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The National Council of La Raza was organized in 1968, under the name of Southwest Council of La Raza. The organization adopted its present name in 1971. The purposes of the National Council of La Raza are to monitor data acquisition capabilities of Federal agencies, and disseminate this data to the Spanish speaking. The President of the Board is Mr. Maclavio Barraza, and the Executive Director is Mr. Raul Yzaguirre.

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) was founded in 1929, and is presently the largest Spanish speaking organization in the country. The National President of LULAC is Mr. Joe Benites, and the local Washington, D.C. chairman is Mr. Hank Aguirre.

The Latin American Manufacturing Association (LAMA) was founded in 1973 for the purpose of assisting Hispanic owned manufacturing firms in obtaining contracts by influencing the private sector to deal with Spanish speaking businessmen. The organization's President is Mr. Jose Aceves.

The Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) was organized in 1958 to provide the Spanish speaking community with training in citizenship and the democratic process, to train leaders, to educate the community on public issues, and to encourage and stimulate Spanish speaking citizens to participate in the electoral process. Ms. Margaret Cruz is President of the organization.

The American G.I. Forum was founded in 1947 to promote the well-being of Mexican American veterans and their families. Its function was later expanded to include all Spanish speaking People. The American G.I. Forum sponsors the Veterans Assistance Program, the Educational Scholarship Fund, and, in a joint venture with LULAC, the SER program (Service, Employment, Redevelopment). Mr. Antonio Morales is the National Chairman of the organization.

In 1971 IMAGE (Incorporated Mexican American Government Employees) was formed to promote the employment of Spanish speaking people in the public sector. The majority of its total membership, approximately 7,000, are public employees. Mr. Edward Valenzuela is President of IMAGE.

The National Spanish Speaking Coalition on Domestic Affairs was organized in 1972 as a development of the Spanish Speaking Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Labor. Its purposes are to assist other organizations and/or individuals who are addressing various issues affecting the Spanish speaking, and to initiate action in those areas requiring attention. The National Chairman is Mr. John Flores.

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) was founded in 1967 to represent the interests of Mexican Americans on legal issues. Its principal area of activity is litigation in the field of equal educational opportunity, employment discrimination, and political rights. Ms. Vilma Martinez is General Counsel of MALDEF.



SER (Service, Employment and Redevelopment) is the largest Hispanic manpower organization in the United States. The organization has received approximately \$16 million from the Department of Labor to carry out manpower activities in various states and Federal regions. Mr. Ricardo Zazueta is the National Director of SER.

ASPIRA of America was founded in 1961 to encourage Puerto Rican youth to pursue an advanced education, providing remedial education in college preparation. It also provides programs in leadership development and college retention. Mr. Luis Alvarez is the National Executive Director of ASPIRA.

212-688-7414



FORUM OF NATIONAL HISPANIC ORGANIZATIONS

Updated September 16, 1976

1. Alliance of Savings and Loans Associations
Rudolph Kirchner, President
Mission Federal Savings and Loan Association
P.O. Box 21459
San Antonio, Texas 78221
512-924-8596
2. American Association of Spanish-Speaking
Certified Public Accountants
3435 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 912
Los Angeles, California 90010
Daniel Archuleta, Executive Director
213-385-2136
Gilbert R. Vasquez, President (Alternate)
213-749-2411
3. American G.I. Forum
8001 Macon
Fort Worth, Texas 76110
Antonio Morales, National Chairman
817-335-1930 or 923-2605
4. American Savings and Loan League
733 15th Street, N.W., Suite 224
Washington, D.C. 20005
Elbert T. Hudson, President
Dan Catana (Alternate)
202-628-5624
5. Asociacion Nacional de Grupos Folkloricos
22212 Annona Avenue
San Jose, California 95122
Ms. Jane Valdillez
408-259-3402
6. Asociacion Nacional Pro-Personas Mayores
3875 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 401
Los Angeles, California 90012
Carmela Lacayo, Director
213-385-4759
Manuel Ahuero, Chairman
7. Aspira of America, Inc.
22 E. 54th Street
New York, New York 10022
Mario Anglada, National Director
212-688-7414
8. Association of Hispanic Arts
1141 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10028
Marta Vega, Director
212-369-7054



9. Association for Advancement of Mexican-Americans
3518 Polk Street
Houston, Texas 70003
Mr. Luis Cano, Executive Director
713-236-0174
10. Association of Cuban-American Government Employees
P.O. Box 4325
Takoma Park, Maryland 20012
Mr. Gilberto Machin, President
202-383-6151 Residence: 301-270-6072
11. Association of Mexican American Educators
P.O. Box 4302
San Diego, California 92104
Helen Diaz, California State President/Judy Clemmons (Alternate)
714-281-3413, 234-7407 or 714-282-2076 (Residence)
12. Association of Psychologists for La Raza
Floyd Martinez, Chairman
Mental Health Center of Boulder, Colorado
1333 Iris Avenue
Boulder, Colorado
303-443-8500
13. Association of Western Spanish-Speaking Community
Development Corporations
David Lizarraga, Chairman
1330 S. Atlantic Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90022
213-268-6745, 331-5640 (Residence)
Jake Alarid, Board Member (Alternate)
515 Carr St.
Lakewood, Colorado 80226
303-297-2508
14. Chicano Studies Program
Graham Hall, Box 328
The University of Texas at El Paso
El Paso, Texas 79999
Dr. Carmen Ramirez, Director
15. Chicano Teachers of English
Carlota Cardenas Dwyer, President
c/o English Department
University of Texas
200 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas 78712
512-447-2272
16. Comision Femenil Mexicana Nacional, Inc.
P.O. Box 22212
Los Angeles, California 90022
Ms. Gloria Molina, Vice President
213-728-8882



