mr. CARRASCO. I am not sure right now, quite frankly, but I think there are about three or four holdovers.

Mr. ORIOL. Three or four holdovers?

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes.

Mr. ORIOL. You mentioned before that the chairman does report directly to the White House. How often does that take place?

Mr. CARRASCO. It is not a set pattern.

Mr. ORIOL. Roughly.

Mr. CARRASCO. You are really going out of my field in this area because I am a program man. I think sometimes it is two or three times a week.

Mr. ORIOL. Two or three times a week?

Mr. CARRASCO. It all depends on the situation, what we are working out in the field and what is happening.

Mr. ORIOL. Is this directly with the President or with a staff person?

Mr. CARRASCO. Staff and sometimes the President. It is not with the President only. They have a method of handling their operations that I do not know about.

Mr. ORIOL. You have described the heavy workload on the current staff. Do you have any estimates about how many more you would need to do the kind of job you would like to do?

Mr. CARRASCO. Well, quite frankly in my area I would need one man and an assistant for each section which would be Housing, Health, Education, Welfare and OEO. We would then need a field staff because without the field staff we are pretty far away from the Southwest and it is very difficult. The people here would serve as resource people, the contact with agencies and constant education of the administrators to sensitize them to the problems.

Then also there are the development programs. You can pretty well have an idea what is going on within each area and where the funding is going to be available because there is no use developing programs where there are no funds. This is one area where you have to be working all the time.

I am not for big staffs but I am for an efficient staff. I think in this area you have to be dedicated to the job to do it or if you are not, forget it because the job takes a lot of time and involves a lot of frustration. But it is a very viable job and it is a very interesting situation now which we encounter ourselves because we are at the forefront and the movement now of the Mexican-Americans throughout the Southwest is moving for self-help and self-improvement at this time. We really can't kick about the opportunity that we have to assist in this endeavor.

I think everybody is suddenly becoming aware of the Mexican art and this is one of the things that is helpful. In Sacramento where I just came from where I was the chairman of the Sacramento Spanish-speaking organizations, it is amazing what has happened in the last 4 years. The Spanish-speaking American Council elected in the past 4 days a service center, housing project—everything is coming about, people are really starting to move.

I think what was most gratifying to me—we had an open house Thursday—was to see so many elderly in there and pitching in and cooking and doing everything else to make the whole project go. The volunteer work that they do is tremendous because before it used to be just church work, but now it is community work which is really a beautiful thing to see. It is just something that the community as a whole is moving. I think a lot of it has been just that there are resources, there is staff in a central meeting place where they can mobilize for development or self-help, and this is what is happening in the Mexican-American community.

In Texas they are starting to develop their self-help programs, they are going to economic development. New Mexico is a little slower and Arizona is a little slower. I think California and Texas are starting to develop their communities and it is really nice to see.

Mr. ORIOL. Could you provide us with a list of that type of project in the various States, efforts with which you are associated—I mean with which the committee is now working?

Mr. CARRASCO. Sure.

Mr. ORIOL. Did you have a question, Mr. Gibson?

Mr. GIBSON. Yes.

Mr. Carrasco, as you may be aware Senator Montoya and Senator Yarborough have introduced a bill to make the committee which exists



only on the strength of an Executive order a permanent source of help. Has the committee responded to that bill in any way, do you know, or have you given your views on that, or how do you feel about that bill?

Mr. CARRASCO. We are very grateful for the support. I think as far as not only the committee but the Mexican-American people as a whole, I met with nationwide leaders on Saturday night in Chicago and the message they conveyed to me was, "Let's get together and see what we can do to help our people, let's keep that interagency going." This was the whole message that they said. If we can do anything to help, we will be there, we will assist you.

I think when you get that much unity among the Mexican-American leadership—in the past it has been very difficult to get that type of response but now the atmosphere is completely changed. Like you say, we are on the move.

We are very grateful to the Senators for assisting us and we are very grateful to the communities for backing these things. This is where we stand now.

Mr. GIBSON. It would be good if you would supply us with a list of the people who participated in that conference.

Mr. CARRASCO. Yes.

Mr. GIBSON. And also urge them to make their support of this bill known.

Mr. CARRASCO. Very good.

To the Senators or—

Mr. GIBSON. Just to make it known.

Mr. ORIOL. Because it is getting late may I ask that the Equal Opportunity Administration of HUD submit for us a description of your present activities. From the interagency committee may we have a description of your contact with similar administrations and other agencies?

Mr. ROYBALL. Yes.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. ORIOL. Any other questions, Mr. Miller?

Mr. MILLER. No.

Mr. ORIOL. Mr. Gibson?

Mr. GIBSON. No.

Mr. ORIOL. Thank you very much. We really appreciate your help.

Mrs. MCGUIRE. Thank you.

Mr. ORIOL. Mr. Henry Santiestevan is our next witness. I believe you are accompanied by Mr. Yzaguirre.

The first thing that you can do is correct my pronunciation. Would you care to step forward, please.

I think you have already been told that Senator Yarborough had hoped to hear from you before he left, he even held off questioning, but time did not permit.

We appreciate your patience. Would you start by correcting my pronunciation?

Mr. SANTIESTEVEAN. I always say it takes 20 years to learn the pronunciation of my name, it took me that long.

Raul's name, I am not sure how long it took him.

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. Raul Yzaguirre.

Mr. SANTIESTEVEAN. Henry Santiestevan.

<sup>1</sup> See appendix A, item 2, p. 612; and item 3, p. 632.

**STATEMENT OF HENRY SANTIESTEVA, MEMBER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SOUTHWEST COUNCIL OF LA RAZA, ACCOMPANIED BY RAUL YZAGUIRRE, CONSULTANT**

Mr. SANTIESTEVA. I have Mr. Yzaguirre with me here today because he works very closely with us in the Southwest as a consultant.

I heard you discuss with Mr. Carrasco of the interagency committee the proposal for a national Mexican-American housing corporation which we are supporting, and we are cooperating with the interagency committee on the formation of that corporation.

Mr. Yzaguirre and his consultants are the ones who have drawn up that proposal. It might be interesting to note here I think it is an indication of the cooperation among Mexican-Americans that the Southwest Council of La Raza has engaged the IRA as consultants on this matter and have set them loose, so to speak, with the instructions that they are to act as advocates of the Mexican-American community. It is in that framework that they are working with us and with the interagency committee in developing the concept of the housing corporation, and I might add in other matters, too, but specifically that.

You have the written statement before you. I will attempt to summarize because the hour is getting late.

In the first part of the statement we make a very brief outline profile of just who is the elderly Mexican-American. As we note, unfortunately statistics are very rare and what we are able to find generally go back to the census of 1960 and even those statistics can be suspect because we have reason to believe that the census of 1960 did not accurately enumerate our Spanish-speaking population.

We are grateful to the Census Bureau people for the cooperation that they have shown in developing plans for the 1970 census. While we have not always agreed with them, they have been very cooperative in listening to our grievances—that is, the community's grievances—and have made some very valid attempts to define their questions this time so that we hope we will get better statistics out of the 1970 census than we have ever gotten before.

The 1970 census we consider of tremendous importance in defining our community. We find it very, very difficult to communicate because of the lack of statistics and because of the lack of knowledge of the larger society about our people.

Mr. ORIOL. If I may break in there, are you satisfied then that the forthcoming census will provide you with the type of information you feel is necessary?

Mr. SANTIESTEVA. We are generally satisfied. We would like to have had it sharpened up a little more but the Census Bureau has been responsive and has made some real attempts to come up with better language and better questions. We would like to have done better but they did make an improvement over the 1960 questionnaire.

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. As you said, we have some other kinds of language but considering the circumstances we did not really understand what their plans were until very late in the game until they had already written some of the questionnaires and tabulated and had their data filed system all set up. Considering the fact that they were all geared up, I think they were most cooperative in changing.

Mr. SANTIESTEVA. Yes.

I might just say parenthetically here that our experience with the Census Bureau, which I can make from personal observation, was a friendly one, still reflected the kind of situation we run into time and again, not only in the Federal complex but on other levels of Government, too. That is, that they have just been unable to understand, they have had no prior experience in dealing with our community. So we have to go through a rather lengthy and sometimes complicated period of sensitizing people who are really people of goodwill. That is not always true, we meet the openly hostile, too, and sometimes we can handle the openly hostile better than we can those of goodwill. I tend to believe that there is a growing area of goodwill toward our communities and an expanding area of understanding but we still have some way to go.

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. Henry, if I may, I think there is one area where we are sort of lacking. If you examine what is called the community profiles put out by OEO, you look at the five Western States, Southwestern States, you will get no idea that there are any Spanish-speaking or Mexican-American people in any of those States. The programs are based on these statistics and there are two series, one a demographic profile and the other is a community profile. By reading those documents you will never know that there are any Mexican-Americans in the Southwest.

Mr. SANTIESTEVEAN. Thank you, Raul.

What statistics we were able to garner reinforced what we already know from personal experience, and that is that among our population the elderly group is comparatively small. The statistic is 4 percent of the Spanish-surnamed population in the Southwest was over 65 in the year 1960. The fact is that this relatively small group is found in a very youthful population and most of our population is quite young.

If we look at those figures for 1960, the Southwest area had a median age of 19.6. That is a bunch of young people. If we separate from that the Mexican-Americans born of parents whose parents were born in the United States, that median age drops to 13.1 years. Incidentally, this is not generally known: 55 percent or better of our population are native born—that is, born in the United States. We are no longer really talking about Mexican-Americans coming over from Mexico. The big influx was back in the twenties and thirties and that has slowed down very dramatically. Most of our population are native born here in the United States.

Incidentally, I may point out that that does not include me. I was born in Mexico and my friends have referred to me not as a wetback but as a wetbottom because I came over as a baby.

The other fact is that our elderly group is very poor; very poor indeed, the poorest segment of a poor population. If you are interested in statistics, I have some on pages 3 and 4 pointing out that in California urban areas there are relatively affluent areas. The 1960 median income of the Spanish-surnamed male 65 or over was \$1,616—that is annual income—compared to \$2,140 for Anglos. Well, that is not much income for either group, it is below the poverty line for both, but obviously the Mexican-American elderly is worse off. Then the next age category where theoretically they are still in their income earning years, 45 to 55 years of age, the median income for the Span-

ish-surnamed male was \$4,530 and the comparable Anglo male was \$6,220.

If I may, I will just sort of skip through this. We have made the point that our elderly are a very small segment of the population in a predominantly youthful population. They are very poor, they also have low educational attainment. Considering the kind of lifetime experiences that our elderly have endured, this comes as no surprise, I am sure, because they have not had an opportunity to get much of an education so that we find that 90 percent of our Mexican-American aged over 65 have had eight or less years of education. That compares to 57 percent of the comparable group among the Anglos and 83 percent of the nonwhite aged. I am talking again of the Southwest area.

In the lowest level of education, zero to 4 years of schooling, 67 percent of the Mexican-American aged are found in that group compared to only 13 percent of the Anglo aged and 49 percent of the nonwhite aged.

Another statistic that I think is relevant to your committee here, gentlemen, is that the statistical life expectancy of the typical Mexican-American is 57 years of age. That puts me awfully close. So when we talk about retired years, many of our elderly Americans don't reach what is considered the golden years, they are already gone.

I might also say that when we talk about retirement, we are using a concept that is really meaningless to the elderly Mexican-American. He does not retire, he works until he can work no longer. Retirement does not come to him with, as I say in the statement, a watch presented by the patron—boss—it comes when he gets so old, so sick, so tired that he can no longer work. It is gradual process and it is a very painful one. When he reaches a point where he cannot work again, then he retires, if you can call that retirement.

So the elderly Mexican-American has been poor all his life, he has worked hard all his life, he has endured the tremendous economic and social burdens and pressures that have been placed upon him and when he gets old he is usually forced to work until he can work no longer.

If you will turn to page 9, we have some criticisms of the existing programs. We make these points:

1. Urban Renewal is displacing many elderly who cannot obtain comparable housing on the payment made by HUD, and housing for the elderly is not reaching Mexican-Americans.

2. Structural and personnel problems in the Commodity Food Distribution and Food Stamp programs are subverting the intent of Congress to provide a minimum diet for every American. The people with the least options, the elderly, the very young, the unskilled, the sick, and the rural dwellers suffer the most.

3. The Social Insurance System and the public assistance programs administered by States with Federal money have simply not kept up with the needs.

I might insert here that we believe that the recommendations made by the administration for a 10 percent increase in social insurance are highly inadequate and unrealistic. We think they ought to be at least 50 percent. The raising of the basic minimum from \$55 and simply applying the 10 percent increase and rounding it off at the

nearest dollar to \$61 is just unrealistic. That basic minimum ought to be at least twice that or at least \$100 in 1970.

It is hard to understand how a nation as affluent as ours that has what is really a very excellent institution in the social insurance system fails to use it properly. It has fallen far behind its original concept of providing an adequate livelihood for persons in retirement and that of course affects all elderly, not just Mexican-American elderly.

As I pointed out earlier, the Mexican-American elderly usually work until they can work no longer. Another aspect of that is that they have been in employment that is not covered by Social Security, and their employment or unemployment has been such that they have not been able to qualify under Social Security. So they have the added penalty, you might say, of not even being able to collect the inadequate benefits that are now allowable under Social Security.

I will go on with this list.

4. Outreach efforts utilizing indigenous bilingual workers are lacking for practically all Federal programs attempting to reach the Mexican-American elderly.

5. Under-funding of programs is the norm and all indications seem to point to smaller requests for Federal outlays in social programs by this administration.

6. Despite Medicare and Medicaid, the Mexican-American elderly still have tremendous health problems. Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, has described the public medical services as a "non-system."

7. Mexican-American input in the design and character of programs for the elderly to meet their needs in harmony with their value system and life styles is clearly lacking at all levels.

8. Viable opportunities for employment and self-development of the Mexican-American elderly through such programs as Foster Grandparents Operation Mainstream and outreach community aides are clearly insufficient both in terms of quantity and quality.

If I may, gentlemen, I will skip to page 13 where we begin our recommendations.

In my opinion, the most significant recommendation that I can make to improve Federal programs for the Mexican-American aged is a forceful policy of aggressive outreach and advocacy incorporated as part of all relevant programs. There can be no substitute for this approach. The Mexican-American elderly, as you have learned, simply are not aware of the existence of these programs. You have heard repeatedly in your past hearings that there seems to be a pattern of exclusion rather than inclusion of the Mexican-American elderly in programs at the local level.

This outreach and advocacy function can best be accomplished by bilingual Mexican-Americans. No pamphlet or public service television announcement can be a substitute for this.

Second, Mexican-Americans must be involved in the decision-making process both as staff members and as private citizens.

The best way to accomplish these goals is to increase the availability of training and outreach jobs for indigenous Mexican-Americans. Simultaneously, programs that allow for some degree of target population decisionmaking inputs such as the community action program of OEO and the citizen participation panels of the HUD-funded model cities program must be strengthened.

Last, there must be special efforts to deal with the unique culture and language of the Mexican-American elderly. The same concept of biculturalism and bilingualism that underlies the Bilingual Education Amendment of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act must be incorporated into all programs. We congratulate Senator Ralph Yarborough on his insight in drafting and spearheading the passage of this legislation.

Within our own barrios and colonias we do not separate our older from our younger. We do not compartmentalize or isolate one segment from another. However, it is unfortunately true that our communities—our barrios and our colonias—have been isolated by the larger system. This isolation has often been harsh, ugly, and deliberate.

In the past, part of the defense against the economic, political and social isolation imposed upon our people has been self-insulation. This is particularly true of the elderly Mexican-Americans—because he has been rejected, because he has been exploited, because he has been rudely and crudely used by the larger society. The elderly Mexican-American has withdrawn behind walls of self-protection. He deliberately uses the differences in language and culture to provide and emphasize the gap between him and what he sees as a menacing larger society.

While our young and middle-aged Chicanos—the large majority of whom are native born—are on the move demanding a piece of the action in the mainstream of our democratic system, it is true that a substantial number of the elder Mexican-Americans prefer to remain safely hidden behind their barriers. What he suffers—and he suffers much—he generally suffers quietly. If you seek to help him, you must do so on his own terms and approach him with his own people.

Any programs—Federal, State, or local—designed to reach the elderly Mexican-Americans, in order to be effective, must work through or closely with organizations of his own people. This is precisely what the Southwest Council of La Raza, which, as I indicated earlier, is a nonprofit organization of Mexican-Americans, is designed to do.

The Southwest Council of La Raza, organized and incorporated in February 1968, after 2 years of discussions, study, and work by Mexican-Americans, is winding up its early initiative stages of organizing and defining its objective. It is now preparing to enter into hard programs of economic development, housing, and education aimed at channeling resources and technical assistance to improve the Mexican-American community.

As Dr. Ernesto Galarza, a founding father of the council has said:

We believe that the present economic and social gap between the Mexican-Americans in the Southwest and the rest of the Nation is incompatible with the resources of the greater society and must be closed. To move in this direction, the inner resources, the organization capability of the Mexican-Americans must be stimulated by funds, support, and technical cooperation from the larger society.

The council is a new experiment and experience for the Mexican-American community in the Southwest. We are grateful to private foundations for their concern, insight, and foresight for making the Southwest Council of La Raza possible by granting funds.

In this connection we must voice to this distinguished Senate committee our profound concern as Mexican-Americans about the language in the omnibus tax reform bill which would undermine the ability of foundations to help minority groups such as ours to enter

into positive programs for the betterment of our own community, our people and, ultimately, the Nation. We must point out that the present language in the tax reform bill damages the ability of enlightened foundations to assist our people in the development of democratic and positive programs. In placing foundations under such severe restrictions, this legislation would deal a direct, damaging, and underhanded blow at the rising expectations and the hopes of Mexican-Americans.

It may seem a far step from a wealthy foundation to the isolated poverty of an elderly Mexican-American but, indeed, I assure you that it is not and, indeed, it adds to the greatness of this country that it is not. We, of the Southwest Council of La Raza, are asking for the American right to serve our people within the democratic process. We are not offered very many sources of support. When legislation pending before this Congress threatens to choke off one of the few sources, we must voice our concern.

In the last analysis, the changes that I am recommending can only come about when and if the various bureaucracies change their attitude toward Mexican-Americans. These entities must internalize and adopt an attitude of commitment to problem-solving. Before they can do this they must get rid of their prejudice for and their negative concepts toward the Mexican-Americans. The Chicano community is on the move at all age levels—we want change and we want it now.

The insulting image of the “manana minded” Mexican-American sleeping under his large straw hat has never been valid. It belongs in the same category as those other anti-Semitic, antiblack, anti-oriental, anti-Italian, anti-German, anti-American, degrading clichés which need to be wiped out of our vocabulary and our attitudes.

The word for the Mexican-American is not “manana,” it is “ahora”—now. *Ahora es cuando!*—Now is the time.

Mr. ORIOL. Thank you very much.

Mr. SANTIESTEVAN. That is my statement.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Santiestevan follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HENRY SANTIESTEVAN, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTHWEST COUNCIL OF LA RAZA

My name is Henry Santiestevan. I am a Member of the Board of Directors of the Southwest Council of La Raza, of which Mr. Maclovio Barraza, a representative of the United Steelworkers of America, is Chairman. I am also an Inter-American Representative of the International Affairs Department of the United Auto Workers, but I am here today as a representative of the Southwest Council of La Raza.

The Southwest Council of La Raza is a non-profit organization of Mexican Americans organized to improve conditions for the Spanish-speaking community, primarily in the Southwest, where the Mexican American population is concentrated, and also in other areas outside of the Southwest where Mexican Americans are found. I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before this distinguished Committee which is exploring an area of human concern tragically neglected and badly in need of understanding and services.

The total senior citizen population of the United States is receiving some attention—although not nearly enough—but the smaller fraction of aging Mexican Americans within that older population is needlessly neglected. The economic status of older Americans is shameful. Poverty and near poverty are the dreadful daily companions of the great majority of all old Americans. The poetic words of Robert Browning in his great poem *Rabbi Ben Ezra* “Grow old along with me, the best is yet to be . . .” becomes a mockery in face of the fact that what is almost certain to be for the elderly is poverty. This country has yet to meet the challenge of providing an adequate Social Security system for our

retired aged and has done even worse in providing public welfare programs adequate to meet the needs of the old.

Within this large group of suffering older Americans, we find a smaller minority within a minority so completely isolated and neglected that we can find very little reliable data about them. It is difficult to define the aging Mexican American group when research data is so scanty and facts are so scarce. However, for the sake of making a beginning, let us attempt to sketch a profile of the group we are talking about.

The first fact is that older Mexican Americans compose only a small fraction of a population that is predominantly youthful. Only 4% of the Spanish surnamed population in the Southwest was over 65 in the year 1960. The Anglo population over 65 in the same region was 9.1%, and among non-whites it was 5.7%. The Spanish surnamed population in the Southwest (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas) in 1960 had a median age of 19.6. If we separate from that population the Mexican Americans born of parents who were born in the United States (55% of the 1960 total), the median age drops to 13.1 years. These figures, of course, are based on the 1960 census. They have probably not changed very sharply since then, although the older population has probably increased proportionately to some small extent.

So the first fact that we find is that the older Mexican Americans form only a small fraction of a very young population. Even though Mexican American aged comprise a comparatively small proportion of the older population, they carry an overwhelming share of the problems. They are very poor. The Mexican American aged are poorer than even the average person in a generally poor population; poorer than most Mexican Americans, and considerably poorer than most Anglo aged.

