

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton, Draft #4 [partial] (2 pages)	10/6/94	b(6)
002. fax	From: Jean Bauman; To: Liz Bowyer; Re: Kolokotronis Fundraiser (1 page)	9/7/94	Personal Misfile
003. fax	From: Melissa Kasnitz; To: Liz Boyer; Re: Walter Capps for Congress (6 pages)	9/7/94	Personal Misfile
004. fax	From: Davis Ginsburg; To: Liz Boyer; Re: Bob Filner for Congress (3 pages)	9/7/94	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3986

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File] October 6, 1994 [2]

2014-0483-S

sb432

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]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH MISS AMERICA, HEATHER WHITESTONE

DATE: Thursday, October 6, 1994
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 5:50 p.m.
FROM: Stanley S. Herr *Stan*

I. PURPOSE

To congratulate Heather Whitestone, the first Miss America to have a known disability and to recognize this cultural milestone for Americans with disabilities.

II. BACKGROUND

Ms. Whitestone is the first women with disabilities to be selected as Miss America in the pageant's 74-year history. Her accomplishment is a great source of pride for the estimated 20 to 23 million citizens who are deaf or hard of hearing in particular. These citizens constitute nearly half of the 49 million Americans with disabilities. She is from Birmingham, Alabama and won the talent portion of the contest for her classical ballet performance. Her platform for her year of service is "Youth Motivation: Anything is Possible."

III. CONVERSATIONAL POINTS

Note: Ms. Whitestone is an excellent lip reader, and communicates best when the other party speaks a bit slowly and is near her.

- My daughter Chelsea is very interested in ballet and I understand that your talent is in classical ballet.

- Not only the millions of Americans who are deaf or hard-of-hearing, and the millions of Americans with disabilities, but all Americans can take pride in your achievement.

- Just over two months ago, I placed a call from this office to Dr. Glenn Anderson using the telephone relay system and he told me what a difference the telephone relay system and the ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) was making in the lives of deaf and hard of hearing people.

- We had over 3300 guests at the White House that day (July 27th) to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the ADA and it was one of the largest invited gatherings here.

- I'm proud that many of this Administration's finest appointees are individuals with disabilities, and Carol Rasco, my domestic policy adviser, chairs a meeting of that group on a regular basis.

- After the ADA event, our Domestic Policy Council also launched the Federal Disabilities Accommodations Working Group so that the Federal government can set an example and high standard for accessibility for its workers, prospective recruits, customers, and members of the public.

- I'm also excited to learn that OMB and DPC are looking into doing a major National Disability Policy Review aimed at bringing our laws, policies, and programs in line with my Administration's philosophy of greater inclusion, independence and empowerment.

- October is National Disability Employment Awareness Month and your can-do attitude is a great reminder of what people can do when we judge them on their talents, not on our preconceptions.

IV. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The First Lady
Heather Whitestone, Miss America
Mary McGinnis, Director of Corporate Relations, Miss America
Organization
Carol H. Rasco

V. PRESS

ABC television crew for 20-20 program
wire still photographers

VI. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- The First Lady escorts Miss America to the Oval Office.
- Photos are taken.
- Miss America and her escort depart the Oval Office.

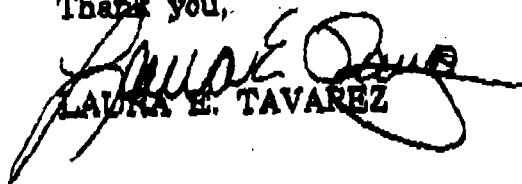
October 05, 1994

Ms. Pena,

Below is the list of individuals that will attend the meeting with the First Lady.

BELEN B. ROBLES
RAMIRO ROBLES
JUDGE ALBERT ARMENDARIZ
DOLORES GUERRERO
ADA PENA
ED PENA
LARRY TREJO
KENNA RAMIREZ
CARLOS RAMIREZ
RICK DOVALINA
LISA ALCANTAR
MARIO OBLEDO
OSCAR MORAN
PEDRO CAMPOS
MOLLY ACOSTA
MANUEL VILLARREAL
DAVID ADAME
MAX MARTINEZ
RAY RANGEL
BECKY DIAZ
CESAR MONZON

Thank you,


LAURA E. TAVAREZ



NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Keith Geiger, President
Robert Chase, Vice President
Marilyn Monahan, Secretary-Treasurer

Don Cameron, Executive Director

1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-3290
(202) 822-7300 Fax (202) 822-7741

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

October 4, 1994

Facsimile

TO: Patti Solis
Director of Scheduling
Office of the First Lady
The White House @ 456 - 2461

FAX

FROM: Mickey Ibarra, Political Advocacy Manager
National Education Association
202/822-7348
FAX 202/822-7741

Home 205-1799

Pages (including this page)

COMMENTS:

Patti -

We have been working with
Caroline Cunningham @ DEA
on this. Regards -

Whitely

→ Maga Rossello



NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Keith Geiger, President
Robert Chase, Vice President
Marilyn Monahan, Secretary-Treasurer

1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-3290
(202) 822-7300 Fax (202) 822-7741

Dore Cameron, Executive Director

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

October 4, 1994

Ms. Patti Solis
Director of Scheduling
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20050

Rm # NEA Auditorium.
How many 75
Set-up
11 guests + pep talk.

Dear Ms. Solis:

We are delighted that the First Lady will be the special guest at the Howard Wolpe for Governor event hosted by the National Education Association for the Democratic Governors' Association, Thursday, October 6 from 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Fortunately, the NEA-PAC Council is meeting at the NEA Headquarters while the Wolpe event is in progress. We are hopeful that the First Lady will agree to deliver brief remarks to the Council following her arrival. NEA President Keith Geiger, and Ken Melley, Assistant Executive Director plan to greet the First Lady Thursday morning.

NEA created a national political action committee in 1972. During the 1992 election cycle, NEA-PAC ranked third among over 4,000 federal PAC's in spending to support endorsed candidates and other organizations. The governing body of NEA-PAC is the 68 member NEA-PAC Council which consists of state affiliate presidents, NEA executive officers, and other leaders.

To date, NEA-PAC has endorsed 293 federal candidates for the 1994 mid-term election. All of these candidates embrace the NEA legislative and political agenda which matches well with the views of the Clinton Administration.

It is our hope that the First Lady will use five minutes to encourage our NEA leaders to do all that is necessary to win the many important races at stake November 8 to ensure the future success of the Clinton Administration and the nation.

If you need further information to respond to this request, please call me at (202) 822-7348 or contact my program assistant, Lacey Lawrence at (202) 822-7311.

Sincerely,

Mickey Ibarra
Political Advocacy Manager

10/07/94 10:10 2102 408 0064 LNEC, INC. 001/005

232

LNEC

LULAC National Educational
Service Centers, Inc.

777 North Capitol Street, NE, Suite 305, Washington, DC 20002
(202) 408-0060 FAX (202) 408-0064

FAX TRANSMITTAL

High Priority

To: Suzanne Valdez
From: Belen Robles
Date: October 4, 1994
Subject: Information about LULAC
Pages: -26 5
(including cover letter)

Here is the information about LULAC that you requested.

*Boston
→ E. J. Goodman
He & ETR*

*Unrelated
→ more at home
at black churches*

Copyright 1994 The Hearst Corporation
The San Francisco Examiner

September 1, 1994, Thursday; Fourth Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A-13

LENGTH: 240 words

HEADLINE: MOMENTS IN HISPANIC HISTORY

COLUMN: HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

BODY:

1810 Mexican priest Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla summons Indians and mestizo peasants on Sept. 16 to his church and issues the battle cry of Mexican independence from Spain. "El Grito," or "The Cry," as the event is known, is celebrated today in Mexico and in the United States as the beginning of Mexico's break from colonialism. Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala also celebrate independence in September. Americans are starting to commemorate Hispanic Heritage Month at this time.

1945

A federal judge rules on March 21 that school segregation of Mexican and Chicano students in Orange County is illegal under California law and the U.S. Constitution. The case of Gonzalo Mendez vs. Westminster School District et al strikes down segregation of Chicanos in California's public schools. Recommended

BOOK: "The Autobiography of a Brown Buffalo," and its sequel memoir, "The Revolt of the Cockroach People," by Oscar Zeta Acosta, 1970s Chicano attorney in East Los Angeles. 1989.

SEE MAIN STORY (LATINO SUCESS IN "90S ROOTED IN "60S ACTIVISM)

GRAPHIC: PHOTO (ASSOCIATED PRESS / 1993)

Caption 1, Armando Caloca, 2, and Raul Martinez plant a Mexan flag in East Los angeles in honor of Mexican Independence Day, Sept. 12, 1993.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE-MDC: September 03, 1994



Belen B. Robles
National President

OCTOBER 5, 1994

BELOW IS THE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD WHO
WILL BE ATTENDING THE MEETING WITH THE FIRST LADY.

MS. BELEN B. ROBLES, LULAC NATIONAL PRESIDENT
MR. RAMIRO ROBLES

JUDGE ALBERT ARMENDARIZ, RETIRED, IMMIGRATION JUDGE
PAST LULAC NATIONAL PRESIDENT - EL PASO, TEXAS

EDUARDO PENA, ATTORNEY, ALEXANDER, GEBHARDT, APONTE AND MARKS
PAST LULAC NATIONAL PRESIDENT - WASHINGTON, D.C.

KENNA RAMIREZ, DIRECTOR OF SCHEDULING, LULAC NATIONAL OFFICE
EL PASO, TEXAS

ADA PENA, PRESIDENT AND CEO, UNIGLOBE ADA TRAVEL SERVICE.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CARLOS RAMIREZ, PRESIDENT, RAMIREZ ENGINEERING FIRM, EL PASO,
TEXAS AND DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF EL PASO.

RICK DOVALINA, ATTORNEY, DOVALINA, EURESTE, VILLARREAL AND LANDA
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

LISA ALCANTAR, PRESIDENT, TEMPORARY SERVICES, INC.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

MARIO OBLEDO, FORMER SECRETARY OF HEALTH, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ATTORNEY AND PAST LULAC NATIONAL PRESIDENT - SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

OSCAR MORAN, PRESIDENT, CONSULTING GROUP. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
PAST LULAC NATIONAL PRESIDENT

PEDRO CAMPOS, PRESIDENT, PEC AND ASSOC. CONSULTING GROUP.
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

MOLLY ACOSTA, LOAN OFFICER, HUD AND LULAC NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

MANUEL VILLARREAL, RETIRED, IRS MANAGER - HOUSTON, TEXAS

DAVID ADAME, SAN ANTONIO BUSINESS CONSULTANT

MAX MARTINEZ, DEPT OF INTERIOR, ALBUQUERQUE, NM

RAY RANGEL, IOWA, LOAN SPECIALIST WITH THE CITY OF IOWA.

BECKY DIAZ, LULAC NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT - BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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OA/Box Number: 3986

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[HRC Daily File] October 6, 1994 [2]

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sb432

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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1994
DRAFT #4

Wolpe Fundraiser @
National Education Assn
Lead Advance:

Kirk Hanlin
1-800-514-7828

WHCA #4108

WLF Luncheon @
Omni Shoreham Hotel
Lead Advance:

Kelly Craighead
1-800-514-7828

WHCA #4013

Wynia Fundraiser @
Hay Adams Hotel
Lead Advance:

David Neslen
1-800-514-7828

WHCA #4101

LULAC Dinner @
Hotel Washington
Lead Advance:

Kirk Hanlin
1-800-514-7828

WHCA #4108

Scheduling Desk:

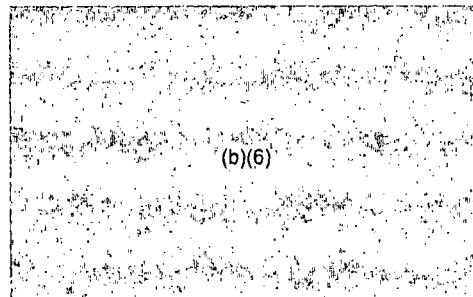
Julie Hopper
202-456-7561
202-456-2317
202-387-6842
1-800-514-7828

office
fax
home
WHCA #4096

PREV RON

The White House

8:30 am



001

9:40 am

DEPART The White House South Portico
EN ROUTE National Education Assn. Bldg
[Drive Time: 5-7 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1994
PAGE 2

LIMO: HRC
STAFF VAN: Craighead, Moore, WH Photographer

9:45 am **ARRIVE** National Education Assn. Bldg
 1201 16th Street, NW

NOTE: Kirk Hanlin will meet HRC curbside.

