

NON-CIRCULATING

Pan-Am Times

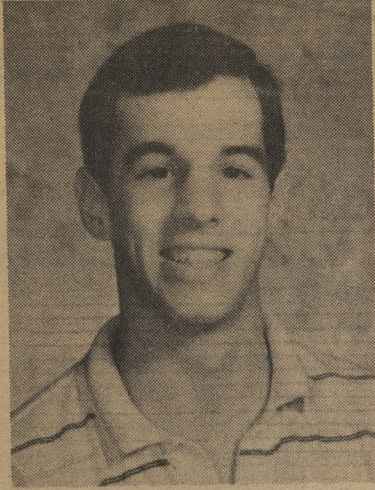


Official Publication of the

Pan American Student Forum



CINDY RINCON
President
Terry High, Rosenberg



TROY FIELDS
First Vice-President
Van High

Vol. XXI, No. 3

Good Neighbor Commission, Austin, Texas

November, 1986

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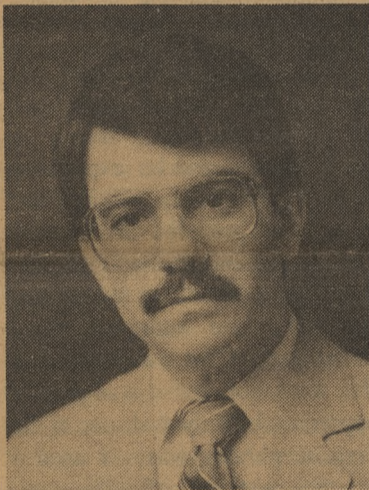
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MEMBERSHIP

As of December 1, 1986, enrollment in the Pan American Student Forum was as follows:

Number of chapters 90
Number of new chapters 8
Total Membership 5,347

Many schools have not joined for fear that the Good Neighbor Commission and PASF would be terminated. Now that we know otherwise, there is still plenty of time to join and participate in this year's Convention and activities.

See Story Page 2, Update on G.N.C.

Schools Contributing to "Save P.A.S.F."

Hays High, Buda	\$179.20	Bryan High	\$140.80
Van High	\$227.20	Calallen High, Corpus Christi	\$100.00
Sunset High, Dallas	\$161.40	Cedar Hill High	\$116.20
Westlake High, Austin	\$319.75	Clements High, Sugarland	\$129.00
Hudson High, Lufkin	\$314.40	Estacado High, Lubbock	\$ 14.60
Willis High, Willis	\$182.40	Health Careers High, SAT	\$ 57.60
Moody High, Corpus Christi	\$100.00	Lamar Consolidated, Rosenberg	\$217.20
Dripping Springs High	\$ 11.70	Mansfield High	\$ 98.20
MacArthur High, Houston	\$ 55.80	Ray High, Corpus Christi	\$ 20.00
Cy-Fair High, Houston	\$540.80	Palo Duro High, Amarillo	\$ 9.00
Taylor High, Katy	\$ 91.00	Revere High, Houston	\$ 66.30
Edgewood High, San Antonio	\$ 73.60	Rockwall High	\$203.00
Livingston High, Livingston	\$ 48.00	Round Rock High	\$518.40
Monterey High, Lubbock	\$348.80	Travis High, Austin	\$147.20
Adams High, Dallas	\$100.00	United High, Laredo	\$ 26.40
Celina High	\$144.00	Winnsboro High	\$ 16.40
Mt. Pleasant High	\$ 20.00	Lubbock High	\$ 26.40
Skyline High, Dallas	\$419.20	South Grand Prairie High	\$ 60.80
St. Joseph High, Victoria	\$158.80	Friendship High, Wolfforth	\$129.80
Westwood High, Austin	\$250.00	Rains High, Emory	\$112.00
Incarinate Word, Corpus Christi	\$137.60	Mission High	\$ 51.20
Wylie High	\$275.20	Sulphur Springs High	\$ 9.00
DeSoto High	\$315.00	Jersey Village High, Houston	\$348.80
Denton High	\$172.80	Lanier High, Austin	\$ 63.60
Pinkston High, Dallas	\$115.20	San Benito High	\$ 10.50
Bedichek Jr. High, Austin	\$ 96.00	Wilson High, Dallas	\$ 47.40
Brazoswood High, Clute	\$ 93.60		

Total: \$7,691.25

We want to express our gratitude to all the schools helping in this endeavor.

