

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS TO LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS (LULAC)
WASHINGTON, DC
OCTOBER 6, 1994**

[Acknowledgements: Congresswoman Roybal-Allard, who will introduce you; Belen Robles, newly elected President of LULAC; and First Lady "Maga" Rossello [Ro-say-yo] of Puerto Rico]

Thank you for inviting me to join you this evening. And thank you even more for the spirit and support you have lent the Clinton Administration as we work together to solve some of the most pressing issues of the day.

For nearly 70 years, LULAC has been a voice of progress not only for Hispanics, but for all Americans who care about fairness, opportunity, and compassion. Nearly every significant social crusade of the last half century bears your stamp: voting rights, the expansion of educational opportunities, fair housing, civil rights, to name a few.

Although the President couldn't be here to tell you this in person, he is particularly grateful for your energetic support of health care reform over the last 20 months. You have always understood the importance of health care reform for children, families, and for ourselves collectively as a nation. Rest assured, we will succeed with reform and we will make sure that every one among us has access to comprehensive health care coverage that can never be taken away.

As we look ahead to a new century, we see a world as complicated and as challenging as ever. But we also see the extraordinary promise of Americans and America in facing the new challenges that await us.

My husband ran for the Presidency because he believes that by investing in our greatest resource -- our people -- we can build a world of peace and prosperity in which all Americans have the opportunity to fulfill their God-given potential.

To do that, we must make diversity our strength, not our burden. We must unite, not divide. We must restore the values that you, the leaders of LULAC, so firmly uphold -- family, community, self-reliance, and responsibility.

And we need only look to the founders of LULAC for inspiration. When Ben Garza was 15, his father died. So he had to quit high school and work to help support his mother and six siblings. He worked as a waiter in a restaurant and saved enough money to put the other kids through school. Ben kept working, and

kept saving, and soon he had enough to invest in the restaurant and become a partner. Eventually he became one of the leading businessmen in Corpus Christi.

Some years after he helped found LULAC, he came to Washington -- this was more than a half century ago -- to protest immigration policies. Even with all of his personal success, which was built on years of hard work and determination, he never lost sight of his responsibilities to the larger community.

Today Belen Robles and all of you are entrusted with helping LULAC carry forward that rich legacy. And I'd like to congratulate Belen for the vision and commitment she brings to this important position. And I'd also like to thank all the members of LULAC, all of the individuals and local councils, who together keep alive the hopes and dreams that prompted the founding of this organization in the first place.

The lesson we learn from LULAC's history, and the lesson we learn from any march for social progress, is that one must never give up the good fight. Think of the court battle LULAC waged in the early 1950s to ensure that Hispanics could sit on juries in Texas (*Hernandez v Texas*). Or the fight for school desegregation in Orange County in the 1940s that served as one of the precursors to *Brown v Board* and helped tear down demeaning racial stereotypes. These were not always popular crusades. Often they met extraordinary resistance from the status quo. But through patience and hard work, progress was made and justice prevailed.

Think of the LULAC women who, year after year, held *tamaladas* [tah-mah-LAH-das -- a Texas version of a bake sale, where tamales are sold instead of cookies] to raise money for scholarships for promising young students.

Think of the labor and dedication that went into creating and sustaining the SER [pronounced serr, the verb "to be" in Spanish] program that has helped 150,000 men and women with job training and counseling.

These are efforts worth making because they make a difference in the lives of hard-working, responsible citizens who are part of the rich social fabric of our nation. They are efforts worth making because, not only do they define us as individuals, they define us as a society and as a people.

I saw some statistics recently that showed that the largest population group among Hispanics is children under the age of 5. I saw another statistic that showed that Hispanic children are twice as likely to be living in poverty as non-Hispanic children. These statistics should sound an alarm bell in all of us, calling us to action and reminding us why we can never give up the march progress and change -- whether it is economic renewal, health

care reform, welfare reform, crime legislation, voting rights, fair housing, or an expansion of Head Start.

The President's agenda envisions government as a partner for people and for communities that need a boost to do better -- much the way your local councils give people the tools they need to take responsibility for their lives and move ahead.

And we are making progress:

THE ECONOMY Deficit reduction; tax relief for working families; trade; creation of 4.2 million jobs in 19 months

CRIME (LULAC was very supportive of the Crime Bill)

EDUCATION Goals 2000; School to Work; Loan Reform; Head Start expansion; AmeriCorps (in Texas alone, the community service program has helped immunize 100,000 more children in the first year it was in place)

ENSURING BASIC RIGHTS Motor Voter Bill; the Administration argued in federal court to expand the interpretation of the Voting Rights Act; the President authorized a nationwide investigation of discrimination by financial institutions in the area of home mortgages

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He believes that we cannot afford to waste a single person in this country, particularly not a child. That's why, with nearly 10 million American children currently lacking health insurance, he believes so firmly in the need for health care reform that will make sure that all children have immunizations and well-baby exams.

It's why he believes in a world-class education system that begins in pre-school and continues through high school, college, job training, and beyond. It's why he believes in tough crime

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While we are making progress, we must remember that government alone cannot solve all of our problems. We must rely on individuals to take more responsibility. We must rely on organizations such as yours to continue to exercise leadership, as you have for so many years.

And we must be patient. We are tackling complex problems. There is no panacea. But the march is worth making because the future depends on our commitment to restoring the American Dream for the generations that follow us.

In the last few weeks, many people have asked me whether I'm going to continue to work for health care reform. And my answer is always the same. I'm a product of privilege. I'm the product of good health, a good education, a secure family. Why would anyone in my position give up the chance to extend those opportunities to Americans who aren't so fortunate?

So tonight I just want to reiterate the message embodied in LULAC's history of social advocacy. We must always strive to move forward, however difficult the road, and however long the journey may be.

I'm reminded that during the campaign some of our Hispanic supporters used to have signs that said: "Adelante [ah-deh-lahn-teh] con Clinton." [Let's move forward with Clinton]

As we look to the future, I'd like to amend that to say: "Adelante con ustedes" [oo-steh-des -- with you]. "Adelante, nosotros [together]."

Thank you very much.

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Joe Hernandez-Kolski
FROM: Lissa Muscatine, Office of Speechwriting
DATE: 10/6/94
RE: HRC's LULAC remarks

Enclosed is a draft of the First Lady's remarks for the LULAC event this evening. I would be grateful for any comments or suggestions you would have. There is still time to make changes, if necessary.

Thank you.

Ms. Muscatine -

Both Suzanna + I love the speech. There is only one change that we would like to make on page 2. If you could please re-phrase the last sentence so it is not so "gloomy". If you have any questions, X6-5790.
Thank you.

Joe

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To do that, we must make diversity our strength, not our burden. We must unite, not divide. We must restore the values that you, the leaders of LULAC, so firmly uphold -- family, community, self-reliance, and responsibility.

I remember once hearing a story about Ben Garza and his role in founding LULAC many years ago. When he was 15 his father died. So he had to quit high school and work to help support his mother and six siblings. He worked as a waiter in a restaurant and saved enough money to put the other kids through school. Ben kept

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He believes that we cannot afford to waste a single person in this country, particularly not a child. That's why, with nearly 10 million American children currently lacking health insurance, he believes so firmly in the need for health care reform that will make sure that all children have immunizations and well-baby exams. It's why he believes in a world-class education system that begins in pre-school and continues through high school, and college, and job training, and beyond. It's why

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My message is one that is reflected throughout LULAC's history. We must always strive to move forward, however difficult the road, and however long the journey may be.

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As we look to the future, I'd like to amend that to say: "Adelante con ustedes" [oo-steh-des -- with you]. "Adelante, nosotros [together]."

Thank you very much.

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SV- Only 2 possible changes, from my point of view. The rest is really good. Joe

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My message is one that is reflected throughout LULAC's history. We must always strive to move forward, however difficult the road, and however long the journey may be.

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PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
September 27, 1994

CONTACT: Laura Salinas.
202-429-1700, 512-472-9971

Tipper Gore Guest Speaker at Kickoff Breakfast for the National Latino Children's Agenda

Washington, D.C.- On September 27th, Latino leaders along with child advocates from around the United States launch a National Latino Children's Agenda (N.L.C.A.). The working group's mission is to impact initiatives that create policies and services that are respectful of Latino children's cultural values and language.

Tipper Gore's commitment and dedication to the plight of our nation's children continues to be a priority. Her keynote address at the kickoff breakfast demonstrates her insightfulness to the challenges affecting Latino children.

Motivated by the following facts and statistics, over 35 child advocacy organizations were compelled to take action. The following facts and statistics demonstrate the urgency of this situation.

- The largest population group among Latinos (10.7%) is under the age of 5 years. The largest population group in non-Latinos (8.7%) is 30- 34 years. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Populations Reports, p23-183, Hispanic Americans Today, 1993)
- Latino children are twice as likely to be living in poverty (40.7%) as non-Latino children (19.6%). Overall 28.8% of Latinos in the United States live under the poverty level as compared to 12.9% of non-Latinos. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Income and Poverty Factsheet, 1992)
- Almost one-third (30.7%) of the Latino population has less than a 9th grade education compared to 8.8% of the non-Latino population. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, p.23-183, Hispanic Americans Today, 1993)
- More Latino families (22%) are headed by a single female compared to (16%) of non-Latino families. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, p.23-183, Hispanic Americans Today, 1993)
- In 1989, one of every four Latino persons were living below the poverty level. Between 1989 and 1992, the number increased from 5.4 million to 6.7 million and from 26.2% to 29.3%. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Income and Poverty Factsheet, 1992)

The working group is convened by Corporate Fund for Children. For more information please call Corporate Fund for Children in Austin, Texas at (512)472-9971.

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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*.

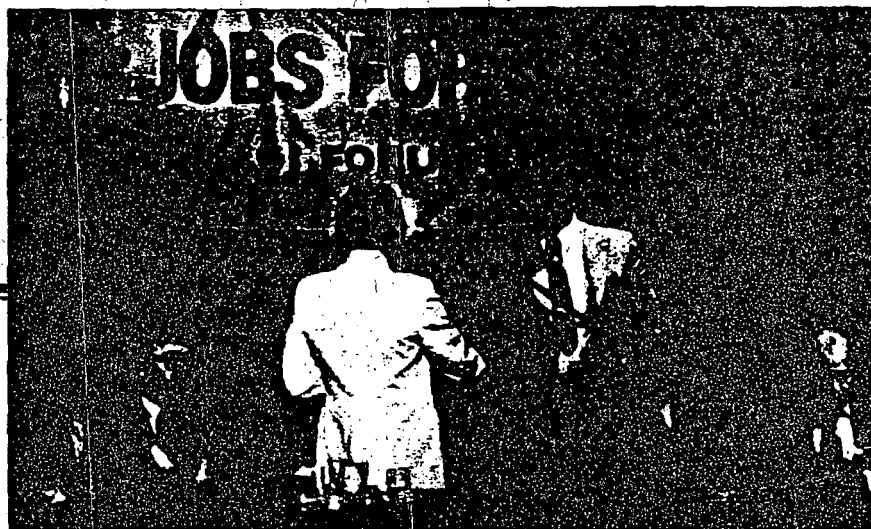
Begun in 1964 with its co-sponsor, the American G.I. Forum, SER's three original Vocational Training Centers have expanded to a nationwide network of 80 SER programs in 67 cities, providing job counseling, remedial education, "English as a second language" instruction, on-the-job training, and vocational 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.