Curbside Greeters: - Keith Geiger; Pres. of the NEA
 - Ken Melley; Asst. Exec. Dir. of NEA

Greeters Before Entering Room:

- Cong. John Dingell [D-MI]
- Sen. Donald Riegle [D-MI]
- Howard Wolpe

9:50 am-
10:20 am

RECEPTION For Howard Wolpe
National Education Assn.
Press Room, 1st Floor
HRC's Holding Room: Green Room
Phone: 202/822-7300 [Govt Relations Office]
Fax: 202/822-7714 [Govt Relations Office]
Attire: Business
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 50-75 expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:

- All four principals enter room together
- Cong. John Dingell welcomes everyone, gives brief remarks and intros Sen. Donald Riegle
- Sen. Donald Riegle gives brief remarks and intros Howard Wolpe
- Howard Wolpe; Gubernatorial Candidate, Michigan gives remarks and intros HRC
- HRC delivers remarks
- Exit stage, and work ropeline on departure

Event Contact: Carolyn Cunningham 202/479-5133

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1994
PAGE 3

10:20 am **DEPART** National Education Assn. Bldg
 EN ROUTE The White House
 [Drive Time: 5 minutes]

LIMO: HRC
STAFF VAN: Craighead, Moore, WH Photographer

10:25 am **ARRIVE** The White House South Portico

10:30 am-
11:00 am **OFFICE/PHONE TIME**

11:00 am-
11:40 am **PRIVATE MEETING**
 Map Room
 CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS:

- HRC
- Sid Blumenthal
- Harold Ickes
- Erskine Bowles
- Melanne Verveer

FORMAT:

-- Informal meeting

Staff Contact: Melanne Verveer

456-2538

11:40 am **DEPART** The White House South Portico
 EN ROUTE The Omni Shoreham Hotel
 [Drive Time: 10-15 minutes]

LIMO: HRC
STAFF VAN: Craighead, Verveer, WH Photographer

11:55 am **ARRIVE** The Omni Shoreham Hotel
 2500 Calvert Ave.

NOTE: Kelly Craighead will meet HRC curbside.

No Curbside Greeters

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1994
PAGE 4

11:55 am **PROCEED to Cabinet Room**

Greeters Outside Cabinet Room:

- David Wilhelm
- Dee Gee Wilhelm
- Laura Hartigan
- Terry McCauliffe

12:00 pm-

12:15 pm

MEET & GREET w/WLF Exec. Board Members
Cabinet Room
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 30 expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:

-- Official photos/receiving line

Event Contact: Elaine Howard 863-7151

12:20 pm-

1:00 pm

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM
1994 Fall Issues Conference
Omni Shoreham Hotel
Blue Room
HRC's Holding Room: Annex to the Cabinet Room
Phone: 202/_____
Fax: 202/_____
Attire: Business
CLOSED PRESS

Seated at Head Table: [See briefing book]

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 400 expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:

- Terry McAuliffe gives welcoming remarks and intros Chm. David Wilhelm
- Chm. David Wilhelm gives remarks and intros Mrs. Gore
- Mrs. Gore gives brief remarks and intros HRC
- HRC delivers keynote address
- Exit stage and depart room

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1994
PAGE 5

Event Contact: Elaine Howard

863-7151

1:10 pm **DEPART** The Omni Shoreham Hotel
 EN ROUTE The White House
 [Drive Time: 10-15 minutes]

LIMO: HRC

STAFF VAN: Craighead, Verveer, WH Photographer

1:25 pm **ARRIVE** The White House South Portico

1:30 pm-
4:25 pm **LUNCH/OFFICE/PHONE TIME**

3:00 pm-
4:25 pm **OFFICE/PHONE TIME**

4:25 pm **PROCEED TO OEOB**

4:30 pm-
4:45 pm **DROP BY**
 Room 180, OEOB?????
 CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 30 expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:

-- Mike Lux intros HRC

-- HRC gives remarks [10-minutes]

NOTE: Meeting begins at 4:00 pm.

NOTE: WH Photographer will be present first 5 minutes.

Event Contact: Mike Lux

456-2930

4:50 pm-
5:00 pm **VIDEO**
 Room 459, OEOB
 CLOSED PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1994
PAGE 6

Video #1: New Mexico Democratic Party
- Length: 5 minutes

Contact: Peter Shakow 456-6257

5:30 pm-

5:45 pm

PRIVATE MEETING

Map Room

20/20 CREW WILL BE FILMING

PARTICIPANTS:

- HRC**
- Heather Whitestone, Miss America 1995**
- Mary McGinnis, Dir. of Corporate Community Relations**
- Leanard Horn, Exec. Officer of Miss America**

FORMAT:

-- Drop by, informal meeting

NOTE: WH Photographer will be present first 5 minutes.

Contact: Mary McGinnis 202/429-1700 Ext. 115

5:45 pm

PROCEED To the Oval Office

5:50 pm-

6:00 pm

OFFICIAL PHOTO [w/the President]

Oval Office

20/20 CREW WILL BE FILMING/OFFICIAL PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

- The President**
- HRC**
- Heather Whitestone, Miss America 1995**

FORMAT:

-- Official photo/meet & greet

Staff Contact: Stephnie Streett

6:00 pm-

6:50 pm

DOWN TIME

6:50 pm

DEPART The White House South Portico
EN ROUTE The Hay Adams Hotel

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1994
PAGE 7

[Drive Time: 5 minutes]

LIMO: HRC
STAFF VAN: Hopper, Moore, WH Photographer

6:55 pm **ARRIVE** The Hay Adams Hotel
 800 16th Street, NW

NOTE: David Neslen will meet HRC curbside.

Curbside Greeters: Urs Aeby, Hay Adams Gen. Mgr.

6:55 pm-
7:00 pm **PROCEED** to hold
 Windsor Room
 CLOSED PRESS/OFFICIAL PHOTO

NOTE: In hold HRC will be met by Sen. Jim Sasser; Cong. Martin Sabo; Minnesota Democratic Nominee for Senate, Ann Wynia.

7:00 pm-
7:30 pm **RECEPTION** for Ann Wynia
 Hay Adams Hotel
 Lafayette Restaurant (Main Dining Room)
 HRC's Holding Room: Windsor Room
 Phone: 202/638-6600
 Fax: 202/
 Attire: Business
 CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 100-150 expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:

- All four principals proceed on stage
- Cong. Martin Sabo welcomes everyone and intros Sen. Jim Sasser
- Sen. Jim Sasser gives brief remarks and intros Ann Wynia
- Ann Wynia gives remarks and intros HRC
- HRC delivers remarks
- Cong. Sabo thanks HRC and guests

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1994
PAGE 8

-- Exit stage and work ropeline on departure

Event Contact: William Cooley 546-9292 [o]
301/299-8999

7:40 pm **DEPART** The Hay Adams Hotel
EN ROUTE Hotel Washington
[Drive Time: 5 minutes]

LIMO: HRC
STAFF VAN: Craighead, Verveer, WH Photographer

7:45 pm **ARRIVE** Hotel Washington
15th and Pennsylvania Ave., NE

NOTE: Kirk Hanlin will meet HRC curbside.

Greeters:

7:45 pm-
8:00 pm **MEET & GREET w/VIP's**
Room: tbd
CLOSED PRESS/OFFICIAL PHOTOS ONLY

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. ___ expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:
-- Official photo/receiving line

8:00 pm-
8:30 pm **LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS**
Hotel Washington
Main Ballroom
HRC's Holding Room:
Phone: 202/
Fax: 202/
Attire: Black-tie Optional
OPEN PRESS

Seated at Head Table: [See briefing book]

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 200-225 expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1994
PAGE 9

-- Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard [D-CA]
gives brief remarks and intros HRC

-- HRC gives remarks

-- Exit stage and work ropeline

Event Contact: Ada Pena

202/833-2301

8:35 pm

DEPART Hotel Washington
EN ROUTE The White House
[Drive Time: 5 minutes]

LIMO: HRC

STAFF VAN: Craighead, Verveer, Lattimore or Finney, WH
Photographer

8:40 pm

ARRIVE The White House South Portico

RON

The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC:

-- Partly cloudy. Wind northerly 5-10 knots. Low temp 47.
High temp 64.

(b)(6)

001

WASHINGTON, D.C. EVENTS:

KENNEDY CENTER:

-Shear Madnes
-Flyin' West

WARNER THEATER:

-Jesus Christ Superstar

FORD'S THEATER:

-Foreigner Comedy

ARENA STAGE:

-A Perfect Ganesh
-The Odessy

Memorandum to Liz Bowyer

From: Ruby Shamir

Date: 10/4/94

Subj: LULAC

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) was established in 1929 in Corpus Christi, TX and the organization spread over America's southwest. The organization began as solely male. Now, however, women make up over 50% of their membership. LULAC seeks to strengthen the bond between Hispanics and corporate America. LULAC promotes civil rights of Hispanic Americans and takes strong position on a number of issues:

-LULAC is opposed to the U.S. English movement which would make English the official language of the U.S.

-LULAC is strongly promotes education in the Hispanic community. LULAC established the National Education Services Centers. NESC is an educational corporation which seeks to insure access to higher education for Hispanic students. NESC offers counseling, career planning and financial aid. It also operates the LULAC National Scholarship Fund Program.

-LULAC does not take political positions but admits that most Hispanic voters support Democratic tickets. LULAC has led many voter registration campaigns in the days of the poll tax and the organization continues these projects in heavily Hispanic communities.

-LULAC has generally been opposed to many immigration bills which they view as discriminatory against undocumented workers [specifically a 1985 Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) and Romano Mazzoli (D-KY) bill].

-Veterans assistance is a major LULAC issue. LULAC believes that Hispanics have served the country well in times of war and should be duly compensated.

Sometimes LULAC's behavior appears to run in opposition to its cause. In 1985 a LULAC convention was held which was sponsored in part by the Adolph Coors company. This convention was protested by many who claim that the Coors Company has been notoriously discriminatory to Hispanics. Additionally, in its past LULAC was criticized for focusing primarily on the Hispanic middle class. Recently, it has shifted its agenda to serving lower class Hispanics, specifically by pushing education programs. Its leaders still tend to be middle and upper class.

LNEC

777 North Capitol Street, NE, Suite 305; Washington, DC 20002
(202) 408-0060 FAX (202) 408-0064

LULAC National Educational
Service Centers, Inc.

FAX TRANSMITTAL

High Priority

To: Ruby Shamir, 456-2239

From: Brent Wilkes

Date: October 3, 1994

Subject: LULAC Info

Pages: 12
(including cover letter)

LULAC
Sent
History

Enclosed is the information you requested.

Introduction

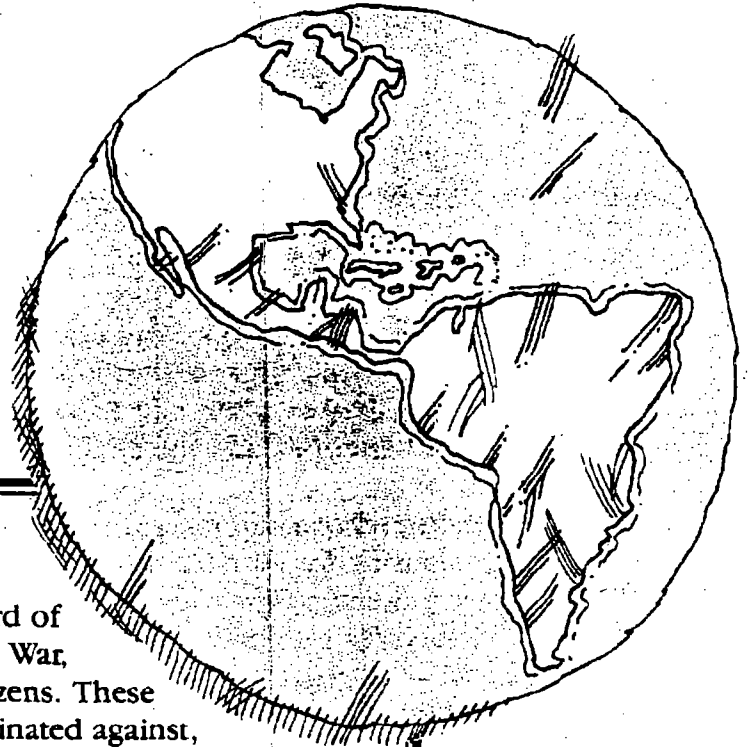
The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) is the oldest and largest Hispanic organization in the United States. We've been working since 1929 to assure our fellow Hispanic citizens a good education, a better job, and the civil rights promised to every American. What is LULAC?

- An engineering scholarship for a Hispanic student in Philadelphia
- Affordable housing for a low income family in San Antonio
- A computer training program in Miami
- A court victory against census undercount in California

LULAC is 110,000 members in 45 states committed to the promise of Hispanics in America. We are the youngest, fastest growing minority in the country. By 1988, Hispanics will be the nation's largest minority group, and LULAC is the most respected organization representing this diverse, influential group of citizens.

We've been fighting ignorance, unemployment and discrimination for over fifty years, but we need help. We need help to finance education and job training. We need the support of all individuals and corporations who care about making equality a fact, not only a dream, for all Americans.





History

When the United States annexed a third of Mexico's territory following the Mexican War, nearly 77,000 Mexicans became U.S. citizens. These new citizens were systematically discriminated against, denied voting rights, excluded from decent jobs or a good education and subjected to unprovoked physical violence. The sign, "No Mexicans Allowed" was to be found everywhere.

Hispanic Americans responded by building a strong tradition of self-determination. Service organizations were started to champion Hispanic rights and in 1929, a number of these groups met in Corpus Christi, Texas and merged into a single self-help organization, the League of United Latin American Citizens. LULAC councils soon spread throughout Texas, into New Mexico and California, then to the Midwest, Florida, Washington, D.C. and New York.

