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The President's Corner

Once again we begin a year full of promise and hope that we fulfill our obligations and responsibilities towards others as well as toward the Pan American Student Forum.

This year, 1979-80, marks the turn of a decade, one which has prepared us for the future. Recent discoveries of oil and gas in Mexico would prescribe a policy of goodwill towards that country. Since one of the goals of the Pan American Student Forum is to maintain and encourage relations between the United States and the Latin American countries, this should serve as a reference for such relationships.

Besides these discoveries in Mexico, peace has been established between two countries of turmoil — Egypt and Israel; the Vietnam war has come to an end; Watergate and the first resignation of a U.S. President are behind us; the ERA movement has progressed; and we have seen the advancement of much-needed solar and nuclear energy as well as advancement of space exploration. The world was shocked when one of the greatest rock-n-roll singers, Elvis Presley, died.

The world of religion was also saddened by the consecutive deaths of two Popes; the United States lost two great former Presidents — Lyndon B. Johnson and Harry S. Truman. The state of Texas elected the first Republican Governor since 1874. In addition

to these historical events, many many more are not mentioned which have touched the lives of millions. Moreover, these events set a precedent for the individual to reconsider and re-evaluate his personal development and commitment to PASF. The world will change and many of those changes which will take place we cannot alter, but we must retain our firm goals such as that of Pan Americanism.

Recently, I listened to a guest speaker at one of PASF's District Conventions. He stated that "the fact that such a group as PASF should exist is indeed a splendid opportunity for inter-personal development of each of you as members of this organization. One's opportunity to speak to people of different cultures, beliefs, and morals, leads to increased mutual understanding and mutual respect for each other."

I believe that this year will be one of great importance to the continued spreading of the unique qualities mentioned above. I am sure we as members of the Pan American Student Forum will establish a firm commitment to Pan Americanism throughout our schools and communities as well as other places within our sphere of influence. I am looking forward to a challenging and successful year within our state and local chapters, including the newly established ones. — Rosanna Gomez

Pan-Am Times



Official Publication of the Pan American Student Forum

Vol. XIV, No. 2

Good Neighbor Commission, Austin, Texas

November, 1979

Keep the Pan American Dream Alive

For years, young people have worked for the cause of better understanding and better citizenship through the Pan American Student Forum. The opportunity which they had — today, you have!

What you begin to do now, how you carry forward the Pan American dream, undoubtedly will have an impact on other youth in the future.

You should constantly urge your fellow countrymen, and particularly your young peers, to take an interest in international relations and join in the policy process. Remember that you can, yourselves, work to get to be a part of the State Legislature, Congress and the diplomatic service which need the tal-

ent and potential you currently possess and will further develop in years to come.

I hope you will focus your efforts, in particular, on the international policy which is closest to home — on our relations with our "neighbors" to the South.

The Pan American dream has never been realized, but it has never died and it cannot die so long as its spirit flourishes in organizations like the Pan American Student Forum, in the vitality of young people like you. You have a unique role to play in keeping that spirit alive.

As young Texans, in a bilingual and bicultural society, you can represent the best of Texas and the United States. I trust that you

understand and help others understand how much we are part of the world and that you take your own rightful part, as citizens and voters, in determining our international policy. You can begin by making America a better country and a better example. You can keep alive the Pan American spirit by giving to our "neighbors" the special gifts of your own experience in human dignity and understanding.

The Good Neighbor Commission of Texas is proud to serve as your sponsor and is pleased that you are a part of the Pan American Student Forum. Let's make the 1979-80 school year the best in the history of the organization! — Eddie Aurispa, Executive Director, Good Neighbor Commission

1979-1980 Executive Board



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First Vice President



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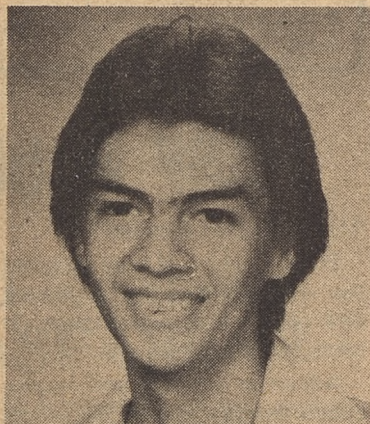
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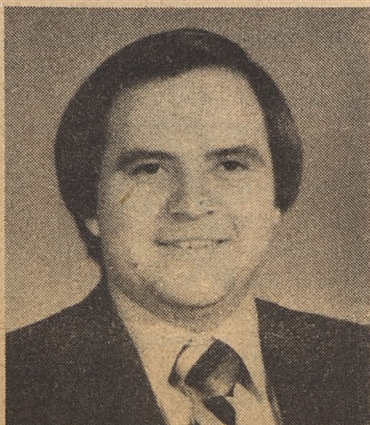
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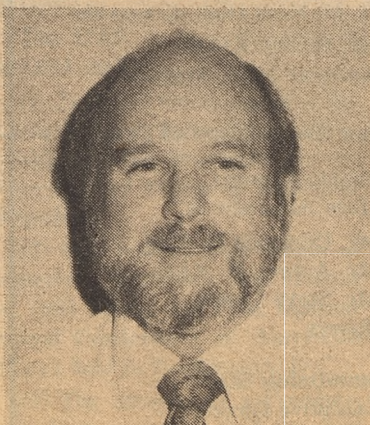
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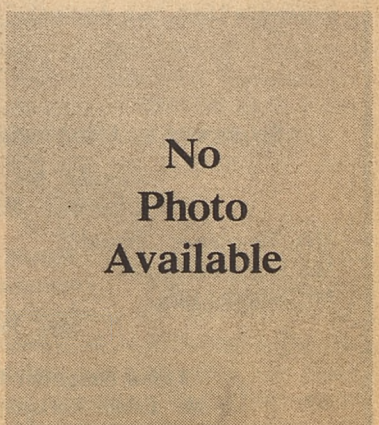
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Please Note PASF Rules, Guidelines

The following rules will allow the PASF Central Office to offer a more efficient accountability of PASF funds and records. These guidelines are in line with the recommendations made after the last PASF audit.

• Enrollment

No enrollment fees will be accepted at Convention. A school will not be allowed to enroll at Convention.

Enrollment deadline is October 15, 1979. Please be on time. Make out your check or money order to PASF of Texas (and not to Good Neighbor Commission).

No personal checks will be accepted — *only school checks or money orders will be accepted.*

No cash will be accepted either — *dues must be paid by school check or money order.*

Please fill out your forms correctly and send correct amount of money. *All forms filled out incorrectly will be returned.*

• Convention Registration

Convention registration deadline is February 22, 1980. A chapter will not be allowed to register at Convention. **YOU MUST REGISTER BEFORE THE DEADLINE!**

Please fill out Convention registration forms correctly and send correct amount of money. *Any forms filled out incorrectly will be returned.*

Personal checks will not be accepted. Cash will not be accepted. We will only accept school checks and money orders.

Please make out your check to PASF of Texas (and not to Good Neighbor Commission).

• State Projects

Deadline for State Projects donations is February 22, 1980. We will not accept any more donations after this date. Any donations

WORKSHOP FORM

We would like to know if you would like to sponsor a workshop at the 1980 Convention. Attached is a workshop list from which you can select the workshop which you would like to conduct at Convention. Please fill out the form below and return to our office as soon as possible.

SCHOOL _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____

Our school would like to sponsor a workshop at the 1980 PASF Convention

Yes No

The workshop we would like to sponsor is _____

Give a brief description of your workshop _____

Our workshop will be _____ One Session _____ Two Sessions

Send your workshop form AS SOON AS POSSIBLE to:

PASF Central Office
P.O. Box 12007
Austin, Texas 78711
512/475-3581

and a copy to

Mrs. Billie Hulke
Workshop Chairman
3305 Maple
Waco, Texas 76707
817/756-4785

We hope to hear from you soon.