In the California urban areas, for example, which have a relatively high income, the 1960 median income of the Spanish surnamed male 65 or over was \$1,616 annually, compared to \$2,140 for Anglos of the same age, according to the Census. In the age category of 45 to 65 years of age, the median income figure for Spanish surnamed male was \$4,530 and for the comparable Anglo male it was \$6,220. These income figures are hardly adequate standards for either group of aged over 65—Mexican American or Anglo—but they are worse for the Mexican Americans.

Another basic factor in this profile is that the Mexican American aged have had the kind of lifetime experience that made it impossible or incredibly difficult for them to obtain adequate educational levels. Again, according to the Census of 1960 90% of Mexican Americans over 65 had 8 or less years of education, compared to 57% of the Anglo aged and 83% of the non-white aged in the Southwest. When we look at the lowest level of education—0 to 4 years of schooling—we find 67% of the Mexican American aged compared with 13% of the Anglo aged and 49% of the non-white aged. If we had accurate statistics for today, they undoubtedly would show an even wider gap in education between Mexican American and Anglo aged than existed in 1960. Succeeding groups of Mexican American aged may be slightly better educated, but so are the next groups of Anglo and non-white aged. Dr. Joan Moore, University of California, Riverside and Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, has said, "We can say with certain degree of certainty that it will be another 30 years (barring substantial immigration from Mexico) before the Mexican American older people are as educated as the Anglo older people of today".

Low educational attainment is reflected in low-skill employment. In the Southwest, the percentage of employed Mexican American elderly over 65 is 28.6% for males and 6% for females, according to the 1960 Census. More importantly, however, this employment for the elderly Mexican American is concentrated in agricultural and in other low-paying jobs that nobody else will take.

One of the chief reasons for such a low percentage of elderly Mexican Americans is that they simply do not have the health care to live to a ripe old age.

According to testimony previously presented to this Committee, our statistical life expectancy is 57 years of age, compared to 65 for the Anglo male.

This type of solution to the problem—not having the opportunity to grow old—of the Mexican American elderly is not what we have in mind.

Employment participation of Mexican Americans of all ages is lower than that of the total population, that is to say, unemployment and underemployment always hits the Mexican American harder; and within the Mexican American population, the groups hardest hit are the very young (under 20) and the very old.



In our larger society, with its achievement-oriented values, workers enter into the years of retirement knowing that they have made some contribution and that they will benefit from at least some economic support of Social Security. They take with them an important and wholesome feeling of accomplishment. The Mexican American aged cannot even have these feelings of self-comfort to use in their "golden years." He has been trapped in poverty all his life. He has come from one economic crisis, one point of bare existence, to another. Even the very concept of retirement is denied to him. When an aged Mexican American ceases work, it is practically always because he has reached his ultimate crisis. He ceases work because he simply cannot work. He does not cease to work as a specific event—there is no retirement benefit for him. There is no watch presented by the "patron"—not even a Mickey Mouse watch. He continues to work as long as he can find work to do, no matter how poorly paid. When he is done . . . he is done, because there is no longer any point in trying—he is either too old, too sick, or too tired. He has reached total unemployability. We cannot call this "retirement". To speak of retirement is to adopt a curious kind of narrow point of view based upon the middle-class American with middle-class values and middle-class work experience.

The Mexican American culture, which has been derived from an agrarian-based social and economic society, had a useful place in it for the elderly. Those Mexican Americans who are now elderly could, in their youth, imagine for themselves a useful place in their society. The elderly were respected and useful because they could perform certain kinds of essential services. These included such things as giving advice on agriculture and husbandry and, if not that, at least perform certain kinds of jobs such as herding. Agri business and subsequent forcing out of rural people to urban areas has consequently wiped out this alternative to Mexican Americans. Today, about 80% of the Mexican American population is concentrated in urban areas.

The aged Mexican American was also surrounded by a larger family within which he played an important role. The larger family, while it is still a significant pattern, is undergoing all the changes and pressures—for better or for worse—that are besetting the general American society. As families become smaller, as family ties loosen, the aged Mexican American undergoes increasingly severe psychological and economic problems.

It is important to note that the Mexican American population is undergoing rapid changes. There are some who say that change is faster in the Mexican American minority than in any other group in the United States. The demands for change, the leadership for change, and the direction of change is predominantly youth oriented. The "Chicano Movement" motivates our young people to lead the way for the improvement of life for Mexican Americans—it challenges the old as well as the young. The elderly Mexican Americans of today have already lived through some enormously rapid changes in their own community and among their own people, and now they are being challenged to even more change. That they are capable of change and are even found, in some cases, in the forefront of the movement is obvious. For example: they were found in the front ranks of the pilgrimage of the farmworkers from Delano to Sacramento, California; in the march from Rio Grande City to Austin, Texas, and in the march of San Felipe del Rio. From the Rio Grande Valley of Texas to the foothills of New Mexico and the urban center of East Los Angeles, you will find elderly Mexican Americans not only participating along with the youth in the movement for social change, but adding to it their years of wisdom and experience. It is part of the tradition of our people that the old participate with the young and the young respect the old. We, of whatever age, will not tolerate the separation and abandonment of our elderly regardless of any economic, technological, or sociological pressures from the larger society. It may be—although, frankly, I doubt it—that the Anglo prefers to remove his elderly to rest homes or the younger leave them behind as they move farther and farther up the economic ladder. I do not really believe this is true. However, I know it is not true among our people.

#### CRITICISMS OF EXISTING PROGRAMS

I have read with interest the criticisms of existing Federal Programs for the Mexican American elderly by previous witnesses before this Committee. In order to avoid needless repetition, I will not belabor some of the points previously made except to say that testimony presented by Mexican Americans themselves has been excellent and that I can identify with almost all of it. Some of the points are worth re-stating:

(1) Urban Renewal is displacing many elderly who cannot obtain comparable housing on the payment made by HUD, and housing for the elderly is not reaching Mexican Americans.

(2) Structural and personnel problems in the Commodity Food Distribution and Food Stamp programs are subverting the intent of Congress to provide a minimum diet for every American. The people with the least options, the elderly, the very young, the unskilled, the sick, and the rural dwellers suffer the most.

(3) The Social Insurance System and the public assistance programs administered by states with Federal money have simply not kept up with the needs.

(4) Outreach efforts utilizing indigenous bi-lingual workers are lacking for practically all Federal Programs attempting to reach the Mexican American elderly.

(5) Under-funding of programs is the NORM and all indications seem to point to smaller requests for Federal outlays in social programs by this Administration.

(6) Despite Medicare and Medicaid, the Mexican American elderly still have tremendous health problems. Walter P. Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers, has described the public medical services as a "non-system".

(7) Mexican American input in the design and character of programs for the elderly to meet their needs in harmony with their value system and life styles is clearly lacking at all levels.

(8) Viable opportunities for employment and self-development of the Mexican American elderly through such programs as Foster Grandparents Operation Mainstream, and outreach community aides are clearly insufficient both in terms of quantity and quality.

Special programs for the elderly are good and necessary. Most of the programs that could help the Mexican American elderly, however, are designed to serve larger aggregates of the population. For this reason, available programs that serve the poor in general must be upgraded. Any detriments or shortcomings of these general programs adversely affect the Mexican American elderly.

I would like to cite the follow-up to a case familiar to this Committee to prove my point.

On Wednesday, January 15, 1969, Mr. David H. Marlin of the National Council of Senior Citizens testified before this Committee on his Legal Research and Services for the Elderly Project. He mentioned that his organization had recommended a sub-grant to the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund in San Antonio. Committee Staff member Mr. Oriol specifically asked if the program had been funded yet. Mr. Marlin replied that he had "every expectation and hope" that the grant would be approved and that the grant had already been informally approved. It was indeed approved officially by O.E.O., but the program is not in operation because of a familiar old problem in O.E.O. programs—a veto by the Governor of the State. On May 24, 1969, Governor Smith of Texas sent a telegram to the then Acting Director of O.E.O. disapproving the program.

During the same period of time the same Governor vetoed another important O.E.O. program for Mexican-Americans—the Del Rio portion of the VISTA minority Mobilization Project.

Yet, despite the fact the Governor's veto, or the threat of one, has stifled many significant O.E.O. programs, there is no effort to abolish the veto powers granted to governors. On the contrary, the parent body of this Committee has just recently passed legislation that would abolish the power to override a governor's veto by the Director of O.E.O. in the Legal Service Program.

It has been widely reported that the target for this amendment was the California Rural Legal Assistance Program (CRLA), which is viciously opposed by Gov. Ronald Reagan of California. CRLA has been one of the few programs that has addressed itself to the problems of the rural Mexican-American and the farm workers in general.

It would seem to me that an Administration that was brought to power on the rhetoric of law and order has a paramount responsibility to see that the legal alternatives to change, such as Legal Services, will always remain viable. Yet, I am not aware of any effort by the Administration to defeat this crippling O.E.O. amendment in the House of Representatives.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

In my opinion, the most significant recommendation that I can make to improve Federal programs for the Mexican-American aged is a forceful policy of aggressive outreach and advocacy incorporated as part of all relevant programs.

There can be no substitute for this approach. The Mexican-American elderly, as you have learned, simply are not aware of the existence of these programs. You have heard repeatedly in your past hearings that there seems to be a pattern of exclusion rather than inclusion of the Mexican-American elderly in programs at the local level.

This outreach and advocacy function can best be accomplished by bi-lingual Mexican-Americans. No pamphlet or public service television announcement can be a substitute for this.

Secondly, Mexican-Americans must be involved in the decision-making process both as staff members and as private citizens.

The best way to accomplish these goals is to increase the availability of training and outreach jobs for indigenous Mexican-Americans. Simultaneously, programs that allow for some degree of target population decision-making inputs such as the Community Action Program of O.E.O. and the citizen participation panels of the HUD-funded Model Cities Program must be strengthened.

Lastly, there must be special efforts to deal with the unique culture and language of the Mexican-American elderly. The same concept of bi-culturalism and bilingualism that underlies the Bi-lingual Education Amendment of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act must be incorporated into all programs. We congratulate Sen. Ralph Yarborough on his insight in drafting and spearheading the passage of this legislation.

Within our own barrios and colonias we do not separate our older from our younger. We do not compartmentalize or isolate one segment from another. However, it is unfortunately true that our communities—our barrios and our colonias—have been isolated by the larger system. This isolation has often been harsh, ugly and deliberate. In the past, part of the defense against the economic, political, and social isolation imposed upon our people has been self-insulation. This is particularly true of the elderly Mexican Americans—because he has been rejected, because he has been exploited, because he has been rudely and crudely used by the larger society. The elderly Mexican American has withdrawn behind walls of self-protection. He deliberately uses the differences in language and culture to provide and emphasize the gap between him and what he sees as a menacing larger society. While our young and middleaged Chicanos—the large majority of whom are native born—are on the move demanding a piece of the action in the mainstream of our democratic system, it is true that a substantial number of the elder Mexican Americans prefer to remain safely hidden behind their barriers. When he suffers—and he suffers much—he generally suffers quietly. If you seek to help him, you must do so on his own terms and approach him with his own people.

Any programs—Federal, State, or local—designed to reach the elderly Mexican Americans, in order to be effective, must work through or closely with organizations of his own people. This is precisely what the Southwest Council of La Raza, which, as I indicated earlier, is a non-profit organization of Mexican Americans is designed to do.

The Southwest Council of La Raza, organized and incorporated in February 1968, after two years of discussions, study and work by Mexican Americans, is winding up its early initiative stages of organizing and defining its objectives. It is now preparing to enter into hard programs of economic development, housing and education aimed at channelling resources and technical assistance to improve the Mexican American community. As Dr. Ernesto Galarza, a founding father of the Council has said, "We believe that the present economic and social gap between the Mexican Americans in the Southwest and the rest of the nation is incompatible with the resources of the greater society and must be closed. To move in this direction, the inner resources, the organization capability of the Mexican Americans must be stimulated by funds, support and technical cooperation from the larger society." The Council is a new experiment and experience for the Mexican American community in the Southwest. We are grateful to private foundations for their concern, insight and foresight for making the Southwest Council of La Raza possible by granting funds.

In this connection, we must voice to this distinguished Senate Committee our profound concern as Mexican Americans about the language in the omnibus tax reform bill which would undermine the ability of foundations to help minority groups such as ours to enter into positive programs for the betterment of our own community, our people and, ultimately, the Nation. We must point out that the present language in the tax reform bill damages the ability of enlightened foundations to assist our people in the development of democratic and positive programs. In placing foundations under such severe restrictions, this

legislation would deal a direct damaging and underhanded blow at the rising expectations and the hopes of Mexican Americans.

It may seem a far step from a wealthy foundation to the isolated poverty of an elderly Mexican American but, indeed, I assure you that it is not and, indeed, it adds to the greatness of this country that it is not. We, of the Southwest Council of La Raza, are asking for the American right to serve our people within the democratic process. We are not offered very many sources of support. When legislation pending before this Congress threatens to choke off one of the few sources, we must voice our concern.

In the last analysis, the changes that I am recommending can only come about when and if the various bureaucracies change their attitude toward Mexican Americans. These entities must internalize and adopt an attitude of commitment to problem-solving. Before they can do this they must get rid of their prejudice for and their negative concepts toward the Mexican Americans. The Chicano community is on the move at all age levels—we want change and we want it NOW!

The insulting image of the "mañana-minded" Mexican American sleeping under his large straw hat has never been valid. It belongs in the same category as those other anti-Semitic, anti-Black, anti-Oriental, anti-Italian, anti-German, anti-American, degrading clichés, which need to be wiped out of our vocabulary and our attitudes.

The word for the Mexican American is not "mañana" it is "Ahora"—now! Ahora es cuando! —Now is the time!

MR. ORIOL. I wanted to ask, on page 15 you say that the council is preparing to enter into hard programs of economic development, housing and education aimed at channeling resources and technical assistance.

MR. SANTIESTEVA. Yes.

MR. ORIOL. You have already described one vehicle for tapping Federal sources of help. What do you envision as the relationship between the Federal level and what you would like to do?

MR. SANTIESTEVA. When we get our programs designed to the point where we have specific proposals, we anticipate going to all of the proper Federal agencies and placing our proposal before them. Some of this we will do with and through the Interagency Committee of Mexican-American Affairs. Frankly, at that time we will challenge the Federal complex to respond to the needs of the Mexican-Americans in a comprehensive programmatic positive way. We do not intend to approach this in a piecemeal manner, we will have a pretty inclusive program which we are now working on among ourselves.

MR. ORIOL. Can you provide us with the outlines of those programs at that time?

MR. SANTIESTEVA. I will be glad to send you copies of those.<sup>1</sup>

MR. ORIOL. As much information as you can send, we would like to have that.

MR. SANTIESTEVA. Yes; I will be happy to. I will do that and solicit the support of all the members of this committee for that program.

MR. ORIOL. You make a strong recommendation for outreach and advocacy.

MR. SANTIESTEVA. Yes.

MR. ORIOL. Now do you envision that as part of existing programs? In other words, each program should have this type of activity, or do you think that there might be a different way of approaching this?

MR. SANTIESTEVA. I am going to ask Mr. Yzaguirre to respond to that. I would say yes, it should be part of existing programs.

MR. YZAGUIRRE.

<sup>1</sup> See appendix A, item 3, p. 632.

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. I think both are needed. I think that every program should have in it, Bill, some kind of aggressive outreach into it. Hopefully if this would be done there would be no need for anything else, but I think in the short run that we are going to have to rely on agencies like OEO to act as catalysts and act as outreach for some of the existing programs.

Mr. ORIOL. Are you familiar with Project FIND?

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. I read about it in the testimony previously presented; yes.

Mr. ORIOL. Do you see a place for that sort of activity?

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. Absolutely.

Mr. ORIOL. How would you get the right sort of Spanish-speaking person involved? Someone has pointed out, for example, that a course in conversational Spanish would not be much help to a person trying to speak to elderly Mexican-Americans, that there has to be a comfortable feeling in fact between that person and the elderly Mexican-American. An elderly Spanish-speaking person would be the best person to speak, I would think. Is this the way you regard it?

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. We hear that argument a lot, that they cannot find these kinds of people to employ. In no circumstance have I ever found this to be true. If we have enough commitment and enough willingness, you can find these people. A simple suggestion would be to go out in the community organizations and say to them, "We need some outreach workers, we need workers that relate to your problems that you feel comfortable with. Can you help us?" And I think they will help us.

Mr. ORIOL. Who do you think should train these outreach workers of different ages, no matter what particular program they should be associated with? The Department of Labor? Contracted out to universities? What do you think would be a practical training program?

Mr. SANTIESTEVEAN. I am going to interrupt there because I think that training programs of this sort should be channeled through consultant agencies such as Mr. Yzaguirre's because they have the knowledge of the communities, they are from the community and they have rapport with the community and the acceptance of the community. That is the best way to get people who have a relationship with the community because they are from the community and have the knowledge that can do it.

Did you want to say anything?

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. No.

Mr. ORIOL. On page 9 you say that structural and personnel problems in the commodity food distribution and food stamp programs are subverting the intent of Congress in these areas. Could you give us some examples of that? What do you mean by personnel problems and the structural problems?

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. Yes, I think we can give you a number of examples. Let me just concentrate on one that I have been recently involved with. We did a new analysis of the food stamp program in Ohio serving Mexican-American migrant elderly. We found a couple of problems.

We found first of all that the State plan was inadequate. The State plan is approved by the Department of Agriculture as a basis

for the food stamp program. The welfare department did not have any outreach personnel at all, it did not have a single Spanish-speaking person on its staff.

By structural problems I also mean the certification process in particular. The migrant in Ohio, for example, will go for long periods of time without any employment and then will have heavy employment. The certification process is such that his eligibility is determined on the previous month's income. We found in Ohio that a person on public welfare had an easier time and a better chance of getting food stamps than a migrant worker out looking for work. This is primarily because they were only certified migrants who had irregular employments, were only certified for periods up to a maximum of about 3 months, usually for only several weeks, whereas the welfare recipient would be certified for an entire year.

I mentioned the income situation. We recommend strongly that the eligibility as far as income should be determined on an annual basis as opposed to figuring out what the migrant made last week. That does not give you an idea as to what his real needs are.

Another problem in the certification process was that the food stamp people required that you get vouchers and receipts and so forth, especially from your employers. Many of these employers felt that it was to their disadvantage to have their workers be on food stamps because for some reason they thought that they would become more lazy and less amenable to going out and doing some work.

These are some of the things that I am referring to that I would cite as examples.

Mr. ORIOL. Are you going to be represented in any way at the White House Conference on Nutrition?

Mr. SANTIESTEVA. Yes. Herman Diagos, our executive director, is involved in that program.

Mr. ORIOL. I also want to ask whether any of your forthcoming projects will in any way deal with transportation problems—the person who is entitled to food stamps but who cannot get to where to buy them, the person who cannot take advantage of medicare because he or she cannot get there, anything like that?

Mr. SANTIESTEVA. We are, of course, concerned with that problem. We are not thinking of it in terms of a specific proposal, at least not at the moment, but this problem is involved within the model cities program and our concern would include it.

Mr. ORIOL. I also want to get an idea of the scope of the council's work. You serve the whole Southwest?

Mr. SANTIESTEVA. Well, theoretically we serve the whole Southwest but we must work within our resources, within our capabilities, so that what we have now that we have established in our period of formation is what we call unity councils in East Los Angeles, the San Francisco-Oakland area, San Antonio. We are developing programs in cooperation with these unity councils. We have no capability of going beyond that. We are working on an informal basis with other groups in other areas such as in Phoenix, Ariz., but we are limited by what we can do. We are swimming in a wide sea.

Mr. ORIOL. Yes, indeed.

Did you have any questions, Mr. Gibson?

Mr. GIBSON. No.

Mr. ORIOL. I think there may be other questions which will come by mail. We would like to thank you for coming today. Once again, Senator Yarborough had hoped to be here but I am sure you understand.

Mr. SANTIESTEVA. Thank you very much.

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. I would like for you to be sure to look at that one portion where Mr. Santiestevan mentions your name on page 11 particularly because that was familiar to this committee. I think it is significant in terms of the point that Mr. Costello makes that you have got to look at programs for the elderly in terms of their entire effect on the poverty population which was specific in deciding the recent legislation that would abolish the right of the OEO Director to override a Governor's veto in the legal services program.

Mr. ORIOL. Can you give an example of this one project vetoed in Texas?

Mr. SANTIESTEVA. Yes.

Mr. YZAGUIRRE. Yes. If you turn to page 11, we show where a specific program that was mentioned before this committee as a hope for the Mexican-American elderly and which at that time was vetoed as being in the final stages of being funded, and you asked for details on it. The program itself was vetoed by the Governor of Texas and at the same time vetoing other OEO programs. We would like to cite this as an example of how other kinds of legislation also influence the Mexican-American elderly very, very much.

Mr. ORIOL. Good.

Well, thanks again. We appreciate it.

Mr. SANTIESTEVA. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 1 p.m., the committee adjourned.)

# APPENDIXES

## Appendix A

### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FROM WITNESSES

ITEM 1.—MATERIAL SUBMITTED BY MARIE McGUIRE, ASSISTANT FOR PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

#### EXHIBIT A.—SPANISH AMERICAN MINORITY EMPLOYMENT (FEBRUARY 1969 TO JULY 1969)

This memorandum is submitted to give you the most current information available on Spanish American employment from our July 1969 survey.