As LULAC grew, so did our achievements. LULAC-sponsored lawsuits resulted in landmark court decisions abolishing Hispanic school segregation and guaranteeing Hispanics the right to sit on juries. LULAC's "Little Schools of the 400" became the model for the enormously successful Headstart program. We have trained and found jobs for thousands of Hispanics, built housing for thousands more, provided over \$2 million in scholarship aid to Hispanic students, launched programs for youth, women and the elderly, and reached out in cooperative alliance with corporate America.

No other organization can match our half century record of service to Hispanic Americans, but too much remains to be done to rest on our history. LULAC will continue to work with our fellow Hispanic citizens until the only place to find poverty, ignorance and discrimination is in the history books.

Organization

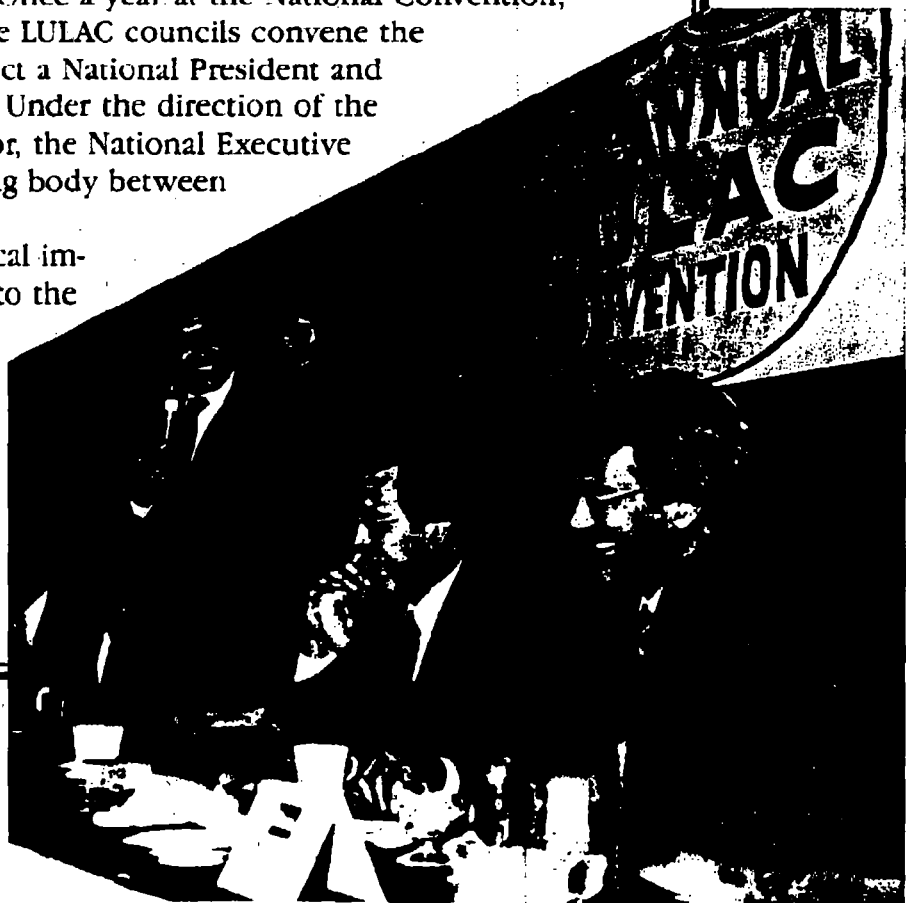
LULAC is a true "grass roots" organization. While policy is set at the national level, our local councils are where the work gets done. One city may stress scholarship aid, another job training, and all LULAC programs are specifically tailored to meet local needs. We help our neighbors in the communities where we live.

However, LULAC's local councils can't do the job alone. We have established a National Office in Washington, D.C. to support Hispanic rights and issues nationwide, and LULAC's National President acts as official spokesperson to advance our cause in the media and during Congressional deliberations. In addition, the LULAC Foundation was created to forge a working partnership with corporate America. Through the LULAC Foundation, business provides Hispanics with job training, economic development and financial support.

Other programs have also been established to support our local councils. The LULAC National Educational Service Centers provide scholarship aid and career counseling to Hispanic youth, and SER-Jobs For Progress is our nationwide manpower training program, which has been rated the most efficient job training program in the country.

Organizationally, a State Director and State Executive Board are chosen at each State Convention. Once a year at the National Convention, representatives from all the LULAC councils convene the National Assembly and elect a National President and National Executive Board. Under the direction of the National Executive Director, the National Executive Board is LULAC's governing body between conventions.

National policy with local impact, programs dedicated to the most pressing problems, ongoing cooperation with business; all this adds up to the most responsive, most effective organization working to help Hispanic Americans. All this adds up to LULAC.





Education

A good education continues to be the key to a better life in America. Ever since our founding, LULAC has made education our highest priority, and we have fought to assure Hispanics an equal education.

Much of this fight has been in the courts. In 1945 a California LULAC council successfully sued the Orange County school system, which was segregated on the grounds that Hispanic children were "more poorly clothed and mentally inferior to white children." This decision, plus a similar 1948 Texas ruling declaring Hispanic segregation unconstitutional in that state,

provided court precedents that eventually led to the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring all school segregation unconstitutional.

Without a doubt, LULAC's most far reaching achievement in education was our *Little Schools of the 400*. Hispanic children often start school at a disadvantage because of the language barrier. LULAC started a program to teach incoming first graders 400 words of English to prepare them for school. These "Little Schools of the 400" pioneered the concept of pre-school preparation and became the prototype for the universally hailed Headstart program.

Today, the LULAC National Scholarship Fund (LNSF) provides direct financial assistance to Hispanic students. Contributions from corporations match those from local LULAC councils, doubling the effectiveness of corporate and community support. This generous support has enabled over 5,000 students to get a college education.

Scholarship aid is not our only answer to increased Hispanic enrollment in higher education. Since 1973, LULAC National Educational Service Centers (LNESEC) have supported and motivated over 100,000 Hispanic students with dropout prevention programs, career counseling and professional development. Twelve LNESEC Centers across the country help keep students in high school, prepare them for college or vocational training, and guide them towards their chosen careers. LNESEC's Project Follow-up links students and corporate representatives for career orientation, and the Kellogg/LNESEC Intern Program provides year-long management training. In addition, LNESEC has launched BEST (Business, Engineering and Science Technology), a pioneering project designed to increase Hispanic representation in technical fields.



Employment

LULAC helped start *SER-Jobs for Progress* to fight Hispanic unemployment and underemployment. We needed job skills and job placement. SER answered these needs well enough to be rated *the most effective private manpower program in the United States*.

Begun in 1964 with its co-sponsor, the American G.I. Forum, SER's three original Vocational Training Centers have expanded to a nationwide network of 80 SER programs in 67 cities, providing job counseling, remedial education, "English as a second language" instruction, on-the-job training, and vocational skills training. Through the joint efforts of LULAC and the American G.I. Forum, SER-Jobs for Progress has helped over 150,000 participants gain the skills necessary to secure and retain good jobs.

Recognizing the rapidly changing employment patterns in America, SER has stressed skills training for high technology industry. Computer Skills Training Centers have been opened in Miami and Houston, and training is continually upgraded to keep pace with market demands.

- National Amigos de SER -

Providing permanent jobs cannot be accomplished without the support of the private sector. In 1973, SER brought together major corporations to form the *National Amigos de SER*. The Amigos have greatly reinforced our job training and placement efforts. In exchange, SER provides business with information on Hispanic unemployment, the Hispanic consumer market and community relations.

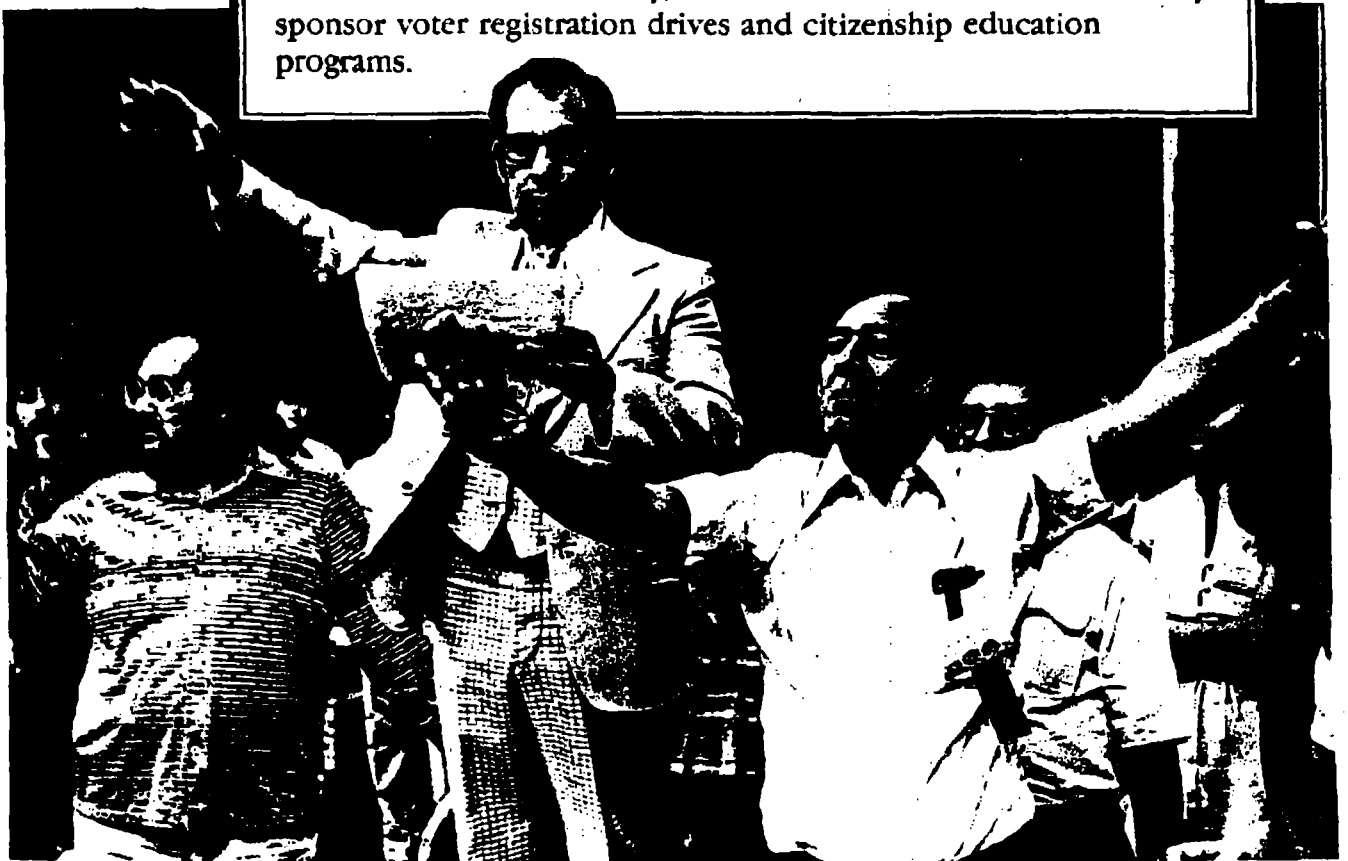
The National Amigos de SER also started the *Executive on Loan* Program. Corporations committed to this program lend volunteer executives to the SER National Headquarters for a year. As resident consultants, executives from such major corporations as ARCO, IBM, Rockwell and AT&T have made significant contributions during their year of service.

Civil Rights

LULAC was founded in 1929 to obtain "the rights guaranteed every individual . . . to seek justice and equality of treatment in accordance with the law of the land." The right to vote, the right to sit on juries, equal access to employment, all these basic American rights have been won for Hispanics in large part through years of struggle by LULAC councils across the country.

Perhaps the most famous civil rights battle we fought was the landmark *Hernandez versus State of Texas*. Until LULAC brought this suit in 1954, not a single Hispanic in Texas had ever been called to jury duty. The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ruled this exclusion unconstitutional. Ever since, Hispanics have been active members of the American justice system.

Through decades of dialogue and dozens of successful lawsuits, LULAC has steadily increased Hispanic access to both public and private employment. We have also fought for full voting rights. Court precedents resulting from LULAC suits laid much of the groundwork for passage of the 1964 Voting Rights Act. This activism continues to this day, as LULAC councils across the country sponsor voter registration drives and citizenship education programs.





