Hispanic Heritage Sourcebook

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- Section 1-

How to Use the Hispanic Heritage Book

How to Use the Hispanic Heritage Sourcebook

About Hispanic Heritage Month

In 1968, Congress authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the week including September 15 and 16 as *National Hispanic Heritage Week.* A 1998 law expanded *Hispanic Heritage Week* into a month-long observance. Since then, every President has proclaimed September 15 through October 15 as ***National Hispanic Heritage Month***. This annual celebration formally recognizes Latinos for their many contributions to American society.

Hispanic vs. Latino – Which is Correct?

Until the mid-1990's, "Hispanic" was the dominant term for referring to Spanish-speaking people in the U.S., or descendants of Spanish-speaking countries. The term came about in the 1970's as a result of the U.S. Census' attempt to quantify Spanish-speaking people. Today, "Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably, yet in reality they do not have exactly the same meanings. "Latino" refers to people whose ancestral lineage connects to the central and southern parts of the Western Hemisphere. Mexico and the lands annexed by the U.S. in the 19th century, Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and all the Spanish-speaking countries of Central and South America are homes to first, second and third-generation (and higher) people who are considered Latino. "Hispanic," on the other hand, includes all Latinos plus people with a cultural heritage related to Spain. The sub-categories for "Hispanic," listed by the Census are Spanish, Spaniard, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other (representing people from other parts of Latin America).

The traditional community prefers to use the word "Hispanic". However, research shows that people from Central and South America prefer labels that are more descriptive of their cultural heritage. Among Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans, those not born in the United States identified themselves with the name of their country of origin. On the other hand, U.S.-born Hispanics, particularly Mexicans and to a lesser degree Cubans and Puerto Ricans, seem to have a stronger preference for more general labels such as Hispanic, Latino and Spanish-American.

As with Asian Pacific Americans and African Americans, the Hispanic community is diverse. Country of origin, education and socioeconomic status are a few factors that differentiate Hispanics. Therefore, the right label or identifier to use depends on the individual. Certainly, this presents a challenge to those who want to interact with this community. For the purposes of this *Sourcebook*, we will refer to the group as "Hispanic".

An Invitation

Hispanic Heritage Month is an opportunity for us to learn more about the largest and fastest growing ethnic group in the United States. Hispanics, which include persons from any of the 21 Latin American countries, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Spain, now represent 13.8 percent of all Americans according to the 2000 Census. Some Hispanics have been on territory that is now considered part of the United States before the first settlements were established on the East coast of the United States; some are the descendants of more recent immigrants; and still others are immigrants themselves. *Hispanic Heritage Month* is not only for Hispanics. It is an invitation for all of us to learn how the Hispanic culture has shaped mainstream American society.

Court units that wish to invite speakers who require a fee to participate in heritage celebrations may pay an honorarium if the presentations are in line with the court unit's EEO objectives. See Comptroller General Opinion, Army, Incidental Costs of Commemorative Luncheon for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. B-208, 729, May 24, 1983. Speakers' honoraria should be paid from the S&E Account, Budget Object Code 2559. Unit Executives are asked to use budgetary discretion when contracting with speakers for services.

Using the Hispanic Heritage Sourcebook

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC) has prepared the *Hispanic Heritage Sourcebook* as a resource to be used in developing Hispanic Heritage Month programs or celebrations. The *Sourcebook* is designed for flexible use. You may use the entire document or a few sections depending upon the preferences of your employees or court.

Section 1: ***How To Use the Hispanic Heritage Sourcebook***

The *Hispanic Heritage Sourcebook* is a reference guide providing historical, cultural and demographic information about Hispanics in the United States.

Possible uses of the *Sourcebook*:

- Use as a study guide for informal discussion groups;
- Post different sections of the *Hispanic Heritage Sourcebook* on e-mail each week so the information goes out in installments. There is also a "Quizzes" section that can be used in conjunction with *Sourcebook* materials;
- Make the *Sourcebook* available in the library as a resource;

- Send an e-mail to the employees telling them the location of the sourcebook on the J-Net (http://jnet.ao.dcn.Human_Resources/Heritage_Celebrations.html)

- Encourage employees who are not Hispanic to share stories about how their ancestors' experiences may be similar or different from the experiences of Hispanics and their ancestors. With their consent, these stories may be posted on e-mail or your court's intranet web-site.

Section 2: ***Hispanics in the United States: An Overview***

Hispanics in the United States broadly describes the history of Hispanics in the different regions of the U.S. and provides summary demographic information compiled from the 2000 Census. This section also describes historical phases of immigration and important legislation and court decisions affecting Hispanics.

