

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Researchers (partial) (1 page)	nd	P6/b(6)
002. list	Researchers (partial) (1 page)	nd	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Domestic Policy Council (Nicole Rabner)
OA/Box Number: 15417

FOLDER TITLE:

Hispanic Convening-Lists/Program [1]

2012-1035-S

kc1061

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

JUL 30 '99 9:29 No.004 P.01
Juan Arambula, Supervisor
District 3
Fresno County Board of
Supervisors
Hall of Records
2281 Tulare, Room 300
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 488-3663

12:20:
559-487-
3938
→ call

facsimile transmittal

To: Nicole Fax: 202-555-1054 456-6687
From: Monica Blanco 559-488- Date: 07/30/99
Re: Teleconference 3663 Pages: 2
CC: Jennifer Pech

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☒ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

Nicole,

Jennifer requested I forward information on the population that has been invited to attend the teleconference on August 2nd and a blo on Supervisor Juan Arambula. Enclosed is a copy of his blo for your use. The population invited consists of professional educators, grassroots youth organizers, local, state and federal legislators. Over a hundred people have been invited to attend and a press release will be issued by Supervisor Arambula. Please let me know if you are in need of additional information.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: MA DATE: 12/12/12

CONFIDENTIAL



Juan Arambula
Supervisor, District 8
Board of Supervisors

JUAN ARAMBULA

ELECTED OFFICES

1999	Member of the Board of Supervisors, District 3, County of Fresno
1998	Chairman - Board of Supervisor, County of Fresno.
1998	Member to the Board of Directors - California State Association of Counties
1997	Vice Chairman - Board of Supervisor, County of Fresno
1987-1996	Senior Member - Board of Trustees, Fresno Unified School District
1990-1991	Past President - Board of Trustees, Fresno Unified School District
1994-1995	Past President - Board of Trustees, Fresno Unified School District
	Past President - Fresno County School Trustees Association
	Past Member - Board of Directors, California School Boards Association

EDUCATION

1981	Law Degree, University of California, Berkeley
1978	Masters Degree in Policy Analysis and School Administration, Stanford
1975	Bachelors Degree, High Honors in Comparative Literature, Harvard University

LEGAL EMPLOYMENT

Former Law Partner, Perez, Makasian, Williams and Arambula

Former Private Practice, Solo Practitioner

Currently on Extended Sabbatical

PERSONAL

Age:	47
Marital Status:	Married to Amy.
Children:	Joaquin, Carmen, Diego & Miguel

PARTIAL LIST OF COMMUNITY AND CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

Board Member - Boys and Girls Clubs of Fresno County

Steering Committee - Leadership Fresno

THE
NATIONAL
CAMPAIGN TO
PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

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WASHINGTON DC 20037

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FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Ruby Shamir

DATE: July 27

FAX NUMBER: 202-456-6687

FROM: Ingrid Sanden

SENDER'S PHONE: 202-261-5235

SENDER'S FAX: 202-331-7735

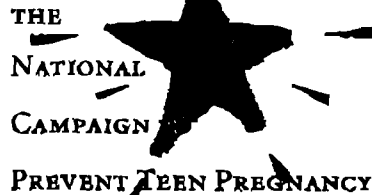
NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: (4)

MESSAGE:

Ruby-

Per my email, here's the FINAL version
of our commitments from partners-

Also, let's be in touch tomorrow about
who's on the invite list - who's not,
so I don't make a fool out of myself
calling people who may not be on the list!
-Thanks for your help!



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White House Convening on Hispanic Youth **August 2, 1999**

MEDIA PARTNERSHIPS

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy has asked a variety of key media leaders to help focus the nation's attention on issues facing Latino youth and families. They were approached because of their proven leadership and commitment to using the power of the media to alleviate social problems. They have committed their organizations to highlighting such issues as teen pregnancy, school dropout, educational disparities, and other challenges that Latino youth and families face; to pointing out how these issues relate to each other; to highlighting promising approaches; and to offering practical suggestions for community groups, schools, and others who work actively with Latino youth and families. The National Campaign will support these media leaders with facts, information, and experts. We urge others in the media industry to follow their lead.

People en Español

People en Español has made a commitment to providing its readers with information on the social issues that affect Latinos profoundly — teen pregnancy, inadequate health care, and school dropout. In their regular editorial coverage, they will continue to raise these issues and offer tips on prevention or assistance. They will continue to offer advertising space to important Latino non-profit organizations that deal with these issues. They also will support volunteerism and mentoring through direct projects and contributions.

Media Leader: Lisa Quiroz, Publisher

La Opinion

La Opinion has made a commitment to devote editorial coverage to challenges facing Latino youth, such as educational disparities, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and other related issues. In addition, *La Opinion* will create special, issue-specific newspaper insert sections that can be reprinted and disseminated nationwide. Past special inserts have covered educational issues and have been distributed in local newspapers throughout California. *La Opinion* will also consider placing public service announcements in relevant sections of the newspaper.

Media Leader: Monica Lozano, Associate Publisher

**Cristina Saralegui: *The Cristina Show*, *Cristina La Revista*, and *Cristina Opina*
(Cristina Saralegui Enterprises)**

Cristina Saralegui has made a commitment to use her high public profile to address teen pregnancy prevention and related issues. Specifically, she will host a series of Teen Talk Shows on such youth issues as school dropout, violence, and teen pregnancy. She will also feature these topics on *The Cristina Show*, offering insights for parents and families.

Cristina has committed to appearing in print, radio, and TV PSAs, in both English and Spanish, with messages about preventing teen pregnancy. Her magazine, *Cristina la Revista*, her radio show, *Cristina Opina*, and her web site will all devote space to these topics.

Cristina also recently joined the Media Task Force of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

Media Leader: Cristina Saralegui

Radio Unica

Radio Unica has made a commitment to addressing the relationship among teen pregnancy, school dropout, and other issues in its talk shows and other programming. Radio Unica will feature experts in these areas on future shows and will air PSAs in partnership with the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. Radio Unica has agreed to supply its listeners and callers with tips, information, and resources, which will be provided by the Campaign and other organizations.

Media Leader: Joaquin Blaya, Chairman and CEO

ABC Television Network

ABC Television Network has made a commitment to target Hispanic youth as part of the network's ongoing efforts to address issues affecting young adults. ABC's activities include broadcasting the National Council of La Raza's American Latino Media Arts Awards during prime time in 1998 and 1999; featuring a prominent teen pregnancy storyline on the daytime drama *One Life to Live*; promoting the "Children First" PSA campaign featuring stay-in-school, teen pregnancy prevention, and literacy messages on ABC Television Network, in ABC's "Classroom Connections" Magazine, and on ABC-linked websites; and promoting the Writers Guild of America/ABC Latino Freelance Access Project, which is designed to increase the number of Latino writers on prime time network television shows.

Media Leader: Patricia Fili-Krushel, President, ABC Television Network

Telemundo Network

Telemundo Network has made a commitment to develop a show on teen pregnancy among Latinas that will offer facts, resources, and other helpful information about prevention. This fall, the "Padre Alberto Show," a new talk show hosted by a young Priest, Padre Alberto, will cover a range of important topics that affect the Hispanic community and will encourage honest debate and discussion. Telemundo will also continue to address a variety of other important social issues through its programming.

Media Leader: Pedro Sevcec, Talk Show/News Division

The Bravo Group

The Bravo Group, a leading Hispanic advertising agency in the U.S., has made a commitment to offer the agency's creative talent, services, and resources to develop radio and television advertising for the Hispanic market on issues ranging from teen pregnancy prevention to school dropout. The Bravo Group will also use its contacts in the media industry to help secure donated TV and radio advertising time for PSAs aimed at Latino youth and families on education, health care, and teen pregnancy prevention.

Media Leader: Daisy Exposito, President

The Hispanic Radio Network

The Hispanic Radio Network (HRN), as part of its National Latino Reproductive Health Awareness Campaign, has made a commitment to devoting a series of 3-minute, on-air programs and editorials to the issues of teen pregnancy prevention, parent-teen communication, and other health-related topics. HRN's toll-free hotline will offer referrals to appropriate programs and community centers. This toll-free hotline can also be promoted by other media partners who cover these topics and need to offer audiences a free resource. HRN will run PSAs and will distribute the Campaign's consumer brochures for parents and teens as part of its community outreach at health festivals nationwide; these local festivals offer local service organizations a way to conduct outreach and promote their services. Through its nationwide affiliates, HRN will also highlight other important issues such as education, school dropout, and family communication in its programming.

Media Leader: Consuelo Luz, President

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

The National Campaign has made a commitment to undertake a major outreach effort to Latino youth and families on the issue of preventing teen pregnancy. This commitment includes conducting focus groups and other qualitative research to better understand Hispanic audiences, creating outreach / educational materials in English and Spanish, developing fact sheets describing the problem of teen pregnancy in the Hispanic community, and supporting media leaders in their efforts by supplying facts, messages, referrals to community groups, and access to experts and local leaders.

Media Partnership Leader: Marisa Nightingale, Director, Media Programs

Q&As
Surgeon General Report on Minority Tobacco Use
April 27, 1998

Q. What does the Surgeon General's Report say?

- A.** The Surgeon General's Report being released today is the first comprehensive report on the use and health effects of tobacco among minority groups. The report finds that from 1991 to 1997, smoking increased by 80 percent for African-American youths and by 34 percent for Hispanic youth. The report finds that cigarette smoking is a major cause of disease and death among minority populations, which will only get worse if these trends are not reversed. The report also documents that efforts to reduce and prevent smoking among minority and ethnic populations are undermined by the tobacco industry's heavily targeted advertising and promotion of tobacco products within these communities.

In short, the report demonstrates, once again, why Congress needs to pass comprehensive tobacco legislation to reduce youth smoking this year.

Additional Background

Youth Smoking: Smoking Among High School Students (9-12th graders)

	Percent Smoking, 1991	Percent Smoking, 1997	Percent Increase
African American	12.6%	22.7%	80%
Hispanic	25.3%	34.0%	34%
White	30.9%	39.7%	28%
All Students	27.5%	36.4%	32%

Youth Smoking: Smoking Among High School Seniors (12th graders)

	Percent Smoking, 1990	Percent Smoking, 1995	Percent Increase
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	17.5%	20.5%	17%
American Indians/ Alaska Natives	37.8%	47.7%	26%

Adult Smoking

	African American	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	White
Percent	26.5%	18.9%	15.3%	39.2%	25.9%

Q: What does the report say about the tobacco industry targeting of minority communities?

A: The Surgeon General's report shows the need for comprehensive tobacco legislation to reduce youth smoking that includes limits on advertising. The report found that the tobacco industry has targeted advertising and promotion campaigns intensively in minority and ethnic communities. For example, a 1990 study of San Francisco found that 62 percent of billboards in predominantly African American neighborhoods advertised cigarettes, compared with 36 percent of billboards citywide. A 1993 study of San Diego found the highest proportion of billboards featuring tobacco companies was in Asian American neighborhoods, followed by African-American then Hispanic neighborhoods.

The report chronicles how tobacco companies have promoted their products by sponsoring numerous ethnic activities and events, such as Chinese New Year festivities, Cinco de Mayo festivities, as well as activities related to Asian/Pacific Heritage month and African-American history month. A study of magazines found that there were 12 percent more cigarette advertisements in magazines targeted to African Americans (*Jet*, *Ebony* and *Essence*) then in magazines targeted to the general population (*Time*, *Newsweek*, *People*, and *Mademoiselle*).

Q. Does the President have a specific proposal to address the particular problem of tobacco use within minority communities?

A. Passing comprehensive tobacco legislation designed to reduce youth smoking will help all Americans -- regardless of their background or ethnicity. The Surgeon General's report illustrates that this is an extremely important issue in minority and ethnic communities. It also demonstrates that we need to better understand the use and effects of tobacco among minority and ethnic groups. For example, we want to look carefully at why smoking rates increased by 80 percent for African-American youth and by 34 percent among Hispanics from 1991 to 1997 so that we can develop the prevention and cessation programs that will work best in those communities. We will continue to work closely with minority health experts to determine how best to address these issues.