Youth/Women/Elderly

- Women -

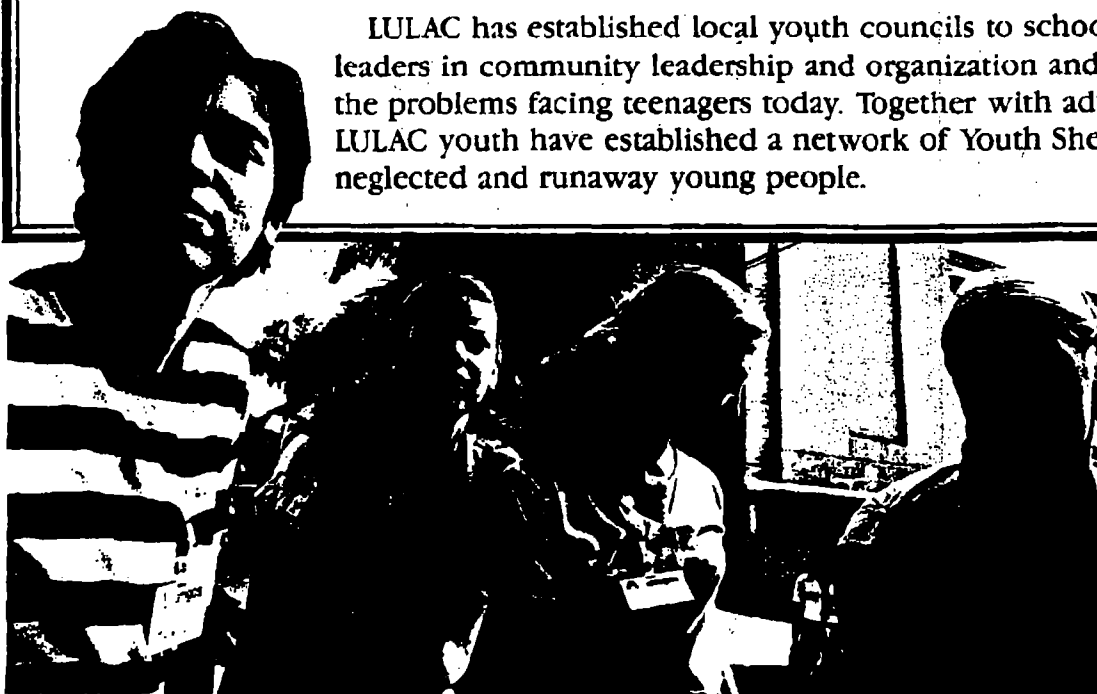
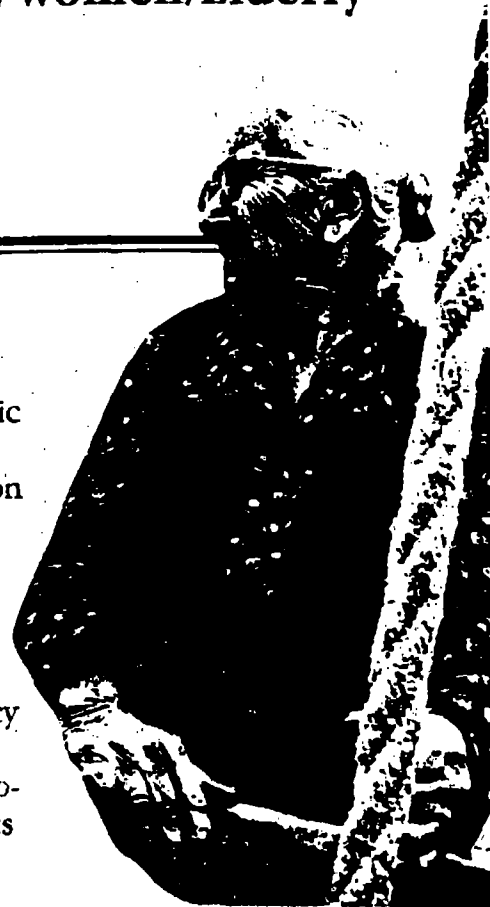
For fifty years, women have been active LULAC members, engaged in our historic struggles for better education, jobs and civil rights. In addition, LULAC women actively promote Hispanic women's rights. Job Fairs and Career Workshops have been held, and each year LULAC sponsors a series of two-day conferences on education and employment for women. These conferences have been so successful that we are developing a Hispanic Women's Network to provide year-round support.

- Elderly -

LULAC's *Project Amistad* helps the elderly with self-sufficiency programs to avoid unnecessary institutionalization. Chosen as a Pilot Program by the Texas Department of Human Resources, Project Amistad also prevents abuse, neglect or exploitation of adults unable to protect themselves.

- Youth -

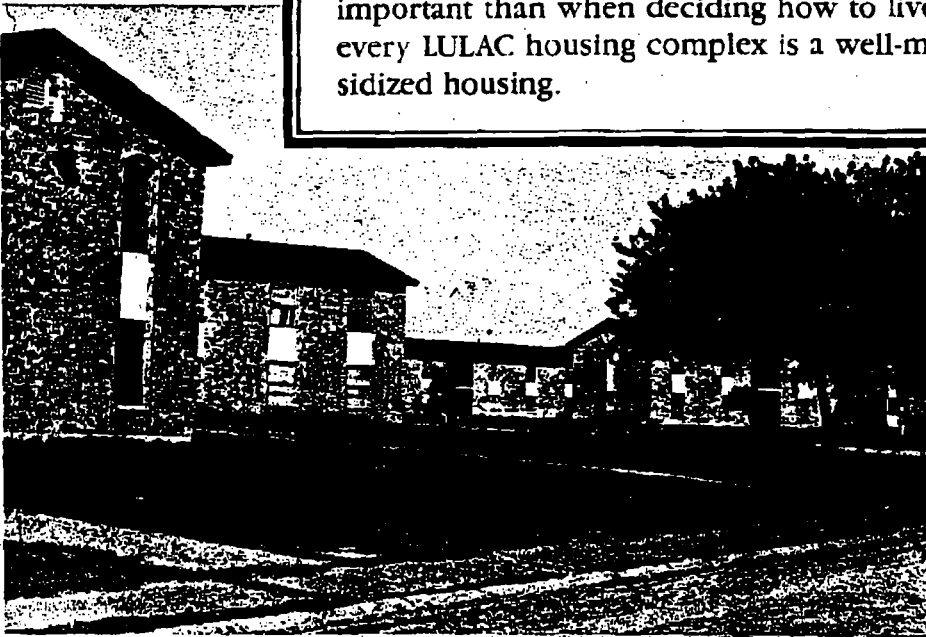
LULAC has established local youth councils to school young leaders in community leadership and organization and to work on the problems facing teenagers today. Together with adult leaders, LULAC youth have established a network of Youth Shelters for neglected and runaway young people.

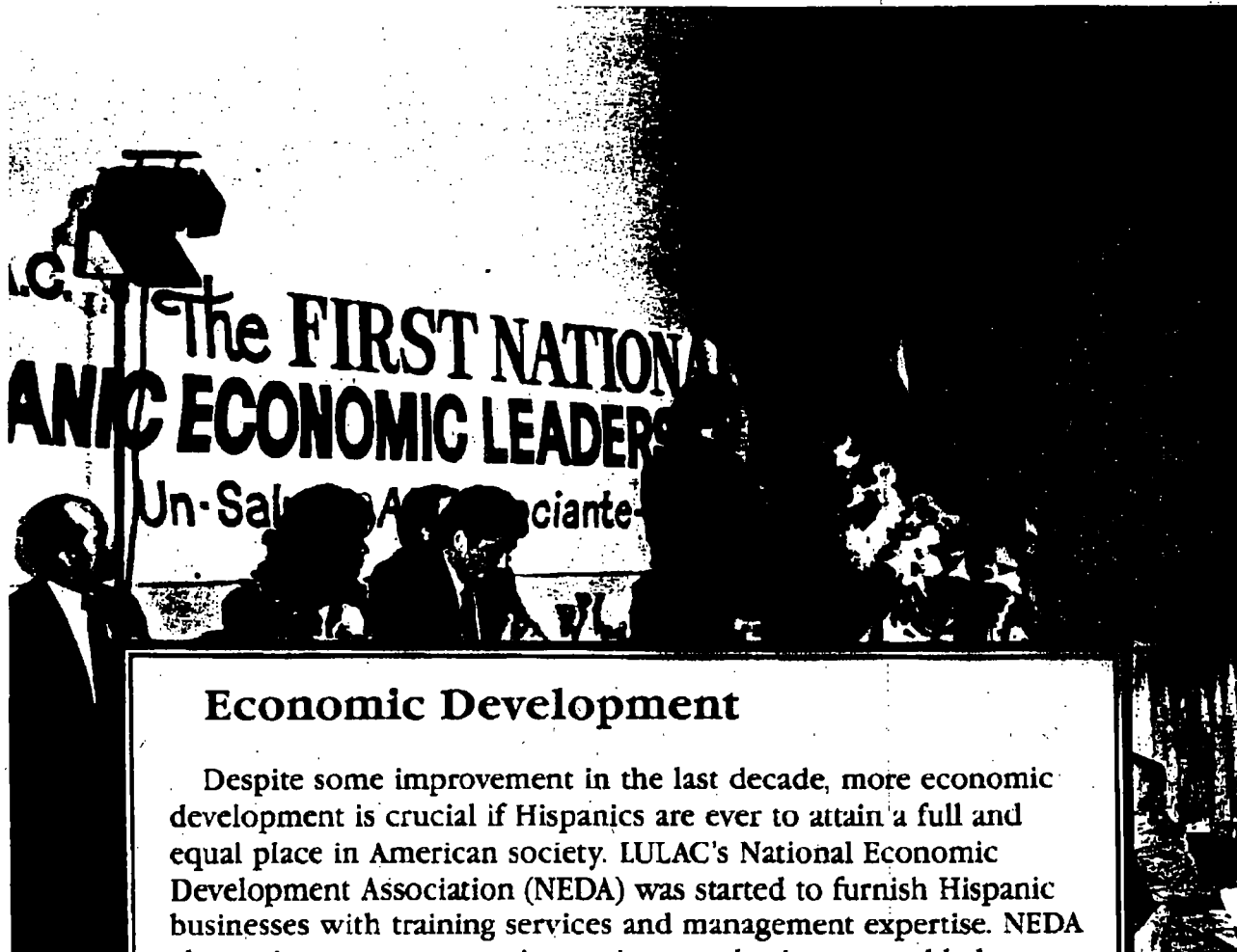


Housing

The National LULAC Housing Program is our effort to meet the overwhelming need for affordable housing in America. First begun in 1961 in El Paso, Texas, there are now 18 LULAC housing complexes in nine states, providing over 2,000 reasonably priced housing units to low and moderate-income families.

This is a national program, but the decision to build and manage each complex remains at the local level. We believe that neighbors know what neighbors need, and nowhere is this more important than when deciding how to live together. As a result, every LULAC housing complex is a well-maintained model for subsidized housing.



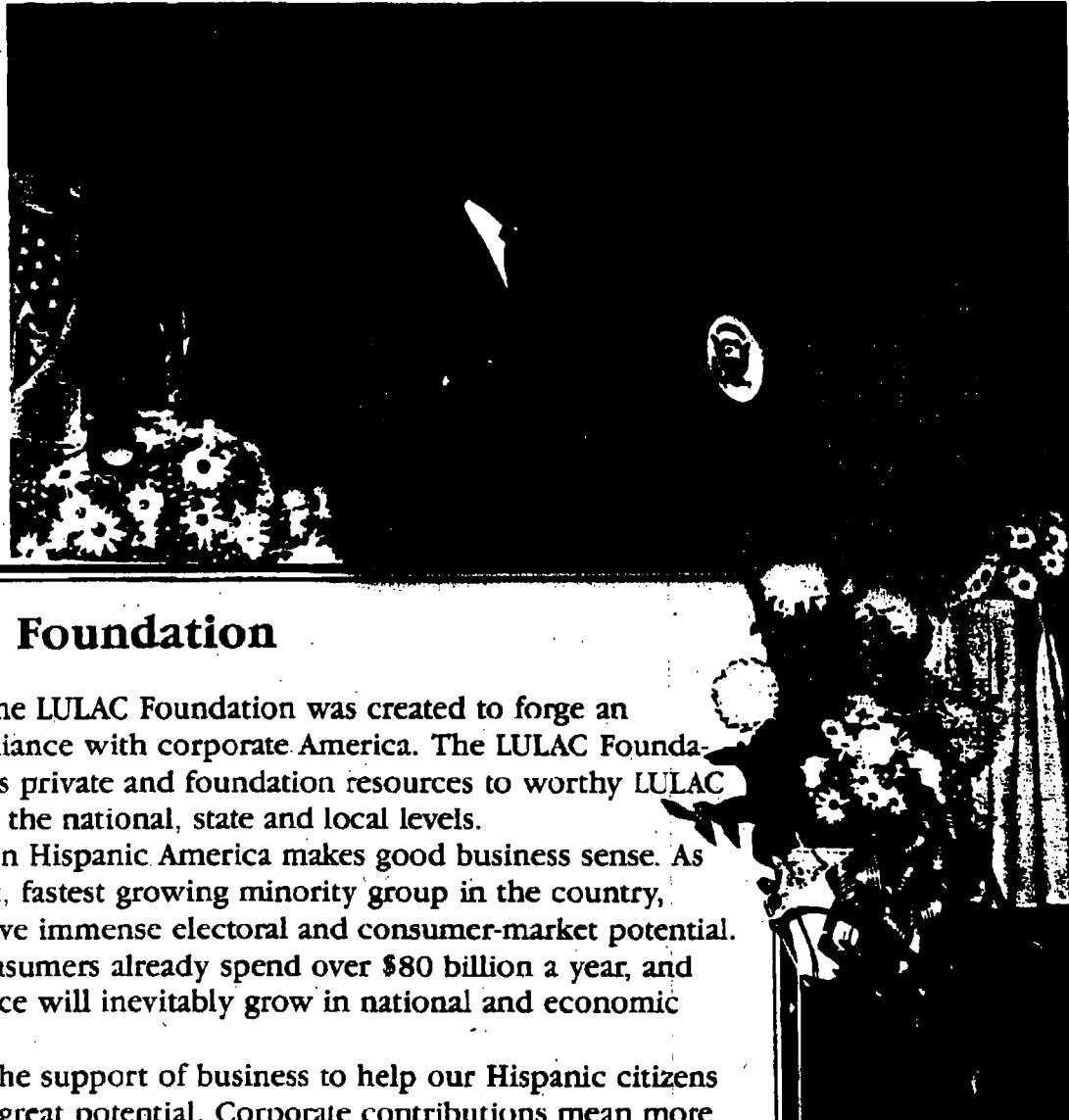


Economic Development

Despite some improvement in the last decade, more economic development is crucial if Hispanics are ever to attain a full and equal place in American society. LULAC's National Economic Development Association (NEDA) was started to furnish Hispanic businesses with training services and management expertise. NEDA also assists entrepreneurs in starting new businesses and helps small businesses to expand.