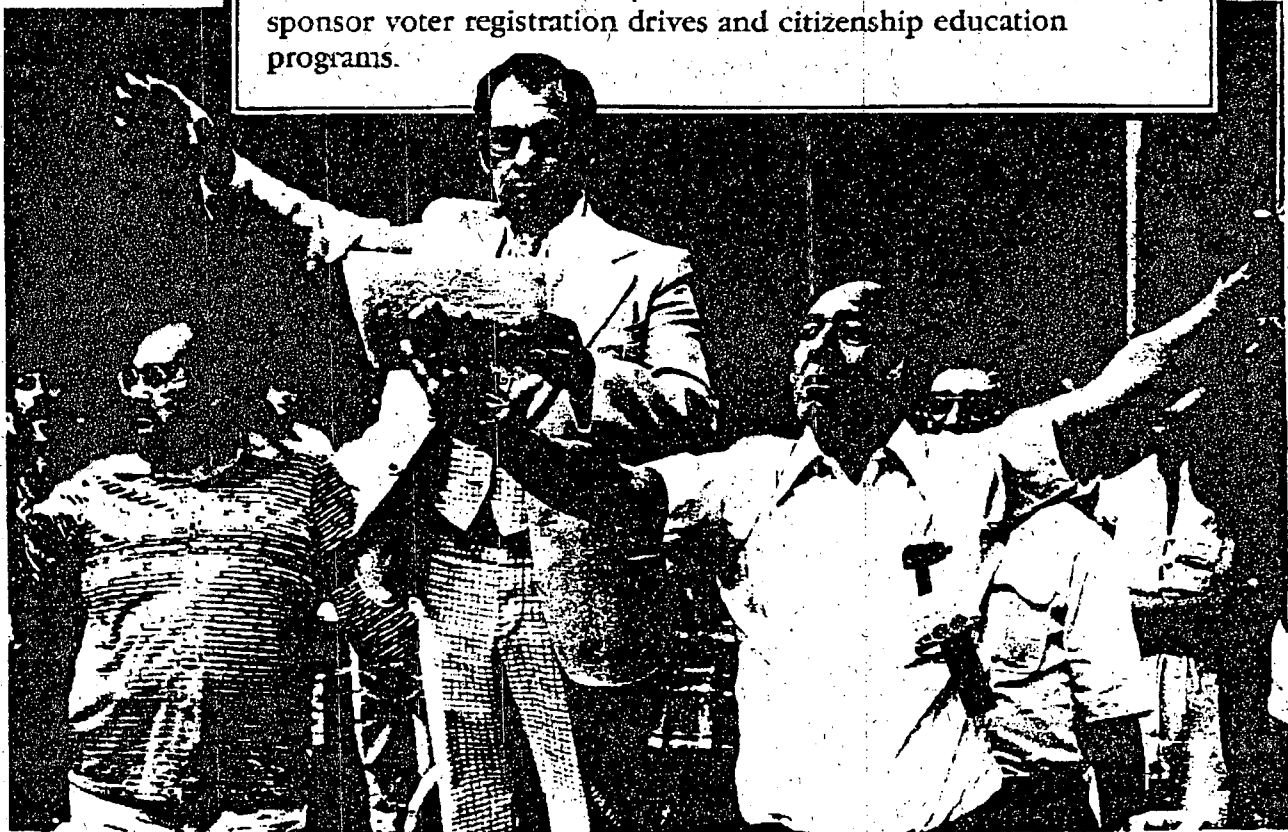


Civil Rights

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 -

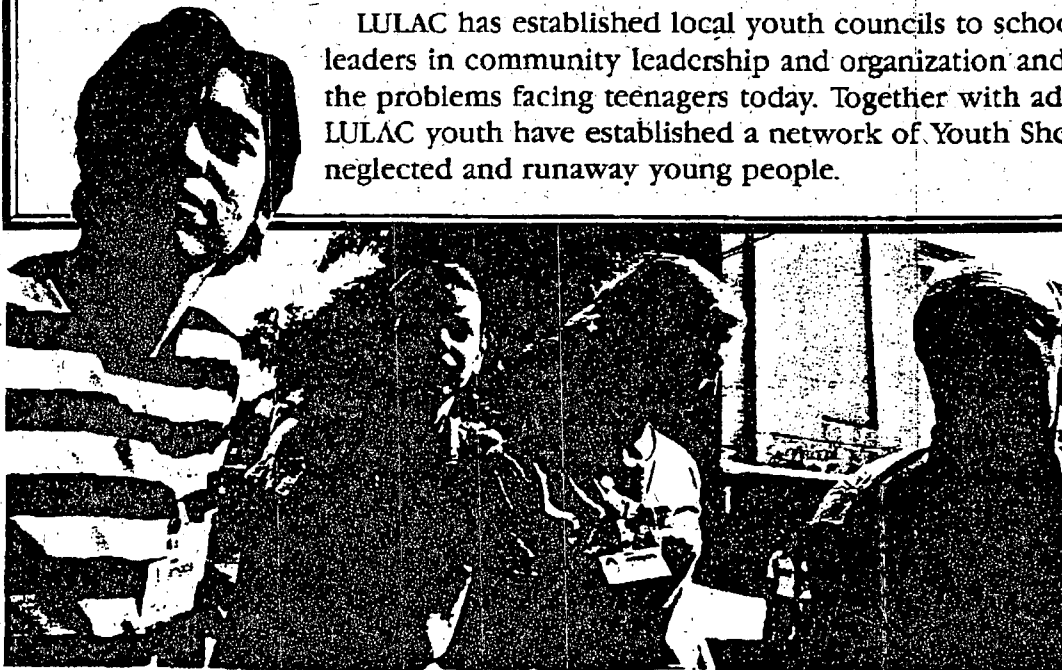
For fifty years, women have been active LULAC members, engaged in our historic struggles for better education, jobs and civil rights. In addition, LULAC women actively promote Hispanic women's rights. Job Fairs and Career Workshops have been held, and each year LULAC sponsors a series of two-day conferences 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 -

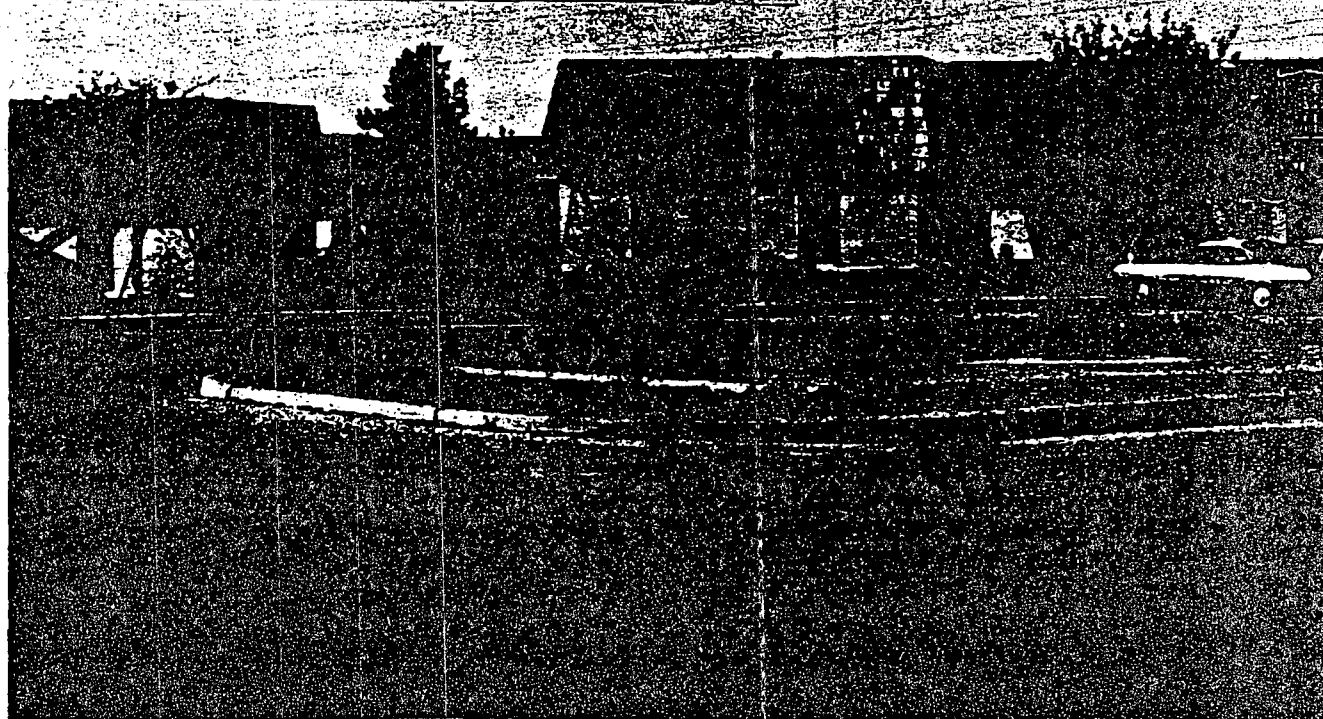
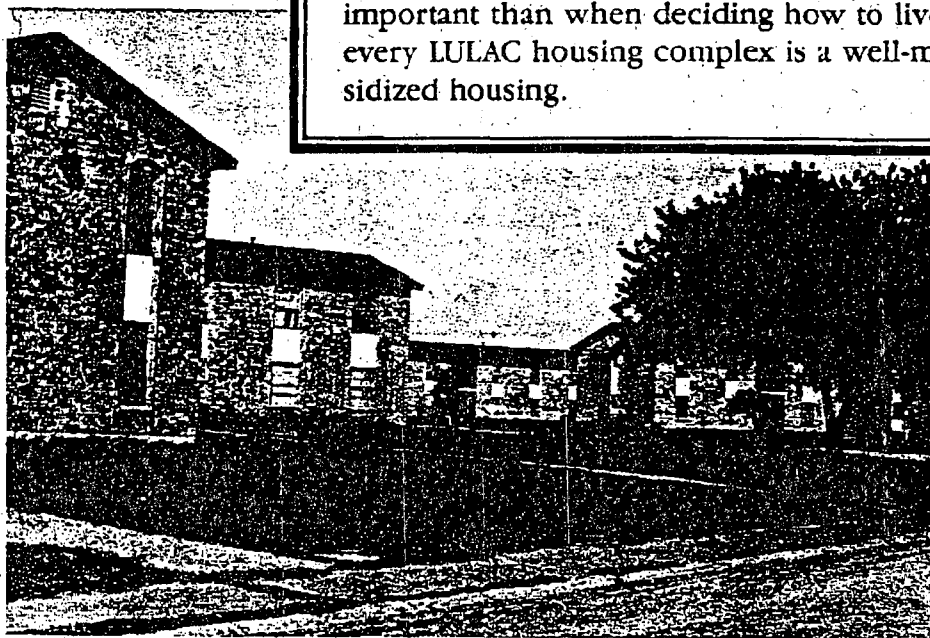
LULAC has established local youth councils to school young leaders in community leadership and organization and to work on the problems facing teenagers today. Together with adult leaders, LULAC youth have established a network of Youth Shelters for neglected and runaway young people.

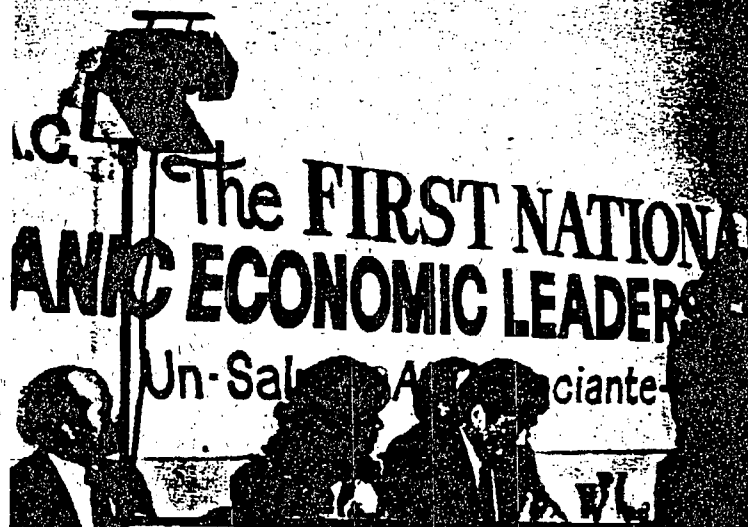


Housing

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.