Q: Why are the smoking rates of African Americans lower than whites?

A: The Surgeon General report documents a number of studies that show that differences in social attitudes and lifestyle factors between white and African-American youth help account for their different smoking rates. However, further research is needed to better

account for these different smoking rates as well as to understand the recent increases in smoking among African-American youth.

Additional Background

Studies cited in the Surgeon General's report show that over time African-American high school seniors have become increasingly more likely than white seniors to acknowledge the health risks of tobacco, to claim that smoking is a "dirty habit", and to claim that they prefer to date non-smokers. African-Americans are also likely to start smoking later than whites.

One study in Tennessee showed that white high school age girls are four times more likely than their African-American counterparts and white boys twice as likely as African-American boys to believe that "smoking can help you control your weight and appetite." This same study revealed that 60 percent of white girls and nearly 20 percent of white boys cited weight control as a reason for smoking, whereas none of the African-American students cited weight as a reason for smoking. Another study showed that African-American teenage girls are less likely than white girls to think that smoking enhances their image.

A previous Surgeon General's report found that when parents express concerns about smoking it appears to reduce the likelihood that their children will smoke. Various studies across the country have documented that African-Americans are more likely to have received anti-smoking messages from their parents.

Q. Aren't the minority health organizations and the Congressional Minority Caucuses drafting legislation to address the problem of tobacco use among minorities, including by earmarking funds to this issue? What is your reaction to these proposals?

A. Comprehensive legislation that meets the principles that the President has outlined would address many aspects of this problem: the best way to reduce youth smoking among minority populations is to design effective, comprehensive legislation that will reduce youth smoking in all our communities. But the Surgeon General's report underscores the need to understand the use and effects of tobacco among minority communities, and to devise the prevention and cessation programs that will work best in those communities. We look forward to reviewing closely any proposals that address our shared concerns.

Q: Aren't the fees imposed by the Administration's plan and the McCain bill regressive and therefore hit minority communities hardest?

A: The tobacco industry has spent billions of dollars marketing to low-income and minorities, and made billions of dollars at their expense. Big Tobacco doesn't care about poor people -- it just wants to keep hooking future smokers. As a result, low-income people have suffered a disproportionate level of tobacco-related harm. The Administration is committed to making sure cessation programs are available to help all smokers quit -- and just as important, that we change the way the tobacco industry does business so it no longer preys on poor kids in the first place.

Q: Are you concerned about the information reported in last week's New York Times that young African Americans are smoking more to enhance the high from marijuana?

A: This Administration has long recognized that cigarettes, alcohol, and illegal drugs all pose a serious threat to our youth. Studies have shown that kids who make it to their 21st birthday without having smoked a cigarette, taken a drink or turned to drugs are almost certain to avoid chemical dependency throughout their lives. That is why our goal must be to keep teenagers from having that first drink, trying a cigarette, or experimenting with illegal drugs before they are old enough to know better and to realize the consequences of their decisions.

We are greatly concerned by data showing that smoking among African American youth has increased by 80 percent over the last six years. New information relating this trend to marijuana use is very disturbing, and provides still further reason to take strong action against illegal drugs. Of course, as The New York Times points out, the increase in tobacco use is even more heavily associated with advertising and other media messages that have a great impact on young people. That's why minority youth tend to smoke Kool and Newport, brands advertised with minority images, while white youth smoke Marlboro and Camel, whose ads feature white characters.

These facts underscore why we need comprehensive legislation to reduce youth smoking by raising the price of cigarettes, putting into place tough restrictions on advertising and access, imposing penalties on the industry if it continues to sell cigarettes to children, and ensuring that the FDA has authority to regulate tobacco products.

Q. What do you think of the House Republican proposal to link drugs and tobacco in a single bill?

A. Nobody disagrees about the need to be tough on drug use, but that is no excuse to be less than tough on youth smoking. We need to pass strong, comprehensive tobacco legislation this year that dramatically reduces youth smoking by raising the pack of cigarettes, imposing tough penalties on companies that continue to sell to kids, granting the FDA authority over tobacco products, and restricting advertising and marketing to children. The McCain bill, which passed the Senate Commerce Committee by a 19-1 vote three weeks ago, is a strong step in that direction. If Republicans want to add good anti-drug provisions to a comprehensive tobacco bill of this kind, we have no objections. But the bill must address the problem of youth smoking comprehensively; anti-drug provisions can't serve as an excuse for watered-down tobacco legislation.

Q: What exactly is the President's strategy on drugs?

A. This past February President Clinton released the 1998 National Drug Control Strategy, a comprehensive ten-year plan to reduce drug use and availability by 50% -- to a historic new low. The strategy is backed by a \$17 billion anti-drug budget in FY 1999 -- the largest ever presented to Congress, with a \$1.1 billion increase over last year's budget.

While the strategy incorporates specific goals and objectives in the areas of drug treatment and prevention, domestic law enforcement, interdiction, and international programs, its number one goal is to educate and enable our youth to reject illegal drugs. That is why the largest budget increases (15% over last year's funding levels) are targeted for this purpose. In contrast, Speaker Gingrich and the House Republicans tried to cut the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program -- the program that funds anti-drug efforts in 97% of the nation's school districts -- by a full 50% just a few years ago.

Key initiatives in the drug strategy include:

Protecting Kids:

- \$195 Million National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign to make sure that when kids turn on the television or surf the "net," they learn about the dangers of drugs.
- \$50 Million for School Drug Prevention Coordinators to improve and expand the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program by hiring more than 1,000 new prevention professionals to work with thousands of schools in preventing drug use.

Strengthening Our Borders:

- \$163 Million for Border Patrol to hire 1,000 new Border Patrol officers and for "force multiplying" technology.
- \$54 Million for Advanced Technology for the Customs Service to deploy advanced technologies, such as X-ray systems and remote video surveillance.
- \$75.4 Million to Support Interdiction Efforts in the Andean region and Caribbean, and to train Mexican counterdrug forces.

Strengthening Law Enforcement:

- \$38 Million to Crack Down on Methamphetamine and Heroin by hiring 100 new DEA agents, expanding the Administration's anti-methamphetamine initiative, and targeting heroin traffickers.

Breaking the Cycle of Drugs and Crime:

- \$85 Million to Promote Coerced Abstinence to help state and local governments implement drug testing, treatment, and graduated sanctions for drug offenders.

Closing the Treatment Gap:

- \$200 Million Increase for Substance Abuse Block Grants to help states close the treatment gap.

Q. What is wrong with passing a "skinny" tobacco bill? Why do you need a comprehensive bill?

A. Every day, 3000 children and adolescents begin smoking, and 1,000 will die prematurely as a result. Experts agree that in order to dramatically reduce youth smoking we need to take a comprehensive approach that will attack the problem from a variety of angles.

• Price: All experts agree that the single most important step we can take to reduce youth smoking is to raise the price of a pack of cigarettes significantly. That is why the President has proposed raising the price of cigarettes by \$1.10

over five years -- an increase that both the Treasury Department and the Congressional Budget Office agree should cut youth smoking by about a third.

• Advertising: Studies show that industry advertising significantly contributes to youth smoking rates. The Treasury Department has estimated that the advertising and marketing restrictions in the McCain bill should cut youth smoking by about 15 percent. This is a conservative estimate: a study recently published in the Journal of the American Medical Association found that a full 34% of teen smoking is attributable to promotional activities.

• FDA Jurisdiction: Reaffirming the FDA authority over tobacco products is necessary to help stop young people from smoking before they start. Currently, nearly 90 percent of people begin smoking before age 18, despite the laws that make it illegal to sell cigarettes to minors. FDA Authority will ensure that young people do not have access to these products.

• Penalties: Strong lookback penalties will act as an insurance policy to ensure that the tobacco industry takes meaningful steps to reduce youth smoking. If the bill's provisions on price, advertising, and FDA jurisdiction do not bring youth smoking down as much as expected, penalties will kick in to ensure that the industry has every incentive to take further action to reduce youth smoking.

All of these measures support and reinforce each other; all are necessary to ensure that legislation dramatically reduces youth smoking.

Q: Isn't the President's plan a big government, big tax proposal?

A: No. What the President's approach does is to attack the problem of youth smoking comprehensively, as all experts say we need to do, by combining strong provisions on price, penalties, advertising and access, and FDA jurisdiction. Although we have some differences with Senator McCain, he also recognizes the need to move forward on all these fronts to reduce youth smoking. That's not about big government. It's about sensible, bipartisan steps to dramatically reduce youth smoking.

Q. But won't the McCain bill create 17 new federal bureaucracies?

A. No -- this isn't about big government. That's just another Big Lie from Big Tobacco. What the bill does is to ensure that the federal government has the authority to regulate tobacco products in order to reduce youth smoking, as well as the ability to target tobacco revenues to strong public health and research efforts. The so-called "bureaucracies" that the industry is now complaining about are nothing more than what's necessary to protect the public health in this way -- to ensure that cigarettes are not sold to minors, to promote effective education, and to encourage smoking cessation. The proof that this is an industry con job is clear: almost all these provisions were in the June 1997 proposed settlement put forward by 41 state attorneys general, which the industry agreed to. The industry is criticizing these provisions now only because the political tide has turned against it, and certain other aspects of the legislation have gotten stronger.

Q: Hasn't the Administration proposed a big government scheme that would extend the reach of the federal government to every mom-and-pop grocery store?

A: No. The Administration has offered proposals designed to reduce smuggling that would require wholesalers, distributors, and retailers to identify themselves as such. That's no more than what any business has to do now to sell liquor -- and no more than what most states already require sellers of tobacco to do. The important thing is to work with Congress to devise a scheme that will facilitate the effort to prevent smuggling, while not burdening retailers. The Administration will work with Congress, and the retailers themselves, on this issue.

Q: Aren't you just trying to bankrupt the companies?

A: We don't want to put the tobacco companies out of business. We just want to put them out of the business of selling cigarettes to kids. A central feature of comprehensive tobacco legislation is to ensure that most of the payments made by the tobacco companies are passed on to price, in order to reduce youth smoking. As a result, there will be at most a modest impact on the profitability of the tobacco companies. This is also an industry with significant cash flow and net assets that will allow it to easily absorb this modest profit decline. The operating earnings of RJR, Philip Morris, and Loews last year were *\$18 billion*. Even RJR, the most highly leveraged firm in this industry, had a \$1.5 billion operating profit for its domestic tobacco business, and has over \$4 billion in net assets from its Nabisco stock holdings. The only real risk of bankruptcy comes from losing a rash of lawsuits in court.

As of 1/99

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE *Working on Behalf of the Hispanic Community*

ECONOMY

Closing The Book on A Generation of Deficits -- in 1992, the deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the Administration expects the budget surplus to be at least \$76 billion, the largest budget surplus in history.

Saving Social Security First. President Clinton is committed to saving Social Security for the 21st Century. The President will fight to save every penny of any future surplus until a bipartisan plan to save Social Security is enacted.

Nearly 18 Million New Jobs. Since President Clinton took office, the economy has added 17.7 million new jobs -- 1.7 million more new jobs in 71 months than were created during the entire 96 months of the Reagan Administration (17.7 million under Clinton vs. 16.0 million under Reagan).

*but
year
unempl.
is
high* **Record-Low Unemployment for Latinos.** Under President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the Latino unemployment rate has dropped from 11.6 percent in 1992 to 7.2 percent in 1998 -- its lowest annual level ever.

Income of Median Hispanic Households Up \$2,553 in Past Two Years. In 1997, the income of the median Hispanic household, adjusted for inflation, increased from \$25,477 in 1996 to \$26,628 in 1997 -- an increase of \$1,151 or 4.5 percent. Over the past two years, the income of the typical Hispanic household has risen \$2,553 -- or nearly 11 percent -- the largest two-year increase in Hispanic income on record.

Real Wages Are Rising for Hispanics. The real wages of Hispanics have risen rapidly in the past two years, up 4.0 percent for Hispanic men and 2.6 percent for Hispanic women since 1996.