17. Confederacion de Profesionales Cubanos
436 S.W. 8th Street, Room 208
Miami, Florida 33130
Dr. Cristobal Gonzalez-Mayo, President
305-854-5313 Residence: 305-858-6072
18. Cuban National Planning Council
P.O. Box 650667
Miami, Florida 33165
Rev. Mario Vizcaino, Chairman
Office: 305-552-2186 Residence: 223-4561
Sergio Pereira
119 E. Flagler St., Suite 207
305-358-3833
19. El Congreso Nacional De Asuntos Colegiales
1 Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attn: Mr. Pepe Barron
20. Hispanic Bicentennial Commission
P.O. Box 28597 Central Station
Washington, D.C. 20005
Reynaldo Macias, Executive Director
202-659-1838 or 659-1839
21. Hispanic Organization of Professional and Executives
1625 K Street, N.W., Suite 103
Washington, D.C. 20006
Stanley Valadez, National Chairman
202-566-0456
22. IMAGE
Mr. Gilbert Chavez, National President
Office for Spanish-Speaking American Affairs
U.S. Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202
202-245-8467
23. Institute of Contemporary Hispanic Arts
14 E. 60th, Suite 901
New York, New York 10022
Susan Katzenberg, Executive Director
Ms. M. Hernandez, Chairman
212-688-2210
24. Labor Council for Latin American Advancement
815 16th St., N.W., Suite 707
AFL-CIO Building
Washington, D.C. 20006
Paul Montemayor, Executive Director
202-637-5327 or 637-5328



25. La Raza National Lawyers Association
Mario Obledo, National Chairman
Department of Health and Welfare
915 Capitol Mall, Room 200
Sacramento, California 95814
Attn: Ms. Esther Lujan, 916-445-6951 (after 5PM, call 445-1722)
Rodrigo Mayorga (Alternate)
721 11th Street
Sacramento, California 95814
916-442-4981

26. Latinos Unlimited
2536 W. 102nd St.
Chicago, Illinois 62223
Ms. Maria Fiore

27. League of United Latin American Citizens
1712 N. 15th St.
Waco, Texas 76707
Manuel Gonzalez
817-754-2158

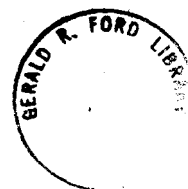
28. Mexican-American Engineering Society
P.O. Box 41
Placential, California 92670
Sam Buttner, Executive Liaison
213-572-1286
Manuel Castro, President (Alternate)
213-864-6011 or 714-524-8893 (Residence)

29. Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
145 Nineth Street
San Francisco, California 94103
Vilma S. Martinez, President
Al Perez (Alternate)
MALDEF, Suite 1007
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202-659-5166

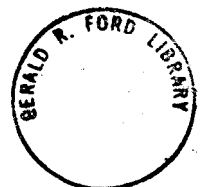
30. Mexican-American Women's National Association
P.O. Box 656, L'Enfant Plaza
Washington, D.C. 20024
Evangeline (Vangie) Elizondo, President
202-343-5304 or 703-569-2451



31. National Academy of Chicano Arts and Letters
David Conde and Philip Ortego, Chairmen Pro-Tem
c/o La Luz Magazine
360 Monroe St.
Denver, Colorado 80209
303-388-5807
32. National Alliance of State and Governor's Commission
and Committees for Mexican-American Affairs
Attn: Stan N. Porras, Director
Mexican-American Commission
State of Nebraska
State Capitol
P.O. Box 94848
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
402-471-2791
Mr. Pete Urdiales (Alternate) (Same phone number)
33. National Association of Chicano Social Science
Francisco Hernandez, Coordinator
Chicano Fellows Program - The Nitery
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305
34. National Chicano Health Organization
827 Sherman St.
Denver, Colorado 80202
Jim Lopez, Director
303-837-0504
35. National Coalition of Spanish-Speaking
Mental Health Organizations
1019 19th Street, N.E., Suite 730
Washington, D.C. 20018
Rodolfo B. Sanchez, National Director
Juan Acededo, Chairman (Alternate)
213-685-5370
36. National Conference of Puerto Rican Women
Ms. Lourdes Miranda King
Chevy Chase Center
35 Wisconsin Circle, Suite 416
Washington, D.C. 20015
301-656-8689 or 8685
37. National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens
400 First St., N.W., Suite 706
Washington, D.C. 20001
Manuel D. Fierro, President
202-638-4483
Hank Lacayo, Chairman
Solidarity House
8000 E. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214



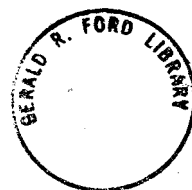
38. National Council for Chicano Social Linguistics
Attn: Sergio D. Elizondo, Chairman
Department of Spanish
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001
39. National Council of La Raza
1025 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Raul Yzaguirre, National Director
202-659-1251
John Lopez (Alternate)
114 W. Adams, Suite 629
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
602-245-5028
40. National Economic Development Association
1730 M. Street, N.W., Suite 707
Washington, D.C. 20036
Ruben Estrada, President
202-296-7000
41. National Education Task Force De La Raza
Attn: Mr. Henry Casso
School of Education
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106
42. National Fund for Minority Engineering Students
Evelyn Cendan
220 E. 42nd St.
New York; New York 10017
212-867-1100
43. National Latino Media Coalition
Miguel S. Barragan
Executive Director
Desert Enterprise, Inc.
120 South 6th St.
Brawley, California 92227
44. National Mexican-American Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Joe Flores, National Executive Director
State OEO Office
555 Capital Mall, Suite 325
Sacramento, California 95814
916-322-2940
Alfonso Quevedo, President (Alternate)
Allied Office Equipment
5974 S. Atlantic
Maywood, California 90270
213-582-6428



