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NEEDS SURVEY: SUPPORT FOR U.S. HISPANIC PVOs IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

by

Marina Fanning-Firfer

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Inter-American Development Institute
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Washington, D.C. 20009

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary	1
I. Introduction	14
Methodology	15
II. Characteristics of the Organizations	17
III. International Experience	23
International point of view	23
International presence	24
Interest in international development assistance	26
Level of interest	26
Impediments	27
Types of programs and projects envisioned	28
Problems anticipated	29
Experience with AID	31
Levels and quality of experience	31
Kinds of assistance needed from AID	34
IV. Networking	35
Experience with other non-profit organizations	35
Disadvantages to forming a consortium	35
Interest in joining a consortium	37
Services a consortium could provide	37
Other channels of communication with AID	40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Conclusions

Current U.S. foreign assistance efforts reflect the new world perspective of growing interdependence. A broad consensus has emerged among the Administration and Congress to endorse AID's bilateral assistance program to focus more directly on providing a greater opportunity for involving the U.S. private sector and voluntary agencies in the development process. Congressional mandate has called for more resources to be channeled to the poorest of the poor, and has determined that the private sector should assume a greater responsibility in providing assistance to developing countries.

Until recently, the U.S. Hispanic population had been, if not excluded, at least not encouraged to play an active role in the delivery of development assistance. However, the Hispanic population's growing influence and eagerness to participate, as evidenced by their successful lobbying to appoint among others, a Hispanic Assistant Administrator for Latin america and the Caribbean and, more recently, a Hispanic Ambassador to Mexico, is beginning to be felt. President Carter has recognized this fact and in his 1978 proclamation of Hispanic Heritage Week stated:

> "As we reach beyond our national borders to advocate the cause of human rights, we must increasingly look to our own Hispanic community as one of our primary sources of advice and counsel, particularly in the development of our relations with other nations of the Western Hemisphere."

The Hispanic population is on its way to becoming the largest minority group in the U.S. (see Chart 1) and many feel that the 1980's will be to Hispanic accomplishments and influence what the 1960's were to Blacks. "To prepare for this

POPULATION PROJECTIONS 1900-2020

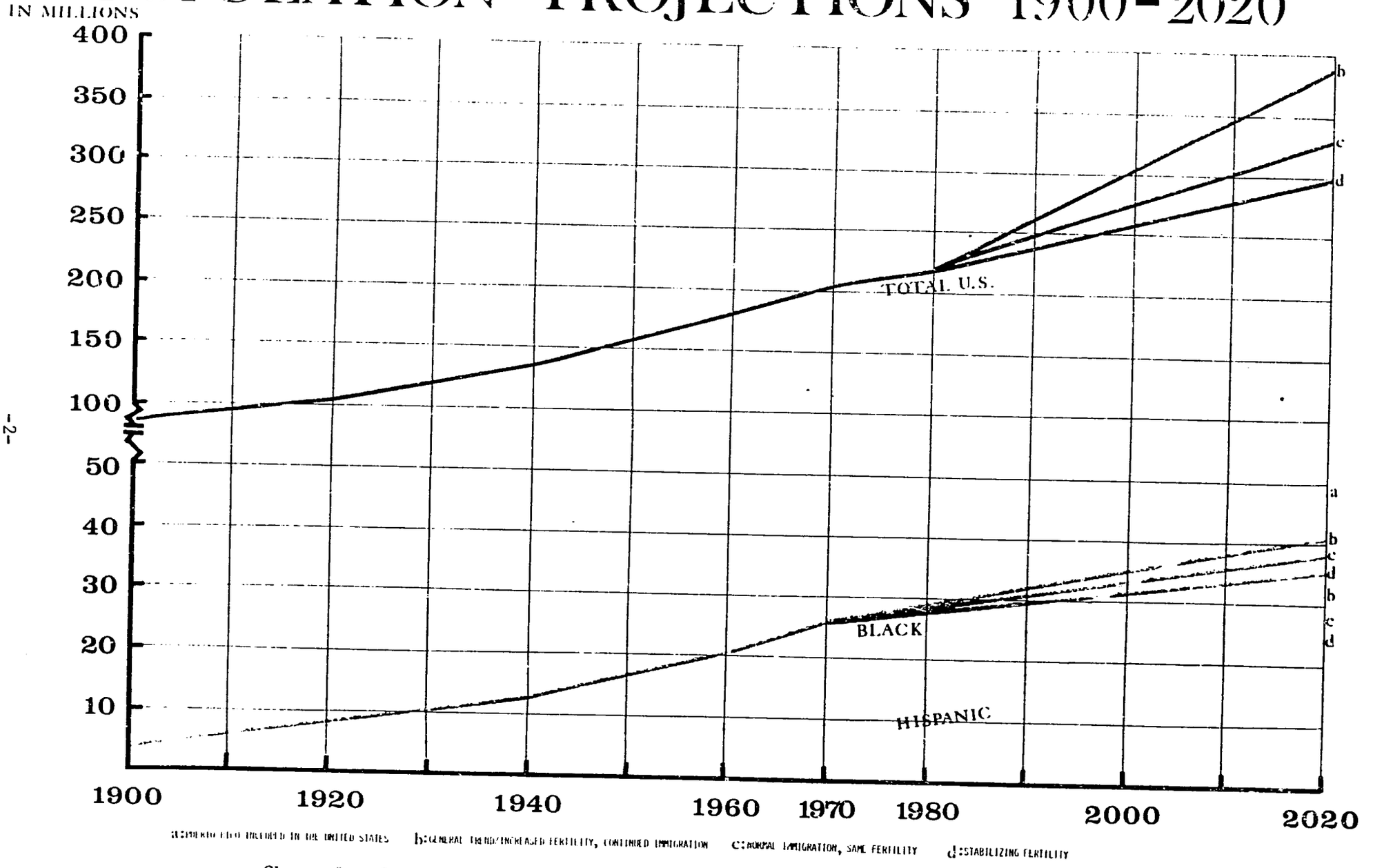

Chart 1. Source: Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores

growth, some Hispanic leaders are calling for unity among Hispanic groups, which they feel will be a necessity for the next decade and beyond. Others are looking to Hispanic organizations for leadership and direction in grasping those opportunities that have never before been within reach for most Hispanics in the United States."1/

While virtually all of the 31 organizations interviewed in this Survey expressed not only an interest, but in most cases an eagerness to become involved in the delivery of U.S. international development assistance, the disparities in their size, resources and experience all suggest that there is no one particular program or avenue which offers the best possible way to ensure their participation. Further, there is no clear consensus among the organizations interviewed as to whether there is any one avenue best suited to their style and purposes.

Nonetheless, the skills and experience gained by these domestic organizations in the delivery of services to the poor and indigent, coupled with their unique bilingual and bicultural expertise, makes them a valuable resource that the U.S. Government has to offer to poor people in the developing world.

In summary:

Almost all 31 organizations interviewed were currently involved in the delivery of development assistance, albeit domestically. Thirty-nine percent of the organizations were involved in educational programs, including job training, technical and vocationa training, counselling, and nonformal education. Sixteen percent of the organizations were involved in health delivery programs and 13% were involved in housing programs. Small business development was carried out by 10% of the organizations, with other

1/ Gloria Rubio, "Hispanic Impact on the Political Process," AGENDA A Journal of Hispanic Issues, February 1980.

programs ranging from comprehensive socio-economic community development planning, through juvenile justice programs, senior citizen programs, drug and alcohol abuse programs, and programs for women.

Over half of the organizations interviewed were membership organizations collectively representing a total constituency of nearly 300,000 members. However, this figure does not reflect the real constituency of the organizations, since in many instances a member is in fact an institution, such as a health clinic or small business.

The programs of each of the organizations interviewed reached anywhere from 500 to 25,000 people in the U.S. each year, mostly Hispanics.

More than 25% of the organizations interviewed had annual budgets in excess of one million dollars and 65% of the organizations had budgets in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, with the majority of the funds coming from the Federal Government for involvement in the delivery of domestic development assistance.

Thirteen percent of the organizations are women-focused and 20% of the organizations are women-headed. A higher proportion than the current roster of AID-registered PVOs.

The majority of the organizations felt that the United States should pay more attention to Latin America, including Mexico, and that the Hispanic population should be used as a resource for dealing with this sector.

The overwhelming majority of the organizations felt that Hispanics have been virtually excluded not only from participation in the delivery of international development assistance, but most importantly in policy setting and decision-making positions within AID and the Department of State.

Few organizations had a clear view of AID's mandate or philosophy, nonetheless, 20% of the organizations expressed concern over the use of AID as a political instrument, including concern of CIA clouds over AID. Only one organization expressed an identification with AID's stated purposes and goals. Almost a quarter of the organizations felt that AID was not particularly sensitive or responsive to their needs or to the needs of the developing world.

More than half of the organizations interviewed have had international experience, with almost two-thirds of the organizations having current plans for international development assistance programs.

Eighty-three percent of the organizations have staff with extensive international experience. Fifty-five percent of the organizations have staff that have worked in the delivery of international development programs, either as consultants or working directly for International Funding Institutions, AID and the Peace Corps. More than half of the organizations interviewed mentioned Mexico as a possible setting for their programs, and almost three-fourths of the organizations mentioned Latin America in general. While only 10% mentioned countries outside of the Western Hemisphere, these few organizations did feel that there was much the Hispanic community could contribute outside of Latin America.

A scarcity of funds was the primary problem currently keeping the organizations interviewed from more aggressive exploration of international project possibilities. Since the lion's share of the budgets of these organizations comes from the Federal Government, but earmarked for domestic programs, these organizations have virtually no funds for international program exploration and development.

The views expressed by the Hispanic community through the interview process, strongly indicate that they feel the timing is now ripe for their emerging participation on the international scene, and that they will actively pursue inclusion.

The majority of the organizations strongly felt that their domestic experience was transferrable to developing countries, and, in the broader sense they said that poverty knows no national origin and that the experience of living and working with the poor is universal. Indeed, many felt that they had been working in settings very like Latin American reality.

Slightly more than half of the organizations interviewed have had some contact with AID, of these, 45% felt that although their contact hadn't gone far enough, what contact there had been, had been very satisfactory. However, thirteen percent of these organizations felt disatisfied, stating that they did not feel AID was prepared to deal with minority PVOs and that Missions saw working with minority PVOs as a top-down decision.

Twenty percent of the organizations questioned AID's perceived policy of working only with the poorest of the poor and advocated an 'intermediate' development strategy that they felt was more in line with Latin American needs and realities.

The primary assistance these organizations stated they needed from AID was funding. The second most frequently mentioned assistance was access to information. The information requested included country development strategies, funding guidelines, PVO registration requirements and access to research conducted in international development. Also requested was assistance in knowing where they are needed as well as help in establishing contacts in developing countries.

Sixty-six percent of the organizations have had substantial experience working with other Hispanic non-profit organizations, and the majority of these organizations have also had substantial experience with other-than Hispanic organizations. For the most part, these activities could be classified as informal networking as opposed to formal project agreements.

While 52% of the organizations had not considered joining with other PVOS to approach AID for assistance, after a list of services a consortium could provide was read to them, 94% said they would be interested in joining a consortium. However, many organizations qualified their expression of interest with an IF. Presumably if the problems they envisioned in joining such a group could be overcome.

Of the possible services a consortium could provide more than three-fourths found the following very useful: a clearinghouse of information, collaborative project planning, project scouting, project exchange visits, general advocacy, fund-raising and funding roles. Respectively, almost two-thirds and over one-half found technical assistance and personnel recruitment very useful. Additional services mentioned by respondents which a consortium could provide included a communications vehicle, perhaps a newsletter, with information on what AID and others in the development community were thinking and doing as well as an interchange of information on development strategies and information on requests for proposals and contracts available.

Recommendations

As noted, given the disparity of resources and diversity of interests, there is no one grant assistance program that would serve the needs of all the Hispanic PVOs, and since current AID grant assistance programs pre-suppose prior experience in the delivery of international assistance, this report recommends the creation of special funding avenues whose intent would be to provide realistic opportunities for the early involvement of interested and qualified Hispanic PVOs in AID bilateral assistance programs.

Recommendation No. 1. That a new grant category be established for minority institutions, with little or no international development experience, similar in intent and purpose to AID's Title XII special non-matching strengthening program for minority universities. This is a special program funded under conditions that do not require matching by the participating minority universities. Strengthening grants under this new grant category would be for the purpose of mobilizing the professional and institutional strengths of each minority PVO for involvement in international development assistance, while at the same time, further developing their capabilities and helping to establish new ones. These grants would also be intended to be preparatory to participation in other grant programs for PVOs.