1. Total Spanish American employment for HUD (July 1969) was 182. This shows an increase of 25 since February 1969.

2. Central Office has increased from a total of 30 Spanish Americans in February to 36 in July. The total percentage has increased from .7% to .8%

Central office	February	July
Total GS employment.....	4,136	4,419.
Total minority.....	1,464	1,510.
Total Spanish American.....	30 or 0.7 percent	36 or 0.01 percent.
Total GS-9 and above.....	1,983	2,210.
Total minority.....	212	235.
Total Spanish American.....	13 or 0.6 percent	17 or 0.76 percent.

In February only 4 Headquarters organizations employed Spanish Americans. In July 7 organizations were employers of Spanish Americans.

	February	July
General Counsel.....	0	1
Equal Opportunity.....	0	1
FHA.....	12	11
GNMA.....	2	0
Metropolitan Development.....	0	1
Model Cities.....	0	1
REA.....	6	8
Administration.....	10	13
Total.....	30	36

3. The 3 Regions (I, V, VI), which have a significant Spanish American population, have also increased both in actual numbers of Spanish Americans employed and in percentages. Region VI shows the greatest increase.



	February	July
<b>Region I:</b>		
Total GS employment.....	544	600
Total Spanish American.....	8 or 1.4 percent	10 or 1.6 percent
Total GS-9 and above.....	350	377
Total Spanish American.....	5 or 1.4 percent	5 or 1.3 percent
<b>Region V:</b>		
Total GS employment.....	508	560
Total Spanish American.....	26 or 5.1 percent	30 or 5.3 percent
Total GS-9 and above.....	315	351
Total Spanish American.....	13 or 4.1 percent	15 or 4.2 percent
<b>Region VI:</b>		
Total GS employment.....	499	552
Total Spanish American.....	19 or 3.8 percent	26 or 4.7 percent
Total GS-9 and above.....	309	341
Total Spanish American.....	9 or 2.9 percent	13 or 3.8 percent

4. In Regions II and III there are still no Spanish Americans employed at any level. In Region IV there has been an increase from 2 to 3 Spanish American employees. One is a GS-11.

5. The FHA Insuring Offices have increased their total Spanish American employment from 68 to 75. The changes are as follows:

Office	February	July	Office	February	July
New York City, N.Y.....	3	3	Houston, Tex.....	8	7
Washington, D.C.....	1	1	Lubbock, Tex.....	4	5
Camden, N.J.....	1	0	San Antonio, Tex.....	9	9
Coral Gables, Fla.....	1	1	Phoenix, Ariz.....	2	3
Tampa, Fla.....	3	3	Los Angeles, Calif.....	8	9
Atlanta, Ga.....	2	2	Sacramento, Calif.....	2	2
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	San Diego, Calif.....	0	1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	1	San Francisco, Calif.....	5	5
Denver, Colo.....	2	2	Santa Ana, Calif.....	4	6
Topeka, Kans.....	1	1	Boise, Idaho.....	1	1
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	7	9			
Dallas, Tex.....	1	1	Total.....	68	75
Fort Worth, Tex.....	1	2			

#### EXHIBIT B.—CENTERS APPROVED OR COMPLETED SERVING MEXICAN-AMERICANS

[Over 10 percent of population to be served]

Arizona:	Percent	California—Continued	Percent
N-2, Phoenix.....	22	N-39, Pinedale.....	38
N-4, Flagstaff.....	56	N-40, San Jose.....	68
N-7, St. Johns.....	49	N-41, San Bernardino.....	54
N-10, Nogales.....	67	Colorado:	
N-11, South Tucson.....	64	N-1, Pagosa Springs.....	95
N-12, Phoenix.....	20	N-9, Colorado Springs.....	64
N-14, Tempe.....	100	N-10, Ignacio.....	19
California:		N-11, Denver.....	36
N-1, San Jose.....	28	Kansas: N-2, Hutchinson.....	10
N-4, Santa Fe Springs.....	100	New Mexico: N-1, Santa Fe.....	( <sup>1</sup> )
N-5, Brawley.....	37	Texas:	
N-8, Fresno.....	36	N-1, El Paso.....	95
N-9, Visalia.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	N-2, Uvalde (estimate).....	25
N-11, Dinuba.....	16	N-3, Waco.....	19
N-18, Oceanside.....	52	N-5, Corpus Christi.....	82
N-19, Los Angeles.....	22	N-7, Carrizo Springs.....	100
N-21, Stockton.....	35	N-9, Laredo.....	90
N-26, Calexico.....	80	N-10, San Benito.....	72
N-28, Delano.....	56	N-12, Edinburg.....	72
N-29, Ontario.....	46	N-13, Weslaco.....	95
N-30, San Joaquin.....	31	N-17, Pharr.....	50
N-31, Sanger.....	53	N-18, Del Rio (estimate).....	80
N-32, Tulare.....	36	N-19, Zapata.....	99
N-34, Home Garden.....	29	N-20, Bellmead.....	( <sup>1</sup> )
N-36, San Diego.....	65	N-23, Navasota (estimate).....	40
N-37, Madera.....	41	N-27, Eagle Pass.....	85
N-38, Kerman.....	73		

<sup>1</sup> Application indicates substantial percentage but exact figure not provided.

EXHIBIT C.—NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES PROGRAM  
ITS APPLICATION AND USE IN TEXAS

The Neighborhood Facilities Program is authorized by Section 703 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, to assist local public bodies and agencies in financing the cost of constructing, rehabilitating, or expanding neighborhood centers designed for programs of health, recreation, social, and similar community services. Grants under this program may not exceed two-thirds of the eligible development cost of the facilities, or three-fourth in an area designated as a redevelopment area under Sections 401 or 403 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Priority is given to projects designed primarily to benefit members of low-income families or further the objectives of a community action program approved under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Eligible applicants include any local public body or agency which is authorized under State or local law to undertake the project. The local public body may contract with an eligible nonprofit organization to own and/or operate the project. Eligibility of the nonprofit is determined by its legal, financial, and technical capability to carry out the project.

For a period of twenty years following completion of a facility financed under this program, the applicant maintains a continuing responsibility for the maintenance and operation of the facility and its services in accordance with provisions of the grant contract and the application. During that period, a neighborhood facility may not be converted to uses other than those proposed in the grant application without the prior approval of HUD.

A project rating and selection system was established in early 1967 to assure funding of the best projects submitted. Applications are rated and ranked on both the degree of poverty in the neighborhood to be served and the quality of the proposed service program. The rating criteria are as follows:

1. Percent of families with annual incomes of less than \$3,000.
2. Involvement of neighborhood residents and citizen organizations in the entire process of planning the neighborhood facility and its services.
3. In depth examination of problem characteristics of the neighborhood to be served by the project.
4. Use of a planning process to develop the service program of the neighborhood facility and to determine how its delivery system will best meet the needs of the neighborhood residents.
5. Coordination of facility service components with each other as well as with other institutions in the community.

During the first four years of operation, \$94 million, of the \$200 million authorized, was appropriated for the Neighborhood Facilities Program. These funds resulted in the approval of grant reservations and/or allocations for 314 projects, including 20 projects, totaling \$5.2 million, located in the State of Texas.

The Fiscal Year 1970 appropriation for this program is \$40 million. Through the end of November, \$7.9 million in new funds had been committed and 32 net new projects approved, including three located in Texas. Approval of these new projects brings total program commitments through November 30, 1969 to 346 projects for \$101.9 million, of which 23 projects, totalling \$5.9 million, are for centers in Texas communities.

I have attached a listing of those projects in Texas, for your information. In addition, I have also included several copies of a brochure which briefly describes the Neighborhood Facilities Program and two copies of the recently printed Neighborhood Facilities Grant Program Applicant Handbook.

*Neighborhood facilities program. project commitments—Texas, as of Nov. 30, 1969*

Locality and project No. :	Grant amount
Bellmead, N-20-----	\$244, 403
Carrizo Springs, N-7-----	138, 448
Corpus Christi, N-5-----	246, 666
Crystal City, N-6-----	111, 210
Dallas, N-14-----	1, 182, 932
Del Rio, N-18-----	252, 767
Eagles Pass, N-27-----	250, 000
Edinburg, N-12-----	150, 012
El Paso, N-1-----	443, 000
Fort Worth, N-22-----	384, 538
Kenedy, N-21-----	196, 676
Laredo, N-9-----	201, 928
Navasota, N-23-----	35, 850
Pharr, N-17-----	296, 625
Quanah, N-30-----	128, 344
San Antonio, N-28-----	252, 935
San Benito, N-10-----	101, 311
Texarkana, N-11-----	269, 368
Uvalde, N-2-----	285, 602
Waco, N-3-----	89, 389
Waco, N-29-----	266, 755
Weslaco, N-13-----	149, 796
Zapata, N-19-----	255, 133
Total-----	5, 933, 688

EXHIBIT D.—TESTIMONY OF ROBERT H. BAIDA FOR FLOYD H. HYDE, MODEL CITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OPENING STATEMENT

I welcome the opportunity to appear before you today on behalf of Assistant Secretary Floyd H. Hyde to discuss the usefulness of the Model Cities program to the elderly and to outline the policies which we in HUD are pursuing, and intend to pursue, to assure equity for the elderly in Model Cities programs. With Commissioner John Martin, I would like to outline the mutual efforts of MCA and the Administration on Aging to upgrade the performance of the Model Cities program in regard to the aging.

WHY IS THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM OF SPECIAL USEFULNESS TO THE AGING?

The Model Cities program is a *comprehensive* attack on the social, economic and physical problems of selected areas. It does not stop with a "job" solution, or a "housing" solution, or a "transportation" solution. Rather, it relates all of these needs to a comprehensive plan to upgrade the life of a neighborhood. For the low income aging persons in the model neighborhood, this approach is most vital. Their problems are so often multiple and interrelated. The need for health services is often vitally linked to inadequate transportation facilities to bring the person to treatment centers. Inadequate housing often contributes to the health problems of the elderly. The lack of job and recreational opportunities often contributes to the deteriorating health problems of the aging. In short, the comprehensive nature of the Model Cities approach can meet the most constant and justified criticisms of public and private services to the elderly—fragmentation, one-sidedness, isolation and intermittent attention.

*Secondly*, it is our policy to review the submissions of cities in the light of the needs of all groups within the model neighborhood. A program would not be considered "comprehensive" if it fails to analyze and meet the needs of all significant interest groups within the neighborhood. And, as this Committee knows, the elderly, the low income Older American, is one of the most significant of the poverty groups within our cities. It is a group that no model city can disregard if that city wishes to mount a comprehensive program.

## DIFFICULTY OF INVOLVING AND SERVING THE AGING POOR

This Committee, perhaps more than any other body in the Nation, is aware of the difficulty of serving and involving the elderly, especially the low income elderly, in publicly supported programs. Too often health centers established to serve the "whole" community turn out to be child care and obstetric clinics without the capacity to serve the health needs of the chronically ill. Too often federally supported employment programs concentrate their activities on youth to the exclusion of middle aged and older unemployed persons. Even such private efforts, such as the welfare rights movement, neglect the elderly even though Old Age Assistance recipients are the largest number of adults receiving welfare assistance.

## NEED FOR SPECIAL APPROACHES AND POLICIES

We believe that the Model Cities program has made significant approaches to the needs of the elderly within the model neighborhoods. My staff is preparing a complete breakout of aging components of funded cities. Our preliminary analysis has been able to identify over fifty components in the first 30 cities funded which directly or indirectly will benefit the aging. These programs deal with the problems of health, employment, transportation, housing, leisure time, consumer choices, home-making, coordination of older persons services, and the like.

## COMPONENTS TEND TO MEET ONLY ONE PRESSING NEED

However, we are not convinced that these programs adequately interrelate need and solution. Too often the components in some of the earlier model cities tend to be isolated projects, meeting one or more pressing needs of the aging within the neighborhood. In almost no city has the program indicated a systematic examination of the across-the-board needs of the elderly and a long termed plan to meet these needs. Too often the plans have neglected to show how *existing* services are being reexamined and reshaped to better serve the elderly. In too few cases have the elderly themselves and the agencies which have been serving the elderly been involved in the planning of the program. And finally, too many of the programs will show a single component for the elderly and then fail to clearly show how the other components—employment, housing, legal services, health, consumer affairs, physical planning, economic development—will be *certain* to serve the elderly as a major interest and need group in the community.

## SOME STEPS TO ASSURE INCREASED USEFULNESS OF THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM TO THE ELDERLY

Some months ago Commissioner Martin and Assistant Secretary Hyde met to discuss their mutual concern that the Model Cities program effectively involve all possible resources to serve the aging. We believe that some concrete results have been achieved:

1. *State meetings.*—In six states—Connecticut, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Georgia, New Jersey, and California—statewide meetings of CDAs and older persons groups and agencies are planned. These meetings will be held under the joint sponsorship of Administration on Aging and Model Cities Administration at the Federal and Regional levels, and the state agencies on the aging and model cities at the state level. Out of these meetings we hope to achieve an acceleration of comprehensive planning with and for the elderly and specialized agencies. We hope to link the resources of the state agencies and their grantees with those of the cities. We hope to achieve far better coordination of efforts of the Federal and State agencies to serve the aging through the Model Cities program.

These meetings, the first of which is scheduled for October 22, will be completed by early December and out of these meetings we hope to achieve clearer inter-agency guidelines and program approaches to meet the needs of the aging in model cities. We hope to extend these kinds of meetings to all 50 states in the coming months.

2. *Seattle conference.*—In cooperation with the Administration on Aging, School of Social Work, University of Syracuse, and the City Demonstration Agency of Seattle, we are collaborating on a national Model Cities program development conference to be held in December. Some 10 to 15 model cities, together with top private and governmental practitioners in the field of aging, will meet for three days to achieve clearer definitions of program approaches to the needs of

Older Americans in Model Cities programs. We will use this conference as a training vehicle for Model Cities Regional staff.

In addition we are working with the University of Syracuse and Administration on Aging on the development of program guidelines for model cities. This effort is, incidentally, being funded through a contract between the University of Syracuse and the Administration on Aging, a fine example of interagency effort.

3. *Model cities technical assistance.*—We have tentatively allocated some \$200,000 for technical assistance in the field of aging for FY 1970. This marks for us a major emphasis program in the current fiscal year.

4. *Utilization of HUD staff.*—We are planning to utilize, on an increased basis, the services of the Regional HUD Social Service Advisors, who are now fully acquainted with the needs of the elderly through their work with the HUD senior housing program. Together with the work of our own Model Cities Regional Social Service Advisors, Mrs. McGuire's staff, and a new professional who will be added to our own program development staff, our national HUD staff can begin to make the program inputs that we so vitally need.

#### NEED FOR ADDITIONAL POLICY

While much of this represents substantial progress, we cannot, with confidence, say that it represents full response to the need. In research submitted to this Committee during 1968, we showed that in some model neighborhoods as many as 26 percent of the population (Texarkana, Texas) are over the age of 65 and in some cities 90 percent of the elderly are Old Age Assistance recipients. If you reduce the age of the target population to 55, as has OEO, we may be talking about more than a third of the population in some neighborhoods. We believe that such concentrations of older persons in many cities requires clearer policy and guidance to the model city agencies on what they must do to show equity for the elderly in the development of their programs. Assistant Secretary Hyde has, therefore, asked the Model Cities staff to develop such a policy which will be issued by the Model Cities Administration by the end of this year to all cities participating in the program.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, and for Assistant Secretary Hyde, I want to thank the Committee and its distinguished Chairman for its continued interest in the conduct of the Model Cities program. We believe that the program offers a new laboratory to test out new ways to involve and serve the elderly. We believe that the program offers an effective mechanism to coordinate and consolidate Federal, state, and local services on behalf of the elderly. Through cooperation with the Administration on Aging, as well as with other public and private agencies, we think that we can achieve the goal of a materially secure life for Older Americans, together with their full participation as members of the urban community. We welcome this review and your concern.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—RENEWAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, SECTION 115  
 AND 312 LOAN AND GRANT PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY AS OF JUNE 30, 1969

Characteristics	Grants		Loans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age of recipients:				
Total.....	11, 516	100. 0	8, 419	100. 0
62 years of age and over.....	16, 891	59. 8	11, 421	16. 9
Under 62 years of age.....	4, 625	40. 2	6, 998	83. 1
Source of income:				
Total.....	<sup>2</sup> NA	NA	1, 421	100. 0
Salary and wages.....	NA	NA	436	30. 7
Pension and social security.....	NA	NA	840	59. 1
Other.....	NA	NA	145	10. 2
Monthly income:				
Total.....	6, 891	100. 0	1, 421	100. 0
\$250 and under.....	6, 135	89. 0	737	51. 9
\$251 to \$350.....	531	7. 7	237	16. 7
\$351 to \$500.....	174	2. 5	182	12. 8
\$501 and over.....	51	. 8	265	18. 6
Number of dependents:				
Total.....	6, 891	100. 0	1, 421	100. 0
0.....	5, 776	83. 8	1, 081	76. 1
1 or 2.....	1, 016	14. 8	286	20. 1
3 or 4.....	70	1. 0	38	2. 7
5 or 6.....	20	. 3	11	. 8
7 and over.....	9	. 1	5	. 3
Minority group categories:				
Total.....	6, 891	100. 0	1, 421	100. 0
White.....	4, 134	60. 0	537	37. 8
Negro.....	1, 634	23. 7	375	26. 4
Other minority.....	48	. 7	77	5. 4
Unknown.....	1, 075	15. 6	432	30. 4

<sup>1</sup> Close to 1,000 elderly applicants receiving a loan or grant also received a combined loan and grant. Therefore, the figures above are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Data not collected for applicants obtaining grants.

**EXHIBIT E—SPANISH SUR-NAME EMPLOYMENT**

The total Spanish Sur-Name employment for HUD, which includes all regions, was 182 or .8% of total HUD employment.

In the Central Office there are 36 or .81% as of July 1969. The 36 for the Central Office and the 182 total Spanish Sur-Name employment are broken down into the following categories:

1. Mexican-Americans.
2. Puerto Ricans.
3. Cubans.
4. Others (South Americans and/or Central Americans).

We were unable to obtain the exact figures for the above categories. Within two weeks we will have available more up-to-date employment information covering the periods July through November 1969.

EXHIBIT F—PROGRESS REPORT, MINORITY CONTRACTOR SURVEY (NAACP) AND LIST OF MAJOR MINORITY GROUP ORGANIZATIONS WORKING WITH HUD, EO, OFFICE, INCLUDED MAJOR MEXICAN ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,  
New York, N.Y., December 19, 1969,

Re Minority contractor survey.

Mr. WILLIAM ROSS,  
Acting Director, Office of Contract Compliance, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

DEAR BILL: Please find attached my progress report to Bill Morris, Project Manager, re subject.

We're doing manual work with our editing staff to guarantee early return data re bonding. As you can see from my report, we will probably not have meaningful output of in-depth data from our computer sub-contractor until the week of December 29th.

We directed Westinghouse Information Systems Laboratory to proceed with programming of in-depth questionnaire cross-tabulations based on phone conversations with you, Ralph Scroggs and Charles Wiecking from HUD. We know you will send us a formal commitment in writing along with instructions from your Contracts Department about steps the NAACP should take, if any.

We have taken steps to complete the bulk of the in-depth interviews by December 23, 1969. As you know we found it necessary to replace Atlanta with New Orleans.

I will give you a more up-to-date briefing in our meeting on Monday, December 22, 1969 at 10:00 a.m.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. CAMMACK, JR.,  
Project Director.

[Enclosures.]

Memo to: W. R. Morris, Minority contract survey project manager.

From: W. C. Cammack, Jr., project director.

Subject: Questionnaire returns as of Friday, December 12, 1969.

Region 1A.—Jerry Guess, Regional Coordinator as of Sept. 22, 1969:

	<i>Number of contractors interviewed</i>
Boston, Mass. <sup>1</sup> -----	48
Buffalo, N.Y.-----	22
Jersey City, N.J.-----	3
Newark, N.J.-----	44
Rochester, N.Y.-----	12
New York City-----	166
Region 1A total-----	295
Region 1B.—Phillip Savage, Regional coordinator as of Sept. 22, 1969:	
Baltimore, Md. <sup>1</sup> -----	64
Philadelphia, Pa-----	31
Pittsburgh, Pa-----	14
Washington, D.C-----	103
Region 1B total-----	212
Regions 1A and 1B totals-----	507
Region 2.—Rev. Isadore Edwards, regional coordinator:	
Atlanta, Ga. <sup>1</sup> -----	28
Charlotte, N.C-----	2
Jacksonville, Fla-----	30
Miami, Fla-----	30
Norfolk, Va-----	0
Richmond, Va-----	19
Tampa, Fla-----	28
Region 2 total-----	137

	<i>Number of contractors interviewed</i>
<i>Region 3.—Frederick DeWeaver, regional coordinator:</i>	
Akron, Ohio.....	15
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	27
Cleveland, Ohio.....	46
Columbus, Ohio.....	21
Dayton, Ohio <sup>1</sup> .....	44
Flint, Mich.....	18
Toledo, Ohio.....	12
Detroit, Mich. <sup>1</sup> .....	91
Region 3 total.....	274
<i>Region 4.—Ronald Harrison, regional coordinator as of Sept. 22, 1969:</i>	
Gary, Ind. <sup>1</sup> .....	26
Indianapolis, Ind.....	58
Kansas City, Mo.....	45
Milwaukee, Wis.....	28
St. Louis, Mo.....	32
Omaha, Nebr.....	6
Chicago, Ill. <sup>1</sup> .....	63
Region 4 total.....	258
Regions 2, 3, and 4 total.....	669
<i>Region 5.—Wendell Robbins, regional coordinator:</i>	
Birmingham, Ala.....	26
Dallas, Tex.....	25
Fort Worth, Tex.....	15
Houston, Tex.....	80
Louisville, Ky.....	21
Memphis, Tenn.....	30
Mobile, Ala.....	16
New Orleans, La.....	99
San Antonio, Tex. <sup>1</sup> .....	45
Region 5 total.....	357
<i>Region 6.—Gil Florence (Mexican-American), regional coordinator:</i>	
San Antonio, Tex. <sup>1</sup> .....	61
Denver, Colo. <sup>1</sup> .....	36
Los Angeles, Calif. <sup>1</sup> .....	81
Region 6 total.....	178
<i>Region 7.—Roosevelt Carrie, regional coordinator:</i>	
Denver, Colo.....	10
Phoenix, Ariz.....	16
Oakland, Calif. <sup>1</sup> .....	29
Seattle, Wash.....	16
Los Angeles, Calif.....	60
Sacramento, Calif.....	27
San Francisco, Calif. <sup>1</sup> .....	42
San Diego, Calif.....	44
Region 7 total.....	244
Total returns from regions 1 through 7.....	1,955

<sup>1</sup> In depth city.