Section 3: ***Diversity Within the Hispanic Population***

The U.S. Hispanic population is more racially diverse than any other ethnic group in the U.S. Hispanics may be of any race and can originate from any Latin American nation, Puerto Rico, or Spain. Although Hispanics share many common cultural characteristics, there are sometimes significant differences in history, politics, education, or class, which vary by country and affect a Hispanic's place in American society. This section provides historical and cultural information about the major Hispanic sub-groups and provides some information about their lives in the United States.

Major Hispanic sub-groups discussed in the *Hispanic Heritage Sourcebook*:

- Mexican
- Cuban
- Puerto Rican
- Central American
- South American

Section 4: ***The U.S. Hispanic Population: Data and Maps***

This section presents demographics about Hispanics including:

- a breakdown of the Hispanic population by sub-group;
- an enumeration of the Hispanic population by state;

- a map showing what percentage of each state's population is Hispanic; and,
- a map illustrating the concentration of Hispanics by county and state.

Section 5: ***A Timeline of U.S. Hispanic History***

This section provides a timeline of significant events in U.S. Hispanic history from 1492 to the present.

Section 6: ***Famous Hispanics***

Hispanic Heritage Month honors these notable Hispanics who made or are making significant contributions to their fields.

Section 7: ***Quizzes***

Test your knowledge about Hispanic culture from the important to the trivial. The different quizzes cover history, entertainment, sports, and personalities.

- *Test Your Knowledge: Immigration, Geography and Culture*
- *Test Your Knowledge: Arts and Entertainment*
- *Historical and Political Challenge*
- *Famous Hispanics of the Past and Present*

Section 8: ***Recommended Reading and Video List***

Use this resource section to find out where to get more information about specific aspects of Hispanic culture or history.

Section 9: ***Directory of Hispanic Judges***

This section provides contact information for all federal, state, local and administrative judges of Hispanic descent. The courts may use this directory to find speakers to address employees during Hispanic Heritage Month.

Section 10: ***Directory of Hispanic Organizations***

The national, regional, and local non-profit research, advocacy, and direct-service organizations listed in this Directory are excellent sources of information about Hispanic communities in the U.S. and are good places to find speakers who have expert knowledge of Hispanic issues.

- Section 2-

Hispanics in the United States: An Overview

Hispanics in the U.S.: An Overview

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the 39 million Hispanics in the United States, including the Hispanic American citizens in Puerto Rico, comprise 13.8 percent of the entire U.S. population.

Hispanic is a broad term which describes a person originating from (or with ancestors from) one or more of the 21 different countries in North, Central and South America, and the Carribean. In the United States, not including Puerto Rico, Mexican Americans are by far the largest Hispanic subgroup at 58.5 percent of the total Hispanic population. Puerto Ricans on the U.S. mainland are 9.6 percent and Cubans are 3.5 percent. The remaining groups, including Dominican, Central American, South American, Spaniard and other Hispanic ethnicities, comprise 28.4 percent of the entire U.S. Hispanic population.

While Census data provides us with an informative look at the American population, mainstream cultural trends reflect the increasing influence of the Hispanic population on American society. Everywhere we look – food, music, movies, business, the arts, and language – is tangible proof that our mainstream culture is taking on a definitively Hispanic flavor. Although this may seem like a recent phenomenon, the Hispanic influence has always been a factor in the historical development of the United States.

Hispanics in the United States are often thought of as foreigners and immigrants, no matter where they were born or how long they or their families have been in the United States. In reality, some Hispanics can trace their lineage in the United States to pre-colonial times. As early as the 1500's, Spanish explorers established colonies in the unclaimed Southeast and Southwest regions of what is now the United States.

In the Southeast

In 1513, Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon arrived on the east coast of Florida from Puerto Rico. He claimed the peninsula for Spain and became one of the first explorers to stake a Spanish claim in North America.

The first European settlement in the present-day United States was founded in 1526 by Spanish nobleman, Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon. The settlement was located somewhere on the Atlantic coast between Georgia and South Carolina. The settlement was disbanded by 1527 due to diseases such as malaria.

The first permanent Spanish settlement in the Southeast was not established until 1565, when

St. Augustine was founded in Florida. This was the first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States. It was founded more than 40 years before Jamestown, the first permanent British settlement in North America.

Florida remained under Spanish control until 1763, at which time Spain was forced to give the territory to Britain. Spain regained Florida in 1783, but problems soon broke out between the Spanish colony and the new United States. American settlers moved into Florida, and the U.S. government sought to purchase the territory from Spain. In 1821, Florida came under United States control, and thousands of Americans poured into the territory. Soon the Spanish presence in Florida was overwhelmed by the tide of English-speaking settlers.

In the Southwest

In the western part of the American continent Spanish explorers intent on gaining wealth and fame, expanded their claims in Mexico. In 1540, the explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and his men explored areas of present-day New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas in the hope of finding gold. The expedition returned to Mexico in 1542 without gold, but Coronado had claimed a vast area named New Mexico for Spain.