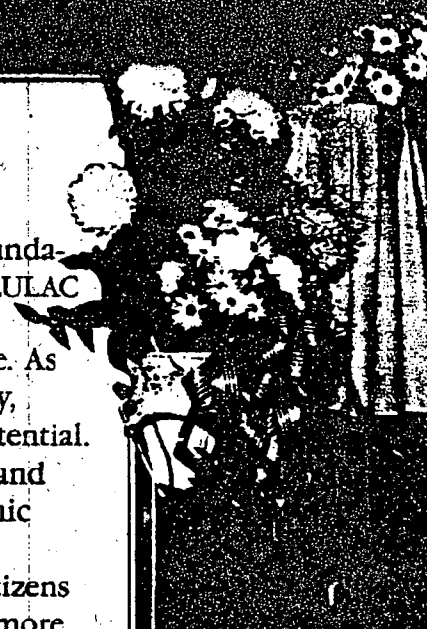
LULAC Foundation

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.



Organization

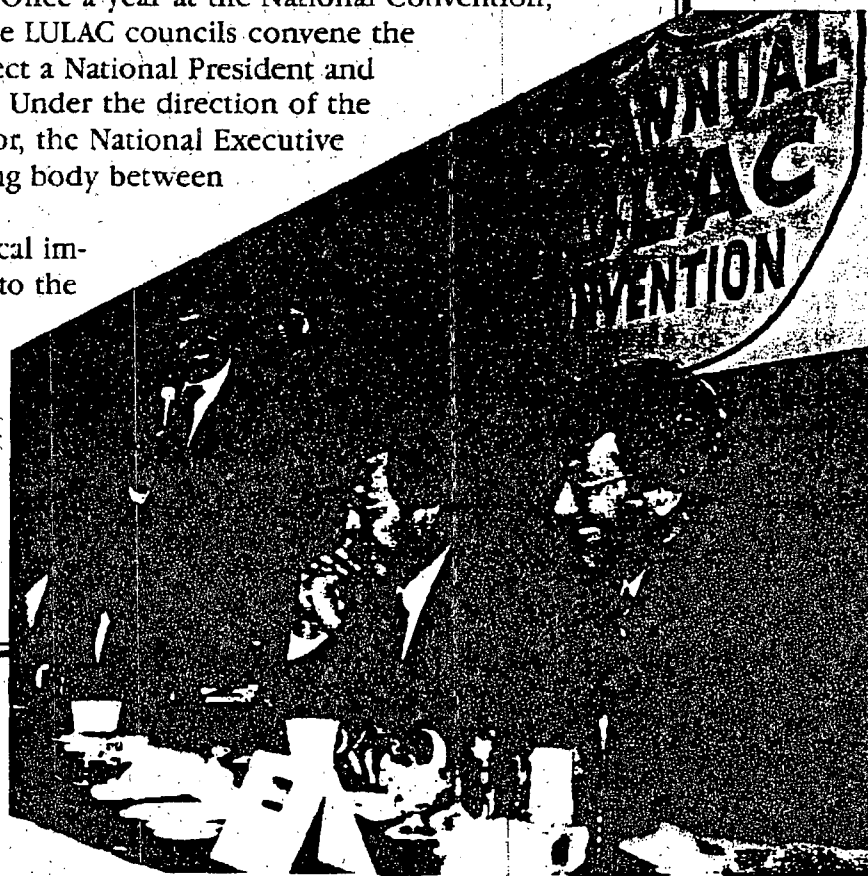
LULAC is a true "grass roots" organization. While policy is set at the national level, our local councils are where the work gets done. One city may stress scholarship aid, another job training, and all LULAC programs are specifically tailored to meet local needs. We help our neighbors in the communities 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 (LNESE) have supported and motivated over 100,000 Hispanic students with dropout prevention programs, career counseling and professional development. Twelve LNESE Centers across the country help keep students in high school, prepare them for college or vocational training, and guide them towards their chosen careers. LNESE's Project Follow-up links students and corporate representatives for career orientation, and the Kellogg/LNESE Intern Program provides year-long management training. In addition, LNESE has launched BEST (Business, Engineering and Science Technology), a pioneering project designed to increase Hispanic representation in technical fields.

good English—once again, impressed upon me that I couldn't speak Spanish very well, much less Portuguese—he said, "When we came to America, no one quite knew what to expect because your country was not supposed to be the home of soccer. But it's the best World Cup we ever had."

Now, we are the home of democracy. We are the home of expanded trade. We are the country that, of all the great democracies of the world, has the most racial and ethnic and cultural and religious diversity. And we must make these nations feel that we are their true friend and partners and that we are going into the next century together, not just for our children but for theirs as well.

That is your mission. If you can do it, I will say again, 20 or 30 years from now, the entire United States, indeed, this entire part of the world, will look back on this event and thank you for setting us on the proper course to the future.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12 p.m. in the Cypress Room at the Sheraton Bal Harbour Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Lawton Chiles and Lt. Gov. Buddy MacKay of Florida, and Dade County Commissioner Larry Hawkins.

Remarks to the National Council of La Raza in Miami

July 18, 1994

Thank you so much, Secretary Cisneros, for that stirring set of remarks, for your kind and generous introduction, but more importantly, for your creative, vigorous, and effective leadership in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, a Department that is now known as a source of innovation, well run, efficiently run, but also a place where values count, where ideas count, on the cutting edge of change. Henry Cisneros, whether he is trying to integrate a housing development in Vidor, Texas, or trying to give safety and security back to the children in the public housing in Chicago or donning a hard hat to try to take some buildings down and make public housing more humane all across the country, he's the model of what we all ought to be in public service today. Let me also say, only half jokingly, he also

has just demonstrated Clinton's third law of politics, which is whenever possible be introduced by someone you've appointed to high office; they will brag on you every time. [Laughter]

To President Raul Yzaguirre—we were just reminiscing that he has been a leader of La Raza now for 20 years. I'm very glad you don't have term limits. [Laughter] He's been a good thing for your organization. To your board chair, Audrey Alvarado; to all the Members of Congress who are here, Congressman Pastor and Congressman Esteban Torres, who came from Washington with me and represents California and all the Members of the Florida delegation who are here, Representatives Meek and Brown and Deutsch, Diaz-Balart, and Shaw; and to my good friend Senator Bob Graham and Lt. Governor MacKay—and I think Governor Chiles is here; I know he was here: I am delighted to be here in Florida and most especially with La Raza.

I want to say that when Henry and I were discussing what I should say today, he said I should say—let's see if I do it—*Si, se puede*. Yes, we can. That has been the model of my Presidency, and in some ways it was the model I was raised with by my wonderful mother who never spoke a word of Spanish but understood that message. I want to especially recognize, too, the honored guests you have here for Seniors Day. They know the meaning of those words, and they have done so much for us.

As we gather here today, looking into a future that will begin a new century and a new millennium, I think it is important that we view all the specifics that we discussed, those that you have already discussed and the things I am about to say, in the larger context of the challenges of this time. I asked the American people for this office because I believed that we had to do much more to restore our economy, to restore the American dream, to help to create a world of peace and prosperity in which Americans could live up to their full potential, because I believed that we could not do that unless we made a great strength of our diversity, unless we were a country coming together, not coming apart, and because I believed we could not

do that unless the Government of the United States worked for ordinary citizens again.

The future of the 21st century, the America that I want to see us build together, will be an America where Hispanic leadership anchors its place in boardrooms, schoolrooms, and all the halls of power, in which Hispanic-Americans will be sought out as leaders among opinion shapers and policymakers. In the America that's not just around the corner, in all our futures, Hispanics running for mayor, Governor, Congress, and yes, for President won't be running against the tide but with it. They will be leading the rebuilding of America and a renaissance of community, family, and work from the grassroots up.

Of course, much of this is happening already. More than 5,000 Hispanics hold elective office in America today, a world away from the numbers of a generation ago. The Hispanic Congressional Caucus has grown to 18 members and will surely grow more.

Up and down the Americas, as we nurture democracy and expand trade, Hispanics are the bridges between our different countries and our cultures, bridges that will lead us to tomorrow.

There is no doubt that in the unity of Hispanic-Americans there is great strength and that in the diversity of America there is great strength if we will but develop it and nourish it.

In the last 18 months since I took office, we have followed that course, a course set in a long campaign and before that in a long public life, a course of change that you deserved. One of the things I have tried to do, and Secretary Cisneros referred to that, is to try to make this administration look more like America.

Henry Cisneros and Federico Peña have become household names. But there are 288 other Hispanic-American appointees, 2.5 times as many as in the previous administration, many at the senior level. Eleven percent of the judicial appointments are Latinos, compared to just two appointments in each of the last two administrations. They are people who may or may not be well known, but they are making a difference every day, people like Aida Alvarez and Nelson Diaz at HUD; Norma Cantu and Mario Moreno at Education; Fernando Torres-Gil at HHS and

Jack Otero and Maria Echaveste at Labor; Joe Valasquez, Suzanna Valdez, Carolyn Curiel, and many others in the White House. I have recently nominated Gill Casellas to head the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. We've been joined by Polly Baca as Director of Consumer Affairs at the Department of Health and Human Services and by General Ed Baca as head of the National Guard, the first Hispanic ever to head the National Guard in the history of the United States.

If you ask me do we need to do more and better, I would say yes. But we are doing better than people have done before. You just keep urging and working, and we'll keep doing better, broadening the base of America's Government.

The whole purpose and strategy of everything that I have tried to do as your President is to make the American dream a real possibility for all of our citizens in a dramatic, even breathtakingly, changing world.

The first thing we had to do was to get our economic house in order, to end the drift of the economy. Last year, Congress voted by the narrowest of margins for the economic plan that I proposed that included \$255 billion in spending cuts, tax breaks for 15 million working American families, making 90 percent of our small businesses eligible for tax reductions, increasing income taxes on the wealthiest 1.5 percent of our people.

When that budget, combined with this budget, which eliminates over 100 Government programs, cuts 200 others, and reduces the Federal work force by over a quarter of a million, giving us the smallest Federal Government in 1999 that we've had since Kennedy was President, when these two budgets are put together, we will have reduced the Federal deficit for 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President of the United States.

The Federal debt we will pass along to our children and grandchildren will be \$700 billion less than it was estimated to be when I took office as President. We're also trying to grow this economy through expanding exports, through trade agreements like NAFTA and GATT, bringing down foreign barriers to our products and services, eliminating our

own barriers to the exports of a lot of our high-tech products.

Already because of NAFTA, we're exporting autos to Mexico at more than 5 times the rate of a year ago. And overall exports to Mexico are growing faster than to any other country with which we trade. Mexico's exports to the United States are also up, too. Both of us are winning, because we did the right thing on NAFTA last year.

And I have just come from a meeting of distinguished citizens of south Florida who are working to make the summit of the Americas, near the end of this year, a success. You know, this meeting that we're going to have will include the Democratic leaders of this entire hemisphere, the Caribbean and Central and South America as well as in North America. We are going to talk about what we can do to strengthen democracy, what we can do to continue to integrate all of the Americas economically, and what we are going to do to help to build a system of sustainable development so that we can preserve our precious natural resources and grow our economies at the same times. It will be an historic meeting, and we are having it right here in Miami.

I told the folks who were there that I had the opportunity last night to talk to the coach of the Brazilian soccer team and the head of the Brazilian Federation of Soccer, once again reminding me of some of the things we have to do as Americans, because he spoke very good English, and I didn't speak his language. But he said an interesting thing to me. He said, "You know, when we all came here we wondered about this World Cup because we knew soccer was not your game. And yet, we've had wonderful attendance. We've had an open door to all of our people coming from other countries to see your games. The American people have made this the best World Cup ever." Well, it put me to thinking, soccer may not be our game, but democracy is; enterprise is; diversity as a strength is. We can make the summit of the Americas a truly historic event for all of you in this room and all you represent. Twenty years from now we'll look back on what is happening in Miami at the end of this year as one of the most important events, paving

the way to the right kind of future in the 21st century.

