

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Cicconi, James W.: Files
OA/Box: Box 9
File Folder: Hispanic Outreach – OPL [Office of Public Liaison]
 (2)

Archivist: kdb ⁹
FOIA ID: F1997-066/~~6~~, D. Cohen
Date: 08/11/2004

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. memo	Cathi Villalpando to Cicconi re Department of Labor – Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Development, 1p	7/18/83	B6

RESTRICTIONS

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- B-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- B-7a Release could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings [(b)(7)(A) of the FOIA].
- B-7b Release would deprive an individual of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication [(b)(7)(B) of the FOIA].
- B-7c Release could reasonably be expected to cause unwarranted invasion or privacy [(b)(7)(C) of the FOIA].
- B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].
- B-7e Release would disclose techniques or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines which could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b)(7)(E) of the FOIA].
- B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) of the FOIA].
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

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

CPL memo

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CICCONI

FROM: CATHI VILLALPANDO *Cathi*

SUBJECT: OTI SONG FESTIVAL

It has been brought to my attention by Ambassador J. William Middendorf regarding the above mentioned event, that apparently, it is the custom for the Head of State of the hosting country to be present.

Since the President and the Vice President have both regretted due to their being out of the city, Ambassador Middendorf suggests that someone be officially designated to represent the President. During the event, focus (T.V. cameras) will be placed on this official representative.

I have accepted their invitation to me. I understand that Mr. Charles Wick has been involved in assisting SIN in obtaining the President's participation. Maybe he should be the designated representative.

Ambassador Middendorf says that although he has another commitment with the Organization of American States for that evening, he too will be available to help represent the Administration either with me or with the person your office feels appropriate, if you recommend it.

Please advise.

CV:rls

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1983

CV

MEMORANDUM FOR JENNIFER FITZGERALD
SPECIAL ASSISTANT, OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: FAITH R. WHITTLESEY *FRW*

SUBJECT: Request for Vice President to attend OTI Song
Festival

President Reagan was invited by Mr. Rene Anselmo, President of SIN National Spanish Television Network to attend the XII International OTI Song Festival in Washington, DC on October 28-29, 1983.

Unfortunately, due to the President's heavy schedule prior to his departure to East Asia, he will be unable to attend this very popular festival that will be televised throughout this country on the Spanish International Network, as well as throughout Latin America, Spain and Portugal. The estimated potential television audience for this event is believed to be 196 million people.

For the first time in its twelve year history this prestigious Song Festival will be held in the United States.

It is my understanding that it is traditional for the President of the host country to attend this event.

As President Reagan will not be available, I am requesting that Vice President Bush attend this non-political cultural event that is of great significance among the Hispanic population of the United States and throughout Latin America.

An official invitation will be extended to the Vice President if his participation be possible.

Attachments

OTI Song Festival

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JENNIFER FITZGERALD
SPECIAL ASSISTANT, OFFICE OF THE
VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO ATTEND XII INTERNATIONAL
OTI SONG FESTIVAL

Mr. Rene Anselmo, President of SIN National Spanish Television Network, had invited President Reagan to attend the festivities of the XII International OTI Song Festival in Washington, D. C. on October 28-29, 1983.

Unfortunately, due to the President's heavy schedule prior to his departure to East Asia, he will be unable to attend this very popular festival that will be televised throughout this country on the Spanish International Network, as well as throughout Latin America plus Spain and Portugal. The estimated potential television audience for this event is believed to be 196 million people.

I am enclosing copies of the invitations, Mr. Anselmo's letter, the President's reply through Fred Ryan, and other background material for your information should the Vice President be interested in participating. An official invitation can be issued to the Vice President.

For the first time in its twelve year history, this prestigious Song Festival will be held in the United States. Many prominent people and dignitaries will be in attendance. It is my understanding that it is traditional for the President of the host country to be present at this event.

It would be indeed a most propitious opportunity for the Administration to be highly represented in this non-political cultural event that carries a great amount of significance among the Hispanic population in this country and throughout Latin America.

Attachments



The SIN Television Network
requests the pleasure of your company
at a reception
in honor of
the Board of Directors of
the Organización de la Televisión Iberoamericana
and the performing artists of
the Twelfth Annual OTI International Song Festival
on Friday, October twenty-eighth
from seven to nine o'clock
The Organization of American States
Seventeenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

R.S.V.P.
Reply card enclosed
Black tie

Please present
invitation
at the door



The SIN Television Network
cordially invites you to
the live television performance of
the Twelfth Annual OTI International Song Festival
on Saturday, October twenty-ninth
at six o'clock
Constitution Hall
Eighteenth and D Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Black tie

Ticket order
form enclosed

Since this is a live telecast, we ask that you plan to arrive at six o'clock.
There will be no seating after six-forty p.m.



SEP 25 REC'D

OTI INTERNATIONAL SONG FESTIVAL
FESTIVAL OTI DE LA CANCION

September 22nd, 1983

Ms. Catalina Villalpando
Special Assistant to the President
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Cathi:

On behalf of Roxanna and myself I wish to express our sincere appreciation for taking time out of your busy schedule to see us regarding the OTI International Festival.

We are very excited about the possibility of having President Reagan honor us with his presence in this cultural event and foresee the favorable impact this will have in our Latin American relations.

The OTI International Song Festival will open its headquarters' office next week at the National Press Building, Suite 671. I will let you know the telephone numbers as soon as we have them. I shall also call you to find out when you will be able to have lunch with me.

Thanks again, Cathi, I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Aida Luz Berio
Washington Liaison OTI



SEP 25 1983

SIN NATIONAL SPANISH TELEVISION NETWORK 250 PARK AVE NEW YORK NY 10177 (212)953-7500

FEDERAL EXPRESS

September 22, 1983

Mr. Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.
Director, Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling
Old Executive Office Building
Room 188 1/2
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Ryan:

Ms. Cathi Villalpando suggested that I write you directly with more detail regarding my letter to President Reagan of June 7, 1983, inviting his participation in the XII International OTI Song Festival.

The OTI is an organization of television networks and stations with members from every country in Latin America plus Spain and Portugal. SIN is the U.S. member. The International Song Festival has over the years become the major television and cultural event of the OTI and this year, for the first time, the United States will be host country. Previous festivals have been staged in Spain, Brazil, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Chile, Venezuela, Argentina and Peru.