WORKSHOP LIST

1. Bailables Folkloricos (Beginners & Advanced)
2. Crafts
3. Travel in Mexico
4. Foods of Latin America
5. Paper Flowers
6. Mexican Mythology
7. Running for State Office
8. Eat, Drink, and Die Like a Brazilian
9. Canciones Mexicanas
10. Scrapbook Workshop
11. Experienced Chapters of PASF
12. Inter-American Workshop Program
13. New Chapters of PASF
14. Films from Different Latin American Countries
15. Sports in Mexico
16. Mexican Government
17. Mexican Art
18. Piñata Making
19. Ideas for Money Raising Projects
20. Mexican Culture & Heritage
21. How to Organize a PASF District
22. Traditional Mexican Costumes
23. How to Conduct a Meeting Properly & Parliamentary Procedures
24. Drama
25. Mariachi Mass
26. Recruiting New Chapters
27. Workshop on How To Make the Costumes Used in the Different Dances in Noche Panamericana

made after this date are to be sent directly to the project. Also, if you wish to have your chapter's name announced at Convention, please make sure your donation is in our office before the deadline.

Please send your State Projects form to the Central Office, otherwise we will not have a record of your donation in our files.

Make out your check to PASF of Texas. Please indicate in your check to what State Projects you wish to make your donation.

PASF EXECUTIVE BOARD 1979-1980

- | | |
|---|--|
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Sponsored by: Good Neighbor Commission of Texas

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Jorge C. Garcés, PASF Coordinator
Miss Carmen Zavala, PASF Assistant

1978-79 State Projects

School	Myrtle Tanner	Pesos for Braces	La Buena Madre	Amigos	UNICEF	Operacion Niños
A&M Consolidated	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$175	\$ 25	\$194	
Alvin High		50	50			
Amarillo High	25	250				
Bishop Dunne High		300				
Bryan High		100				
Calhoun High		150				
Clear Lake High	350			200		
Commerce High		30				
Coronado High		57				
Decatur High		50				
Dobie Jr. High		400				
Dunbar-Struggs High	45	45				
Grapevine High		100				
Greenville High		100				
Harlingen High		150				
O. Henry Jr. High		100	50			
Highlands High		500				
Mary Hoge Jr. High		100				
Jefferson-Moore High		520				
Jersey Village High		25				
Jesuit College Prep.		800				
St. Joseph High		50				
Kilgore High		50				
Kimball High	50	50		50	100	
Lake Highlands High	50	100	50			
Lanier High						112
Longfellow Md. School		50				
Los Fresnos High			44.75			
Cooper High	25	25	50			
Longview High		50				
Mission High	125	125	125	125		
Monterey High		100				
Nixon High	50	50				
Pace High		100	50	50	100	
Peaster High		183.31				
Richfield High		4,000				
Rider High		100		231.46		
Rockwall High		140				
Royal High		157				
Skyline High	50	50	50	50		
Smithson Valley High		50				
Spring Woods High	25	25				
Sunset High		50				
Terrell High		60				
University High		200				
Ursuline Academy			75			
Vernon High		50				
Samuell High		25				
Waco High			1,150			
W.T. White High				400		
Weatherford High			50		50	
Westlake High		50	50			
West Orange Jr. High		25				
West Orange Stark High —West Campus		25				
Woodrow Wilson High		50				
Jacksonville High		50				
Wharton High		25				
Seagraves High		300				
Leander High		25				
Anahuac High		500				
Homer Hanna High	50	100	50	50	75	50
De Soto High					55	
South Garland High		25				
Palo Duro High		50				
San Benito High	25	100	25	25	71.42	25
Highlands High		500				
Floresville High		80				
Lakeview Centennial High		50				
Lubbock High		100				
East Chambers High		40				
Auction of Pigs		141.66				
Pearce Jr. High		20				
Winnsboro High		250				
Joshua High		50	50		50	50

Extra! Extra! Read All About It!

Convention '80 . . . San Antonio . . . March 13-14 . . . Convention Theme: "PASF: PUENTE PARA UNIDAD" . . .

Make your plans now.

Chapter Enrollment and Dues Deadline — October 15, 1979. Countries of study '79-'80 — Guatemala, Jamaica.

Submit your chapter's workshop to be offered this year. Don't forget your Noche Panamericana entry — deadline is December 15, 1979.

State Projects for '79-'80 are Pesos for Braces, Operación Niños, and Amigos de las Américas. Other projects to be considered are Myrtle Tanner Scholarship Fund, La Buena Madre, and UNICEF, as well as any local projects in your area.

Contact the San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau today, ahorita, for your delegation's hotel rooms. Hurry before your favorite choices are blocked.

Then . . . come one, come all to the 37th Annual Pan American Student Forum State Convention at the San Antonio Convention Center. — Dana Morgan, State Publicity Chairman

PASF Publicity Hints

To the Chapter Reporter:

Publish events of your club and the state organization in school and community newspapers. It takes just one phone call.

Advertise meetings and coming events through posters and school newspapers.

Support your local sports teams — Make posters of each week's

games in Spanish, of course.

Don't forget to honor that outstanding team member who is also a member of your club.

Learn a Spanish cheer, and publicize it for all to have a copy.

Hustle to get club members interested in being delegates to this year's Annual Convention.

Print info on what PASF is and means for your school classmates and your community.

Include this year's Convention theme and dates of the Convention in all news articles.

Try to secure at least one paragraph for your club's news in every school newspaper issue.

Submit articles to Pan Am Times of your club's activities for the November issue by September 10, for the February issue by December 10, and for the Post Convention issue by March 15. — Miss Dana Morgan, State Publicity Chairman



Time to Give Thanks



Pesos for Braces Sincerely Appreciates Your Assistance

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — It is indeed fortunate for this organization to have for their sponsors the Pan American Student Forum of Texas. We would be helpless without your wonderful contributions. More and more children are benefiting from your generosity. We are truly grateful for your splendid aid and we are very thankful.

Inflation is a serious problem in Mexico as it is everywhere. It would be impossible for the very unfortunate parents to buy the very important braces, shoes and artificial limbs for their crippled children, who through no fault of theirs, have suffered such a loathsome disease. Many of the very poor parents are very religious. They believe that the child's illness is a just retribution, imagined or otherwise, for a sin that they have committed. Therefore, they are carrying a double burden, the child's incapacity and their guilt. We hope that eventually polio will be stamped out as it has almost been wiped out in the United States.

As you know, education in the United States is expensive. Have you ever wondered how the poverty-stricken parents can afford to send six children to school all at the same time? In Mexico, education is free up to, but not in-

cluding the 6th grade. After a fashion, the children learn to read and write along with some arithmetic. All of the children, educated or not, learn the value of money from the time that they are able to speak. Those children who have braces, shoes, etc., usually go to school. They will never have to live off the street by begging.

This is what your money is doing for the very poor children of Mexico. Your "little Mexican brothers" are standing on their two feet. They are walking and learning.

This little fellow is Ismael Carillo who is 6 years old. His high brace, his low brace, and his shoes cost \$1,800 pesos. That is just under \$90 U.S. Ismael had polio when he was an infant. There are 7 members in his family. Both of the parents work. Both are literate and three of the children, including Ismael, attend school. The home is constructed of cement block. It consists of 2 rooms, a small kitchen and a bathroom.

Thank you very sincerely for your interest in this very important work. If I can help you in any way possible, please feel free to write me.

Mrs. Sally Holmes
Aptdo. Postal 32-89
Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

Interested in Running For State PASF Office?

Electing a new State Executive Board is one aspect of the Pan American Student Forum Convention in San Antonio, March 13-14, 1980. Officers to be elected are the President, two Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, and three Student Directors.