Update on Good Neighbor Commission

Throughout the summer we have kept you informed about the difficulties the Good Neighbor Commission (G.N.C.) was having securing its funding from the Texas Legislature. The last message I sent you indicated the situation was critical and that there was a strong possibility that G.N.C. would be eliminated for lack of funds.

Today, I am happy to inform you that the Governor's office has made funds available to G.N.C. for FY 1987. This means the agency is being funded until August 31, 1987, so P.A.S.F. is safe for at least another year.

Although the situation has improved considerably, there are several issues we must contend with in the future. One is the fact that P.A.S.F. will have to become financially self-supportive. That is

why we will be raising the enrollment fees to \$5.00 per member a year for next school year. The other fact is that the work toward securing funding for the Good Neighbor Commission has just begun. Remember, we have only been funded until August 31, 1987. What happens to G.N.C. and P.A.S.F. after that date will be determined by the State Legislature and the Governor's office during the regular session starting in January 1987 and ending in May 1987.

As members of P.A.S.F., you should call the office of your area legislator, and let him or her know you want support for funding of the Good Neighbor Commission. Have your family and friends also call. We will keep you informed of the legislative process and any news concerning P.A.S.F. and the Good Neighbor Commission.

Fifth Annual Texas/Mexico Student Exchange Program

The fifth annual Texas/Mexico student exchange program just recently took place. Ten student members of the PASF accompanied by two sponsors traveled to Mexico City on November 23-29, 1986.

Only three PASF chapters took the time to submit students' names. They were Denise Gates from Cy-Fair High School in Houston; Stephanie S. Davis from Willis High in Willis; and Darrell Watson from DeSoto High in DeSoto. Since 10 students were needed for the trip, the remaining students were selected from the PASF Board of Directors. They were Cindy Rincon from Terry High in Rosenberg; Troy Fields from Van High in Van; Tracy Paricio from Round Rock High in Round Rock; Virginia Ridgley from Wylie High in Wylie; DeAnna Rodriguez from Denton High in Denton; and Molly Holloway from Rider High in Wichita Falls. Accompanying the group were State Sponsor Daniel Tijerina and Program Director Miss Irasema Pimentel.

Their trip to Mexico was highlighted by meetings with students and Mexican officials, visits to historical places and pyramids, and a two-day trip to Cuernavaca for Thanksgiving dinner.

While in Mexico City, the PASF delegation visited the "Ing. Jose Lopez Portillo y Weber" elementary school where they met students and teachers and were hosted to a lunch. This is the school destroyed by the earthquake in 1985 and later constructed with funds donated by Texans. The construction was

finalized in September and the school dedicated on October 6.

Next March, the PASF will be hosting 10 students and two accompanying adults from Mexico. The plan is to have the visitors land in Matamoros where they will be picked up by students, teachers and families from the Brownsville area. After a couple of days visit the group will then travel to Convention to be hosted by the ten PASF chapters and students that visited Mexico. From Convention, the students from Mexico will travel to Austin and Houston.

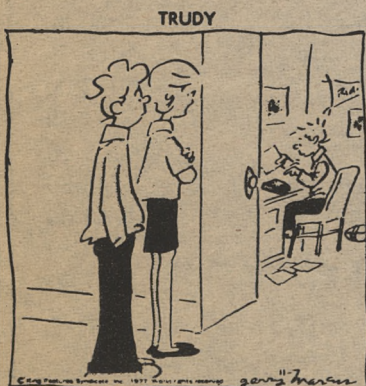
We need families to host our guests while they visit Austin and Houston. We also need to plan activities for their visit to the two cities. So if anyone would like to host a breakfast, lunch, or dinner, let the PASF office know as soon as possible. We need to begin work on this immediately.



It's YOUR Newspaper

Remember . . . the *Pan Am Times* is your newspaper and should be a good one. Its quality depends on the Chapter reporters. Follow these rules:

1. Mail your news items in time to make the deadline to: PASF Central Office, P.O. Box 12007, Austin, 78711.
2. Use sufficient postage.
3. Write articles of events that will occur before the paper is published in past tense.
4. Include good, clear pictures when possible.
5. If you write in Spanish, make it correct Spanish.
6. Carefully look over all of your items in both languages for neatness and qualities of grammar as well as newsworthiness.
7. Type articles neatly — double spaced.



"He's having a lot of trouble this year with math—keeps pushing the wrong buttons on his calculator."