Inflation -- Lowest Since 1961. In the third quarter, the GDP price index rose 1.0 percent at an annual rate. Over the past year, inflation rose just 1.0 percent -- the smallest increase in 37 years.

Strong Private Sector Growth. The private sector of the economy has grown 3.9 percent annually -- the fastest rate of private-sector growth since the Johnson Administration.

Tax Cuts For Low-Income Working Families. President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan provided tax cuts to 15 million hard-pressed working families by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The average family with two kids who received the EITC received a tax cut of \$1,026. In 1997, the EITC lifted more than 1.2 million Hispanics out of poverty.

Largest Hispanic Poverty Drop In Two Decades. In 1997, the Hispanic poverty rate dropped from 29.4 percent to 27.1 percent -- the largest one-year drop in Hispanic poverty since 1978. Since President Clinton took office, Hispanic poverty has dropped from 30.6 percent to 27.1

percent. While this marks significant progress, President Clinton will continue to fight for policies that help to raise incomes and reduce poverty.

Minimum Wage Increased. The President raised the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour -- directly benefitting 1.6 million Hispanic workers.

Fighting for Paycheck Equity. The President has called on Congress to pass legislation to strengthen laws prohibiting wage discrimination. In 1997, the median earnings of Hispanic women represented 56 percent of the median earnings for all men.

Two and a Half Times More Small Business Loans to Hispanic Entrepreneurs. Between 1993 and 1997 the SBA approved nearly 15,000 loans to Hispanic entrepreneurs under the 7(a) and 504 loan programs. In 1997 alone, the Small Business Administration granted more than 3,300 loans, worth \$615 million, to Hispanic small business owners, two and a half times the number of loans granted in 1992.

Supporting Minority Business Communities and Increasing Access to Capital. Building on the efforts of the SBA, Vice President Gore unveiled aggressive plans to increase lending and business services to the African American and Hispanic business communities nationwide. The SBA has set a goal of providing an estimated total of \$1.86 billion in loans to African American small businesses over a three-year period and \$2.5 billion worth of loans to Hispanic-owned businesses by the year 2000. In addition, the Vice President announced an unprecedented agreement between SBA and the "Big Three" U.S. automakers to increase subcontracting awards to minority businesses by nearly \$3 billion over the next three years -- a 50 percent increase over current levels.

Ensuring Minority Business Owners Have a Fair Opportunity to Compete. The President signed the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century into law on June 9, 1998. The Act protects the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program, a program that ensures that minority and women-owned businesses have an opportunity to compete for transportation projects. The Administration helped defeat an amendment to the House version of this bill that would have eliminated the DBE Program. In a different measure, the President also approved the creation of a new program to target assistance to minority-owned businesses in industries that continue to reflect the effects of discrimination. As a result, thousands of minority-owned businesses will be able to compete more effectively for government contracts.

Expanding Investment in Urban and Rural Areas. Spurring economic development in distressed communities, the Clinton Administration has created 31 Empowerment Zones and more than 100 Enterprise Communities that are creating new jobs, new opportunities and stronger communities. The FY99 budget included \$60 million in flexible discretionary funding for the next round of Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.

Expanding Access to Capital with Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI). The President has expanded access to capital through the creation of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which supports banks and other entities that specialize

in lending and investing in under-served communities. The FY99 budget included a 19 percent increase in CDFI funding (from \$80 million in FY98 to \$95 million).

Working on Behalf of Minority Farmers. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is working to strengthen programs and increase outreach targeted to underserved communities, including increasing its lending to minority and women producers. Between 1993 and 1998, direct lending to these groups has nearly doubled -- from \$46.5 million in FY93 to \$91 million in FY98.

Helping People Get to Work. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorizes \$750 million over five years, and the FY99 budget included \$75 million, for the President's Access to Jobs initiative and reverse commute grants to help communities design innovative transportation solutions so that families who need to work can get to work.

Assisting Families with Housing Vouchers. Congress approved the President's full request for 50,000 new vouchers exclusively for people who need housing assistance to make the transition from welfare to work.

Providing Incentives to Save. The President signed into law a five-year, \$125 million demonstration program for Individual Development Accounts, providing incentives for low income families to save for a first home, higher education, or to start a new business, effectively completing his 1992 community empowerment agenda.

Increasing Homeownership. The Clinton Administration launched a program to increase the homeownership rate of Hispanics in the U.S. through advertising, education and counseling programs and working with lending institutions to better serve the Hispanic community. Progress has been made, four million Hispanics now own their homes, one million more Hispanic homeowners since the first quarter of 1994.

Helping More Families Become Homeowners with the "Play-by-the-Rules"

Homeownership Initiative. The FY99 budget included \$25 million for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation to start this new initiative that will make homeownership more accessible to families who have a good rental history but have difficulty purchasing a home; 10,000 lower-income and minority families who are currently renting will benefit from this initiative.

Expanding Low-Income Housing Tax Credit by 40 Percent. In 1993, President Clinton fulfilled his promise to permanently extend the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, spurring the private development of low-income housing and helping to build 75,000-90,000 housing units each year. President Clinton has proposed to expand the credit by 40 percent. Over the next five years, this expansion would mean an additional 150,000 to 180,000 quality affordable rental units.

FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Building One America. The President has led the nation in an effort to become One America in the 21st Century: a place where we respect others' differences and, at the same time, embrace the common values that unite us. AFL-CIO Executive Vice President Linda Chavez-Thompson served on the Advisory Board to the President's Initiative on Race, which the President charged with overseeing this effort. The President, the Administration and the Advisory Board were actively involved in public outreach efforts -- including holding numerous public meetings and town halls -- to engage Americans across the nation in this historic effort. One of the critical elements of the President's Initiative on Race was identifying, highlighting and sharing with the nation promising practices -- local and national efforts to promote racial reconciliation. The Advisory Board presented their final report to the President on September 18, 1998, and recommended that conversations on race continue.

An Administration That Looks like One America. The President appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson and Small Business Administrator Aida Alvarez are members of the President's Cabinet. Federico Peña and Henry Cisneros previously served in the President's Cabinet.

Judicial Appointments. Seven percent of all judicial appointments are Hispanics including the Honorable Jose Cabranes, Judge, Second Circuit U.S. Circuit Court, The Honorable Carlos Moreno, Judge, Central District of California, U.S. District Court and the Honorable Hilda Tagle, Judge, Southern District of Texas, U.S. District Court.

Senior Level Administration Appointments. President Clinton has appointed more Hispanics to senior level positions than any President in American history. Eight percent of Presidential appointments, including boards and commissions, are held by Latinos. These Presidential appointees include Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) President George Muñoz; Norma Cantu, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the Department of Education; Saul Ramirez, Jr., Department of Housing and Urban Development Deputy Secretary; Eduardo Gonzalez, Director of the United States Marshals Service; Eluid Levi Martinez, Commissioner of Bureau of Reclamation at the Department of Interior; Ida L. Castro, Chair, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Patricia T. Montoya, Commissioner for Children, Youth & Families at the Department of Health and Human Services; and John U. Sepulveda, Deputy Director at the Office of Personnel Management. White House appointees include: Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff Maria Echaveste; Assistant to the President and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs Mickey Ibarra; and Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Legislative Affairs Janet Murguia.

Ordered an Assessment of Affirmative Action Programs. The President ordered a comprehensive review of the government's affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand educational and economic opportunity to all Americans. This review of federal affirmative action programs has helped to ensure that these programs are fair and effective and that they can survive legal challenges. As a result, programs that benefit Hispanics, including students, working men and women, and business owners, remain in effect and are more likely to be upheld by the courts.

Reducing Backlog and Expanding Alternative Dispute Resolution at Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The FY99 budget included \$279 million -- a \$37 million increase over the previous year -- to significantly expand EEOC's alternative dispute resolution program and reduce the backlog of private sector discrimination complaints. The final budget fully funds the President's request -- providing the first real increase for EEOC in several years.

Opposed California Prop. 209 and Similar Measures. The Clinton Administration strongly opposes state and local initiatives to eliminate affirmative action programs that expand opportunities for Hispanics and others. The Administration opposed Proposition 209 in California and filed *amicus* briefs opposing Prop. 209, which currently prohibits state affirmative action programs. The Clinton Administration opposed a similar initiative in Houston, which was defeated and opposed an initiative in Washington that is similar to Prop. 209. In all these cases, representatives of the administration have spoken out strongly against these initiatives as unfair and a barrier to equality.

Working to Ensure Fairness and Remove Barriers to High Quality Education. The Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Education is working to eliminate discriminatory educational practices within schools that contribute to deficiencies in minority student achievement. These priorities included the inappropriate placement of minority students in special education, limited access of minority students to challenging curricula and programs such as gifted and honors classes and the lack of comparable resources.

Ensuring Election Fairness. The Clinton Administration defended racially fair redistricting plans against claims that they were unconstitutional and prevented election day discrimination against minority voters and voter intimidation and harassment by monitoring polling place activities in a record number of states and counties. Continued enforcement efforts to ensure that citizens who rely on Spanish have the same opportunities to participate in voting-related activities as English-speaking voters.

Oppose English-Only Legislation. Strongly opposed legislation to make English the official language of the United States which would have jeopardized services and programs for non-English speakers and jeopardized assistance to the tens of thousands of new immigrants and others seeking to learn English as adults.

Increasing Voter Registration. During 1995 and 1996, the National Voter Registration Act or "Motor Voter" law registered nearly 14 million new voters and made voting easier for millions more. Notably, 1996 saw the highest percentage of voter registration since 1960. [FEC, 6/97]

Opposed California Prop. 187. Opposed California's Proposition 187, which would have made illegal immigrants ineligible for public school education at all levels and ineligible for public health care services.

Working for Fair Housing. To respond to the increase in reported cases of serious fair housing violations, HUD will double the number of its civil rights enforcement actions by the year 2000. HUD has also committed \$15 million to 67 fair housing centers around the country to assist in

fighting housing discrimination. In addition, the President proposed and won a major expansion of HUD's Fair Housing programs. The final budget expands HUD's Fair Housing programs from \$30 million in FY98 to \$40 million in FY99. That 33-percent increase includes \$7.5 million for a new audit-based enforcement initiative proposed by the Administration.

Defended Fairness. The Clinton Administration has filed more cases between 1993 and 1997 to enforce fair housing laws than any other Administration (more than 500 cases). For instance, this Administration desegregated a Vidor, Texas, public housing complex and ordered a Mississippi bank to implement remedial lending plans for minority customers who were unfairly denied loans by the bank.

Eliminated Discriminatory "Redlining" Practices. The Clinton Administration negotiated agreements with health care agencies to eliminate discriminatory "redlining" practices denying home health care services based on residential location.

Working to Ensure a Fair and Accurate Census. The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is the most accurate census possible using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census missed 8.4 million people and double-counted 4.4 million others. Nationally, 5 percent of Hispanics were not counted in the 1990 census. While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups -- such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes -- were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate. A fair and accurate Census is a fundamental part of a representative democracy and is the basis for providing equality under the law. The President is determined to have a fair and full count in 2000.

IMMIGRATION

Fairness for Immigrants. The President worked with Congress to correct the most egregious impacts of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. As a result, almost a million people will be able to proceed with legalizing their immigration status under the former standards of immigration law and not the new, stricter and more burdensome standards enacted in 1996.

Restoring Food Stamp Benefits for Legal Immigrants. In June 1998, the President signed the Agricultural Research Act into law, which restores food stamp benefits to 250,000 elderly, disabled, and other needy legal immigrants, including 75,000 children, who lawfully resided in the U.S. as of August 22, 1996, and lost assistance as a result of cuts in the 1996 welfare law that had nothing to do with welfare reform. It restores benefits to Hmong immigrants from Laos who aided our country during the Vietnam War and extends the period during which refugees and asylees may qualify for Food Stamps while they await citizenship. This law funds a significant part of the President's 1999 budget proposal to restore food stamp benefits to 730,000 legal immigrants, but the President's budget proposal would go further by covering families with children regardless of the date they entered the U.S. This restoration builds on the President's

success last year in restoring SSI and Medicaid to 420,000 legal immigrants whose benefits were also terminated in welfare reform (see below).