*In-depth progress report—Week ending Dec. 12, 1969*

City :	Number of contractors interviewed	City—Continued	Number of contractors interviewed
Boston -----	32	San Francisco-Oakland----	5
Baltimore -----	6	Los Angeles-----	0
Dayton -----	0	San Antonio-05-----	0
Detroit -----	2	Denver-15 -----	12
Gary -----	0	Los Angeles-16-----	3
Chicago -----	5	San Antonio-15-----	5
New Orleans-----	0		
Denver-05 -----	0	Total -----	70

**CONFERENCE FOR MINORITY HOUSING INTEREST GROUPS, U.S. DEPARTMENT  
OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

10 a.m.: Conference convenes, Departmental conference room; Chairman, Samuel J. Simmons, Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity.

10:15 a.m.: Equal Opportunity, Samuel J. Simmons, Assistant Secretary.

Status of HUD Business Opportunity Programs.

New legislation: Senate bills 2609; 2610; 2611; H.R. bills 13293; 13843. Questions and answers, EO staff.

10:45 a.m.: Metropolitan development, Samuel C. Jackson, Assistant Secretary.

Business Opportunities for Minority Entrepreneurs through MD Grants to State and Local Governments.

Grants for Training Minority Professionals in Metropolitan Development Related Activities.

Questions and answers, MD staff.

11:15 a.m.: Federal Insurance Administration, George K. Bernstein, Administrator.

Opportunities for Minority Business Participation in the Administration of Federal Insurance Programs.

Questions and answers, FIA staff.

11:45 a.m.: Research and technology, Joseph Sherman, Special Assistant to Assistant Secretary Harold B. Finger; Michael P. Schneider, Assistant Director, Urban Renewal Demonstration Program.

The Role of Minority Group Organizations in "Operation Breakthrough."

1. Sponsorship.
2. Market aggregation.
3. Construction.
4. Management.

Funds for Training and Research (demonstration grants and RFP).

Questions and answers, R. & T. staff.

12:15 p.m.: Model Cities and Governmental Relations, Floyd H. Hyde, Assistant Secretary.

Business Opportunity for Minority Entrepreneurs in the Model Cities program.

1. Program Development and Evaluation.
2. Planning, Construction and Management of Housing.
3. Sources and Criteria for Technical Assistance Funds.
4. Training Opportunities.
5. Section 103 Requirements.

Questions and answers, MCGR staff.

12:45 p.m.: Lunch, Cafeteria, reserved area.

2 p.m.: Federal Housing Administration and Government National Mortgage Association, Woodward Kingman, President.

Section 235, 236 and other programs for low and moderate income facilities, sponsorship and development.

Management and disposition of acquired properties.

Utilization of minority contractors and professionals in housing production.

Bonding Requirements for FHA Insured Construction.

Training Opportunity for FHA Program Specialists.

Increased Opportunity for Minority Mortgage Brokers.

Training Programs for FNMA/GNMA Mortgage Brokers.

Tandem Arrangement with FNMA.

Questions and answers FHA and GNMA staff.

3 p.m. Renewal and Housing Assistance, Howard J. Wharton, Deputy Assistant Secretary.

Use of Minority Owned Banks as Depositories for Funds Generated by R & H Assistance.

Acquisition of Urban Renewal Land for Minority Owned Business Development.

Use of Minority Groups and Professionals in Land Acquisition, Management, Sponsorship, Leased Housing, Legal Services, and Turnkey Programs.

Questions and answers, RHA staff.

3:30 p.m. Remarks, George Romney, Secretary.

3:45 p.m. : Adjournment.

Conference follow-up.

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

##### *American GI Forum of the U.S.*

Elizaz Salinas, National Housing Chairman, 5464 Wedgmont Circle, North Fort Worth, Texas 76133.

Andrew Yslas, National Legal Advisor, 6200 Annapolis Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20784.

##### *American Savings & Loan League*

John S. Stewart, President, P. O. Box 3827, Durham, North Carolina 27702.

##### *Japanese American Citizens League*

Mike M. Masaoka, Washington Representative, 919 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

##### *League of United Latin American Citizens*

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Mr. Steve Zozaya, National Packager for Housing, 418 West La Mirada, Phoenix, Arizona 85041.

##### *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*

William Morris, Housing Director, 1790 Broadway, New York, New York 10019.

##### *National Association of Black Consultants and Urbanologists*

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##### *National Association of Nonprofit Housing Organizations*

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##### *National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc.*

William J. Hamilton, President, 1265 East 105th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44108.

Mrs. Anne Toliver, Acting Executive Director, 1025 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20005.

##### *National Bankers Association*

Edward E. Tillmon, President, 2651 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90018.

##### *National Bar Association, Inc.*

James W. Cobb, Vice President, 815 - Fifth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

##### *National Business League*

Dave Rice, Associate Director, 4324 Georgia Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20011.

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##### *National Congress of American Indians*

Wendell Chino, President, Box 153, Mescalero, New Mexico 88340.

##### *National General & Specialty Contractors Association*

Ray Dones, President, 1936 Market Street, Oakland, California 94607.

*National Housing Producers Association*

James S. Robinson, President, 900 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 210, Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

Ralph P. Green, Secretary, 1421 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401.

*National Insurance Association*

Jesse Hill, Jr., President, 148 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30301.

Charles A. Davis, Executive Director, 2400 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois 60616.

*National Technical Association, Inc.*

Woodrow B. Dolphin, Sr., President, 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

L. Quincy Jackson, Executive Director, 3300 Clifton Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee 37209.

*National Urban League, Inc.*

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*Puerto Rican Forum, Inc.*

Hector Vazquez, Director, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10010.

*Southern Christian Leadership Conference*

Reverend Andrew J. Young, Jr., Executive Director, 334 Auburn Avenue, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Chauncey Eskridge, Board Member, 123 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

*United Mortgage Bankers of America, Inc.*

Dempsey J. Travis, President, 840 East 87th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60619.

## LIAISON PARTICIPANTS (GOVERNMENT)

*Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs*

Raymond Carrasco, Assistant Executive Director for Housing, Education, and Welfare, Suite 712, 1800 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20506.

*Office of Minority Business Enterprise, U.S. Department of Commerce*

Abraham S. Venable, Deputy Director, Room 3800A, Washington, D.C. 20230.

*Small Business Administration*

Arthur McZier, Acting Assistant Administrator for Minority Enterprise, 1441 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20416.

*U.S. Department of Commerce*

William T. Blair, Projects Officer, Urban Projects Division, Room 7422, Washington, D.C. 20230.

## LIAISON PARTICIPANTS (PRIVATE)

*Interracial Council on Business Opportunity*

Darwin Bolden, National Executive Director, 110 East 23d Street, Suite 400, New York, New York 10010.

*National Council for Equal Business Opportunity*

Benjamin Goldstein, Executive Director; Ronald Wilson, Staff Associate; 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

*The Urban Coalition*

John G. Gloster, Deputy Vice President for Policy and Program Development; Carl Holman, Vice President; 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

*National Minority Construction Institute*

Joseph Debro, Director; Dickie S. Carter, Director, Manpower; 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

## EXHIBIT G

Responding to the Committee's interest in the use of informational radio and TV spots produced in Spanish, HUD has available at the present time two radio spots on Fair Housing—one one-minute spot and one half-minute spot. These have been distributed to over 70 Spanish radio stations throughout the country (the list of these stations is attached).

The radio spots were produced under contract with Key Broadcast Management, Inc. last April. The spots were produced at station KCOR in San Antonio, Texas where the following production steps were taken:

1. The one-minute and half-minute spots that were already in use in English were translated into Spanish with minor modifications, subject to HUD's approval, to improve the effectiveness of the spots in Spanish.

2. Master tapes of these spots were made using an announcer speaking "neutral"—that is, non-regionally accented—Spanish acceptable in all sections of the United States.

3. The tapes were reproduced for distribution to Spanish-language stations in the U.S. The speed of the tapes is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ips, full track.

4. The tapes were mailed to Spanish-language stations using the mailing franks supplied by HUD.

Mr. Arnold Hartley of Key Broadcast Management, Inc., who negotiated that contract with HUD, recently has written a letter to HUD's Public Affairs Office offering further help in reaching the Mexican-American people. A copy of his letter is attached.

## SPANISH RADIO LISTING

- Public Service Dir., XEHF, box 711, Nogales, Ariz. 85621.  
 Public Service Dir., KCAC 2505 N. Central Ave., suite #3, Phoenix, Ariz. 85004.  
 Public Service Dir., KIFN, box 430, Phoenix, Ariz. 85001.  
 Public Service Dir., KEVT, 48 E. B'dway, Tuscon, Ariz. 85701.  
 Public Service Dir., KXEW, box 2284 W. El Puente, Tuscon, Ariz. 85702.  
 Public Service Dir., CALEXICO SPANISH STATIONS, box 84 Calexico, Calif. 92231.  
 Public Service Dir., XECL, 48 E. B'dway, Tuscon, Ariz. 85701.  
 Public Service Dir., KGST, box 1007, Fresno, Calif. 93714.  
 Public Service Dir., KXEX, box 1613, Fresno, Calif. 93717.  
 Public Service Dir., KAZA, 59 N. Monterey st., Gilroy, Calif. 95020.  
 Public Service Dir., KALI, 5723 Melrose ave., Hollywood, Calif. 90038.  
 Public Service Dir., KCVR, box 600, Lodi, Calif. 95240.  
 Public Service Dir., KWKW, 6233 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif. 90028.  
 Public Service Dir., KOXR, 1280 S. Oxnard Blvd., Oxnard, Calif. 93030.  
 Public Service Dir., KCTY, box 1939, Salinas, Calif. 93901.  
 Public Service Dir., XEAZ, box 233, San Ysidro Calif. 92073.  
 Public Service Dir., XEBBC, box 377, San Ysidro, Calif. 92073.  
 Public Service Dir., XEGM, 7901 San Fernando rd., Sun Valley, Calif. 91353.  
 Public Service Dir., XEXX, Box 648, San Ysidro, Calif. 92073.  
 Public Service Dir., KBRG, 442 Post St., San Francisco, Cal. 94102.  
 Public Service Dir., KOFY, 100 California St., San Francisco, Cal. 94111.  
 Public Service Dir., KVEZ, 600 S. Bayshore Blvd., San Mateo, Cal. 94401.  
 Public Service Dir., KFSC, 2185 Broadway, Denver, Colo. 80205.  
 Public Service Dir., KAPI, 2829 Lowell Blvd., Pueblo, Colo. 81003.  
 Public Service Dir., WFAN, 5321 First Pl. N.E., Wash., D.C. 20011.  
 Public Service Dir., WFAB, 1034 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla. 33132.  
 Public Service Dir., WMIE, 1448 N.W. 36th St., Miami, Fla. 33142.  
 Public Service Dir., WSOI, Box 1077, 113 E. Kennedy Blvd., Tampa, Fla. 33601.  
 Public Service Dir., WADO, 205 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.  
 Public Service Dir., WBNX, 801 2nd Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.  
 Public Service Dir., WHOM, 136 W. 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10019.  
 Public Service Dir., XEAM, Box 282, Brownsville, Tex. 78521.  
 Public Service Dir., XEO, Box 1708, 127 W. Levee St., Brownsville, Tex. 78520.  
 Public Service Dir., KBEN, Box 488, 105 S. 5th St., Carrizo Springs, Tex. 78834.  
 Public Service Dir., KCCT, Box 5206, 403 S. Staples St., Corpus Christi, Tex. 78405.  
 Public Service Dir., KUNO, Box 4286, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78408.  
 Public Service Dir., KCFH, Box 128, Cuero, Tex. 77954.

- Public Service Dir., XEAE, Box 970, Del Rio, Tex. 78840.  
 Public Service Dir., XEKD, Box 970, Del Rio, Tex. 78840.  
 Public Service Dir., XERF, Ciudad Acuna, Coahuila, Mexico 78840.  
 Public Service Dir., XEMJ, Box 206, Eagle Pass, Tex. 78852.  
 Public Service Dir., XEMU, Box 196, Eagle Pass, Tex. 78852.  
 Public Service Dir., XEJ, Box 9555, El Paso, Tex. 79985.  
 Public Service Dir., XELO, 206 San Francisco Ave., El Paso, Tex. 79901.  
 Public Service Dir., XEP, 48 East Broadway, Tucson, Ariz. 85701.  
 Public Service Dir., XEWG, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.  
 Public Service Dir., KFLD, Box 490, Floydada, Tex. 79235.  
 Public Service Dir., KFST, Box 1327, Marathon Road, Ft. Stockton, Tex. 79735.  
 Public Service Dir., KBUY-FM, Box 2049, Seminary So., Ft. Worth, Tex. 76115.  
 Public Service Dir., KGBT, Drawer 711, Harlingen, Tex. 78551.  
 Public Service Dir., KLVL, 1811 Pasadena Blvd., Pasadena, Tex. 75501.  
 Public Service Dir., KVOZ, Box 1638, Laredo, Tex. 78040.  
 Public Service Dir., XEAS, Box 338, Laredo, Tex. 78041.  
 Public Service Dir., XEBK, Box 1187, Laredo, Tex. 78041.  
 Public Service Dir., XEGNK, Box 1452, Laredo, Tex. 78041.  
 Public Service Dir., XEK, P. O. Box 87, Laredo, Tex. 78041.  
 Public Service Dir., XENU, Box 814, Laredo, Tex. 78041.  
 Public Service Dir., XEWL, Box 1425, Laredo, Tex. 78041.  
 Public Service Dir., ZHNOE-FM, Box 187, Laredo, Tex. 78041.  
 Public Service Dir., KIRT, Box 85, Mission, Tex. 78572.  
 Public Service Dir., XEOR, Box 1708, 127 W. Levee St., Brownsville, Tex. 78520.  
 Public Service Dir., XERT, Box 758, McAllen, Tex. 78502.  
 Public Service Dir., KVWG, Box 938, Pearsall, Tex. 78061.  
 Public Service Dir., KCOR, 111 Martinez St., San Antonio, Tex. 78204.  
 Public Service Dir., KEDA, 226½ Dolorosa St., San Antonio, Tex. 78205.  
 Public Service Dir., KUKA, 501 Quincy St., San Antonio, Tex. 78212.  
 Public Service Dir., KVOU, 1400 Batesville Road, Uvalde, Tex. 78801.  
 Public Service Dir., XEFD, Box 338, Laredo, Tex. 78041.  
 Public Service Dir., KABQ, Box 4486 Yale S.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87106.  
 Public Service Dir., KARA, Box 83548, 4009 Menaul Blvd. N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87110.  
 Public Service Dir., KDCE, Box 159, Espanola Studios, Espanola, N.M. 87532.

KEY BROADCAST MANAGEMENT, INC.,  
 New York, N.Y., December 8, 1969.

Mr. LEON PERRY,  
*Radio and TV Relations,  
 Housing and Urban Dept.,  
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR LEON: I have just learned that Mrs. Marie McGuire was formerly director of Federal Housing in San Antonio and is well acquainted with the city and its Spanish-speaking population.

You might find it opportune to advise Mrs. McGuire that whenever she would like to reach this important sector of the San Antonio public, KCOR will be very glad to be of service.

I will be writing you again shortly as soon as I have had a chance to look over some other material here.

With good wishes.

Sincerely,

ARNOLD HARTLEY.

EXHIBIT H.—CURRENT DATA ON OCCUPANCY BY ELDERLY MEXICAN AMERICANS IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS, NOVEMBER 30, 1969

There have been an increase in the number of Mexican-American elderly tenants at Villa Tranchese in San Antonio since last January. The number has risen from 22 to 38. Housing authority officials feel that this increase of utilization by Mexican-American elderly is due partially to the Mexican-American tenants themselves. It appears that through visits to friends who were tenants, other Mexican-American elderly became acquainted with the building, liked it, and wanted to live in it.

The latest complete occupancy figures of the elderly projects in San Antonio show that as of November 30, 1969, about 16% of the occupants at Tranchese were Mexican-Americans, 9.8% of those at Victoria Plaza, 19% at the Rex, 8.9% at College Park, 6.3% at Tarrytown.

ELDERLY PROJECTS—AS OF NOV. 30, 1969

Project	Total units	Units with Mexican American occupancy
Victoria Plaza.....	184	18
Villa Tranchese.....	200	32
Rex.....	89	17
College Park.....	56	5
Tarrytown.....	96	6

In addition there were numerous elderly Mexican-American families living in the family public housing projects.

FAMILY PROJECTS—NONELDERLY—AS OF SEPT. 30, 1969

Project	Total units	Number of Mexican-American elderly families	Number of persons
Alazan-Apache.....	1,180	328	623
Victoria Courts.....	796	193	327
Cassiano.....	496	41	114
San Juan.....	499	61	152
Mirasol.....	500	87	206
Menchacca.....	150	25	51
Verimendi.....	260	40	93

These family projects are undergoing modernization at the present time and will be altered to include safety features for the elderly such as grab bars, tile floor, raised electrical outlets, on-grade entrances, etc.

The leased housing program in San Antonio shows that 14 out of the 75 units were leased by Mexican-Americans.

EXHIBIT I—HUD-DEPARTMENT OF LABOR JOINT PROGRAM

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has recently directed several of its programs towards helping Mexican-Americans in Texas. Cooperating with the Texas Migrant Farm Worker Demonstration Project of the Texas Employment Commission and the U.S. Department of Labor Manpower Administration, HUD is providing housing for Mexican-Americans and their families who are placed in jobs through the Project.

The neighboring towns of Friona and Hereford in the Texas Panhandle are the sites of new meatpacking plants. The Missouri Beef Packers Company has located in Friona. Wilson and Company is building a plant in Hereford. Mexican-American trainees hired by these firms under the Project are paid an hourly wage of \$2.55 after sixty days on the job.

Father Michael Hennighan, a Catholic priest working with Mexican-Americans, has offered his Diocesan group to serve as non-profit sponsor for a Section 235(j) housing project in the Hereford area. Father Hennighan is Director of the Urban Task Force of the Diocese of Amarillo. The housing will consist of 26 units of FHA-repossessed single-family two-bedroom houses. Father Hennighan's group will hire movers to truck the houses from their present locations in Amarillo and Big Springs to a Hereford site. Then, minority contractors will be sought to rehabilitate the properties. One house will be converted into a community center.

The Friona Industrial Association, a non-profit group, has submitted an application for a Section 236 rental housing project of 60 dwelling units in Friona. Both this 236 project and Father Hennighan's 235(j) proposal are intended to aid Mexican-Americans. The applications are under review by HUD and approval is anticipated.

ITEM 2. MATERIAL SUBMITTED BY RAY CARRASCO, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INTERGENCY COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

EXHIBIT A.—NATIONAL SPANISH-SPEAKING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Spanish-speaking community in the United States has traditionally lagged in the utilization of Federal and private resources for the solution of its social and economic problems. Indeed only recently has the community been able to gain support for institutions that seek to bring about meaningful change and programs on a multi-state level.

The transformation in technical sophistication for the Spanish-speaking community has evolved from a limited expertise in the more traditional programs to a more comprehensive expertise in all programs. In the context of housing, it is often true that some lesser known programs or program combinations offer a housing solution that is more compatible with the values and living styles of the Spanish-speaking than the better known housing programs.

Ten years of civil rights activity has done little to transform the American dream into a viable reality for the 10,000,000 Spanish-speaking residents of our country. Instead, for many of them an era of turmoil has subsisted amidst affluence.

Approximately eighty percent of the Spanish-speaking live in urban centers. The average Spanish-speaking family consists of 5.2 persons while the national average for all families is 3.7. Substandard housing ranges from 45% to 68% with outdoor toilets still in use in many homes. For the vast majority of Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other Spanish-speaking people housing remains a dismal nightmare. The substandard housing which authorities speak of in a quantitative sense has been in reality nothing more than clap-board and adobe walls with metal and wood roofs—nothing more than overcrowded tenements.

Throughout the nation concerned parties are becoming aware of the economic plight of the Spanish-speaking. Housing must be provided which is not only adequate but cognizant of the special psycho-social priorities set by the Spanish-speaking.