Tuloso-Midway Student Promotes Hispanic Culture

Nidia Garcia is Tuloso-Midway's PASF chapter president for her second year. She is in her senior year and has accomplished a great deal. Nidia not only served as our president last year, but also represented the Spanish Club in the Homecoming festivities.

She has done a lot to promote Hispanic culture, and to prove that she takes much pride in her heritage. This past summer she competed in Lulac's twenty-seventh annual *La Feria De Las Flores*, where she placed fourth. She represented Puebla, a state in east-central Mexico, by dancing to the song, *Jarabe Tapatica*.

Nidia also does a lot to promote school spirit. She is the president of Spirit Girls, an organization which helps support the various clubs, such as football and tennis.

She is the colonel of the Tuloso-Midway Warriorette drill team. She earned this prestigious honor by choreographing her own routine. Nidia has been in drill team for three years. We are proud to have her as our president.

PASF Sponsor Now With Harvard Graduate School

George Arias, the 1972-73 State Second Vice President and 1979-81 State Sponsor Director of the Pan American Student Forum, has been named Minority Recruiter for the Graduate School of Education Admissions Office at Harvard University. He encourages PASF sponsors who would like to advance their studies in educational areas to consider the programs offered at Harvard.

George has always credited much of his success to the experience he gained as a PASF student member and a dedicated local and state sponsor. He would be more than glad to explain any specific details about the degree programs.

If you are an experienced, qualified educator and would like to apply or receive a brochure about the Harvard Graduate School of Education, please contact:

George Arias
Minority Recruiter
Harvard University
Graduate School of Education
Longfellow Hall, Appian Way
Cambridge, Massachusetts
02138

**CONVENTION . . .
IT'S GREAT!**

Progress Report

THE TEXAS RESPONSE

The Texas Response is a citizens task force created by Governor Mark White immediately after two earthquakes devastated parts of Mexico City on September 19 and 20, 1985, to help with the assistance provided by Texans.

In the few months following the earthquakes, the task force devoted its efforts to the emergency needs of Mexico by channeling medical supplies and goods to the appropriate Mexican agencies. Soon after, a decision was made to aid in the construction of an educational and a health facility in Mexico City.

Today, thanks to donations made by Texans, a new school has been erected in the area of Coyoacan. Named "Ing. Jose Lopez Portillo y Weber," this elementary school is a beautiful facility that was dedicated last

October 6. It serves 1300 children who attend classes in two shifts.

So far, close to \$700,000 has been donated. PASF alone donated \$8,000 which went to the construction of the school. I encourage all students and teachers visiting Mexico City to take some time and visit the school. The teachers and students will be very happy to visit with some fellow students and teachers from Texas. The people of Mexico are very thankful to Texans for being so kind.

Now that the school has been completed the efforts of the task force will turn to the building of a health facility. Groundbreaking on this project will take place in December with a completion date tentatively scheduled for four months later.

Summer Leadership Workshop Gets Enthusiastic Reception

By Gina Gooding

"Hey PASF, how do we feel today?"

"We feel good, Oh we feel so good-uh," was the reply given to Shari Dooley, the organizer of the workshop.

This is just one example of the enthusiasm that was shown by PASF members at the Summer Leadership Workshop that was held in Amarillo last August 1-3, 1986. The sponsors were Rosemary Paterson from Amarillo and Susan Wrenn from DeSoto. The purpose of the workshop was to improve our officers' leadership abilities and teach them to become more effective.

Approximately 40 students from all over Texas joined together at the Sheraton Hotel for the weekend. On Friday night, sponsors and their students had much fun and excitement at the

Amusement Park. On Saturday everyone was awakened bright and early at 8:30 a.m. for sessions on how to be a good leader. This included seminars on Working Effectively in a Group, Project Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Your Own Club.

Then, that night the group was taken to Palo Duro Canyon State Park to see the play, "Texas." It was beautiful and an experience in itself. On Sunday, sessions and skits were prepared and carried out. At the end of the afternoon, goodbyes were said to friends that we made and addresses were exchanged. A lot was learned at this workshop and it was greatly appreciated. At the end, one of the favorite phrases was, "I need a standing ovation." After this statement, everyone stood up and cheered.