Reversing Unfair Cuts; Protects Legal Immigrants Who Become Disabled and Those Currently Receiving Benefits. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 restored \$11.5 billion in SSI and Medicaid benefits for legal immigrants whose benefits were also terminated in welfare reform. This law protects those immigrants now receiving assistance, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left destitute. And for immigrants already here but not receiving benefits, the BBA does not change the rules retroactively. Immigrants in the country as of August 22, 1996, but not receiving benefits at that time who subsequently become disabled will also be fully eligible for SSI and Medicaid benefits. When the President signed the 1996 Welfare Reform Law, he pledged to go back and change provisions that have nothing to do with welfare reform, such as the cutting off benefits to legal immigrants. Critics said the changes would never be made. However, in 1997 and again in 1998, the President followed through on his pledge -- and won many of the changes he sought in the 1996 law.

Strengthening the Naturalization Process. The President has made naturalization a top priority of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in order to continue fostering legal immigration while combating illegal immigration. For instance, over one million individuals were naturalized in 1996. The Administration continues to work to streamline and improve the naturalization process so that eligible individuals who have played by the rules can become full partners in America. In FY99, the Administration won an infusion of new resources to reduce the backlog of naturalization applications and improve customer service.

Defended Immigrant Rights. The Administration defeated legislative efforts which would have significantly eroded health care for immigrants. The bipartisan agreement strengthened the sponsorship requirement while preserving the basic ability of families to reunify.

EDUCATION

Made the Largest Investment in Education in 30 Years. Maintaining his longtime commitment to education, the President enacted the largest investment in education in 30 years -- and the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill -- by signing the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

Enacted a Hispanic Education Action Plan. The Hispanic dropout rate is 2.5 times the rate for African Americans and 3.5 times the rate for white non-Hispanics. The Administration is reaching out to Hispanic youth, encouraging them to stay in school, graduate from high school, and go on to college so that they can compete successfully for good jobs and take advantage of promising career opportunities. As part of these efforts, the Clinton Administration put forth and won passage of an Hispanic Education Action Plan in the FY99 budget. As part of this plan, the President proposed significant increases in Title I funding and a number of other programs that enhance educational opportunity for Hispanic Americans. The final budget included increases of \$494 million for these programs; for example, it provides a \$301 million increase for Title I;

\$600 million for TRIO college preparation programs, an increase of \$70 million over FY 1998, which will provide support services to over 700,000 students; and \$50 million for Bilingual Education Professional Development -- double the FY 1998 level -- to begin to provide 20,000 teachers over five years with the training they need to teach Limited English Proficient students.

Increased Funding for Hispanic-Serving Colleges. In FY98, the Administration enacted an 11 percent increase for Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), colleges and universities with at least 25 percent Hispanic enrollments.

Established a Hispanic Advisory Commission. In 1994, the President issued an Executive Order on Educational Excellence for Hispanics which established an advisory commission to oversee the improvement in education for Hispanics and would work to ensure that Hispanic-Serving Institutions will have more input regarding educational goals and issues of concern to Hispanics. The Commission's report identified contributing factors impacting attainment of educational excellence, corrective policy actions, and plans for program development and funding.

Implemented the Student Diversity Partnership Program. Partnered with Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, an Indian Science and Engineering Society and the Center for the Advancement of Hispanics in Science and Engineering Education to implement the Student Diversity Partnership Program. This program will ensure an adequate supply of diverse and qualified scientists and engineers for the 21st century. In addition, the White House recently awarded Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring Grants to both individual mentors and institutions that foster mentoring, helping to ensure that America's future scientists and engineers come from all of the nation's racial and cultural segments of the population.

AmeriCorps College Support. Since 1993, more than 100,000 people have had the opportunity to serve through AmeriCorps, with Hispanics comprising 13 percent of all participants (1996 data) In 1998, nearly 50,000 young people will take advantage of the opportunity to serve and will earn an award of up to \$4,725 to pay for college or repay student loans.

Expanding Investments In Youth Education And Training. While House Republicans attempted to eliminate the successful Summer Jobs program in FY99, President Clinton prevailed with his request for \$871 million in funding, which will finance up to 530,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth. The Summer Jobs program provides an estimated 25 percent of the summer jobs held by African American 14-15 years olds and at least 16 percent held by Hispanic 14-15 year olds. The Youth Opportunity Area Initiative program provides high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24 with academic and job-skills training, as well as apprenticeships building and rehabilitating affordable housing. The President proposed and won \$250 million for this new innovative program in the FY99 budget.

Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years. The President is making the first two years of college universally available with \$1500 HOPE Scholarship credits and a 20 percent tax credit helps offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. The expanded education IRA allows penalty-

and tax-free withdrawals for education. And in 1999, nearly four million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,125, the largest maximum award ever. In the 1995-96 school year, 54 percent of all Hispanic students enrolled full-time in college received a Pell Grant.

Protecting Bilingual and Immigrant Education. The President is committed to ensuring that students with limited English skills get the extra help they need in order to meet the same high standards expected for all students. The Clinton administration fought for and won a 35% increase in bilingual and immigrant education in the 1997 budget deal. For FY99, the Administration fought for and won a doubling of the investments in bilingual teacher training as part of its Hispanic Education Action Plan. Bilingual education funding helps school districts teach English and other academic subjects to more than a million limited English proficient children, as well as provide teachers with the training they need to do their jobs better. The Immigrant Education program helps more than a thousand school districts provide supplemental instructional services to 875,000 recent immigrant students.

Help for limited-English proficient children. In 1994, President Clinton reformed Title I -- the major elementary and secondary program for disadvantaged children -- clearing away barriers that had prevented limited-English proficient children from getting help. Now Hispanics are 32% of the children served in Title I, the largest share of all communities. The FY99 budget provides a \$301 million boost to the Title I program.

More Assistance for Migrant Children and Families. Migrant families face particularly difficult obstacles to gaining the education and training they would need to improve their standard of living. President Clinton improved the Migrant Education Program in the 1994 reauthorization, and won a 16 percent increase in FY99. As part of his Hispanic Education Action Plan, he also won increases for the High School Equivalency Program, the, College Assistance Migrant Program, and a Migrant Youth Job Training Demonstration.

Modernizing Our Schools. The President has proposed federal tax credits to help rebuild, modernize, and build over 5,000 public schools nationwide.

Reducing Class Size. In the FY99 budget, the President won a down payment on his initiative to reduce class size to a national average of 18 students in grades 1-3, by helping local schools hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. Research shows that minorities, and low-income students in particular, benefit academically from smaller classes.

Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade. More than 1000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In the FY99 budget, the President won \$260 million for a new child literacy initiative, consistent with the President's America Reads proposal.

Greater Access to Education Technology. The President has made an unprecedented commitment to bringing technology into schools. In the FY99 budget, President Clinton won \$75 million to fund technology training for teachers and \$10 million for new grants to public-private partnerships in low-income communities to provide residents access to computer

facilities for educational and employment purposes. Education technology has always been a top priority for the President and Vice President; since 1993, they have created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund and increased overall investments in educational technology by thirty-fold, from \$23 million to \$698 million this year. The Administration has also secured low-cost connections (the e-rate) to the Internet for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals.

Establishing the GEAR-UP: College Mentoring Initiative To Help Up to 100,000 Students Prepare for College. The President won \$120 million to create a new mentoring initiative to help low income middle school children prepare for college. GEAR-UP (a program that incorporates the President's "High-Hopes" proposal) will expand mentoring efforts by states, and provide new grants to partnerships of middle schools, institutions of higher education, and community organizations, to provide intensive early intervention services to help prepare up to 100,000 students at high-poverty middle schools for college.

Getting Good Teachers to Underserved Areas. The FY99 budget contained \$75 million for new teacher quality initiatives -- programs that will help recruit and prepare thousands of teachers to teach in high-poverty urban and rural communities and will strengthen teacher preparation programs across the country.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities. In 1998, President Clinton announced an initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities. The effort sets a national goal of eliminating the longstanding disparities by the year 2010 in six key health areas: infant mortality, diabetes, cancer screening and management, heart disease, AIDS and immunizations. There are major health disparities among Hispanics. Latinos are nearly twice as likely to develop diabetes than non-Latinos and Latinos have two to three times the rate of stomach cancer as white Americans. The President announced a five-step plan -- led by Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. David Satcher -- to mobilize the resources and expertise of the Federal government, the private sector, and local communities. In the FY99 budget, Congress took a critical first step in investing in the President's multi-year proposal.

Addressing HIV/AIDS in Minority Community with an Historic \$130 Million Effort. Minority communities make up the fastest growing portion of the HIV/AIDS caseload (44 percent of all new HIV cases). In FY99, there will be an unprecedented \$130 million investment that will improve prevention efforts in high-risk communities and expand access to cutting edge HIV therapies and other treatment needed for HIV/AIDS.

Focused Health Efforts. Established the Office of the Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health. Helped communities develop culturally-competent systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbances through the Comprehensive Mental Health Services for Children and Families program. Negotiated agreements with hospitals and nursing homes to eliminate barriers to equal access for minorities based on language.

Fighting to Pass a Strong, Enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights. President Clinton has called on the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights that assures Americans the quality health care they need. The bill should include important patient protections such as: assuring direct access to specialists; real emergency room protections; continuity of care provisions that protect patients from abrupt changes in treatment; a fair, timely, and independent appeals process for patient grievances; and enforcement provisions to make these rights real.

Protected and Strengthened Medicare. The 1997 Balanced Budget Act extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for at least a decade; expanded choices in health plans; and provided beneficiaries new preventive benefits. Six percent of all beneficiaries currently enrolled in Medicare are Hispanic. The President has also put forth a new proposal that will provide greater access to health insurance for Americans ages 55 to 65, including an option to buy into Medicare.

Extended Health Care to Millions of Children with the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Because of the President's leadership, the 1997 Balanced Budget Act included \$24 billion to provide real health care coverage to up to five million more children, the largest children's health care budget increase since Medicaid was created in 1965. Minority children make up a disproportionate number of the over 10 million uninsured children. Hispanic children make up 30 percent of all uninsured children and African American children make up 25 percent of all uninsured. The Administration is actively reaching out to communities to target and enroll eligible, uninsured children in CHIP.

Protecting Families. The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) -- the first piece of legislation the President signed into law -- enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member without jeopardizing their job. Sixty-seven million Americans -- over half of all workers -- are covered by the FMLA and millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment.

Increased WIC -- \$1 Billion Higher. Under President Clinton, participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has expanded by 1.7 million -- from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1998, with funding rising from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion (FY99). Research shows that every \$1 increase in the prenatal care portion of the WIC program cuts between \$1.77 and \$3.90 in medical expenses in the first 60 days following childbirth. In 1996, 30 percent of the infants who benefited from WIC were Hispanic.

Expanded Head Start By More than 60 Percent. Since 1993, President Clinton has expanded Head Start by 57 percent, from \$2.8 billion in FY93 to \$4.4 billion in FY98. Of the estimated 830,000 children that were enrolled in Head Start in 1998, 26 percent of the children are of Hispanic origin. The President proposed and won an increase of \$313 million to Head Start in FY99, meaning Head Start funding will be 68-percent higher in 1999 than in 1993. The President is committed to meet his goal of enrolling one million children in Head Start.

Proposed the Largest Single Investment in Child Care in the Nation's History. In 1998, the President proposed an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families by

helping families pay for child care, building the supply of good after-school programs, improving child care quality and promoting early learning. The President won \$182 million to improve the quality of child care for America's working families in the FY99 budget.

Providing Safe After-School Opportunities for A Quarter of A Million Children Each

Year. In the FY99 budget, the President and Vice President proposed and won \$200 million for after-school programs, expanding the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program to provide safe and educational after-school opportunities for up to 250,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities each year.