A State Officer has many responsibilities concerning Pan American Student Forum. If you are interested in running for an office, consider planning the office for which you best qualify. To begin, you must read Article VII (Duties of Officers) of the state constitution and become fully aware of the duties you must face if elected. Next, the prospective candidate must comply with all the provisions of Article VIII. Finally,

the candidates must meet all deadlines.

The dates to mark on your calendar are:

- **December 10, 1979** — Deadline for candidates to file for state office. Deadline for candidates to submit the following material to the PASF Central Office:

- a. Letter of Candidacy
- b. Platform for Pan Am Times

- **February 23, 1980** — Deadline for candidates to submit the following material to the PASF Central Office:

- a. Pre-Convention Campaign Letter
- b. Statement of Campaign Expenses

- Any candidate who sends in

(Continued on Page 8)

Institute of Latin American Studies • The University of Texas at Austin

I. LACS: MUSICAL HERITAGE CONFERENCE

FEBRUARY 14-15, 1980

II. LACS: VISUAL ARTS CONFERENCE

APRIL 24-25, 1980

III. LACS: SUMMER INSTITUTE/WORKSHOP

(3 HOURS GRADUATE CREDIT)

JUNE 9-20, 1980

Conferences and workshop will be held at

The University of Texas at Austin,
Institute of Latin American Studies

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, BROCHURE AND APPLICATION MATERIALS, PLEASE WRITE:

Financial subsidies available for invited participants

Office of Outreach Activities
Institute of Latin American Studies
Sid Richardson Hall - Unit 1
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, TX 78712



Sponsored by a grant from the

LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE STUDIES PROJECT:

ARTS AND MUSIC OF LATIN AMERICA FOR PRE-COLLEGE EDUCATORS

ANNOUNCING A SERIES OF PROGRAMS PLANNED THROUGH THE OFFICE OF OUTREACH ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES DESIGNED TO ENHANCE THE TEACHING OF LATIN AMERICAN SUBJECT MATERIALS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

National Endowment for the Humanities

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

THE OAS: 89 YEARS OF UNITY

The Organization of American States (OAS) unites the 26 republics of the Western Hemisphere for the common purpose of maintaining the peace, ensuring freedom and security, and promoting the welfare of all Americans. The member states or nations are those of:

<i>North America</i>	<i>Central America</i>
Mexico	Costa Rica
United States	El Salvador
<i>South America</i>	Guatemala
Argentina	Honduras
Bolivia	Nicaragua
Brazil	Panama
Chile	<i>The West Indies</i>
Colombia	<i>Islands</i>
Ecuador	Barbados
Paraguay	Cuba
Peru	<i>The Dominican Republic</i>
Surinam	Grenada
Uruguay	Haiti
Venezuela	Jamaica
	Trinidad and Tobago

The Organization of American States is the world's oldest international organization, uniting the 26 republics of the Western Hemisphere in a "community of nations" dedicated to the achievement of peace, security and prosperity for all Americans.

The idea of continental unity was first conceived by the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, and found its first expression in the Treaty of Union signed at the Congress of Panama in 1826. Although the Congress of Panama failed to accomplish Bolivar's objectives, it marked the first step in consolidating the unity of the American republics and laid the foundation of the Inter-American System. The Treaty of Union, League, and Perpetual Confederation signed at Panama in 1826, was not only the forerunner, in its principles, of the Organization of American States but, for the world at large, of the League of Nations and the United Nations.

The OAS is an outgrowth of several entities:

(1) Treaty of Union signed at the Congress of Panama in 1826, which was the forerunner to the International Union of American Republics.

(2) This International Union of American Republics was created in 1890 during the First International Conference of American States held in Washington, D.C.

(3) The creation of a Commercial Bureau represented the first such function of the idea of continental unity established by the In-

ternational Union at the 1890 First International Conference.

(4) In 1910 the Commercial Bureau, having been assigned new functions, was given the name Pan American Union and as its activities increased, it came to be popularly regarded as the parent union itself.

(5) Finally in 1948, at the Ninth International Conference of American States, a Charter was adopted reorganizing the inter-American system and giving it the name of Organization of American States, with the Pan American Union as its permanent secretariat.

Thus, historically the OAS is an outgrowth of the very first form and truly dream of continental unity called the International Union of American Republics established in 1890. The date of the signing of this agreement, April 14, 1890, has been observed as "Pan American Day."

Today the OAS operates through a large number of different agencies and institutions throughout the Western Hemisphere, all contributing to the objectives of preserving the peace and security of the member states and promoting, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development.

The Pan American Story • PASF Coun

(Reprinted from "The Pan American Story," a pamphlet issued by the Department of Public Information, General Secretariat, Organization of American States.)

These are the highlights in the history of the modern world's oldest international regional organization and of the progress of the American nations toward the common goals of peace, security, and happiness for all their peoples. The authors of that history are the 26 sovereign nations that are today members of the Organization of American States (OAS).

1815 — Simón Bolívar, honored today as the Father of Pan Americanism, set forth his dream for the future of America in the now-famous *Jamaica Letter*, written in exile during the wars of independence against Spain. "More than anyone," he wrote, "I desire to see America fashioned into the greatest nation in the world, greatest not so much by virtue of her area and wealth as by her freedom and glory."

1826 — Bolívar convoked a conference of the American republics in Panama City, hoping the new nations would unite in a permanent association.

1890 — The First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, D.C., created the International Union of the American Republics and, to represent it, the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics.

1902-1910 — By resolution of the Second International Conference of American States, the name of the Bureau was changed to "International Bureau of the American Republics" and it was given broader functions. The Third Conference further extended the Bureau's function, and the Fourth Conference recommended to the governments that they form a permanent organization to be called the Pan American Union, with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

1910-1947 — Two world wars drew the governments and their people closer together. In Buenos Aires, in 1936, the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace originated the procedure for consultation among the American states, the machinery for which was established two years later in the Eighth International Conference of American States, in Lima. A system of collective security for the Western Hemisphere was adopted under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947.

1948 — The Ninth International Conference of American States, held in Bogotá, adopted a Charter that gave the inter-American system a juridical structure, changed the name of the International Union of American Republics to "Organization of American States," and designated the Pan American Union as its General Secretariat. The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, the first intergovernmental document of its kind in history, was adopted by this Conference.

1950 — To raise the economic, social, and cultural standards of their peoples, in accordance with the goals set forth in the new Charter, the member states of the OAS undertook vital programs touching almost every human need. To this end, the OAS Program of Technical Cooperation was inaugurated.

1956 — In July there occurred an event unprecedented in the Pan American story: the meeting of the Presidents of the American Repub-

Mapa de Jamaica por Leonard J. Faina Jr.



Area:	4,411 square miles
Population:	1,958,000 (1973); 2,173,000 (est. 1980)
Language:	English
Capital:	Kingston
Principal Products:	Bauxite, sugar, coffee and tobacco
Principal Exports:	Bauxite, sugar, bananas, pimento, ginger, and citrus fruits. Coffee, coconuts, rum, cocoa, and tobacco are also important.
Principal Imports:	Manufactured goods, chemicals, machinery.
Unit of Currency:	Jamaican dollar, equal \$1.15 U.S. Currency.
Independence Day:	August 6, 1962
National Hero:	Paul Bogle
National Flag:	Consists of a yellow X with green top and bottom triangles and black side triangles.
National Flower:	Red Hibiscus
National Bird:	Doctor Bird

Topography

Third largest of the West Indies islands, Jamaica is located in the Caribbean Sea, approximately ninety miles south of Cuba and a hundred west of Haiti. Its 4,411 square miles area (146 miles long by 51 at the widest point) is surrounded by glorious white sand beaches and topped with the magnificent blue mountains, the highest peak stretching upward 7,402 feet. Despite the island's intense development, the landscape is still unspoiled.