While the majority of the PVOs interviewed (55%) have had international experience, only 10% have a substantive institutional track record in the delivery of international development assistance. Therefore, these Strengthening Grants would address the needs for assistance of the majority of the PVOs interviewed. The objective of these new grants would be to facilitate, stimulate, increase,

and orient the capacity and commitment of each participating minority PVO to the implementation, under other funding arrangements (Operational Program Grants, Matching Grants, etc.), of international development assistance.

These grants would have the advantage of helping to bring Hispanic PVO resources into U.S. bilateral assistance at the earliest practicable moment, and would also contribute to the implementation of the U.S. Government's affirmative action program by increasing minority participation in foreign assistance.

Recommendation No. 2. That the Development Program Grants be reopened for those minority PVOs that are seeking to broaden or expand their international development programs. The objective of the DPG grants would be the strengthening and broadening of existing skills in the delivery of international development assistance. These grants would address the needs of approximately one-tenth to one-third of the organizations interviewed which have had some international development experience. It is our understanding that support for this recommendation has been expressed in AID policy circles since no Hispanic agency has ever been considered for inclusion in this grant program, and it is widely recognized that DPGs were an indispensable step in AID's assistance to PVOs to become effective development agencies in their own right. Since all the Hispanic PVOs interviewed are already providing development assistance, albeit domestically, the focus should be on expanding and internationalizing their expertise and experience, as opposed to redefining their objectives from ones of relief and humanitarian assistance to ones of development assistance.

Recommendation No. 3. That AID continue its current policy of responding to con-

sortium initiatives. Since the overwhelming majority of the organizations (94%) have indicated they would consider joining a consortium, this appears to be the best avenue to channel resources to the U.S. Hispanic PVO community. However, given the differing ethnic and geographic configurations, the disparity of resources, and diversity of interests of the Hispanic PVO community, it is unlikely that all the organizations will band together into one large consortium. Rather, AID should be prepared to respond to a variety of consortia efforts that will undoubtedly take different configurations and approaches. However, it needs to be clear to the organizations that AID is also willing to deal with them as individuals.

Supporting consortium efforts of the Hispanic PVO community would provide a quicker, less-bureaucratic route for the channeling of resources to this community and would also address the second major need expressed by the organizations interviewed -- the need to access information, since consortia traditionally have a special interest in addressing this issue. It would also give the member agencies access to a forum for the discussion of problems involved in the delivery of development assistance as well as an opportunity for agencies with long histories of working together to collaborate in the international development process. Supporting consortia would also address an interest of more than half of the organizations interviewed to work in countries such as Mexico, since consortia are not limited to working in countries with an established AID presence. It would also permit member agencies to define or redefine development strategies for Latin America and, in effect, set standards for the area more in consonance with their perceptions of Latin American needs and realities.

Recommendation No. 4. That a special category of sub-grants be instituted which would permit additional resources to be channeled to established PVOs collaborating with minority PVOs. The objective of these sub-grants would be to permit minority PVOs wishing to do so, to 'gently' enter into the international development process without having to design comprehensive development programs or to establish host country contacts from scratch. For the lead agencies, these sub-grants would provide additional resources for on-going programs in return for their assistance in integrating qualified minority PVOs into the development process.

Minority PVOs would qualify for this program once registered by AID and after a series of criteria had been met, such as evidence that they could be held fiscally accountable for AID funding, and a demonstrated capability, whether domestic or international, in the delivery of development assistance.

These sub-grants would serve the needs of almost 45% of the organizations interviewed who have either no staff or very small staffs and few established international contacts.

Recommendation No. 5. That a special Project Development Fund be set up to administer mini-grants that would enable interested and qualified minority PVOs to explore either project development opportunities or collaborative opportunities with established PVOs. This Project Development Fund would address the needs of virtually all of the organizations interviewed who stated that project exploration funds was the single most important impediment to their exploring and developing international development projects. Mini-proposals would be required to access

this Fund after minority organizations had been registered by AID.

It should be noted here that AID's decentralized approach to international assistance, which delegates considerable authority to country missions, places the Hispanic PVOs at a particular disadvantage since they lack international presence and developed grassroots counterpart contacts, as well as extensive contacts with local Missions. The proposed Project Development Fund would address this handicap.

Recommendation No. 6. That a series of workshops and seminars be developed, perhaps under current MDS grants, designed to familiarize Hispanic PVOs with the international development process in general and with AID strategies, objectives, and modus operandi in particular. These workshops and seminars would address the second major need expressed by the organizations interviewed for access to information. Another series of workshops and seminars could also cover the design, implementation, and evaluation of international development programs, as well as other topics that have already been covered in workshops and seminars to the established PVO community, and from which the Hispanic PVO community has been excluded, though not by design. This community has, up to now, viewed itself as essentially a domestic community, which has precluded inclusion in workshops and seminars directed exclusively at an international community. Information and assistance on becoming a registered PVO needs to be disseminated either through workshops and/or through MDS services to interested Hispanic PVOs (the majority of those interviewed).

Recommendation No. 7. That Hispanic PVOs be considered an important resource in

the delivery of AID disaster assistance and AID refugee assistance, particularly to Latin America and the Caribbean.

Participation in disaster relief efforts has been a tried-and-true method for eliciting the involvement of large sectors of the American public in international assistance. A special program designed to brief the U.S. Hispanic PVO community to the opportunities and responsibilities in relief and humanitarian assistance could provide the rapid mobilization and involvement of heretofore untapped resources, both human and financial, from the U.S. Hispanic community. The growing numbers of Hispanic-Americans, coupled with their expressed concern for the plight of Latin Americans, provides a unique opportunity to engage this sector of the U.S. in mounting efforts, such as the recent disaster relief and refugee resettlement programs in Dominica, Nicaragua, Belize, and Guyana. Indeed, their own experience as migrants would add a new dimension to the provision of U.S. refugee assistance.

Inclusion in relief and humanitarian assistance efforts would provide participating Hispanic PVOs and their constituencies with immediate and vital involvement in international assistance.

I. INTRODUCTION

In order to be able to make determinations on how best to support U.S. Hispanic private voluntary organizations in the provision of international development assistance, the Agency for International Development (AID) Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) commissioned the Inter-American Development Institute to conduct a Needs Survey. The objective of this survey would be to consult with that part of the U.S. Hispanic Private and Voluntary Community which conducts or wishes to conduct overseas development programs to ascertain how AID might support that work; to make particular enquiries about interest in the establishment of a Hispanic consortium for international development activities; and to prepare a report making specific recommendations for AID/PVC actions in regard to U.S. Hispanic Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) activities overseas.

Methodology

Since few Hispanic private voluntary organizations were known either to be conducting or to be interested in conducting international development assistance, the primary selection criteria for inclusion in the survey, an alternate criteria for inclusion was that an organization cater to constituencies on a nation-wide basis. This does not mean that existing groups that operate only in local, state or other narrower jurisdictions are not interested in, or indeed capable of, providing development assistance. It simply means that we did not have the resources necessary to identify which of the many hundreds of these Hispanic groups were considering becoming involved in international development assistance. Where a particular group with such an interest was brought to our attention, it was included in the survey.

A total of 81 organizations were contacted, of which 31 were interviewed. These organizations were sent a letter in late November, 1979 describing the study and requesting their participation. They were subsequently contacted in December and appointments made to conduct interviews during January or February either in person or by phone. The majority of the interviews were conducted in person; seven were conducted over the phone, and one was filled out by the organization and mailed in because no convenient time could be arranged for an interview. For the most part, organizations that were not interested in participating in international development assistance did not participate in the survey. For a list of the organizations contacted, copies of the communications sent and a copy of the discussion guide for the interview, please refer to Appendix A.

The interviews normally lasted between one and two hours. They were conducted with the head of the organization where possible, otherwise with his or her designee. Confidentiality was promised in all cases to ensure candid responses to some of the sensitive questions.

Of 67 organizations initially contacted, 25 were interviewed and 42 did not participate in the survey for the following reasons: 23 organizations responded to our initial contacts by stating that they were not currently conducting any international development assistance, nor did they have any plans to do so in the near future. Despite diligent efforts to reach them through letter and by telephone, we were unable to contact 16 organizations. Three organizations responded affirmatively to our initial contact but we were subsequently unable to secure an interview from them despite repeated efforts.

During the course of contacting the first 67 organizations, 14 more organizations were brought to our attention. Of these, six were interviewed and incorporated in the survey. We were unable to contact three organizations; three said they had no plans to conduct international development programs; we were unable to schedule an interview with one organization; and, one group identified and contacted by phone late in the study declined to be interviewed until further information on the study had been received, while this was sent, there was insufficient time to pursue their inclusion in the survey.

In summary:

	Total No.	1st Group	2nd Group
Organizations contacted	81	67	14
Organizations interviewed	31	25	6
No plans to conduct international development assistance	26	23	3
Unable to contact	19	16	3
Unable to interview	5	3	2

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

The majority of the organizations interviewed were founded in the late 60's and early 70's, offsprings of the civil rights consciousness-raising decade of the 60's, with almost 20% established prior to the late 60's, the oldest one founded in 1929.

These 31 organizations represent the broad spectrum of activities and concerns of the U.S. Hispanic population. As might be expected, educational issues and concerns are preponderantly represented, including job training, counselling, and nonformal education; small business development was also an important activity. Other programs of the organizations interviewed ranged from comprehensive socio-economic community development planning, through voter registration programs, juvenile justice programs, senior citizen programs, drug and alcohol abuse programs, library and information services, and programs for women. Advocacy of and for Hispanic issues and concerns is inter-twined in almost all of the organizations with their regular activities. Appendix B includes specific pertinent data on each organization interviewed.

Over half of the organizations interviewed were membership organizations, collectively representing a total constituency of nearly 300,000 members. However, this figure does not reflect the real individual constituency of the organizations, since in many instances a member is in fact an institution, such as a health clinic, or small business. Altogether, membership and non-membership organizations interviewed were benefitting untold hundreds of thousands of people in the U.S. each year, predominantly Hispanics. Some small organizations, such as professional groups, could pinpoint the number of people they served each year

to their membership total. Other organizations could approximate the number of program participants in any given year. This ranged from 500 for several organizations, to 25,000 for one large training program. Other large organizations felt all Hispanics were served by them in one way or another in terms of benefits received from their programs or indirectly through their advocacy work.

The majority of the organizations targeted their programs toward some particular segment of the Hispanic population, i.e., the senior citizens, the unemployed, the youth, the women, the educators, the psychologists, however, some organizations, advocacy groups in particular, targeted all Hispanics, and still others had multi-tiered programs which served various segments of the Hispanic population. Over one-third of the groups interviewed catered to ethnic audiences, i.e., Mexican-American, Cuban-Americans, Puerto Ricans, etc. Chart 2 shows the breakdown of the U.S. Hispanic population by ethnic origin.

Almost half of the organizations interviewed have fewer than ten employees. Of these, three organizations have no paid staff and are run solely by volunteers. At the other end of the spectrum, eight organizations have over 100 employees.

Almost three-fourths of the organizations interviewed use substantial volunteer assistance, with almost one-third of the organizations being annually assisted by more than 100 volunteers.

PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN IN THE UNITED STATES 1974

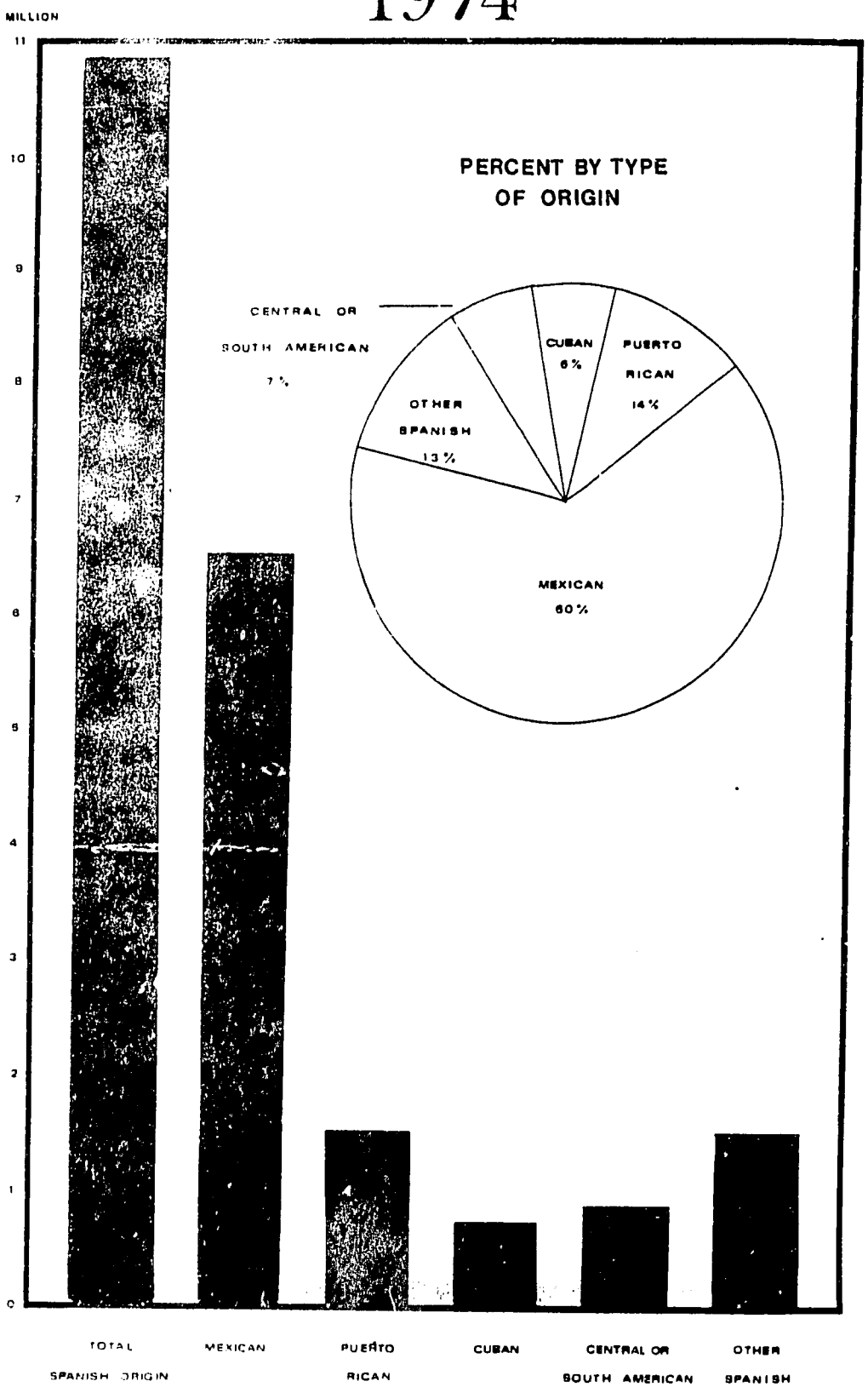

Chart 2. Source: Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores

	None	1-9	10-25	26-99	100+
Number of employees in organization interviewed	3	12	7	1	8
Number of volunteers utilized annually	6	3	8	5	9

Predictably, headquarters for these organizations are located in the States with the largest Hispanic populations, that is, New York, Texas and California, with a disproportionate number located in the District of Columbia, presumably to have greater access to the Federal Government and legislators, and a few scattered in the Southeast and Midwest. Chart 3 shows the geographical distribution of the Hispanic population in U.S.

Fiscally these organizations are as diverse a grouping as can be conceived, ranging from 13% with less that $10,000 a year to 26% with more than one million dollars a year. Of the latter, two organizations have budgets of over 15 million dollars a year. However, we need to point out that the diversity relates more to the size of their budgets than to the source of their funds. The Federal Government overwhelmingly supports the majority of the organizations through grants and contracts from the Department of Health and Welfare, the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Minority Business Development Agency, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Department of Justice. Other sources of funds mentioned were: city, county or State funds, membership dues, and corporation and foundation grants.

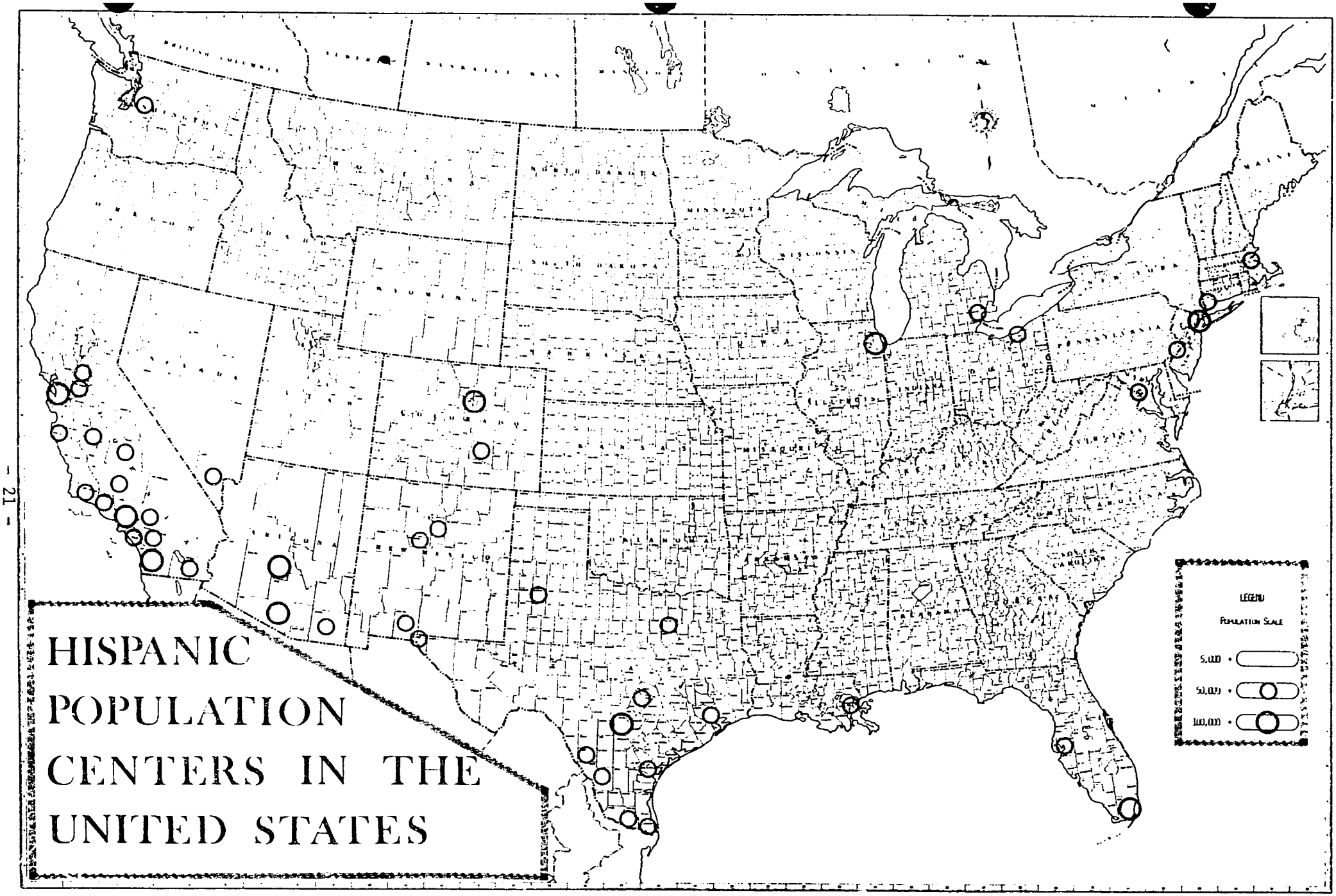

Chart 3. Source: Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores

Budget ranges for the organizations were as follows:

Less than $10,000	4
$10,000 to $50,000	5
$50,000 to $100,000	2
$100,000 to $500,000	9
$500,000 to $1,000,000	3
over $1,000,000	8

Although women specific data was not collected in this survey, 13% of the organization interviewed were women-focused with activities ranging from childbirth courses to promoting upward mobility through skills acquisition and improved access to information. Women were prominent staff and board members as well as active participants in the majority of the organizations interviewed. It bears noting that 20% of the organizations interviewed were women-headed, a higher proportion than the current roster of AID registered PVOs.

III. INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

International point of view

Each respondent was asked what in particular they felt the U.S. international development program should be doing, as well as what specific steps they felt should be taken to carry this out (Q.30 and Q.31).

Not unexpectedly, many organizations felt that the United States should pay more attention to Latin America. In conjunction with this, the respondents felt that more Hispanics should be included in developing foreign assistance programs in Latin America and that they should be used as a resource for dealing with this sector. The respondents expressed the view that Hispanics are currently under-represented at all levels within the State Department, most importantly in policy-setting and decision-making positions.

Numerous organizations expressed the hope that the U.S. assistance program would give recipients a sense of self-sufficiency, rather than one of being helped. In general there was a very down-to-earth approach advocated by the majority of the respondents calling for people-to-people programs and integrated approaches to development strategies that do not strengthen one sector at the expense of another. This was coupled with an understanding that the Latin American culture does not exist in a vacuum, but rather than it is an emerging, changing culture, uniquely different in each region. One organization expressed concern for the intended beneficiaries of development assistance, stating that "AID has often served as a political instrument. I'm opposed to U.S. expertise being transferred overseas indiscriminantly. Local areas have expertise which is often displaced by U.S. aid."

It is interesting that most organizations that felt the U.S. should pay more attention to Latin America cited the reasons why they felt it was in the best interests of the U.S. to do so. These reasons ran the gamut from considering Latin America a future source of oil, as well as a promising market for the export of U.S. technology and goods, to assisting the rural poor in Latin America in an effort to mitigate the northward migration of undocumented workers. One respondent furnished a copy of a recent report, "The Inter-American Development Bank: 20 Years of Support for Latin America's Development," which stated the case he wished to make: "The United States continues to be Latin American's most important trading partner... one-third of the region's exports to go to the United States market... U.S. exports to the region amounted to twenty-one billion dollars in 1978."

International presence

In the last few years, Hispanics have been busy acquiring a greater visibility of the international scene. An important recent development has been the creation of an ad hoc U.S.-Mexico Commission consisting of representatives of U.S. Hispanic organizations and of the Mexican Government including President José López Portillo. This commission, which met several times last year, strives to improve binational relations and to involve Hispanics in this country with Mexico. Another sign of growing Hispanic influence was a briefing held last year by the Department of State for Hispanic leaders on the history and future of U.S. foreign assistance to Latin America.

Slightly more than half of the organizations interviewed have had international experience, the majority of it in the form of sponsorship of workshops, and participation in seminars and conferences, with 10% of the organizations having a strong track record in international development assistance. Many of the organizations interviewed have development projects planned or in the works for Latin America.

Organizations with international experience	55%
Organizations with track record in international development assistance	10%
Organizations with plans for international development assistance programs	72%

While most of the organizations interviewed did not have an institutional track record in international development assistance, virtually all have staff with international experience. Some organizations have staff who have worked for the International Funding Institutions, the Peace Corps, and even for AID. Other staff persons include people raised and educated in Third World countries, as well as Third World citizens. This international staff experience is by no means limited to Latin America, with individual expertise ranging from Africa to the Near East to the Far East.

Organizations having staff with international experience	83%
Organizations having staff with international development assistance experience	55%

Interest in participating in international development assistance programs

Level of interest. Due to the fact that our initial letter to the Hispanic private voluntary organizations contained an internal screening process, virtually all of the organizations interviewed were interested in doing some or more international development assistance. Groups which were currently not doing any international work and had no plans to or desire to in the future so indicated on our Response Form included with our initial contact letter (see Appendix A).

More than half of the organizations interviewed mentioned Mexico as a country in which they would particularly like to work. Latin America in general, including the Caribbean, was mentioned by the bulk of the organizations, with the countries of Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Peru and Venezuela being specified. However, while only about 10% mentioned countries outside the Western Hemisphere, these few did feel that there was much the Hispanic community could contribute in other parts of the world. Specifically mentioned were Africa, Portugal, India, Pakistan the Near East and Arab countries.

Impediments. The organizations were asked why they hadn't done more or some international work--that is, what were the obstacles that had kept them from doing so. (Q.17).

Lack of money, low levels of funding, and financial reasons were voiced as the primary obstacles organizations faced in both starting international work and expanding the amount of international work they were doing. Inter-related difficulties such as lack of manpower or staff, not enough time, and lack of travel funds to make contacts and explore possibilities, were also tied to the purse strings. As we have already mentioned, the lion's share of the budgets of these organizations comes from the Federal Government, but earmarked for domestic programs, leaving these organizations with virtually no funds for international program exploration or development.

Another obstacle that was mentioned by several was the parochialism within their own organizations, that is, their internal reluctance to deal with other than domestic concerns. There are marked feelings within the Hispanic private voluntary community that the problems faced at home are still so overwhelming that international efforts might divert their attention and dilute their efforts.