FIGHTING CRIME

White House Conference on Hate Crimes. President Clinton hosted the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes, which examined laws and remedies that can make a difference in preventing hate crimes, highlighted solutions that are working in communities across the country, and continued the frank and open dialogue needed to build One America. The President announced significant law enforcement and prevention initiatives to get tough on hate crimes, including: support for legislation to expand the federal hate crimes law to cover crimes based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability; the creation of a network of local hate crime working groups; the addition of approximately 50 FBI agents and federal prosecutors to enforce hate crimes laws; improved collection of data on hate crimes; and the production of materials to educate the public -- especially youth -- about hate crimes.

Enhanced Penalties for Hate Crimes. As part of the historic 1994 Crime Act, the President signed the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act which provides for longer sentences where the offense is determined to be a hate crime.

Falling Crime Rates. Overall crime rates are down to the lowest levels in a generation --and all incomes and races are benefitting. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Victimization Survey, property and violent crime victimization rates are at their lowest levels since 1973. Between 1993-1997, decreasing victimization trends were experienced about equally for all race, sex and income groups. In addition, the murder rate is down more than 25 percent since 1993, its lowest point in 30 years.

Putting 100,000 New Police on the Streets and Providing COPS Grants to Underserved Areas. In 1999, ahead of schedule and under budget, the Administration will meet its commitment of 100,000 police officers for our communities. As a part of the COPS Program, the President announced new grants to increase police presence and community policing in underserved neighborhoods. Under this initiative, 18 cities will share \$106 million to hire 620 new community policing officers. The pilot cities were selected following an analysis of crime, demographic and economic data.

SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Justice and Redevelopment. President Clinton issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to ensure that low-income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. The Administration identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities, turn them into useable space, create jobs and enhance community development.

Toughest New Air Quality Standards in a Generation. The Administration approved new clean air standards for smog and soot that will prevent up to 15,000 premature deaths a year and improve the lives of millions of Americans who suffer from respiratory illnesses.

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups and Brownfields Redevelopment. This Administration has cleaned up nearly three times as many Superfund sites in six years as the previous administrations did in twelve. Brownfields grants have leveraged nearly \$1 billion in private sector investment for brownfields redevelopment.

Keeping Our Drinking Water Safe. President Clinton proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. The Clinton Administration required America's 55,000 water utilities to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

Reducing the Threat of Global Warming. The Administration negotiated an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in an environmentally strong and economically sound way; and secured \$1 billion in FY99 for research incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.

Committed to Preserving Our Land. The Clinton Administration has protected or enhanced nearly 150 million acres of public and private lands, from the red rock canyons of Utah to the Florida Everglades. And the Administration has reached agreements to protect Yellowstone from mining and save the ancient redwoods of California's Headwaters Forest.

AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

Democracy for Cuba. The Clinton Administration increased efforts to promote a peaceful, democratic transition in Cuba by keeping pressure on the Castro government for change while reaching out to the Cuban people. The President has strengthened international consensus on the need for action to promote human rights and democracy. Responding to the Pope's historic visit to Cuba, the Clinton Administration authorized humanitarian measures to alleviate the Cuban people's suffering, helping them to prepare for a democratic future and increase contact.

Support Our Closest Neighbors. The Administration took decisive action in assembling a financial support package for Mexico. The President's leadership prevented a prolonged financial crisis in Mexico and its spread to other Latin American countries. In addition, the President traveled to Latin America and launched hemispheric negotiations for Free Trade Area of the Americas.

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New School University

July 27, 1999

Ms. Ruby Shamir
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
West Wing, 2nd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20502

leen pres.

Dear Ms. Shamir:

I wanted to thank you very much for sending me the an invitation to the White House Convening on Hispanic Children and Youth. It is an honor for me to have been invited and I will most certainly attend the event.

Enclosed you will find the text of my remarks outlining what I think are the main challenges and opportunities facing Hispanic Children and Youth.

I look forward to your comments and to meeting you next Monday.

Sincerely,

Dr. Hector R. Cordero-Guzman
E-mail: hcordero@newschool.edu

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Challenges and Opportunities Facing Latino Children and Youth in the United States

Remarks made at the
White House Convening on Hispanic Children and Youth

August 2, 1999

I have been asked by the First Lady to help frame our discussion by making a few brief remarks on the challenges and opportunities facing Latino children and youth in the United States from the perspective of a researcher.

In 1990 there were 22.4 million Latinos in the United States, or 9% of the population, and a total of 30.6 million (11.1% of the population) are expected by the year 2000. The official Hispanic population grew at a rate of 61% during the 1970s and 53% during the 1980s compared to 9% and 7% growth rates for the non-Hispanic population. If these trends continue, Latinos will be 21.1% of the population by the year 2050. Hispanics are geographically concentrated, with 87% of the population living in just 10 states: California (34.4%), Texas (19.4%), New York (9.9%), Florida (7.0%), Illinois (4.0%), New Jersey (3.3%), Arizona (3.1%), New Mexico (2.6%), Colorado (1.9%), and Massachusetts (1.3%).

The Latino population is relatively young with almost one out of every three Latinos in the country less than 15 years of age. Latino children and youth are among the fastest growing segments of the United States population. By the year 2000 the number of Hispanics with less than 24 years of age is expected to reach 15 million persons (or 15%) out of a total youth population of 98 million. Unfortunately, Latino youth are also among the most disadvantaged with close to 42% of children living below the poverty level. The comparable number for whites is 16.3% and for African-Americans it is 43.3%. Many more Latino children live near poverty.

The prevalence of high poverty rates in the Hispanic/Latino community presents many challenges to the development of Latino children and youth. But, amidst the challenges, there are also sources of support and opportunities that need to be recognized and built upon.

Some of the main challenges to the development of Latino children and youth include:

- **(1) The Effects of Family Poverty**

High levels of family poverty mean that Latino children and youth do not have access to the necessary material resources and community-based programs that facilitate, support, and encourage their development.

- **(2) Health Issues**

In many parts of the country Latino children suffer disproportionately from higher rates of infant death and low birth weight. The prevalence of asthma and other diseases is quite high as are teen pregnancy and mortality rates. Other health issues that affect Latino children include lack of insurance among many families, lack of access to preventive clinics and programs, and higher incidence of reports of child abuse and neglect.

- **(3) The Role of Immigration Status**

Many Latinos have been in the U.S. for generations. However, the immigration status of some members of the community, and language barriers, mean that the population is often less informed, more vulnerable, and that it has less access to programs that promote the development of children and youth.

- **(4) The Impacts of Changes in Welfare Policy**

Changes in welfare policy have impacted many Latino families by reducing their access to social programs, decreasing the level of support provided by these programs, and forcing many to take work assignments and very low wage jobs where opportunities for mobility are quite limited.

- **(5) Community Level Factors and Processes**

Housing conditions and homelessness have a significant impact on Latino children and youth. In many communities there is a need for comprehensive community economic development initiatives. Unfortunately, the lack of employment opportunities in some areas of the country help create an environment in which crime and gang related problems continue to be prevalent.

- **(6) Funding for Programs and Activities**

Children in the Latino community need more access to opportunities for their social, cultural, educational, and personal development. Many of the good programs that currently exist are full to capacity and the needs in many communities for positive activities, resources to visit other places, and programs in which children and youth can be involved are very large.

- **(7) Building Thriving Diverse Environments**

Children and youth have grown up with diversity. They understand diversity and know relatively well how to manage it. The challenge is for the adults in the community to understand, nourish, and support children and youth by encouraging the development of thriving diverse environments at home, in school, in the community, and in the metropolitan area.

In the midst of these serious challenges there are also many positive programs and hard-working individuals, some of whom are represented here at this meeting, that are a vital source of knowledge, strength, and support for Latino children and youth.

The main opportunities for the development of Latino children and youth include:

- **(1) Talented Children**

It is important to move away from deficit models and to recognize the talent, strength, creativity, and resiliency of Latino children and youth. The children are not the problem.

- **(2) Strong and Loving Families and Communities**

Latino families and communities are also very strong and resilient. Successful efforts and programs begin by recognizing the talent of Latino children and the strength of the family and work on providing support, resources for the household, and on removing obstacles and barriers to human development and social mobility. Poor does not mean bad or inept.

- **(3) More Developed Professional Base**

In recent years the number of Latino professionals has increased appreciably. It is important to draw on those resources for the development of Latino children and youth.

- **(4) Community-based Groups, Organizations, and Service Providers**

The number of groups, organizations, and service providers in the Latino community has also increased in recent years. Each one of them is an asset. There are many community-based organizations with significant experience in the design, development, management, and evaluation of programs that help build, maintain, and rejuvenate our communities and that provide much needed social services to the population.

- **(5) More Visibility at the National Level and Capacity to Build Leadership on Latino Child and Youth Development Issues**

Increases in the number of groups, organizations, and service providers and in the visibility of the Latino population means that there is an opportunity to build leadership around Latino child and youth development issues.

- **(6) Positive Effects of a Growing Economy**

Economic growth during the last few years has increased the number of work opportunities for Latinos in the labor market. However, research shows that the Latino population is the first to feel economic downturns and is more vulnerable to the fluctuations of the economy. Continued economic growth and increasing opportunities in families, schools, and communities are essential to the development of Latino children and youth.

Latino children and youth are there in numbers but they are missing from planning, design, research, reporting, and policy on youth programs. We know a lot about what works: We know that WIC works, that prenatal care works, that childhood immunization works, that preschool education and Head Start work, that compensatory education works, that early intervention for students with disabilities works, that home visits and day care work, that parent training works, that graduation incentives work, that juvenile crime prevention works, that youth employment and training works, and that substance abuse programs work. But, we still need to know much more about how to replicate best practices, how to build and maintain organizational networks, and how to better reach and service the Latino community.

As the President was able to see during his recent visits, and as the honorable first lady knows well, our communities have modest material resources but are rich in culture, knowledge, and in the quality of our people. As we discuss the challenges faced by our children and youth let us also be mindful of the opportunities that are there to invest in our future and let us keep at the forefront of our minds the urgent need to re-double our commitment and our efforts, as a nation, to develop the full potential of each and every one of our children and youth. Muchas gracias por su atencion.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Hispanic Children/Youth Conference
August 2, 1999

Q. What is the most serious health problem facing Hispanic children and what is the Clinton Administration doing about it?

A. Hispanic children are most impacted by the lack of health insurance. About 29 percent of Hispanic children in the U.S. (roughly 1 in every 3) are uninsured and, according to data from the Current Population Survey, Hispanics have the highest rate of uninsured children among all racial and ethnic groups in the U.S. According to the March 1998 Current Population Survey, 3.3 million of the total 11.4 million Hispanic children in this country were uninsured.

In 1997, Congress enacted President Clinton's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which allots \$24 billion over five years for individual states to provide new health coverage for millions of uninsured children. CHIP is the largest new investment in children's health care since the creation of Medicaid in 1965. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is making special efforts to reach Latino families and children in a variety of ways, including making applications available in Spanish and English in some states, working with Hispanic community organizations to enroll Latino children, and conducting training seminars within the Latino community on the availability of health insurance for low-income families.

Also, HHS, along with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department, in clarifying “public charge” guidance, has proposed a list of federal benefits immigrants can receive without affecting their ability to be admitted to the U.S. or to adjust their status to legal permanent residents in the U.S. This list would exempt important benefits such as Medicaid, as well as new health programs such as the Children’s Health Insurance Program.

Q. What are you doing to address the health needs of children along the Border area?

A. More than \$150 million has been invested in programs to provide border residents with primary health care, maternal and child health services and train and place health professionals training programs in those areas. As a result, border children are getting immunized. Also, we’re working through public/private partnerships as part of the Border Health Program to enroll some 2,000 children in CHIP and Medicaid. Both these efforts go to the heart of helping more Hispanic children get better prepared for school and in position to perform better when they’re there.

Q. How are Hispanic children impacted by Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and what is being done to address higher SIDS rates among racial minorities?