The climate varies from cool in the mountains to extremely tropical at seashore. It is cool only from mid-December to February, and there are short rainy seasons in May and October.

The lush vegetation of Jamaica reflects the country's history. The

Spaniards introduced sugarcane, bananas, coconuts, and citrus fruits. Coffee was brought from the French West Indies in 1728. The now abundant mangoes grew from seedlings on a French ship. And Captain Bligh himself (of *Bounty* fame) introduced the breadfruit from Tahiti in 1793.

Jamaica's national fruit, the ackee, came as a seed on a slave ship from Africa in 1778; the almond was imported from Malaya, and the tamarind from India. Plants native to the island include the gigantic ceiba tree, the mahogany, tobacco, the pimento spice, and the pineapple.

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History and Political Organization

Columbus sighted Jamaica on May 4, 1494, on his second voyage

1962 — At the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held in Punta del Este in January, the OAS excluded the present Government of Cuba from participation in the inter-American system because of its failure to observe such principles and objectives as "those of respect for the freedom of man and preservation of his rights, the full exercise of representative democracy, nonintervention of one state in the internal or external affairs of another, and rejection of alliances and agreements that may lead to intervention in America by extra-continental powers."

1965-1966 — The grave crisis created by the outbreak of civil warfare in the Dominican Republic in April of 1965 was brought to a pacific solution by the OAS after 14 months of tireless negotiation and conciliation.

(Continued on Page 5)

1959 Jamaica achieved full internal self-government with a Cabinet and Premier and in 1958 joined the Federation of the West Indies, from which it seceded in favor of independence after a referendum in 1961. On August 6, 1962, Jamaica became an independent country.

Jamaica has a parliamentary system of government molded after the English system. The Queen of England is its titular head, and is represented by the Governor-General, who is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, the head of the government. There is a twenty-one-member senate, thirteen of whom are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister and the remainder on the advice of the leader of the opposition. The House of Representatives consists of between 45 and 60 members, elected from the country's fourteen parishes.

The legal and judicial systems are based on English Common Law. Because its two-party system of government has always permitted an orderly changeover from party to party, Jamaica has enjoyed political stability.

National Economy

Historically, Jamaica is an agricultural land. Sugar was king there for more than two hundred years and, after being relegated to second place by the brief banana boom at the turn of the century again assumed the top position in the 1930's.

The discovery in 1950 of vast deposits of "red gold" — bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is made — opened the road to the large-scale industrialization the country has experienced since. Today, bauxite and alumina are Jamaica's leading export earners. In 1973, Jamaica was the world's second largest supplier of bauxite, after Australia.

Another important factor in Jamaica's economy is tourism. In 1973, more than half a million tourists visited Jamaica. Tourism is, therefore, Jamaica's second largest industry.

In the agricultural area, sugar, bananas, pimento and ginger, and citrus fruits are the largest earners of foreign currency. Coffee, coconuts, rum, cocoa, and tobacco are also important products. The agricultural sector earned J \$69 million in exports in 1973. Sugar alone accounted for over half of that total. Trade is primarily with the United States, and Canada, although Jamaica's membership in the Caribbean community has brought about greater regional exchange.

Manufacturers and light industry have shown tremendous gains in Jamaica during the past twenty-five years. The island's industrial complex in 1973 comprised some 1,500 factories, manufacturing everything from cement to cosmetics, from tires to toothpaste. There is a growing trend in handloomed and silk-screened fabrics, and the fashion industry has become increasingly important in recent years.

Jamaica's diversification in exports has done much to break down the traditional pattern of exporting raw materials and agricultural produce and importing virtually all manufactured goods. The country is continuing to put emphasis on the development of import substitution production.

tries of Study: Jamaica and Guatemala

GUATEMALA

Area:	48,290 square miles
Population:	5,348,000 (1971); 6,913,000 (est. 1980)
Language:	Spanish
Capital:	Guatemala City
Principal Products:	Coffee, wheat, corn, beans, bananas, chicle, gold, lumber, honey, sugar, potatoes, hides
Principal Exports:	Coffee, bananas, chicle, lumber, hides, sugar
Principal Imports:	Textiles and manufactures; motor vehicles and accessories; petroleum and products; paper, cardboard and manufactures; railway material; machinery
Unit of Currency:	The Quetzal, equal to \$1.00 U.S. currency.
Independence Day:	September 15, 1821
National Hero:	Justo Rufin Barrios
National Flag:	Consists of three vertical stripes of equal width, a bright blue stripe on either side of the white one which bears the national coat of arms
National Flower:	White Nun Orchid
National Bird:	Quetzal

Topography

Almost at the center of the American continent, Guatemala is situated between Mexico, the northwest, and Honduras and El Salvador, to the southeast. With an area of 48,290 square miles, it is about the size of Louisiana or New York State. It is largely mountainous. A high mountain range rises from the narrow Pacific Coastal Plains along the entire length of the country and going into the central part of the country tapering off short of the Atlantic Ocean. Many of the volcanoes found in this area are still active. These mountain ranges make up approximately two-thirds of the country's surface. The remaining third, which is the entire northern part of the country, is made up of tropical lowlands. It is called Tierra Caliente (Hot Lands), in contrast to the Tierra Templada (Temperate Lands) of the plateaus and the Tierra Fría (Cold Lands) of the mountains.

The rivers of Guatemala are generally very shallow and swift and course erratically down the Pacific side of the mountains, thus they are not used as waterways. The largest of the rivers which empty into the Gulf of Honduras on the Atlantic side is the Motagua. The Usumacinta River which serves in part as the frontier with Mexico is the largest in Central America.

The scenery of Guatemala is greatly enhanced by its numerous, beautiful lakes, and neighboring volcanoes. The best known lakes



are Atitlán and Amatitlán. Lake Izabal is the largest in Guatemala.

The flora of Guatemala presents a picture as varied as the topography. It is lush and tropical in the lowlands. Higher up, in the eastern part of the country, however, cacti

and thorny bushes make their appearance. Temperate zone flowers, plants, vines, and flowering bushes dot the highlands.

Guatemala has two seasons, the wet and dry. The rainy season takes place from May to October

and the dry season from November to April. Temperatures vary from 10° C in the mountains and 40° C in the coast.

History and Political Organization

Guatemala was mostly inhabited by the Maya Indians long before the arrival of the Spaniards. The Mayas represent one of the highest points ever achieved in pre-Hispanic civilization. About the time the Moors were setting out to conquer Spain, great Maya cities had already been founded. The "Old Empire" corresponding to the zenith of Mayan civilization comprised the period from the years 400 to 600 and was centered in the eastern part of present day Guatemala and Honduras. For reasons believed by some to be drought, a too-rapid forest growth, or the impoverishment of the soil, the leaders of the Mayan civilization headed a migration northward to the Yucatán Peninsula, beginning the period known as the "New Empire." This lasted until the 12th Century, when another migration took place, this time to Petén in northern Guatemala.

Although on the decline at the time the Spaniards arrived, the Mayas had developed a highly feudal society and made remarkable achievements in the arts and sciences. Among their inventions were boats with paddles and sails; a hieroglyphic system of writing, somewhat like the Egyptian but which later developed into a phonetic system; a version of the decimal system (based on 20, however, instead of 10 and involving the use of zero — a concept developed by the Hindus and the Mayas before being accepted elsewhere in the world); a high degree of astronomical knowledge, including a calendar more exact than that used in Europe at the time America was discovered; and a complicated religious system.

What is today Guatemala was settled in 1524 by Spaniards from Mexico under Pedro de Alvarado, a lieutenant of Cortés. In 1821 Guatemala broke its bonds with Spain through a bloodless revolution and, together with adjacent areas, accepted the invitation of the newly formed Mexican Empire to become a part of it. With the downfall of the Mexican Empire under Iturbide I, a Constituent Assembly met at Guatemala City in 1823. On July 1 the assembly proclaimed the independence of the United Provinces of Central America, with the capital at Guatemala City. Because of difference of interest among the members, the United Provinces of Central America was dissolved in 1838, each member (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica) becoming an independent republic.