45. National Puerto Rican Development and Training Institute, Inc.
186 East 116 Street
New York, New York 10029
Juan Rodriguez-Munoz, President
212-369-6013
46. National Puerto Rican Business and Marketing Association, Inc.
9 E. 41st St., 12th Floor
New York, New York 10017
212-682-6560
Dennis P. Garcia, National Director
47. National Puerto Rican Forum
450 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016
Hiram C. Cintron, National Executive Director
Miguel Martinez, President (Alternate)
2120685-2312 553-6301
48. National Spanish-Speaking Commission on Alcoholism
Mr. Louis Garcia, President
c/o Northeast Valley Health Corporation
14935 Rinaldi St.
Mission Hills, California 91345
213-365-0861
49. National Spanish-Speaking Coalition on Domestic Affairs
P.O. Box 12801
Fresno, California 93779
John A. Flores, National Chairman
209-485-6290
50. National Tradajadores de La Raza (National Organization of
Professional Social Workers)
1801 W. Durango Bldg.
San Antonio, Texas 78207
Mr. Al Abrego, President
512-226-6178
51. Operation SER
9841 Airport Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90045
Ricardo Zazueta, National Director
213-649-1511
52. Pan American Bankers Association
Eliu Romer, Chairman of the Board
Centinel Bank of Taos
P.O. Box 828
Taos, New Mexico 87571
505-758-4201 or 505-758-2297
Leveo Sanchez, Vice President (Alternate)
Hemisphere National Bank, 815 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-332-5293



53. Personnel Management Association of Aztlan
500 E. Organethorpe Ave.
Anaheim, California 92801
Fred Rodriguez, National President
714-871-5000, Ext. 301
54. Puerto Rican Engineers and Scientists Society
c/o Chemico
1 Penn Plaza
New York, New York 10001
Angel Rivera, President
212-239-5300
55. REFORMA National Spanish-Speaking Librarians
City College Library
4901 E. Carson St.
Long Beach, California 90806
John Ayala
213-599-4241, Ext. 548
56. Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers
P.O. Box 48, Main Office
Los Angeles, California 90053
Rodrigo T. Garcia, President
213-485-4563 or 213-721-0616 (Residence)
George Esquer (Alternate)
1053 Wandering Drive
Monterey Park, California 91754
213-262-8044



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Updated September 16, 1976

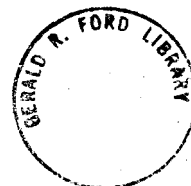
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New York, New York 10028
Marta Vega, Director
212-369-7054



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Houston, Texas 70003
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Washington, D.C. 20024
Evangeline (Vangie) Elizondo, President
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Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
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Manuel D. Fierro, President
202-638-4483
Hank Lacayo, Chairman
Solidarity House
8000 E. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214



38. National Council for Chicano Social Linguistics
Attn: Sergio D. Elizondo, Chairman
Department of Spanish
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001

39. National Council of La Raza
1025 15th Street, N.W.
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John Lopez (Alternate)
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602-245-5028

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Ruben Estrada, President
202-296-7000

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Allied Office Equipment
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Maywood, California 90270
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Long Beach, California 90806
John Ayala
213-599-4241, Ext. 548
56. Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers
P.O. Box 48, Main Office
Los Angeles, California 90053
Rodrigo T. Garcia, President
213-485-4563 or 213-721-0616 (Residence)
George Esquer (Alternate)
1053 Wandering Drive
Monterey Park, California 91754
213-262-8044



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Membership List

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4. Aspira of America, Inc.
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9. Cuban National Planning Council
10. Hispanic Bicentennial Commission
11. Hispanic Organization of Professionals and Executives
12. IMAGE
13. La Raza National Lawyers Association
14. Labor Council for Latin American Affairs AFL-CIO
15. Latin American Manufacturers Association
16. League of United Latin American Citizens
17. Mexican American Engineering Society
18. Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
19. National Academy of Chicano Arts and Letters
20. National Chicano Health Organization
21. National Coalition of Spanish-Speaking Mental Health Organizations
22. National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens
23. National Council of La Raza
24. National Economic Development Association
25. National Mexican-American Chamber of Commerce
26. National Puerto Rican Forum
27. National Spanish-Speaking Commission on Alcoholism
28. National Spanish-Speaking Coalition on Domestic Affairs
29. Operation SER
30. Pan American Bankers Association
31. Personnel Management Association of Aztlan
32. Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers
33. Comision Femenil Mexicana Nacional, Inc.
34. Association of Cuban-American Government Employees
35. Confederacion de Profesionales Cubanos
36. National Trabajadores de La Raza
37. Latinos, Unlimited
38. Association for Advancement of Mexican-Americans
39. Asociación Nacional Pro-Personas Mayores
40. National Association of Chicano Social Science
41. Asociación Nacional de Grupos Folklóricos



FORUM OF NATIONAL HISPANIC ORGANIZATIONS

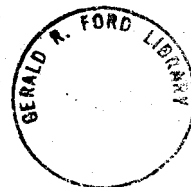
1. Alliance of Savings and Loans Association
Rudolph Dirchner, President
Mission Federal Savings and Loan Association
P.O. Box 21459
San Antonio, Texas 78221
512/924-8596
2. American Association of Spanish-Speaking
Certified Public Accountants
3435 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 912
Los Angeles, California 90010
Daniel Archuleta, Executive Director
213/385--2136
Gilbert R. Vasquez, President (Alternate)
213/685-3333
3. American G.I. Forum
3417 So. Main
Fort Worth, Texas 76110
Antonio Morales, National Chairman
817/335-1930 or 923-2605
4. Aspira of America, Inc.
296 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10001
Mario A. Anglada, Exec. Dir.
(202) 244-1110
5. Association of Mexican American Educators
P.O. Box 4203
San Diego, California 92104
Helen Diaz, California State President/Judy Clemmons (Alternate)
714/281-3413, 234-7407 or 714/282-2076 (Residence)
6. Association of Psychologists for La Raza
Floyd Martinez, Chairman
c/o Division of Mental Health
4150 S. Lowell
Denver, Colorado 80436
303/761-0220, Ext. 266
7. Association of Western Spanish-Speaking
Community Development Corporations
David Lizarraga, Chairman
1330 So. Atlantic Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90022
213/268-6745, 331-5640 (Residence)
Jake Alarid, Board Member (Alternate)
515 Carr Street
Lakewood, Colorado 80226
303/297-2508