Missionary work was an essential activity of Spanish settlers. In New Mexico, Spaniards attempted to convert the Pueblo Indians to Christianity, but the Pueblos revolted against the settlers' harsh treatment in 1680. The Pueblos succeeded in capturing Sante Fe, the capital founded by Spain, and retained control until the Spaniards recaptured the city in 1692.

Texas also began as a Spanish settlement in1682 when two missions were established by Franciscan friars. By 1731, the Spaniards had established missions throughout central, east, and southwest Texas, but Spanish colonization of Texas proceeded slowly. By 1793, the territory had only about 7,000 American settlers.

In 1769, California was also settled by Spain, but like Texas, California remained sparsely populated for many years.

By the early 1800's, Spain became concerned by the rapid westward expansion of the United States. Spanish officials restricted trade between the United States and the northern colonial provinces of New Mexico, Texas, and California, hoping to avoid a heavy flow of American settlers into the sparsely populated colonies.

Mexican Independence and Free Trade

Free trade became the critical issue that defined the direction that the Spanish empire in North America would take. In 1821, Mexico gained its independence from Spain. Mexico's territory included the northern provinces, as well as present-day Mexico. New Mexico independently established free trade with the United States, despite efforts by the Mexican government to regulate trade with the U.S.

Mexicans living in California, called Californios, also opened free trade with the United States and other countries. The majority of settlers throughout Mexico's northern territories remained poor, although some Mexicans became very wealthy when Mexico divided lands and missions among a few rich landowners.

California attracted many American settlers in the 1830's and 1840's seeking to become wealthy from the land's vast resources. The United States was already considering ways of acquiring California as a territory. The Californios enjoyed the benefits of their trade with the United States and saw advantages to becoming a U.S. territory. The Mexican government neglected its northern territories, and many Californios resented the interference of government officials from Mexico City.

Mexican control of Texas was also vulnerable, even more so because it had the smallest population of any of the norther Mexican territories. In January 1821, American merchant Moses Austin received permission from Spanish authorities in Mexico to settle 300 Americans in Texas. The project eventually passed into the hands of Austin's son, Stephen Fuller Austin. Instead of being limited to 300 settlers, however, the American settlement of Texas swelled to thousands of people and eventually American settlers outnumbered the Spanish in that portion of New Spain.

Cultural, political and religious differences between Americans and the Spanish resulted in growing tension. In response to the unrest, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the president of Mexico, increased the number of Mexican troops in Texas. Conflict escalated into a Texan movement for independence. After several battles, including the Battle of the Alamo, Texas won its independence from Mexico in 1836 and became a republic.

Conflict with the United States

In 1845, the United States annexed Texas. In response, the Mexican government broke off relations with the United States. Texas claimed territory as far south as the Rio Grande, but Mexico disputed the claim, saying that Texas' southwest border was the Nueces River. These and other events led to the Mexican War (1846-1848) between the United States and Mexico. The United States won the war. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the war, awarded the United States the territory that now makes up the states of California, Nevada, Utah,

most of New Mexico and Arizona, and part of Colorado and Wyoming. This vast area was home to approximately 80,000 Mexicans, most of whom were granted U.S. citizenship.

The original draft of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo stated that the United States would honor any land grants that had been made by the government of Mexico. However, this provision was deleted in the U.S. government's revision of the treaty. Mexican officials protested this change. At the signing of the treaty, the U.S. representatives also signed the Protocol of Queretaro, which states that the U.S. government's changes in the original treaty did not invalidate the civil, political, and religious guarantees that the treaty had extended to Mexican residents of the new U.S. territories. The U.S. government, however, did not ratify the Protocol of Queretaro, claiming that its representatives at the treaty signing did not have the authority to sign the protocol. Mexico's government also failed to ratify the protocol.

Problems for Landowners

Many of the new Hispanic Americans were living on land that had been granted to them by the Mexican government. For many years after the war, Mexican American landowners in the Southwest were able to maintain their claims. But as more and more non-Hispanic settlers came in search of land on which to raise crops and livestock, the demand for land soared. Mexican American landowners had to legally confirm their claims. The process was so lengthy and expensive that many were forced to take out large loans to pay court costs. They often sold large tracts of their land in order to pay off their loans. Many Mexican Americans were unable to communicate with the English-speaking judges and did not understand the U.S. court system. As a result, they were often cheated out of their legitimate claims to the land.

By the late 1800's, most Mexican Americans had become tenants or workers on land that belonged to other Americans. The two groups lived apart in towns and cities, and each had its own schools, stores, and places of entertainment. The Mexican Americans called their sections *barrios*, the Spanish word for neighborhoods.

During this period, the immigration of Mexicans to the United States was relatively limited. Jobs on large cattle, sheep, cotton, and vegetable farms attracted some Mexicans to Texas. But the great period of Mexican American immigration was yet to come.