Since its existence as a republic, Guatemala has been governed under a series of constitutions. The one formulated in 1879 lasted for almost two-thirds of a century, with some changes introduced from time to time. The present constitution of Guatemala dates from May 5, 1966. Under it, the system of government was declared as democratic-representative and for the first time the position of Vice President was created. The system is similar to the U.S. checks and balances. Both President and Vice President serve for only one term of four years. The Legislative Branch is composed of only one chamber. Members are elected by popular

vote to serve terms of four years. The Judicial Branch consists of a Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

National Economy

Guatemala's national economy is largely based on agriculture. Approximately two-thirds of the population lives in the rural areas. Extensive areas of rich soil, together with favorable climatic conditions, make for a large variety of agricultural products. These products are divided into two groups, products of exportation and products for the domestic market.

Export products are coffee, cotton, sugar and bananas. Other important products include chicle, rubber, vegetable oils, rice, wheat, sorghum, potatoes and some fruits. Corn and beans are the staple foods.

Along with agriculture, stock raising is being systematically developed. Cattle raising constitutes the majority. The total estimated number in 1971 was over two million head of cattle. Dairy products such as milk, butter and cheese are being produced in larger quantities. The high plateaus in the western part of the country provide excellent pasture for sheep. Hogs are also raised there.

Guatemala's forests occupy approximately half the country's total area. The leading woods destined for exports are mahogany, Spanish cedar, balsa, and primavera. Pine, cedar, cypress and mahogany are used for construction and cabinet work.

Mineral output has not been developed on a large scale in Guatemala. Among the most important are gold, silver, iron, manganese and antimony. Only antimony, iron, zinc and manganese are being exploited. A number of foreign oil companies have invested close to \$30 million in exploration. The most recent exploration in Petén looks promising.

Since 1926, Guatemala's manufacturing industry has experienced a rapid growth, due to four factors: The expansion of the domestic market; the growing demand of the Central American Common Market; incentives for expansion; and favorable economic conditions. Guatemala's manufacturing industry is concentrated largely on the processing of the country's agricultural products. The main industry is food processing and beverages followed in importance by leather goods manufacture, mainly boots and shoes. New industries established in the last decade include oil refineries, chemical plants, fertilizers and pharmaceutical products.

Foreign Trade

Substantial changes have taken place in Guatemala's foreign trade since World War II. Because of rapid industrial development, the importation of articles of consumption has declined. But the most important factor has been the rapid increase in the volume of trade among the five Central American nations since 1955. The most important export markets are the United States, Central American Common Market, West Germany and Japan.

In 1971 the main import products were: Transport equipment, industrial machinery, chemicals, oil equipment, and articles of consumption. In 1970, exports of coffee, cotton, bananas, sugar and beef represented 70% of all exports.

Pan American Story

(Continued from Page 4)

1967 — Delegates to the Third Special Inter-American Conference, held in Buenos Aires in February, signed the Protocol of Amendment to the Charter of the Organization of American States, which was drawn up for the purposes of strengthening the structure of the OAS.

The Declaration of the Presidents of America, signed in Punta del Este on April 14, spelled out the means for the American nations to intensify inter-American cooperation in order to accelerate the economic, social, and cultural development of the peoples of America.

Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago became new members of the OAS.

1969 — The immediate intervention of the OAS in the conflict between Honduras and El Salvador resulted in a cease-fire agreement and in the dispersion of the embattled forces. (See year 1976 for further OAS action regarding this matter.)

Jamaica became the 24th member of the OAS.

1970 — With ratification by more than two-thirds of the member states of the OAS, the Charter, as amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires, entered into force on February 27, changing the structure of the OAS by establishing the General Assembly as the supreme organ to replace the Inter-American Conference.

During the course of seven months the General Assembly held three special sessions in order to put the new mechanisms provided for in the Charter into operation.

1971 — The General Assembly of the Organization met in San José, Costa Rica, in its first regular session under the terms of the Charter as amended.

1972 — The second regular session of the General Assembly was held in Washington, D.C. It dealt primarily with principles of non-intervention and measures to strengthen the inter-American system.

1973 — At its third regular session, held in Washington, D.C., the General Assembly created a Special Committee for the purpose of restructuring the inter-American system so that it might respond

adequately to the new political, economic, social, and cultural situations in the member states and to changing hemisphere and world conditions.

1974-1975 — The Fourth and Fifth regular meetings of the General Assembly were held in Atlanta, Georgia, and Washington, D.C., respectively. The Atlanta meeting established more concrete objectives to promote maximum cooperation for development.

In 1975 the Sixteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, in San José, Costa Rica, approved a resolution to "reaffirm the principle of non-intervention . . ." and "to leave the States Parties of the Rio Treaty free to normalize . . . their relations with the Republic of Cuba."

In 1975 Grenada became the 25th member of the OAS.

1976 — At OAS headquarters an agreement was signed by Honduras and El Salvador, under which they seek to end the hostilities between them, which date back to 1969, through the good offices of a mediator acceptable to both parties.

1977 — Surinam became the 26th member of the OAS.

St. Joseph PASF Hears About Life in Costa Rica

VICTORIA — Los Estudiantes Unidos of St. Joseph High School in Victoria wrapped up the year's activities with a banquet at Casa Ramico's on May 14, 1979. Outgoing officers offered their thanks and support to the members of the club and to the parents who have been especially helpful in the club's various activities.

The guest speaker for the occasion was Miss Gwen Griffin, a senior at Southwestern University in Georgetown, who spoke to the group about life in Costa Rica. Miss Griffin spent a year in Costa Rica as an AFS student during her junior year in high school. She shared many interesting facts and personal experiences with the club members encouraging them to travel whenever the opportunity presents itself. Miss Griffin, who has received a scholarship, will study in Venezuela this coming school year.

An awards ceremony followed the guest speaker's presentation.

Each officer received a pen. Senior Anne Gomez, outgoing president, received a plaque for her excellent contribution to the functioning of the club.

The new officers for the coming year are: President Joan Brenneke, First Vice-President Lisa Tagliabue, Second Vice-President Annis Drozd, Secretary Jacque Angerstein, Point Keeper Joan Sartor; Treasurer Ann White, Historian Gretchen Gilley, Reporter Marcie Chrt, and Parliamentarian Michelle Waida.

The club is looking forward to another busy and successful year, both in its local chapter and in the Gulf Coast District of which one of its members, Joan Brenneke, will serve as District President.

*Y'all Come . . .
To Convention!*



Eagerly anticipating a great year are the Waco High School officers for 1979-1980. Left to right, they are: Ira Brandon, reporter; Albert Navarro, vice-president; Sheila Lain, secretary; Freddy Vargas, PASF chairman; Cyndi Poteet, treasurer; and Patricia Frank, president.

Minutes of Board Meeting

PAN AMERICAN STUDENT FORUM
Executive Board Meeting
Saturday, June 16, 1979
Sam Houston State Office Building
Austin, Texas

Minutes

The joint meeting of the 1978-79 and 1979-80 Executive Boards was called to order at 10:20 a.m. by outgoing State President Jorge Ruiz de Velasco. Also present were Mr. Jorge Garces, Mr. Robert Watson, and Miss Carmen Zavala of the Good Neighbor Commission. The minutes of the 36th Annual Convention were read by Angie Olivares, outgoing State Secretary. The minutes were approved as read.

Jorge Ruiz de Velasco then recognized the visitors: Miss Inez Garcia, Foreign Language Consultant, Texas Education Agency; Randy Ray, 1976-77 PASF State President; Luis Hidalgo, President, San Antonio PASF District; Mrs. Marilyn Castillo, PASF Sponsor, Homer Hanna High, Brownsville; and Mr. Aurelio Correa, Balfour Company, San Diego, Texas.