8. Chicano Teachers of English
Carlota Cardenas Dwyer, President
c/o English Department
University of Texas
200 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas 78712
512/447-2272
9. Cuban National Planning Council
P.O. Box 650667
Miami, Florida 33165
Rev. Mario Vizcaino, Chairman
305/552-2186
10. Hispanic Bicentennial Commis-
sion
c/o Raul Yzaguirre
1025 Fifteenth St., NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-659-1251
11. Hispanic Organization of Professionals and Executives
1625 K Street, N.W., Suite 103
Washington, D.C. 20006
Stanley Valdez, National Chairman
202/343-4245, 343-4919, 343-3200
12. IMAGE
Gilbert Chavez, National Pres.
Box 368 (on Wilson Blvd)
Arlington, VA 22210
(703) 841-0668
13. La Raza National Lawyers Association
Mario Obledo, National Chairman
Department of Health and Welfare
195 Capitol Mall, Room 200
Sacramento, California 95814
Attention Ms. Esther Lujan
916/445-6951 (after 5:00 P.M. call 445-1722)
Rodrigo Mayorga (Alternate)
721 - 11th Street
Sacramento, California 95814
916-442-4981



14. Labor Council for Latin American Affairs AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Paul Montemayor, Executive Director
202/637-5277
15. Latin American Manufacturers Association
1728 E. 14th Street
San Leandro, California 94577
Joseph Aceves, National Director
415/352-2782
16. League of United Latin American Citizens
1712 N 15th Street
Waco, Texas 76707
Manuel Gonzales, President
817/754-2185
17. Mexican American Engineering Society
P.O. Box 41
Placentia, California 92670
Sam Buttner, Executive Liaison
213/572-1286
Manuel Castro, President (Alternate)
213/864-6011 or 714/524-8893 (Residence)
18. Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
145 Ninth Street
San Francisco, California 94103
Vilma S. Martinez,
President and General Counsel/Jim Perez (Alternate)
415/864-6000
19. National Academy of Chicano Arts and Letters
David Conde and Philip Ortego, Chairmen Pro-tem
c/o La Luz Magazine
360 Monroe Street
Denver, Colorado 80209
303/388-5807
20. National Chicano Health Organization
1709 W. 8th Street, Suite 517
Los Angeles, California 90017
John Soria, Director
213/483-7167



21. National Coalition of Spanish-Speaking
Mental Health Organizations
1019 19th Street N.E., Suite 730
Washington, D.C. 20018
Rodolfo B. Sanchez, National Director
Juan Acevedo, Chairman, (Alternate)
213/685-5370
22. National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens
400 First St., N.W., Suite 706
Washington, D.C. 20001
Manuel D. Fierro, President
202/638-4483
23. National Conference of Puerto Rican Women
Ms. Paquita Vivo
2510 Virginia Ave., N.S.
Washington, D.C. 20037
202/387-4281 or 202/337-9258
24. National Council of La Raza
1025 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Raul Yzaguirre, National Director
202/659-1251
John Lopez (Alternate)
114 W. Adams, Suite 629
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
602/254-5028
25. National Economic Development Association
3807 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 800
Los Angeles, California 90010
Jose Carlos Gomez, President
Lou Moret (Alternate)
213/388-1131
26. National Mexican-American Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Joe Flores, National Executive Director
State OEO Office
555 Capitol Mall, Suite 325
Sacramento, California 95814
916/322-2940
Alfonso Quevedo, President (Alternate)
Allied Office Equipment
5974 So. Atlantic
Maywood, California 90270
213/582-6428



27. National Puerto Rican Forum
214 Mercer Street
New York, New York 10012
Hiram C. Cintron, National Executive Director
Niguel Martinez, President (Alternate)
212/533-0100
28. National Spanish-Speaking Commission on Alcoholism
Mr. Louis Garcia, President
c/o Northeast Valley Health Corporation
14935 Rinaldi Street
Mission Hills, California 91345
213/365-0861
29. National Spanish-Speaking Coalition on
Domestic Affairs
P.O. Box 12801
Fresno, California 93779
John A. Flores, National Chairman
209/485-6290
30. Operation SER
9841 Airport Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90045
Ricardo Zazueta, National Director
213/649-1511
31. Pan American Bankers Association
Eliu Romero, Chairman of the Board
Centinel Bank of Taos
P.O. Box 828
Taos, New Mexico 87571
505/758-4201 or 505/758-2297
Leveo Sanchez, Vice President (Alternate)
Hemisphere National Bank
815 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
202/332-5293
32. Personnel Management Association of Aztlan
P.O. Box 4015
Buena Park, California 90624
E.D. Montano, National President
714/523-6461



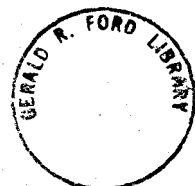
33. Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers
P.O. Box 48 Main Office
Los Angeles, California 90053
Rodrigo T. Garcia, President
213/485-4563 or 213/721-0616 (Residence)
George Esquer (Alternate)
1053 Wandering Dr.
Monterey Park, California 91754
213/262-8044
34. Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional, Inc.
P.O. Box 22212
Los Angeles, California 90022
Ms. Gloria Molina, Vice President
213/263-9988
35. Association of Cuban-American Government Employees
P.O. Box 4325
Takoma Park, Maryland 20012
Mr. Gilberto Machin, President
202/393-6151 Res: 301/270-6588
36. Confederación de Profesionales Cubanos
436 Southwest 8th Street, Room 208
Miami, Florida 33130
Dr. Cristobal Gonzales-Mayo, President
305/854-5313 Res: 305/858-6072
37. National Trabajadores de La Raza (National Organization
of Professional Social Workers)
1801 W. Durango Boulevard
San Antonio, Texas 78207
Mr. Al Abrego, President
512/226-6178
38. Latinos, Unlimited
2536 W. 102nd Street
Chicago, Illinois 64602
Ms. Maria Fiore
39. Association for Advancement of Mexican-Americans
3518 Polk St.
Houston, Texas 70003
Mr. Luis Cano, Executive Director
713/236-0174
40. Asociación Nacional Pro-Personas Mayores
P.O. Box 1023
Los Angeles, California 90012
Mr. Manuel Ahuero
213/385-4759



41. National Association of Chicano Social Science
Chicano Studies Center - UCLA
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024
213/825-2363

42. Asociación Nacional de Grupos Folklóricos
2212 Annona Avenue
San Jose, California 95122
Ms. Jane Valdillez
408/259-3402

43. Mexican-American Women's National Association
L'Enfant Playa Station
P.O. Box 656, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024
Bettie Baca Fierro, President



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FORUM OF NATIONAL HISPANIC ORGANIZATIONS

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

MAY 23, 1975

Record of Proceedings

CONVENED: 9:25 a.m.