Let me say this strategy is working, bringing the deficit down, investing more in education and training, investing more in new technologies, opening new trade opportunities, it's working. In the last 18 months, our economy has generated more than 3.8 million jobs, the unemployment rate has dropped 1.7 percent. Last year we had the largest number of new businesses started in the United States than any year since the end of World War II. We are going in the right direction.

But we know we need to do more. We know we have to give our citizens the confidence they need to grow. We know that among Latinos there has been stronger support for the idea of education and hard work through education as the way out of poverty and the way to the American dream than perhaps any other community in the United States. But we also know that we have not yet provided our people with the kind of lifetime learning opportunities that we now know are necessary to succeed and win in the global economy. The average person, after all, will change jobs seven times in a lifetime. So we need a world-class system that starts from the day someone enrolls in kindergarten or pre-school to the day they finish high school, to the day they go to college or go into a job-training program or go into work for the first time, until the day they retire. And we are working on that.

This year the Congress has provided, largely on a completely bipartisan basis, perhaps the most important education reforms we have had in a generation, a total reform of the Head Start system serving more children at a younger age; expansion of childhood immunization; the Goals 2000 bill, which sets international educational goals for all of our schools and encourages grassroots reforms to meet them; the school-to-work transition bill, which trains young people who don't go on to college but who do need at least 2 years of further training to get good jobs with a growing income. We must do that for every one of our noncollege-bound young people. And we are now considering a way to change the unemployment system into a reemployment system so that when people

"hrcwlf" — dist

lose their jobs they can immediately begin to retrain for the jobs of tomorrow.

Now, when you put all that with what the Congress did last year in the economic program, which was to reform the college loans so that—listen to this, we made 20 million Americans eligible for lower interest rates, better repayment on their college loans, so that no one should ever not go to college again because of the cost of a college education. We are on the right track to the future.

We are trying to do things that honor your values: opportunity, responsibility, community, and the soul of the Hispanic culture, our families. Last year we enacted the Family Medical Leave Law, and we cut taxes on 15 million working families to encourage people to stay in the work force, not to slip back into welfare. We established a White House commission on Hispanic educational excellence, chaired by Raul. And I am confident that he will find even more ways for us to help the people who need help.

Our program of national service, AmeriCorps, has benefited from the guidance of La Raza. This year we will have 20,000 young Americans all across the country working in their communities to deal with problems and earning money to continue their education. Year after next we can have 100,000 young Americans rebuilding America from the grassroots up. In Texas alone, the community service program helped to immunize 100,000 extra children in the first year it was in place.

To give you an idea of the dimensions of what national service can do for America, in your communities, in the largest year of participation of the Peace Corps, the largest number we ever had participating was 16,000. We'll have 20,000 this year in national service, 100,000 the year after next. It can help to rebuild America. And the spirit of La Raza should be there in project after project after project after project.

There are two issues I want to speak with you about in closing today, without which we cannot make America what it ought to be. The first is crime. It is tearing our country apart, costing us too much in money and in humanity. And we have to take control of our streets and our neighborhoods again.

Right now we are very close to winning passage of an historic crime bill that would put 100,000 more police officers on the street, a 20 percent increase in the number of police officers on the street. It would ban assault weapons that too often make gangs better armed than the police who are supposed to be protecting the American people. And I might add, for those of you who come from rural sporting constituencies like mine, it would identify over 600 sporting and hunting weapons that could not be banned or restricted in any way. It is a law enforcement measure.

It would provide tougher penalties for repeat offenders, more money for local governments to build jail cells but, for the first time ever, \$8 billion in prevention, to give our young people something to say yes to as well as something to say no to.

But we've been slowed down in the last few weeks, and we need to speed up to pass the crime bill. If anybody doubts why we need it, notice your morning papers. Yesterday, the Department of Justice released a study that showed that in America children between the ages of 12 and 17 are 5 times more likely to be beaten, raped, and robbed than adults in America. Children are the new victims of crime in America. Our children are the most common victims. And the trends are not good because our children are also more and more likely to be the most common perpetrators. Violent crimes committed against children are up 23 percent since 1987, even in many cities where the overall crime rate is going down. We are allowing our children to be terrorized, a generation of children to be lost in place after place in America, and we must stop it.

And this problem is infecting people without regard to their race. I'll never forget meeting the parents of Polly Klaas, who was kidnapped from her bedroom in Petaluma, California, and subsequently killed. And then there was the letter I got in late April or early May, which a lot of you remember, from 9-year-old James Darby of New Orleans. He wrote me this letter and pleaded with me to do something about the crime problem. He said, "I think somebody might kill me, and I'm asking you nicely to do something about it." Nine days later he was

gunned down—9 years old, writing the President, pleading for help. Then yesterday we get the statistical horror that our children are 5 times more likely to be victimized than the rest of us.

The names of Polly Klaas and James Darby and all the others we're going to lose if we don't act—it's time, it's time to put all of our differences aside, to work out the problems we have to work out and pass that crime bill. Every day, every week, every month that goes by is another period of time when the police aren't on the street, when the assault weapons ban is not in place, when the tougher penalties on repeat offenders are not in place, when we don't have the prevention programs on the streets in every neighborhood in the United States. This is the best and biggest and most significant fight on crime in the history of the United States, and we ought to act on it and do it now.

The other problem I need your help on and I have to thank you for is health care. I want to thank first La Raza for issuing its statement in favor of universal coverage and shared responsibility. But I also want to talk frankly about this. You know, for 60 years our country has tried under Presidents of both parties to reform our health care system, to provide health security for all Americans. And we have never been able to do it.

There are reasons for that. But first, let me ask you to look at the system we have now. What is good about it? The doctors, the nurses, the technology, the medical research: If you can get it, it is the finest in the world. And there are a lot of selfless people. I have been to a public health clinic here in Miami that I will never forget, treating people without regard to their means and giving the best health care they possibly could.

But if you look at our system and compare it to others and if you want America to compete and win in the global economy, we must be willing to rigorously compare ourselves to others, both our strengths and our weaknesses. Here are the facts: We spend a bigger percentage of our income, 14.5 percent, on health care, than any other country. Nobody is over 10. Canada spends 10 percent; Germany and Japan spend about 8.5 percent.

But we are the only nation that simply cannot figure out how to cover everybody; in fact, we're going in reverse. Ten years ago, 88 percent of our people were covered with health insurance or covered by Government programs. Today we're back to 83 and dropping.

States have struggled with reforms. Forty States have enacted various kinds of insurance reforms. Of the States which have acted, 30 of those States have still had an increase in the number of people without insurance. You say, "Well, 83 percent, that means only one in six Americans don't have health insurance. That's not too bad. Even though nobody else would tolerate it, it's not too bad." But it is bad. Why? Because nearly everybody can lose your health insurance. Who can't lose their insurance? If you're rich, you can always buy it. If you're poor, the Government will give it to you. If you're in jail, you'll get it. If you work for the Government, you'll get it. Anybody else can lose it, even if you've got it. And we simply have to find a way to deal with this.

The second big problem we have is—I saw all of you nodding your heads when I was talking about education and training out there, identifying with what I said. Most Americans without regard to their party would say the United States today should be spending more investing in our future, more on education and training, more on airports, more on roads, more on technology, more to build a powerful economy. You ought to look at your Federal Government budget.

Now, I am proud of the fact that we're eliminating 100 programs and cutting over 200 others. Proud of the fact that I gave the Congress the first budget in 25 years, if it passes this way, that will actually reduce domestic spending, excluding health care and the other things we've called entitlements. But if you look at what we're doing, we are cutting defense, and I don't believe we can cut it much more. We are right at the edge, below which we shouldn't go. We've cut it dramatically.

We're holding all other domestic spending constant, and health care is exploding. We're exploding health care costs at 2 and 3 times the rate of inflation, paying more for the same health care. You're going to be listening to Presidential campaigns from now till king-

dom come if we don't do something about health care where the people running will be standing up and telling you something that's not so because they won't be able to spend a nickel to see the cow jump over the Moon. They will have to spend all the money, pay more every year for the same health care.

Small businesses in America are paying 30 percent more on average than big business and Government. And more and more people are going without health care coverage. Now, this is the biggest issue, a bigger issue to Hispanic-Americans than any other group. Why? Because more working Hispanics are uninsured than any other group of Americans. More than 32 percent of the Hispanic population is uninsured, compared to 13 percent for Anglo-Americans and 20 percent for African-Americans.

Why is that? Is that because more of you are on welfare? No. If you were on welfare you'd have health insurance. It's because you are working for small business people or part-time for jobs that do not have health benefits, often for employers that honestly cannot afford health benefits in the current environment.

Now, one of the real problems we have with this debate is that the people who want to stop us from fixing it say they're sticking up for small business. They say that small business can't afford one percent of payroll or 2 percent of payroll to provide for health care. The problem is that most small businesses today are trying to provide health care, and they're paying too much for two reasons: number one, because they're having to carry the burden for those who won't do anything for their employees and, number two, because they're small, they can't get the same good rates that people who work for Government and big business can. And it's not right.

We have always believed that the States were the laboratories of democracy. I'm supporting the State of Florida now in a very innovative thing they want to do with health care. But we do have one State, Hawaii, who 20 years ago decided that there ought to be shared responsibility, a 50-50 deal, employers pay half of health insurance and employees pay half of it and everybody gets covered. They have about 98 percent coverage. Their infant mortality rate has dropped by 50 per-

cent. Their average longevity is more than the national average.

You say, "Well, Hawaii is healthy, happy place. We all go there to play golf, or whatever." The truth is that 20 percent of their health burden are poor native islanders. And the most important thing is that small business premiums there are 30 percent below the national average. Why? Because nobody is refusing to do their part and because the little guys can join together in big pools and get the same costs that bigger employers can.

My fellow Americans, the Hispanic community has always stood for work over welfare, for holding families together against all the odds, and for the notion that the community was important, that we all became more by working together and being loyal to one another than we could just pursuing our individual destinies. And yet we are living in a country that is the only advanced country in the world that cannot figure out how to cover all of its people. We are punishing the small businesses who try to do the right thing. We are spending 40 percent more of our income than anybody else. We are losing ground on coverage every day. And a lot of people say that what we ought to do is put a Band-Aid on the present system.

I say to you, this is one issue where the political rhetoric is divorced from the reality. The right thing to do for small business that will generate more jobs is to ask everybody to be responsible, give small business a break, give small business the voluntary opportunity to join a buying cooperative so they can get better rates, but cover everybody. Cover everybody.

We have experience. We know what works and what doesn't. This is a very tough fight because we are spending so much of our money on health care on things that relate to the financing of health care, not keeping people healthy or treating them when they're sick. And a lot of people don't want to change the status quo. But if you look at the trends, it is truly frightening. Thirty-two percent of Hispanic-Americans, working people—of all the people in America without health insurance today, 85 percent of them get up every day and work for a living. And if they would quit and go on welfare, we'd give them good health care.

Is that the message we want to send to our people? Is that the message we want to send to our children? Do you want health care for sure? Go on welfare, go to jail, get elected to Congress, or get rich. [Laughter] I'm not criticizing the Congress; be a Federal employee, be the President. Be President. I've got it, and I'm not going to lose it. And it's not right. And we know what to do. Do we have the will, do we have the courage, do we have the vision to do it?

I ask you this because it isn't just that one in six Americans don't have health insurance; it isn't just that one in three Hispanics don't have health insurance; it's that the two and three who do have it could lose it. Eighty-one million of us live in families like Henry Cisneros' family, where his young son, who means more to him than anything in the world, has fought a heroic battle against a tragic health problem. And he works for us, so he's got health insurance. What if Henry Cisneros were a traveling salesman? What in God's name would have happened to his son?

There are 81 million of us that live in these families. We owe it to them to be able to work, to grow, to flourish, to take care of their children. Or if their wives get premature breast cancer or a man has a heart attack at 40, we cannot shut them down. And unless you cover everybody, if you try to fix their problem, the only thing you're going to do is raise everybody else's insurance and have more middle class people losing their insurance. We know what to do. Do we have the courage to do it?