A. Agencies at HHS report that infant mortality rates for infants of all Hispanic

origin mothers combined were comparable to those for infants of non-Hispanic white mothers. It's also been reported that infant mortality rates from SIDS were lower for Hispanics than for all white infants.

HHS is working hard to continue that progress. We continue to pursue improvements in this area through the Clinton administration's Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Initiative and our Back To Sleep campaign, which encourages caregivers to place infants on their backs to sleep to prevent SIDS. This includes sending Back To Sleep educational materials to daycare centers serving Hispanic communities, and the inclusion of Hispanic families in an awareness videotape that has been distributed.

Q. The disparity between white and Hispanic children on immunization seems small, at least in terms of the most critical vaccines. Why is there such a focus in that area if things are so good?

A. It is true that vaccination levels are about the same for nearly all preschool children of all racial and ethnic groups, narrowing a huge gap that existed a generation ago. But the fact remains that as of 1997, 79 percent of white children has received the recommended series of vaccinations by age 2 compared to 72 percent of Hispanic children, and that's not good enough. We can do better and will continue to push to narrow that gap until it is closed. We don't want even one Latino child to be behind on their shots. Without up-to-date immunizations, Hispanic children, like others, will not be

able to go to school, and that's as critical to Hispanic educational excellence as are pencil and paper.

In April, Secretary Shalala unveiled "Vacunelo A Tiempo Todo el Tiempo" (Vaccinate Your Children On Time, Every Time), a Spanish-language childhood immunization public awareness campaign. And HHS has distributed Spanish-language public service announcements that carry toll-free numbers providing information in Spanish.

WHITE HOUSE CONVENING ON HISPANIC CHILDREN AND YOUTH

August 2, 1999

Draft Script

- 9:50 AM **HRC Opens Event [Lectern]**
HRC welcomes audience and panelists and remarks.
- 10:05 AM **HRC is Seated with Panelists**
- 10:05 AM **HRC introduces Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard, Chair, Congressional Hispanic Caucus**
Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard makes remarks about role of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC) and CHC follow-up.
- 10:10 AM **HRC Introduces Session**
Before we begin our discussion, we will hear from two scholars who will help us frame our dialogue with facts and analysis about the challenges and opportunities that Hispanic children face in three main areas: early childhood development, educational attainment and youth issues. Then, we will hear from some of you in the audience to find out what strategies are working in communities around the country.
- First, I would like to introduce our two researchers: Dr. Hector Cordero-Guzman, Assistant Professor at the Milano Graduate School of Management and Urban Policy at the New School for Social Research in New York, will discuss community challenges in the areas of early childhood and youth. Following him Dr. Carlos Rodriguez, Senior Research Analyst, Pelavin Research Center, American Institute of Research, will discuss some specific factors that comprise the schooling and overall educational experience of Hispanic young people.*
- 10:13 AM **HRC Turns to Dr. Hector Cordero, Assistant Professor at the Milano Graduate School of Management and Urban Policy at the New School for Social Research**
Dr. Hector Cordero gives a brief overview of some of the issues facing Hispanic children and families when children are young [early childhood development, school readiness], and the issues that face young people in their communities as they get older [teen pregnancy, gangs, drugs, job training].
- 10:17AM **HRC Turns to Dr. Carlos Rodriguez, Senior Research Analyst, Pelavin Research Center, American Institute of Research**
Dr. Carlos Rodriguez will give a brief overview of some of the challenges facing Hispanic children and young people in schools and generally in the educational system.

10:21 AM **HRC Introduces Moderator Sarita Brown, Executive Director of the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans**

10:22 AM **Sarita Brown Moderates Issue One: First Early Childhood Development (20 minutes)**

- **Sarita Brown turns to Maria Gomez, Mary's Center, Washington, DC**
Ms. Gomez discusses the programs run out of Mary's Center that provide services for women and their families from the beginning of pregnancy through the birth of the child, and continue until the child is of school age. Ms. Gomez will also describe the ways in which Mary's Center reaches out specifically to Latinas and their families. Ms. Gomez is bringing a parent from her program with her.

Possible follow up question:

- **Sarita Brown turns to Dr. Gloria Rodriguez, Executive Director of Avance Parent-Child Education Program, San Antonio, TX**
Dr. Rodriguez speaks about history of the creation of Avance, the needs in the community to create such a program 25 years ago and how it has evolved to the program it is today. Focus on parental role in early childhood.

Possible follow up question: I know that you brought from the elements

- **Sarita Brown turns to Hisela Peres, [title], Migrant Child Development Center, Gettysburg, PA**
Ms. Peres discusses some of the specific issues that face migrant children and families. [more specifics needed]

Possible follow up question:

What are some of the specific challenges that face migrant children and their families? What are some of the best solutions that work in your community?

Resource People, if response is needed

- Pat Montoya, Commissioner, Administration for Children Youth and Families, HHS

10:42 AM **Sarita Brown Moderates Issue Two: Education (30 minutes)**

- **Sarita Brown turns to Emily Cole, Project GRAD, TX**

Systemic to ed achvmt of latinos; Trying to adress the first two there needed to be systemic curric change, needed curricula in the earlieer years, so that project grad worked with the scholosl to chg curric to be foicused on academic preaparetion, so that when the kids got to 9th grade, they would be ready for 9th grade work. Went to block scheduling; need to go back to middle school now.

Possible follow up question by Sarita Brown:

Systemic reform

Reference how Project GRAD is a model for gear up. What has made it a strong national model for reform.

We know that Ford has made a commitment to the kinds of program that Preoject GRAD reps and ask Steven Zwerling why you wanted to invest in furthering this kind of model.

- **Sarita Brown turns to Carmen Vega-Rivera, East Harlem Tutorial Program, New York, NY**

Carmen Vega-Rivera speaks about her program and focuses on stories of young people who have gone through it successfully; she is bringing two youths [need to discuss].

Possible follow up question:

Or Young person.

- **John Guerra, Vice President, AT&T South West LSO Business**

Resource People, if response is needed

Mike Cohen, US Department of Education

Mr. Steven Zwerling, Ford Foundation

Maria Tukeva, Principal Bell High School, DC

11:12 AM **Sarita Brown Moderates Issue Three: Youth and Communities (20 minutes)**

- **Sarita Brown turns to Margarita Rosa, Executive Director of the Grand Street Settlement, New York, NY**

Ms. Rosa will speak specifically about her organization's efforts to combat teen pregnancy [and about the Americorps members who work there]. Grand Street Settlement is a vast multi-service provider that serves a population in lower NYC that is 80% Hispanic.

Possible follow up question:

I am glad to see that you brought a young woman with you today who has been in your program for ____ years. [To young woman] Will you please stand up and tell

us about some of the teen pregnancy prevention strategies that have worked for you?

- **Sarita Brown turns to PENDING, CORP/FNDTN [pending]**
Ed Rust, the CEO of State Farm Insurance Company and Chair of the Business roundtable elaborates on the BRT commitment to form a Hispanic Outreach Task Force.

Possible follow up question:

I'm sure everyone in this room is very excited about the prospects of your plans to develop a _____ on Hispanic youth, because we all know that the business community has a tremendous role to play in shaping the lives of Hispanic young people. Can you tell us what sort of action corporations like yours can take?

- **Sarita Brown turns to Sister Jennie Lechtenberg, Executive Director of Puente Learning Center, Los Angeles, CA**
Sister Jennie Lechtenberg will discuss a variety of issues including gang intervention, mentoring and the important role her organization has played turning around the lives of troubled youth [?].

Possible follow up question:

When I visited your program in 1996, I was so impressed by _____, how

- **Sarita Brown turns to Lisa Quiroz, Publisher, People En Espanol**
Ms. Quiroz will discuss the commitment of People En Espanol to provide its readership with current information on issues affecting the Hispanic community, will continue to offer advertising space to non-profit organizations, will support mentoring and volunteerism through direct projects and contributions.

Resource People, if response is needed

11:35 AM **HRC Closes the Program**
HRC issues a call to action and thanks the Convening participants.

11:40 AM **HRC Departs/Program Ends**

Overview of Invite List

Promising Programs: 52 [adding approx. 10 more] ↗
Researchers: 8 [~~INVITED~~]
Media: 10 approx. [not enclosed]
Corps/Foundation: 20 approx. [not enclosed]
Orgs/CBOs: 40 [INVITED]
Commission: 5
Agency: 6 [will add more from Cabinet Affairs]
MoC: 17 CHC Members
Various Staff: 16
Other Rec'd:

Total: 174

- Janet Latimer
for all (not above)
OK
- NCLR

Rec'd By	FirstName	LastName	JobTitle	Company	Address1	City	State	Postal Code	fax	phone
PROGRAMS										
WHI	Dr. Gloria	Rodriguez	CEO	Avance	301 S. Frio Street, Suite 380	San Antonio	TX	78207	201-270-4612	201-270-4360
WHI	Yvonne	Rodriguez	Director	Descubriendo la Lectura	6900 Catalpa Trail	Plano	TX	75023	972-527-2827	972-517-5275
NCLR	Ramona	de Rosales	Executive Director	Hispanic Pre-College Project	2115 Summit Ave., ALB 103	St. Paul	MN	55105-1096	651-962-6353	651-962-6340
WHI	Dr. Olga	Vasquez	Director	La Clase Magica	9500 Gilman Drive	La Jolla	CA	92093		619-534-5271
WHI	William	Glee, Jr.	Dallas Director	Project SEED	3414 Oak Grove Ave	Dallas	TX	75204	214-954-0507	214-954-4432
WHI	María Elena	Rodriguez-Sullivan	Executive Director	National Center for Latinos with Disabilities, Inc.	1921 S. Blue Island Ave.	Chicago	IL	60608	312-666-1787	312-666-3393
WHI	Dr. Edgar	Leon	Director	Migrant Child Development Program	52 Foth Alley	Gettysburg	PA	17325	717-334-9608	717-334-0006
Rep. Becerra	Sr. Jennie	Lechtenberg	Executive Director	PUENTE Learning Center	501 S. Boyle Ave	Los Angeles	CA	90033	323-780-0359	323-780-5312
Rep. Hinajosa	Linda	Ramirez		HOST Corp.	8504 Woodstone Drive	Austin	TX	78757	512-453-4417	512-453-2339
Rep. Rodriguez	Linda	Cantu	Executive Director	Intercultural Development Reseach Corporation	5835 Callaghan, Suite 350	San Antonio	TX	78228	210-684-5389	210-684-8180
WHI	Ernesto	Cortez	Director	Alliance Schools	1106 Clayton Lane, Suite 120W	Austin	TX	70723	512-459-6551	512-459-6558
NCPTP	Esther	Medina	Executive Director	MACSA, Inc.	130 N. Jackson Ave	San Jose	CA	95116	408-928-1169	408-928-1122
Rep. Roybal-Allard	Deborah	Constance	Director	A Place Called Home	2830 S. Central Ave.	Los Angeles	CA	90011	323-232-0139	323-232-7653
Rep. Sanchez	Irene	Martinez	Executive Director	Dehli Community Center	542 E. Central Ave.	Santa Ana	CA	92707	714-549-5738	714-549-1317
NCLR	Amanda	Caballero	Executive Director	Latino Family Services	3815 W. Fort Street	Detroit	MI	48216	313-841-3730	313-841-7380
NLCR	Moises	Perez	Executive Director	Alianza Dominicana, Inc.	2410 Amsterdam Ave., 4th Floor	New York	NY	10033	212-740-1967	212-740-1960
WHI	Aurora	Mejica	Executive Director	Mi Casa Resource Center for Women, Inc.	571 Galapago Street	Denver	CO	80204	303-595-0422	303-573-1302
	Steve	Hug	Vice President	Family Service - Proyecto Familia	55 Hope Street	Providence	RI	02906	401-274-7602	401-331-1350
NCLR	Jason	Warmin	Co-Director	Brotherhood/SisterSol	Box 11 Teachers College Columbia University	New York	NY	10027	212-678-3297	212-678-3828
WHI	Mary	Swanson	Executive Director	AVID	2490 Heritage Park Row	San Diego	CA	92110	619-682-5060	619-682-5055
Rep. Reyes	Sandra	Braham	Asst. Vice President for Outreach Programs	Upward Bound - UTEP	500 W. University	El Paso	TX	79968	915-747-8060	915-747-5149
	Herminia	Ramos-Donovan	Director	Hispanic Young People's Alternatives	PO Box 205-098, Sunset Station	Brooklyn	NY	11220	718-871-5098	718-871-4972