The television show is but one part of the Festival. It is for that reason and my conviction that this Festival and its telecast will serve as a vehicle to better U.S. relations with Latin America,

Mr. Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.
Washington, D.C.
9/22/85

Page 2

Spain and Portugal that I chose Washington, D.C. as the site for its performance. To that end, we plan a weekend of activities.

On Friday, October 28th, at the Organization of American States Building, SIN will host a reception for approximately 1,000 people for the Washington Diplomatic Corps and other prominent people and dignitaries.

The performance and telecast of the Festival will take place at Constitution Hall on Saturday, October 29th. Placido Domingo will be appearing in a special guest performance. The telecast will start promptly at 7:00 PM and end at 10:00 PM. There will be from 1,500 to 2,000 invited guests. The remaining 2,000 seats will be sold to the general public.

After the telecast of the Song Festival, SIN will host another large reception for the invited guests to meet Placido Domingo and the other stars and performing artists. All events will be black tie affairs.

There will be in excess of 200 artists and performers, in addition to the owners, presidents or representatives of every major television organization in Spain, Portugal and Latin America attending this event in Washington.

Locally, the people who will be invited are:

- The Ambassadors and Cultural Attaches of each of the participating countries
- The Ambassadors to the OAS
- The Ambassadors to the United Nations
- The Consul Generals of each country
- The Press and television media
- Prominent members of our U.S. television and advertising industry
- Prominent members of the U.S. Hispanic community.

Mr. Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.
Washington, D.C.
9/22/85

Page 3

Apart from national coverage, the amount of media coverage the Festival will receive overseas will be enormous, as every country has a vested interest in the outcome.

The three-hour telecast will be carried live on the SIN Television Network and its 247 satellite interconnected affiliates. It will be carried live by every member country, a total of 22. Brazil, which will compete, presently has it scheduled for a delayed telecast, but we are working on changing this to live coverage.

Now it has been traditional that in each country that has hosted the Song Festival, the President of that country has met with prominent members of the OTI or attended the show or receptions held in connection with the Festival. The United States is the host country this year. The Administration has a wonderful opportunity to present the President and other administration figures to the Latin American world in a non-political and cultural setting.

We are hosting three events, any one of which lend themselves to an appearance by the President.

Before any details can be worked out, I guess someone has to make a decision as to whether the White House is going to get involved in this affair. I would appreciate hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,



Rene Anselmo
President

RA/fg

cc: Ms. Cathi Villalpando ✓



OTI INTERNATIONAL SONG FESTIVAL
FESTIVAL OTI DE LA CANCION

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL OTI INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1983
CONSTITUTION HALL, WASHINGTON, DC

About the OTI Festival

The OTI International Song Festival, the largest song festival in the world, enjoys enormous prestige and high audience involvement throughout Latin America and Europe. Created by the Organización de la Televisión Iberoamericana, an organization of television stations in Latin America, Spain and Portugal, the Festival was first held in 1972 in Madrid, Spain. Former host countries of the international competition have included Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

The OTI Festival, similar in nature to the Eurovision Song Contest, offers top artists and composers of Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries the opportunity to display their musical talents to a vast television audience. A jury composed of leading figures from the Latin entertainment industry will select the winner of the international event. Among the special guests who have been invited to this year's festival are world-renowned opera singer, Plácido Domingo, and the internationally-acclaimed Julio Iglesias.

First Time in the U.S.

The 12th OTI Festival represents the first time in the history of the OTI that the United States will host this celebrated event. The nation's capital was selected by the Board of Directors of the OTI as the ideal site for this year's musical event. The Festival will be transmitted live by the SIN Television Network from Constitution Hall on Saturday, October 29 from 7:00 to 9:30 p.m. EST. The live telecast will be broadcast to 23 countries including the U.S. reaching a potential television audience of 196 million people.

SIN TELEVISION NETWORK 342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK NEW YORK 10017 953-7500

About the SIN Network

The SIN Television Network, now in its 21st year, is the nation's first and only Spanish-language television network. SIN transmits its programming 24 hours a day, seven days a week via satellite, and was the first commercial television network to use a domestic satellite for affiliate interconnection. The network reaches major Hispanic markets through UHF television stations, and lesser concentrated markets via low power television (LPTV) stations and cable systems across the U.S. SIN's program schedule, which includes variety and comedy shows, mini-series, live sporting events, current affairs programs and a national nightly newscast from Miami, Florida, is carried by 241 satellite-interconnected affiliates across the country, reaching 86 percent of the nation's Hispanic population.



OTI INTERNATIONAL SONG FESTIVAL
FESTIVAL OTI DE LA CANCION

For Immediate Release

Contact: Roxanna Brightwell
(212) 953-7217

TWENTY-THREE COUNTRIES WILL PARTICIPATE
IN THE 12TH ANNUAL OTI INTERNATIONAL SONG FESTIVAL

NEW YORK, NY, September 2, 1983--The United States, Spain, Portugal and 20 Latin American countries will participate in the 12th Annual OTI International Song Festival, announced Leandro Blanco, Executive Producer for the SIN Television Network and this year's festival. The premier musical event will be telecast live by SIN from Constitution Hall in Washington, DC, on Saturday, October 29, from 7:00 to 9:30 p.m. EST. The live telecast will be broadcast to 23 countries including the U.S., reaching a potential television audience of 196 million people.

- more -

SIN TELEVISION NETWORK 342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK NEW YORK 10017 953-7500

"The response from all the OTI-member countries has been overwhelming," said Mr. Blanco. "We're especially excited about this year's festival since it is the first time in the 12-year history of the OTI that this prestigious event is being hosted by the United States--the fifth largest Spanish-speaking country in the world."

Often referred to as the Grammy Awards of the Iberoamerican countries, the OTI International Song Festival offers top artists and composers the opportunity to display their musical talents to a vast television audience. Participants of this year's international event will be the winners of the national festivals that were held in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Peru, Portugal, Spain, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. A jury composed of leading figures from the Latin entertainment industry will select the winner of the international competition.