Media awareness plays an important role in supporting Hispanic economic development. A LULAC survey has documented the lack of Hispanic images in prime-time television, and to break this media "brownout" LULAC has fought for fair coverage, accurate portrayal of Hispanics, and more jobs in the print and electronic media.

Economic development is one area where LULAC needs the cooperation of corporate America, and corporations have responded with advice, contacts, funding, even their own executives to work with us. Trade agreements to expand opportunities for Hispanic business have been signed with several large corporations, including The Southland Corporation and the Miller Brewing Company. Hispanic businesses profit greatly from the corporate cooperation, and corporations gain the good will and understanding of the fastest growing minority in America.



LULAC Foundation

In 1973, the LULAC Foundation was created to forge an economic alliance with corporate America. The LULAC Foundation channels private and foundation resources to worthy LULAC programs on the national, state and local levels.

Investing in Hispanic America makes good business sense. As the youngest, fastest growing minority group in the country, Hispanics have immense electoral and consumer-market potential. Hispanic consumers already spend over \$80 billion a year, and their influence will inevitably grow in national and economic affairs.

We need the support of business to help our Hispanic citizens realize their great potential. Corporate contributions mean more scholarships, more job training, more elderly able to stay at home. We need business advice and we need corporate commitment to Hispanic recruitment and economic opportunity.

Their voice will be heard and their influence felt. But today we need your help in fulfilling the promise of Hispanic Americans. Contributing to the LULAC Foundation will benefit you by benefiting Hispanic citizens throughout the country and will help build a stronger, more dynamic America.

LULAC Business Council

The LULAC Business Council is a new forum for the nation's majority and Hispanic business communities to work together to improve the economic, educational and social environment of Hispanics in America. Representing a diversity of industry type and geographical location, the LULAC Business Council provides advice and funding to LULAC and to the LULAC Foundation.

A major responsibility of the LULAC Business Council is to assist with the planning and conduct of LULAC's fund raising efforts. Functioning through a committee system, the Council also helps with the annual Hispanic Business Conference, with member recruitment, and with the development of a Personal Economics Workshop for low income Hispanics.

The LULAC Business Council is co-chaired by a corporate CEO and a Hispanic CEO, and each company on the council is represented by a senior executive. Staff liaison with the Council is furnished by the LULAC Foundation's Executive Director.



services; fosters research and publications. Bestows Kalman Silvert Award for lifetime contribution to the study of Latin America, LASA Media awards for outstanding media coverage of Latin America, and book awards. **Founded:** 1966. **Members:** 3000. **Budget:** \$200,000. **Computerized Services:** Mailing lists. **Publications:** *Brochure*, annual. • *LASA Forum*, quarterly. Newsletter reporting on anthropology, economics, geography, political science, human rights, literature, the arts, and Spanish and Portuguese languages in Latin America. Includes research updates.

★145★

Lawyers Committee on Central America

2269 Market St., No. 189
San Francisco, CA 94114 Ph: (415)661-5559
Paul Albert, Coordinator

Description: Members of the legal community. Seeks to educate the public on the legal aspects of United States policy toward Central America. **Founded:** 1981. **Members:** 750. **Publications:** *Update*, monthly.

★146★

Letelier-Moffitt Memorial Fund for Human Rights/Institute for Policy Studies

1601 Connecticut Ave. NW, 5th Fl.
Washington, DC 20009 Ph: (202)234-9382
Robert Guiteau Jr., Coordinator

Description: Established in commemoration of Chilean exile Orlando Letelier and his coworker, Ronni Karpen Moffitt, who were assassinated in Washington, DC (allegedly by Chilean intelligence agents). Investigates and seeks to inform the public of human rights violations and state sponsored terrorism in Latin America, particularly Chile. Investigates and monitors Letelier-Moffitt trial. Conducts research programs, including Women's Project to examine the status of women in Third World countries, and Indigenous Affairs and Human Rights Project to examine the relationship between economic policy and human rights. Bestows human rights awards and grants to individuals for distinguished service in defense of human rights. Sponsors art exhibits featuring arpilleras, which are storied tapestries woven by Chilean women. **Founded:** 1976. **Members:** 4000. **Budget:** \$40,000. **Publications:** *Proceedings from Annual Ceremony*. Also publishes material on Latin American human rights policy; offers film rental service.

★147★

Los Ninos

9765 Marconi Dr., Ste. 105 Ph: (619)661-6912
San Ysidro, CA 92173 Fax: (619)661-1363
Roque Barros, Contact

Description: Works to help communities organize nutrition, family gardens, tree-planting, and school ecology programs in Tijuana and Mexicali, Mexico. Conducts research, educational, and charitable programs. Maintains library. **Founded:** 1974. **Budget:** \$500,000. **Publications:** *Border Connections*, quarterly newsletter. Also publishes *Tres Semillas Para Una Mejor Alimentation* (agricultural manual) and *Nutricion Familiar* (nutrition manual).

★148★

LULAC Foundation

400 1st St. NW, Ste. 721 Ph: (202)628-8516
Washington, DC 20001 Fax: (202)628-8518
Elva Perez, Executive Director

Description: Individuals committed to the improvement of economic, educational, health, and social conditions in America. Seeks to create an alliance between Hispanics and corporate America. Serves as a research, organization, training, and education resource on issues of importance to the U.S. Hispanic community. **Founded:** 1973. **Members:** 35. **Budget:** \$220,000. **Publications:** *The Future of Puerto Rico*, *Voices from the Americas*, *U.S. Immigration Reform*, *Immigration to the U.S. from Latin America*, *The Role of Hispanics in U.S. Foreign Policy in Latin America*, *If Not Contadora, Then What?*, and *The English Only Movement: An Agenda for Discrimination* (booklets).

★149★

LULAC National Educational Service Centers

Description: Educational corporation established by the League of United Latin American Citizens (see separate entry). Seeks to ensure

access to higher education for Hispanic students. Offers counseling program to assist students with educational counseling, career planning, and financial aid. Conducts Washington Week Seminar, a three-day educational conference for high school students designed to foster leadership development. Operates LULAC National Scholarship Fund Program. Also sponsors projects aimed at motivating students to study, learn, and explore career options. Address mail c/o Encyclopedia of Associations, Gale Research Inc. **Founded:** 1973. **Members:** 15. **Regional Groups:** 6. **State Groups:** 60.

★150★

Lutheran Coalition on Latin America

c/o Susan Birkelo
1133 N. Sacramento Ave.
Chicago, IL 60622 Ph: (312)276-2104
Susan Birkelo, Contact

Description: Groups and individuals working to increase public awareness of conditions in Latin America. Encourages awareness of Latin American problems among Lutherans and within their congregations; serves as a resource and referral organization. Maintains speakers' bureau. **Founded:** 1981. **Publications:** *LUCOLA Newsletter*, periodic.

★151★

MADRE

121 W. 27th St., Rm. 301 Ph: (212)627-0444
New York, NY 10001 Fax: (212)675-3704
Vivian Stromberg, Executive Director

Description: Project of the Women's Peace Network. Seeks to: draw public attention to common needs of women and children in Central America and the U.S.; end U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean; build bonds of friendship. Operates "twinning" program wherein U.S. day care centers are paired with Nicaraguan counterparts, facilitating educational and cultural exchange. Conducts health campaign to raise funds for improved health care for women and children, including delivery of medical supplies and training workshops by midwives and health professionals. Maintains Visual and Performing Arts Peace Curriculum for elementary and secondary schools focusing on problems faced by youth in the U.S. ("Madre" is Spanish for "mother.") **Founded:** 1983. **Members:** 23,000. **Computerized Services:** PeaceNet. **Publications:** *MADRE* (in English and Spanish), quarterly newsletter. Also publishes brochures and fact sheets.

★152★

MCAP Group

89-50 164th St., Ste. 2B Ph: (718)657-6444
Jamaica, NY 11432 Fax: (718)523-2063
Sherman L. Brown, President

Description: Provides bonding, financial, technical, and management assistance to minority and small construction contractors in cities for the purpose of assisting the contractors to compete for a more equitable share of the construction industry. Services include: surety bonding program; financial and construction management; financial analysis; construction project management, including estimating, engineering, joint venture, and consortia arrangements; procurement referrals for several federally funded building programs. Sponsors conferences and workshops on matters of particular interest to minority contractors, such as bonding and nonprofit housing. Operates MCAP Bonding and Insurance Agency, a for-profit subsidiary. **Founded:** 1970. **Formerly:** (1989) Minority Contractors Assistance Project.

★153★

The Media Institute

1000 Potomac St. NW, Ste. 204
Washington, DC 20007 Ph: (202)298-7512
Patrick D. Maines, President

Description: Encourages and promotes the development of knowledge and understanding of American media and communications. Conducts research into the legal, economic, and political aspects of the media and communications industry and its role in American society. Maintains a multidirectional program of research that focuses on media performance, the role of new technologies, and communications policy issues; operates the First Amendment Center, Hispanic Media Center, Center for Media

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Los Angeles Times

Articles

June 29, 1985, Saturday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part 2; Page 1; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 1181 words

HEADLINE: IRVINE WOMAN AIMS AT HIGH LATINO POST

BYLINE: By DAVID REYES, Times Staff Writer

BODY:

Anita Del Rio from Irvine first turned heads when she became the first Latina to win state office within the national League of United Latin American Citizens.

Now, Del Rio, 44, a mother of four employed as a manager for an Orange County program to help disadvantaged residents, may become the first woman to be elected president of LULAC, the nation's largest and oldest Latino organization.

To do that, however, she must defeat Oscar Moran, 40, a San Antonio insurance analyst, who is waging a fierce campaign that has highlighted the 56th Annual LULAC Convention being held in Anaheim. The election is Sunday.

Founded in 1929 in Texas, the 110,000-member league has been closely associated with civil-rights causes.

"I'm not running as a woman candidate," Del Rio said in an interview Wednesday. "I'm running on my qualifications."

Stresses Finances

Moran said he is emphasizing in his campaign that he is the right individual to rekindle ties with corporate America and "quickly erase" the League's budget deficit, estimated at \$200,000 to \$300,000. LULAC's annual budget is \$500,000.

A top priority for Moran, he said, is to ensure that the league remains at the top of Latino organizations and that it not "take a back seat" on any national issues.

Del Rio campaign buttons, hats with catchy "Oscar in 85" slogans, posters, and intense hotel-corridor politicking have marked the campaign. Both have mobilized dozens of supporters.

Both candidates, although well-known inside the organization, do not have

national recognition. Some high-ranking league members question whether either candidate is prepared to represent the League at meetings with congressional leaders, Reagan Administration officials or foreign heads of state.

In recent years, League members stirred interest when they traveled to Mexico, Spain and Cuba, and dealt with Central American policy by opening talks with foreign dignitaries on such issues as immigration and economic development.

Created Some Anger

While Del Rio supporters are hoping to tap the League's 52% female majority, Del Rio angered some feminists for not pushing harder for an annual Latino women's conference and for advocating a more "traditional" women's role.

However, Clara Nava, Santa Ana LULAC council president, said that Del Rio "possesses the assertiveness and aggressiveness that is needed for this top position."

Del Rio said she received a bachelor's degree in social ecology at UC Irvine, a master's in education at Pepperdine University and a doctorate in public administration from the University of Beverly Hills.

The doctorate, which Del Rio continually emphasizes, is a sore point with some league members, who make light of the fact that Del Rio's degree is not from a major university.

"When I found out, I thought it was very amusing," said Chacha Lopez, a Moran supporter from Port Lavaca, Tex.

Del Rio now scoffs at her critics and, in reference to the degree, insists that she's "proud of it."

Although the League race is non-partisan, Del Rio said she is a Democrat, while Moran is a Republican.

Issues Important

Whoever wins, his or her success in office will depend significantly on the league's ability to organize and rally supporters around issues – an ability that league officials admit has been limited in recent years.

Although league supporters often note that about 14.6 million Latinos live in the United States – about 6.4% of the total population -- no Latino organization has successfully had a large-scale voter registration effort in recent years.

The fierce battle has occurred at a time when the league seems to have lost steam. "We're at a plateau," said Tony Bonilla, a former national president and member of a prominent Texas family involved in league activities.

Others noted a "slim" convention agenda with very few elected officials -- often an indicator of an organization's clout -- scheduled to speak. Significantly absent are San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros and farm-labor leader Cesar Chavez, who decided not to attend because of pickets protesting contributions to the group from the Adolph Coors Co.