The relatively low stature of the Hispanics in the U.S. international community and the concommitant difficulty in accessing information and exerting influence was another obstacle mentioned by some of the organizations. In the words of one respondent: "The Hispanic community is held back by our system of government. One does business with Latin American countries when one is involved. We have been absent from our own Government's involvement so we haven't come in contact with or related to Latin American countries."

While these are some of the impediments that have kept the Hispanic private and voluntary organizations from participating more aggresively in international development assistance programs in the past, the feelings and viewpoints expressed by the respondents, as well as the increased level of recent activity, seem to indicate that this is beginning to change. Many organizations made the statement that they felt the timing was now ripe for their emerging participation on the international scene. Indeed, the interviewers perceived an international momentum emanating from the community as a whole.

Types of programs and projects envisioned. This group of diverse organizations envision themselves conducting development assistance programs covering a wide range of areas. Among the most frequently mentioned were educational programs of all types, small business and economic development programs, employment and job training programs, and exchange and training programs for health care workers and other professionals. Other projects mentioned included: agricultural and food processing programs, mental health programs, curriculum development, community organization, disaster relief, urban planning, setting up health care delivery services, solar energy programs, research projects, and general advocacy programs.

These reflect not only the variety of programs being undertaken by these organizati domestically, but are also intended to address the needs overseas which they percei exist. A desire to upgrade the economic and social standards of the people of Lati America, to improve the lot of this and the next generation through education and employment opportunities, and to provide the necessities of life--food, health care improved housing--were repeatedly mentioned as needs which their proposed programs would meet.

Virtually all of the organizations perceived their work as applicable to the poorest of the poor in developing countries. As stated by one respondent: "Our programs are designed for the have-nots, not the haves". Another respondent pointed out that Hispanics in general in the U.S. are among the population with the lowest incomes and lowest levels of education. Another stated: "We're all civil rights people and have worked in this country. Mexican-Americans are the poorest of the poor in the U.S., so we have many years of experience working with these people."

Hispanic organizations strongly felt that their domestic experience was certainly transferrable to developing countries, and in the broader scene they said that poverty knows no national origin and that the experience of living and working with the poor is universal.

Problems anticipated. At one point in the interview, the organizations candidly and perceptively discussed the obstacles and problems they thought they would be likely to encounter as they went abroad. (Q.18).

Lack of resources, principally financial, was the most often cited problem. Cash flow problems were also specifically cited. However, these were by no means the only problems anticipated.

While many of the organizations see themselves as completely identified with the Latin American culture, through common ethnic values, ancestry, language, etc., a surprising one-third of the organizations interviewed mentioned either language or culture as a problem likely to be encountered. In the words of one respondent:

"Language can be a difficulty even for those of us who speak Spanish fluently because few of us have received formal training in Spanish and therefore writing it is a problem, and most of us have had little access to the technical Spanish terms in our field." A few of the organizations also felt that their staffs were decidedly more English-dominant than Spanish-dominant.

While it may sound paradoxical to anticipate cultural problems for the Hispanic private and voluntary community in Latin America, it is helpful to remember that the Chicano culture sees itself as separate and distinct from the Puerto Rican culture, and both see themselves as different from the Cuban-American culture, and so on. Indeed, a recent study by Daniel F. Duran, "Latino Communications Project," USOE, 1977 points out that the differences between these Hispanic cultures is often greater than the differences between these cultures and the Anglo-American society which surrounds them.

However, while the degree of bilingual and bicultural depth may vary somewhat within the Hispanic population, it is nonetheless true that their heritage gives them a decided advantage over their monolingual, monocultural American counterparts.

About 20% of the organizations felt that Hispanics in the U.S. need the support and endorsement of the U.S. Government. As one respondent stated, "Latin American countries want to do business with people who have influence. They are reluctant to deal with people who don't have access to power." Another said, "Latin American tend to cater to the blue-eyed, blond American. The Latin American oligarchy has a tendency to think that mestizos and Indians do not mix in a sophisticated approach to anything."

Almost a third of the organizations recognized the need to establish credibility and a trusting relationship between themselves and local leaders to ensure successful programs.

A few of the organizations expressed concern that Hispanic-American empathy for Latin American issues could be percevied as disloyalty to the U.S. by others in this country.

Another point raised was whether there is a genuine commitment on the part of the governments in power in Latin America to allocate the necessary resources to put together effective programs for dealing with the root causes of poverty. As one respondent put it, "Do they really care about their poor?"

Other problems perceived by the organizations were the difficulties inherent in adapting techniques and technologies from the U.S. to a developing country setting, as well as an awareness of the finiteness of their resources. As said by one person, "Where do you start when there's so much to be done?" Another added, "There's a temptation to try to accomplish too much with limited resources. We don't want to raise false expectations."

EXPERIENCE WITH AID

Level and quality of experience. Slightly more than half of the organizations have had some type of contact with AID. This contact was usually with the Washington office, however, a few organizations had had contact at the Mission level. These contacts generally fell into three categories: (1) Attending meetings called by the Latin American Bureau PVO office to discuss ways in which

Hispanic PVOs could become involved in international development assistance programs. Many also attended a one-week planning, design and evaluation seminar sponsored by the Latin American Bureau for Hispanic PVOs. (2) As a result of participating in this seminar, 14 Hispanic PVOs were issued invitational travel orders to visit one to three countries to explore developmer' project opportunities (3) Informal conversations with AID personnel.

All the organizations who had had some contact with AID were asked whether they had found the experience very satisfactory, somewhat satisfactory or not very satisfactory and why they felt that way. (Q.22).

Experience with AID:

Very satisfactory	45%
Somewhat satisfactory	49%
Not very satisfactory	6%

Almost half of the organizations that had had some contact with AID felt that although their contact hadn't gone far enough, what contact there had been, had been very satisfactory. The rest of the organizations responded that their contact had been somewhat satisfactory, with two organizations indicating that their contact had not been very satisfactory. Said one organization representative: "Although efforts by AID to engage Hispanics in development are there, they're lukewarm. They should be increased in scope, resources and at a faster pace. There's a wealth of bilingual, bicultural Hispanic expertise here that has been lost."

Another criticism probed is that "AID is not prepared to deal with minority PVOs. They just pay lip service to us... Local Missions see working with minority PVOs as a top-down decision."

One large organization mentioned that AID itself presented obstacles to getting into international development assistance, claiming "AID is insensitive to the way we do business." The requirement that the organization produce a consolidated audit was putting a heavy financial burden on them, and was the only thing keeping them from becoming a registered PVO.

Several organizations took exception to AID's perceived policy of only funding programs applicable to the poorest of the poor in developing countries, feeling that this focal point in the foreign assistance program needed to be reassessed. On the upside, one respondent felt that "AID people are very committed to what they're doing--there's a sense of identity between their purpose and ours... AID can provide us assistance to work with Latin America on a people-to-people basis."

It should be noted here that feelings of distrust and skepticism toward AID were expressed by a couple of organizations that had not yet anv contact or had had limited contact with AID. Simply put, they felt that AID was a cover for the CIA, or had heard rumors to that effect, and pointed out that for this reason they were somewhat hesitant to deal with AID at all.

Kinds of assistance needed from AID. The majority of the organizations cited funding as the primary assistance they could use from AID. This, however, was not their only concern.

A few of the organizations that had had some dealing with AID specifically cited DPGs, Development Program Grants, or their equivalent as being necessary. "Since it has officially opened itself to working with minority PVOs, we need the same treatment regular PVOs got--DPGs to assist us in getting started. This doesn't mean major allocations of money. We can make the money go a long way."

The second most frequently mentioned assistance needed from AID fell under the umbrella of access to information. Some organizations expressed a need to know where they are needed, who is who within developing countries, and help in making appropriate contacts. More conferences and seminars were requested to provide information on AID programs, strategies and priorities, in order to understand the potential, as well as to facilitate participation. Access to research conducted in international development, publications, etc., was also requested. Many organizations specifically requested information on the requirements for becoming a registered PVO.

IV. NETWORKING

Experience working with other non-profit organizations

Two-thirds of the organizations interviewed have had substantial experience working with other Hispanic non-profit organizations, the majority of these organizations have also had substantial experience with other-than Hispanic organizations. In general, they felt very positive about additional or continuing relationships "when tasks and responsibilities are clearly outlined and adhered to." For the most part, these activities could be classified as informal networking as opposed to formal project agreements, although there were more than a few of the latter.

None or limited experience with other PVOs	32%
Lots of experience with other Hispanic PVOs	66%
Lots of experience with all kinds of PVOs	35%

Disadvantages to forming a consortium

Because of their extensive experience in working together, even though sometimes informally, most of the organizations were extremely aware of the pitfalls and dangers of joining together in a coalition or consortium.

Nearly all of the organizations expressed concern that there be a "balancing of interests." "Who would spearhead it?" "Will there be hidden agendas or self-serving purposes?" These were some of the questions voiced. One respondent noted that it would be difficult "for everyone to follow the same philosophy--would an organization like this satisfy every member?" Another expressed concern over the "development of a clique that would control or have a controlling effect on the whole of the group."

As noted earlier, these organizations comprise an extremely varied and heterogeneous group, in terms of size, as well as interests and activities. The smaller organizations had fears that "small organizations may get lost." As another respondent stated, "there's a fear of being run over and a fear of being taken over."

A feeling among several organizations, as expressed by one respondent, was that "Hispanic shouldn't be separated out all the time. For instance, at the White House we're sent to the Hispanic representative whether we want to talk about housing or mental health. There should be Hispanics in all areas. We and our problems shouldn't be lumped together and separated." Another respondent stated, "Don't package us--we want to be recognized for our capabilities first, as Hispanics second."

Another organization expressed concern that a consortium "would give AID an excuse not to work with individual Hispanic organizations." A corollary to this viewpoint was that a consortium could "potentially be perceived by funding agencies as a way to buy at least cost the participation of Hispanic groups. It would not be based on providing proper or adequate resources." Another concern expressed was that "this consortium might reduce resources to any given group."

One organization said that "the maturing process of our organization is one reason we want to get into international work ourselves, not under an umbrella organization. Consortia prevent the individual organizations from maturing."

Nevertheless, other organizations saw a consortium as a tool to become involved in the development process, adding that "an organization should be free to leave once they're on their feet." These organizations felt that a consortium might be useful as long as individual access to AID was inherent in the concept.

Interest in joining a consortium

It is interesting to note that when the organizations interviewed were asked whether they had ever considered joining with other non-profit organizations to approach AID for assistance in international development (Q.24), about half of the organizations replied no. However, after a list of services which a consortium or coalition group might be able to provide was to read to them (Q.25), all but two of the organizations indicated that they would indeed be interested in joining such a group. Some organizations qualified that yes with an "if"--presumably if the problems they had alluded to or envisioned were overcome.

	Yes	No
Have you ever considered joining with other PVOs to approach AID for assistance?	48%	52%
Would you be interested in joining a consortium?	94%	6%

As this report is being written, a group of individuals and organizations have been meeting in Texas to discuss the formation of the South West Consortium. This consortium is currently envisioned as a regional, Texas-based consortium whose purpose would be to enable its members to participate in international development assistance.

Services a consortium could provide

Respondents were asked to rate a list of services that a consortium could provide its members as being potentially very useful, somewhat useful, or not at all useful for their particular organization (Q.25). Following are the number of responses from organizations which fell into each category for each service mentioned:

	Very Useful	Somewhat Useful	Not Useful At All
a. A clearinghouse of information. Such an organization might circulate a variety of different materials to members including information on funding sources, official foreign assistance organizations, member and non-member agency projects and activities.	81%	13%	6%
b. Collaborative Project Planning. Such an organization might provide financial assistance to members in the design and planning of collaborative projects.	84%	10%	6%
c. Technical assistance--the organization might provide information and on-site assistance to projects.	65%	25%	10%
d. Personnel recruitment. An organization of this type might provide referral services.	55%	35%	10%
e. An organization like this might have a roving representative in the field that would scout out project opportunities to member agencies and provide the appropriate agency with information on the problems they would be likely to encounter in that country, who the key people are, etc.	77%	10%	13%
f. Project exchange visits. Such an organization might assist with the costs of short term visits by staff of a project of one agency to exchange experiences and observe operations.	77%	20%	3%

g. Advocacy of private agencies. Such an organization, in conjunction with its members, might serve as an advocate of Hispanic private agency interests with AID and other government agencies.	77%	13%	10%
h. Fund-raising. Such an organization might develop new fund-raising trends, organize collaborative fund-raising and provide training and consulting services.	78%	6%	16%
i. Group Benefits Program. Such an organization might administer a comprehensive insurance and benefits plan for the employees of interested agencies.	37%	37%	26%
j. Provide funds for joint activities or individual projects.	77%	13%	10%

Clearly these organizations find the information clearinghouse, collaborative project planning, project scouting, project exchange visits, general advocacy, fund-raising and funding roles of the consortium to be most desireable with more than three-fourths rating them as very useful. Technical assistance and personnel recruitment were seen as very useful by almost two-thirds and over one half respectively. It was felt by many of the remaining organizations that providing technical assistance was their function and that if the organization needed outside help perhaps they shouldn't be doing the projects. Likewise, organizations that felt personnel recruitment was somewhat useful or not at all useful felt that either their own staff was adequate or their own contacts and networking systems did not need to be complemented or complemented only minimally. Provision of a Group Benefits Program, the least popular potential service, was thus so because many organizations currently provided their own benefits packages. For organizations using primarily volunteer labor, this service was extraneous.