The opportunities for incorporating the Spanish-speaking into the economic mainstream of American life can best be realized in the field of economic development with special emphasis placed on housing. The goal of actively concerned government agencies, funding organizations, and private individuals should be to accommodate those programs emanating from these three major sources of funding.

Any attempt at providing assistance to the Spanish-speaking people must take into consideration those cultural qualities which have kept them from burning cities to the ground. The Spanish-speaking have a stake in this country and society through traditional cultural values of family ties. They have a desire for land ownership and for meaningful economic security in the future. In essence then, the Spanish-speaking want to take an active role in the decision making process that will enable them to achieve economic progress and success.

DEFINITION OF GOALS

The main goal of the proposal is to achieve safe, sanitary, and decent homes for Spanish-speaking families through a comprehensive housing program. Equally as important is to achieve this goal within the context of both the value-system and the community development aspirations of the Spanish-speaking.

This proposal will thus seek to bring technical assistance and the loan capital to bear in a working partnership with local community groups. Specifically the proposal will:

- (1) Seek to bring about either individual or group ownership of housing and related physical plants—utilizing and maximizing community participation in the design, development, and decision-making process involved.
- (2) Establish a program for the production of housing under HUD and Farmers Home Administration Programs and bring about such housing projects as New Communities, Self-Help Housing, Condominium Housing, Rural Cooperative Housing, Turnkey Housing, and neighborhood facilities.
- (3) Take major cognizance of the contribution of local non-profit sponsors as the Community Service Organizations, LULAC Councils, Sacramento

Concilio, and other groups actively engaged in the production of low and moderate income housing to assist such groups and complement their efforts.

- (4) Fund a National Spanish-speaking Housing Development Corporation which will organize a National Spanish-speaking Housing Trades Association, a Revolving Loan Mortgage Fund Inc., a Spanish-speaking Construction Company, and a Housing Intern Program.

The functions of these organizations and their costs are outlined below.

## II. SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

### A. NATIONAL SPANISH SPEAKING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORP.

A committee of prominent Spanish-speaking Americans created a National Spanish-Speaking Housing Development Corporation which will operate nationally and assist local Spanish-speaking groups in undertaking housing developments. This organization will:

(Div. 1) Provide professional technical guidance for groups, to assist them in undertaking new construction or rehabilitation projects, to provide low and moderate income housing for Spanish-speaking citizens. Some of these consultant services will be provided at reasonable fees repayable from mortgage proceeds. No fees will be charged to local groups in advance of the opening of a loan on a specific project.

(Div. 2) Serve as interim sponsor developer of new or rehabilitated housing units until conveyance to local groups or to Spanish-speaking permanent sponsor-mortgagor is completed. By serving as the interim sponsor, the N.S.S.H.D.C. will expedite development of a project and its processing while at the same time helping to prepare the local group for permanent sponsorship and ownership.

(Div. 3) Serve as the permanent sponsor-mortgagor in the event that no local group is available or interested in becoming a permanent sponsor for low and moderate income housing.

(Div. 4) Serve as the developer of new single-family home ownership housing utilizing Section 235 for sale to lower income Spanish-speaking families.

(Div. 5) Administer a separately incorporated Revolving Loan Fund to be known as the N.S.S. Revolving Fund, Inc., which will:

(a) provide low rate short term project development—"seed money"—loans to Spanish-speaking housing sponsors to permit them to undertake specific housing developments.

(b) provide low rate short term property acquisition loans to finance the acquisition of both land and buildings for new construction or rehabilitation for sale or rental to Spanish-speaking families of low and moderate income.

(c) serve as a short term land bank to hold land and property purchased or received as gifts until conveyed to other sponsor-mortgagors.

(d) provide low rate short term special loans to promote innovative demonstrations in housing construction or rehabilitation.

(Div. 6) Encourage the Spanish-speaking local groups to form housing sponsorship corporations.

(Div. 7) Hold education and training programs to inform housing chairmen of local groups of all aspects of housing development and management, thereby increasing their competency in the field and enabling the groups to undertake successful housing developments.

(Div. 8) Through the use of Community Development Contract Consultants engage in experimental and demonstration projects such as New Communities and Condominium Housing which could be utilized by the Spanish-speaking Community. This will guarantee that the housing options become valid opportunities for the Spanish-speaking Community.

(Div. 9) Provide technical assistance in the development of localized programs which will utilize funds available from the Department of Labor's job training commitment. These programs will meet the particular needs of the community which has submitted the proposal.

Discussions with the Department of Labor indicate great interest in the development of minority skill training programs in regards to the housing industry.

### B. NATIONAL SPANISH-SPEAKING HOUSING TRADES ASSOCIATION

(Div. 1) It is proposed that the National Spanish-Speaking Housing Development Corporation organize a separate non-profit organization to be known as



the National Spanish-Speaking Housing Trades Association. All housing professionals actively involved in the Spanish-speaking Community such as architects, real estate salesmen and managers, attorneys engaged in real estate or real property law, contractors and subcontractors, mortgage bankers, housing packagers, public housing officials, and others engaged in housing would be encouraged to become charter members of the N.S.S.H.T.A. An initiation fee of \$100 to become a member of the Council would be charged. The rolls would be open one year to encourage charter membership in the Association.

*(Div. 2)* The N.S.S.H.T.A., when working with other possible or proposed Spanish-speaking housing development groups would encourage the local groups to select their housing professionals from among those who are members of the N.S.S.H.T.A. The program would operate in this way: From among the several architects who would be members of the H.T.A. an architect would be selected by the local group.

From among the various lawyers who are members of the H.T.A. a lawyer would be retained by the group. From among the various contractors and subcontractors, a general contractor and subcontractors would be selected. Through the mechanism of the H.T.A. Spanish-speaking housing professionals would be given priority to work with local groups in undertaking their projects.

*(Div. 3)* A code of ethics would be developed and would be required of all persons who become members of the Association. This code of ethics would establish a high standard of professional performance and would eliminate unfair competitive practices. A grievance procedure for filing complaints of abuses of the code of ethics would be established. An annual fee of \$50 per member would be charged. In addition, 5% of the gross income, generated as a result of a receiving fee or profit on projects initially referred to them by the H.T.A. would be requested by the Association to enable it to undertake its program.

*(Div. 4)* A considerable effort of the H.T.A. would be to engage in training, educational seminars, workshops, institutes, etc., in architecture, real estate law, cost estimating, mortgage finance, and F.H.A. processing, and other professional or subprofessional housing subjects that increase the knowledge and ability of Spanish-speaking housing professionals or sub-professionals to produce housing for Spanish-speaking citizens.

*(Div. 5)* The Board of the N.S.S.H.D.C. would elect one half of the Housing Trades Association plus one additional director. The H.T.A. would appoint the remainder of the directors. The Board would jointly select a President and other officers.

An Executive Secretary with a stenographer will provide the initial staff for the Association. Coordination and assistance will also be provided by N.S.S.H.D.C.

#### **C. MINORITY MORTGAGE**

*(Div. 1.)* Since at present there is no Spanish Speaking Mortgage Company, it is proposed that the H.T.A. endorse and nominate two Spanish-speaking candidates to be considered as minority mortgagees, to be sponsored by F.N.M.A. (Federal National Mortgage Association) in their program. The designation of a Spanish-speaking real estate or other housing related firm to act as a mortgage company will enable them to begin functioning as the mortgagees in those projects undertaken by the Housing Development Corporation.

*(Div. 2)* It is proposed that in the second year of this program other candidates would be sponsored so as to increase the number of such mortgage firms in the Spanish-speaking community.

*(Div. 3)* If necessary, the H.T.A. would provide the funds to enable the prospective Spanish-Speaking Mortgage Company official to participate in the training programs of the Mortgage Banker's Association.

#### **D. SPANISH-SPEAKING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY**

*(Div. 1)* It is proposed that the National Spanish-Speaking Housing Development Corporation assist in organizing or expanding the existing general contracting firms or amalgamate several Spanish-speaking subcontractors to form larger Spanish-speaking construction companies.

*(Div. 2)* Capital funds for such companies may possibly be available from investments from foundations engaged in high risk, low yield activities or may come from a joint venture with a large scale construction or development company. Such joint ventures have been undertaken by Black firms with large Anglo organizations, and it is conceivable that a similar arrangement could be made between these proposed Spanish-speaking construction companies and some

of the large scale development companies in the United States.

(Div. 3) Additionally, the program will make arrangements to secure the necessary bonding for those firms in order to enable them to undertake larger contracts.

#### E. HOUSING INTERN PROGRAM

It is proposed that N.S.S.H.D.C. sponsor on an annual basis two or three candidates for the Housing Intern Program jointly sponsored by Urban America and the Foundation for Cooperative Housing. Such candidates receive eight weeks of training in all aspects of housing development and management. They then receive on-the-job training with a local housing group. Housing Interns could take their field training with the N.S.S.H.D.C. Five persons of Spanish-Speaking origin were included among the thirty candidates who constituted the first class of the Housing Intern Program, 1968-1969.

#### F. PROGRAM COSTS

An estimate of the costs of the above program is listed below:

(Div. 1) *Spanish-Speaking Housing Development Corporation*. It is estimated that to provide an Executive Director, A Deputy Director and Project Developer, an Assistant Director of Education, Research, and Training, an Assistant Director of Administration and Finance, an Assistant Director of Project Development and Management, and four field staff with office space, travel costs, equipment, accounting services, secretarial assistance, legal services, and training costs, etc., would cost approximately \$632,033 per year.

(Div. 2) *Housing Trade Association*—Since funds would be derived from initial charter membership in the Association, it is not anticipated that more than \$35,000 would be necessary in the first year to organize the Association (membership), develop a code of ethics, grievance procedures and to hold meetings of members of the Association.

(Div. 3) *Revolving Loan Fund, Inc.*—It is estimated that approximately \$200,000 would be necessary in the first year to assist local Spanish-speaking groups in undertaking specific housing projects. The N.S.S.H.D.C. will submit a proposal for this package after funding. It would be the goal of the Housing Development Corporation to expand the Revolving Loan Fund to approximately \$1,000,000 so as to have considerable seed money funds available for project development.

(Div. 4) *Spanish-Speaking Construction Company*—It is estimated that approximately \$500,000 would be necessary to provide the initial capitalization and bonding capability of the Spanish-Speaking Construction Company in order to undertake the jobs envisioned by the National Spanish-Speaking Housing Development Corporation. This proposal will also be submitted after funding of N.S.S.H.D.C.

#### G. SOURCE OF FUNDING

It is proposed that the Spanish-Speaking Housing Ad Hoc Committee present this proposal to the Ford Foundation and those national, regional, and local foundations that are interested in improving the quality of life among Spanish-speaking citizens. Funding will be required for a period of three years, after which the N.S.S.H.D.C. should be self-supporting through the collection of fees, research activities, consultant contracts, and other activities.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION

The National Spanish-Speaking Housing Development Corporation is proceeding with a four-phase approach which gives the best indications of success.

The Incorporators for the National Spanish-Speaking Housing Development Corporation are all familiar with and committed to developing a vehicle for the construction of housing in the Spanish-speaking community.

The following is an outline of what the Board of Directors will accomplish when the N.S.S.H.D.C. is funded.

- A. Composition of Board
- B. Staffing & Internal Organization Design
- C. Organization Contacts
- D. Housing Development

#### A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(*Div. 1*) The N.S.S.H.D.C. board of directors is comprised of 15 individuals whose interest in housing and related fields makes them an integral part of this entire housing effort. The board will elect a five man executive board for the management of its business. There will be six offices serving the needs of the nation's Spanish-speaking.

(*Div. 2*) The offices will be located in: Washington, D.C.; Sacramento, California; Fort Worth, Texas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Chicago, Illinois; and New York, New York.

The Washington, D.C. office will serve as the National office. The Chicago office will serve the Midwest region and the New York office the Eastern Seaboard area where there are large concentrations of Spanish-speaking. The Fort Worth and Sacramento offices will serve their respective states, with the Albuquerque office serving the states of New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona.

The National Spanish-Speaking Housing Development Corporation along with National Spanish-speaking leaders will seek a special commitment from the Department of Housing and Urban Development through a proposed meeting with Secretary George Romney to provide assistance for programs which:

- (a) are locally designed and initiated;
- (b) will be cognizant of the life-styles of the Spanish-speaking; and
- (c) will deal primarily with Spanish-speaking professionals in HUD's offices.

A feasible time for the meeting will be approximately 30 days after operations have been established.

#### B. STAFFING AND ORGANIZATION DESIGN

From five days to six weeks after funding will be the period during which the N.S.S.H.D.C. will be completely staffed and organized. The first step will be to hire an Executive Director. In the first stages of hiring, the Board will be assisted by the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs due to the large bank of minority talent in its files.

When hired, the Executive Director will have the authority and responsibility for hiring the remaining staff members. The Executive Director will hire the Executive Field Staff as soon as is feasible. These individuals can subsequently establish the field offices. The Field Staff will have an economics or management background. They will be fully aware of the housing history of the area, the building community, and the problems of the Spanish-speaking community.

#### C. ORGANIZATION CONTACTS

(*Div. 2*) A commitment will be sought from the Department of Housing & with those relevant institutions both public and private which could be utilized in housing development. It is anticipated that the selected staff will have had prior experience in dealing with housing institutions and will use this experience as a base for continuing contacts.

(*Div. 2*) A commitment will be sought from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Economic Opportunity, and other government agencies which can lend their expertise in the fields relevant to Housing. The Field Representatives will contact local housing officials and initiate liaisons at the local level.

(*Div. 3*) Local elected representatives such as Congressmen and Senators, as well as State and local officials, will be kept fully informed of the activities of the N.S.S.H.D.C.

(*Div. 4*) The success of the N.S.S.H.D.C. will be dependent on the services offered as a result of these initial contacts. The N.S.S.H.D.C. will contact Spanish-speaking businessmen so that self-generative monies can be initiated immediately within the Spanish-speaking community. The primary fields of contact will be made in a) private funding institutions, b) government agencies, c) community groups, d) technical assistance groups as follows:

##### A. Private funding institutions:

1. Ford Foundation
2. Sam Wiley Foundation
3. Rockefeller Foundation
4. Carnegie Foundation

B. Government Agencies: Department of HUD, OEO, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, Small Business Administration, and Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs.

## C. Community Groups :

American G.I. Forum  
 Puerto Rican Forum  
 Southwest Council of La Raza  
 Miré Inc., Camden, N.J.  
 League of United Latin American Citizens  
 Mexican American Political Association  
 Community of Eagle Pass  
 Colonias Del Valle, San Juan, Texas  
 Mexican American Community Organization, San Jose  
 Sacramento Concilio Inc.  
 Community Service Organization  
 Mexican American Manpower Agency  
 Bishop's Council for the Spanish Speaking

## D. Technical Assistance Groups

1. Foundation for Cooperative Housing
2. Urban America
3. Interstate Research Associates
4. Rural Housing Alliance
5. NAHRO
6. National Housing Partnership
7. National Association of Home Builders
8. United Mortgage Association
9. National Association of Real Estate Boards

The N.S.S.H.D.C. recognizes that the community must have a large share in the benefits (low rents), responsibility, and development of its housing projects. Proposals for housing developments will be reviewed by the staff of the H.D.C. and ratified by the board. In addition to the primary capital funding, the N.S.S.H.D.C. will encourage local Spanish-speaking expertise in housing and related fields. The sophisticated tools to realize the goals of adequate housing will be supplied upon request by the following supporting services:

(*Div. 1*) With its own staff capabilities and/or consultant services, the N.S.S.H.D.C. will bring together government agencies offering technical assistance with potential Spanish-speaking housing developers.

(*Div. 2*) Where other Technical sources are not available, the N.S.S.H.D.C. staff will conduct or seek funds to conduct competent target area studies in order to insure the future community the optimum in land planning, utilities, transportation, taxes, zoning cost, availability, and depreciation.

(*Div. 3*) N.S.S.H.D.C.'s operating philosophy will be to create adequate housing for the Spanish-speaking community using all resources, human, financial, and physical within the community to achieve the goal. This is the axiom which will be considered in selecting those proposals to which the N.S.S.H.D.C. will be considered in selecting those proposals to which the N.S.S.H.D.C. will give priority support.

(*Div. 4*) Technical Assistance. It is proposed that during the formative stages of organizing the Housing Development Corporation, the Housing Trade Association, the Revolving Loan Fund, Inc., and the Construction Company technical assistance be sought from the Non-profit Housing Center of Urban America. The foundation for Cooperative Housing, and the National Housing Partnership.

## EXHIBIT B.—PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL SPANISH-SPEAKING HEALTH FOUNDATION

To promote the efficient use of health resources and quality of health, the Foundation will mobilize Spanish-speaking communities' health concerns, effect relevant health planning, research, manpower, and service delivery systems.

There has been an increasing number of health planning mechanisms whose efforts are directed at local communities and whose policies mandate the participation of citizens. The mechanisms are developed at the local level to be responsive to local needs. However, the complex health system, including research, manpower, service delivery, and planning mechanism seems even more remote and elusive from the concerns of local citizens. This is more crucial when those local citizens have a different language, a different health conception, and different religious and cultural backgrounds than the citizen as planners define him. How can the health needs of the citizen who is unknown to the planners, and for whom the planners are designing plans be made known? How can these citizens be provided with technical assistance so that their effectiveness can be increased. How can health resources be used in an efficient manner to better the health status of Spanish-speaking citizens?

The Spanish-speaking population group in this country has not defined their health needs nor has it participated in the planning, development, or administering of health services. There is a very critical shortage of Spanish-speaking health manpower as reflected in the number of Spanish-speaking staff of the Public Health Service in their Central and Regional Offices. Recently, it was determined that there were no Spanish-speaking staff in Regions VIII, IX and only one in Region VII. These three Regions have substantial numbers of Spanish-speaking citizens. Most of the few Public Health Service Spanish-speaking staff are employed by the Communicable Disease Center with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. Thus, the health needs of the more than ten million Spanish-speaking citizens have not been dealt with directly by the Public Health Service. The lack of health manpower in PHS which can relate to the Spanish-speaking population group's health needs, and the probability that it will not increase significantly and rapidly, compounds the lack of attention being given to the Spanish-speaking communities' health needs. A mechanism to bridge the broadening gap between the Spanish-speaking population group's needs and the variety of health planning, manpower and research programs is vitally needed.

The proposed National Spanish-speaking Health Foundation would provide:

I. Technical assistance to local Spanish-speaking communities.

A. Planning and developing neighborhood health centers, mental health centers, nursing homes, family planning services, halfway-houses, Medicaid, Medicare, and private health insurance plans.

B. Becoming involved in the various programs in the Partnership for Health Legislation. To assist communities by providing information and developing ways in which their needs are taken into consideration in State health planning, areawide comprehensive health planning, health projects, and Regional Medical Program planning.

II. Sponsor selected health projects and health planning studies to:

A. Assist small or rural communities in defining their health needs.

B. Administer selected projects in the initial stages with built-in planning resulting in local residents administering the program.

C. Administer and operate health projects such as migrant health projects or statewide projects.

III. Establish a Talent Bank

A. Identify Spanish-speaking health manpower and develop talent bank.

B. Identify specific health manpower needs.

C. Respond to inquiries on health manpower.

IV. To stimulate and promote manpower training and research.

A. To develop linkages between medical schools, schools of nursing, schools of public health, and Spanish-speaking community for the development of training and research program.

B. To stimulate and promote the training of Spanish-speaking health manpower.

#### *Structure*

*The National Spanish-speaking Health Foundation* would have a twelve member policy-making board composed of residents from the five HEW Regions it would focus its efforts, Puerto Rican representatives, and at-large representatives.

An executive director would be responsible for implementing board policy and administering the total operation.

A deputy executive director would assist the Director in administering the operation. He would coordinate the activities of the program area and field staff directors.

Initially there would be from three to five program directors located in Washington who would have responsibility for technical and program knowledge, its interpretation, liaison with Public Health Service, other health-related programs, and national health associations in the following areas:

#### *1. Research and Development*

Assist through the field staff community groups and others to develop research proposals in the area of health. To generate program ideas, demonstration projects, and evaluative efforts. To maintain liaison activities with public and private national health efforts.

## 2. Manpower and Training

To assist community groups in developing manpower and training proposals. To administer the Talent Bank. To develop a network for recruitment of Spanish-speaking students to the health professions: To stimulate efforts to develop curriculum relevancy in the health manpower training programs.

## 3. Planning and Health Facilities

To be the focal program area person for comprehensive health planning. To develop efforts to create awareness for health concerns in the Spanish-speaking community, provide information regarding local health planning, and develop efforts for the involvement of Spanish-speaking citizens in health planning activities. To disseminate information planning efforts.

To provide technical assistance to communities on health facilities construction efforts—hospitals, nursing homes, health and mental health centers, half-way houses, etc.

## 4. Health and Mental Health Delivery Systems

To provide technical assistance to community groups in the delivery of health and mental health services.

### Consumer Groups

To develop, organize and mobilize consumer groups, assist consumer groups in being effective participants in health activities, and develop responsiveness on the part of health agencies for consumer groups.

### Field Staff

To coordinate the activities of ten field staff. Five HEW Regions with substantial proportions of Spanish-speaking citizens will be the primary concern of the effort Spanish-speaking communities in the five regions will be assisted. The five regions, the location of the Regional Offices, and key states in those Regions are:

Region	Location of regional office	Key States
1. Region II.....	New York City.....	New York, New Jersey.
2. Region V.....	Chicago.....	Michigan, Illinois, Indiana.
3. Region VII.....	Dallas.....	Texas, New Mexico.
4. Region VIII.....	Denver.....	Colorado, Utah.
5. Region IX.....	San Francisco.....	California, Arizona.