CO-CHAIRMEN: Gilbert R. Vasquez, President
The American Association of Spanish-Speaking CPAs

Raul Yzaguirre, National Director
National Council of La Raza

WELCOME: Introduction--Lou Moret, National Vice President
National Economic Development Association

Address: Bob Hernandez, Councilman of Kansas City

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISPANIC AMERICAN CITIZENS: A report by
Mr. Manny Fierro, President:

- . El Congreso was founded in 1971 by Chicanos in Washington, D.C. in an attempt to fill the representative vacuum in Washington, D.C.
- . The name was just recently changed from RASSA.
- . El Congreso has a 25 member board of directors.
- . Funding comes from contributions made by members, individuals, organizations, corporations, and fund raisers.
- . The 1975 legislative program deals with 15 issues to which El Congreso will direct its efforts. The 3 most significant issues currently are the Voting Rights Act, House Resolution No. 92, and the Chairmanship of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.



In the latter case, the issue is the procedures used in attempting ratification of the appointment. Aside from the insensitivity displayed by the proposed chairman, toward minority and particularly Spanish-speaking issues, the appointment was made and ratification or approval by the committee expedited without consultation with organizations who are affected by the appointment. El Congreso and other Spanish-speaking organizations objected to this effort. As a result, the nominee conceded and committed himself to work with Spanish-speaking organizations on relevant issues.

On the Voting Rights Act, El Congreso has rallied the support of not only Spanish-speaking organizations, but Black organizations, with the exception of the NAACP. As a result, the bill was placed on the floor. This bill, HR 62-19, carries with it the credibility of the Spanish-speaking community in their efforts to present themselves as a viable, vital force on political issues. The issue has received wide national political publicity in all political sectors of the nation. It is important that the bill be passed without amendment so that it is both extended and expanded.

Regarding House Resolution 92, agencies will be required to gather and disseminate statistics on Spanish-speaking affairs. This becomes very important in the process of federal resource allocation.

July 17, 1975, El Congreso will honor five Congressmen. The intent is to display a viable front from the Spanish-speaking community and secondarily, to raise funds for El Congreso. The cost to members of El Congreso is \$50.00 per person. The cost to outsiders is \$100.00 per person.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE COMPANY: Stanley Valadez, HOPE National
Chairman

A brief description was presented on the concept of the Fraternal Insurance Company. It was decided to leave responses to the presentation to an individual basis.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE
PRESIDENT ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS:

Considerable discussion on the function of this position revealed basic agreement that the office was not adequately staffed to respond to the demands of the Spanish-speaking community. The position of the White House relating to that position was explored. It is clear that the White House does not intend the position to serve as a filtering or response medium for inquiries received from the Spanish-speaking community. Generally, it was felt that this attitude by the White House displays an insensitive posture to the concerns of the Spanish-speaking community. Otherwise, the Spanish-speaking community would not have to urge the White House to increase the support staff for the position. If the concern of the White House was sincere, the post would have been provided with adequate resources from the very beginning.

On the other hand, because the position is not adequately staffed, it becomes important that the Spanish-speaking community refrain from over burdening Mr. De Baca with issues which may be resolved through other means.

The question then arose as to the effectiveness of communications directed at the White House by participants of the Forum, either as a whole or singularly. It was resolved that it is difficult to measure the impact which such communications have. It was generally conceded that the impact is minimal as there is no follow up. The general consensus was that telegrams and letters on the issues should continue to flow into the White House, but that they should be substantiated with follow up as necessary. As regards the telegrams sent as a result of the Phoenix Forum, urging for more White House appointments and increased staff for the position of advisor to the President on Hispanic Affairs, it was generally agreed that the response received was inadequate. Therefore, the



Forum and individual organizations should follow up to express their dissatisfaction and to demand more sensitivity to inquiries.

The point was made that it is essential to break down the White House into the various elements. There are other individuals in positions which can be very useful to the Spanish-speaking community. For example, Vice President Rockefeller heads the Council on Domestic Affairs and as such can be very key to certain Spanish-speaking issues. We should, therefore, direct our concerns to him.

Also important is the public exposure given Forum activities. It is important to utilize the media more effectively to focus public attention on Spanish-speaking issues.

It was suggested that perhaps more effective than anything can be the local impact on local or regional officials. By urging their concern for Spanish-speaking issues and causing their influence to bear on Congressmen and White House officials the impact can be more effective than direct communications from strictly Spanish-speaking organizations or individuals. Thus, the impact is felt from both the Spanish-speaking community and the majority sector.

It was decided that the National Council of La Raza would draft a letter to the White House indicating the Forum participants' dissatisfaction with the response to our inquiries and our continued concern for the lack of staff provided Fernando E. C. De Baca. The letter should be supported with a comparative analysis of Black staffing in the White House as compared to Spanish-speaking staffing. A list of Forum participants and other organizations not present, who support the communique will be attached. Each organization should also follow up with individual letters on the matter. Local Congressmen and officials should also be contacted on the same issues urging their support to the communique.

The Congress of Hispanic American Citizens will be asked to identify those Congressmen with at least 10% of their constituency being of Hispanic descent.

It was recommended that Forum participants also follow up on the idea of utilizing Vice President Rockefeller to advance our objectives.