One of the principal scheduled speakers, Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.), sponsor of immigration legislation that has drawn harsh criticism from the Latino community, had to cancel his appearance because of what an aide characterized as business in Washington.

Outgoing president Mario G. Obledo, former California health and welfare secretary, acknowledged that despite attempts to improve the progress of Latinos, "serious problems" still plague the Latino community.

The median income for those of Spanish origin in 1983 was \$16,956, compared to \$25,757 for whites. The Latino high school dropout rate is 45%, compared to 17% for Anglos.

Education Priority

Del Rio said the league needs to place a high priority on education.

If elected, she hopes to encourage a task force of highly educated Latinos who have achieved success to serve as "super role models" to help motivate youth.

Moran, who said the league's neglect of education has been "glaring," said he would push for a task force for "very serious" fact-finding in various states with high dropout rates, including California.

"California is one of the states we have targeted," he said, adding he would not rule out fighting for equalization of school funding at the school district level.

About 100 members of the Coalition for Visas and Rights, a group that champions the causes of undocumented workers, staged a brief protest Friday in front of the Anaheim Marriott, where the convention is taking place. The twin targets of the picket were Simpson and the Adolph Coors Co., one of the corporate sponsors of the convention.

Carmen Lima of Los Angeles, the coalition's leader, said Coors had traditionally discriminated against minorities and "especially Hispanics."

"We support LULAC, but we disagree with Coors participation in the convention," she said.

Lima also said the group opposed Simpson's immigration bill as discriminatory against undocumented workers, who he said pay taxes and make a significant contribution to the American economy.

But Ruben Bonilla, a Corpus Christi, Tex., attorney and former LULAC president, blamed Simpson's cancellation on convention organizers, and said the speech had been scheduled at an inconvenient time.

"You can't blame Simpson, you have to blame us," Bonilla said. "It's no surprise he didn't show up. I would have been more surprised if he had appeared."

-- Times staff writer Ray Perez contributed to the preparation of this story. -- -- -- --

GRAPHIC: Photo, Anita Del Rio hopes to become the first woman to head LULAC. ; Photo, Mario Obledo -- "Serious problems" still plague the Latino community despite past efforts to solve its problems. DEBORA ROBINSON; Photo, Ruben Bonilla -- "It's no surprise" that Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) canceled his scheduled appearance as a speaker. MARK BOSTER / Los Angeles Times; Photo, Oscar Moran -- LULAC's ties with corporate American should be rekindled to "quickly erase" the league's budget deficit. CLIFF OTTO / Los Angeles Times

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Proprietary to the United Press International 1988

November 22, 1988, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: California

LENGTH: 348 words

BYLINE: By KEN FLYNN

DATELINE: EL PASO, Texas

BODY:

A law suit challenging the constitutionality of the employer sanctions provisions of the new immigration reform law was heralded Tuesday by the state director of League of United Latin American Citizens.

The suit was filed in a federal court in Los Angeles Tuesday by representatives of the American Friends Service Committee, said John Garcia of LULAC and Carlos Spector, a lawyer representing the Quaker group.

The Texas LULAC director said Hispanics in the United States have opposed the employer sanctions provisions of the law from the outset. He said the law discriminates against anyone who looks Hispanic and makes every employer "an agent of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service."

Spector said the suit seeks to bar the U.S. government from requiring the Quaker organization from complying with the provisions of the new law.

"It makes no sense for religious organizations to help the homeless and the destitute, disregarding race, color, creed or origin on one hand and then be forced to turn people away from the door because they don't have proper documentation," Spector said.

Under employers sanctions the employer has the obligation to inquire about the immigration status of potential employees under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

The suit contends the law violates their religious rights under the first amendment to the Constitution, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other customary international law, Spector said.

American Friends Service Committee chairman Stephen G. Cary of Haverford, Pa., one of the plaintiffs, said, in a prepared statement, "The AFSC was founded on religious beliefs that have led it to programs for relief of hunger and homelessness and the providing of assistance, including legal services to undocumented immigrants and refugees in the United States.

"Compliance with the law would require AFSC to become an agent in exclusion of the people its religion compels it to serve."

Spector said a number of other religious denominations in the United States are supporting the law suit.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Proprietary to the United Press International 1986

January 9, 1986, Thursday, BC cycle

ADVANCED-DATE: January 7, 1986, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Colorado, Texas

LENGTH: 763 words

HEADLINE: LULAC campaigns against U.S. English movement

BYLINE: By RENEE HAINES

DATELINE: SAN ANTONIO

BODY:

The nation's largest Hispanic organization has begun a quiet campaign against the U.S. English movement, believing it to be one more slur on a fast-growing minority and a threat to efforts to avoid polarization.

"All of us recognize English as the spoken language in the United States, and we don't need laws to make that official. What is especially disturbing to us is that this so-called U.S. English movement - while it proposes to merely officially declare English as the official language - predominantly has been proposed where significant Hispanic communities exist," Oscar Moran of San Antonio, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said.

"We're glad to say most communities have turned that down as nothing more than a piece of legislation without merit," he said.

Last month, LULAC began distributing to congressmen and the media the first of a set of position papers outlining its arguments against the proposed ordinances creeping up in cities from Florida to California.

"We don't have an axe to grind. We're not being emotional. We just want the community to have a perspective on both viewpoints," Moran said. "We've always thought the best kind of preventive medicine is to have an informed public out there."

Efforts to restrict the use of minority languages is not new to a country with such a vast number of immigrants.

But the implication that there is some movement afoot to make Spanish or Chinese

or any other tongue the dominant language is what especially concerns LULAC, Moran said.

"It tends to have a polarizing effect. People who are not really versed on the subject, by mere statements, might tend to think this country is facing some sort of threat," he said.

Such thinking also implies minority groups do not recognize the need to speak and write in English, he said.

"The current anti-Spanish trend," states the LULAC position paper, "assumes incorrectly that Hispanic-Americans do not recognize that fluency in English and intimate association with the majority culture and its value mean economic and political success in their country. They do."

Efforts to restrict the public use of Spanish have "added insult to the historical injury of Hispanics," the position paper states, dating back to the prejudice and displacement at the annexation of what once were large areas of Mexico to the lingering discrimination in employment and education.

The paper points out that more than 70 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population was born in this country, while millions more have resided within U.S. borders for generations.

Moran said he was concerned the proposals have "the potential to snowball," with one potential victim the country's bilingual education programs "that have worked very well where they are funded right."

The U.S English movement and bilingual education are not related issues, he said.

"We have already seen some confusion, people confusing bilingual education and the U.S. English movement. There is a tendency to read an article on U.S. English and lump the two," he said.

"In the absence of viable information and clarity on the issue, you will find some confusion," he said.

English-only efforts are galvanizing Hispanic communities to defend their language and their culture.

"It is a consensus in the Hispanic community. We are concerned," Moran said.

Pressure to conform to the dominant culture and language of North America has resulted in a deterioration of the Spanish language, "which should be preserved as an ancestral legacy," LULAC contends.

"The argument for an English monolingual society fails to address the real causes of illiteracy and social isolation in Spanish-language communities, and instead makes the issue an ethnic and linguistic one. But more importantly, it ignores the reality that North and South Americans inhabit the same hemisphere, and that contact between our peoples will only increase in the future," the position paper states.

"Legislating an official language in the name of unity and integration won't make Hispanics feel 'more American,' nor will it inspire rapid assimilation."

Moran said future position papers will delve into the backgrounds of U.S. English backers.

The first set already have enjoyed full play on the editorial pages of some newspapers, Moran said.

"I'm glad to say it's met a very favorable response," he said. "We've purposely gone the written route, putting it down in black and white versus having press conferences where you can be misquoted," he said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Proprietary to the United Press International 1986

September 24, 1986, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: New Mexico, Texas

LENGTH: 312 words

DATELINE: EL PASO, Texas

BODY:

Hispanic leaders are taking issue with remarks attributed to the prime minister of Japan regarding the intelligence level of American minorities.

Attorney John Garcia, district director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) called the remarks by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that minorities lower the intelligence level of the United States as "absurd."

The Japanese prime minister reportedly commented at a news conference Tuesday that "because there are blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans in America (the intellectual level) is far lower when seen from the average." Garcia said Nakasone's comments were "insensitive." Blacks and Hispanics throughout the United States are demanding an apology.

Nakasone denied Wednesday that he belittled minorities but said their presence has been a hindrance to progress in the United States.

Garcia said Nakasone lacks an understanding of the historical participation of Hispanics in U.S. culture. "Hispanics have been the backbone of those who built this nation," he said.

The LULAC leader acknowledged the need for Hispanics to develop educationally.

"We Hispanics are stigmatized by our skin color, language and culture," Garcia said.

Hispanics are undereducated and must work to "elevate their community," he said.

Garcia said racial discrimination slows the educational development of Hispanics and blacks. He said remarks such as those attributed to Nakasone are harmful to Hispanic efforts to overcome educational gaps.

In a separate action, LULAC, joined by El Concilio de El Paso, an umbrella group of Hispanic organizations, successfully convinced members of City Council Tuesday to officially oppose passage of the new Simpson-Mazzoli-Rodino immigration reform bill on grounds the employer sanction portion of the measure would discourage employers from hiring Hispanics.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Copyright 1985 States News Service
States News Service

April 4, 1985, Thursday

LENGTH: 1467 words

BYLINE: By Jacquelyn Swearingen, States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Joseph Trevino doesn't go down to the new Vietnam Veterans Memorial on the Washington mall very often.

"The couple of times I visited the Vietnam memorial, it's a very sad experience because of what we lost there -- so much talent and energy," said the Vietnam veteran and new executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

Visits to the monument remind Trevino how many of the names on the stark black wall are Hispanic.

The San Antonio native also broods over the Hispanic veterans who found only unemployment and jail sentences when they returned from Southeast Asia. "They have given so much," he said. "I think it would be unjust not to try to resolve the problems that confront them."

Indeed, throughout Trevino's discussion of his plans for LULAC the theme of freeing Hispanics from poverty and discrimination so that their talents will not go to waste appears.

"We need to be able to contribute in times of peace as well as times of war," Trevino said. "That contribution doesn't have to be viewed as obstructionist. We don't want to be just nay-sayers but we want to educate the population of the country at large about the status of Hispanics in the country."

Previously LULAC's director of legislation, Trevino moved to his new position as head of the nation's oldest Hispanic civil rights organization last month. He comes to LULAC's helm at a time when the problem of immigration reform looms again, when social programs are being eliminated from the federal budget, and when Central America is torn by civil war.

It is also a time when Trevino must convince LULAC members and Washington politicians that he is firmly in control of LULAC's agenda. Last month the former

executive director Arnold Torres resigned. During his six years with LULAC Torres turned it into the most powerful ethnic lobbying organization in town, say some admirers. Others say Torres' high handedness made it impossible in the end for LULAC to have real clout on Capital Hill.

"Joe has the advantage of being a lawyer," said Richard Fajardo, an attorney with the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund in Washington. "He's not as flamboyant or colorful. He may not draw the press that Arnold did but he will not draw the criticism."

Colleagues in other Hispanic civil rights groups agree that Trevino is a good choice to lead LULAC.

Trevino traces the roots of his public leadership back to the days when he was the cadet commander of the ROTC unit at Thomas Edison High School in San Antonio. His first contact with LULAC came through his parents' involvement in the San Antonio chapter.

Although Trevino was born in San Antonio in 1950, he and his family resided in his father's native town of Sabinas in Coahuila, Mexico at the time. The Trevinos moved to Eagle Pass, Texas in 1958 and then returned to San Antonio in 1961.

Trevino spent a typical childhood shepherding his younger siblings through San Antonio's parochial schools and selling newspaper subscriptions for pocket money. After trying to work full time as well as attend San Antonio College, Trevino left after one semester.

In 1969 the Army drafted him. In his three-year military stint, Trevino spent a year in Vietnam's northernmost base, Dong Ha.

Afterwards Trevino enrolled at California State College at Northridge as a psychology major and plunged into work with Los Angeles' Hispanic community. With his future wife, Deborah, he counseled newly arrived undocumented immigrants. Under an experimental program at the University of California at Los Angeles, he helped bring together 35 youth gangs to sign a peace treaty that forestalled gang deaths for six months.

"After serving as an interpreter for many people who were not English fluent in small claims court and with the Internal Revenue Service, I came to the conclusion that a legal counselor is not unlike a psychological counselor," said Trevino. "You have to deal with the aspects of a person's life experience."

So in 1980 Trevino and his wife moved to Washington to attend Antioch Law School, an institution known for its liberal interpretation and hands-on approach to learning the law.

In 1982, an Immigration and Naturalization Service program, called "Operation Jobs," brought Trevino in contact with the fears of the community of undocumented workers in his Washington neighborhood. Frightened that the INS would deport illegal aliens upon discovery, the immigrants moved underground, Trevino said.

"I was very troubled by their fear because the Constitution says we all have rights regardless of our status here," Trevino says.

Trevino's efforts on behalf of the undocumented workers brought him to the attention of Arnold Torres. Trevino spent his law school internship at LULAC and later became LULAC's legislative director, lobbying congressmen to accept LULAC's position on immigration reform and social programs.