PASF BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1986-1987

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	Alma Ibarra Dobie Junior High, Austin

Sponsored by: Good Neighbor Commission of Texas

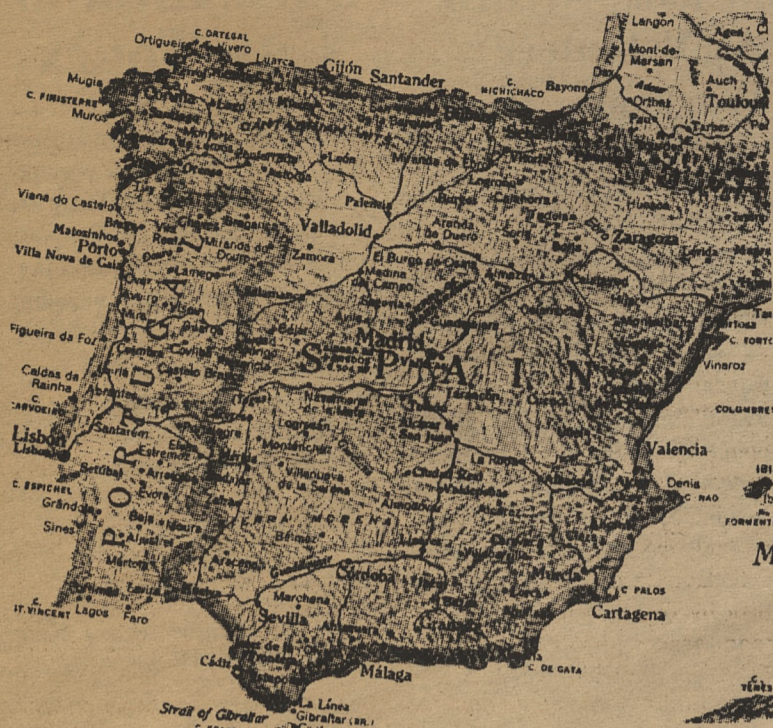
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Good Neighbor Commission Staff

Mr. Jorge C. Garces, *Acting Executive Director*
Ms. Ann C. Chick, *PASF Coordinator*

1986-1987 Countries of Study



SPAIN

Official name: Estado Espanol
 Location: Southern Europe
 Form of Government: Monarchy
 Language: Spanish
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Area: 194,885 sq. miles
 Population: 33,823,918 (1970 census)
 Capital: Madrid (national), San Sebastian (summer)
 Monetary unit: peseta

Location

Country at the southwestern end of the European continent. It occupies 85% of the Iberian Peninsula, which it shares with Portugal (west), and borders France, Andorra and the Bay of Biscay (north), the Mediterranean Sea

(east and southeast), and the Atlantic Ocean (Southwest). The narrow Strait of Gibraltar separates Spain from North Africa. Also part of Spain are the Balearic Islands off the east coast and the Canary Islands off the coast of Africa.

Geography

The central part of Spain is made up of an extensive plateau extending to almost half its territory. This plateau is divided by the Central Mountains forming to the south the Toledo Mountains and Sierra Morena; to the northeast the Iberian Mountains; and to the northwest the Cantabrian Mountains. In addition, the Pyrenees Mts. are found in the north form-

ing a natural boundary with France.

The rivers in the area of the Cantabrian Mts. are generally short, but carry a high volume of water. In contrast, the rivers in the Mediterranean have less volume except during autumn when torrential rains usually create flooding. The rivers in the central part of the country are long and form large river basins. Among the largest are: Ebro (927 km), Duero (859 km), Tajo (910 km), Guadiana (820 km), and Guadalquivir (680 km).

Population

The population estimates for 1971 indicate a total population of 34,134,000 with a density of 175.2 inhabitants per square mile. Approximately 60.9% of the population is urban and 39.1% is rural, 48.8% is male and 51.20% is female. The ethnic composition in 1961 was Spanish 72.8%, Catalan 16.4%, Galician 8.2%, Basque 2.3%, and others .4%.

History

As early as 1100 B.C., Spain was explored by Phoenician seafarers. In 654 B.C., the Carthaginians began colonizing and remained in Spain until driven out by the Roman armies in 206 B.C. Roman rule lasted until 415 A.D. when, simultaneously with the collapse of the Roman Empire, the Visigoths conquered Spain and drove out roving Teutonic tribes. They held the country until 711, when the Muslim invaded from Africa and conquered Spain.