NHLI	Carol	Fimmen	Director	Hispanic Program for Educational Advancement	Western Illinois University	Macomb	IL	61455	309-298-2226	309-298-2924
ED	Carmen	Vega-Rivera	Executive Director	East Harlem Tutorial Program	2050 Second Ave	New York	NY	10029	212-289-7967	212-831-0650
WHI	Hugo	Ramirez	Director	NACME - Engineering Vanguard Program	350 Fifth Ave., Suite 2212	New York	NY	10118	202-629-5178	202-279-2626
WHI	Mary Ann	McCartney	Director	MESA Program	PO Box 875506	Tempe	AZ	85287-5506	602-965-8398	602-965-4328
WHI	Dr. Laurel	Shader	Director	Expanda Su Mente y Lea	374 Grand Avenue	New Haven	CT	06513	203-777-8506	203-777-7411
Rep. Reyes	Blanca	Enriquez	Director	Region 19 ESC Head Start	11670 Chito Samaniego	El Paso	TX	79936	915-774-4602	915-774-4600
Rep. Velasquez	Luis	Garden Acosta	Director	El Puente	211 South 4th Street	Brooklyn	NY	11211	718-387-6816	718-387-0404
Rep. Menendez	William	Colon	Executive Director	ASPIRA, Inc. of New Jersey	390 Broad Street	Newark	NJ	07104	973-484-0184	973-484-7554
NCLR	Alexandra	Lozada	Coord.	AHORA Program	459 Broadway Street, Room A-106	Cambridge	MA	02138		617-864-0980
INCLR	Agustin	Atreaga	Coord.	Hijos del Sol	26081 Mocine Ave	Hayward	CA	94544	510-881-5925	510-881-5921
Rep. Sanchez	Margot	Carlson	Executive Director	Community Service Programs, Inc.	16842 Von Karman, Suite 425	Irvine	CA	92606	949-251-1659	949-250-0488
WHI	Amy	Cardullo	Asst. Director	Passport to College	4800 Magnolia Ave	Riverside	CA	92506	909-222-8670	909-222-8626
NCTP/NCLR	Maria	Gomez	Executive Director	Mary's Center for Maternal and Child Care	2333 Ontario Road, NW	Washington	D.C.	20009	202-797-2628	202-483-8196
WHI	Patricia	Fennell	Executive Director	Latino Community Development Agency	4120 S.W. 10th Street	Oklahoma City	OK	73109	405-236-0773	405-236-0701
WHI	Terry	Espinoza Baumgart	Coord.	Alisal Community Healthy Start	1437 Del Monte Avenue	Salinas	CA	93905	831-753-5273	831-753-5748
	Marguerita	Rosa	Executive Director	Grand Street Settlement	80 Pitt St.	New York	NY	10002	212-979-8677	212-674-1740 x212
	Lereen	Castellano	Executive Director	Family Star	2246 Federal Blvd.	Denver	CO	80211	303-477-7756	303-477-7827
Rep. Romero-Barcelo	Manuel	Gomez	Program Director	Statewide Systemic Initiatives (NSF)	Resource Center for Science and Engineering PO Box 23334	San Juan	PR	00931-3334	787-756-7717	787-765-5170
Marguerita Rosa	Mathew	Foley	Director	Arriba Juntos/Forward Together	96 South 9th Street	Brooklyn	NY	11211	718-387-2449	718-384-2121
Rep. Gonzalez	Allegra	Starks	Program Director	Urban smARTS	401 South Frio #218	San Antonio	TX	78207	210-207-4498	210-207-7190
Rep. Serrano	Ben	Rodriguez	Program Director	Seneca Youth Center	1231 Lafayette Ave.	Bronx	NY	10474	718-893-2949	718-378-1300 x26
Rep. Pastor	Ricardo	Fimbres	Program Director	LULAC	1617 East Miles	Tucson	AZ	85719	520-792-6388	520-740-5807
Rep. Gutierrez	Carmen	Velasquez	Program Director	Alivio Medical Center	2355 Southwestern Ave.	Chicago	IL	60608	773-650-1226	773-650-1202

[illegible]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Researchers (partial) (1 page)	nd	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Domestic Policy Council (Nicole Rabner)
OA/Box Number: 15417

FOLDER TITLE:

Hispanic Convening-Lists/Program [1]

2012-1035-S
kc1061

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Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

10 listed
(1 request
1 already on request)

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CBOs/ National Education/Children/Service Organizations

40

OPL	Ronald	Blackburn-Moreno	National Executive Director	ASPIRA	1444 I St. NW, Suite 800	Washington	DC	20005	202-835-3613	202-835-3600
OPL	Raul	Yzaguirre	President & CEO	National Council of La Raza	1111 19th St. NW, Suite 1000	Washington	DC	20036	202-776-1792	202-785-1670
OPL	Manuel	Mirabal	President	National Puerto Rican Coalition	1700 K St. NW, Suite 500	Washington	DC	20006	202-429-2223	202-223-3915
OPL	Maryln	McAdam	Director	National HEP-CAMP Association	1156 15th St. NW, Suite 220	Washington	DC	20005	202-862-9814	202-862-8514
OPL	Antonio	Flores	President	Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities	4204 Gardendale St., Suite 216	San Antonio	TX	78229	202-692-0823	210-692-3805
OPL	Rick	Dovalina	National President	League of United Latin American Citizens	1133 20th St. NW, Suite 750	Washington	DC	20036	202-408-0064	202-408-0060
OPL	Elisa	Sanchez	President	MANA, A National Latina Organization	1725 K Street, N.W., Suite 501	Washington	DC	20006	202-496-0588	202-833-0060
OPL	Antonia	Hernandez	President	Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund	634 South Spring St.	Los Angeles	CA	90014	213-629-0266	213-629-2512
OPL	Jane	Delgado	President & CEO	National Coalition of Hispanic Health & Human Services Organizations(COSSMHO)	634 South Spring St. NW	Washington	DC	20036	202-797-4353	202-387-5000
OPL	Guarione	Diaz	President	Cuban American National Council	1223 SW 4th St	Miami	FL	33135	305-642-9122	305-642-3484
OPL	Delia	Pompa	Executive Director	National Association of Bilingual Education	1220 L St. NW, Suite NW	Washington	DC	20005	202-789-2866	202-898-1829
	Marian	Wright Edelman	President	Children's Defense Fund	25 E Street, NW	Washington	DC	20001	202-662-3560	202-662-3547
	Shirley	Marcus Allen	Exec. Dir	Child Welfare League of America	440 First St., NW Suite 310	Wash	DC	20001-2085	202-638-4004	202-638-2952 x291
	Sarah	Greene	CEO	National Head Start Association	1615 Duke Street	Alexandria	VA	22314-3483	703-548-6029	703-518-6260
	David	Mercer	CEO	YMCA	1701 K Street, NW Suite 903 101 North Wacker Drive	Wash Chicago	DC IL	20006 60606	202-835-9030/ 312-977-9063	202-835-9043 312/ 977-0031
	Vincent	Ferrandino	Exec Dir	National Association of Elementary School Principals	1615 Duke St	Alexandria	VA	22314-3483	703-548-6029	703-518-6260
	Bob	Chase	President	National Education Association	1201 16th Street, NW	Wash	DC	20036	202-822-7974	202-822-7000
	Elba	Montalvo	Exec Dir	Committee for Hispanic Children and Families	140 West 22nd St., Suite 301	NY	NY	10011	212-206-8093	212-206-1090

	Michael	Cassery	Executive Director	Council of Great City Schools	1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 702	Washington	DC	20004	202-393-2400	202-393-2421
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	Marsha	Johnson Evans	National Executive Director	Girl Scouts	420 Fifth Avenue	New York	NY	10018-2798	212- 852-6514	212-852-6548
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	Bob	Chase	President	National Education Association	1201 Sixteenth Street, NW	Washington	DC	20036	202-822-7974	202/833-4000
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Maria Echaveste

Janet Murguia

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Other Recommendations

Adolescent Pregnancy

Trish Moylan Torruella – Director of Education, Planned Parenthood, NY (not sure she's still there)

Mr. Walter Sava, Executive Director, United Community Center, Waukesha, WI

Children/Early Childhood Education

- ✓ Dr. Blandina Cárdenas, Associate Professor of Educational Leadership, University of Texas at San Antonio. Dr. Cárdenas has extensive experience with early childhood and pre-K education.
- Rebecca Barrera Corporate Fund for Children, Austin, TX
- ✓ Elba Montalvo. Committee for Hispanic Children and Families Director, Council of Latino Executives, Child Welfare League of America, New York, NY

Digna Sánchez, Children's Television Workshop

Education (K-12)

- ✓ Dr. Cuca Robledo-Montecel, Executive Director, Intercultural Development Research Association, TX. Dr. Montecel has worked extensively in quality and equity issues in public schooling for under served populations.

The Honorable Guillermo Linares, Councilman, New York, NY

Andrea Barrientos, Director of Education Programs, Puerto Rico Community Foundation

Dr. Diana Caballero, Professor of Bilingual Education, City University of New York

Dr. Luis Reyes, former member, New York City Board of Education

Dr. Jaime Chahin, Associate Vice-President for Human Resources, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX

Dr. Audrey Alvarado, Executive Director, national Council of Nonprofit Associations, Washington, DC

Mr. Anthony Amato, Superintendent, Hartford, Public Schools, Hartford CT

Employment

Dr. Vilma Ortiz, Center for the Study of Urban Poverty, University of California at Los Angeles

Dr. Walter Stafford, New York University

Dr. Mercer Sullivan, New School for Social Research

Mary DeGonia, Capitol Perspectives, Washington, DC

A representative from YouthBuild, Somerville, MA

Mental Health

Dr. Jaime Inclán, Roberto Clemente Family Guidance center, New York, NY

Youth Development

✓ Dr. Lawrence Hernández, Associate Professor, Risk and Prevention Program, Harvard University Graduate School of Education. Dr. Hernández has a background in youth development and the study of effective intervention for at-risk youth. He offers a Latino perspective to this work, and draws heavily upon the linkages between community and education in his youth development framework.

✓ Luis Garden Acosta, Executive Director, El Puente, New York, NY

Tony López, former Executive Director, ASPIRA of New York; I have a Dream Foundation

Rafael Valdivieso, Academy for Education Development, Washington, DC

✓ Moises Perez, Executive Director, Alianza Dominicana, Inc. New York, NY

✓ Agustin Arteaga, Youth Programs Director, La Familia Counseling Service, Hayward, CA

Jose Vargas, Coordinator of Minority Affairs for Hispanics, Elgin Community College, Elgin, IL

Marta Urquilla, Director, Sister to Sister/Hermana a Hermana Program, Washington DC

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MacArthur Foundation "genius"
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National Community for Latino Leadership
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Julia Lopez
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Santiago Ruiz
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Mission Neighborhood Centers
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Jose Pepe Candelaria
Director
Carpenters Job Corps Program
Miami

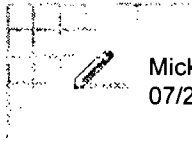
Referred by U.S. Dept. of ED

Eugene Garcia: Currently the Dean of the School of Education at UC Berkeley. Just prior was the Director of Bilingual Education for the U.S. Department of ED in D.C.

Referred by U.S. Dept. of HHS

Martha Jimenez: Formerly of MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense Fund), and is about to become the director of the Rockefeller Foundation west coast office.

Carmen Portillo: President of the National Assn. of Hispanic Nurses and currently working at S.F. State. Has been very outspoken on education and the lack of Hispanic youth going into the nursing field.