Immigration in the Early 1900's

In 1900, the total Mexican American population was estimated to be between 380,000 and 560,000. The early 1900's saw a sharp increase in the number of Mexican immigrants, as economic conditions in Mexico worsened. In 1910, the Mexican Revolution broke out. This conflict plummeted Mexico into years of political and economic chaos. The revolution also sparked a tremendous wave of immigration that continued until the 1930's.

Between 1910 and 1930, more than 680,000 Mexicans came to live in the Unite States. During the 1920's, Mexicans accounted for more than 10 percent of all immigration to the United States. Most Mexicans fleeing the Mexican Revolution settled in the Southwest, where they took jobs in factories and mines or on railroads, farms, and ranches.

In 1917, the United States entered World War I (1914-1918), and thousands of Mexican Americans volunteered for service in the U.S. armed forces. The wartime economy also provided new opportunities for Mexican Americans. Some were able to move into better-paying, skilled occupations in construction and in the war industries.

Despite these gains, Mexican Americans continued to suffer discrimination in jobs, wages, and housing. To fight these conditions, they organized labor unions and took part in strikes to obtain higher wages and better working conditions. Mexican Americans also formed civic groups to deal with their problems. In 1929, the major groups merged to form the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

Immigration Restrictions

In 1917, the United States passed the Asian Barred Zone and Literacy Test Act. One of the law's provisions required all adult immigrants to be able to read and write at least one language. In 1924, the U.S. Bureau of Immigration established the Border Patrol to control illegal immigration across the Mexican-U.S. border. Strict enforcement of the 1917 adult literacy law led to a decline in Mexican immigration in the late 1920's. This decline continued through the Great Depression – the economic hard times of the 1930's – when only about 33,000 Mexicans entered the United States.

The 1930's brought heightened discrimination against Mexican Americans. Many people viewed them as a drain on the American economy because they held many low-paying jobs while other Americans went unemployed. In response to such angry views, the U.S. and Mexican governments cosponsored a repatriation program that returned thousands of Mexican immigrants to Mexico.

Growing Discrimination

The program was intended to encourage people to return voluntarily to Mexico, but thousands were deported against their wishes. Many of these immigrants had lived in the United States for more than 10 years. Their American-born children were U.S. citizens. In some cases, adults who were deported were U.S. citizens who were mistakenly or intentionally forced to leave their country. In California especially, many Mexican Americans were placed in detention camps. Of the approximately 3 million people of Mexican descent living in the United States in 1930, about 500,000 had been repatriated by 1939. The repatriation program created much anger and resentment among Mexican Americans. Family relationships were often strained because young

people who had been born in the United States did not want to go to Mexico.

In addition to the humiliation of repatriation, Mexican Americans suffered other forms of discrimination. Many restaurants refused to serve Mexican Americans. Public swimming pools, rest rooms, drinking fountains, and theaters were often segregated. Mexican American schoolchildren were often forbidden to speak Spanish in schools and were sometimes punished severely for doing so.

Effects of World War II

During World War II (1939-1945), more than 300,000 Mexican Americans served in the U.S. armed forces. Their courage and determination helped them earn proportionally more military honors than any other ethnic group. Many Mexican American veterans returned from the war with new-found skills. Unwilling to go back to living with the pressures and barriers of discrimination, they founded a number of social, political, and service organizations, including the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) and the American GI Forum of the United States. Such organizations have helped Mexican Americans fight poverty, lack of education, and discrimination.

World War II had renewed the demand for immigrant labor. In 1942, the U.S. and Mexican governments developed the bracero program. Under the program, Mexican braceros (day laborers) could enter the United States legally for seasonal agricultural work and for work on U.S. railroads. Bracero programs were in effect from 1942 to 1947 and from 1951 to 1964. The programs provided almost 5 million Mexicans with temporary work in the United States. The braceros often worked under harsh conditions for unsympathetic employers, but they took the work because they were unable to find employment in Mexico.

Immigration in the Mid-1900's

The mid-1900's saw a great influx of Hispanic people into the United States. These new arrivals included not only Mexicans, but large numbers of Puerto Ricans and Cubans, too.

Mexican immigration to the United States – both legal and illegal – climbed steeply during the 1950's. The U.S. government developed a program to curb illegal immigration. The program was highly publicized in order to encourage undocumented immigrants to leave voluntarily. It resulted in the deportation of a total of 3,800,000 undocumented immigrants. It did little, however, to control illegal immigration, which continued to increase from the 1960's through the 1980's.

Puerto Rican Migration

The mid-1900's also brought the first great wave of people from Puerto Rico. This island had been a U.S. possession since 1898, and its people had been U.S. citizens since 1917. As citizens, Puerto Ricans may enter the United States without restriction. Between 1940 and 1960, more than 545,000 Puerto Ricans came to the U.S. mainland in search of jobs. By 1960, almost 70 percent of Puerto Ricans living on the mainland had settled in East Harlem in New York City.