Additional services mentioned by the respondents which a consortium might provide was some kind of a communication vehicle or newsletter which would give them a succinct analysis of what AID and others in the development community were thinking and doing. Specifically mentioned was a country-by-country development strategy that would enable anyone to see how they could fit into the development process. Also mentioned was the need for information on requests for proposals and contracts available.

Other channels of communication with AID

When asked what other channels of communication they would like with AID (Q.29), several examples were given, including the appointment of a Hispanic Special Assistant to the Administrator of AID and the formation of a Hispanic office similar to the Women in Development office. Although some respondents felt that these would be helpful channels, by and large, most of the organizations interviewed felt that these avenues would be detrimental to their goals. Rather, what they stated they would like is to have contact with people at various levels within AID to find out who, what, why and where. Specifically proposed were quarterly round-table meetings which would provide an opportunity to sit down in an informal forum to discuss development policy and ways in which Hispanics could best contribute. This forum would also provide an opportunity to exchange ideas and perhaps influence agency thinking.

Backing up a step, several organizations were uncertain of exactly what AID did and how AID functions internally and administratively. Thus, before they could state what types of channels of communications were needed, they needed to know "the nature of animal," comparable to what they had learned for the domestic agencies.

As one organization stated, AID should assist them in "being able to effectively support the goals of AID. We do not know the make-up of AID, so we can't say, we can help you here. Not knowing how to interface with AID is a problem."

Another possible channel of communication mentioned was the employment of more Hispanics at all levels within AID.

* * * * * * *

As has been documented in this report, the Hispanic PVOs interviewed expressed not only an interest, but in most cases an eagerness to become involved in the delivery of international development assistance. However, the disparities in their size, resources and experience all suggest that there is no one particular program or avenue which offers the best possible way to ensure their participation on the international scene. Also, there is no consensus among the organizations interviewed as to whether there is any one avenue best suited to their style and purposes.

Nonetheless, the skills and experience gained by these domestic organizations in the delivery of services to the poor and indigent, coupled with their unique bilingual and bicultural expertise, makes them a valuable resource that the U.S. Government has to offer to poor people in the developing world.

The Executive Summary details the conclusions and recommendations of this Report.

APPENDIX A

Initial Contact Letter

Response Form

Discussion Guide

List of Organizations Contacted

Inter-American Development Institute
1789 Columbia Road
Washington, D.c. 20009
(202) 332-0822/23

March, 1980

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE
1789 Columbia Rd., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202/332-0822

Dear Sirs:

As you may know, several members of the U.S. Hispanic Community have talked about establishing an Hispanic Consortium to conduct development programs overseas, primarily in Latin America. They believe a consortium could coordinate development work among its members, identify and assess program possibilities, match participants' skills to development needs, and provide a channel through which the various participants might together seek government support.

The Inter-American Development Institute has been asked to contact a wide group of internationally-active Hispanic PVOs to see if a Consortium would interest them, and to gather other kinds of development information from them. The Agency for International Development has kindly agreed to provide a small research grant to fund this study.

If your organization is active or plans to be active in international development work, we would like your views on the Consortium idea (which we will explain in later communications) and on the role of Hispanic PVOs in overseas development programs. We would also appreciate information on the specific type of work you have done or are interested in doing abroad.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ben Stephansky, *Chairman* • Basilio Liacuris, *Secretary-Treasurer* • Joseph H. Blatchford • Harold Crow
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Advisory Council: Joseph John Jova • Edward Marasciulo • Jack Hood Vaughn • Curtin Winsor, Jr.

We would value your participation in this survey, which we feel will benefit the Hispanic community. Please fill out the enclosed form and return it to us by November 30th.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Sincerely yours,

Marina Fanning-Firfer
Director

MFF/deb

encl.

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM IN THE ENCLOSED STAMPED, ADDRESSED ENVELOPE NO LATER THAN

PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX BELOW.

1. Would your organization be interested in doing (some/more) work overseas?

☐ Yes -- Please answer questions 2 and 3 below.

☐ No -- Thank you very much for returning this form.

2. Who in your organization would it be best for someone to talk to concerning this area?

Name: _____

Position: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

_____

Phone No. ( ) _____
Area Code Number

3. We will be trying to talk to people during the first three weeks in December. What dates that you know about during this period would the above person be unavailable (out of town, on vacation, etc.)?

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much. Someone will be contacting you at the end of November to make an appointment.

Inter-American Development Institute

Interim Report No. 2

Discussion No. _____

HISPANIC PVO

CONTACT RECORD SHEET

Name: _____

Position: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

_____

Phone No. _____

Contact #	Date	By Whom?	Result

1. When did your organization begin?

2. What is the purpose of your organization?

3. What types of things does your organization do?

(1) Primary health care

(2) Appropriate technology

(3) Housing construction

(4) Small enterprise development

(5) Agriculture, food production

(6) Vocational training

(7) Teach English

(8) Education SPECIFY _____

(9) Cooperatives, credit unions

(10) Disaster relief

(11) Community development

(12) Population, family planning

(13) Equipment and material aid SPECIFY _____

(14) Rehabilitation

(15) Women in Development

(16) Urban Development SPECIFY _____

(17) Other..... SPECIFY _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Besides this office, how many branch offices or chapters does this organization have?

_____

(IF 1 OR MORE, ASK Q.4a)

(IF NONE, GO TO Q.5)

4a. How many of these offices are in the United States?

_____

4b. How many of these offices are overseas?

_____

5. Is your organization a membership organization?

(1) Yes (ASK Q.5a)

(2) No (GO TO Q.6)

(3) Other..... SPECIFY _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

5a. (IF YES) How many members do you have?

_____

6. Approximately how many people does your program serve each year?

_____

7. What group is your target group -- that is, what group of people is your work aimed at?

7a. Approximately how many people are in your target group in this country?

_____

7b. Approximately how many people are in your target group overseas?

_____

50

8. Who are your organization's principal officers?
PROBE: What is his/her title or position?

OFFICER NAME	TITLE OR POSITION

9. How many employees do you have in (your main/this) office?

_____

10. How many employees do you have all together in the United States?

_____

11. How many of your employees are living overseas?

_____

12. How many volunteers do you have working out of (your main/this) office?

_____

13. How many volunteers do you have working all together in the United States?

_____

14. How many volunteers do you have overseas?

_____

In what states here in the United States does your organization have activities? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.

(1) All states
(2) Alabama
(3) Alaska
(4) Arizona
(5) Arkansas
(6) California
(7) Colorado
(8) Connecticut
(9) Delaware
(10) District of Columbia
(11) Florida
(12) Georgia
(13) Hawaii
(14) Idaho
(15) Illinois
(16) Indiana
(17) Iowa
(18) Kansas
(19) Kentucky
(20) Louisiana
(21) Maine
(22) Maryland
(23) Massachusetts
(24) Michigan
(25) Minnesota
(26) Mississippi
(27) Missouri
(28) Montana
(29) Nebraska
(30) Nevada
(31) New Hampshire
(32) New Jersey
(33) New Mexico
(34) New York
(35) North Carolina
(36) North Dakota
(37) Ohio
(38) Oklahoma
(39) Oregon
(40) Pennsylvania
(41) Rhode Island
(42) South Carolina
(43) South Dakota
(44) Tennessee
(45) Texas
(46) Utah
(47) Vermont
(48) Virginia
(49) Washington
(50) West Virginia
(51) Wisconsin
(52) Wyoming

16. Does your organization do any work overseas now or have they ever done any work overseas?

(1) Yes (ASK Q.16)

(2) No (GO TO Q.17)

16a. What does your organization do overseas?

16b. In what country(ies)?

16c. When?

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	DATE

Would your organization be interested in doing (more/some) work overseas?

(1) Yes (ASK Q.17a)

(2) No (GO TO Q.17g)

17a. (IF YES) Then why haven't you done (more/some) work overseas -- that is, what have been the obstacles that have kept you from doing (more/some) work overseas?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

17b. In what countries would you particularly like to work? (LIST ALL MENTIONED.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

17c. Exactly what types of projects or programs would you like to do overseas? PROBE: How do you think your work is applicable overseas?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

17d. What need overseas will these projects or programs meet?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

17e. Is this work applicable to the poorest of the poor in developing countries?

(1) Yes (ASK Q.17f)

(2) No (GO TO Q.18)

17f. (IF YES) How is the work applicable to the poorest of the poor in developing countries?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(GO TO Q.18)

17g. (IF NO) Why wouldn't your organization be interested in doing (more/some) work overseas?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What problems (have you encountered/would you think you would encounter) when working overeseas?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Approximately how many of your employees (working in all offices) have had experience working overseas -- not only for your organization, but for anyone?

_____

(IF NONE, GO TO Q.20)
(IF ONE OR MORE, ASK Q.19a)

19a. (IF ONE OR MORE) Who in your organization has worked overseas? When? Doing what? (PROBE FOR DETAILS)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

20. Have you ever worked with any other non-profit organizations?

(1) Yes (ASK Q.20a)

(2) No (GO TO Q.21)

20a. Who have you worked with?	20b. When did you work with them?	20c. Where?	20d. Doing what

21. What are your feelings about doing (more/some) work with other non-profit organizations?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

22. Have you ever worked with or had any contact with AID -- the Agency for International Development -- or had anything to do with them?

(1) Yes (ASK Q.22a)

(2) No (GO TO Q.23)

22a. (IF YES) Was that the Washington Office, a regional office, a mission office, or what that you were involved with or had contact with?

(1) Washington office

(2) Regional office SPECIFY WHERE _____

_____

(3) USAID missions(s) in..... SPECIFY _____

_____

_____

(4) Other..... SPECIFY _____

_____

_____

_____

22b. How were you involved with AID -- that is, what was the purpose of your contact with them? PROBE: What happened? Did you ask them for any money?

(IF NEVER ASKED FOR MONEY, ASK Q.22c)

(IF ASKED FOR MONEY, GO TO Q.22d)

22c. (IF NEVER ASKED FOR MONEY) Why didn't you ever request money from AID?

22d. Overall, would you say your experience with AID was very satisfactory, somewhat satisfactory, or not very satisfactory?

(1) Very satisfactory

(2) Somewhat satisfactory

(3) Not very satisfactory

22e. Why do you feel that way? PROBE: What happened to make you feel that way?

23. What kinds of assistance, if any, could your organization use from AID?

24. Have you ever considered joining with other non-profit organizations like yourselves to approach AID for assistance in international development?

(1) Yes

(2) No

25. Sometimes international organizations doing development work have joined together because they were convinced that a coordinated approach to development efforts would increase their capabilities and maximize their effectiveness. Such an organization could provide its member agencies with various services. I'm going to read a list of services which such a group might provide. For each service please tell me if you would find it very useful, somewhat useful, or not useful at all for your particular agency: (PROBE FOR EXPLANATION IF SOMEWHAT OR NOT AT ALL USEFUL).