La Raza is here after 26 years because you kept pushing people to change, because you did not deny the existence of real problems but instead embraced the exhilaration of dealing with them. Now, I know a lot of the things I do as President aren't always popular, but I'll tell you what, I show up for work every day and I ask people to face real problems. This is a real problem. Crime is a real problem. Welfare is a real problem. Continuing to make this economy go forward is a real problem. They are also enormous opportunities. This is the greatest country in human history. I believe we can deal with this if you'll give us the energy and support we need to do it.

Thank you; and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. at the Miami Beach Convention Center.

Statement on the Attack on the Israeli-Argentine Mutual Association in Buenos Aires

July 18, 1994

The United States deeply regrets the loss of life caused by the cowardly attack Monday against the Israeli-Argentine Mutual Association in Buenos Aires.

This terrible loss of innocent life must not deter civilized society from opposing the enemies of peace.

The United States will redouble its efforts on behalf of peace in the Middle East and elsewhere and offers its full assistance and cooperation in helping to identify and locate those responsible for this brutal act.

Message to the Congress on Libya

July 18, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of February 10, 1994, concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order No. 12543 of January 7, 1986. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Corporation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c).

1. As previously reported, on December 2, 1993, I renewed for another year the national emergency with respect to Libya pursuant to IEEPA. This renewal extended the current comprehensive financial and trade embargo against Libya in effect since 1986. Under these sanctions, all trade with Libya is prohibited, and all assets owned or controlled by the Libyan government in the United States or in the possession or control of U.S. persons are blocked. In addition, I have instructed the Secretary of Commerce to reinforce our current trade embargo against Libya by prohibiting the re-export

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The future of the 21st century, the America that I want to see us build together, will be an America where Hispanic leadership anchors its place in boardrooms, schoolrooms, and all the halls of power, in which Hispanic Americans will be sought out as leaders among opinion shapers and policymakers. In the America that is now just around the corner, in all our futures, Hispanics running for mayor, governor, Congress and, yes, for president, won't be running against the tide, but with it.

President William Jefferson Clinton,
Address to the National Council of La Raza,
July 18, 1994

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Clinton Administration recognizes the values and the soul of the Hispanic community. President Clinton has empowered the American people to take control of their lives and make a difference in their neighborhoods. From the beginning, Hispanics have been involved in working closely with the President and his Administration to accomplish these shared goals:

Helping to grow the economy...

- President Clinton fought to pass an economic renewal program creating jobs, reducing the deficit and providing economic justice to working families.
- President Clinton's economic package reduced the deficit by nearly \$500 billion over five years, the largest deficit reduction plan in history, including \$255 billion of spending cuts on entitlements and over 340 separate budget items. Domestic discretionary spending was frozen and honest numbers were used. Only the wealthiest Americans, the top one percent, were asked to pay more to reduce the deficit further.
- For the first time since Harry Truman was in the White House, the deficit will come down for three consecutive years. The 1995 deficit is now projected to be 40 percent lower than when President Clinton took office in January 1993.
- The Clinton economic package expanded the earned income tax credit to reward work over welfare. When fully implemented, more than 20 million low income families will receive a tax cut. Expansion of the EITC guarantees that no child whose parents work full time will grow up in poverty.

Creating jobs and expanding markets...

- President Clinton has created over 4.2 million new jobs in his first 19 months in office. Over 60% of these jobs created pay 45% above median wages.

- President Clinton worked to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). By creating a free trade zone between Mexico, the United States and Canada, NAFTA will enhance the ability of American manufacturers to compete in Mexico. NAFTA creates the largest and richest market in the world--360 million consumers and more than \$6 trillion in annual output.
- Expansion of job opportunities will come from opening up global trade, creating new markets for American products and raising the living standard around the world. In its first year, the Clinton Administration did more to open world markets to American products than at any time in the last two generations. Miami, Florida will be the host city for the Summit of the Americas in December of 1994.

Solving the problems of crime...

The recently signed comprehensive crime legislation, will put up to 100,000 new police officers on the streets, fund comprehensive prevention programs and build more prisons. The legislation includes strong punishment for criminals by implementing "three strikes" for repeat violent offenders. It also bans 19 specific types of deadly assault weapons. The Hispanic community will benefit from the passage of this legislation because of the strong crime prevention efforts such as:

- community policing
- putting cops back on the beat who will work in partnership with community institutions, such churches and youth groups to create more secure communities.
- making available family and community endeavor school grants that will provide funding for community school programs to keep public and private schools, youth clubs, and other organizations open after normal school hours, giving youth a safe haven.
- creating the **Ounce of Prevention Council** which will provide grants to programs which give young people an alternative to the streets. In Los Angeles, Latino youth will benefit from midnight "soccer" leagues.
- President Clinton signed the "Brady Bill" legislation to place a five-day waiting period on the purchase of handguns to allow background checks on potential buyers..

Increasing educational opportunities...

- President Clinton signed into law the National Service Act that will enable 100,000 Americans to serve their communities' unmet human, education, environmental and public safety needs through service opportunities, while earning credit toward their higher education. In Texas alone, our program of national service, Americorp, helped to immunize 100,000 children in the first year.

- President Clinton signed the Head Start Reauthorization Act, increasing Head Start funding by \$700 million to \$4 billion. Under this new act, Head Start will serve 840,000 children next year, up from 621,000 in 1992. The legislation also introduces standards to ensure the quality of Head Start programs, sets aside funds to expand it to children younger than age 3, and allows planners to schedule full day, year-around classes.
- President Clinton strongly supports the Improving America's Schools Act, reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, a law which provides vital funds to give disadvantaged children increased educational opportunities. The bill would require school level assessment of children's needs, so that the needs of private, as well as public, school children are considered in developing programs.
- President Clinton signed the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, the most ambitious legislation of its kind, setting national standards in nine basic subjects of education. This initiative creates a national system of voluntary skills standards to certify that individuals have the skills necessary to get and keep good jobs.
- The President also signed into law the School to Work Opportunities Act, a crucial element of the Administration's lifelong learning agenda. This landmark legislation makes it easier for high school graduates who decide not to attend college, to move into the world of work. It provides venture capital to spark a nationwide system for moving America's young people smoothly from the classroom to a job with a future.
- President Clinton signed the Student Loan Reform Act providing direct federal lending and income contingent loans to students, making college more affordable and accessible while saving the taxpayers an estimated \$4.3 billion over the next five years.
- President Clinton issued an executive order that strengthened and redirected the President's Advisory Commission on Education Excellence for Hispanic Americans.

Valuing families...

- President Clinton signed into law the historic Family and Medical Leave Act which provides working Americans unpaid time off work to care for a sick relative or a new child. Americans will no longer have to choose between caring for their families or keeping their jobs.
- President Clinton funded supplemental unemployment and food assistance programs to help some 1.9 million unemployed American workers, their families and poor children.

- President Clinton signed legislation to fund the Family Preservation and Support Initiative to help keep families stable and together by using community-based programs to teach parenting skills and prevent child abuse.
- President Clinton dramatically increased the funding by 96% for a comprehensive child immunization plan to ensure that every child, regardless of family income, is immunized against disease.
- President Clinton established the Office of Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health.
- President Clinton has sent to Congress the Reemployment Act of 1994, a bill which recognizes the realities of our changing economy. This initiative will help displaced workers and assist in finding a new job, a new industry or retraining for these workers.
- President Clinton introduced a comprehensive Health Care reform plan to provide health security that cannot be taken away from America's families.
- President Clinton has proposed a welfare reform package which fundamentally changes the welfare system from a way of life to a helping hand so people get trained for work and not welfare.

Ensuring basic rights...

- President Clinton signed the Motor Voter Bill, which expands voting rights for the poor, young and disenfranchised by establishing voter registration locations in driver's license offices, unemployment offices and other public facilities.
- The Clinton Administration argued in federal court to expand the interpretation of the Voting Rights Act.
- President Clinton authorized a nationwide investigation of discrimination by financial institutions to help end discrimination in the provision of home mortgages.
- President Clinton has made "Naturalization" a top priority of the INS in order to continue fostering legal immigration while combating illegal immigration.
- President Clinton elevated the Office of Special Counsel for Discriminatory Immigration Employment Practices to the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division to protect against discriminatory aspects of employer sanctions.

Empowering Communities...

- President Clinton introduced the Housing Choice and Community Investment Act of 1994, which sets out five central priorities--reducing homelessness, turning around public housing, expanding and preserving affordable housing and homeownership, ensuring fair housing for all, and empowering communities--that are crucial to this administration's community development agenda. The proposed legislation creates the **Colonias Assistance Program** which will provide desperately needed resources to improve housing in the impoverished unincorporated areas along the U.S. - Mexico border.
- President Clinton is committed to increasing home ownership for all Americans. The HUD reauthorization bill includes the National Homeownership Fund Demonstration Project which provides assistance to states, localities and non-profit housing providers for downpayment assistance, second mortgage assistance and capitalization of local housing revolving funds. This program will open the door to first-time homebuyers and others who have been locked out in the past.
- President Clinton created nine Economic Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities giving communities the tools necessary to restore and revitalize their businesses and neighborhoods.
- President Clinton authorized the federal take-over of an East Texas housing authority to ensure enforcement of desegregation regulations in Vidor, an all-white community.
- President Clinton signed into law the Housing and Community Development Act of 1993. This law significantly reforms rent policy for public housing and makes home ownership easier for low-income Americans.
- President Clinton created new partnerships with non-profit organizations, the private sector, foundations and labor leaders to construct low-income housing and emergency shelters and to invest in the National Community Development Initiative.
- President Clinton signed an Executive Order on environmental justice.
- President Clinton extended the low income housing credit permanently, increasing opportunities for affordable housing development by the private sector.

Embracing diversity...

- President Clinton has demonstrated his commitment to promoting Hispanic leadership by appointing two dynamic Hispanic leaders to the Cabinet, thus assuring Hispanic views on the most important decisions of this country. With the choice of Federico Pena and Henry Cisneros, this administration has attained 13% Hispanic representation in the Cabinet.

- President Clinton has set the record (11%) on Hispanics appointed to the federal district and circuit courts, including the first Mexican American judge in Los Angeles, CA and the first Hispanic in Chicago, IL.
- President Clinton has appointed more Hispanics to senior-level positions than any President in American history. Significantly, these appointments are outside what has been considered the "traditionally" Hispanic areas of interest. Six percent of the top positions in the administration, those that require Senate confirmation (PAS), are Hispanic. Eight percent of the Presidential Appointments (PA) are filled with Hispanics. Hispanics also occupy seven percent of the non-career Senior Executive Service (SES) positions and eight percent of the Schedule C positions in the Clinton Administration.
- Hispanic appointments to the administration overall are more than double those of the previous administration, seven percent and three percent respectively.

LULAC Notes

Congressman

Lucille Kozbal-Allard

First Lady of P.R. Mariano

de
Rosello

"Maga"

Hispanics soon largest minority grp in U.S.
Founded February 1927 - South Texas -

merger of 3 groups

Late 1930's - spread to SW & Calif. Mex.

Post WW2 - ↑ in Calif.

Educ -

1945 a Calif LULAC council sued Oregon Co.
prevention of Brown v. Bd. of Educ.

Operation SER (?) job training & placement.

MORDEF

Clark

Hansen

Women

Inclusion

Self determination

Community-based

Public-pri. partnerships for Nat'l Sch. Fund

Hernandez v. Texas 1954

Prior to suit no Hispanic had
ever been called to jury duty.

Voter registration

Citizen corps

LULAC (2) Notes

Robles > Educ.

Civil rights

Improve 48% h.s. grad. rate

10% college grad rate

Help business obtain city contracts

Independence / Self Reliance

Divisions w/ LULAC other Chicano / Puerto Rican

Robles 1st woman in 65 years (67?)

Customs official

Jackie Kennedy spoke to her in Spanish the
night before JFK was killed in '63

More Hisp. Amer. are uninsured than any other group

LULAC Notes (3)

CC Overshadowed by specialty groups - La Raza, MARDEF
but as old guard have varied legacies

Norma Cantu → main lawyers for MARDEF

(at HUD)

asst sec.
for civil
rights?