Although New York City has continued to have the largest Puerto Rican population of any mainland U.S. city, the Puerto Rican population has migrated in large numbers to nontraditional communities such as Florida, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

Cuban Migration

Cuban immigration to the United States picked up sharply during the late 1950's, as a result of increasing political turmoil in Cuba. Until the mid-1950's, only a few thousand Cubans came to the United States each year. But during the late 1950's and early 1960's, the number of Cuban immigrants increased dramatically. In 1959, Cuban revolutionary Fidel Castro came to power. He announced the restructuring of Cuban society. Many middle-and upper-class Cubans found Castro’s plans threatening to their way of life. Between 1959 and late 1962, about 200,000 anti-Castro Cubans immigrated to the United States.

In October 1962, commercial air flights between Cuba and the United States were suspended. Nonetheless, about 50,000 Cubans entered the United States between late 1962 and 1965. Many of these people sailed secretly from Cuba in small boats, some of which were apprehended by the Cuban navy before they reached the United States. In 1965, the United States and Cuban governments agreed to set up an airlift between Cuba and Miami. The airlift brought about 250,000 Cubans into the United States between 1966 and 1973.

Until 1994, the United States welcomed Cuban immigrants as victims of an oppressive regime. Many of the first Cubans to flee Castro’s dictatorship in the early 1960's were from wealthy families and were well educated. The U.S. government granted asylum to these people and offered federal help to qualified applicants in finding homes and in making job contacts. Most later Cuban immigrants were relatives of the first group or were poor people looking for work.

Cuban Immigration

A major influx of Cuban immigrants came with the arrival in 1980 of the Marielitos. Numbering about 125,000, the Marielitos were a group that the Cuban government wanted out of Cuba. They included many unskilled workers, criminals, and mentally ill people. These people were put aboard boats at the Cuban port of Mariel and sent to Miami. The U.S. government allowed the Marielitos to enter the United States, though U. S. officials had not expected such large numbers of people and were at first unaware of the presence of criminals on board the boats. Some of the criminals were placed in U.S. prisons. Many of them were rehabilitated and

released. A few were returned to Cuba.

In 1994, thousands of Cubans set out for southern Florida on small boats and rafts to escape poverty in Cuba. But soon after the influx began, U.S. President Bill Clinton announced the United States would not accept any more of the refugees. This policy was designed to avoid the cost of settling large numbers of refugees in Florida. Many of the Cubans were stopped at sea by U.S. ships and taken to a U.S. naval base, Guantanamo Bay, on Cuba's coast.

Living Conditions for Cuban Americans

Nearly two-thirds of all Cuban Americans live in Florida. More Cuban Americans live in Miami than in any other U.S. city. Large numbers of Cubans also live in suburban towns outside Miami and in Tampa, on Florida's west coast. Although the Little Havana section of Miami remains the center of the Cuban American population, many Cubans have now moved into the city's more affluent neighborhoods. Some of Miami's most successful businesses are owned and operated by Cuban Americans. New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago also have significant Cuban populations.

Cuban Americans face many of the same problems that trouble other minority groups, though to a lesser degree. In the 1980's, the level of educational achievement among Cuban Americans matched the national average. The unemployment and poverty rates of Cuban Americans are much lower than those of other Hispanic groups.

Current Immigration Trends

People from Latin America continue to immigrate in large numbers to the United States. In the 1980's, Hispanics accounted for more than a third of all legal immigration to the United States. For many, the United States represents opportunities unavailable in their homelands. Hispanic immigrants share the desire to work hard to improve the lives of their families.

From the 1970's through the 1990's, large numbers of Hispanic immigrants came from war-torn countries in Central America, including El Salvador and Nicaragua. Many of these immigrants were children and teenagers whose parents had been killed or had disappeared. Some U.S. citizens felt that Central Americans fleeing military conflict should be granted political asylum in the United States. However, the U.S. government maintained that most of these immigrants had been motivated by economic, not political, concerns. Therefore, they were not entitled to the special treatment given political refugees under U.S. immigration law. Many of the immigrants from Central America were placed in large detention camps until they could be relocated or returned to their homelands.

Hispanic Heritage Month

Although Hispanics in the United States today identify with their different countries of origin,

cultural similarities and common history have served as uniting factors for the community. The Spanish language and the Roman Catholic religion are a legacy from the Spanish colonial period that serve as the oldest and most important cultural bonds that unite Hispanics.