Two field staff will be located in each of the Regional Office locations and will work closely with Regional Office staff. Field staff will be responsible to a field staff coordinator in Washington, where the other four program directors will be located. The field staff will work directly with communities, and will be assisted by program area coordinators and consultants.

The field staff and program area directors will work closely with Public Health Service, Central and Regional Staff to promote the efficient use of health resources.

### Budget

The Foundation will need funding for an initial three year period to be able to develop alternate funding and resources. A tentative budget estimate is presented:

#### I. Policy Making Board of Directors

- A. Travel to Washington for 4 meetings:  
12 times \$250 times 4 equals \$12,000.
- B. Per Diem (four 3 day meetings)  
12 times \$225 times 4 equals \$9,800.

#### II. Central Staff

- A. Seven staff members:  
Secretarial Salary;  
Bookkeeping.

## B. Field staff :

10 staff,  
Salary,  
Travel.

## C. Consultants

## III. Office Space

## A. Central office

## B. Five offices in Regional Office cities

## IV. Operating Expenses

## 12 MEMBER BOARD OF DIRECTORS—EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Research and Program Development Director : Region II, *New York City*, New York, New Jersey, 2 staff members.

Manpower and Training Director : Region V, *Chicago*, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, northwest, 2 staff members.

Field Staff Director : Region VII, *Dallas*, New Mexico, Texas, 2 staff members.

Health Planning and Facilities Director : Region VIII, *Denver*, Utah, Colorado, 2 staff members.

Health and Mental Health Service Delivery Systems Director : Region IX, *San Francisco*, Arizona, California, 2 staff members.

## EXHIBIT C.—FAMILY SERVICE CENTER, SACRAMENTO CONCILIO, Inc., SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—PROPOSAL

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Sacramento Concilio, Incorporated is a non-profit corporation. It is composed of active Mexican-American organizations comprised largely of persons within the low income range interested in the educational, cultural, and economic development of a group that holds the highest percentage of disadvantaged members in the area of minorities within the community of Sacramento.

Because of a conditioned attitude within the Spanish-speaking person, he expresses apprehensiveness and insecurity in his encounters with public agencies. The Concilio has formulated and implemented a proposal of mediating services between this faction of the poor and the resources at its disposition.

Oddly no historical data is expressed in the compendiums of sociology distinguishing the different members of the Spanish-speaking community. There are the Spanish surnamed Americans whose ancestry predates the territorial annexation of a land where his heritage was bred some years before the westward movement. There is the immigrant Mexican resident belonging to the pre-war period of great manpower shortages; and then there is the post-war immigrant recruited generally out of the Bracero hoards within the last fifteen years.

The constant immigration of poorly educated farmworkers has not given the successive generations the opportunity to stabilize their relationship with the greater community stimulating the gradual process of assimilation such as has complimented other peoples from countries more distant than Mexico. The general disinterest in the Mexican-American welfare up until now, has not aided in uniting him with the greater community. The concept of "Mexican" as professed by the Anglo-American, in attitudes and an array of prejudicial practices in the community at large, in education, in employment, in legal situations has been and are a prime factor also in the alienation of the Spanish-speaking community. The Mexican image in the greater community is a retarded portrait complimentary to the social prejudices that surround him. Apart from language and customs, certain physical characteristics; dark hair, complexion, stature, etc. coupled with the worst traits of the human species *markedly identified by the Anglo-American* as "Mexican" have so categorized the specific community that the Mexican-American image has become an accepted likeness of a picturesque, slow, cumbersome phenomenon or, an irresponsible, uncouth and bizarre petty criminal entangled in a maze of immoral passions and dramatic episodes of neurotic sentimentality and religious superstition.

## II. THE PROBLEM

(1) *Education and Employment.* In the City of Sacramento there is a total of 272,000 inhabitants. Nearly 16,000 are Spanish-speaking. In the County of Sacramento there are, as of January 1, 1969 exactly 680,000 inhabitants: 40,000 are Spanish-speaking.

The following statistics documented and standing on public record show that of Spanish-speaking persons (8.8 percent males and 9.8 percent females) 25 years of age and over had completed less years of school than the median established by the total enrollment and attendance of the general population. More than half of the Spanish-speaking youths less than 25 years old are dropouts after their second year in the school.

Of an overall total population figure on local unemployment for: the Anglo-American, 5.4 percent and Non-white, 7.4 percent, the Spanish-speaking community registers outstanding with the high 10.0% as computed by the State of California, Department of Employment.

The annual average income of the Spanish-speaking employee computed by a bureau of the U.S. Government stands at \$4,145 per male in Sacramento; \$1,192 less than the median income for the total population; and \$1,721 per female, and \$206 less than the median income for the total population.

(2) *The Vicinity or "El Barrio".* The Mexican vicinity or "El Barrio," is a center of many ills. Specifically in Sacramento, frame houses that are a shambles of multi-dwellings wrought out of old one family habitations in a depressed central bind, or rural hovels strung out along dark, poorly or unpaved streets without adequate sewerage, and heavy traffic threading in and out adding a subsequent hazard to pedestrian movement, describe precisely its physical aspect. The concentration of the Spanish-speaking community is dispersed in 4 principal areas:

	Percent
1. Washington -----	70
2. Gardenland -----	60
3. Southside -----	25
4. Fruitridge -----	12

(3) *Language as a Barrier.* The fluency of the individual is grossly retarded where no consideration has been given to his language skills. Definite traits of character and personality are influenced in the realm of the sub-conscious as the individual strives to function in an area in which his incompetence is demonstrated through his limited accidence and locution. Under the current system, in a second language his inhibition and uncertainty are even more pronounced and a still greater handicap. The exigency based on the concept of the supremacy of the national language cutting off the development of his language *suddenly* is traumatic. The lack of a transitional approach graduating the monolingual student into a full program of education with a bilingual stress has definitely impaired and discouraged even, the Spanish-speaking American's inclination for formal study. In California there is a disproportionate number of Mexican-American students placed in special classes with mental retardates. In the state as a whole 13.5% of the total school population are Mexican-Americans. In the state 2% of the total school population are in special schools. 26.6% of the pupils in this category are of Spanish-speaking background. 3.9% of all Mexican-American students in the State of California are in special schools while 1.7% of all others are in special schools.

Wilson Riles, State Director of Compensatory Education commented on these findings before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in April, 1968. He said, the Department was collecting data to evaluate the reasons why so many Mexican-Americans were in special classes. He said they suspected that cultural differences might be interpreted as handicaps even though they certainly were not deficiencies. Dr. Elinora Schmadel, a psychologist and consultant to local school systems, also reported that she had seen teachers refer students to mentally retarded classes because they, the teachers, lacked an understanding of Spanish-speaking students. The students were tested in English. Their scores were obviously low substantiating the teacher's judgment.

In Sacramento County 6.9% of the school population are Mexican-American. 14% of all students in special schools are Mexican-American. This represents 4% of all Mexican-Americans in school while only 1.1% of all others are in these special schools.



The State Department of Education Bulletin, titled, "Programs for the Educable Mentally Retarded," states the following requirements for the assignment of students to these classes:

1. Pupils more than 2 years behind normal grade placement with reference to chronological age.
2. Pupils who are one or more years behind grade placement and who have been receiving a series of D's and/or near failing marks in basic academic subjects.
3. Pupils who have failed some basic skill subjects for two or more years consecutively.
4. Pupils falling below the fifteenth percentile of standardized achievement tests.
5. Pupils scoring 75 or less on a standardized group mentality test.

Any student meeting the requirement of 2 of these categories is placed in classes for the Mentally Retarded.

Mr. Misfeldt of the Sacramento area stated in 1967, that the Mexican-American student rated between the average student and the "educationally retarded" because *they lacked experience and exposure in English* before commencing school. The implication then is not one simply of language being a barrier so much as it is the lack of proficiency in any language making any effective communication a near impossibility. The prime step in the process of alienation is rooted in this dictum.

(4) *The Social Concept and Self Identification.* The social acculturation desired, seems basic to the social adjustment that brings unity and a sense of well-being into a community. But the standard for realization centered on the rationality and notion of a predominant culture's preference, *to the exclusion of another, frustrates any impulse to assimilate.* Thus the second step in the process of alienation is realized.

The inhibitions, finally by an exasperating consensus of "Mexican," (see introduction) that frustrate ambition and isolate the human personality into a mold of complexes and deprecatory innuendos is the final step in the process of alienation.

(5). *Confrontation.* All the public social agencies known to him are categorized as:

- (a) Welfare bureaus that humiliate him.
- (b) Police agencies that harass him.
- (c) Teachers who deem him retarded.
- (d) Employers who exploit his limitations and
- (e) A community that is generally disinterested in his plight.

(6) *Health.* A careful study of health related problems was conducted through "Concilio's" Health Education and Mental Health, and Family Services divisions by competent consultants with a high degree of cooperation from outside interested sources.

1. Planned Parenthood, nurses and social workers.
2. Washington Primary School, Director.
3. Libby's Cannery, Registered Nurse.
4. Alcoholism Center, Consultant from Sacramento.
5. Red Cross, Registered Nurse.
6. Youth Re-training, Program Specialist.
7. Community Meetings and Statistical Research.

In the target areas of:

1. Gardenland or Natomas neighborhood with a 12,950 total population 12.6% persons are unemployed (currently the highest average rate for any given area within the county). Better than 46% are Spanish-speaking persons existing primarily in a rustic rural atmosphere on county warranties or limited unemployment awards.
2. The Washington neighborhood with a concentration of 20% of its population recipients of welfare warranties 80% of which comprises Spanish-speaking persons during the winter.
3. The Southside neighborhood with approximately 32% of its population on welfare rolls with 12.5% of Spanish-speaking background.
4. The Fruitridge area combining with a county wide statistic, excluding the above figures, combining with less imposing concentrations of Spanish-speaking population in the scattered vicinities of Del Paso, Delta, and Consumnes show a better than 40% welfare dependency the

greater part of the year. Statistics compiled out of the Sacramento County Department of Public Health files show that in the first four months of 1969, 17% of all cases of tuberculosis disclosed thusfar are persons of Spanish-speaking background. In the current statistic since 1960, the Washington neighborhood holds the highest percentage of any comparable location in the State for tuberculosis.

Whereas the Southside neighborhood holds the highest infant mortality rate in the city, the percentage by ethnic investigation is most excessive among Spanish-speaking persons in the Gardenland area. Equally the percentage of premature births in these areas is the most outstanding.

In the Sacramento City schools, absenteeism due to illness is 50% higher among Spanish-speaking children than the combined total of all other enrollees.

The lack of or limited knowledge of health resources contributed by the condition of alienation, and generally until now, only a token interest in the general welfare of the Spanish-speaking community substantiates the problems of:

1. Unbalanced or skimpy meals contributing toward malnutrition.
2. Neglect of or inefficient treatment of minor complaints that develop into major or even critical illness.
3. Alcoholism and drug addiction unchecked by a disqualified orientation on their hazards.
4. Marriage crisis provoked by economic instability, premature separations or utter abandonment.
5. Crime and Juvenile Delinquency.
6. Poor housing.
7. Lack of wholesome and inexpensive recreational facilities.

All this and the critical shortage of bilingual health professionals to adequately staff the available medical facilities.

(7) *Youth*. Documented studies procured from the offices of the State of California, Department of the Youth Authority show that delinquency is most accelerated in urban communities where poverty, unemployment, and lower standard dwellings combine together to create the environment which is generally the vicinity of minority peoples.

As authority is inclined to conclude delinquency occurs:

(a) Among youth whose daily association is an environmental influence of generally socially unacceptable behavior as for example, in the conduct and comportment of adults conditioned by the bitterness of their mean existence and hence indifferent or hostile even to the merits in respect for law.

(b) Among youth who find within the confines of "El Barrio" limited legitimate opportunities and easy inclinations toward an unhealthy opportunism that too easily becomes a way of life.

(c) Among youth whose foreign language background, and whose cultural distinction is a kind of stigma preventing normal personality development and affecting their academic achievement gravely.

(d) Among youth who live in disorganized family living situations, and lastly,

(e) Among youth whose particular problem as a group has not only not been resolved upon, but not even considered outside of the general consensus to deal with delinquency prevention and control.

In the county of Sacramento there are approximately 20,000 young people less than 20, but more than 15 years of age. In the entire state there are 20,729 young people within the same age range under the California Department of the Youth Authority. While nearly 2000 youths within the given age range are enrolled in local schools, another 1700 (approximately) out of school are Mexican-American or Spanish sur-named. Ironically a correspondent figure for the entire state lists 3,917 wards of Spanish sur-names under Youth Authority. Approximately 38.1% of all the wards under the jurisdiction of the Youth Authority had been involved with drugs. Of all Spanish sur-named persons under the Authority, approximately 46.7% were held for narcotics involvements.

Of the hundreds of youth filing applications for employment each month, only a handful are actually able to secure positions commensurate with their desires for training and orientation in fields with a future. Others, still in very limited

numbers, take insignificant and unpromising jobs in restaurants and hotels. The erratic pattern of their employment records reflect the insecurity and the instability that characterizes the uncertain status of their position facing an eventual draft or the dire limitations of their education which they have cut short in the midst of the social frustration around them.

### III. THE STRATEGY

The new environment of community action coordinating the facilities of public agencies and their services has demonstrated a healthy alteration to the institution of social welfare which now extends beyond the limitation of doles. More into the realm of an authentic sociology it has embarked upon an ambitious undertaking to fortify a quality program of stabilization portending the unity and concord of a community which must at large, dispose itself to the moral conditions essential for the survival of a strong society. The voice for each of its segments comprising the martial movement against the element of economic paucity must be a representative in a specific area. There must be soundness in its essence so that the perspective on its component will be an effective detriment to its ills. Under these circumstances there is no duplication of the efforts of other agencies. The decentralization of services is highly complimented in the practice of gearing programs to the recipient's level toward native influences that can more successively upgrade his status and situation in the community.

(1) *A Family Service Center.* The Community Family Service Center is a conveniently located facility staffed by professional employees and community residents. It provides precise and speedy services to persons with a wide range of simple and complex problems. The center comprises an important element of a broad strategy developed and carefully coordinated to deal intensively with a full scope on a variety of family problems. It deals on a direct action level with persons of a distinct culture definitively identifiable by their language and customs but not to the exclusion of other members of the community.

The services dispensed by the center vary from on-the-spot advice on problems requiring immediate attention to long term assistance with legal, employment, and personal problems.

The essentiality of the center is propounded by its success in demonstrating through its documented experience, that many if not most residents of the poverty stricken Mexican-American environment at some time or other need and respond to a variety of helping and facilitating services, especially when they are easily accessible and within the range of their language and vocabulary. The position of the center is, though these forms of assistance are necessary for many persons, they do not pretend to be complete substitutes for more than adequately providing for the first level of emergency need. Individualized services do not propose to compensate for more than the immediate inadequacies in the elementary essentials. For many persons all that is necessary is the straightforward provision of the basic facilities and services.

Still frequently, people's problems cannot be readily allocated to or encompassed by a specific service, particularly if it is narrowly and rigidly defined. They will have practical or personal problems with which they will need assistance if they are to use the service effectively. Their needs may be so inter-related that they cannot be dealt with in isolation by any one service. They may have needs that do not easily fit into any specific service. Some people will have the competence and drive to utilize a variety of tenuously related services, to determine priorities and timing, and to shape, by their own efforts, the services available to meet their needs. Many more however, will be less able and will and do have their competence impaired, at least temporarily, by the problems for which they seek help and by their inability to cope with them unaided.

The problem usually presented by an individual is rarely purely an individual problem. It often has repercussions for others and particularly for the members of the family. Often more than one member of the family may be in need of help from the same source or a different service, either simultaneously or over a period of time. To the service, and especially to different services, the problem presented may seem a relatively self-contained episode, but to the individual or family in need it may well be a part of a continuing difficulty.

Those who benefit by the services of the center are individuals and families with many and interacting problems, often of a chronic nature, who need comprehensive help of a highly individualized kind for long periods if their problems are to be overcome or even significantly ameliorated.

The Service Center is expected to accomplish the following :

(a) Provide direct services through reception intake, and information evaluation placing individuals, through referrals, in carefully planned programs of assistance according to their particular need.

(b) Contribute to the mobilization of both public and private community resources to the maximum extent feasible.

(c) Assume increased responsibility with State and local agencies for determining the extent, kind, and quality of services needed by the persons being served and for coordination, continuity, and follow up on services found to be required. This includes a *Center-Follow-up-System* to be sure each client's needs, whether as an individual or as a family, are met to the greatest possible extent and to regularly receive feed back from the clients on services provided.

(d) To the maximum extent feasible, make all the needed services available through a single referral.

(e) Arrange the availability of services within the general geographic area of these persons in the most critical conditions of poverty.

(f) Make efforts to improve knowledge of the availability of services within the community.

(g) Involve members of the community in identifying the needs to be met and related to the available services thereby reducing the isolation of the disadvantaged persons.

(h) Assist disadvantaged persons, alienated by language and customs, to participate in and help determine the policies and approaches to an efficient programming that will accomplish the achievements of economic stability and social dignification in the greater community.

(i) To assist them to develop an agility and understanding of the resources at the community's disposition and take advantage of monies provided by federal and private sources for upgrading their general condition.

(j) To provide direct technical assistance and orientation to broaden employment opportunities for the poor in the prime target areas designated heretofore.

(k) To effect meaningful coordination in the efforts of agencies providing direct services on an outreach basis such as Public Health, Social Security, Employment, Welfare, and the American Cancer Society.

(l) To provide research services, serving as a central agency for collecting, analyzing and evaluating, and disseminating information in the given area of Mexican-American participation in the greater community.

(m) To facilitate public relations services, initiating broad educational and informational activities designed to foster cultural understanding among the members of the community bringing about greater social unity.

(n) To devise and/or document the techniques and methods most efficient in reaching, stimulating, and involving the culturally distinct and linguistically handicapped in resolving their problems.

(o) To provide educational guidance and/or assistance in the establishment of local programs of basic education, prevocational training and health.

(p) To assist outlying agencies in the recruitment, selection and training of their personnel, such as aides, community workers, and volunteers.

(2) *The Health Education and Mental Health Program.* Health is a resource that makes a people productive: It is the resource that makes a nation strong. The attention it constantly demands is the mission of the social services agencies to preserve its vigor and develop active education programs to insure its prevalence over the scourge of disease and premature dying.

The Health Education and Counseling Program is a resolve reaching out into the target areas orienting, instructing, and directing people toward the medical sources immediately available to satisfy their needs.

The program is based on the assumption that participation in health conservation and the prevention of disease, are the most important factor in the concept of environmental adjustment among low-income persons.

The provision for health counseling through group practices and consultations are only part of the strategy attempting to invade the delicate and apprehensive area of attitudes heretofore conditioned by both the ignorance within and indifference outside the community. The education and level of health of the poor community will be elevated. The opportunity for professional personnel, through associated awareness, to become more sensitive to the specific needs and over-

turn the barriers that separate the members of one community, from the nucleus of the greater community are herein propounded with a dogmatic dedication that invites the "Barrio" resident to throw off the shackles of his uncertainties and mistrusts and absorb the message of his wellbeing in his standing in the community at large.

Proficient experts will use proven techniques developed by their knowledge and experience and geared toward community involvement. A bilingual approach will increase the impact potential for inspiring participation in and assimilation into programs of transformation building community character and resistance to the hazard of pessimistic acceptances of things as they are.

Services will be carried over into the "barrios" directly, and wherever the opportunity presents a premise for confronting the issues of deterioration, people will be aided and enlightened.

A curriculum of Health Education includes:

1. Home Nursing and care for the bed ridden, (First Aid and primary steps in securing medical help).
2. Nutrition: The economical preparation of well balanced meals and special low sodium and diabetic diets.
3. Personal Hygiene: Healthful care of the hair and body, appropriate and adequate attire, posture and mannerisms.
4. Sewing, as a "home economics" supplement, and compliment to satisfy fashion trends in attire, inspiring self-confidence in the personal appearance.

(3) *Programing for Youth.* "The promise and future strength of the United States is in our youth . . . Many youths, particularly those who live in impoverished areas, need special help in improving their lives and finding a place in the mainstream of society."

It is essential that youth experience the challenge and satisfaction of accepting a role and responsibility in the community.

Programing for youth begins with recruitment. There are a number of groups of young people within the area of Sacramento. Generally they are loosely organized and, in some cases, under unhealthy influences. Other young persons exist in the community in unstable situations without any particular objectives or responsibilities into which to channel their energies. As statistics show, inscriptions in programs of compulsory public education generally have not been happy experience. For the Spanish-surnamed or Mexican-American youth, quite often, a lack of identification in the mainstream of developing American life has alienated his initiative toward a negative response to the challenge of self-assertion. The general image of his ethnic distinction effects his sensitivity and compromises his pride into an unhealthy defiance that can only be dispelled by a rewarding self-knowledge of what he really is, both historically as an American, and in his particular heritage.

The coordinated resources of responsible youths from the local high-schools and colleges and dedicated adults who are members of the target areas will be utilized. These persons will provide a variety of services amenable to the necessities expressed by young participants who have emotionally less stable backgrounds and who come from the same communities.