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5413

Adelante con Clinton

Adelante con ustedes

Adelante, nosotros

SValdez/

LULAC

School finance - when fd govt bc f hp ll
didn't see a role

LULAC never gave up

1967

Texas school case that was
not successful

Persistence / understanding that some
issues not resolved quickly
must be patient

Early

Women > Fundraiser for scholarships

Tamaladas - event where you
sell tamales

women not recognized for
leadership roles -
women's section vs your section

to ~~partly~~ raise \$\$ for
Scholarships

A Texas Day -

LHC - to mention all parts of Hisp community
Even estd a chapter abroad - military

Chapter in Germany

in h.s. and colleges

C. Amer, S. Amer, PR,

Belen Nobles -

cohort leadership - families / children /
future

Political

- common middle class
hard work, responsible

LNESC

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
(including cover letter)

Here is the information about LULAC that you requested.

by concentrating on these key

tion. Providing educational
to empower themselves and
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ing that all Hispanics are
making processes at the local,

1. Gaining economic power in
in our future. LULAC work to
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necessary to take advantage
international trade and
North American Free Trade Agreement.

ing Hispanics with the
to participate and contribute in the
formulation of foreign policy

is.

The LULAC Story

and

Why You Should Get

Involved!



LARRY TREJO PR

+++ LNESE, INC

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I recently read an article characterizing LULAC as an "outdated organization."

Let me assure you that when it comes to defending the poor, and the disadvantaged against the abuses of political and economic power, LULAC will always be there.



Hispanics will shortly become the largest minority group in the U.S. It is now up to individuals, people like you, to step up and take the responsibility of providing leadership in our communities.

The need is great and the road to success is filled with obstacles, but if we work together, nothing is impossible. Help us in making our communities safe and vibrant places, where the future is what we want it to be and where poverty, abuse and neglect are only terms in history books. We look forward to seeing you at the next LULAC meeting in your area.

Belen B. Robles
National President
LULAC

LULAC's Beginnings

LULAC's beginning that February 1927 in Corpus Christi was the culmination of many months of work by the membership of three groups who forged into one single, united organization that could represent and fight for the rights of Hispanic Americans throughout the Southwest. After many years of suffering discrimination, persecution and denial of the most



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 ople like you, to step up and take the
 dership in our communities.
 ad to success is filled with
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 : safe and vibrant places, where
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 : meeting in your area.

Belen B. Robles
 National President
 LULAC

s Beginnings

ary 1927 in Corpus Christi was the
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basic rights given to other citizens, the Sons of America
 (Corpus Christi) the Fraternal Order of the Knights of America
 (San Antonio) and the League of Latin American Citizens
 (Harlingen, Westlaco) gathered in that room in Obreros Hall
 to draw together the unified resources, will and desire of
 Mexican-American living in South Texas into one powerful
 organization. The coalition adopted the "League of United
 Latin American Citizens" as their official name and thus began
 the history of the oldest, and still largest Hispanic civil rights
 organization in the United States.

By the late 1930's, LULAC had slowly spread throughout the
 Southwest to New Mexico, Arizona and California. But it took a
 seminal event, World War II, to create a flood of interest in the
 League. It is no secret that Hispanics have always distinguished
 themselves in military duty. As a group, Hispanics are the most
 highly decorated ethnic group in the military history of our
 nation, garnering more Medals of Honor and combat
 commendations than any other American racial or ethnic
 group. These Hispanic GIs returning home found the means
 and apparatus to continue their own fight for liberty and
 equality (this time on the battle fields of social and economic
 justice) in LULAC. Councils began popping up all across
 California as Hispanic men and women came to California in
 search of jobs in the booming "Golden West's" defense and
 fledgling aerospace industries. "LULAC really got going in
 California after the war," said Hector Godinez, a former GI and
 later national president of this august organization. "We
 started in Los Angeles and then formed the Santa Ana council.
 From there, we went to Fullerton, but it was really what
 happened in Orange County, which was the true birthplace of
 LULAC in the state of California."

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LULAC plans to move forward by concentrating on these key
issues:

- ① **Community and Education.** Providing educational opportunities required to empower themselves and their communities for a successful future.
- ② **Domestic Policy.** Ensuring that all Hispanics are given access to decision-making processes at the local, state and federal level.
- ③ **Economic Development.** Gaining economic power in order to have an impact on our future. LULAC work to make sure Hispanics can take advantage of all economic opportunities including federal and state procurement and opportunities available from corporate America.
- ④ **Trade.** Provide the men and women of the Hispanic business community, the assistance, knowledge and training necessary to take advantage of the opportunities of international trade and especially the North American Free Trade Agreement.
- ⑤ **Foreign Affairs.** Providing Hispanics with the opportunities to participate and contribute in the development and implementation of foreign policy and national defense issues.

THE WOMEN OF LULAC

The strength and force of the women's movement has certainly been felt throughout the nation. Women have shown themselves to be capable, motivating forces behind almost every organization in this country. The women of LULAC are no different.

LULAC was one of the first national organizations to realize the importance of women when its first women's council, No. 9, was organized in El Paso, Texas in 1934. By 1938, the league had created the first Women's National Office in which Mrs. Esther Machuca was made Ladies Organizer General. In 1972, the National Women's Affair Committee was established in Washington, D.C. This office has continued to work with the League of Women Voters, Women in Community Service, National Women's Bureau, the Department of Labor and the President's Women's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped.

The organization's first National Vice-President for Women was elected in 1981. Today, Esther Trevino serves in this position. She wants to bring greater recognition to the LULAC women and to work even closer with other national women's organizations.

Since 1934, LULAC women have remained committed to LULAC and to the organizations with which they work. This year's convention is no different - the women of LULAC have played a major role in its success.

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.



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 International Order of the Knights of America
 League of Latin American Citizens
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In its 65 year history, LULAC has been an advocate of civil
 rights, humane treatment of immigrants, economic development,
 justice in the courts, and diligently pursued a goal of achieving
 social and domestic parity for all Hispanics. LULAC's many hard-
 earned achievements have opened the door for creation of many
 other Hispanic organizations. LULAC's accomplishments are so
 many, it would take several volumes to adequately address in
 detail the gains made by the organization. The following are
 a few of these accomplishments.

- The Little School of the 400 - Children attending classes
 learned the 400 basic English words necessary to live in an
 English-speaking society. The school literally was the prede-
 cessor of what we today call the Head Start Program.

- Operation SRR - This was the first job and employment
 development program funded by the federal government.
 Established in the Lyndon Johnson administration, it provided a
 source of much needed training, development and placement for
 many Hispanics living throughout the southwestern United States.
 Today, SRR Programs throughout the U.S. funnel hundreds of
 millions of dollars in training funds to Hispanic youth, single
 women-head of household and the elderly.

- MALDEF - Some of the greatest gains made by LULAC have
 been in the courts. The issues have included affirmative action,
 political empowerment and immigration reform. MALDEF (the
 Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund) was
 founded by LULAC in 1968. It became an independent, stand-
 alone organization in 1973. LULAC and MALDEF successfully
 fought and overturned the discriminatory system of public school
 funding in the state of Texas, affecting nearly two million school

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LARRY TREJO PR --- LNESE, INC

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children in the state's public schools.

• LNESE - The LULAC National Educational Service Centers, Inc. were established by LULAC in 1973 to serve as its national fundraising arm. It solicits support from corporate America and then matches the funds raised by the local LULAC councils and given in college scholarships to youth.

• LULAC Housing Board - For over three decades, LULAC has served as the owner and operator of thousands of apartment units throughout the U.S. under a program funded by the HUD. By participating in this program LULAC has helped provided needy families with clean, affordable housing.

LULAC MEMBERSHIP

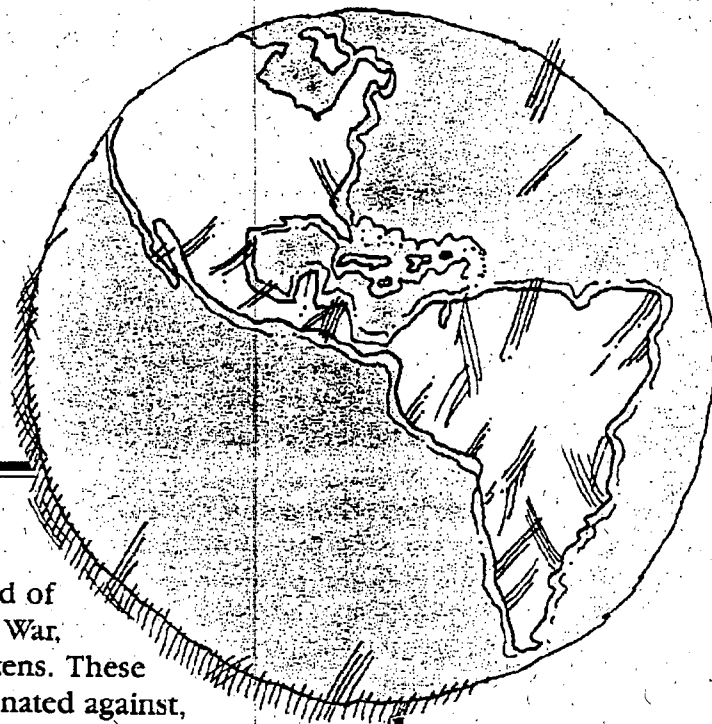
If you are interested in forming a local council of LULAC in your community - you only need ten (10) or more people, who are interested in advancing the role of Americans of Hispanic-descent.

I WANT A LULAC APPLICATION

- Name
- Address
- City
- State & Zip
- Phone Number

JOIN LULAC NOW

Mail your application to:
221 N. Kansas, Suite 1211
El Paso, Texas 79901



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.

LINESC**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:** Ruby Shamir, 456-2239**From:** Brent Wilkes**Date:** October 3, 1994**Subject:** LULAC Info**# Pages:** 12
(including cover letter)

Enclosed is the information you requested.

Introduction

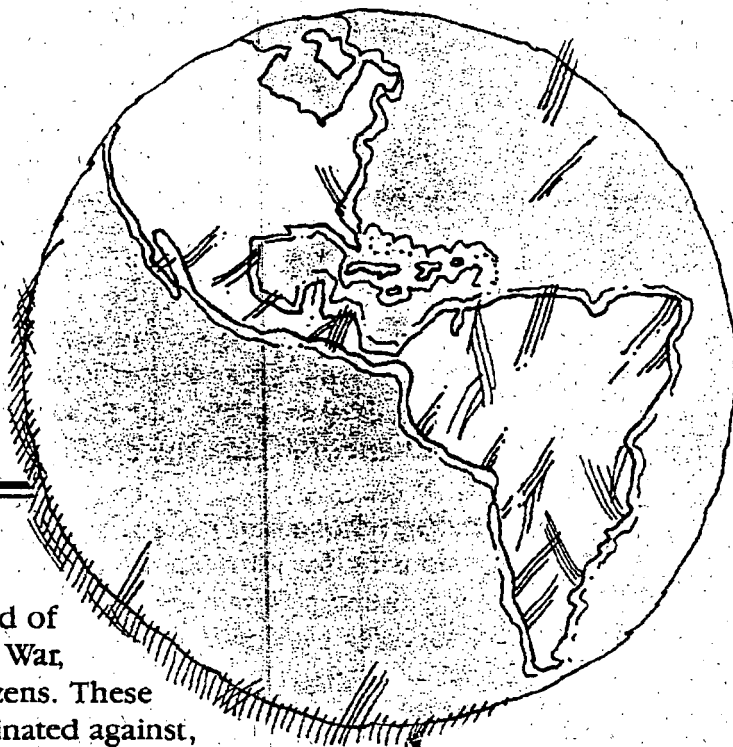
The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) is the oldest and largest Hispanic organization in the United States. We've been working since 1929 to assure our fellow Hispanic citizens a good education, a better job, and the civil rights promised to every American. What is LULAC?