In the late 1960s and 1970s, the civil rights movement helped to unify Hispanics in the United States. Common challenges such as bilingual education, immigration, discrimination in housing and employment have encouraged Hispanics to work together to address quality of life issues. As more and more Hispanics began to identify with their roots, leaders recognized the need to honor the accomplishments and contributions of Hispanics to American society. In 1968, Congress authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the week including September 15 and 16 as ***National Hispanic Heritage Week***. A 1988 law expanded Hispanic Heritage Week into a month-long observance. Since then, every President has proclaimed September 15 through October 15 as ***National Hispanic Heritage Month***. This annual celebration formally recognizes Hispanics for their many contributions to American history and culture.

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- Section 3-

Diversity Within the Hispanic Population: About Hispanic Ethnic Groups

Diversity Within The Hispanic Population: About the Hispanic Sub-Groups

Hispanics come from many different origins and may be of any race. Hispanics can trace their origins to the early Spanish conquerors and settlers of Central America, South America, parts of North America, and the Caribbean. As a result, Hispanics include those who lived in eighteen Spanish speaking Latin American nations, Puerto Rico, and those who lived in North America since 1609, 11 years before the pilgrims landed in Plymouth Rock. The United States government uses the term "Hispanic" (originating from *España),* to identify those persons residing in the U.S. who come from Latin American nations, or whose ancestors are known as Hispanics and have a common language, Spanish.

The identification and enumeration of Hispanics has evolved with time. As a matter of fact, Hispanics have not always appeared in the Census as a distinct ethnic group. In 1930, the U.S. Bureau of the Census counted *"Mexicans,"* and in 1940 Hispanics were reported as persons of *"Spanish mother tongue."* The term changed in 1950 and 1960, when Hispanics were classified as *"persons of Spanish surname."* It was not until 1970 that the Census included a separate question asking persons about their origin or descent and listing some choices. In the search for accuracy the term *"origin"* was expanded in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. In 1980, the questions became more specific, asking people if they were of "Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent" and to choose a specific group such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other. In 1990 the Census tabulated about 30 different Hispanic-origin groups.

As the Hispanic population continues to grow more diverse, the Bureau of the Census adjusts the term to be more inclusive in order to obtain more accurate data. For the first time the term *"Latino"* appeared in the Census 2000 form. Those that identified themselves as Spanish/Hispanic/Latino have an additional space in the Census Form to write their origins, such as Salvadorian, Colombian or Dominican.

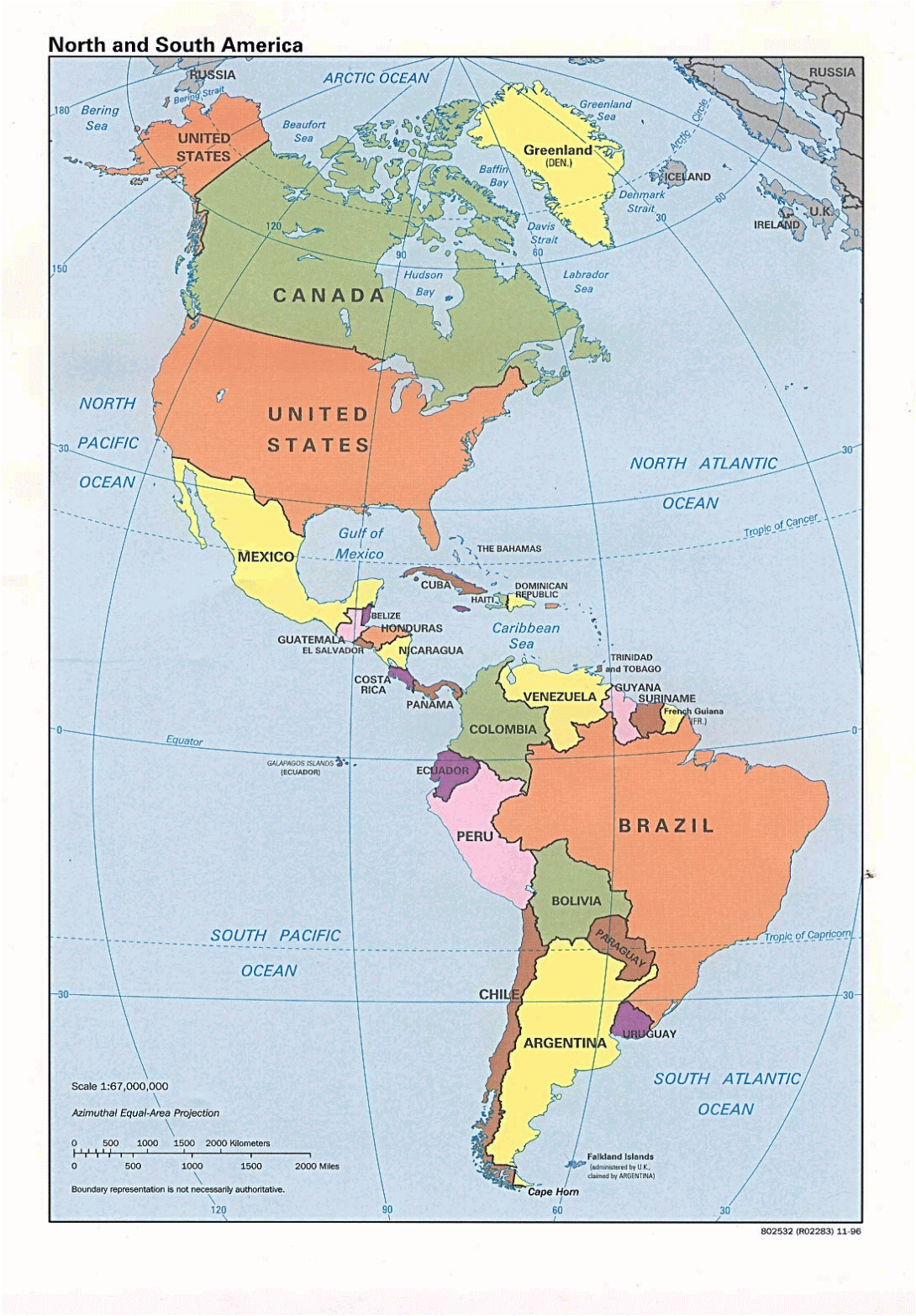
It is important to note that the term Hispanic is used strictly in the United States. Latin American people do not call themselves Hispanics. They refer to themselves according to their national identity, so people from Dominican Republic called themselves Dominicans; people from Puerto Rico, Puerto Ricans; people from Mexico, Mexicans; and so on.