PROPOSAL FOR COMMISSION ON SPANISH-SPEAKING AFFAIRS: The proposal is dormant, there has been no response.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH:

Ray Solidares of New Mexico and Grace Olivares are being seriously considered to serve on the Council. The appointment of Ms. Olivares is being supported by Senators Montoya, Domenici, and Rhodes.

SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS, FERNANDO

E. C. DE BACA: Mr. Fernando E. C. De Baca greeted the group and reported on activities in his office at the White House: Progress is being made. One area to which Mr. De Baca has devoted his efforts is the education and sensitization of White House staff many of whom previously have had no involvement and thus understanding of the Spanish-speaking community. The objective is to focus the attention on the Spanish-speaking community as a distinct minority with distinct problems, and thus attain their support for resolution. As they become more aware, they have become more sensitive and are reforming their attitudes into a constructive posture as it relates to the Spanish-speaking community.

Mr. De Baca will be accompanying the President on his trip to Spain where the President will deliver a speech on the significant impact and influences of the Spanish-speaking people in the history of the United States. Many of the significant contributions by the Hispanic which have heretofore been ignored or denied will be included in the speech. One specific example will be the fact, according to the Census Bureau, that when the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, there were already 23,000 Hispanics on what is now known as the United States.



Regarding his staff, some improvements are in store. There will be three Spanish-speaking interns working in his office for the summer. Several people have volunteered to work in the office, but the security force at the White House has ruled against it.

On the National Directory of Hispanic Organizations, Mr. De Baca was recently asked to provide a list of all Hispanic organizations. There was no such list available. He did, however, indicate there were some 565 Hispanic organizations in the United States. He indicated there was a tremendous need to identify all organizations, particularly the special purpose organizations who deliver specific services. There should be a means of providing such a directory on a continual basis.

In response to questions on the effectiveness of letters and telegrams to the White House, Mr. De Baca indicated that the effect is significant only if properly directed and conveyed in such a manner that follow up is necessary. They must be delivered to key people on key issues in an effective manner.

Mr. De Baca has been assigned the duty of pulling together all the top level Hispanic officials in the administration to generate action from groups, officials, and individuals.

One obvious problem faced by Mr. De Baca's office is the burden and task in responding to the countless inquiries directed to his office with only minimal staff with which to do so. He has accordingly been forced to assume a more general and broad responsive outlook so that his attention must necessarily be directed to broader issues as opposed to specific individual and in many cases personal requests.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT--VELMA MARTINEZ, AL PEREZ MALDEF:

History- The Voting Rights Act was first enacted for five years. In 1970, it was extended for five years more and thus will expire in August, 1975. Current provisions provide for registration of Black voters and abolition of literacy tests. The burden of enforcement lies with the Federal Government, Department of Justice, as opposed to the individual states. No changes can be made to voting provisions by the individual states without approval of the Attorney General. The act also supports the work of southern voter education projects. The results have been significant. More Black politicians have been enabled to seek office and thus be elected. Before the act, there were less than 100 Black public officials. Now, there are over 1,000.

The issue as it relates to Spanish-speaking minorities:

Because the act will expire in August 1975, the first issue is extension of the Act i.e., renewal. The second issue directly related to Spanish-speaking minorities is expansion to include language minorities. In addition to the Blacks, the only other minority currently covered are persons educated in American flag schools such as Puerto Rico. There are many injustices faced by the Spanish-speaking as relates to voting rights. For example, in Texas a radio station on election day broadcast an announcement that unless people were properly registered they would be prosecuted if they attempted to vote. Such overt efforts to discourage voting would be prohibited under the Act if expanded. Additionally, there are no provisions currently to provide assistance, other than physical, to people attempting to vote. Thus, language assistance is not allowed. Generally, the problem is evident and the impact potentially significant. There are less than 2% elected officials in California and less than 5% in Texas where over 18% of the population is Spanish-speaking. The potentially vital, political force is not being effectively tapped because voting rights are not protected.



Many organizations are prohibited from lobbying due to their tax exempt status. The Voting Rights Act because of its publicly significant prominence provides the means by which a multiplicity of issues can be exposed to the public eye. Heretofore, specific cases have been litigated independently of any agency support. MALDEF had to sue the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in order to pursue the Commission's politically motivated decision to exclude Spanish-speaking people from their report on voting rights.

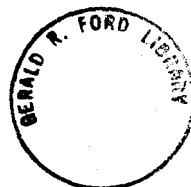
The possibility of passage for this legislation depends greatly on a continued momentum which has been displayed today in support of the extension and expansion of the Act. The Black community has supported expansion of the Act with the exception of the NAACP. The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights with the one exception supported the expansion. The specific reasons for non-support of the NAACP are not readily apparent. However, it is known that the Voting Rights Act works in an untraditional manner. Thus, while voting rights are normally regulated by individual states, the Voting Rights Act places the burden on the Federal Government, Department of Justice, and removes the authority from the states. This makes it imperative that the Spanish-speaking community be covered by the Act. At the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights the AFL/CIO took no position because the NAACP was not supporting the expansion. However, after considerable debate, much in support of the expansion, the AFL/CIO reversed its position and now supports expansion. The Department of Justice initially was vague in its position. Misinterpretations of the Department of Justice position caused the NAACP and the Committee on Civil Rights headed by Senator Tunney to say that the Department of Justice opposed the expansion. However, upon direct inquiry it was revealed that the Department of Justice had reviewed the evidence and supported the constitutionality of expansion. However, the Department did not take a position one way or the other on the advocacy of expansion. Telegrams to

Congressmen have been effective in rallying support for expansion. The most effective telegrams delivered have indicated support for extension and expansion of the Voting Rights Act to include coverage for language minorities. Additionally, such telegrams opposed any floor amendments to the Act. President Ford to date had not taken a position on the Voting Rights Act. His support would do much to enhance passage. Another organization which has supported and helped favorable consideration of the expansion was Common Cause which has taken a favorable stance on the Act and its expansion.