Mickey Ibarra
07/21/99 06:56:31 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ruby Shamir/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: Maria E. Soto/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: Hispanic Children and Youth

I really like your outline for the event. I am pleased Sarita Brown has a role as well. Involving both the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials and some selected Latino elected officials would be a good addition. IGA will provide a list for your consideration tomorrow. Finally, you will want to consult with the U.S. Hispanic Leadership Agenda (It is the umbrella for about 30 Hispanic organizations that we work closely with at the WH.) I also think we should include some outstanding education leaders like Salt Lake City Superintendent, Darlene Robles.

July 22, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR MARIA ECHAVESTE
 MICKEY IBARRA
 JANET MURGUIA
 PATTI SOLIS DOYLE
 KRIS BALDERSTON
 CYNTHIA JASSO ROTUNO
 MARIA SOTO
 BRIAN BARETTO

CC: SHIRLEY SAGAWA

FROM: NICOLE RABNER
 RUBY SHAMIR

SUBJECT: HISPANIC CONVENING LISTS

Per our meeting this evening, guest lists for the First Lady's Hispanic Convening are attached for your review, comment and action by COB Friday. Please note that these lists are very close hold. The package includes:

- Invite letter from the First Lady.
- **Programs, Organizations, CBOs.** This list includes 93 promising programs from around the country, national organizations and community based organizations that have already received invitations. As we discussed, the list was generated by a wide array of sources.
- **CHC.** This list includes the 17 Hispanic Caucus Members, all of whom have been invited.

We have developed lists to fill the remaining 90 invite slots:

- 20-30 slots for media organizations, corporations, foundations (final lists are pending commitments; this list is not included)
- 8 researchers/experts (those that have already been invited are marked as such)
- 6 agency officials (draft list attached)
- 6 commissioners (one of which has been invited; list attached)
- 12-16 staff at key organizations, the CHC (this list does not include White House staff to be invited)

We would like to divide the remaining 24 slots accordingly:

- 5-7 slots for IGA
- 2 additional slots for agency officials (in addition to the 6 slots listed above)

- 15-17 slots for other recommendations. Please see attached list for recommendations that we received from agencies and other organizations.

Finally, enclosed is a list, recommended by the White House Initiative, of programs that could be called upon to speak.

July 22, 1999

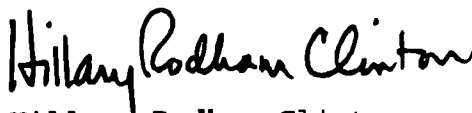
Mr. John M. Doe
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Address Line 2
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Dear John:

I am pleased to invite you to join me for a White House Convening on Hispanic Children and Youth. The purpose of this forum is to examine the many challenges and opportunities facing these young people, particularly in the areas of early childhood development, educational attainment, and adolescence. Panelists and participants will discuss the pathways to achievement for Hispanic youth, including the networks of support that promote that achievement as well as the often significant challenges that can impede positive growth. This convening will highlight promising efforts throughout the country and examine ways to foster new support for innovative programs.

The success of Hispanic children is central to our future as a nation and it is my hope that this event will focus attention on these critical issues. The convening will be held in the White House East Room on Monday, August 2, 1999 at 9:00am. You will be contacted by the White House Social Office with event details. I look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

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House Committees:
*Armed Services,
Veterans' Affairs*

Luis Gutierrez (D-IL)
Whip
2438 Rayburn HOB
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House Committees:
*Banking & Financial Services,
Veterans' Affairs*

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2269 Rayburn HOB
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House Committees:
*Education & the Workforce,
International Relations*

Solomon P. Ortiz (D-TX)
2136 Rayburn HOB
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House Committees:
*Armed Services,
Resources*

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2342 Rayburn HOB
(202) 225-4361
House Committees:
Appropriations

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House Committees:
*Appropriations,
Standards & Ethics*

Xavier Becerra (D-CA)
1119 Longworth HOB
(202) 225-6235
House Committees:
Ways & Means

Robert Menendez (D-NJ)
405 Cannon HOB
(202) 225-7919
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*International Relations,
Transportation & Infrastructure*

Nydia Velazquez (D-NY)
2241 Rayburn HOB
(202) 225-2361
House Committees:
*Small Business,
Banking & Financial*

Carlos Romero-Bar
2443 Rayburn HOB
(202) 225-2615
House Committees:
*Education & the W
Resources*

Robert Underwood
2418 Rayburn HOB
(202) 225-1188
House Committees:
*Resources,
Armed Services*

Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX)
1032 Longworth HOB
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House Committees:
*Education & the Workforce,
Small Business*

Loretta Sanchez (D-CA)
1529 Longworth HOB
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House Committees:
*Education & the Workforce,
Armed Services*

Charles A. Gonzalez (D-TX)
327 Cannon HOB
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House Committees:
*Banking & Financial Services,
Small Business*

Grace Napolitano (D-CA)
1407 Longworth HOB
(202) 225-5256
House Committees:
*Resources,
Small Business*

i
i Rafael Gil
ve Director
Manso
tive Assistant
dro Perez
tive Assistant

gresswoman Lucille
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ayburn HOB
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linked

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. list	Researchers (partial) (1 page)	nd	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Domestic Policy Council (Nicole Rabner)
OA/Box Number: 15417

FOLDER TITLE:

Hispanic Convening-Lists/Program [1]

2012-1035-S
kc1061

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Researchers

Hector Cordero Guzman [dais?]
212-229-5434

Invited

David Hayes Bautista [dais?]
UCLA
310-206-0562

Ernesto Cortes [dais?]
Industrial Areas Foundation
1106 Clayton Lane, Suite 120
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Invited

Carlos Rodriguez [dais?]
Pelavin Research Center of the American Institute for Research
202-944-5343

Invited

Marta Rosa
Child Care Resource Center, Cambridge, MA
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Dr. Blandina Cardenas
Associate Professor of Educational Leadership
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Dr. Lawrence Hernandez
Associate Professor, Human Development and Psychology
Risk and Prevention Program
Harvard Graduate School of Education
Larsen 505
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Leo Estrada
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310-825-6574

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Federal Agency Officials

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Research, Education, and Economics
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Patricia Montoya
Commission, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
330 C Street, SW
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Eva Plaza
Assistant Secretary Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
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Delia Pompa
Director, Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs
U.S. Department of Education
330 C Street, SW, Rm. 5094
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Refugio Rochin
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rec'd by WH
initials

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Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans**

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New York City Council member
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Juliet Villareal Garcia
President
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[regret]

→ instead:

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Dallas, Tx

X Sonia Hernandez
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[Regret]

→ Instead:

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Harry Pachon
The Tomas Rivera Policy Institute
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✓ Gloria Rodriguez
President/CEO
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invited

Staff List

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c/o Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard

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f: 202-226-0350

Angela Manso

Legislative Asst

c/o Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard

2435 Rayburn HOB

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f: 202-226-0350

Alejandro Perez

Legislative Asst

c/o Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard

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CBOS/Orgs

Patricia Loera

NABE (National Association on Bilingual Education)

Selena Walsh

LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens)

Is LULAC on CBO list (head of org?)

Dolores Gomez

COE (Council for Opportunity in Education)

Cecilia Munoz

NCLR (National Council of La Raza)

Roberto Rodriguez

NCLR

Marisa Nighingale

National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

Beth Davidson

National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

WH Initiative
Deborah Santiago
WH Initiative

Lourdes Guerrero
WHI intern

Additional Recommendations

Adolescent Pregnancy

Trish Moylan Torruella – Director of Education, Planned Parenthood, NY (not sure she's still there)

Mr. Walter Sava, Executive Director, United Community Center, Waukesha, WI

Children/Early Childhood Education

Rebecca Barrera Corporate Fund for Children, Austin, TX

Digna Sánchez, Children's Television Workshop

Education (K-12)

The Honorable Guillermo Linares, Councilman, New York, NY

Andrea Barrientos, Director of Education Programs, Puerto Rico Community Foundation

Dr. Diana Caballero, Professor of Bilingual Education, City University of New York

Dr. Luis Reyes, former member, New York City Board of Education

Dr. Jaime Chahin, Associate Vice-President for Human Resources, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX

Dr. Audrey Alvarado, Executive Director, national Council of Nonprofit Associations, Washington, DC

Mr. Anthony Amato, Superintendent, Hartford, Public Schools, Hartford CT

Employment

Dr. Vilma Ortiz, Center for the Study of Urban Poverty, University of California at Los Angeles

Dr. Walter Stafford, New York University

Dr. Mercer Sullivan, New School for Social Research

Mary DeGonia, Capitol Perspectives, Washington, DC

Mental Health

Dr. Jaime Inclán, Roberto Clemente Family Guidance center, New York, NY

Youth Development

Tony López . former Executive Director. ASPIRA of New York; I have a Dream Foundation

Rafael Valdivieso. Academy for Education Development. Washington. DC

Jose Vargas, Coordinator of Minority Affairs for Hispanics. Elgin Community College. Elgin. IL

Marta Urquilla, Director, Sister to Sister/Hermana a Hermana Program. Washington DC

From DOL

Brent Wilkes, National Executive Director.

LULAC.

1133 20th Street, NW Suite 750

Washington, DC 20036

202-408-0060/ f-202-408-0064

Kofi Boeteng

National Puerto Rican Forum

31 East 32nd Street, 14th Floor

NYC, NY 10013

212-685-2311 / f-212-685-2349

Juan Figueroa, Executive Director

Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund

99 Hudson street, 14th Floor

NYC, NY 10016

212-219-3360/ f-212-431-4276

Miriam Cruz, President

Equity Research Corp.

5 Thomas Circle, NW

Washington, DC 20005

202-387-3331 / f-202-797-1344

Juan Maldacena

MacArthur Foundation "genius"

And Physicist

Cambridge, MA

Carlos Cardona

(At 23, Internet Entrepreneur)

Miami

Alfred Rameriz
President
National Community for Latino Leadership
Washington DC

Julia Lopez
Director
Equal Opportunity
Rockefeller Foundation
New York City

Santiago Ruiz
Director
Mission Neighborhood Centers
San Francisco

Jose Pepe Candelaria
Director
Carpenters Job Corps Program
Miami

Referred by U.S. Dept. of ED

Eugene Garcia: Currently the Dean of the School of Education at UC Berkeley. Just prior was the Director of Bilingual Education for the U.S. Department of ED in D.C.

Referred by U.S. Dept. of HHS

Martha Jimenez: Formerly of MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense Fund), and is about to become the director of the Rockefeller Foundation west coast office.

Carmen Portillo: President of the National Assn. of Hispanic Nurses and currently working at S.F. State. Has been very outspoken on education and the lack of Hispanic youth going into the nursing field.

Other Programs [B-list]

Just Us, Inc., New York, NY

Victoria Baldwin, Gonzalo Garza Indep. H.S. Austin, TX

Alice Escobar, SER Child Development Center, Dallas, TX

Ana Lopez, Asociacion Benefica Padre Billini (also known as Father Billini Association), New York, NY

Erick Thompson, Oregon Council for Hispanic Advancement, Portland, OR

Vincent Alloco, El Valor, Chicago, IL

~~Hector Cor~~

**Programs that May be Called On To Speak
Recommended by the White House Initiative**

Early Childhood

- * Mary's Center: DC ✓
- * Avance: TX ✓
- * ~~Head Start #19: TX~~
- * Migrant Child Development Program: PA ✓

Education

- * Aspira of Florida, FL ✓
- * Hispanic Scholarship Fund/Lily Foundation ✓ (CA)
- * East Harlem Tutorial Program: NY ✓ (Yonkers)
- * Project GRAD: TX Ford Fnd ✓

Community and Children

- * Puente Learning Center: CA (Guerd) yung ✓
 - * AHORA Program: MA Ernie Cortez ✓
 - * Gang Prevention - Youth Services: CA NCLR head ?
 - * Latino Family Services-Youth Center: MI
 - * Mexican American Community Service Agency (Male Involvement Pgm): CA
- Cha

More detailed information on these programs is available.

Margarita Rosa, NY ✓
Grand