"People who advocate civil rights issues are somewhat like Sisyphus," Trevino mused, referring to the legendary king of Corinth who was condemned to roll a stone to the top of the mountain only to have it roll back down again.

Not all of LULAC's battles have been futile, however. Last year Trevino and LULAC members spent most of their time on Capital Hill battling the sweeping immigration reform proposed by Sen. Alan K. Simpson, R-Wyo., and Romano Mazzoli, D-Kentucky.

LULAC and other Hispanic groups opposed the act because they argued the bill's sanctions against employers who hired illegal aliens would foster discrimination against all Hispanics as well, Trevino said. The bill failed in the final moments of the last session of Congress.

Trevino said a bill that legalizes the status of all immigrants who arrived in America before a specific time would be the fairest solution to the nation's growing underclass of undocumented workers. LULAC is currently working on its own immigration proposal, Trevino said.

"We're not a single-issue organization," Trevino said. "While immigration will certainly be at the forefront of our concerns there are others that are equally important."

Among those concerns Trevino places veterans assistance near the top of the list. Few Hispanics are in leadership positions in the military and its civilian work force compared to their overall representation, Trevino said.

"We Hispanics have the highest number of medal of honor winners of any ethnic group in the country," he said. "That's something to be very proud of. But I would be even prouder if I could say we have generals and admirals, and (high ranking) civilian employees."

"Given that we have been so loyal each and every time our country has called, why do they not see fit to promote us in times of peace?" Trevino asked.

Trevino envisions bringing the issue of discrimination before congressional subcommittees and asking that field hearings be held in San Antonio.

LULAC has been criticized in the past for ignoring the needs of poor Hispanic-American citizens. "In the early 1960's LULAC took a lot of criticism from activists for being middle class," said Charles Kamasaki, the director of policy analysis for La Raza, another Hispanic lobbying and educational group. "Now it has a lot more social conscience."

Trevino remains a supporter of federal urban and social welfare programs. Stressing that many of the cities with large Hispanic populations still need large sums for public works projects, Trevino points to the shanty towns on the east and west sides of San Antonio whose streets are still in disrepair.

For Trevino the issues in the Central American conflict resemble some of the problems in U.S. Hispanic communities.

"We are close to what the people in Central America are experiencing," Trevino said. "Many of our communities are impoverished communities in the United States. Many of our people are victims of abuse by excessive use of force by police officers."

On study trips to Latin American Trevino has met with Cuban leader Fidel Castro in Havana and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in Managua.

The visits have left him convinced that the United States has the best system of government in the world. But that does not stop Trevino from criticizing what he calls the U.S. emphasis on military solutions in Central America.

While Trevino will say that "the present situation in El Salvador is not conducive to life," he is reluctant to give to sanctuary movement his public endorsement since transporting and sheltering illegal aliens is against the law.

The solution Trevino proposes is to offer sanctuary to the refugees until the situation in El Salvador is resolved.

Trevino sees LULAC as the organization that knits together the interests of these Central American citizens with those whose origins are Cuban and Mexican.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Proprietary to the United Press International 1984

February 15, 1984, Wednesday, BC cycle

ADVANCED-DATE: February 14, 1984, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Arizona-Nevada

LENGTH: 565 words

HEADLINE: Texas Today;
Hispanic organization celebrates 50th anniversary

BYLINE: By KEN FLYNN

DATELINE: EL PASO, Texas

BODY:

A Texas Hispanic organization that pioneered women's rights will celebrate its 50th anniversary this week, with a special dinner honoring the club's first president.

Amada C. Maesse Valdez said she was a young woman in 1934 when she took over the reins of El Paso, Texas Ladies Council 9 of the League of United Latin American Citizens after a year-long struggle to keep the group from becoming "just another men's auxiliary."

Members of LULAC from throughout West Texas and southern New Mexico will honor Mrs. Valdez at a formal dinner Friday at the Airport Holiday Inn in El Paso, it was announced by Amalia Santos, president. Carolina Dick, a past president, will serve as chairman of the event.

"It was very difficult in those days (the 1930s) for women to be active in anything or to have a voice or mind of their own," Mrs. Valdez recalled. "In those days, the woman's place was supposed to be in the home. Thank God, all that is changed now."

LULAC historians said Ladies LULAC Council 9 was the first independent Hispanic women's organization in the league and perhaps in the entire United States.

"We had to fight to get members in those days" Mrs. Valdez said. "There were some men who did not want women to take part in the organization. They didn't want us to be independent."

LULAC, the largest and oldest Hispanic organization in the United States, was founded in Corpus Christi in 1929, officials said. The organization spread rapidly throughout Texas, New Mexico and Arizona as Mexican Americans banded together to fight discrimination, Mrs. Valdez said.

Prior to 1933 there were some LULAC women's councils but they were in the category of auxiliaries, "or second-class councils," Mrs. Valdez said. El Paso, Texas Ladies LULAC Council 9 changed all that.

The determined El Paso women attended the organization's national convention in Del Rio, Texas in May of 1933 and convinced members of El Paso LULAC Council 8 to sponsor an amendment to the organization's constitution to give women equal rights in the league.

The amendment was hotly debated, according to organizational records, but the El Paso women won and Ladies LULAC Council 9 was duly installed on Feb. 22, 1934.

Mrs. Valdez was sworn in as first president in 1934 and has been an active member ever since.

Three years later the El Paso women, joined by other LULAC members from New Mexico, fought again for women's equality and succeeded in electing Alicia D. Montemayor of Laredo, Texas as second vice president general of the league.

In 1938, for the first time in LULAC history, a women's group became the co-sponsor of a national convention. It was Ladies LULAC Council 9 of El Paso.

Mrs. Valdez served as the organization's president for four different terms and has been active in the club's civic and charitable projects.

In the days when Texas had a poll tax, Mrs. Valdez and members of Council 9 were active in registering Hispanics to vote. Under her leadership, the organization won awards for their work in voter registration, which is still one of the group's main projects.

During World War II, Mrs. Valdez served on committees that helped Hispanic families with men in the service in writing and translating letters. In El Paso she has been honored on several occasions for her work in providing needy children with shoes and for her work with the elderly.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The Associated Press

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June 17, 1979, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 414 words

BYLINE: By MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: HOUSTON

BODY:

For the first time, the decision of who runs the nation's largest Mexican-American affairs organization apparently will rest in the hands of women.

Dolores Guererro, director of women's activities for the League of United Latin American Citizens, estimated Saturday that when registration is finished for Sunday's leadership vote, 70 percent of the 750 delegates to the organization's convention here would be women.

However, Texas LULAC Director Ruben Bonilla estimated the delegates probably are split evenly between the sexes.

"I would say Mrs. Guerrero's estimate is on the high side," he said.

He said the credentials committee will make a final report on the total number of delegates Sunday morning, but he said it would not be broken down as to sex.

"Women don't vote in a bloc anyway," Bonilla said. "They have a caucus. They have very legitimate needs in our society. But they vote on the basis of qualifications of specific candidates."

However, Bonilla agreed that for an organization that began with men only, "women's membership is increasing at a faster rate than male membership, especially in the last four or five years."

LULAC was founded 50 years ago and there wasn't a female member.

Before Mrs. Guererro made her estimate, the potential influence of women was evident.

The group's first symposium on Hispanic women caused a crowd to pack into the hotel ballroom where other convention meetings had drawn far fewer delegates.

"The symposium was a victory for the Hispanic woman," Mrs. Guererro said. "There are things that need to be said for Hispanic women throughout the country, and we have to take the initiative."

Mrs. Guererro said Hispanic women are just now coming into their own in the business and political worlds because of the strong family tradition in the Mexican-American culture that had kept them in the home.

"When I graduated from high school, you either got married right away, or you got a job until you got married," she said. "It was unheard of for a Hispanic woman to leave her children in a day-care center so she could pursue a career."

"Now we are putting the children into those centers and moving into the professional ranks," she said. "But most Hispanic women haven't had the kind of leadership training available to Anglo women."

"Our women are interested in moving up, but they haven't had the guts come forward, express their problems and ask how they can do it," she said.

"We have to be more aggressive."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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The Palm Beach Post

August 29, 1994, MONDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: A SECTION, Pg. 6A

LENGTH: 1357 words

HEADLINE: LONG-SHOT DEMOCRATS TARGET MACK

BYLINE: JOHN FERNANDEZ Palm Beach Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: MIAMI

BODY:

To snickering Republicans who predict U.S. Sen. Connie Mack will cruise into reelection, the Democratic opposition is the Dream Team of long shots.

One is Hillary Rodham Clinton's younger brother, who finally registered to vote three years ago. Another is a self-proclaimed publicity hound and legal defender of anti-Castro militants. The two other lesser-knowns: a Cuban-American physician from Winter Haven who wants to legalize drugs and a former Orlando radio talk show host without so much as a listed telephone number or campaign headquarters.

By most polling accounts and a \$ 250,000 campaign chest, former Dade County assistant public defender Hugh Rodham, 44, President Clinton's brother-in-law, is the front-runner to capture the Democratic nomination in the Sept. 8 primary.

Months ago, he had to deal with a snubbing among top Democrats, reports that the president didn't want him to run and a label of "Billy Carter with a law degree" by Florida Republicans. Now he has gained some respectability with vital endorsements from the Florida AFL-CIO and the National Education Association. Based in a small Miami office devoid of any campaign signs, Rodham is no longer mum on the subject of family ties as he was earlier in the race.

"They're my family, and I love my family," he said recently. "That's what people need to know. I can go to the White House anytime I want now. People also should know that I've disagreed with my brother-in-law and sister on a lot of issues."

Rodham's closest competitors are flamboyant Miami lawyer Ellis Rubin, 69, and Arturo Perez, 64, a cardiologist and geriatrics specialist in Winter Haven. The two candidates are financing their campaigns mostly with their own money and don't have enough for radio and television advertisements. The pair has spent a total of

about \$ 60,000.

RUBIN'S CONFIDENT HE'LL WIN

Rubin insists he'll win because he used to be a Republican and "I've represented every anti-Castro Cuban since 1962." Perez predicts victory because he is Hispanic and his name will be alphabetically first on the primary ballot.

The fourth candidate, Mike Wiley, 41, listed a campaign office address with state elections officials in the Central Florida community of Longwood. But the telephone number to the address is unpublished.

Wiley, whose legal name is Mike Schreiber, hosted a radio talk show in Orlando until he resigned to run for office. He gained notoriety for rantings against politicians, the Federal Reserve and the Internal Revenue Service on his own now-defunct Patriot Radio Network. Attempts by The Palm Beach Post to reach Wiley over two weeks were unsuccessful.

Political pollsters say Mack probably will retake his seat with at least 60 percent of the vote in November, regardless of the challenger. Florida's junior senator has raised nearly \$ 3 million so far.

"Connie Mack's lead is so embarrassingly strong that he may find it difficult to raise more money," said Robert Joffe, political director of Mason-Dixon Opinion Research, a Florida polling organization. "If you're going to have a challenger, you want one strong enough so that your contributors see a need to give you money."

Compared with the media-savvy Rubin and the bilingual Perez, Rodham's run for the senate has been mainly a low-key affair. As the primary's homestretch approaches, though, he has adopted a more aggressive stance. He calls himself the only viable Democrat in the bunch. He attacks Rubin for changing party affiliation at the last minute. He denounces Perez for proposing "handing out crack to crack addicts."

And as for Mack and his extremely confident backers, Rodham is strongly emphasizing the senator's anti-abortion stance and accusing him of not repudiating violence at abortion clinics.

"The Republicans believe the election is already over," Rodham said. "That shows what they've always done - take the voters for granted."

Frequently, Rodham advocates creative programs on combating crime, and he takes partial credit for Miami's innovative Drug Court, which has successfully rehabilitated drug offenders. The program was spearheaded by a Dade judge with various agencies, including the Dade State Attorney's Office and Rodham's former employer, the Public Defender's Office.

CONNECTIONS MAY BE FATAL

To his primary challengers, Rodham is a front-runner solely because of his White House connection. And that will doom him to defeat in the general election, they say.

"The Republicans are waiting and hoping that Hugh Rodham will win," said Rubin.

In his eleventh race for public office, Rubin is literally running, donning jogging shorts and logging 1,200 miles statewide in an attempt to garner a grass-roots following. Rubin has gained fame since the 1970s as a lawyer who seeks out high-profile and unusual legal defenses.

He recently filed suit on behalf of sports bar owners in Jacksonville to seek an end to the baseball strike. He has also rallied behind Cuban exiles seeking a violent overthrow of Fidel Castro. He first drew national attention in 1977 by defending Ronnie Zamora on murder charges. Rubin argued that Zamora was "intoxicated" by television violence. Zamora was convicted.

Rubin, who won't accept campaign contributions, is citing elections reform and television violence as top priorities. In December of last year, he switched party affiliation after 40 years as a Republican, a move that has drawn heavy fire from the Rodham camp. Rubin said he switched mainly because he became disenchanted with the "religious right."

As to his reputation of relentlessly seeking publicity to further his law practice, Rubin retorts: "I seek publicity for the people and causes that have no other voices."

PEREZ IS HEAVY CAMPAIGNER

The most active campaigner of the Democrats' two political newcomers is Perez, an affable and prominent physician in Winter Haven.