Under careful guidance, the best aspects of the youths will be joined together into a common bond of meaningful activities. Different undertakings will be geared toward orientating an upward aspiration in behavior and attitude. Constructive contributions will be aimed toward improving/or upgrading values and changing negative concepts. Conscientiousness and responsibility will be stressed in the performance of duties.

The merits of social casework services can't be overly stressed either in working with individuals. Though a sense of collective action motivates the program, the ends are geared toward satisfying specific needs that inspire a youth's attitude and determine the paths he will choose eventually to absorb his energies and satisfy the caprices that will little by little form into the pattern that will govern his life.

The major impact of the program lies in the coordination of the distincts resource components of the "dedicated aspiring youth" (with a firm grasp on the importance of high social values) and the uncertain and insecure youth desirous of an environment into which he can fit his perspective without a sense of negative self-consciousness pervading his every gesture.

1. The Spanish-speaking adult is often alienated from the broader reality of the world of his children.

2. Often their attitude is superficially commiserate with the attitude of frustration expressed by their children; they are not inclined to recognize the shortcomings of their environment. They often attribute many of its ills to outside influences exclusively which they feel hostile to their customs and traditions.

3. Special attention is given toward orienting and informing him about the area of the community through which he moves but which is vague to him due to language differences.

Through a research component, the youths recruited into the program by the drive of their necessities of their initiative, will be subjected to a close scrutiny and evaluation as they are engaged in various activities and/or counseled for the various problems that obsess and harass their lives day by day. At the same time they will be unaware of the projects concentration and therefore un-affected in their normal inclinations and reactions within the criteria of the responsibilities extended to them.

The delinquent youth is a major problem in "El Barrio" and of deep concern to the greater community. There is a place for him also in the youth program. His frustration has brought him to the brink of disaster. He is young enough and inexperienced enough to still be redeemed. The program will work closely with him and his family and the institutions that are most immediately concerned with him in his daily life.

Some youths may be referred to the program by certain collaborating local agencies or the expressed concern of parents or schools; however, the willingness of a youth to participate through his own initiative is encouraged and preferable.

In addition to providing a central gathering place for young people:

(a) Activities will be carefully planned and geared toward developing the skills of constructive leadership.

(b) Activities will be developed to demonstrate the value of, and concepts and purposes and merits of constructive organization.

(c) Activities will be coordinated to instill in the participants a sense of achievement and a satisfaction of producing.

In complementing the needs of youth:

(a) The stabilization of values familiarizing them with the processes of law, and the concept of rights coupled with responsibilities they must carry;

(b) The fortification of their characters to meet the challenges of these responsibilities openly and honestly, and with reason and respect;

(c) And encouragement to use their initiative in augmenting their resources to meet the responsibilities they must assume;

(d) Employment, recreation, and educational opportunities and involvements in community affairs to shape their outlook and build their esteem in their own ability as they are motivated by the atmosphere around them;

(e) They will be allowed to discover themselves and through the projection of their work and accomplishments they will grow and achieve a full stature of identity with the essence and quality of their particular entities.

(f) The richness and embellishment of their particular heritage will be presented as a source for the pride in producing and contributing to the community.

The program is the perennial need as expressed by youths themselves. Their activities will include:

(a) Meetings that they have organized.

(b) Activities that include a variety of entertainments:

1. Dances

2. Pool tournaments

3. Sports

4. Musical events

5. Field trips

6. Community Projects, etc.

(c) Employment; part time and full time occupations for students and young adults with meaningful implications in training and orientation programs geared toward determinate goals that will secure their economic futures.

(d) Education; *counseling and leadership that defines purpose* and enlightens youth's understanding of the social institutions, law enforcement agencies, and the concepts of civil liberties, etc.; a definition of community existence and responsibility (collective and individual) and lastly but not

least a definition of themselves and a perspective on their potential and the quality of their individuality: An uncolored self-knowledge not merely based on the history of his ancestors and the heritage he possesses of their culture, but a study and conclusion on the evolution that has created the environment which he can either reject or embellish and transform, with his earnestness into an area of appreciation and enrichment for the greater community.

The entire project will be a continuous program of community involvement for youth, helping one another and abetting the needs that awaken a community's conscience; planning events and carrying out the tasks and details themselves learning through their experience about the weight and importance of responsibility. Their incentive and their initiative will be the guidelines for complementing what they need and deserve.

4) *Children.* Children have needs, emotional as well as physical. A new dimension has been added to what was previously considered the basic structure of a child's growth. In addition to providing good physical care, it is now being recognized that the basic fundamentals of character building and adjustment to social participations in sizeable group situations are important factors in preparing the pre-school child for the more disciplined and strenuous atmosphere of the elementary school.

The general philosophy of a Children's Program is based on the belief that each child deserves an opportunity for total and full development. An environment which will foster the physical, mental, emotional, and social development of all children from varied backgrounds and levels of poverty, and at different levels of maturity, each with his own unique ability to give and receive, is the prime challenge of a children's program.

Each child needs a wide range of experience, in order to develop as he grows from one age level to the next. Children of distinct ethnic backgrounds and cultures have special needs in relating one to another. Language, race or color, or ethnic cultural heritages should not be described as impediments or even eluded to as barriers.

Social adjustment and intellectual conditioning should be based on the humane concept of mutual appreciation and the awakening of a spirit of contribution and acceptance of the rich gift of diversity that has inspired the entire evolution of civilization. A warm, accepting atmosphere helps a child make the transition from home and family to group living with his peers, and to adults new to him.

Learning is an ongoing process which begins for each child in his home and is continued as his horizon expands. There is a relationship among all areas of a child's learning. Experience in the children's program should complement what the child is learning in the home, (where no gross complex mars or warps his potential to function in situation with persons of diverse and varied background) and will learn or is learning in school.

The fundamental aim of the children's program is to provide an environment in which the child can grow to his fullest potential.

The program will offer a curriculum derived from the needs of the growing child and dedicated to his maturation by:

- (a) Fostering and protecting the child's physical health.
- (b) Promoting emotional stability.
- (c) Encouraging the development of self-identity.
- (d) Creating an environment in which each child may participate as an individual within the group.
- (e) Providing social experiences which will stimulate a sense of personal responsibility and an awareness of the rights of others.
- (f) Providing a wide range of creative experiences.
- (g) Encouraging the development of language and conceptual skills.
- (h) Helping the child develop habits which promote effective learning.
- (i) Offering a variety of experiences that will satisfy and stimulate the child's curiosity about the world around him.
- (j) Helping parents to achieve increased understanding of their children and of their parental role.

Some special objectives of the program will be geared to:

- (a) Involve parents in the program so that they will be able to maximally reinforce the child's learning experiences.

(b) Provide an opportunity for mothers to participate in training programs that will enable them to function capably in work settings outside of the home, while both they and their children are preparing for their new roles.

(5) *Library, Education and Research.* The program of a bilingual library is designed to meet the needs of the Spanish-speaking people. Its atmosphere is informal; it invites community use by supplying special materials needed, by duplicating popular titles and by establishing simple and liberal rules facilitating easy accessibility to its services.

Newspapers and periodicals in Spanish and simple English, basic books for the study of the Spanish and English languages, mathematics, history and world affairs, books on Mexican and Spanish-American history, culture and art, toys and games, and how-to-do-it books, phonograph records and many paper backs will be necessary since they are more attractive to persons unused to reading, easily handled and relatively inexpensive.

A library is a cultural center and a center of learning. Programing for adult basic education, language classes in English and Spanish, book discussion groups, a children's story hour, and film programs, etc. for wide community participation and orientation are an integral part of its structure.

An extensive program of research into the Mexican-American history and sociological impact, the development of pertinent statistical data and a compilation of resource material on Spanish-America are also a part of the library's proposal.

#### IV. PROGRAM OPERATION

The programs of the Sacramento Concilio, Incorporated functioning under the guidance of the Director is comprised of resident members of community organizations.

All persons applying to the several programs are recorded through a reception unit.

##### 1. *Service center*

Persons applying to the Family Service Program are recorded in an intake interview where they are evaluated and referred to specialized professionals in a range of categories.

(a) *Economic Assistance.* Persons in need of economic assistance will be duly processed, and according to the urgency of their need, will be referred to either public or private agencies for aid. Records with carefully kept up case histories will be prepared and kept in a current file with supplemental follow-up data. Where it is possible, programs will be suggested toward the orientation and training of such persons where histories show a pattern of judgment or gross irresponsibility based on social maladjustment or general lack of skill in money management.

(b) *Housing.* Persons situated in unsanitary living condition due to poor house-keeping habits or a lack of knowledge of certain basic household skills will be aided through orientation programs and community operation. Persons with inadequate or no living facilities will be referred to appropriate agencies for assistance and be aided in the general planning of their home.

(c) *Employment Counseling and Unemployment.* Both skilled and unskilled persons, jobless and seeking employment, will be interviewed by a specialist counselor and job developer. They will be referred to available positions, or their names will be placed on active files for future referrals. Where training is desired, or desirable, referrals will be made to the various existent programs within the area. Where applications to certain positions entail testing special preparatory and briefing sessions will be arranged.

In cases of unemployment due to a high shortage of jobs, persons will be referred directly to the central agency for unemployment insurance. In class of disability caused by on the job accidents, persons will be referred to the respective offices of the central agency for special counseling and guidance in applying for correspondent benefits. Where mediation is necessary due to language differences, or apprehensions influencing a lack of clarity in the presentation of the issues, the center counselor will make a proper investigation of the details and present the data required to the responsible agency.



(d) *Health and Mental Health.* Persons in need of special services in the area of health problems will be carefully screened and evaluated and referred to competent medics or medical assistants for examination, according to the nature and necessity of their problem.

*Marital Problems.* Problems with youth and with children will be carefully recorded and referred to specialist respectively in the office of the Marriage Counselor, the Youth Counselor, and general family counselor or, when necessary, to Mental Hygiene.

(e) *Legal Services.* Persons in need of legal assistance will be recorded and referred immediately to the available services of the Legal Aid Society, the Public Defender or in certain cases, the American-Civil-Liberties Union. When necessary, a Concilio representative will act as mediator and translator.

(f) *Basic Education.* Monolingual persons will be encouraged to participate in special language classes geared to complement their specific limitations. Where illiteracy or only a very rudimentary primary education has been had, persons will be encouraged to return to school and qualify themselves for some of the special job training programs available.

(g) *Immigration.* Special counseling in the area of immigration is very important in the Spanish-speaking community. Many of the socio-economic problems stem from confusion and misinterpretation of the immigration regulations.

(h) *Consumer Guidance.* Personal assistance with budget planning and special orientation sessions on new products (and some of the old) are part of an intensive program also to intensify the modification of economic instability and indebtedness.

## 2. Health Education and Mental Health

Persons applying to the Health Program are recorded through a specialist counselor and evaluated and referred to the services commensurate with their needs or assigned to divisions of the appropriate program.

(a) *Home Nursing.* Classes are conducted in facilities fully equipped by the American Red Cross under the qualified direction of an R.N. instructor.

(b) *Nutrition.* Classes are conducted in well equipped facilities, in the selection of food stuffs and in the economic planning and preparation of meals.

(c) *Self Improvement.* Classes are conducted in equipped facilities, in cosmetology and general good grooming (hair care, make-up, dress, etc.) posture, and manners in communication and the development of complementary personality traits.

(d) *Sewing.* Classes are conducted in equipped facilities in the making and use of patterns, selection of materials and the operation of machines, and the operation of machines.

## 3. Youth Program

Persons applying to the Youth Program are recorded through trained counselors, evaluated and referred to specific services when necessary or are encouraged to become active participants in many of its undertakings.

(a) *Counseling.* Special counseling and guidance services for young inexperienced persons are conducted by prepared and able professionals with bilingual backgrounds.

(b) *Community Activities.* Sessions organized and conducted by youth under the guidance of skilled coordinators will direct the energies of the young inexperienced adults toward constructive community action type programs.

Examining the environmental influences in their daily lives, they will discuss and debate pertinent issues and plan self-help procedures to deal with their immediate problems. Learning how to select knowledgeable and reliable consultants, and make the maximum use of their facilities, long range planning on more intricate and involved problems will be developed through guidance training; recreational activities will incorporate the development of wholesome character and personality building programs relying on the initiative of the young participants to inaugurate them and carry them out in a careful and orderly manner; cultural activities will be geared toward developing a sense of self-appreciation through discovering the antecedents of

individual heritages and their mutual qualities and contributions to the evolution of civilization; educational activities will consist of special study workshops to assist students in various subjects on various levels according to their particular needs.

#### 4. Children's Program

Children brought to the children's program are carefully screened and recorded by a specialist counselor and assigned to specific units corresponding to their individual needs.

(a) *Medical Examination.* All children brought into the Day Care Program will be required to undergo a complete physical examination.

(b) *Medical and Dental Appointments.* Medical and dental appointments will be arranged by the staff Nurse.

(c) *Inoculations and Vaccinations.* The staff Nurse will arrange for all inoculations and vaccinations with the Health Department.

(d) *Special Problems.* In the course of a physical examination, if a problem is diagnosed it shall be handled as followed.

1. If corrective measures for optical, aural, oral or orthopedic problems are necessary, the child in question will be referred to specific services for treatment through the Public Health Nurse.

2. If an actual disease is diagnosed, treatment will be provided by the contracting physician.

3. If a specific problem requires long term treatment, the child's parents will be carefully counseled by the staff nurse who will make available the names of various sources and services at the community's disposal.

(e) *Periodic Check-ups.* Routine check-ups will be made by the staff nurse every two weeks.

(f) *Physician's Check-up.* Follow-up health examination will be conducted every six months.

(g) *Emergency Medical Aid.* All parents placing children at the center will be obligated to sign permits for emergency service upon their child's admission.

(h) *Psychological Services.* The children's program will utilize the services of an accredited psychologist to:

1. Give especially prepared bilingual tests to detect or determine any emotional or psychological problems.

2. Recommend program strategies to meet specific problems of adjustment.

3. Will maintain records on each child's progress in the daily programs.

4. Where it necessary he will consult with the Children's Director and then with the Parents and Director together to discuss special problems the child might have.

5. In case of special problems he will recommend or refer parents to special services outside the Center.

#### V. SUMMARY

The definition of the Mexican Culture propounds an ethnic characteristic peculiar to the American Continent. It is not an European counterpart or derivative despite Spanish influences. It is a unique occurrence in the Americas and unavoidable due to its geographical proximity to the U.S. and the accessibility of the Mexican Republic.

The cultural distinctions of language and customs, the reverence or respect for heritage and a tradition born out of a past of full self realization, and a sensitive awareness, are strong traits in a fully matured national personality not limited at the border over which the population extends into that part of the U.S. which was Mexican little more than 100 years ago.

The Sacramento Concilio, Incorporated initiating its proposal and establishing its program has set long range goals. Its programs are *advantageous* not only to Spanish-speaking persons but to the *entire community* in dire need of a medium for understanding and uniting its factions into a cohesive and constructive force of both merit and dignity.

The "Concilio" is intent upon stimulating a greater and more meaningful depth in the awareness, concern, and interest in the cause and effect of the problems of

the Spanish-speaking community. It is determined to share its command of knowledge and ability with the established institutions that can and do affect it in its daily life and the molding of its future. It will effect proven methods and techniques that will enable voluntary public, and governmental institutions and agencies to more effectively direct their services to the heretofore considered "unreachable," culturally different, poverty stricken foreign language person. In its program it will convoke the constructive elements essential toward realizing a potential manpower center of bicultural, bilingual, skilled persons invaluable to government and industry and the vitality of the nation.

The Sacramento Concilio, Incorporated, and established and accepted by the people it represents, demonstrates its benefit in an area of social welfare providing the capable and efficient medium for family counseling and orientation, commiserate with the high standards of local community organizations. It coordinates its services to meet the maximum needs of the community. It develops its programs and gears them toward the integration of deprived persons into a mold of economic stability and social well-being bringing both a compliment and an asset to the greater community.

The Sacramento Concilio is a respected institution serving both as advocate and counselor to persons from various backgrounds and levels of poverty. Through the local State Departments of Health and Mental Hygiene, and Social Welfare, and the administrations of other community services and organizations; through its affiliation with the local city office of the State Department of Employment the "Concilio" conducts a wide range of programs reaching out to a broad area of the community. Its program including a manpower development source established with mainstream residents serving as assistants to professional consultants for planning and implementing new programs, keeps "Concilio" flexible as it adopts to the period changes that signify progress.

The direct resident participation and involvement creates a premise for building community prestige and upgrading individuals made knowledgeable by experience; they become representative of and constructive leaders of the vicinity.

By maintaining the several programs described in this proposal, and inter-relating them, to deal with the various aspects of individual and family, and community life, the entire person is assisted with a more balanced perspective of his needs. The deprived community is absorbed into the complex of the "Concilio" helping itself, developing its potential, learning through active participation how to function and achieve the status of their human dignity in a land where the individual has that right inalienably.

The variety and inter-relation of the several programs is abetted by planned activities. These activities provide the opportunities for family participation allowing its members to observe, learn and understand about each other and their relationship to each other. Their ties, thereby, are deepened. Their mutual respects intensified. They learn to exercise patience, wisdom and compassion for each other.

Consultation services on an individual basis, group discussions among workers, families, married couples, youth and all interested and needy persons (needy in mind and concept as well as economically), special sessions on current community issues, drug addiction, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, etc., are held daily and in the evenings, on the premises of the Concilio, in the community according to the convenience and need of the persons being served.

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### ITEM 3. INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS—HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTION

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND GOALS OF SECTION

##### (1) *El Paso, Texas*

Assisted the city and community in receiving approximately 500 units of Public Housing.

The situation of El Paso, Texas illustrates the close cooperation that exists between the Department of HUD and the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs. Secretary Romney's dual role as Cabinet Secretary of that Department, and member of the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs, can only serve to strengthen and upgrade the role that HUD has been seeking in relation to the Spanish speaking peoples of the nation.

Since partial restaffing has taken place, the members of the Inter-Agency staff have made bold advances into fields which until now were untapped. The Housing and Community Development Section has :

1. Established lasting ties between community leaders who have a life long commitment to the Spanish speaking peoples.

2. Arranged for a task force and sponsored meetings between HUD, HEW, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Labor and the El Paso community.

3. Served as a focal point for the community in relating the logistic problems existing in the Task Force Agencies.

4. Brought to the attention of Department of HUD personnel the special characteristics which the Spanish speaking possesses. It is the role of sensitization which has been the key in bringing Public Housing to the Spanish speaking community of El Paso. Five hundred (500) units of Public Housing are now approved for the Spanish speaking people of that city. It can only accrue to the benefit of all parties concerned that there is established an agency which serves the needs of the constituency and the government.

(2) *Alamogordo, New Mexico*

Advised citizens on Urban Renewal Options.

The situation in Alamogordo, New Mexico is complex yet the remedies are simple.

The southside of Alamogordo has approximately 2,500 Mexican American residents. These people want Urban Renewal. They will not, however, support a program in which (1) they have no meaningful representation, (2) those special living patterns characteristic to the Mexican American are neglected.

The people of Alamogordo, therefore, had no alternative course. They voted against Urban Renewal; that is, against better housing so that in the future they may become an integral part of a participatory democracy.

Alamogordo is but one example of the subliminal process by which Spanish speaking are excluded from the mainstream of American life. In the case of Alamogordo, the Inter-Agency Committee staff provided the people of the proposed target area with information on what options they as residents had in Urban Renewal. Publications were sent to the leaders which showed them how to remedy the situation following prescribed HUD guidelines. This area of information dissemination has played a vital role in the administration of Federal funds for a local project.

To date, however, attempts which would remedy this situation have failed. We are waiting for the administration checks and balance to play a role in the future for Alamogordo. We are fully confident that those guidelines prescribed by law will help the citizens of Alamogordo, New Mexico gain full entrance into participatory democracy.

(3) *Sacramento, California*

Assisted the Spanish Speaking Community enclosing a 3.2 million dollar, Section 236 housing project.

CONCILIO INC. SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

The Concilio Inc., the first venture of a true consortium of diverse Mexican-American groups is proving a success with each passing day. Through the efforts of the Housing and Community Development Director, Mr. Raymond Carrasco, dwellings are now being constructed which are meaningful illustrations of how public low cost housing (236) and the characteristic living patterns of the Mexican-American can be mutually complementary. Our role was a dual one; justly the amalgamation of various Spanish-speaking organizations which had never cooperated on a mass project; secondly, the field work which obtained \$32 million in primary funds for the Concilio.

(4) *Eagle Pass, Texas*

Assisted community in achieving participation in the model cities program.

Assisted the community in preparing participation plans for Model Cities, and acted as a liaison with HUD in achieving community participation. Assisted preparation of a proposal for a economic document package.

(5) *San Jose, California*

Assisted in the preparation and concept of a housing proposal for the Mexican-American Community Organization of San Jose.

Assisted community organization in preparation and concept of Housing proposals which will provide employment and housing for a neighborhood community in San Jose, California.

*(6) Health*

The leaders of the nation's second largest minority realize a problem which has not yet reached the forefront of mainstream America's eyes—malnutrition and terminal starvation. In the instance of foods packaging and processing, it is doubly important in the case of the elderly of Latin descent who are mololilingual. Information on the contents, preparation and age of foods should be made bilingual when shipped to those regions of the country that are indeed bilingual: California, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The issue of food and nutrition is inextricably intertwined with the problem of health center facilities. There are such facilities now in operation but on a very minimal basis. Through the efforts of committed men and women in Department of Health, Education and Welfare in coordinating the advances in funds distribution with the strides made by the Inter-Agency Committee staff, we can proudly state today that within just a very few days a proposal will be completed seeking to establish a national Spanish-speaking health organization. This organization will serve as the catalytic agent for a myriad of health proposals.