It was pointed out that one of the more significant provisions is Section Five which prevents gerrymandering. This would be particularly effective in rectifying some situations in the state of California. The point was made during this presentation that the means by which support was acquired from various sectors of the political system indicates that coalitions, consortiums and simply joint efforts by more than one organization can be effective. For those who question how effective the Forum can be, this is a case in point that by working together and displaying vitality and cohesiveness, concrete and visible accomplishments can be attained. The articulation and impact displayed by both El Congreso and MALDEF turned many heads as did the flood of telegrams from organizations who participate in the Forum.

MALDEF will be taping a show in the Voting Rights Act to be aired on A.M. AMERICA on national t.v. The taping will occur on June 12, 1975 and should be shown within two weeks after that.

GRAND NATIONAL CONFERENCE: Generally, everyone present agreed that the Grand National Conference is an event which can benefit the Spanish-speaking community and each of the distinct organizations, tremendously if properly executed. A centralized planning core must be established, to be responsible for the planning, organization, and execution of the conference. Past experience has proven that thorough planning is the key to the success or failure of such an event. While there may be



conflicts of schedules in or among organizations who might attend the Forum, there appeared to be a general feeling that enough participation could be attracted to make the conference successful regardless of any meetings or conferences which other organizations might be scheduling around the same period.

Many reasons were presented by various representatives of organizations to support the potential value of such a conference. Never in the history of the United States has a President traveled specifically to address a gathering of Spanish-speaking people. A convention such as is being proposed can achieve that. Thus, a Spanish-speaking community can focus attention on their activities, concerns, and resources as a viable and vital force in the United States. All organizations including the larger and more historically established organizations can benefit from the cooperation the Forum seeks to achieve and from the impact which the Grand National Conference can have.

No longer can any one organization or group serve all the interests of all Hispanics. However, together all organizations can serve each other's interests. The larger more established organizations have as much to gain as the developing organizations. Every effort should be made to include all Hispanic organizations particularly those significant and important organizations who have heretofore not participated in Forum activities. However, all the forum participants are committed to proceed with the conference with the confidence that the number of people in Hispanic organizations which can be attracted with the commitments confirmed as of this date of this Forum are adequate to attract a sufficient number of representative Hispanics to make the conference a success. This does not negate the potentially more significant impact which total participation by all organizations could achieve but it does assure success. A concerted effort will be made to include as many organizations from the Puerto Rican and Cuban community as possible.

The Forum participants unanimously agreed to proceed on course with the assumption that the conference will occur. Each organization should have their own objectives in attending the conference and accordingly should plan their own separate agendas if indeed separate meetings are desired.

The commonality of purpose for the Forum is twofold. First, the confraternity which can evolve from such a conference is immeasurably important and valuable. Second, it is important that national political candidates present themselves to discuss issues with the Spanish-speaking community.

By unanimous consent, Ricardo Zazueta is the convener for the Grand National Conference. Initially, anyone who wants to participate in the planning phase can do so. However, eventually a definite committee will be formed with specific functions to continue the planning, coordination, and execution of the conference. Time phased plans will be developed. Date, place, and facilities will be selected. Coordination of various organizational meetings and Grand National Conference functions will be executed. Financing, including contributions from various organizations, grants from foundations, and possibly contributions on an equal basis from major parties, will be pursued. A meeting was scheduled by the convener, Ricardo Zazueta, for 6:00 following the Forum session. Mr. Gaspar R. Garcia from AMAE volunteered to contribute his expertise as a systems analyst to review and comment on the design and plan for the conference.

1980 CENSUS: A general discussion on the Bureau of Census led into the more general subject of research by the various entities within the Federal structure. The Bureau of Census has not adequately provided for an analysis of the Spanish-speaking demographics. Likewise, most agencies who have ongoing research programs have systematically excluded the Spanish-speaking from their research. Only recently, a Spanish-speaking committee was formed to advise the Bureau of Census. The impression given is that such a committee has existed for some time. However, this committee was just recently formed and as of the date of the Forum had not yet met. A previous conference had been held for Spanish-speaking representatives, but as such was not a viable arm of the Bureau of Census. The Bureau of Census had intended to publish three studies on minority-owned businesses. The second one to have been released was the Minority Owned Businesses - Spanish Origin. However, the Black survey and the Asian-American survey (the latter of which was to have been released in third order) were released substantially before the survey



on Minority Owned Businesses-Spanish Origin. As of the date of this report, all surveys have been released. However, the concern was with the delay.

CO-CHAIRING COMMITTEE: The co-chairing committee is heretofore to be called the Steering Committee and as such should consider the specific issues of a structure for the Forum and funding options. That committee will be composed of three organizations. Each organization in turn will chair two consecutive meetings. The organizations will then rotate in such a manner that the committee is formed of the past chairing organization, the current chairing organization, and the future chairing organization. Currently, the chairing committee or steering committee is composed of The American Association of Spanish-Speaking CPAs, National Council of La Raza, and the Cuban National Planning Council.

NEXT FORUM MEETING: The date of Friday, September 12, 1975 starting at 9:00 a.m. The steering committee will prepare an agenda, send out a draft for consideration by all Forum participants, provide for a period of response, consider any comments or recommendations received, and prepare a final agenda based on their best judgment.

For the next meeting, the Cuban National Planning Council suggests inviting two other organizations, one of which is the National Organization of Cuban Professionals. CNPC will communicate the name of the other organization together with contact people, addresses, and phone numbers.

PERIOD OF FREE DIALOGUE: A significant highlight of the Forum was the free exchange of information among the Forum participants particularly as related to the Cuban National Planning Council. A substantial advance was made in understanding the problems of concern to the Cuban community as relates to Chicanos and minority programs in general.

The Cuban community faces many problems, some of which are identical to those faced by other Spanish-speaking groups and some of which are unique to the Cuban community. The myth which describes an uncommon degree of success and stature to Cuban people was discounted by the representatives of the Cuban National Planning Council.