Mr. Correa, Representative for the Balfour Company, made a brief presentation on PASF emblems and pins. Mr. Correa described the emblem as four inches in size with a royal blue lining on a gold background. The price of the emblem is \$3.50. The pins are to be identical to the pins sold by the Central Office. Prices are as follows: sterling silver (\$4.50), 1/10 karat single plated pin (\$5.50), and 1/10 karat double plated pin (\$7.25). Mr. Correa informed the Board members that a stock of pins would be kept in his office in San Diego just in case of emergency. He also informed the Board that there is a 10% rebate on both pins and emblems.

Miss Inez Garcia explained to the Board about a presentation that she would like for several Board members to do for the Texas Board of Education on July 14. This presentation will only be 5-10 minutes long. The PASF Representatives will explain to the Board of Education what PASF is all about, its purpose, etc. The presentation will be held at 150 East Riverside in Austin.

Mr. Jorge Garces suggested that Jorge Ruiz de Velasco, outgoing State President; Michael McLain,

outgoing First Vice-President; and Joe Reina, incoming First Vice-President, should make the presentation. Miss Garcia will check on the time of the meeting and send all necessary information to Joe, Jorge, and Michael.

Jorge Ruiz de Velasco then went on to review the duties of each State Officer. The duties of the Student Directors were not reviewed at this time, but will be reviewed at the next Executive Board meeting.

Mr. Garces then gave the Financial Statement. He suggested that the enrollment dues and the Convention registration fees be raised because of a low budget. He also suggested that each officer use the cheapest method of travel to the Board meetings so as not to spend so much money on travel expenses. He also suggested that a revision of the handbook should be considered.

PASF is now by state law a part of the Good Neighbor Commission who is now officially the sponsor of the Pan American Student Forum. The PASF books will be audited by a State Auditor (in years past PASF paid an auditor to audit the books). Jorge Ruiz de Velasco suggested that a written version of the new relationship be-

tween PASF and the Good Neighbor Commission be drawn up by September.

Joe Reina announced that he was representing Rosanna Gomez, incoming State President, who was unable to attend the meeting. He volunteered to be Chairman of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee. He is in charge of sending a letter to Miss Carmen Zavala indicating when and where the Committee will meet to revise the handbook.

Mr. Garces suggested that requirements for the Myrtle L. Tanner Scholarship be clearly spelled out. The Central Office staff were appointed to head the Scholarship Committee.

Mr. Garces explained the "Guatemala Exhibit" to the Board members. He suggested that each PASF District should show the exhibit. If a District is interested, they should contact Mr. Garces. He also mentioned an Exchange Program with Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, that might be of interest to a PASF chapter. This program would be on an individual, volunteer basis.

Mr. George Arias, Sponsor Director, moved that the second meeting of the Executive Board should be held September 22, 1979, with a back-up date of September 29, 1979. Gilbert Guerrero, incoming Student Director, seconded the motion. Mr. Arias then amended his motion to state that

the second meeting of the Executive Board should be held September 22, 1979, with a back-up date of October 6, 1979. Gilbert Guerrero seconded the motion. Discussion was held. The motion was voted on and carried. The second meeting of the Executive Board will be held September 22, 1979, with a back-up date of October 6, 1979.

Joe Reina moved that the meeting be held at Jesuit College Prep. School in Dallas. Craig Schwab seconded the motion. Discussion was held. A hand vote was needed — 5 votes for Dallas as the next meeting site, 4 votes against Dallas as the next meeting site, and 1 vote of abstention. Motion carried. The second meeting of the Executive Board will be held at Jesuit College Prep. School in Dallas on September 22, 1979, with a back-up date of October 6, 1979. Mr. Garces reminded all officers that the travel vouchers should be filled out and turned in to him.

Michael McLain moved that three major state projects be accepted, not including the Myrtle L. Tanner Scholarship Fund. Craig Schwab seconded the motion. Discussion was held. The motion carried. There will be three main state projects. Mr. George Arias moved that Pesos for Braces, Amigos de las Américas, and Operación Niños be accepted as the 1979-80 State Projects. The three state projects will be Pesos for Braces, Amigos de las Américas, and Operación Niños.

It was decided that we should have two countries of study for the 1979-80 school year. Mr. George Arias moved that Guatemala be accepted as one of the countries of study for the school year 1979-80. Michael McLain seconded the motion. Motion carried. Guatemala will be one of our countries of study for 1979-80. Mr. Arias then moved that Jamaica be accepted as the second country of study for 1979-80. Michael McLain seconded the motion. Discussion was held. Motion carried. The 1979-80 countries of study are Guatemala and Jamaica.

The following themes were voted on: Panamericanismo — Nuestro Meta, 6 votes; Vencemos con Bella Verdad, 2 votes; PASF — Puente Para Unidad, 7 votes; Unidos con Propósito, 2

Waco High Starts Busy New Season

WACO — Using proceeds from an end-of-the-year candy sale, the Waco High School Chapter of PASF donated \$50.00 to the Muscular Dystrophy Association during the Jerry Lewis Labor Day Telethon. This is the second year the club has made a donation, and we hope to make it an annual project.

Waco High School PASF'ers are looking forward to a very successful year. At the first meeting held September 13, the members were introduced to the 1979-1980 club officers, who had been installed at a spring banquet held at the Italian Village Restaurant. This year's officers are: President Patricia Frank, Vice-President Albert Navarro, Secretary Sheila Lain, Treasurer Cyndi Poteet, Reporter Ira Brandon, and PASF Chairman Freddy Vargas. These officers, together with a six-member Program Committee, will work closely together to plan well-organized programs and to coordinate fund-raising activities in support of Pesos for Braces. Serving on the Program Committee are Diane Garrett, Wendy Wittingham, Lisa Hitchcock, Gloria Sánchez, Wanda Williamson, and Sharon DeGrate.

PASF sponsor Miss Lidia Montemayor reports that the membership drive is going strong, and anticipates a total membership of 80 when the drive ends September 27. Plans have already begun to attend the state convention in San Antonio, March 13-14.

Hasta la próxima vez, adiós, amigos. — Ira Brandon, Reporter

votes. A run-off was held between Panamericanismo — Nuestra Meta, and PASF — Puente Para Unidad. Panamericanismo — Nuestra Meta received 6 votes; PASF — Puente Para Unidad received 8 votes. The 1979-80 Convention Theme is PASF — Puente Para Unidad.

Gilbert Guerrero moved that the deadline for submitting entries for Noche Folklórica remain December 15. Amy Yeager, outgoing Student Director, seconded the motion. Discussion was held. Motion carried. The deadline for

(Continued on Page 7)

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are in the process of trying to locate all PASF sponsors who have served as Club sponsors for 10 years or more or who will complete 10 years of service by May 1980. If you are or know of such a sponsor, please fill out the form below and return to the PASF Central Office as soon as possible. *It is very important!*

Name of Sponsor _____

Name of PASF Chapter _____

Name of School _____

School Address _____

City _____

Number of years of service _____

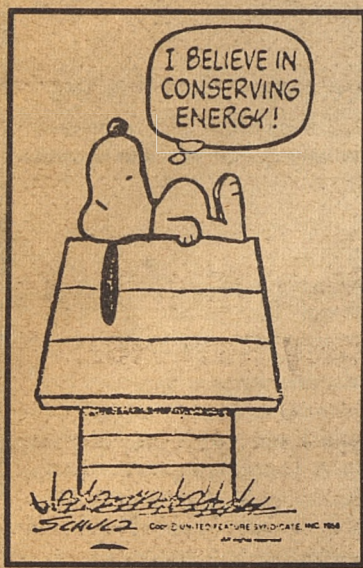
Please send to: PASF of Texas
P.O. Box 12007
Austin, Texas 78711

Jacksonville Club Officers

JACKSONVILLE — The La Estrella PASF organization of Jacksonville elected officers for the '79-'80 school year. The officers are as follows:

Gary Phillips, President; Cecelia Cannon, Vice-President; Laurene Ragsdale, PASF Reporter; Lisa Slovacek, Secretary; Anne Montgomery, Treasurer; Jana Towler, Historian; Cynthia Johnson, Parliamentarian; Pam Buras, Chaplain; and Darla Best, Student Council Representative.