During the several centuries of

Moorish dominance, Spain became a place of culture with a wide array of scientists, philosophers, writers and engineers who improved the land and rebuilt the cities. Slowly, Christian kingdoms began to develop in northern Spain, where the Muslim power was weak. These kingdoms waged centuries of relentless war against the Moors, until, by the late 13th century, only Granada remained in Moors hand. The uniting of the royal houses of Aragon and Castile by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1479 also united most of Spain. Finally, the Muslims were driven out in 1492, the same year Spain launched its worldwide colonial empire by sending Columbus on his first exploratory voyage.

For most of the next century and a half Spain became the dominant nation in Europe and the leading imperial power. Within a few decades Spain had colonized the larger Caribbean islands, Mexico, most of Central and South America and the Phillipines. By the 16th century, Charles V became the most powerful ruler in Europe. After the death of his son, Phillip II (1598), Spanish power began to decline. By the end of the war of the Spanish Succession (1701-14), Spain was little more than an appendage of France, and England controlled the seas. Spain made some recovery in the 18th century, but during the period of Napoleonic domination (1808-14) and its aftermath most of the New World empire was lost.

For the next century the forces of liberalism fought with the monarchists for the control of the

River, near the port of San Carlos, are the ruins of El Castillo, the historic fortress from which the heroine Rafaela Herrera defended her country from the British.

Pre-Columbian art consists mainly of gold ornaments, jadeite stone and shell jewelry, pottery, burial urns, stone images, and the ruins of temples. Fine examples of Spanish colonial art and architecture are preserved in the older cities of the country, notably Granada.

History

In 1502, Columbus anchored in calm waters at the cape named by him Cabo Gracias a Dios (Cape Thanks be to God), after rough sailing along the coast. The land was named for Nicarao, an Indian chieftain who ruled the area at the time of the Spanish Conquest. Columbus claimed possession of the land in the name of the King of Spain, and 20 years later Gil González Dávila began exploration. In 1524, Francisco Hernández de Córdoba founded Granada, followed by León. During most of the colonial period the province was under the jurisdiction of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala.

The independence of the five provinces of Central America from the Spanish Crown was proclaimed in Guatemala City on September 15, 1821, and Nicaragua joined the other four in forming the United Provinces of Central America. However, this federation was dissolved in 1838; on April 30 of the same year Nicaragua declared national independence and adopted a constitution. Miguel de Larreynaga, Nicaragua's national hero, was an outstanding figure during the latter

nation. A short-lived republic, 1873-75 was abolished on the accession of Alfonso XII to the throne. The monarchy held on until 1923 when Gen. Primo de Rivera seized power and set up a dictatorship under Alfonso XIII. In 1931, when Republicans won the election, the King went into exile, and a short-lived, weak second republic was installed. The struggle between its supporters and opponents erupted in a long and bloody Civil War (1936-39), from which Gen. Francisco Franco emerged as dictator (1939-72). Franco's early years in power were harsh, and his support for the Axis Powers in WW II ostracized Spain from the Western nations until the 1950's. By then, his political control was firm, and economic conditions improved; by the late 1960's a gradual liberalization was under way. As his successor, Franco chose Juan Carlos, the grandson of Alfonso XIII, who became King at Franco's death in November 1975.

Economy

The Spanish economy is based on manufacturing and agriculture. In the manufacturing area the main products (1971) were: wheat flour, refined sugar, steel, cement, aluminum, and automobiles. In the agricultural area the main products (1971) were: wheat, corn, sugar, potatoes, grapes, oranges, and fish.

Approximately 13.3% of the GNP came from the agricultural sector and 26.8% from manufacturing in 1970. Services comprised 16%. Almost 30% of the labor force was involved in agriculture, while 27% were involved in manufacturing and 17.6% in services. Spain's main imports in 1970 consisted of machinery, fuel, chemicals, automobiles, fruits, coffee, tea, and aircrafts. Major import sources were the U.S., 18.9%; West Germany, 12.6%; France, 10%; United Kingdom, 7.1%; Italy, 5.2%; Saudi Arabia, 3.4%; Japan 3.1%; and others.

Exports for 1970 included machinery, animal and vegetable oils, ships and boats, preserved fruits, footwear, automobiles, fish, and iron and steel castings. Major export destinations were: U.S., 14.1%; West Germany, 11.8%; France, 20.3%; United Kingdom, 8.8%; Italy, 6.6%, and others.

part of the colonial regime and an ardent worker for independence; he was also a remarkable teacher, eminent jurist, and outstanding author.