	Very Useful	Somewhat Useful	Not Useful At All
a. A clearinghouse of information. Such an organization might circulate a variety of different materials to members including information on funding sources, official foreign assistance organizations, member and non-member agency projects and activities. EXPLAIN: _____	(1)	(2)	(3)
b. Collaborative Project Planning. Such an organization might provide financial assistance to members in the design and planning of collaborative projects. EXPLAIN: _____	(1)	(2)	(3)
c. Technical assistance -- the organization might provide information and on-site assistance to projects. EXPLAIN: _____	(1)	(2)	(3)

d. Personnel recruitment.
An organization of this type might provide referral services. (1) (2) (3)
EXPLAIN: _____

_____

_____

e. An organization like this might have a roving representative in the field that would scout out project opportunities to member agencies and provide the appropriate agency with information on the problems they would be likely to to encounter in that country, who the key people are, etc. (1) (2) (3)
EXPLAIN: _____

_____

_____

f. Project exchange visits.
Such an organization might assist with the costs of short term visits by staff of a project of one agency to exchange experiences and observe operations. (1) (2) (3)
EXPLAIN: _____

_____

_____

g. Advocary of private agencies.
Such an organization, in conjunction with its members, might serve as an advocate of Hispanic private agency interests with AID and other government agencies. (1) (2) (3)
EXPLAIN: _____

_____

_____

62

h. Fund-raising. Such an organization might develop new funding sources, identify fund-raising trends, organize collaborative fund-raising and provide training and consulting services.
EXPLAIN: _____ (1) (2) (3)

_____

_____

i. Group Benefits Program. Such an organization might administer a comprehensive insurance and benefits plan for the employees of interested agencies.
EXPLAIN: _____ (1) (2) (3)

_____

_____

j. Provide funds for joint activities or individual projects.
EXPLAIN: _____ (1) (2) (3)

_____

_____

26. What other services, if any, do you feel it would be useful for an organization like this to provide?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

27. What disadvantages, if any, do you feel there would be to forming a group of this kind?

28. Would you be interested in joining such a group?

(1) Yes

(2) No

29. Other than joining together with other non-profit organizations to deal with AID, what other channels of communication or support or means of cooperation would you like with AID -- for example, form a special advisory committee, appoint an Hispanic Special Assistant to the Administrator of AID, work through existing consortia such as PACT or the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, form an Hispanic office in AID similar to the WID office, start a newsletter?

30. What in particular do you feel the U.S. international development program should be doing?

31. What specific steps should be taken to carry this out?

32. Who that you know of is particularly knowledgeable about the Hispanic community and international development?

33. What was your budget for 1979?

$ _____

34. From what funding sources did you get your money?

SOURCE	AMOUNT

NATIONAL HISPANIC ORGANIZATION & ASSOCIATIONS

1. American Association of Spanish Speaking Certified Public Accountants
   3435 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 912
   Los Angeles, California 90010
   Daniel Archuleta, Executive Director
   (213) 385-2136

2. American G. I. Forum
   P.O. Box 952
   Arlington, Virginia 22216
   Lupe Saldaña, President
   (703) 755-0515

3. Asociación Nacional de Grupos Episkópicos
   3520 East 9th Street
   Topeka, Kansas 66607
   Edilberto González, Chairperson
   (913) 234-2950

4. Asociación Nacional Pro Personas Mayores
   3875 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 601
   Los Angeles, California 90010
   Carmela Lacayo, National Executive Director
   (213) 487-1922

5. ASPIRA of America
   205 Lexington Avenue, 12th Floor
   New York, New York 10016
   Mario Anglada, National Director
   (212) 889-6101

6. Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans
   204 Clifton
   Houston, Texas 77011
   Luis Gomez, Director
   (713) 926-9491

7. Association of Puerto Rican Artists
   200 East 87th Street, 2nd. Floor
   New York, New York 10028
   Elsa Ortiz Robles, Acting Executive Director
   (212) 427-8100 X 224

8. Association of Cuban American Government Employees
   P.O. Box 1325
   Takoma Park, Maryland 20012
   Gilberto Machín, Director
   (301) 270-6072

Best Available Document

9. Association of Mexican American Educators
c/o 1148 Garsden Avenue
Covina, California 91724
Jimmy Benavides, President
(213) 358-1191 X 255 (O)
(213) 332-0321 (H)

10. Association of Psychologists for La Raza
1333 Iris Avenue
Boulder, Colorado 80302
Dr. Floyd Martínez, Chairman
(303) 443-8500

11. Association of Western Spanish Speaking Community Development Corporation
1330 South Atlantic Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90022
David Lizárraga, Chairman
(213) 331-5640 (H)
(213) 433-8638 (O)

12. Camino Real Federation Savings & Loan
400 S. San Fernando
MSN BL
San Fernando, California 91340
Edward J. Trujillo
(213) 365-6301

13. Chicano Alliance of Drug Abuse Programs, Inc.
Corporate Address: 801 N. Stanton
El Paso, Texas 79902
(915) 532-7976

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 20652
Phoenix, Arizona 85034
(602) 268-5492
Tino De Anda, President

14. Chicano Studies Program
The University of Texas at El Paso
Graham Hall, 205
El Paso, Texas 79968
Dr. Ricardo D. Aguilar, Director
(915) 747-5462/5463

15. Chicano Teachers of English
c/o English Department
The University of Texas, Parlin Hall
200 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas 78712
Dr. Carlotta Cárdenas-Dwyer, Chairperson
(512) 471-4991

16. Comisión Feminil Mexicano Nacional, Inc.
379 South Loma Drive
Los Angeles, California 90017
Sandra Serrano-Sewell, President
(213) 484-1515

17. Confederación de Profesionales Cubanos
416 S.W. 8th Avenue, Room 301
Miami, Florida 33145
Cristóbal Gonzáles-Mayo, President
(305) 858-6072 (H)
(305) 261-5990 (O)

18. Cuban National Planning Council
1710 S.W. 27th Avenue, 2nd. Floor
Miami, Florida 33145
Guarioné M. Díaz, Executive Director
(305) 442-8812/4449

19. El Congreso Nacional de Asuntos Colegiales
One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D. C. 20036
Pepe Barrón, Director
(202) 223-1174

20. Hispanic Organization of Professionals and Executives
1625 K Street, N.W., Suite 103
Washington, D. C. 20006
Stanley Valadez, Director
(202) 523-9915

21. Instituto de Estudios Chicanos,Latinoamericanos
New Mexico State University, Box 3L
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003
Sergio D. Elizondo, PH.D., Chairman
(505) 646-2403

22. IMAGE
800 N. Taylor Street, Suite 4
Arlington, Virginia 22203
David Montoya, President
(703) 243-3010
(301) 594-7402

23. Labor Council for Latin American Advancement
815 16th Street, N.W.,Room 707
AFL-CIO Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20005
Alfredo C. Montoya, Executive Director
(202) 347-4223

24. Latin American Manufacturers Association
1633 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009
Steve Denlinger, President
(202) 467-5803

25. Latino Institute
55 E. Jackson Blvd.
Suite 2150
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Mario J. Aranda, Executive Director
(312) 663-3603

26. La Raza National Lawyers Association
4500 Villa Marina
Marina Del Rey, California 90291
Ben Aranda, President
(213) 822-2061

27. League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
2590 Morgan Avenue
Corpus Christi, Texas 78405
Rubén Bonilla, Jr., President
(512) 882-8284

28. Mexican American Chamber of Commerce
2014 28th Street, Suite B
Sacramento, California 95818
Frank García, Jr., President
(916) 452-7535

29. Mexican American Engineering Society
P.O. Box 41
Placentia, California 92670
Manuel Castro, President
(213) 864-6011 X 3544

30. Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. (MALDEF)
28 Geary Street, 6th Floor
San Francisco, California 94108
Vilma S. Martínez, President & General Counsel
(415) 981-5800
(213) 383-6952

31. Mexican American Political Association (M.A.P.A.)
2390 Mission Street, Suite 201
San Francisco, California 94110
Eduardo Sandoval, National President
(415) 826-4844

32. Mexican American Women's National Association (MANA)
L'Enfant Plaza Station
P.O. Box 23656
Washington, D. C. 20024
Wilma Espinoza, President
(202) 628-2216

33. National Center for the Development of Bilingual Curriculum
3700 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75204
Juan D. Solís, Administrator
(214) 742-5991

34. National Association for Equal Education Opportunity
P.O. Box 53
Pasadena, California 91102
Dr. Monte Perez, Director
(213) 245-9248

35. National Association for Chicano Studies
609 Grand Fur # 13
Sunnyvale, California 94086
Hisauro Garza, General Coordinator
(408) 732-3880

36. National Association of Cuban American Women, Inc.
1204 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20045
Ana María Perera, National President
(202) 783-1859

37. National Association of Spanish Speaking
Spanish Surnamed Nurses
12044 7th Avenue, N. W.
Seattle, Washington 98177
Ildaura Murillo-Rohde, PH.D., F.A.A.N., President
(206) 543-9455
(206) 367-0862

38. National Chicano Foundation
507 E. Ellingbrook Dr.
Montebello, California 90604
Cecilia Suárez, President
(213) 723-5949

39. National Coalition of Cuban Americans
400 First St., N.W. Suite 816
Washington, D. C. 20001
Andrés Hernández, Executive Director
(202) 347-8597

40. National Coalition of Hispanic Mental Health
and Human Services Organization
1015 15th Street, N. W. , Suite 402
Washington, D. C. 20005
Rodolfo Sanchez, Director
(202) 638-0505

41. National Conference for Puerto Rican Women
P.O. Box 464, Radio City Station
New York, N.Y. 10019
Angela Cabrera, President
(212) 977-2704

42. National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214
Hank Lacayo, Director
(313) 926-5331

43. National Council of La Razá
1725 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 210
Washington, D. C. 20006
Raul Yzaguirre, National Director
(202) 293-4680

44. National Economic Development Association
1636 R Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009
José Carlos Gómez, President
(202) 232-1666

45. National Hispanic Housing Coalition, Inc.
810 18th Street, N.W., Suite 705
Washington, D. C. 20006
José Garzá, President
(202) 783-1478

46. National Hispanic Cultural Commission
One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D. C. 20036
Pepe Barrón, Director
(202) 223-1174

47. National Institute for Multi-Cultural Education
117 Richmond Dr., N.E., Suite 1
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87101
Tomás Villareal, Executive Director
(505) 262-1721

48. National Latino Media Coalition
7 Lourdes Avenue
Jamaica Plains, Mass. 02130
Reynaldo Rivera, Director
(617) 492-5108

49. National Puerto Rican Development and Training Institute, Inc.
186 East 116th Street
New York, New York 10017
Juan Rodríguez-Muñoz, Director
(212) 369-6013

50. National Puerto Rican Forum
450 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016
Manuel Bustelo, Director
(212) 685-2311

51. National Spanish-Speaking Commission on Alcoholism
Northeast Valley Health Corp.
1101 N. Maclay Street
San Fernando, California 91340
Louis García, President
(213) 365-0861

52. Northwest Rural Opportunity
804 Decatur
Sunnyside, Washington 98944
Ricardo R. García, Executive Director
(509) 837-5003

53. SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc.
National Press Building, Suite 27- 529 14th Street
Washington, D.C. 20045
Pedro Garza, Director
(213) 649-1511

54. Operations, Market Advertising, Research
(O.M.A.R., Inc.)
5525 North Broadway
Chicago, Illinois 60640
Marcelino Miyares, Ph.D., President
(312) 271-2720

55. Pan American Bankers Association
P.O. Box 1932
Taos, New Mexico 87571
Eliu Romero, Chairman
(505) 758-2297

56. Personal Management Association of Aztlan
P.O. Box 3396
Hayward, California 94540
Roberto Arébalo, President
(415) 782-5300

57. Puerto Rican Engineers and Scientists Society
c/o ANVEROTACH/CHEMICAL
ONE Penn Plaza
New York, New York 10001
Angel Rivera, Director
(212) 239-5300

58. Reforma National Spanish Speaking Librarians
Long Beach City College Library - PCC
1305 East Pacific Coast Highway
Long Beach, California 90806
Daniel Durán, President
(213) 420-4548

59. Rio Grande Federation
Northcrow Building # 410
830 N. E. Loop, Suite 202
San Antonio, Texas 78209
José A. Soto, Executive Director
(512) 828-3367

60. Secretariat for Hispanic Affairs
U. S. Catholic Conference
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
Pablo Sedillo, Director
(202) 659-6876

61. Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers
P.O. Box 48, Main Office
Los Angeles, California 90053
Raul Alvarado, President
(213) 647-7190/648

62. State of Nebraska Mexican American Commission
P.O. Box 94965
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
Pete Urdiales, Executive Director
(402) 471-2791

63. The East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU)
5327 Valley Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90032
Peter M. Theobald, Vice President
(213) 225-0085

64. Inter-American Development Institute
1789 Columbia Rd., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009
Marina Fanning-Firfer, Director
(202) 332-0822

65. Institute of the Americas
P.O. Box 6903
San Antonio, Texas 78209
Mr. Carlos L. Orellana, Director
(512) 226-6709/9000

66. Westchester Business Development Organizations, Inc.
33 Lincoln Avenue
New Rochelle, New York 10801
Esteban Taracido-Perez, Executive Director
(914) 576-3636