Some significant statistics reveal that the average age of the Cuban-refugee citizen is 34.1 which compare to 18.1 for other Spanish-speaking groups, and 17.8 for the Puerto Rican people.

The Cuban refugee program was greatly detrimental to the interests of the Cuban people. Although the Cuban people had been in the country for 14 years, very little concern existing among Cubans for community development. The idea among most Cubans was that they would eventually return to their home land. The futility of that belief became apparent only recently and Cubans begin to realize the lack of development among Cubans in the United States. Up until recently there was virtually no input by Cubans into the policy for the operation of the Cuban Refugee Program. It amounted to an Indian bureau, in that the effect was nothing more than to provide welfare benefits to the Cubans. During the 14 years, the problems continued to multiply. The drop-out rate of Cubans is higher than for Blacks in the same areas.

Initially, many professionals and businessmen came to the United States from Cuba so that the image of affluent Cuban refugees was not entirely erroneous at that time. However, after the first few years many and all types of people arrived in the United States which created problems. Most people who left Cuba came to the United States without their possessions. Recently, older people have started coming to the main land.

The CNPC seeks to establish the means for community development. Due to this recent awareness and motivation, Cubans have become resentful not of Chicanos but because they have heretofore been neglected and left out of many programs available to minorities. One further criticism was that before revenue sharing, very little attention was focused on the Cubans. With revenue sharing, resources are available to the Cuban community which previously were not available. Consequently, many national organizations of predominant Chicano constituency have begun organizing in the Cuban community. A suggestion was made that national leadership respect regional and local leadership by providing technical assistance but not by assuming or absorbing existing entities. The price that must be paid in terms of resentment and distrust are too high.

Forum participants expressed gratitude for the vivid and candid picture painted by the CNPC. Chicanos pointed out that people were to some extent suspicious of Cubans, that the myth did exist which led Chicanos to believe that Cubans



generally were successful and by no means impoverished. Some Chicanos have been resentful of the attention which the media has focused on Cubans and Puerto Ricans. This has happened because of the concentration of the media and the Cubans and Puerto Ricans in the eastern states, particularly New York. All this in spite of the fact that Chicanos greatly outnumber Cubans and Puerto Ricans. Another concern is that Chicanos now are being asked to cut up a pie that is already too small into yet smaller pieces to share with their Cuban and Puerto Rican brothers.

The general consensus was one of appreciation for each other's position and a sincere commitment to assist each other by increasing the resources available to Spanish-speaking people, thus avoiding the need to compete for inadequate resources. Only thus, can Spanish-speaking people cooperatively impact the system and provide adequately for their respective constituencies.

The CNPC expanded their concern for the Cuban refugee program by translating the historic effect on Cubans to current situations and programs being implemented for the Vietnamese. They expressed strong concern that the detrimental effect felt by the Cuban community would be replicated amongst the Vietnamese.

OTHER ISSUES: A desire was expressed for formation of a central news clipping service on Hispanic affairs for Forum participants.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR: Recent appointment of a non Spanish-speaking person to head the Migrant Division drew considerable concern and comment from the participants. Perhaps, even more serious was the revelation that the Department of Labor is attempting to define eligible population for migrant programs to include tenant farm workers and share croppers. This is contrary to legislative history and contrary to the interest of all those who would participate. The latter would occur as a result of expansion of participants with no comparable increase in the resources available to provide services.

AMAE presented a parallel situation with the Department of Education in the State of California. Dr. Wilson

Riles has issued a dictate that all educators must reapply for their positions. Additionally, he appointed a Mr. Whiteneck to head bilingual and migrant programs. Considerable effort is being extended by AMAE to reverse the trend which seeks to exclude Spanish-speaking people from representation in those areas which most concern them and which have the most effect upon the Spanish-speaking population of California. Governor Brown and Mario Obledo were singled out as being very helpful in assisting AMAE's efforts in principle.

In response to a concern for the Black predominance or prevailing perspective in Washington, D.C., it was revealed that politicians in Washington think in terms of Black and White principally because they deal with the Eastern United States. Additionally, the Black influence in the Capitol in the day-to-day activity has some effect on government officials. Accordingly, officials in sensitive positions such as with EEOC many times neglect to make any mention of Spanish-speaking people, speaking only in terms of Black. What many government officials fail to realize is that the Spanish-speaking population of the United States will in a few years be the largest minority in the country. Many statistics support this projection. Some of these were revealed in a recent US News and World Report article.

End



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Alliance of Savings and Loans Associations	Ruben R. Marquez
American Association of Spanish Speaking CPAs	Danny Archuleta, Exec. Director; Gilbert R. Vasquez, President
Association of Mexican-American Educators	Gaspar Garcia
Association of Western Spanish-Speaking Community Dev. Corps.	Raul Yzaguirre
Cuban National Planning Council	Rev. Mario Vizcaino, Chairman; Sergio Pereira
Hispanic Bicentennial Commission	Raul Yzaguirre
Hispanic Organization of Professionals & Executives	Stanley Valadez, National Chairman
IMAGE	Ed Valenzuela, President
Latin American Manufacturers Association	Jose Aceves, National Director
Mexican-American Engineering Society	Sam Buttner, Executive Liaison
Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund	Vilma Martinez, President & General Counsel; Al Perez, Associate Counsel
National Academy of Chicano Arts and Letters	Dr. Philip Ortego, Chairman Pro Tem
National Chicano Health Org.	John Soria, Director
National Coalition of Spanish-Speaking Mental Health Orgs.	Rodolfo Sanchez, National Director
National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens	Manuel Fierro, President



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (continued)

National Council of La Raza	Raul Yzaguirre, National Director; Sister Elvira Ramirez, Board Member
National Economic Development Association	Louis F. Moret, National Vice-Pres.
Operation SER	Ricardo Zazueta, National Director
Personnel Management Association of Aztlan	Elmer D. Montano, National Director
Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers	Rodrigo T. Garcia, President; George Esquer, Alternate