Eighteen Spanish speaking countries of origin or four geographical regions are classified as Hispanics:

- **South Americans,** includes people from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.
- **Central Americans,** represented by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama**.**
- **The Caribbean,** includes people from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Dominican Republic.
- **North Americans**, largely comprised of people from Mexico.

This manual focuses on the four most populous groups in the United States based on Census 2000 Population Data:

1. Mexicans.
2. The Caribbean: Represented by Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Dominicans.
3. Central Americans: Includes Guatemalans, Hondurans, Nicaraguans, Panamanians, and Salvadorians.
4. South Americans: Represented by Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Peruvians.



Source: www.lib.utexas.edu/maps

1. MEXICANS

Source: www.lib.utexas.edu/maps

Overview of Historical Migration

Mexico has been the fourth largest source of immigrants in the U.S. since 1820, and by far the largest source of immigrants in recent years. In fact, Mexican immigration to the United States has continued in varying degrees for hundreds of years.

Several historical events have shaped Mexican presence in America: the annexation of Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico into the union; the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American war; and the Mexican Revolution.

The first big wave of Mexican immigration was the result of the Mexican Revolution from 1910-1930. In this period, ten percent of Mexicans fled their country to escape violence, misery, and political persecution. They came to the United States by crossing the Rio Grande and settled mostly in the Southwest.

Hispanics of Mexican origin have also played an important role in America's recent history. During World War II, the United States implemented the Bracero Program when the nation needed farm and industrial workers. From 1942 to 1964, thousands of Mexican workers moved to the American West. The majority of *braceros* worked on American farms and continued doing so even after the program was officially over. In the decades when the Bracero Program was in effect, millions of other undocumented Mexican immigrants came to the land of opportunity looking for work. Despite the efforts of the United States to close the borders with Mexico, the immigration of undocumented Mexicans continues.

General Description
The immigration of Mexicans and their high birthrate have been such that Hispanics of Mexican origin represent the majority of all Hispanics living in the United States. In fact, out of 35.3 million Hispanics counted in Census 2000, over twenty million were of Mexican origin. The population increased 52.9 percent in the last 10 years.

A great number of Mexicans are American citizens by birth. For the most part Mexicans in the United States are concentrated in the West, 55.3 percent and the South 31.7 percent. California, Texas, Illinois, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado have the largest populations of Mexicans in the U.S.

Among all of the Hispanic ethnic groups, Mexicans have the largest proportion of people under the age of 18 (38 percent). Mexicans are also the most assimilated group because of their long history in the United States. Due to this assimilation and the increasing immigration of undocumented workers, it is difficult for the government of the United States to determine how many Mexicans make their homes in the United States, even with the recent Census.

Notable Figures
Congressional representatives include Joe Baca (D-CA), Xavier Becerra (D-CA), Henry Bonilla (R-TX), Charles Gonzalez (D-TX), Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX), Grace Napolitano (D-CA), Solomon Ortiz (D-TX), Ed Pastor (D-AZ), Ciro Rodriguez (D-TX), Loretta Sanchez (D-CA), Hilda Solis (D-CA). Other well known Mexican Americans include Cesar Chavez, Mexican descent labor leader; Henry Cisneros, former secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Selena, Grammy Award Winner Tejano singer; Carlos Santana, famous rock star; Edward James Olmos, popular actor and director; Anthony Quinn, one of the most prominent Mexican actors; and Julio Cesar Chavez, one of the world's top boxers.