67. National Congress of Puerto Rican Veterans
2260 East Tremont Avenue
The Bronx, New York 10462
Esteban Taracido-Perez
(212) 931-1310, 822-5500, 823-1103

68. Mexican-American Trade
and Investment Consortium
305 North Crown Building
Broadway and Loop #410
San Antonio, Texas 78209
Carlos Guerra, Executive Director
(512) 828-6411

69. Organizacion Femenil del Condado de San Miguel
230 South Pardee
San Diego, California 92113
Gracia Molina Pick, founder
(714) 233-4680

70. Mexican American Business
and Professional Women Association
421 E. Gunther Street
San Antonio, Texas 78219
Ms. Luis Elena Day

71. Corpus Christi State University
College Education
6300 Ocean Drive
Corpus Christi, Texas 78411
Mr. Tito Guerrero
(512) 991-6810 X347

72. The Mission Federal Savings & Loan Association
P.O. Box 21459
San Antonio, Texas 78221
Mr. Rudy Kirchner, President
(512) 924-8596

73. Mexican American Business & Professional Association
4303 Gulfview
San Antonio, Texas 78223
Mr. "Bob" Montalvo
(512) 224-6190

74. Texas Institute of Educational Development
Petroleum Commerce Building
201 N. St. Mary's Suite 500
San Antonio, Texas 78204
Mr. Ignacio Perez
(512) 223-7737

75. San Antonio Neighbor Youth Association
6819 S. Zarzamora
San Antonio, Texas 7211
Mr. Julian S. Rodriguez, Director
(512) 923-5411

76. Barrio Education Project
2548 Culebra Project
San Antonio, Texas 78228
Carolina Pena Rodriguez
(512) 432-4941

77. United Farm Workers
405 Doner Avenue
Takoma Park, Maryland
Mr. Gilo Padilla
587-0127

78. Texas Farm Workers
P.O. Box 565
Hidalgo, Texas 78557
Mr. Tony Orendaine
(512) 787-5984

79. Migrant Legal ACTION Program
806 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Mr. Gary Bryant
347-5100

80. Farm Labor Organization Committee
Toledo, Ohio
Mr. Baldimere Velazquez
(419) 243-3456

81. Arizona Farm Workers
P.O. Box 819
El Mirage, Arizona 85335
Ms. Lupe Sanchez
(602) 974-5961

APPENDIX B

Directory of U.S. Hispanic Private
Voluntary Associations interested in
participating in international development
assistance programs

Inter-American Development Institute
1789 Columbia Road
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 332-0822/23

March, 1980

Organization Name: American G.I. Forum

Address: P.O. Box 952
Arlington, Virginia 22216

Phone Number: (703) 755-0515

When Organization Began: 1948

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the American G.I. Forum is to address civil rights issues that impact on Hispanics in the U.S.

Organization Officers:

Lupe Saldaña	President
Larry Amaya	National Vice Chairman
Louis Tellez	National Executive Secretary
John Paul Gallegos	National Legal Advisor
Martha Villalobos	National Women's Chairperson
Ted Hernandez	National Youth Chairperson

Organization Name: Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores

Address: 3875 Wishire Blvd., Suite 401
Los Angeles, Calif. 90010

Phone Number: (213) 487-1922

When Organization Began: 1975

Organization Purpose:

The Asociacion Nacional was created to articulate the needs of the Hispanic elderly. By identifying the Hispanic community's cultural and psychological needs, by investigating discrepancies in the delivery of services to the Hispanic elderly and by providing technical assistance to the Hispanic community, the Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores seeks to include Hispanic elderly in the social service programs aimed at older Americans.

Organization Officers:

Carmela G. Lacayo	President and Executive Director
Nelson Diaz	Chairperson of the Board
Manuel Ahuero	Treasurer
Margaret Smith	Secretary

Organization Name: ASPIRA of America
Address: 205 Lexington Avenue, 12th Floor
New York, New York 10016

Phone Number: (212) 889-6101

When Organization Began: Founded in 1961, in New York, ASPIRA of America is the country's oldest and largest community service and educational organization serving the needs of Puerto Ricans. As the parent organization with Associates in five Metropolitan areas, ASPIRA promotes educational and career opportunities for Puerto Ricans and other minority youth, and helps develop leaders who will work to improve the quality of life in Puerto Rican community and the country as a whole.
Organization Purpose: ASPIRA of America's mission is to foster leadership through education among Puerto Rican youth. They have made substantial contributions to the educational, career, and leadership development of an emerging generation of Puerto Rican through the ASPIRA system, a series of clubs which: 1) give a sense to youth of their culture; 2) stimulate youth to solve their own problems; and 3) give them a sense of what school is, what it means to to go to college, etc. Developing future leaders for the Puerto Rican community is the main goal of ASPIRA.

Organization Officers:

Mario Anglada	National Executive Director
Maria Santiago-Mercado	Chairman of the Board
Olga O'Neill	Vice Chairperson, Program
Roland Albino	Vice Chairperson, Finance
Nathan Quiñones	Vice Chairperson, Personnel

Organization Name: Association of Mexican American Educators, Inc.

Address: 2600 Middlefield Rd.
Redwood City, Ca. 94063

Phone Number: (415) 364-7340

When Organization Began: 1965

Organization Purpose:

The Association of Mexican American Educators, was founded as a professional society dedicated to the mandate for quality education through equal educational opportunities for all students, especially for those of Hispanic origin.

Organization Officers:

Bob Silva	President
Jimmy Benavides	Immediate Past President
Virginia Rebata	Vice President, Northern Region
Dolores Olmos	Vice President, Central Region
Olivia Cueva Fernandez	Vice President, Southern Region
Jema Sandoval	Treasurer
Rachel Cervera	Recording Secretary
Richard Hernandez	Legal Advisor

Organization Name: Association of Psychologists for La Raza

Address: 1333 Iris Avenue
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Phone Number: (303) 443-8500

When Organization Began: 1970

Organization Purpose:

The Association of Psychologists for La Raza is a professional Hispanic organization which has been a vehicle for coordination and information-spreading among individual members.

Organization Officers:

Dr. Floyd Martinez Chairman

Organization Name: Barrio Education Project
Address: 2548 Culebra
San Antonio, Texas 78228

Phone Number: (512) 432-4941

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the Barrio Education Project is to provide consciousness development to low-income Hispanic women through literacy courses, community health educational programs (childbirth, nutrition, budgeting, etc.), and arts programs.

When Organization Began: This organization was incorporated in 1975.

Organization Officers:

Carolina Rodriguez	Executive Director
Olga Rubio	President of the Board

Organization Name: El Congreso Nacional de Asuntos Colegiales (CONAC)

Address: One Dupont Circle N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D. C. 20036

Phone Number: (202) 223-1174

When Organization Began: 1967

Organization Purpose:

El Congreso Nacional de Asuntos Colegiales (CONAC) is a nationwide network of educators and scholars commited to promoting the educational, social and economic well-being of the Spanish-speaking primarily in the community and junior colleges and other levels of postsecondary education, and to deliver adequate and effective education to all Spanish-speaking Americans. The expansion of equal educational opportunity guides the activities of CONAC.

Organization Officers:

Jose (Pepe) Barron Executive Director

Organization Name: Cuban National Planning Council
Address: 1710 S.W. 27th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33145

Phone Number: (305) 442-8812

When Organization Began: 1972

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the Cuban National Planning Council is to produce information, study, develop resources and coordinate programs to foster the betterment of the U.S. Cuban Community and Hispanics in general.

Organization Officers:

Guarione Diaz	Executive Director
Sergio Periere	National President
Paul Cejas	Treasurer
Augustine Gaytislo	Secretary/Legal Counsel
Margarita Garcia	National Vice President

Organization Name: Institute of the Americas
Address: P.O. Box 6903
San Antonio, Texas 78209

Phone Number: (512) 226-6709
222-9000

When Organization Began: February 1, 1979

Organization Purposes: (As stated in Ordinance 50360, Sect. 2, dated 2/1/79)

Section 2. The Institute of the Americas shall begin planning for the creation of an Institute which shall be located in San Antonio and which mission it shall be to create an inter-city infrastructure and initiate a long term strategy to establish San Antonio as a Hemispheric international center for the exchange of Commerce, Culture, Technology and Capital. More specifically, the Commission shall:

1. Organize the City's resources into a voluntary City-wide consortium.
2. Identify, categorize, and market the technological expertise of the Consortium members by seeking to sell these services to the developing countries of Latin America.
3. Utilize the Consortium as a forum for the debate and exchange of views on issues regarding the Hemisphere by spokesmen from the international Hemispheric community.
4. Provide assistance to private initiatives directed at increasing trade with Latin America undertaken by Consortium members;
5. Periodically review and evaluate its own results; and
6. Carry out such other activities as it sees fit to accomplish these goals.

Organization Officers:

Carlos L. Orellana	Director
Eleanor Savage-Iniguez	Associate Director
William R. Sinkin	Chairman of the Board
Eugene Rodriguez, Jr.	Vice Chairman
Maria Elena Torralva	Secretary

Organization Name: Instituto de Estudios Chicanos, Latinoamericanos

Address: New Mexico State University, Box 3L
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003

Phone Number: (505) 646-2403

When Organization Began: September 1975

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the Instituto de Estudios Chicanos, Latinoamericanos is to engage in research, study; coordinate curriculum, instruction; give advice, consultations; coordinate lectures of all scholars in the area of Hispanic (mostly Chicano at New Mexico State University) and Latin American studies.

Organization Officers:

Sergio D. Elizondo, Ph.D.	Director
Charles M. Tatum	Interim Director (Spring, 1980)

Organization Name: Inter-American Development Institute

Address: 1789 Columbia Rd., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Phone Number: (202) 332-0822

When organization began: 1958

Organization Purpose:

The Inter-American Development Institute is an independent, nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that applies the tools of basic, nonformal education and community development to problems of illiteracy, poverty, hunger, malnutrition, disease and isolation -- both cultural and geographic -- in North, Central, and South America.

Since its inception as the Inter-American Literacy Foundation, IDI has amassed over two decades of success in supporting, designing and carrying out workable, multi-purpose programs in literacy, health, nutrition, sanitation, agriculture, family life education, crafts and basic skills training, and community development.

Organization Officers:

Ben Stephansky	Chairman of the Board
Basilio Liacuris	Secretary/Treasurer
Marina Fanning-Firfer	Director

Organization Name: Latin American Manufacturers Association

Address: 1633 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Phone Number: (202) 467-5803

When Organization Began: 1973

Organization Purpose:

The promotion of Hispanic enterprises nation-wide.

Organization Officers:

Steve Denlinger	President
Manuel Caldera	Chairman of the Board

Organization Name: League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)

Address: 2590 Morgan Avenue
Corpus Christi, Texas 78405

Phone Number: (512) 882-8284

When Organization Began: 1929

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the League of United Latin American Citizens is to be an advocate of the Hispanic community in the areas of civil rights, education, employment, housing and economic development.

Organization Officers:

Reuben Bonilla	President
Donna Gonzales	National Youth President
Lee Leyba	Vice President, Southwest
Jose Torres	Vice President, Eastern Seaboard
Shone Martinez	Vice President, Far West
Jesse Ramirez	Vice President, Midwest
R. E. Montalvo	Vice President, Youth

Organization Name: Mexican American Trade and Investment Consortium
305 North Crown Building
Address: Broadway and Loop #410
San Antonio, Texas 78209

Phone Number: (512) 828-6411

When Organization Began: 1976

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the Mexican American Trade and Investment Consortium is to work in the area of small business development in U.S. and Mexican trade.

Organization Officers:

Carlos Guerra	Executive Director
Richard Bela	Legal Counsel
Joe Bernal	President
Cruz Chavira	Director

Organization Name: Mexican American Women's National Association
L'Enfant Plaza Station

Address: P.O. Box 23656
Washington, D.C. 20024

Phone Number: (202) 628-2216

When Organization Began: 1974

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the Mexican American Women's National Association is:

1. To provide a national forum by which Chicanas can effect on national issues of concern to them;
2. To promote leadership among Chicanas in their diverse professional familial and community roles;
3. To further parity between Chicanas and Chicanos as they continue their joint struggle for equality;
4. To create a public awareness for the concerns of Mexican American women;
5. To support the activities of those organizations responsive to the Chicana quest for equality.