Perez's campaign stickers read, "Washington needs a doctor." The physician has leased a mobile home and is primarily visiting hospitals throughout the state, proposing health-care reform and touting a new way to rehabilitate drug users. He said doctors should be allowed to dispense heroine and cocaine to keep users from resorting to crime for their fix.

"By having people go to a clinic for drugs instead of some alleyway somewhere, you are destroying the drug business," Perez said. "I realize some Americans consider this radical, but it's a common practice in parts of Europe."

His challengers label the doctor a single-issue candidate. Perez is vigorously promoting Canada's "single payer" health-care system as ideal for the United States.

The system replaces private insurance premiums primarily with an 8.4 percent payroll tax on big employers and stiffer taxes on cigarettes, guns and ammunition, Perez said.

"This single-issue thing is baloney," Perez said recently while visiting his second campaign office, an empty storefront in Little Havana. "Rodham knows less about fighting crime than I know about health care."

THE CANDIDATES

NAME: Hugh Rodham

PARTY: Democrat

AGE: 44

OCCUPATION: Lawyer

RESIDENCE: Coral Gables

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Arts, Penn State University, 1972; master's degree in Education, University of Arkansas, 1975; law degree, University of Arkansas, 1980.

POLITICAL EXPERIENCE: None

NAME: Ellis Rubin

PARTY: Democrat

AGE: 69

OCCUPATION: Lawyer

RESIDENCE: North Miami

EDUCATION: Midshipman School at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass.; law Degree, University of Miami, 1951.

POLITICAL EXPERIENCE: Running for public office for the 11th time; has been defeated the previous 10 attempts; ran for U.S. Senate in 1980, losing the Republican primary to Paula Hawkins.

NAME: Arturo Perez

PARTY: Democrat

AGE: 64

OCCUPATION: Physician

RESIDENCE: Winter Haven

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Arts, Havana University, Cuba; medical degree, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 1968; internal medicine residency, St. Lukes Hospital, Beth, Pa., 1972.

POLITICAL EXPERIENCE: None.

NOTES:

THE '94 VOTE...Ran all editions....info. box at end of text

GRAPHIC: PHOTO (3 B&W), 1. Hugh Rodham (mug), 2. Ellis Rubin (mug), 3. Arturo Perez (mug)

LOAD-DATE-MDC: September 21, 1994

3/13/62

Copyright 1994 SOFTLINE INFORMATION, INC.
The Ethnic NewsWatch
India Abroad

May 27, 1994

SECTION: Vol. XXIV; No. 35; Pg. 46

LENGTH: 365 words

HEADLINE: Onassis Love for Things Indian

BYLINE: Mitra, Nirmal

BODY:

Onassis Love for Things Indian.

Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis, who died here last week at 64, had an abiding love for things Indian.

One of the last public function in connection with India she attended in New York City was the launching of Naveen Patnaik's book, "The Garden of Life" on Dec.2,1993 at the Indian Consulate.

Mrs. Onassis was present there in her capacity as senior editor at Doubleday, which published the book. The event, which attracted a virtual who's who of the city, was held to boost the campaign for an India chair at Columbia University.

About \$1,000 was raised for the chair from sales of the book. In fact, \$10 from the sale of every copy of the \$35 book continue to go toward the India Chair campaign.

Mrs. Onassis had also helped organize the Festival of India in the U.S. in 1985. She had visited India several times in connection with the event. On one occasion she had gone to India to choose an object of art to be displayed at the Festival.

There was controversy over Mrs. Onassis' visit to India when her husband, John F. Kennedy, was the U.S. President. Ben Bradlee, a journalist close to the the President, had complained to him that his wife hadn't visited any poor neighborhoods. But JFK stuck up for his wife.

"I don't get all this crap about how she should have been rubbing her nose in the grinding poverty of India," Kennedy hollered at Bradlee. "When the French invite you to Paris they don't show you the sewers, they take you to Versailles."

In fact, when Mrs. Onassis cleaned out her husband's drawers after his assassination in November 1963, she found two newspaper clippings, one of which

reported that she had outdrawn even Dwight Eisenhower while travelling in India, and the other quoted her as saying that she was sad her husband was not with her on the Indian visit.

In the early '60s, Mrs. Onassis, who was one of America's most fashion-conscious personalities, was a regular visitor to "Sona," the Manhattan retail outlet of the Handloom and Handicrafts Exports Corporation of India.

A former employee at the retail store recalled Mrs. Onassis purchasing a saree there that she later wore to a function.

ETHNIC-GROUP: Asian/Pacific Island

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE-MDC: August 17, 1994

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GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

May 20, 1994, Friday

LENGTH: 838 words

HEADLINE: JACKIE WAS CLOSEST THING WE'VE HAD TO AMERICAN ROYALTY

BYLINE: JOHN HANCHETTE; Gannett News Service

BODY:

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was as close to an American Queen as we've had.

In fact, after a dazzling diplomatic trip on her own to India in the second year of her husband's presidency, that's exactly what citizens of that nation called her. So smitten was Premier Jawaharlal Nehru that he taught her yoga secrets and how to meditate standing on her head.

Oh, yes, there was Philadelphia-raised Princess Grace of Monaco, but the Kelly girl was a movie star who married into royalty, then left. Jackie created the role, right here in a democracy.

Like a queen, she was loved and hated. Like a queen, she has an entire legend woven about her.

Although her husband's "Camelot" image largely was a myth built of sorrow, her actions and adventures were befitting of noble script.

Jackie lived a dynastic life, with some lessons for modernity - chapters that would put romance novelists to shame.

World leaders of the time certainly regarded her as quasi-royalty. They treated her with much more deference than they did her husband.

The blustery Nikita Khrushchev particularly was charmed by her. When he told her in Vienna the famed Soviet dog-in-space had delivered pups back on Earth, Jackie teased him about sending her one.

Two months later, Khrushchev's son-in-law stood in front of the White House with a shivering puppy. It soon had the run of the place. President Kennedy, who knew nothing of her byplay with the fierce Communist leader, asked how the dog got in.

"I'm afraid I asked Khrushchev for it," Jackie replied, somewhat regally.

Even her rhetoric was somewhat regal. After her husband's death, before she left the White House for good, she wrote Khrushchev:

"The danger which worried my husband was that war might be started not so much by the big men as by the little ones. While big men know the needs for self-control and restraint, little men are sometimes moved more by fear and pride. If only in the future the big men can continue to make the little ones sit down and talk, before they start to fight."

JFK knew of her capacity. He routinely sent her around to nations on her own. She was the first first lady to visit several heads of state without her husband along.

Her image was almost always monarchical. She buckled infrequently, an incredible patina for one 31 upon entering the White House. One occasion when she did give a glimpse into internal insecurity was her post-election blurt: "It's really frightening to lose your anonymity at 31."

Those under 45 may not recall how new this all was. The American public was entranced by her active nature. Televised images abound:

- Jackie on the evening news, water-skiing with astronaut John Glenn.
- Jackie with the pope.
- Jackie, presiding over the staff response to an average 250 letters a day to her.
- Jackie speaking Spanish fluently to Hispanics, and French fluently to the French.
- Jackie wearing saris, taking off her shoes in temple and clasping her hands in India - bowing in traditional greeting.

She showed respect to Third World countries, acquiesced to all local customs. It helped the United States immensely.

Like a queen, she was - as author Norman Mailer tagged her - a "prisoner of celebrity."

Like a queen, she could be testy. A scribe once passed her a note asking what her pet German shepherd liked to eat. She scribbled back: "Reporters."

Like a queen, she could speak in wise aphorisms. Praising predecessor Bess Truman for raising a daughter in the midst of withering White House scrutiny, Jackie said, "If you bungle raising your children, I don't think whatever else you do matters very much."

But to the end, she reserved some of the mystery common to monarchs.

William Manchester, an official JFK biographer who wrote the authorized account of his murder, interviewed her for hours about the most intimate things.

"I don't have the faintest idea what Jackie Kennedy Onassis is really like," he said four years ago. "That's a question I will take to my grave."

It is no wonder the public was confused about her. She was variously described as unpretentious or snobbish, modest or imperious, poised or awkward, shy or gregarious, charming or thoughtless, sensitive or callous.

One thing she did have - unquestioned - was a deep sense of history. No one without one could have arranged the presidential funeral that is still seared into the memories of middle-age Americans.

And she responded to questions with honest historic syntax. Asked by one interviewer of what she was most proud, Jackie said, "Well, I went through some pretty difficult times, and I kept my sanity."

Ironically, she may have received the best advice of her life from another quasi-monarch, second husband Aristotle Onassis, much hated by many Americans. He told her:

"Throughout the world, people love fairy tales, and especially those related to the lives of the rich. You must learn to understand this and accept it."

Measured by the grace and reserve with which she lived her final years, she apparently did.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: May 24, 1994

Proprietary to the United Press International 1982

January 27, 1982, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Washington News

LENGTH: 382 words

BYLINE: By JUAN J. WALTE

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Following the lead of two committees, Congress is expected to allow a U.S.-sponsored worldwide broadcast on Poland, denounced by Warsaw as "propaganda aggression," to be shown in the United States.

By law, programs such as the one on Poland produced by the International Communications Agency are prohibited from being aired in U.S. territory. But the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees Tuesday approved by resolutions exempting the broadcast from the ban.

The broadcast by ICA, the government's foreign information office, still has to clear the full House and Senate before it can beam the hour-long broadcast into American homes Sunday evening on public television.

Action by the full House and Senate is scheduled Thursday, but the committees' approval makes final passage a virtual certainty.

Congress has approved such exemptions on at least two other occasions in the last 20 years -- a documentary on a trip to India by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis when she was first lady and another after President Kennedy's assassination.

The ICA-sponsored broadcast, to be aired by satellite hook-up, will feature such heads of state as British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt along with stars such as Barbra Streisand and Frank Sinatra.

Also scheduled to appear are the prime ministers of Norway, Belgium, Portugal and Canada; the foreign minister of Luxembourg; former Polish ambassador to Washington Romuald Spasowski who defected after martial law was declared; and various exiled Polish writers, poets, and intellectuals.

Poland's military rulers earlier this week denounced the planned worldwide broadcast.

A government spokesman charged on Warsaw Radio that President Reagan "personally devised and approved ideas for the worldwide television show slandering the Polish state."

The spokesman said the film violates "generally approved and practiced principles of international coexistence ... never yet has any government been directly involved in organizing a propaganda operation of this kind against another country."

ICA hopes the program, to be called "Let Poland be Poland" and produced at a cost of \$500,000, will reach an audience of 300 million - not counting the United States.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

Office of the First Lady
West Wing - Second Floor
X62369

date 9/7
to Liz Bowyer 62239
from Pam

Liz - This is correspondence
he faxed today. You will note
some of the letters don't have
last pages, but this is what
he sent.

Pages 9

Onstage

- Mayor
- Matsui ^{pro}
- Asst. ^{Phil} Eisenberg
- Sup. Roger Richardson
- Sup. Toby Johnson
- City Council

Sam Pannell (pa-nell)

Daryl Steinberg

Josh Pance

D.A. Steve White

Congress

Cand.

Randy Perry (tentative)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. fax	From: Jean Bauman; To: Liz Bowyer; Re: Kolokotronis Fundraiser (1 page)	9/7/94	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3986

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File] October 6, 1994 [2]

2014-0483-S

sb432

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]

BUT THEN ADDED

LIZ - I HAVE NOT SEEN STEVE AND JACK LEW IS OUT TODAY. CHRIS HAS OKAYED THE SENATORS - I AM LEAVING AT 11:15 BECAUSE MY SON HAS A HALF DAY - IF YOU NEED ME, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CALL - 543-3054

MAUREEN

BRIEFCA

DRAFT - BRIEFING FOR CALIFORNIA 9/8-9/9/94

STATE NEWS:

- In November residents will vote on the California Health Security Act. In order to provide medical care for all lawful state residents, the plan would be paid for by increased payroll and state income taxes, plus an additional \$1 on each pack of cigarettes.

- Also on the November ballot will be a measure which would deny illegal immigrants access to welfare, public education and non-emergency medical care. In August an 87-year-old Korean woman died because of untreated burns. Her relatives, who are illegal immigrants, feared deportation and delayed taking her to the hospital for care.

- A July report from the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research found that Hispanics are almost twice as likely as other Californians to be without medical insurance, even though nearly nine of 10 uninsured come from families with at least one wage earner. The study did not consider citizenship or residence status. Although 69% of adult uninsured Hispanics are full-time workers and 18% are part-time or self-employed, the study found that they were less likely to receive health coverage on the job, even when they worked for companies with more than 100 employees.

DIS NOTE (S) ADDIT'N FOR BOXER

**THESE ARE NOT
ON DISK! SORRY - I'M LATE!**

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. fax	From: Melissa Kasnitz; To: Liz Boyer; Re: Walter Capps for Congress (6 pages)	9/7/94	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3986

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File] October 6, 1994 [2]

2014-0483-S

sb432

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- 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)]

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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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. fax	From: Davis Ginsburg; To: Liz Boyer; Re: Bob Filner for Congress (3 pages)	9/7/94	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3986

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File] October 6, 1994 [2]

2014-0483-S

sb432

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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