- 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.





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Organization

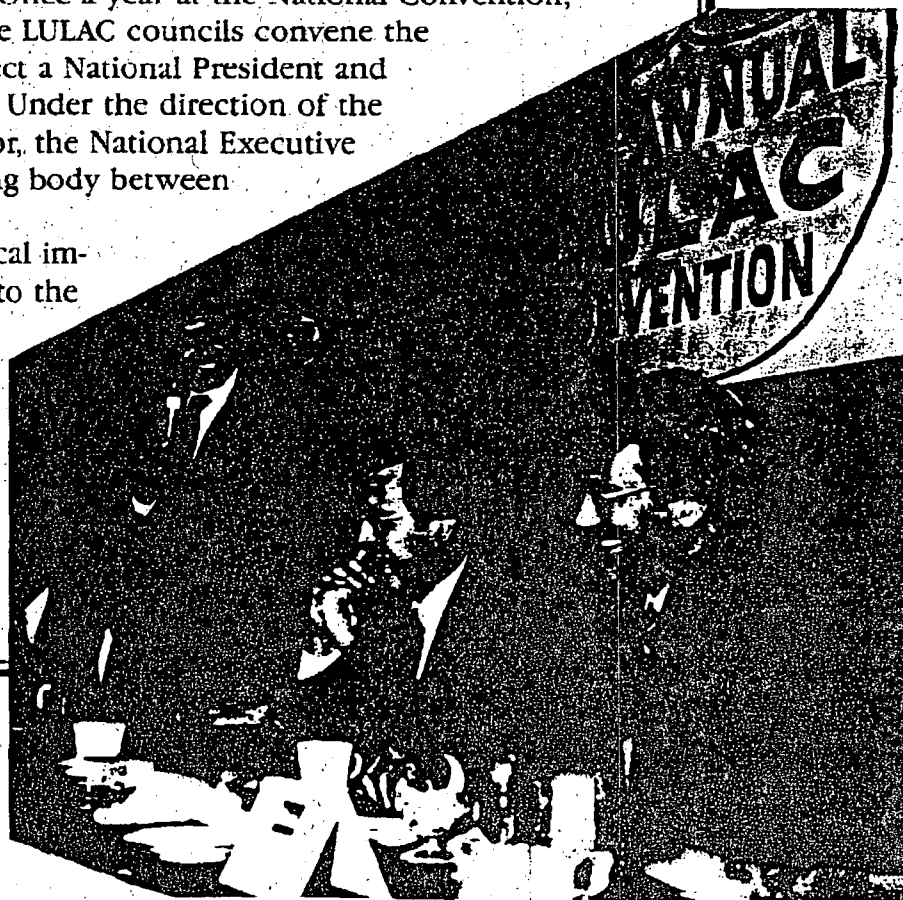
LULAC is a true "grass roots" organization. While policy is set at the national level, our local councils are where the work gets done. One city may stress scholarship aid, another job training, and all LULAC programs are specifically tailored to meet local needs. We help our neighbors in the communities 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 (LNE SC) have supported and motivated over 100,000 Hispanic students with dropout prevention programs, career counseling and professional development. Twelve LNE SC Centers across the country help keep students in high school, prepare them for college or vocational training, and guide them towards their chosen careers. LNE SC's Project Follow-up links students and corporate representatives for career orientation, and the Kellogg/LNE SC Intern Program provides year-long management training. In addition, LNE SC 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.

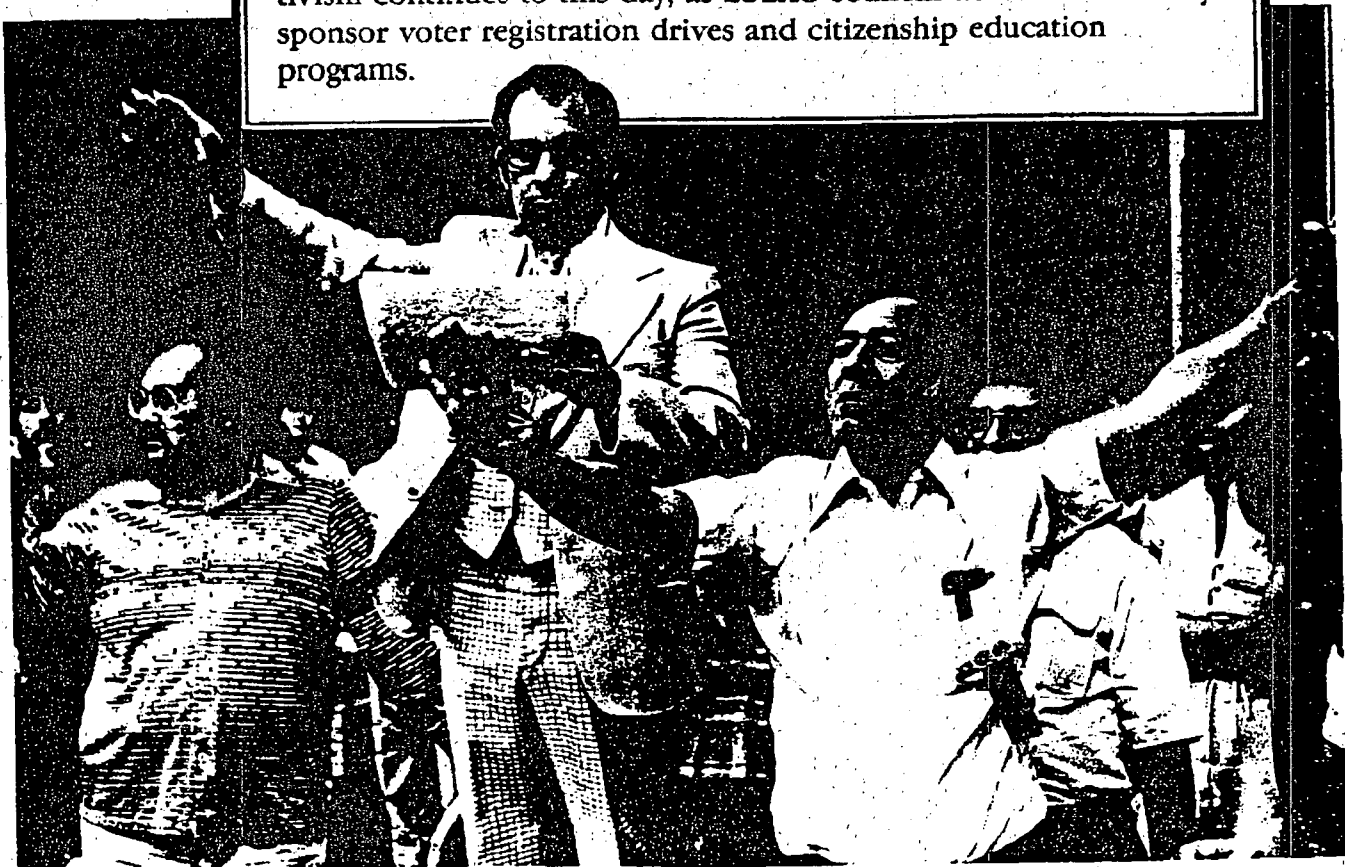
The National Amigos de SER also started the *Executive on Loan* Program. Corporations committed to this program lend volunteer executives to the SER National Headquarters for a year. As resident consultants, executives from such major corporations as ARCO, IBM, Rockwell and AT&T have made significant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

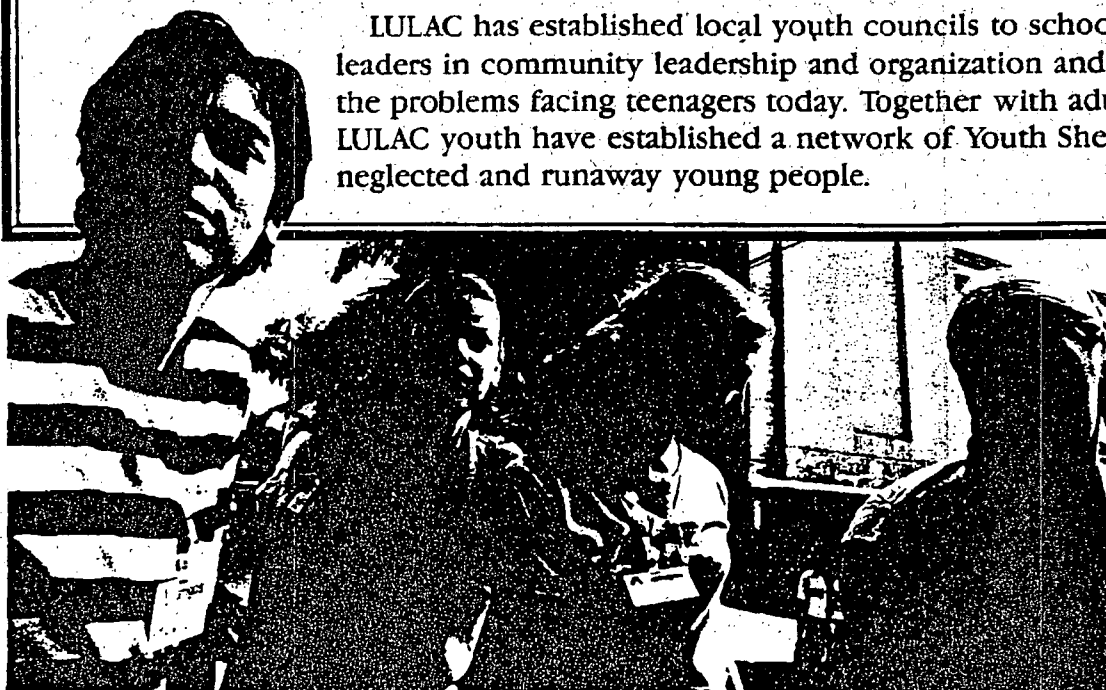
For fifty years, women have been active LULAC members, engaged in our historic struggles for better education, jobs and civil rights. In addition, LULAC women actively promote Hispanic women's rights. Job Fairs and Career Workshops have been held, and each year LULAC sponsors a series of two-day conferences 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 -