The OTI International Song Festival, created by the Organización de la Televisión Iberoamericana is an organization of television stations in Latin America, Spain and Portugal similar in nature to the European Broadcast Union. The OTI was designed to encourage

the creation of original musical material, and rewards both the singer and composer of each winning entry. The first OTI Festival was held in Madrid, Spain in 1972. Former host countries of the international competition include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

SIN, now in its 21st year, is the nation's first and only Spanish-language television network, serving 86 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population. Spanish USA first entered the international festival in 1979. In 1982, the representative from the U.S. ranked among the highest in the competition.

#

SONG FESTIVALS

1 9 8 3



THE SIN NATIONAL SONG FESTIVAL

THE TWELFTH OTI INTERNATIONAL
SONG FESTIVAL

SIN

OPL
memo

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 17, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CICCONI

FROM: CATHI VILLALPANDO *Cathi*

SUBJECT: RADIO MARTI CEREMONY

This is to inform you that in doing research on the Cuban hero, Jose Marti, it has been brought to my attention that Mr. Cesar Romero, famous movie star, well known throughout the Hispanic community in America and abroad, is a grandchild of Jose Marti.

Cuban Americans and supporters of the Administration have been calling our office urging us to make it known to you and the President's Office that this is a historical event and very important to the Cuban community.

I would also like to recommend that consideration be given to having a Cuban American group or a Cuban vocalist to sing or play our National Anthem as well as the Cuban National Anthem. This custom is practiced at every event held in Miami. The two anthems played make ceremonies very emotional and reminds Cuban Americans of their Motherland.

We also urge that this event be held as soon as possible. It would be best if it is held prior to the President's departure for the Far East.

CV:rls

cc: J. Courtemanche
M.A. Meloy

POPL memos

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CICCONI

THROUGH: FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY

FROM: CATHI VILLALPANDO *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: LISTING OF MINORITY APPOINTMENTS

Requests keep coming for a current listing of Hispanic Appointments. High priority should be given to an updated listing for distribution to conventions being held this Summer and Fall. It does not have to be a sleek publication due to the urgency.

I recommend that a publication entitled: "Minority Appointments Under President Reagan", be considered.

When we distribute a listing of Hispanics, Blacks, or Women, separately, each looks too skimpy. If we include Asian, Women and all minorities, the booklet will be more impressive. The ethnic background and sex can be identified per column, et cetera.

Again, this is needed now!

In process
JVC

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 1 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

**SELECTED ISSUES OF
CONCERN TO HISPANIC AMERICANS**

Submitted to:

**James Baker III
The White House**

Submitted by:

National Council of La Raza

**American G.I. Forum
of the U.S.**

Jake Alarid

Jose Cano

Raul Yzaguirre

October 13, 1983

INTRODUCTION

Hispanic Americans are the youngest and fastest-growing population group in the United States. Hispanics will constitute an increasing proportion of the U.S. labor force in the future -- and a critical source of personnel both to meet the needs of a highly technological society and to pay the taxes which will assure the continued solvency of the Social Security system -- yet Hispanics face major barriers to full educational opportunity and economic participation. Hispanics have the highest dropout rate and the lowest average level of educational attainment of any population group in the United States, and their rate of school segregation has increased over the past decade while that of Blacks has been decreasing. Hispanics have the lowest hourly wage rate of any group, and Hispanic women employed full-time have the lowest median income of any major population segment. Moreover, the economic status of Hispanics has worsened during the last several years, both in dollar terms and in comparison to other population groups. For example, Census data indicate the following:

- Family Income: In 1982, the median family income of Hispanics was 66% that of Whites, down from 73% in 1979. Real money income for Hispanics declined 6.8% between 1981 and 1982, as compared with a decline of just 1.4% for all U.S. families.
- Income of Hispanic Women: Real income for Hispanic women working full-time decreased by 1.9% between 1981 and 1982; Hispanics were the only group of women to suffer such a decline.
- Unemployment: Between July and August 1983, overall U.S. unemployment remained unchanged at 9.5%, but Hispanic unemployment increased 0.6%, from 12.3% to 12.9%.
- Poverty Rates: Hispanics are almost twice as likely as White Americans to be poor. In 1982, 29.9% of Hispanics lived below the federal poverty level, an increase of 38% over the Hispanic poverty rate in 1978. The percentage of Hispanic families living in poverty increased from about one in five (20.9%) in 1978 to more than one in four (27.2%) in 1982. During the same period, the poverty rate among Hispanic households headed by women increased from 53.3% to 60.1%.

These general statistics, depressing though they are, tend to obscure even more severe problems among certain subpopulations. For example, the life expectancy of migrant farmworkers remains below 50 years and has not improved during the past two decades. Unemployment rates are especially high for Puerto Ricans, who live primarily in the central cities of the Northeast and Midwest. Educational levels are particularly poor for rural Mexican Americans, especially farmworkers.

In spite of the many disadvantages they face, Hispanics contribute much to the United States. A major characteristic is patriotism. Mexican Americans have the highest proportion of Congressional Medal of Honor winners

of any population group, and two of the four American Marines who have died in Lebanon were Hispanic. Hispanic men have an extremely high labor force participation, and Hispanic families have a very low rate of participation in public assistance programs when compared to eligibility and need. Strong and supportive families are an Hispanic cultural tradition, as is a sense of community responsibility.

Because of Hispanic values, needs, and priorities, the greatest concern of organizations like the National Council of La Raza and the American G.I. Forum is the need to maintain, strengthen, and develop opportunity-creating programs, rather than dependency-creating ones. Hispanics wish the opportunity to participate fully in American society and to have equal access to education, employment, business ownership, and political participation. Our people wish to be self-supporting and independent.

In putting together a list of recommendations for the consideration of the Administration, we have been guided by the following principles:

- . Recommendations should focus on actions which can be done quickly and are relatively easy to implement.
- . There should be no "big ticket" recommendations.
- . Proposals should be compatible with the basic philosophy of the Administration.

We believe that the recommendations specified here will be good not only for Hispanics, but also for the U.S. population as a whole.