The President has already conducted a meeting scheduling the calendar of events for the next school year and the officers are enthusiastic about their duties. — Laurene Ragsdale, Reporter



BISHOP DUNNE CLUB FLYING HIGH IN SPIRIT

DALLAS — I am proud to say that the Pan Am club, from Bishop Dunne High School, has had their first meeting of the year. I can also

Waco Awards Banquet

WACO — The Waco High School Chapter of PASF held its first awards banquet May 16, 1979, at the Italian Village Restaurant. The main purpose of the banquet was to recognize the outgoing and incoming club officers, and to honor PASF members and their guests.

Platform guests were Mr. Willie Williams, principal of Waco High School; Miss Lidia Montemayor, club sponsor; Miss María Luisa Montemayor, associate member of PASF; Theresa Torres, outgoing vice-president; and Nelda Ortiz, outgoing president.

Special guests and recipients of plaques for their outstanding contributions to PASF were Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Torres and Mr. and Mrs. Concepción Ortiz.

Entertainment at the banquet consisted of two musical selections sung by Chris Prewitt, 1978-79 club reporter, and a slide presentation of the state convention narrated by Patricia Frank, Wanda Williamson, and Ira Brandon.

During the banquet the new club officers elected at the close of the 1978-79 school year were installed. Those elected to serve for the 1979-80 school year are: President Patricia Frank, Vice-President Albert Navarro; Secretary Sheila Lain, PASF Chairman Freddy Vargas, Treasurer Cyndi Poteet, and Club Reporter Ira Brandon.

The final fund raising effort for the 1978-79 chapter was a candy decanter sale which gave the club a total of \$200.

Espero que el año nuevo salga bien. — Ira Brandon, Reporter

Crystal City Club Working On Projects

CRYSTAL CITY — The work has begun for the Crystal City High School Spanish Club "Simplemente Nosotros." The '79-'80 Spanish Club has begun working hard to raise money in order to attend Convention next March.

The first project was held June 24, 1979. It was a slow-pitch softball tournament. That same day the club held a barbecue chicken plate. The profit from both projects was \$130.00. The goal for the club is a sum of money that has not been reached before. The goal is \$1,000. We hope that we can make it, and by the way the members worked at the tournament, they will reach that goal without a doubt. Future projects for the club are: Mr. & Miss Ugly Contest, Voodoo doll sale, Talent Show, and a bike-athon.

On April 2, 1979, the club elected its officers for the '79-'80 scholastic year. The new officers are: President George Hernandez, Vice-President Sandra Escamilla, Secretary Cindy Flores, Reporter Toby Guerrero, and Treasurer Rudy Serna.

The club has high hopes for next year, as they double the size of the club from last year. The new total so far is 48. Here is a little extra from us to you. "The hard work that you do today will be worth it once Convention time comes." — George Hernandez, President

say that it was a big success. We had fifty members and many more who were unable to come. Our goal this year, besides raising money for "Pesos for Braces" is to be the most active and the most popular club at school. We plan to have Pan Am decals on our books and cars, the buttons on our blazers and the pins which we will wear with pride. As you see, this year we have come in unity with a vast amount of spirit.

To help publicize the club we will be selling pencils and pens with this year's theme "Puente para Unidad," key chains with our club name, all of which we will profit from.

Another project which our chapter profits from is our traditional tostada sale which is held during quarter exams. I estimate that we make about \$100 per quarter. Since this project raises so much money for us, we have decided to do it again this year and I have suggested it to other chapters.

As the president of the Pan Am Club, I have set these goals and high standards because I want Bishop Dunne to be in the top ten at the Convention in San Antonio this year. I ask God to help me and the club to reach these goals and hope that all efforts this year help the child who needs it the most. — Myrna Garza Chapa

PASF Sponsor in International Youth in Achievement

SAN ANTONIO — George Arias, a teacher at Madison High School in the North East Independent School District, has been selected to appear in the American Biographical Institute's reference work — International Youth in Achievement.

Arias has been active in international relations. He served as a member of the National Education



SAN ANTONIO CONVENTION CENTER
Site of the 1980 PASF State Convention

Los Compañeros Club Has Plans For Active Year

WICHITA FALLS — 1979-80 Officers of Los Compañeros are as follows: Care Conklin, President; Nina Kalusche, 1st Vice-President; Theresa Wolfe, 2nd Vice-President; Kelly Gibson, Secretary; Stacy Howard, Treasurer; Patricia Clay, Reporter; and Lesley Woodard, Historian.

Los Compañeros are looking forward to a year full of activity. The club's first project is a membership drive. A reception will be held for new and prospective members.

Many projects have been planned to raise funds. The projects include: an ice cream supper and teacher bake sales. A Tupperware sales campaign is also planned. The purpose of these projects is to raise money for the PASF state convention.

We are looking forward to the Convention year and we're sure you are, too! — Patricia Clay, Reporter

Minutes of Board Meeting

(Continued from Page 6)

submitting entries for Noche Folklórica is December 15, 1979.

Mr. Garces suggested that instead of having a September Pan Am Times, that we have an "after Convention" Pan Am Times, which would go out in May. He explained that it is very hard to get articles from schools during the summer and that there isn't enough material to publish in the September issue. Amy Yeager moved that the Pan Am Times be published in November, February, and in May. Gilbert Guerrero seconded the motion. Discussion was held. Motion carried. The Pan Am Times will be published in November, February, and in May.

General comments were made by the Board members on the evaluation forms of the 1979 Convention. Discussion was led by Jorge Ruiz de Velasco.

The Board then went into Executive Session.

Michael McLain explained that the film would be finished in July, and sent to the printer in August. The film is 18 minutes long. Michael suggested that Joe Reina be responsible for the film. He would write the recommendation, send it to Joe so that it will be put into the recommendations.

Luis Hidalgo, President of the San Antonio PASF District, asked the Board members if his PASF District could borrow the flags from the Central Office for the Fiestas Patrias parade held in San Antonio. His District will participate in this parade in September. Mrs. Lydia Martinez, outgoing

Program Director, moved that the flags be lent to the San Antonio PASF District with the understanding that responsibility would be taken if damage or loss of the flags should occur. Mr. Arias seconded the motion. Discussion was held. Motion carried. The flags will be lent to the San Antonio PASF District with the understanding that responsibility will be taken by the District if damage or loss should occur.

General comments were made on Noche Folklórica. Mr. Fernando de la Garza, incoming Program Director, asked the Board members if they thought the skits should be eliminated from next year's program due to the fact that they cannot be heard by the audience. Some Board members said that instead of eliminating the skits, why not have them narrated and just have the participants act out their parts in silence. Again it was brought out that not even the narrators could be heard. The decision was left to Mr. de la Garza as to whether he wants to eliminate the skits.

Miss Inez Garcia presented the outgoing State Officers with a plaque and gave them special recognition for their outstanding service to the Pan American Student Forum.

Jorge Ruiz de Velasco gave his closing statement.

Mr. George Arias moved that the meeting be adjourned. Joe Reina seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 2:15 p.m. — Anabel Perez, State Secretary

Second Annual Cover Design Contest

For the second time, the artistic creation of a PASF member will be the cover design for the state convention's program. YOU may be the chosen one to have your creative talents viewed by the thousands of convention delegates to the 1980 state convention.