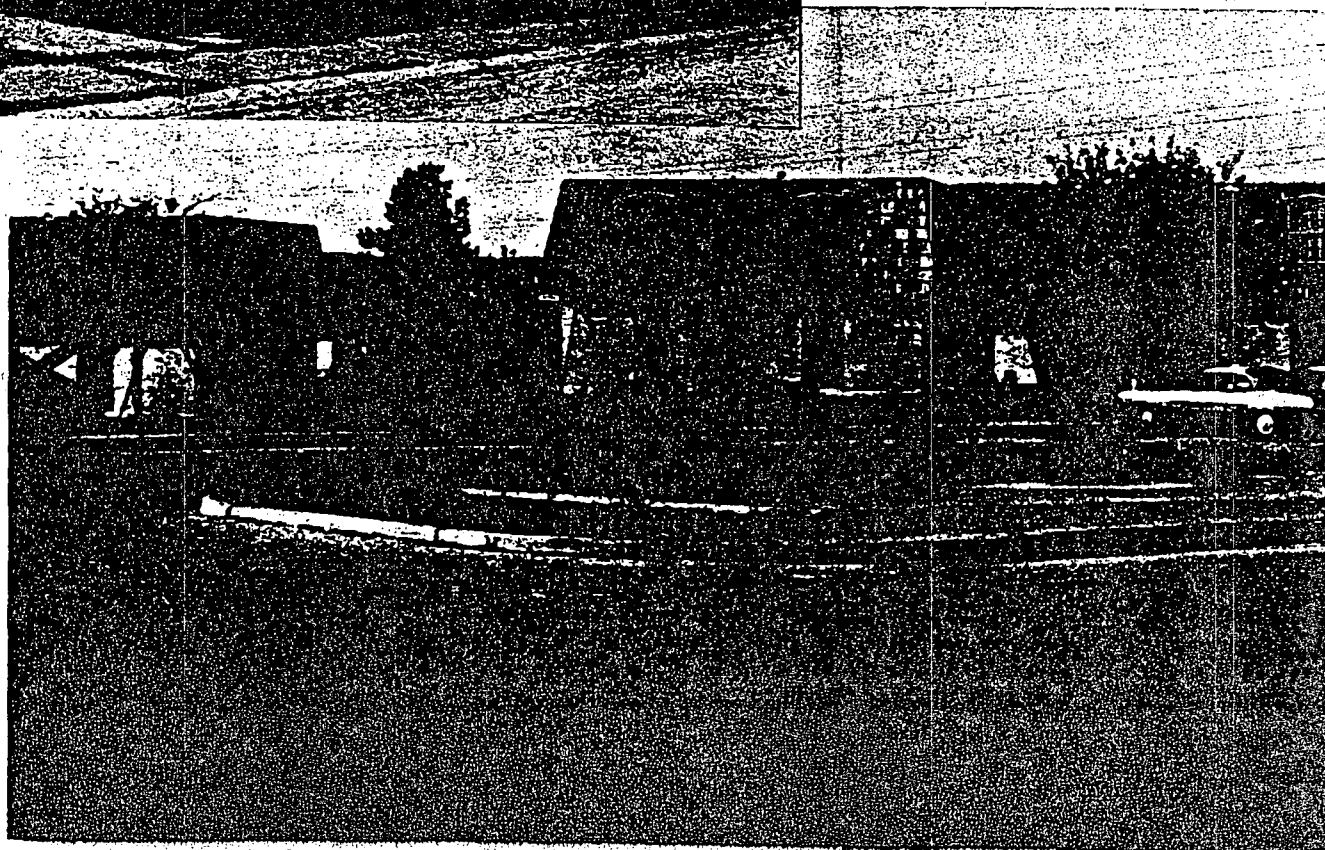
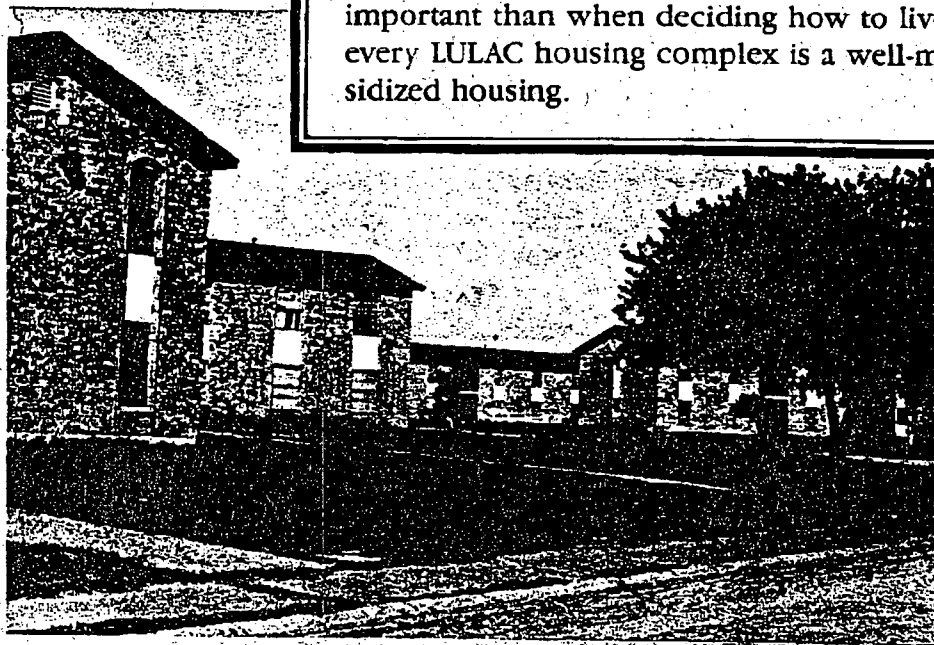
LULAC has established local youth councils to school young leaders in community leadership and organization and to work on the problems facing teenagers today. Together with adult leaders, LULAC youth have established a network of Youth Shelters for neglected and runaway young people.

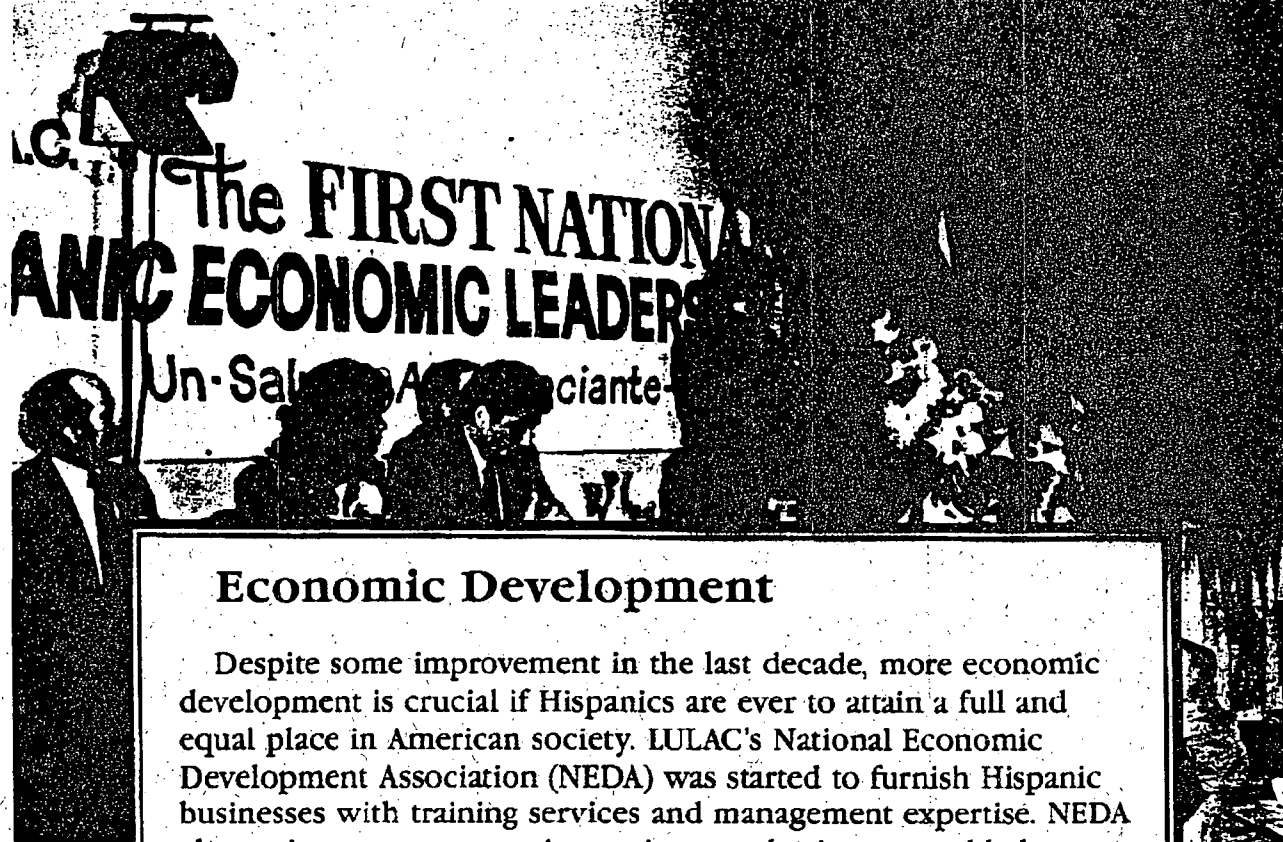


Housing

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.



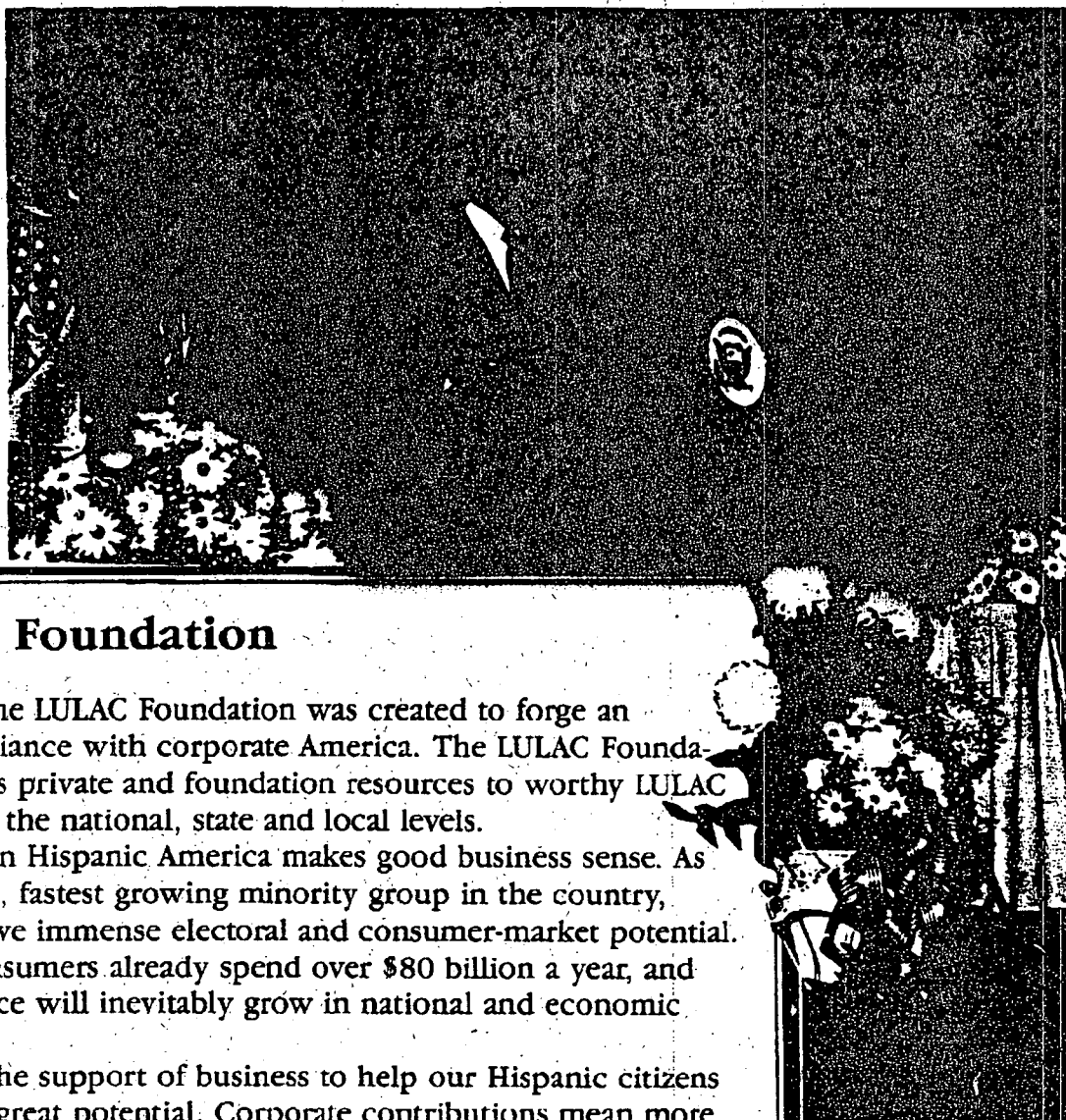


Economic Development

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.



LULAC (notes)

Valdez/

Belen Robles - congratulate her
1st person who has a vision to take organ. & find

Family, children, community concerned abt our
families

Lulac / dead; day campaign -
always count on her
did an event w/ LULAC -

Norma
Cantu

MARDEF was chief for 14 yrs.
LULAC / Mostly middle class - when started
2 stories

Ben Garza 1st

15 father died → head of household
drop h.s. to support
worked as waiter to enable
saved \$ → father + founded
restaurant

Corpus
Christi

55 yrs → came to DC protest
immigration

common sense + strong values

Belen inherits that legacy

LULAC - one of those orgs. to educate by me