I. EDUCATION

A. BILINGUAL EDUCATION: Hispanics, the most undereducated of all American children and youth, are a growing proportion of public school enrollment. Hispanics of limited English proficiency (LEP) face especially difficult barriers to educational opportunities and need special programs to make schooling accessible. The overwhelming majority of Hispanics (80-90%) support bilingual education -- the use of two languages as means of instruction -- as the most appropriate way to teach English and ensure that Hispanic LEP students progress effectively through the school system. The only targeted federal support for bilingual education is provided by Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This program is currently so under-funded that it can respond to only 50% of school districts' requests for assistance. The President and Vice President have publicly stated their support for bilingual education, but the Department of Education has consistently proposed to substantially reduce this small program. Furthermore, the Department of Education has advocated programmatic amendments which would reduce the number of children eligible to receive services, and dilute funding available for bilingual education by allowing English-only approaches to compete for reduced bilingual education funds. Many of the attempts to weaken bilingual education appear to be based on the mistaken idea that bilingual programs do not teach English. In reality, bilingual education programs both teach English and use it as a language of instruction for other subjects -- most often for the majority of the school day. The fact is that the numbers of LEP Hispanics are growing, and, due to lower median age and higher birth rates, will continue to grow as a proportion of the school-age population. It is in our national interest to ensure that these young people are educated and employable. Bilingual education programs are one of the best investments our nation can make to help these children into the mainstream of American economic life.

ACTION: The Administration could provide some needed leadership in promoting a reauthorization bill for Title VII which would include measures to increase the numbers of trained bilingual teachers, emphasize the need for LEP children and adults to be English literate (not just English speaking), and provide LEP children with greater access to services. The Department of Education could also explore the possibility of using student financial aid and other assistance funds to train and re-train teachers to work with this expanding sector of school enrollment.

B. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION REORGANIZATION: Recently, Department of Education (ED) officials dramatically reorganized several ED program offices, and downgraded the status of certain programs which, although required by law, were deemed to be of low priority. Of special interest to Hispanics are the Migrant Education, Equity Training and Technical Assistance, and Hispanic Affairs Offices. These offices were all downgraded in the recent reorganization. In addition to reorganizing these program offices, ED also conducted a large-scale reduction-in-force (RIF). This RIF disproportionately affected ED's Hispanic employees, resulting in some terminations and many staff being downgraded. NCLR is concerned that the RIFs and the reorganization had the

effect of removing most of the trained staff from these equity programs, resulting in few staff with programmatic and civil rights expertise left to administer the programs. At a time when the President has publicly proclaimed his support for improving American education, it seems particularly unwise to downgrade the programs designed to improve education for the neediest Americans, it also seems to indicate that these programs and these target groups are not priorities for this Administration.

ACTION: The Administration should clarify its commitment to educational equity for the Department of Education since there seems to be a real gap between ED policy and the President's public statements. The status of the Migrant Education, Equity Training and Technical Assistance and Minority Concerns Offices should be restored.

C. HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY PROGRAM (HEP)/COLLEGE ASSISTANCE MIGRANT PROGRAM (CAMP):

These two small programs help provide migrant youth with the chance to complete high school, and then go on to college. Migrant youth are the most undereducated of all American youth; frequent moves, poverty, language differences, and the historical lack of special services present formidable obstacles to these youth, and lack of education often locks them into jobs as unskilled farm laborers. Yet, at the same time, the demand for unskilled labor in the American economy is declining significantly, and unskilled persons are increasingly forced to rely on public assistance. These two programs have had good success in increasing the miniscule numbers of migrant youth who complete high school and go on to college. These programs represent a small, yet very productive investment -- they are not budget-breaking programs. HEP receives \$5.8 million, and CAMP is funded at \$1.16 million. Yet, OMB's consistent rationale for recommending that these programs be zero-funded is that the cuts are in some way essential to balancing the federal budget.

ACTION: The President or Vice-President might consider visiting a migrant camp to gain a better understanding of the conditions under which these youth live, and the low percentage of migrant workers who have completed school. This should be followed by a visit to a HEP or CAMP program to talk with students and program administrators about the kinds of changes being brought about by the HEP and CAMP investments. The Administration could help better prepare these youth to be educated and productively employed Americans by supporting the continuation of these programs.

D. EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT: The Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA), which provided federal assistance for desegregating districts, was the largest of the categorical programs folded into Chapter 2 of the Education Block Grant. The ESAA pre-grant clearance was also one of the most important civil rights compliance tools available to the Office for Civil Rights. Under the block grant, these programs have virtually disappeared, along with the civil rights provisions. State distribution formulas have not adequately targeted funds to districts with desegregation programs, and most districts are not using those

funds they do receive for activities to assist their desegregation programs. Legislation to re-establish a categorical grant has passed the House and is being held in committee in the Senate. The President's threat to veto such a bill has reduced the chance that this bill will be passed. The recent studies on school segregation, showing that Hispanics are the only group for whom segregation has actually increased over the last decade, make targeted desegregation assistance especially important for Hispanics.

ACTION: The Administration should either support, or not block, the re-establishment of categorical funding for school desegregation.

- E. TITLE IV DESEGREGATION ASSISTANCE CENTERS: Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act funds a number of Desegregation Assistance Centers, including national origin Desegregation Assistance Centers, which provide training and technical assistance to desegregating districts. This summer, when Chicago sued the federal government to force support of its desegregation plan, Judge Shadur froze funds for Title IV along with the Secretary's discretionary fund. With the passage of a continuing resolution containing \$20 million earmarked for Chicago, the Judge released enough money to fund the Title IV Centers through January.

ACTION: Whatever the Administration's stance on the Chicago case, the Title IV Centers should not be "held hostage" in this battle. These Centers perform an important function and funding must not be interrupted. The Administration could provide important leadership in trying to find a solution for Chicago which is not tied to the Title IV Centers.

- F. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION: NIE is currently re-examining its existing research Labs and Centers and is preparing for a re-competition of the current projects. One of these centers is the National Center for Bilingual Research. It is important that the Center, or a comparable presence, be maintained in the re-competition. Additionally, NIE is responsible for most descriptive educational research; unfortunately, unless the studies are specifically paid for by Title VII, few NIE projects include information on Hispanics or LEP children.

ACTION: Work with NIE to ensure that some type of center for bilingual research is included among the centers to be funded. NIE-funded research also needs to include Hispanic-focused research. Work with the NIE Director to help improve the Agency's historically poor record of funding for research which examines the educational status and needs of Hispanics.