National unity was prevented by the intense rivalry between the liberals of León and the conservatives of Granada. In the late 1850's, elements in the Liberal Party secured assistance from a band of North American filibusters led by William Walker. Taking advantage of the situation, Walker succeeded in having himself "elected" President in 1856. All of Central America rose in arms against him. The North American financier, Cornelius Vanderbilt, who had interests in a company in Nicaragua, helped bring about his downfall by ordering the seizure of vessels bringing Walker reinforcements and supplies. Walker was defeated by Central American forces in 1857 and shot in 1860 in Honduras. The Conservatives ruled from 1863 to 1893 and fostered social and

(Continued on Page 4)

NICARAGUA

Area: 54,864 square miles
 Population: 2,000,000
 Capital: Managua
 Currency: Córdoba
 Language: Spanish
 Independence Day: September 15
 National hero: Miguel Larreynaga
 National flower: sacuanjoche

Nicaragua, native land of the illustrious poet Rubén Darío, is the largest of the five Central American republics. Dominated by a chain of dormant volcanoes, the land has many scenic attractions. Lake Nicaragua is one of the world's largest fresh-water lakes. Together with the San Juan River, the lake forms a great natural waterway, which has long been considered suitable for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Geography

Triangular in shape, Nicaragua is divided into two regions by the central American cordillera. The most important agricultural and industrial area is the broad lowland belt that parallels the Pacific coast. The large scenic lakes, Nicaragua and Managua, dominate this region. The northwestern end of the lowlands is broken by a chain of more than 20 volcanoes, some of which are still active. Coffee, oil-producing sesame seeds, cacao, sugar, cotton, and tobacco flourish in the rich volcanic soil. The lowlands on the Caribbean coast, largely covered with tropical forests, are called the Mosquito Coast. To the north, a triangular wedge of temperate highlands rises to an altitude of 7,000 feet and slopes gradually toward the east. Coffee thrives in

this zone of farms and cattle ranches.

Culture

Nicaragua's population is a fairly homogeneous one. The people of the west coast are of Spanish and Indian descent. On the eastern side, the coastal population is of Spanish, Indian, and Jamaican Negro ancestry. The western region is the most densely populated, containing the closest grouping of cities and towns in Central America.

Managua, capital of the republic, is located on the shores of Lake Managua. The reconstruction of the capital after the destructive earthquake of 1931 converted it into a modern, progressive city. One of Managua's attractions is the park and monument dedicated to the poet Rubén Darío, founder of the modernist movement. Near the capital at Acahualinca, prehistoric footprints have been preserved by volcanic cinders which, from an archeological standpoint, indicate the existence of man in America from the most remote times. The old city of León Viejo lies in ruins near Momotombo Volcano. After its destruction by an earthquake in 1609, León was rebuilt on a new site; it was the provincial capital during the colonial period and then of the republic until 1852. This classical colonial city of cobbled streets, adobe houses, red-tiled roofs, and many old buildings, cherishes the distinction of being Rubén Darío's final resting place. His tomb is in León's splendid Cathedral, one of the largest in Latin America, which also possesses valuable jewels and religious relics. A center of culture throughout its

history, León is the seat of the National University.

Nicaragua's oldest city, unspoiled, venerable Granada, has been a center of commerce and wealth since early colonial days. It is situated on the shores of Lake Nicaragua in a fertile coffee and sugar-cane producing region. Many of its people are landowners or merchants engaged in trade and industry. It is famous for its exquisite handmade laces and embroidery, for a valuable collection of Indian idols, and for the more than six hundred picturesque little islands along its shoreline. The "City of Flowers," Masaya, center of a tobacco-growing district, is noted for its hammock industry, a wide variety of Indian handicrafts, and the fiesta of its patron saint, San Jerónimo.

Nicaragua's principal port, Corinto, is on the Pacific coast. Matagalpa, chief city of the north, lies in the midst of coffee groves, grazing lands, and virgin forests. Some of the country's finest coffee is grown here. Bonanza, Siuna, and La Luz are large gold mining centers developed in recent years with machinery flown in by plane. Bluefields, the largest port on the Caribbean, takes its name from the Dutch pirate Blewfeldt. The port of San Juan del Norte at the mouth of the San Juan River was a transfer point for "forty-niners" during the gold rush to California. Many of them arrived by ship from New York and New Orleans and proceeded by boat up the San Juan River to Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, thence up the West Coast to California. This transit route was established by a North American, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. On the San Juan

Wanted: Candidates for PASF Officers

Do you want to be an officer? If yes, it is time you start thinking about becoming a candidate.