On a standard typing sheet, draw a colorful, vivid, vibrant design portraying this year's theme: PASF — Puente Para Unidad. Include the convention dates; San Antonio, Texas; PASF 37th Annual Convention; and PASF of Texas.

Dale Garza from Pace High School in Brownsville was our last year's winner. We congratulate

Dale and Pace High School.

This year, the state board will select the cover design that radiates with originality, color, and vitality. Avoid stereotypes and any designs which may have negative connotations. Be positive and show the wealth of creativity in PASF. Keep in mind that the executive board reserves the right to edit any design which is submitted. Meet the *January 5, 1980 deadline.*

Send your winning entry to:
Mr. George Arias
PASF State Sponsor Director
3434 Oakdale, Apt. 1114
San Antonio, Texas 78229

HOTELS FOR CONVENTION March 13-14, 1980 Pan American Student Forum of Texas

Hotel	Single	Double	Twins	3 to a Room	4 to a Room
Crockett Motor Hotel 320 Bonham	\$22	\$26	\$26	\$30	\$36
Downtowner Motel 902 East Houston	\$22	\$28	\$34	\$38	\$38
Gunter Hotel 205 East Houston	\$23-\$29	\$28-\$36	\$28-\$36	\$36	\$43
Hilton Palacio del Rio 200 South Alamo	\$43	\$58	—	\$64	\$70
La Mansion del Rio Hotel 112 College Street	\$48	\$60	—	\$72	\$84
La Quinta - Convention Center 1001 East Commerce	\$25	\$28	\$30	\$35	\$38
Marriott Hotel San Antonio 711 East River Walk	\$40	\$48	\$48	\$54	\$60
Menger Hotel and Motor Inn 204 Alamo Plaza	\$27 (hot.) \$31-\$35 (mot.)	\$33 (hot.) \$39-\$45 (mot.)	\$33 (hot.) \$39-\$45 (mot.)	— \$42 (mot.)	— \$48 (mot.)
Travelodge on the River 100 Villita Street	\$39	\$45	\$47	\$53	\$59

Telephone Requests Will Not Be Accepted.
All Requests Must Be In Writing.
Please Print Or Type All Information.

Return to:
PASF Housing
P.O. Box 2277
San Antonio, TX 78298

NOTE: If all names of occupants are not available to you at the time of this request, rooms will be held until February 4, 1980 for list of names to be furnished. Send sponsor's name and number of students coming, *NOW!* Send students' names if known.

Please reserve the following (see list of hotels and motels).

Select and list four preferences for prompt process of confirmation.

HOTEL OR MOTEL

First Choice _____ Second Choice _____
Third Choice _____ Fourth Choice _____

Total number delegates attending convention _____

Accommodations Desired (Hotels Will Not Place More Than 4 To A Room) Rate Desired

Room(s) for 1 person (1 full size bed)..... \$ _____ to \$ _____
Room(s) for 1 persons (1 full size bed)..... \$ _____ to \$ _____
Room(s) with twin beds for 2 persons \$ _____ to \$ _____
Room(s) for 3 persons \$ _____ to \$ _____
Room(s) with 2 double beds for 4 persons..... \$ _____ to \$ _____

I will arrive at _____ (a.m./p.m.) on _____ and
depart at _____ (a.m./p.m.) on _____.

This reservation requested by, and to be confirmed to:

NAME _____
MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
MAIL TO: PASF Housing
San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau
P.O. Box 2277, San Antonio, TX 78298

We cannot confirm unless rooms requested balance with number of persons listed. Indicate those wishing to share accommodations.

BOYS NAMES _____ GIRLS NAMES _____
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

RETURN THIS FORM TO: PASF of Texas, P.O. Box 12007, Austin, Texas 78711

CONVENTION REGISTRATION for

PAN AMERICAN STUDENT FORUM OF TEXAS

37th PASF Convention — March 13-14, 1980
San Antonio Convention Center
San Antonio, Texas

CONVENTION REGISTRATION FEE: \$1.25 per person

Please register in advance _____ persons at \$1.25 each . . . TOTAL \$ _____
(teachers and other members included, por favor)

School _____ City _____

Date of registration _____ Sponsor's signature _____

Date of arrival at Convention _____ Time of arrival (approx.) _____

Please mail your check or money order and completed attached forms before:

February 22, 1980 to: PASF of Texas
P.O. Box 12007
Austin, Texas 78711

For more information, please write above address or call (512) 475-3581.

School _____ City _____

Please type or print names of *all* delegates and sponsors attending the 37th annual convention, March 13-14, 1980. According to Art. XI, Section 3 of the Handbook your chapter membership of _____ is entitled to _____ delegates. (_____ Voting Delegates and _____ Non-Voting Delegates.) One sponsor from each chapter shall also be considered a Voting Delegate.

_____ Voting Delegate: (Students only)

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

_____ Non-Voting Delegates:

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

Sponsors:

1. _____ 3. _____
(One voting delegate)
2. _____ 4. _____

Running?

(Continued from Page 3)
this material after the date mentioned will be disqualified.

The Letter of Candidacy is a form which certifies that the prospective candidate has read the constitution and is fully aware of the duties of officers plus the election procedure. The Letter of Candidacy will be mailed to all chapters. The Platform for the Pan Am Times should explain why the candidate is interested in PASF and what he/she can do to improve it. An effective platform may determine the success of the campaign. The Pre-Convention Campaign Letter is optional. This merely introduces the candidate and presents his qualifications of platform to the State Headquarters. A photograph of the candidate may be printed on the letter.

The Statement of Campaign Expenses is very important. The amount a candidate may spend is limited to \$50. This limit includes the cost of the following:

- Photograph
- Postage
- One campaign poster (24" x 36") which may or may not include a photograph of the candidate.

All expenses must be included in the statement whether or not they are personal expenditures. Any personal property and/or donations must be assessed an estimated value and included on the statement. The campaign button bought at the Convention is not included in the \$50 limit. By exceeding the \$50 limit, the candidate shall be disqualified.

After meeting both deadlines (December 10, February 23) you are ready for Convention. During Convention, there are political activities which are not allowed. No

PLEASE REMEMBER THESE DEADLINES

December 10, 1979 Deadline for submitting articles for February Pan-Am Times.
Deadline for candidates to file for office.
Deadline for candidates to submit the following material to the Central Office:
Letter of Candidacy
Platform for Pan-Am Times
Photograph for Pan-Am Times

December 15, 1979 Deadline for submitting entries for Noche Panamericana

December 22, 1979 Suggested deadline for making hotel reservations

February 22, 1980 ABSOLUTE DEADLINE for making hotel reservations. The hotels will release all rooms previously blocked for PASF at this time to the public.
ABSOLUTE DEADLINE for pre-registration of delegates for Convention. ALL FORMS MUST BE IN THE CENTRAL OFFICE AT THIS TIME.
Deadline for submission of scholarship applications.
Deadline for state projects donations. Any donations made after this date must be sent directly to the project.

February 23, 1980 Deadline for candidates to submit the following material to the Central Office:
Pre-Convention Campaign Letter
Statement of Campaign Expenses

March 13-14, 1980 CONVENTION!!!

March 15, 1980 Deadline for submitting articles for Post Convention Pan-Am Times.

handbills may be passed out, nothing may be worn advertising the candidate except for the button worn by the candidate. No public announcement may be made by or for any candidate except for speeches at designated times. Each candidate may have one poster at Convention which may or may not include a photograph. The candidates should spread their goals and ideas by "word of

mouth."
It is necessary that each candidate meet all deadlines and not violate any section of Article VIII.
Good luck in your 1979-80 campaign and if you have further questions, please write to me. My address is as follows:
Valenda Phillips
Nominations Chairman
#7 Bristol Lane
Wichita Falls, Texas 76303