- G. DATA COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION: In 1980, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), because of its historical inattention to reporting information on Hispanics, published at the request of Congress The Condition of Education of Hispanic Americans. Although

there were plans to update this publication biannually, no updates have been issued. Additionally, the yearly NCES Condition of Education, does not adequately disaggregate or report data on Hispanics, making it difficult to accurately assess the educational status of Hispanics.

ACTION: Work with NCES to ensure that The Condition of Education of Hispanic Americans is regularly published, and to ensure that NCES regularly reports data on Hispanics as a part of its on going data collection and publication programs. Appoint an Hispanic advisory committee to work with NCES to increase the value of its publications for those who use these data to make policy affecting Hispanics.

H. HISPANIC HIGHER EDUCATION: Hispanics are severely underrepresented in institutions of higher education. There has been a dramatic decrease in the number of Hispanic high school graduates who enroll in college, from 35.4% in 1975 to 29.9% in 1980. Even when controlling for academic achievement, the rate of Hispanic high school graduates who go to college is 25% lower than the rate for White students. Further, the attrition rate of Hispanic college students is over 55%, compared to 34% for White students. Research has shown that Hispanic attrition is due primarily to financial, rather than academic reasons. Some of these problems can be addressed by concentrating federal assistance to a few institutions, since 54% of Hispanics attend two-year colleges; and because 21 four-year colleges enroll fully 24% of all mainland Hispanic students.

ACTION: The President should implement a national Hispanic Higher Education Initiative, by issuing an Executive Order similar to E.O. 12320, which required the expansion of federal assistance to historically Black colleges. This initiative should target those colleges and universities which have high Hispanic enrollments.

II. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

A. JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

1. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS: Technical assistance has proven to be an effective means of increasing the participation in, and quality of services delivered by, community-based organizations in employment and training programs. The three major national Hispanic organizations named in the legislation -- The National Council of La Raza (NCLR), the National Puerto Rican Forum (NPRF), and SER: Jobs for Progress -- have been unsuccessful in obtaining sufficient resources from the Department of Labor (DOL) to provide needed technical assistance to community-based organizations serving Hispanics, ostensibly because other groups have been funded to provide similar services. However, the groups already funded serve different constituencies, and provide a different array of services than NCLR, NPRF, and SER. The participation of community-based organizations in JTPA is especially important to Hispanics since research suggests that these organizations are more effective in delivering services to those who have the greatest need for assistance. In many cases, the placement rates of these organizations under CETA were significantly higher than that of other comparable service providers.

ACTION: DOL should fully fund NCLR, NPRF, and SER to provide technical assistance to community-based organizations to assist them in delivering employment and training services to Hispanics and should target monies in the Secretary's Discretionary Fund to serve particularly needy Hispanics, through funding of Hispanic organizations.

2. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS: Performance standards are a two-edged sword. On one hand, they have the potential to drive the system toward providing better services. On the other hand, they may encourage program operators to "cream," or provide services to those that are most easily served, than assist the long-term, hard-core unemployed who are relatively more difficult to serve. This is a vital issue to the Hispanics and other minorities because persons with limited proficiency in English, and people with low levels of educational attainment are the most difficult and costly to serve. However, as the General Accounting Office's research on the CETA program shows, these persons receive the greatest benefit from training programs.

ACTION: Performance standards should be designed to give credit to programs that serve the hard-core unemployed and persons with limited English proficiency. These programs, which may be costlier due to the nature of the clients served, should not be penalized.

3. HISPANIC PARTICIPATION IN JTPA: Hispanic participation in JTPA is of a dual nature -- Hispanic clients and Hispanic community-based

organizations (CBOs) as service providers. Since JTPA lacks targeting language which assures Hispanic access to JTPA, the success of JTPA, from an equal opportunity perspective, will depend on the commitment to this ideal by state and local officials. This discretion may result in the lack of protections for Hispanics and other minorities who have relied on the federal government for the enforcement of nondiscrimination protections. Previous analyses of federal job training programs demonstrate that Hispanic participation can be increased by the establishment of guidelines and regulations which encourage states and localities to serve Hispanics.

ACTION: DOL should establish a uniform procedure to ensure full participation in JTPA by Hispanic clients and Hispanic CBOs. This procedure need not reduce state and local discretion in designing appropriate training programs, but it is necessary to ensure that Hispanics are equitably served by JTPA. Regulations with strong targeting language aimed at increasing the access of JTPA programs to Hispanic clients and CBOs should be adopted.

4. JTPA ANNUAL STATUS REPORTS: The JTPA Annual Status Report will display cumulative data on participation, terminations, performance measures, and the socio-economic characteristics of all trainees on an annual basis. A Follow-Up section for the Annual Status Report was included in the April 26, 1983 Federal Register. Follow-up information is important because it assesses average hourly wages, average weeks worked, number of individuals off welfare or who have reduced welfare dependency following training. In the September 2, 1983 Federal Register, DOL deleted the Follow-Up section from the Annual Status Report. The deletion of this section seriously compromises the ability of DOL or outside researchers to evaluate the effectiveness of JTPA. These data are especially important in early years of program implementation to identify potential program deficiencies and strengths, and are essential for long-term policy formulation.

ACTION: DOL should reinstate the Follow-Up Information section in its Annual Status Report. Results should be carefully monitored and widely disseminated.

5. EMPLOYMENT COMPETENCIES FOR YOUTH: Given that the Hispanic population is disproportionately young, Hispanics have a special interest in JTPA's youth programs. The Act requires DOL to provide standards that would measure whether youth who had completed training have attained necessary employment competencies (educational, pre-employment, and work maturity skills). Instead, DOL plans to issue a "technical assistance guide" that would only provide non-binding suggestions to states in measuring youth employment competencies. In the absence of specific standards, ineffective approaches may be perpetuated and effective methods amenable to replication may not be identified.

ACTION: DOL should establish minimum standards for employment competencies for youth served under JTPA.

6. VETERANS EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM: JTPA Title IV, Part C, authorizes DOL to carry out programs to meet the employment and training needs of service-connected disabled veterans, veterans of the Vietnam era, and veterans recently separated from military service. One potentially serious deficiency in this Title is the lack of targeting language assuring access to these programs by the minority veteran.