We need mature, intelligent and dedicated students to run for office. The forms and instructions are included in the package sent to all sponsors. So, if you want to run, fill out the appropriate forms and send them to the PASF office before the deadline.

Sponsors are also needed to serve on the PASF Board of Directors. Also included in the package is a form for interested sponsors to fill out.

Please, give serious consideration to running for office. We need you!!

Counting Down To Convention . . .

1987 CONVENTION

The 1987 P.A.S.F. Convention is just around the corner!! The convention will begin on Friday, March 27 and end on Sunday, March 29.

As usual, we are in need for schools to volunteer for activities such as:

- Program Bulletin Cover
- Assisting in Registration
- Assisting with Scrapbooks
- Assisting with Elections
- Hosting the Mixer
- Ushers
- Flag Presentation
- Sing-Song
- Assisting with Spanish Contests

If your school is interested in helping with any of the above activities, please notify the P.A.S.F. Office as soon as possible.

Schools Needed As Volunteer Workshop Hosts

We need schools to volunteer to host workshops at the 1987 PASF Convention.

This is an area of the convention activities that needs improving. Workshops should be interesting in nature and should deal with topics related to the culture, history, government, etc. of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Particular interest should be given to the selected countries of study for the year. This year's selections are Nicaragua and Spain.

For the first time we are urging hosting schools to consider showing full length films from Spain and Latin America. In order to help defray the cost of renting the equipment and the film, chapters will be permitted to charge a fee.

We hope the films will take the full 1 1/2 hour allocated for the workshop. If you want to host a workshop, please contact Educational Activities Director Sarana Savage as soon as possible.

NOCHE PANAMERICANA

We need schools to volunteer for Noche Panamericana. Contact State Program Director, Miss Irasema Pimentel, as soon as possible. The deadline for entries is January 15, 1987.

See Page 14 of the Program Bulletin for more information.

San Antonio City Tours

If you plan to attend Convention and would like to see more of San Antonio and its culture, consider a tour of San Antonio. There are two tours that we consider very educational and enlightening. They are listed below including schedule and cost. Please contact:

Joan S. Canty
Metropolitan Transit
Charter/Sightseeing
Sales Representative
P.O. Box 12489
800 West Myrtle
San Antonio, Texas 78212
(512) 227-5371

Be sure to indicate you are a member of PASF when making reservations. Also, keep in mind that the hours allocated for tours are 3-5 p.m. on Saturday of Convention.

THE MISSIONS

TOUR 2

Leaves daily at 12:30 p.m.
Tour time: 2 1/4 hours
FARE . . . \$9.50
Children 5-12, \$4.75

History of the Alamo/Mission San Jose/Mission San Juan de Capistrano/Mission San Francisco de Espada/Mission Immaculate Conception.

History at its greatest! Relive the story of the Alamo and the remarkable heroism behind this sacred shrine. Be transported through the centuries within the walls of the beautiful Sister Missions — from the "Queen of the Missions," Mission San Jose and its famous "Rose Window," to the well-preserved Mission San Juan de Capistrano. Inside these Missions, you'll feel the pulse of San Antonio and see how it all began.

OLD SAN ANTONIO AND MEXICAN QUARTER

TOUR 3

Leaves daily at 2:45 p.m.
Tour Time: 2 3/4 hours
FARE . . . \$10.50
Children 5-12, \$5.25

La Villita/San Fernando Cathedral/El Mercado/Spanish Governor's Palace/Historic King William District (Steve's Homestead)/Lone Star Brewery Museum.

Stroll through La Villita (or "Little Spanish Town"), an artisan's haven, restored to its 17th century charm. Visit the magnificent San Fernando Cathedral and see the "Tomb" where the heroes of the Alamo are buried (except when services are in progress). Experience that "South of the Border" feeling while shopping for Mexican handicrafts and curios at El Mercado — The Mexican Market. Recapture the life of 18th century Spanish royalty, while visiting the Spanish Governor's Palace. Notice the rich architectural styles of the homes in the Historic King William District. Be entertained at the Lone Star Brewery's Museum and its many displays of Feathers, Fins, Horns, and Firearms, while sipping free beer or root beer.