At present there are several proposals pending with HEW, OEO, which seek to create neighborhood health centers throughout the country. There are also those in the community concerned with the conditions of the rural populations of the second largest minority. It has been proposed that a circuit rider system be developed which will be mobile enough to service hundreds of square miles and yet complete enough to treat all infirmities a rural resident may contract short of highly specialized treatment and operations.

The main thrust of the circuit rider program would be in preventive treatment. It is felt that the overwhelming majority of ailments could have been prevented had the patient been under the diagnostic care of even a para-professional in medicine.

Again, the problems presented about are compounded by the language component. It follows quite logically then that all individuals having contact with the 10,000,000 Spanish-speaking citizenry likewise be conversationally fluent in Spanish.

*(7) Spanish-speaking entrepreneurs*

The order to provide for the incorporation of the Spanish-speaking into the economic flow of America, this segment of the population must be given those tools which have benefited previous minority groups in amalgamating themselves with the financial section—business acumen, primary capitalization and an open market. The Spanish-speaking ask for no guarantees of success. What they do demand, however, is the opportunity to establish themselves and raise their aspirations of a better life through the acquisition of property and business enterprise. The incorporation of the 10,000,000 will only serve to enhance the over-all economy of the nation, and develop a new group of Americans who will have a vested interest in the nation.

Housing is one way that Spanish-speaking businessmen can at once help themselves and better the community. The housing industry, with the new impetus given it by both Secretary Romney and President Nixon, cannot but expand at a rate which would require a new influx of professionals both in the pre-construction phase, i.e., architectures, home finance companies, and engineers, and in the construction phases, i.e., contractors (general and specific), superintendents, carpenters, plumbers, etc.

Keeping this in mind, the Spanish-speaking community is now preparing itself for this boom in housing. Groups are working throughout the nation with the Small Business Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of Labor, Housing and Urban Development and HEW. Labor unions are now recognizing the fact that the Spanish-speaking are a vitally necessary addition to a work force which, in the future, will not be able to meet those goals set by the nation's leaders.

*(8) Assisted in developing programs for Spanish-speaking within HUD*

The Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs has been an invaluable tool for those government agencies and departments which are involved in domestic issues. The vast machinery of the Federal government cannot always be responsive to all segments of and individuals in the nation. We do however, feel that without such services, a significant group of citizens would be disenfranchised from the mainstream of life.

*(9) Technical assistance—General statement*

Because of the communities endeavors to initiate proposals which are reviewed by the various government agencies, the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs has found it necessary to provide technical assistance to any and all community groups which may write a proposal. The community groups must meet the following criteria:

1. They must be representative of the wants and needs of the community.
2. The proposed idea must be feasible in that it must be financially and socially sound.
3. The community to be affected must be made aware of the leaders. (This is no problem, however.)
4. The community leaders must present the idea to the Agency and request any supportive services we have to offer.

The supportive services range from the actual typing of the proposal to the information dissemination to the leaders in regard to the proposal subject matter.

It is strongly felt that the role of the Inter-Agency be one of a catalyst and not that of a grantsman aid organization. Since the Spanish-speaking peoples have needs which run the gamut from national housing corps to neighborhood health centers, it is felt that the Inter-Agency can best serve the needs of all by limiting the scope of assistance to those supportive areas mentioned above.

## LANGUAGE AND JOB PLACEMENT VARIABLE

Sometimes it is necessary to provide some target variables to the community so that they may better understand what priorities to develop.

The dissemination of subject matter by the Public Affairs Office of the Department Housing & Urban Development is a massive task. The language variable in many cases prevents residents from being informed about programs which are open to them. The Inter-Agency has served as a supplement to those offices which proliferate programs information through the mass media. Due to the expertise of the staff in Spanish and the living cultures of the Spanish speaking community, Community leaders residents are more willing to meet with a representative from the Inter-Agency Staff on a community level than meet in government offices with a sincere yet unknowledgeable federal administrator. What we do recommend, however, is that each and every Cabinet-level Secretary commit himself to actively seeking out and employing Spanish speaking administrators. Due to the experience of each member of the Inter-Agency in developing programs within the communities, we now have at our disposal the largest qualitative Spanish speaking talent bank in the nation.

Hundreds of qualified men and women are ready and willing to serve in the federal system so that they may benefit their communities and broaden the scope of the Federal Government to fully include the 10,000,000 Spanish-speaking of America.

## PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

Development of a comprehensive National Housing proposal for the Spanish-speaking. Development of a National Health Foundation for the Spanish-speaking.

- a. Development of a National Educational Foundation.
- b. Development of a Housing for the Elderly.
- c. Development of a Housing for Spanish-speaking college students.
- d. Development of a National Spanish-speaking Foundation for the Arts and Culture.
- e. Development of Nursing and Convalescent homes.
- f. Development of Day Care Centers.

## MANPOWER AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTION PROGRESS REPORT

The Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs, through Executive Memorandum, is charged with the mandate and responsibility of ensuring that Federal programs reach the Spanish-speaking, Spanish-surnamed community.

There are approximately 12,000,000 Hispanic-Americans living in the United States. 80% are Mexican Americans; 15% are Puerto Ricans; and 5% are Cubans, South and Central Americans.

To serve this vast Hispanic community, the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs has developed a multifaceted structure. Primary in func-

tion is the program section. This section has as one of its principal components the Manpower and Economic Development Unit.

The Manpower and Economic Development Unit is charged with ensuring that the Spanish-speaking, Spanish-surname community is assisted in the area of pre-vocational and vocational training which will help the disadvantaged to acquire skills necessary to help themselves. In addition to Manpower, the unit is responsible for the development of initiative and responses which will bring the Spanish-speaking community into the business and financial mainstream of American life.

To accomplish the objectives of providing guidance and leadership to the Spanish-speaking community, M&ED unit utilizes the functional table of organization described in Attachment #A.

The Manpower and Economic Development Unit has established explicit Mission and Function Statements. These serve as unit guidelines in determining program thrust and scope. Attachment #B outlines the basic goals and objectives of the manpower activity. Attachment #C outlines the basic goals and objectives of the activity involved with economic development.

#### MANPOWER

The unit has carried out a broad series of manpower activities in implementing its stated Mission and Function:

##### 1. *Santa Clara Valley Skill Center*

Provided the technical assistance necessary to get this vocational school funded. They received approval to train 220 hard-core disadvantaged mono-lingual Spanish-speaking persons.

2. Developed a proposal for Mexican-American university students. The proposal is for the purpose of setting up a division for Mexican-American students with the National Student Association. Later, this same division will evolve into an identity of its own and become national in scope. Purpose: to envelope the serious and responsible Spanish-surnamed students in an organization which will permit them to work for self betterment through self help.

3. Consistent attendance at DOL-HEW Task Force meetings and representation of the Inter-Agency Committee at same. Purpose of Task Force is to implement "cross-funding" between Federal agencies and create guidelines to provide the mechanisms to accomplish this.

4. M&ED has reviewed, evaluated and stated recommendations and monitored through the interested Federal funding agencies those proposals which the Chairman and Executive Director deemed would affect the Spanish-speaking community. This activity is carried on in a continuous basis.

5. Consistent attendance at a series of meetings between individual Federal agency personnel. Agencies visited included DOI, HEW, and OEO. Basically, met with program people and discussions centered around re-enforcement of existing programs which service the Spanish-speaking communities in the nation.

6. Representation of the Inter-Agency Committee at the Inter-Agency Staff Group on Manpower Utilization meetings. The purpose of this group is to inform, review and make recommendations concerning manpower programs which have been submitted to Federal agencies by different manpower delivery systems.

7. Representation of the Inter-Agency Committee at EEOC Counselor Training Meetings at which time the uniqueness and strengths of the Spanish-speaking were explained. At same time, the lack of opportunities in education, business, jobs, etc., which affect the Spanish-speaking was also explained.

8. Researched and prepared data for a proposal for the Spanish-speaking community in the Washington, D.C. area. Met with community leaders and, as a result, prepared a format for proposal based on their community needs and desires. Proposal has been submitted to OE-ABE for funding.

##### 9. *Alviso health center*

Cooperated with OEO in resolving personnel issues between staff and Board which would have terminated program. Alviso Health Center is a comprehensive health program in California, operated by a community Board made up of poor Mexican Americans.

##### 10. *Central California action associates*

Migrant III-B, with head offices in Fresno, California. Operates in eight (8) counties.

- a. IACMAA met with CCAA to solve the personnel problem endangering the continued operation of the program.
- b. Provided CCAA technical assistance to develop a comprehensive economic plan for its area of operation, i.e., the Central Valley in California.
- c. Provided CCAA technical assistance in establishing a credit union.

**11. El Paso mini-center**

El Paso was passed over in the designation of cities to receive inner-city residential training grants. The unit worked diligently to correct this error.

**12. San Hidalgo Institute**

Vocational school located in Oakland, California. Helped them get funding for 120 trainees who are hard-core disadvantaged mono-linguals, Spanish-speaking.

**13. Jobs '70 program**

Job Opportunities in the Business Sector is a program administered by the National Alliance of Businessmen. It has a \$420,000,000 allocation from the Department of Labor to conduct a national program to provide job opportunities for the disadvantaged.

The IACMAA initiated a coordinated effort with NAB and DOL to bring the JOBS program directly to the Spanish-speaking. The IACMAA in cooperation with the Department of Labor and the National Alliance of Businessmen sponsored an extremely successful workshop and seminar at San Diego, California on November 14, 15, and 16. Approximately 200 persons attended from the Mexican-American community. As a result of the successful experience, the IACMAA plans to conduct similar seminars in six cities: Denver, Houston, Dallas, Miami, New York and Chicago. Purpose: to involve the total Hispanic American business community in a participatory partnership so they can better help themselves.

**14. Southern Alameda County EOA (California)**

Provided assistance in their effort to receive Mini-grant to serve the Spanish-speaking in South Alameda County.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In the area of economic development, the Spanish-speaking community has not participated to any degree. Manufacturing, finance, housing development, and industrial activity are economic activities completely outside the realm of their experience. No organized and systematic approach has ever been developed to serve the Hispanic community in the area of business and finance. The Economic Development Division of the Manpower and Economic Development Unit has initiated a series of program efforts directed at correcting this problem. The activities listed below have been initiated by the division to serve the Spanish-speaking community:

**1. National economic development association**

A proposal for the Spanish-speaking community conceived, developed, written and presented by the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs.

In August of 1969, in order to bring the tools of economic advancement directly to Spanish-speaking Americans, the concept of a National Economic Development Association was conceived. The unique aspects of the concept as it relates to the Spanish-speaking community are as follows:

a. NEDA has a fifteen man board composed of prominent business oriented people in the Spanish-speaking community. This board, together with a Washington based professional staff, will be thoroughly orientated and focused on the economic problems of the Spanish-speaking community on a national basis.

b. Four regional offices, under the direction of the Washington office, will provide for uniformity of approach and will serve to unite the Spanish-speaking communities and obtain the active, volunteer support of all groups and segments of the population. The initial four local economic development associations will serve as prototypes in order to develop an approach and techniques that will be extremely valuable in the establishment of other associations throughout the country.

During September and October the staff of the Committee took the following actions to initiate NEDA:

1. Three prominent Spanish-speaking businessmen were contacted and volunteered to serve as Chairman and initial two members of the board of NEDA.



2. A complete proposal was written for the funding of NEDA.
3. A "Guide for Financial Counseling in the Spanish-speaking Community" was written to serve as an example of the unique type of assistance NEDA is prepared to provide.
4. On October 31, 1969, proposal for funding of NEDA is formally presented to Office of Minority Business Enterprises, Department of Commerce, with actual presentation by Chairman of the board and two members.
5. Additional presentation made by Committee staff to Rural Working Committee, Task Force of OMBE, composed of representatives of Department of Labor, OEO, OMBE, EDA, etc.
2. Conducting in-house training to familiarize personnel with various elements of lending, management, and procurement programs. Presented to date were:
  - Franchising, as presented by SBA personnel.
  - Lease Guarantee Program as presented by SBA personnel.
  - SBA "502" program, as presented by SBA personnel.
  - Community Development programs presented by SBA personnel.
3. Develop plan and conduct study to identify potential fields for establishing businesses in Spanish-speaking communities. Initiated a survey to "shed light" on economic development in the community in order to isolate patterns of business activity that can be either enlarged or improved.
4. Develop organizational plans for Economic and Manpower Development unit including organizational chart and functional statements setting forth in detail the duties and responsibilities of both the Office of Manpower Program Development and Management Development.
5. Promote and endorse "Miguel Hidalgo Plaza" proposal submitted to EDA. Maintain close follow-up with EDA to determine progress of proposal through channels in EDA and spur prompt, decisive, positive action. This proposal was funded by EDA on October 27, 1969.
6. Requesting, reviewing and cataloging management assistance bulletins, aids and associated small business counseling data.
7. *Spanish-speaking Peoples Education and Economic Project (SPEED)*.  
 Provided assistance by use of staff in the review, augmentation and editing of this proposal presented by the San Hidalgo Foundation, Inc. Further assistance to include forwarding to sources of funding.
8. Provide technical assistance and guidance to Mr. Ignacio Lopez of HUND, an association of minority contractors in the Los Angeles area. Counseled on various SBA and other Government agency programs. Advised Mr. Lopez on pilot minority contractors financing program in SBA. Helped strengthen this group's proposal.
9. Coordinated activities with Small Business Administration in order to provide specific assistance, i.e., financial counseling, procurement assistance for individual members of Mexican-American communities throughout the country.
10. Coordinate with OMBE, EDA, OEO and other Government agencies sources of funding to be appraised of status of all pending projects of interest and assistance to the Spanish-speaking community.
11. Stimulate more Spanish-American students to pursue advanced studies in the field of economics and business administration. The Committee has been in contact with Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and has arranged for special recruitment aimed at the Spanish-speaking community.
12. A schedule of visits to SBA area and regional offices has been set up in order to obtain commitments to our cause and to solicit cooperation in insuring that SBA programs are tailored to the needs of the Spanish-speaking community.
13. Promote and endorse "Economic Development Program" submitted to EDA by the East Los Angeles Community Union of Los Angeles, California.
14. Confer at Committee headquarters with visiting representatives of Government agencies, i.e., Department of Commerce, SBA, and brief them on the role of the Inter-Agency Committee with emphasis on economic needs and development of the Spanish-speaking community.

#### OFFICE OF MANPOWER PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

1. Coordinates activities with Government manpower agencies such as the Department of Labor, Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Economic Development Administration to help assure that Federal manpower programs are providing the assistance needed by the Mexican-American community.

2. Coordinates activities with State service agencies such as the Employment Service, education agencies, and other related components in order to instill sensitivity toward the unique problems of the Mexican American.

3. Recommends to Federal, State and local agencies the placement of personnel familiar with and responsive to the unique cultural needs of the Mexican-American community.

4. Conducts in-house training to familiarize personnel with the various manpower development programs of the Government.

5. Encourages and assists Government agencies and their manpower components in designing new training and educational programs or strengthening existing programs to effectively meet the needs of the Mexican-American community.

6. Promotes active participation of individuals, community leaders, civic groups, learning institutions and non-profit community organizations, etc., in forming local funding vehicles designed to meet the training and manpower needs of the Mexican-American community.

7. Follows up to determine the effectiveness of the local funding vehicles and offers advice and assistance.

8. Reviews proposals and works with prospective sponsors in the design or modification of proposals where requested.

9. Maintains liaison with other appropriate departmental and outside agencies responsible for programs related to sponsor's activities.

10. Offers advice and assistance to the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning Systems "CAMPS" on the National, State and local areas in meeting the manpower needs of the Mexican-American community.

11. Coordinates activities with local Mexican American civic and community leaders in order to effectively meet and anticipate the manpower training needs of the Mexican-American community.

12. Formulates and recommends Inter-Agency Committee policy governing the Manpower Development Program.

13. Directs the development of short and long-range objectives and program goals. Evaluates the performance of the personnel for which responsible and assures that the goals and objectives established are met.

14. Develops ideas, conducts research, and applies new or modified techniques in the solution of manpower training problems indigenous to the Mexican-American community.

15. Develops, plans and conducts manpower training studies as requested by the Director. Proposes studies designed to improve the effectiveness of the office approach in meeting the manpower training problems of the Mexican American.

16. Provides the Director and top officials with manpower development counsel and advice regarding the needs of the Mexican-American community.

17. Participates in inter-committee meetings dealing with problems affecting the Mexican-American community.

#### OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

1. Coordinates activities with Government agencies such as the Small Business Administration, Economic Development Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, General Services Administration, etc., to help assure that Federal lending, management and procurement programs are providing the assistance needed by the Mexican-American community.

2. Conducts in-house training to familiarize personnel with the various lending, management and procurement programs of the Government.

3. Encourages and assists Government agencies in designing new lending, management and procurement programs or strengthening existing programs to effectively meet the needs of the Mexican-American community.

4. Promotes active participation of bankers, business leaders, trade associations, economists, lawyers, accountants, civic leaders, etc., in forming local economic development associations (LEDA's), designed to meet the economic and management needs of the Mexican-American community.

5. Follows up to determine the effectiveness of the local economic associations and offers advice and assistance.

6. Serves as a focal point in the development of a national economic development association (NEDA), and offers technical advice and assistance to the association in its on-going activities.

7. Coordinates activities with local Mexican-American civil and business leaders in order to more effectively meet and anticipate the economic and management needs of the Mexican-American community.

8. Formulates and recommends Committee policy governing the economic, management and procurement program.

9. Directs the development of short and long-range objectives and program goals. Evaluates the performance of the personnel for which responsible and assures that the goals and objectives established are met.

10. Conducts research in the field of Mexican-American relations and develops and applies new or modified techniques in the solution of economic, management and procurement problems indigenous to the Mexican-American community.

11. Develops, plans and conducts economic, management and procurement studies as requested by the Director. Proposes studies designed to improve the effectiveness of the Office approach in meeting the economic and management problems of the Mexican-American.

12. Stimulates economic and management research by private and public organizations to provide solutions to problems in the Mexican-American community.

13. Provides the Director and top officials with economic and management counsel and advice regarding the needs of the Mexican-American community.

14. Participates in inter-committee meetings dealing with problems affecting the Mexican-American community.

EXHIBIT A. STATEMENT BY MARTIN G. CASTILLO, CHAIRMAN, INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS; SUBMITTED NOVEMBER 25, 1969

MR. CHAIRMAN, HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE:

Thank you for allowing me to appear before you today in testimony of the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs and for the opportunity to share my thoughts with you.

It is a fact that the Mexican American has been bypassed by the American dream. It was eloquently stated in the Atlantic Monthly coincidentally on the very day this committee was created by the President of the United States:

"Census statistics and other studies show the Mexican Americans of the Southwest to be worse off in every respect than non-Whites, not to mention the dominant Anglos. The Mexican Americans are poorer, their housing is more crowded and delapidated, their unemployment rate is higher, their average educational level is lower, their drop-out rate is higher than that of any other group; and very few of those who graduate from high school move on to college." (Helen Rowan: "A Minority Nobody Knows," June 1967).

Even for those living on the fringes of this society, the contagion of the American promise is very much alive. Our people have never given up hope despite the fact that we have been relegated in the past to an almost non-entity status. Today, unfortunately, we walk not in the highway of opportunity but on its byways because of a lack of awareness by social institutions of what really constitutes our problems.

Most government institutions, in particular, have admitted their inability to reach the Spanish-speaking people. Many forces have played upon this problem but perhaps the greatest one has been a lack of understanding of the unique cultural values, life styles and language of this, the second largest minority in the country. The word—understanding—is a loosely-used, overworked term but in the case of the Mexican American, it is a pertinent factor. For example, how do you explain the fact that the Mexican American in proportion to his number is more deprived occupationally, educationally and economically, yet, he has a relatively high incidence of home ownership though modest the dwelling may be. It relates to a large extent to his culture and to the fact that the Mexican American has been in this country for many years and has not been alienated from the land.

The Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs has this understanding. This very small advocate agency was created specifically for this purpose—to bring into government a group of specialists with the empathy and the ability to articulate the problems of the Mexican Americans and develop programs tailored to their needs.

The IACMAA has brought a touch of reality to this long-awaited breakthrough. Things are being accomplished. As part of the evidence, we submit a letter acknowledging IACMAA's role in securing funds for a Mexican American manpower program. This means jobs, jobs mean dignity and dignity is the first fruit of participation and assimilation.

Our technical staff also helps put together a \$3.2 million comprehensive housing package designed especially for the living patterns of the Mexicans. These families will now have a chance to own decent housing. This means roots and roots mean a willingness to preserve the very system that makes this possible.

Most of all, the IACMAA means a new awakening on the part of government to make a concerted effort at the problems of the Mexican Americans. We have merely scratched the surface. The IACMAA has no illusions of a short-scale transformation but at least, it is the beginning. The work of educating our public and private institutions in the specific methodologies that bring success remains before us. This is where equal opportunity for the Spanish-speaking people will ultimately lie. This is our mandate and this is the course that is charted for us in S. 740.

The task is before us. We need your support.