ACTION: DOL should adopt specific provisions for the establishment of special programs for minority veterans, women veterans, and disabled veterans. The regulations should reflect a commitment to maximize the participation of Hispanic community-based organizations as service providers, such as the American G.I. Forum Veterans Outreach Program which has successfully served the employment needs of Hispanics for over 11 years.

- B. HISPANIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (HEP): HEP is a special emphasis program to address the severe under-representation of Hispanics in the federal work force. Hispanic federal employees are concentrated at the lower grade levels; in 1982, Hispanics constituted 6.4% of the GS-02 employees, 4.0% of the GS-06 employees, 3.2% of the GS-08 employees, and only 2.0% of the GS-15 employees. HEP has its origins in a Nixon Administration press release which announced a 16-point program for recruiting Hispanics into federal jobs. Due to subsequent budget cuts and hiring freezes, HEP has eroded, and Hispanic agency liaisons have been reduced from 3,300 in 1979 to 1,400 in 1983 -- a two-thirds reduction within a three-year span. HEP is a voluntary recruitment program which has the potential to increase the identification and placement of qualified Hispanics in high grade federal jobs.

ACTION: (1) The President should issue an Executive Order mandating that all agencies have an effective HEP. Furthermore, the section on equal opportunity in the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1613) should be amended to reflect the 16-point program. For the long term, the Administration should support legislation that would provide a statutory basis and sufficient resources for HEP. (2) The Administration should initiate a review of HEP to follow-up a 1980 General Accounting Office (GAO) report which identified weaknesses in, and made recommendations for, improving the implementation of HEP.

- C. EMERGENCY VIETNAM VETERANS JOB TRAINING ACT OF 1983: The Act provides incentives, in the form of payments to defray the costs of training, incentives to employers to hire and train veterans who served between 1964 and 1975, and who have been unemployed for at least 15 weeks. Under the Act, the Veterans Administration (VA), in conjunction with DOL, is authorized to carry out employment and training activities for Vietnam-era veterans. However, the Act does not provide for targeting services to Hispanic veterans.

ACTION: Both DOL and VA should develop policies which provide for special emphasis on addressing the employment and training needs of the Hispanic veteran. DOL and VA should increase the participation of Hispanic community-based organizations, many of which already operate veterans programs and have extensive experience assessing the employability and skill levels of Hispanic veterans and designing programs to address their needs.

III. HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- A. HOUSING AUTHORIZATION BILL: The House has already passed an authorization bill (H.R. 1); the companion Senate bill (S. 1338) awaits floor action. Some Senators oppose passage of the bill and have threatened to filibuster, thus delaying Senate action. Housing is a critically important issue to the Hispanic community; even when variables such as income and family size are controlled for, research shows that Hispanics are twice as likely as Whites to live in physically inadequate and overcrowded housing. The bills also reauthorize the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) programs, which are especially critical to large cities experiencing physical deterioration and rapidly growing small towns in the Southwest which are rapidly growing in population. Both bills would ensure better targeting of existing CDBG funds to low- and moderate-income persons. The authorized funding levels in S. 1338 are well within the Budget Resolution.

ACTION: The Administration should support passage of S. 1338.

B. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM: This modest but promising program is included in both House and Senate housing bills; funds have already been appropriated for it by both Houses of Congress. The program would provide small matching grants to voluntary neighborhood-groups, which would be used to address needs identified by the local communities, as opposed to activities mandated by the federal government. These concepts were endorsed by President Reagan's Transition Team for Neighborhoods, and the program was sponsored by Senator John Heinz (R-PA). These unique features must be tested for the demonstration to have meaningful value. In the absence of authorizing legislation, there is a danger that the program may not be implemented as intended, thus negating the demonstration aspect of the program.

ACTION: Whether or not a housing bill is passed, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) should be directed to implement the program as designed in the authorizing legislation. HUD already has sufficient legal authority to implement the program.

2. URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTION GRANT (UDAG) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: As with the Neighborhood program, both housing bills authorize HUD to provide technical assistance to small cities to increase their participation in the UDAG program. Funds have been appropriated, but HUD has not made a commitment to use these funds to provide on-site technical assistance to the communities with the greatest needs. Despite the fact that the unemployment rate in nonmetro-

politan areas is higher than in metropolitan areas, over \$100 million in Small Cities UDAG funds were not spent in FY 1983. The inability of small, predominantly minority cities to prepare successful funding applications was cited by both Houses as major factor in the FY 1983 carryover. The UDAG program is very complex, and small Hispanic communities often lack the staff expertise to develop fundable UDAG packages. Providing technical assistance to small cities would increase their capacity to prepare successful UDAG applications. The technical assistance program was introduced by Senator John Tower (R-TX).

ACTION: HUD should contract with experienced technical assistance providers to promote the participation of small cities in the UDAG program. Special emphasis should be placed on providing assistance to those communities which have the greatest needs and which have not previously received UDAG funds. Many predominately Hispanic communities are in this category.

3. HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS) SECRETARY'S DISCRETIONARY FUND:

In the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Congress directed the Secretary to make grants to organizations to fulfill many of the purposes of the Community Services Administration (CSA), including community economic development, services to farmworkers, and housing for poor people. The Department has resisted spending the funds, and has limited funding only to development-ready projects, often sponsored by large, profit-making corporations, a practice which some people believe is not legal. Grants to Hispanic community-based organizations and national organizations have not been made in proportion to the needs of the population that these groups represent. Many of these groups had extremely favorable performance evaluations, and had identified unique means of expanding economic opportunities for the poor.

ACTION: The Administration should: (1) Support the program; (2) Allow funding for technical assistance projects; (3) Prohibit direct grants to large, profit-making corporations; (4) Provide "up-front" and multi-year funding for development projects; and (5) Increase the amount of funding allocated to projects that assist farmworkers.

4. FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION (FmHA) RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:

The rural development programs of FmHA play a crucial role in promoting the well-being of small, predominantly Hispanic communities in places such as South Texas, the Salinas and Imperial Valleys in California, and in rural Arizona and New Mexico. Many of these communities lack potable water or sanitary sewage systems. One of FmHA's key efforts provides financing to small and rural communities to construct and/or upgrade their water and sewer systems. Recent budget reductions and administrative changes have made this program all but inaccessible to the smallest and

poorest communities, and scarce grant funds are being siphoned off to subsidize loans made to relatively wealthy towns. The House has already passed legislation which includes reforms to the water-sewer program (H.R. 1190), and action on a similar Senate bill (S. 1789) is pending. Adoption of S. 1789 would improve the targeting of funds with no increase in program funding levels.

ACTION: The Administration should vigorously support S. 1789.

C. ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA): EDA is one of the few development programs available to the small- and medium-sized cities not eligible for Community Development entitlement grants. As the Administration has pointed out, the agency's program does have problems: far too many communities are eligible, and the project selection system is unstructured and overly complex. As a result, funds are not effectively targeted to the best projects and communities with the greatest needs. If funds could be targeted more effectively, access to this job-creating program by Hispanic communities and community-based organizations would be enhanced.

ACTION: While we agree with some of the Administration's criticism of EDA, the Administration should not try to eliminate the program, but should improve it by targeting scarce funds to the poorest communities through a rational project selection process. The Administration should consider drafting its own legislation to effect the needed reform of EDA programs.

2. HISPANIC BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: Recent research clearly demonstrates that the most important factor in job creation is the number of new business starts and expansions in a given area. However, Hispanics are severely underrepresented as business owners, and existing Hispanic firms are concentrated in the low-profit, low-employment sectors of the economy, despite the fact that much of the Hispanic population is located in areas with relatively prosperous economies. Recent studies show that the greatest barriers to increased business participation by Hispanics are lack of capital and underdeveloped entrepreneurial skills -- which are due in part to low levels of educational attainment and the lack of managerial experience. There is great concern that the emphasis on increasing capital availability to small businesses will result in a decreased emphasis on assisting Hispanic-owned firms to improve their managerial and marketing skills. Hispanics have special problems including the language barrier, lack of a tradition of entrepreneurship, and low levels of management experience and education; there continues to be a need for

special programs if Hispanics are to join the economic mainstream. Increasing the rate of Hispanic business ownership would not only help Hispanics, but would create jobs and increased prosperity for all the residents of predominantly Hispanic communities.

ACTION: The Administration should (1) Retain the special Hispanic emphasis programs sponsored by the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA); (2) Carry out additional research and demonstration efforts to identify innovative program models to increase Hispanic business ownership; and (3) Maintain the MBDA Rural Assistance Program, which is the only source of assistance for Hispanic entrepreneurs located outside of metropolitan areas.

- D. ASSISTANCE TO BORDER COMMUNITIES: Two recent peso devaluations have contributed to the deterioration of the already poor economic condition of communities along the U.S.-Mexico border. The New Southwest Border Action Group, which is designed to address these conditions is an inadequate response to this serious problem, inasmuch as it only expedites assistance to the area. There are four problems with this approach: (1) Since no new resources are available, already scarce funds are insufficient to meet the needs of the area; (2) The problems of the area are fundamental, and cannot be obviated through a short-term, highly superficial program; (3) Given the lack of new programs, or the availability of technical assistance to communities and community groups, new and innovative projects are unlikely to be created by the Group; (4) There is little coordination between and among programs -- coordination that is made more difficult by the decentralization of some development programs to the states through block grants.

ACTION: The Administration should: (1) Establish a permanent agency with the functions of the old Southwest Border Regional Commission, to carry out research on the area's economic problems, fund innovative demonstration programs, and begin to implement long-term solutions. The participation of the Governors of the affected states will assist in coordination efforts; (2) Replace the Action Group with a high level task forces with the major federal agencies which provide intergovernmental assistance charged with the specific responsibility of developing new programs to address the unique needs of the area.

IV. CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES

- A. INFORMATION ON HISPANICS AND CIVIL RIGHTS: There is a general lack of knowledge concerning Hispanic involvement in civil rights issues. For example, many federal agencies have stated that Hispanics fail to file complaints when they feel they have been discriminated against, but almost no research has been undertaken to determine why the complaint system fails to adequately serve Hispanics. Some have stated that Hispanic civil rights enforcement might be less of a priority than that of other protected classes, even though Hispanics are the victims of great deprivations and discriminatory actions. It is important that the true reasons for Hispanic non-participation be identified and that information be collected which evaluates the success of federal civil rights activities for Hispanics. Federal officials are also often not sensitive to the special needs of Hispanics related to civil rights and need to increase their interaction with Hispanic Americans throughout the country.

ACTION: The Administration should: (1) research and evaluate the involvement and special needs of Hispanics under such federal civil rights laws; (2) designate funds to increase outreach efforts in Hispanic communities to inform individuals of their rights and assure them that these rights will be upheld, and (3) ensure that bilingual staff and materials are available in federal, regional, state and local offices investigating civil rights issues.

These new initiatives for increasing Hispanic use of civil rights protections might be announced by William Bradford Reynolds, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, or another high-ranking civil rights official, during a visit to the Southwestern United States to talk with Hispanic Americans regarding the important civil rights issues affecting their lives.

- B. TITLE VI REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE BLOCK GRANT PROGRAMS: The Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Housing and Urban Development all have regulations governing the enforcement of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. These regulations require that information be collected on the race and ethnicity of all federal program recipients. Under several of the block grant programs enacted in 1981, such information is not required by the federal government and many states are therefore not collecting such information. Without this data it is extremely difficult to ensure nondiscrimination in the delivery of services.

ACTION: The federal government should require that racial and ethnic data be collected and aggregated for the block grant programs, in keeping with requirements for Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

C. THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS: The legislative authorization for the Commission on Civil Rights expired on September 30, 1983 when Congress failed to pass a reauthorization bill. It is currently involved in a 60-day dismantlement process. Also at issue are three new nominees to the Commission, who are currently being considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee for confirmation. It is imperative that a reauthorization bill be passed by the Senate as quickly as possible in order to reinstate the Commission and ensure its continuation; the nominees should be of secondary importance, given the current status of the Commission. Intense negotiations among members of the Senate Judiciary Committee resulted in the development of a compromise reauthorization measure which is supported by a majority of the members of the Committee. This compromise measure calls for the expansion of the Commission by two members, permitting two of the new nominees to assume positions on the Commission. While this compromise is not wholeheartedly supported by Hispanics or other members of the civil rights community, it is recognized as a compromise measure which could pass the Senate and ensure the continuation of the Commission. The White House, however, has refused to support this compromise bill, and has instead delayed passage of the measure, calling for the confirmation of all three of its nominees. This position might very well result in no reauthorization bill being passed and the complete elimination of the Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: The Administration should support the compromise reauthorization bill for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and urge its swift approval by the Senate.

D. THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION (EEOC): The EEOC has historically been unable to reach many Hispanics who suffer from employment discrimination. In 1982 only 4.9% of all EEOC charges were filed by Hispanics and Hispanics received only 1.48% of EEOC's total monetary recoveries in 1982. A special task force was developed within EEOC to investigate its historic problems in dealing with Hispanics and to determine the root of these problems. Through internal evaluations and fact-finding hearings throughout the country, the task force was able to identify a number of factors responsible for the low number of EEOC complaints filed by Hispanics.

ACTION: The recommendations made by this task force should be closely examined and acted upon. Specific funds need to be allocated for a Hispanic outreach effort which will incorporate the recommendations of the task force and thus increase the ability and willingness of Hispanics to file complaints when they feel they have been discriminated against.

E. HISPANIC COMMISSIONERS TO EEOC: The term of one of the Hispanic Commissioners to EEOC, Armando Rodriguez, expired on September 30, 1983. Commissioner Rodriguez's seat is currently vacant.

ACTION: The Administration should nominate another Hispanic to fill the seat vacated by Commissioner Rodriguez, in order to ensure continued focus and involvement of members of the Commission on issues affecting Hispanics.

F. VOTING RIGHTS ACT: The bilingual provisions of the Voting Rights Act were enacted by Congress in 1975 to address the needs of language minority individuals as they sought to be involved in the political process. While major gains have been made in providing access for Hispanic voters, wide-spread discrimination continues in several areas of the Southwest and Northeast. Nonetheless, the Department of Justice has not placed major emphasis on identifying and investigating possible violations of Section 203, the bilingual provisions, of the Voting Rights Act.

ACTION: The Department of Justice should emphasize enforcement of the bilingual provisions of the Voting Rights Act, to ensure increased access for Hispanics in the political system.

V. OTHER ISSUES

- A. OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB): Last October, OMB proposed sweeping revisions of OMB Circular A-122, "Cost Principles for Non-profit Organizations," which governs the appropriate use of federal funds by nonprofit groups. The proposed changes were withdrawn in the face of overwhelming opposition by both nonprofit groups and for-profit groups, in part because OMB planned to make similar revisions of cost principles for federal contractors. OMB based the proposals on alleged widespread use of federal funds for lobbying and "political advocacy." OMB has yet to produce evidence of the alleged abuses. In addition, the definition of "political advocacy" is so broad that legitimate informational and educational activities of nonprofit groups carried out with private funds would be prohibited. Given the nation's enduring commitment to freedom of expression, and in the absence of clear evidence of widespread abuse, the OMB proposals unnecessarily restrict the free exchange of ideas. To the extent that federal contractors are diverting federal funds to lobbying activities, current OMB and IRS rules are available to address these situations. Revised drafts of Circular A-122, which now exempts for-profit contractors, have been circulated on the Hill, and OMB is expected to publish the new rules soon.

ACTION: OMB should not issue the revised proposals.

- B. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: Developments abroad, especially in Latin America, have a significant impact on the United States. Widespread poverty is a major underlying cause of illegal immigration. The immigration problem -- and the public perception of that problem -- negatively affects the Hispanic community by increasing racial and ethnic tensions. Immigration is a complex, international phenomenon, which cannot be addressed solely through domestic policies. The "sending" countries of Central and South America need assistance to promote economic development, and reduce the pressure for immigration. This assistance is not limited to "foreign aid," but also involves tax and trade policy. For example, the single greatest employer in the manufacturing sector in Mexico is the textile industry, yet the U.S. currently has a restrictive policy toward imports of textile products. In addition, Mexico and other Latin American countries have requested increased technical aid and technology from the United States.

ACTION: The Administration should: (1) Review existing tax and trade policy to identify and remove counterproductive barriers to increased economic development in Latin America. Special priority should be placed on the primary countries of origin of illegal immigrants; (2) Strengthen the Inter-American Development Foundation (IADF), which fights poverty through non-governmental, i.e., private sector, initiatives -- IADF is one of the few mechanisms through which assistance to Mexico can be channeled, since Mexico does not accept cash assistance from the Agency for International Development; and (3) Provide and promote the transfer of development skills and technology to

Mexico and other Latin American countries, through IADF or the State Department.

- C. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (INS): Hispanics are disproportionately affected by the current operations of the INS in many ways. Backlogs of visa applicants from Mexico typically results in a nine-year delay in the issuance of a visa, while a similar visa application from Europe is usually processed in a matter of months. In addition, there is a lengthy delay in the naturalization process for permanent residents, a process that is worsened by the often arbitrary decisions of INS Field Offices. These delays certainly contribute to illegal immigration since only citizens, and not permanent residents, are able to bring certain relatives into the country. In addition, a 1980 GAO Report, the Report of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, and a 1980 Senate Judiciary Committee Report have all identified serious problems within the INS including: (1) Poor management techniques; (2) Lack of professionalism within the Service; and (3) Serious resource shortages. These problems affect both the service and enforcement responsibilities of INS. With regard to enforcement, the Civil Rights Commission and the Senate Judiciary Committee concluded that INS was unable to ensure the equitable treatment of the persons, both legal and illegal, with whom it comes into contact.

ACTION: The Administration should: (1) Request increased appropriations for the INS, to ensure adequate resources for the service, as well as enforcement functions of the Service; (2) Direct the INS to use computer technology to automate visa and naturalization requests as a means of reducing backlogs; and (3) Require increased emphasis on the service functions of INS -- this can be done by maximizing the use of voluntary and community-based groups to provide outreach and other services, assuring improved training in ethnic and community relations to INS personnel, and recruiting more bilingual/bicultural staff; and (4) Place qualified Hispanics in policy-making positions within the agency to increase the bicultural sensitivity of the Service.