T.A.M.O.A.S. CORNER

Calling All Budding Politicos

By Charles Ijames

Charles Ijames is a former member of the PASF chapter at Wylie High School. He serves as the Secretary-General for the 1987 Texas Area Model Organization of American States (TAMOAS). One of his responsibilities as Secretary-General is making sure you know about the TAMOAS program.

The TAMOAS program is, like the name indicates, a model that represents the Organization of American States (OAS). The 31-member organization of the American countries is located in Washington, D.C. The TAMOAS program, which is held at the annual PASF State Convention in San Antonio, was founded to help young people acquire a knowledge of the social, economic and cultural structures of the American Republics.

Each participating PASF chapter selects a country or countries from the Americas. After the chapter sends its choices to the PASF office in Austin, it will be assigned a country to represent. If the desired country is not available, the PASF office will assign another country to the chapter. When you finally find out what country your chapter will represent, the real work begins.

Your chosen delegation of PASF members must have at least two but no more than six dele-

gates. The delegation and alternates must then begin to research the assigned country. Your chapter will be provided topics concerning the country to be researched.

After thorough research and attendance at one of the TAMOAS regional workshops, your delegation must prepare resolutions to be sent to the PASF office in Austin for proper screening by a TAMOAS committee. The resolution needs to be in proper format. (See sample resolution.) Since there are two committees, each delegation needs to have at least two resolutions. Be sure your resolutions are pertinent to the respective committee topics. Also be ready to debate any part of your resolutions. Once all of the preparation is complete, all you have to do is wait for the Convention in San Antonio.

If you enjoy debating, competing, organizing, communicating for a purpose; learning about a truly fascinating and informative program that deals with other countries which may influence your future; learning about yourself and, finally, having the satisfaction of having been a part of "something great," then you better get on your chapter's delegation. All you have to do is tell your PASF sponsor that you want to represent your PASF chapter and school in the Texas Area Model

Organization of American States at the annual state PASF convention. It's just that simple! And just remember that the five (5) top delegates will be selected to represent PASF at the OAS Workshop in Washington, D.C. in December, 1987.

If you or your sponsor have any questions, please call or write Mr. John Milanes, TAMOAS, P.O. Box 600202, Houston, Texas 77260, (713) 522-5299.

TAMOAS Workshop Topics for 1987 Convention

General Committee

1. Arms and Drug trafficking.
2. Foreign Private Investment in Latin America.

First Committee

1. Outside intervention and extrinsic forces. (Solving the Central American crisis; the Rio Treaty as a document for peace; constructive usage of Pacific settlement of disputes.)
2. Terrorism. (The Arab connection; the use of mercenaries; torture as an international crime.)

NICARAGUA

(Continued from Page 3)

economis progress. A liberal president, José Santos Zelaya, then governed for 17 years. A revolt broke out in 1912 and president Adolfo Díaz asked the United States to help restore order. A detachment of marines landed and remained until 1925. The following year fighting began again between the rival political factions, and U.S. Marines were sent at the request of the Nicaraguan president. After the election and inauguration of a new president in 1933, the Marines were withdrawn.

Under the Constitution of 1950, the powers of state are divided into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative branch is composed of two houses: the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive branch is composed of the president, elected by popular vote for a five-year term, and the eleven ministers of

state who form a consultative council.

Economy

The national economy is based on agriculture. Mining is second in importance and contributes substantially to the economy. Industry is developing rapidly, especially those industries related to the processing of agricultural products. The program of Central American economic integration and the Common Market have stimulated regional and foreign trade. The principal exports are cotton, coffee, sugar, gold, beef, cottonseed, sugar, timber, sesame seed, rice, shrimps, and copper. Leading imports are machinery and apparatus, agricultural machinery, iron and steel manufactures, motor vehicles, chemicals, and petroleum.

Flag

The national flag consists of three horizontal stripes. The upper and lower ones are blue and the middle one white with the national coat of arms in the center.

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Committee Topic No. _____
of the Agenda

(Draft resolution presented by the Delegation of Columbia)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING:

That the availability of illegal drugs in Columbia has made the population more susceptible to drug abuse;

That *narcotraficantes* (Columbia's drug mafia) have been gaining increasing political power;

That great demand for drugs by other countries has promoted illegal drug trafficking;

It is fitting that an all-out war-on-drugs be declared by all countries involved;

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member countries to enforce strict drug laws within their own nations.

2. To urge the member countries to join together to make and enforce international drug laws to stop illegal drug trafficking, hopefully decreasing drug abuse in all nations.