Organization Officers:

Wilma Espinoza	President
Lupe Aguirre	First Vice President
Gail Cardenas	Second Vice President
M. Rita Jaramillo	Third Vice President
Elia Kerr	Recording Secretary
Frances Garcia	Treasurer

Organization Name: National Chicano Alliance

Address: 801 North Stanton
El Paso, Tex as 79902

Phone Number: (602) 268-5492

When Organization Began: 1973

Organization Purpose:

To assist in the provision of human services to the Hispanic community in the field of mental health, including drug abuse and alcoholism. Often this will also include attending to needs of housing, food, nutrition, education, or job training.

Development and enhancement of community development programs for the provision of human services.

Comprehensive dissemination of information on Hispanic programs and individuals to interested parties.

Organization Officers:

Tino de Anda	National President
Henry Lobato	Secretary
Joe Olvera	Treasurer
Irma Lopez Kramer	Vice-President
Ramon (Monche) Adame	Ex-Oficio member
Roberto Arjonilla	Ex-Oficio member

Organization Name: National Coalition of Hispanic Mental Health and Human Services Organization (COSSMHO)

Address: 1015 15th Street, N.W., Suite 402
Washington, D.C. 20005

Phone Number: (202) 638-0505

When Organization Began: 1974

Organization Purpose:

COSSMHO is a national Hispanic-oriented coalition of agencies, organizations, and individuals working to improve and expand services, research, and training opportunities for all Hispanic communities in the following human services fields:

1. Treatment and prevention of mental illness, drug and alcohol abuse;
2. Health services, education and training.
3. Developmental disabilities, including mental retardation;
4. Special needs of families and children;
5. Youth services, with emphasis on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention;
6. Services to the elderly to improve mental health and well-being.

Organization Officers:

Rodolfo B. Sanchez	National Executive Director
Bill Bogan	Project Coordinator, HRA, Recruiting Hispanic High School Students for Health Careers
D. J. Curren	Director, Communications and Membership Services
Myrta Cardona	Project Coordinator, OJJDP, National Hispanic Youth Advocacy and Action Project
Francis Herrera	Project Coordinator, HJJP, Hispana Juvenile Justice Project
Armando Chardiet	Project Coordinator, NIMH, Research and Development Resource Utilization Project
Helen Munoz	Assistant Coordinator, COSSMHO's Third National Conference, "Hispanic Blue Print for the 80's"
Jorge D. Zapata	Director, Finance and Administration

Organization Name: National Conference for Puerto Rican Women

Address: P.O. Box 464, Radio City Station
New York, New York 10010

Phone Number: (212) 977-2704

When Organization Began: 1972

Organization Purpose:

The National Conference for Puerto Rican Women, Inc., is a non-profit, non-partisan organization which seeks to attain legal rights for Puerto Rican and Other Hispanic women in the United States, and to achieve their more equitable participation in the economic, social, and political life of the United States.
At the national level, its principal activities are: the identification and development of women leaders; the establishment of lines of communication among Puertorriqueñas in various parts of the U.S. and between them and other organizations devoted to eradicating discrimination; and the development of programs on behalf of Puerto Rican women.

Organization Officers:

Angela Cabrera	National President
Alicia Baro	First Vice President
Ana Maria Garcia	Second Vice President
Gladys Hernandez	Treasurer
Aurita Salgado	Secretary

Organization Name: National Council of La Raza

Address: 1725 Eye Street, N.W. - Suite 210
Washington, D.C. 20009

Phone Number: (202) 293-4688

When Organization Began: 1968

Organization Purpose:

The National Council of La Raza identifies four major missions as essential to addressing its principal goal of improving the life opportunities of Hispanic Americans:

1. Research and advocacy in support of all Hispanic minorities in the United States, focusing on public policy and legislation affecting Hispanic communities;
2. Technical assistance and programmatic support to establish and strengthen the organizational capacity of Hispanic community based organizations (CBOs), which constitute the NCLR constituency;
3. Special catalytic projects, many of which are developed by NCLR, then "spun off" to become independent entities; and
4. Communication/media activities, directed at both informing Hispanics and improving public knowledge and understanding of Hispanic heritage and concerns.

Organization Officers:

Raul Yzaguirre	President
Eduardo Terrones	Vice President, Administration
Lionel Colunga	Vice President, Technical Assistance & Constituency Support
Mike Cortez	Vice President, Research & Advocacy
Elisa Sanches	Vice President, Special Projects
Guadalupe Saavedra	Special Assistant to the President for Development
Emily McKay	Special Assistant to the President for Development

Organization Name: National Economic Development Corporation

Address: 1636 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Phone Number: (202) 232-1666

When Organization Began: March, 1970

Organization Purpose:

NEDA is the nation's largest non-profit business development organization. Their goal is to assist the minority entrepreneur to participate in the free enterprise system. To achieve this goal NEDA provides such services as loan packaging as well as marketing, management and technical assistance.

Organization Officers:

Jose Carlos Gomez	President
Margarette Dupont	Chairman, Board of Directors
Lillo Glorioso	Vice President, Business Development
Ralph Martinez	Executive Vice President
Conrad Garcia	Vice President, Program Development
Esteban Solis	Director of Communications

Organization Name: National Hispanic Housing Coalition, Inc.
Address: 810 18th Street, N.W., Suite 705
Washington, D.c. 20006

Phone Number: (202) 783-1478

When Organization Began: October 1978

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the National Hispanic Housing Coalition (NHHC) is to develop and/or improve the housing and community development skills of Hispanic community-based organizations throughout the country, and to increase their level of participation in these fields at the local, state and national levels.

NHHC also serves to develop recommendations and advocate at these three levels of government on the housing needs of Hispanics as regards to policies and programs.

Our three major goals are:

1. To increase the national level of participation by Hispanics in legislative, policy, and programmatic activities which impact housing and community development.
2. To develop a network of local groups, some of which already have been attempting to address housing and community development needs in isolation of each other, with the skills and expertise to enhance the level of housing.
3. To support and maintain these systems at both the national and local levels through continuing communications, training, and the continued functioning of NHHC as a self-sustaining unit.

Organization Officers:

Jose S. Garza	President
Francisco Lugovina	Chairman
Perfecto Villarreal	Vice Chairman
Sergio Pereira	Treasurer
Patricio Herrera	Secretary

Organization Name: National Puerto Rican Development and Training Institute

Address: 186 East 116th Street
New York, New York 10017

Phone Number: (212) 369-6013

When Organization Began: 1971

Organization Purpose:

The mission of the National Puerto Rican Development and Training Institute is to help focus the energies and resources of community, government and private organizations whose goals are the social and economic development of the Puerto Rican Hispanic and other minority communities. They collaborate with client organizations in improving the condition of the Puerto Rican, Hispanic and other minority communities by appropriate, professional assistance, in solving urban, human problems.

Organization Officers:

Juan Rodriguez-Munoz	Director/President
David Viera	Secretary/Treasurer

Organization Name: Organizacion Femenil del Condado de San Miguel

Address: 230 South Pardee
San Diego, Ca. 92113

Phone Number: (714) 233-4680

When Organization Began: 1970

Organization Purpose:

Develop the leadership potential of the Mexican-American women living in the border area between Mexico and the U.S.

Train these women so that they can function within the U.S. cultural milieu, and so that they can obtain jobs.

To make these training programs bi-national, that is, so that they function on both sides of the border.

Organization Officers:

Lilia Lopez	Director
Rose Marie Alvarado	Chairperson of the Board
Gracia Molina Pick	Board member
Patricia Turgeon	Secretary
Leticia Velazquez	Treasurer

Organization Name: REFORMA National Association of Spanish-Speaking Librarians

Address: 8616 2nd Avenue
Inglewood, Ca. 90305

Phone Number: (213) 468-6282

When Organization Began: 1970

Organization Purpose:

To improve library and information services to Hispanics in the U.S.
To provide a national forum for Hispanics and non-Hispanics interested in various aspects of library and information sciences.
To improve curriculums in the graduate library schools of education.
To work with other national library associations.
To support development of local and regional library programs for Hispanics.
To serve as an informal clearinghouse for bibliographic information related to Hispanics.

Organization Officers:

Dr. Arnulfo Trejo	Founder and Interim President
Daniel Duran	Immediate Past President
Cesar Caballero	El Paso Chapter President
Luis Herrera	Tucson Chapter President
Roberto Jaro	Board Member
Natalia Davis	Past Treasurer

Organization Name: Rio Grande Federation of Health Centers, Inc
North Crown Building
830 N.E. Loop 410 Suite 202
San Antonio, Texas 78209

Phone Number: (512) 828-3367

When Organization Began: 1976

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the Rio Grande Federation of Health Centers, Inc. is advocacy for member health centers with state and federal agencies. They also provide technical assistance to their membership in clinic management, financial management, and medical manpower recruitment.

Organization Officers:

Jose A. Soto	Executive Director
Mario Cadena	Chairperson
James Clayton	Chairperson - Elect
Samuel Sanchez	Vice-Chairperson
Leo Lovato	Secretary
Don Garcia	Treasurer

Organization Name: San Antonio Neighborhood Youth Organization

Address: 6819 South Zarzamora
San Antonio, Texas 78211

Phone Number: (512) 923-5411

When Organization Began: 1965

Organization Purpose:

Community improvement and vocational training. Development of youth programs for high school drop-outs including remedial reading, employment counseling and job placement services.

Organization Officers:

Julian Rodriguez	Executive Director
Nicolas Hernandez	President of Board

Organization Name: SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc.
National Press Building, Suite 27

Address: 529 14th Street
Washington, D.C. 20045

Phone Number: (202) 638-7211

When Organization Began: 1964

Organization Purpose:

SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc. is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the socioeconomic status of disadvantaged communities with a particular emphasis on the Hispanic population. SER combats unemployment and underemployment by providing business and industry with their most essential resources - trained, qualified workers. Offering a wide variety of educational, training and placement services, SER has consistently maintained the highest performance level of any community --based-organization in the country.

Organization Officers:

Pedro Garza	National Director
Ignacio Salazar	Assistant National Director
Anthony Gomes	Deputy National Director for Eastern Area Operations & Intl. Operatio:
Manuel Mercado	Deputy National Director for Western Area Operations
Albert Salgado	Deputy National Director for Economic Development
Maria Torres	Deputy National Director for Planning and Program

Organization Name: State of Nebraska Mexican American Commission

Address: P.O. Box 94965
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

Phone Number: (402) 471-2791

When Organization Began: 1971 through Executive Order
1972 made into Statutory Agency

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the State of Nebraska Mexican American Commission is advocacy of Hispanics in education, employment, housing, health, welfare and recreation. Their function is to gather information on Mexican Americans and to propose solutions to the state legislature and governor, either through legislation or special studies.

Organization Officers:

Peter Urdiales	Executive Director
Jesse Cervantes	Assistant Director
Clem Aguilar	Chairman
I.C. Plaza	Secretary

Organization Name: The East Los Angelex Community Union (TELACU)

Address: 5327 Valley Blvd.
Los Angeles, Ca. 90032

Phone Number: (213) 225-0085

When Organization Began: 1968

Organization Purpose:

TELACU is a non-profit organization that approaches community development in a comprehensive way. It organizes constituencies for a wide v ariety of purposes, conducts programs and provides services, ranging from housing and jobs to the creation of businesses and financial institutions that serve the residents of East Los Angeles and surrounding Mexican-American communities. TELACU's long-range economic development strategy is one of assertive action toward self-sufficiency. It is a Title VII CDC.

Organization Officers:

David Lizarraga	President
Carlos Garcia	Legal counsel/Vice-President
Gus Paladines	Senior Vice-President
Celestino Beltran	Senior Vice-President
Peter Theobald	Vice President
George Pla	Executive Vice-President

Organization Name: Texas Farm Workers

Address: P.O. Box 565
Hidalgo, Texas 78557

Phone Number: (512) 787-5984

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the Texas Farm Workers is to give Texas farm workers collective bargaining rights to negotiate with their employers for pay, working conditions, etc.

Organization Officers:

Tony Orendaine	President
Estella Salinas	Vice President
Douglas Keller	Secretary/Treasurer

Organization Name: Texas Institute of Educational Development
Petroleum Commerce Building

Address: 201 N. St. Mary's Suite 500
San Antonio, Texas 78211

Phone Number: (512) 223-7737

Organization Purpose:

The purpose of the Texas Institute of Educational Development is to aid community development in the South Texas area through resource identification and leadership development. They are also currently providing health care education and doing general advocacy work, primarily in the health area.

Organization Officers:

Ignacio Perez	Executive Director
Armando Cavada	Chairman of the Board
Vincent Molina	Board Member
Estella Perez	Board Member
Jesus Ramirez	Board Member
Rogelio Heredia	Board Member
David Ogeda	Board Member