2. THE CARRIBEAN
Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Dominicans

Puerto Ricans

Source: www.lib.utexas.edu/maps

Overview of Historical Migration
Puerto Ricans are American citizens. During the Spanish-American war in 1898 American troops helped Puerto Rico win their independence from Spain. Three months later, Puerto Rico became a United States territory as a Commonwealth. But it was not until 1917 that Puerto Ricans were granted citizenship. As a result, Puerto Ricans are not "immigrants"; their movement in and out of the mainland is considered a migration.

Few Puerto Ricans migrated to the United States before World War II. At the end of the war the migration increased when the conditions on the island became deplorable due to population growth, unemployment and low standards of living. Many left the island and came to the U.S. in search of jobs and better living conditions, mostly to New York as well as other industrial centers where the economy was booming.

General Description
Puerto Ricans are the second largest Hispanic group, representing 9.6 percent of the Hispanic population. There are more than 3.4 million people of Puerto Rican ancestry living in the United States. Most preferred to settle in New York City (36.5 percent of the Puerto Rican population). Other states with significant Puerto Rican population include New Jersey, Florida, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Illinois. In addition 3.6 million Puerto Ricans live on the island of Puerto Rico, which currently has a population of 3.8 million people. The other 200,000 are predominately Dominicans, Cubans, and non-Hispanic Americans from the mainland.

Even though Puerto Ricans are American citizens they are not allowed to vote in the U.S. elections unless they live on the mainland. While many Puerto Ricans have made their lives in the United States, most continue to have strong roots on the island. As a result the majority tend to move from the island to the mainland several times during their lives. Puerto Ricans on the mainland are a young, vibrant community; in fact they rank as the second youngest group of Hispanics. Only about ten percent are older than fifty-five.

About 100 miles long, Puerto Rico is a paradise in the middle of the Caribbean. Its people are very proud of their land, heritage, and Afro-Spanish and Taino traditions.

Notable Figures
Congressional representatives include Anibal Acevedo-Vila (D-PR), Luis Gutierrez (D-IL), Jose Serrano (D-NY): Nydia Velazquez (D-NY). Other well-known Puerto Rican Americans include Aida Alvarez, former Cabinet official appointed in the Clinton administration and the first person of Puerto Rican descent to hold a Cabinet-level post in the U.S. Government; Ricky Martin one of the most famous singers today; Julia Burgos, prominent poet; Raul Julia, remarkable actor; Roberto Clemente, one of baseball's finest outfielders and humanitarian; Chi Chi Rodriguez, golf legend.

Cubans

Source: www.lib.utexas.edu/maps

Overview of Historical Migration

The first Cubans came to the United States in the nineteenth century when the island was still a Spanish colony. Most of them came to America to work in the cigar and tobacco industry. Others fled Cuba to escape political persecution.

Few Cubans immigrated to the U.S. after Cuba gained its independence from Spain. Nevertheless, during the 1950's immigration increased when the political situation on the island began to get turbulent and the economy became uncertain. During this period thousands of Cubans fled the island. But it was not until the 1960s and 1970s that Cubans came in large numbers to America. The situation in Cuba became very turbulent during the communist revolution led by Fidel Castro in the 1960s and 1970s. During that period and up to the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962, more than 150,000 Cubans came to the United States, most of them upper middle class or wealthy.

In the following years, the United States opened its borders to Cuban immigrants. In fact, another significant group of Cubans reached the American shores in 1980. Within a two-week period, 125,000 people were allowed to emigrate to the U.S. from Cuba during what was called the Mariel boatlift. The U.S. government aided their settlement. In 1994, thousands of Cubans left the island in what was called the rafter refugee crisis. In 1995 the U.S. government passed measures and was determined to stop the flow of Cubans to the United States. Since then, a few thousand Cubans have managed to escape their country each year either in pursuit of better lives or for family reunification.

The Cuban community is for the most part concentrated in Miami. Other cities where they also are concentrated include New York and Los Angeles. Today, Cubans represent 3.5 percent of the Hispanic population in the United States.

General Description

The first wave of Cuban Americans who came by the hundreds in the sixties and seventies are now largely middle class. Of all Hispanics, Cubans 25 years and older enjoy the highest education and lowest unemployment rate. Their assimilation into the American main stream has been more rapid than that of other Hispanics, because those who came tended to be well educated.

Notable Figures

Congresspersons Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL), Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-FL), Robert Menendez (D-NJ); Celia Cruz, famous singer known as the Queen of Salsa; Gloria Estefan, pop singer and song writer; Andy Garcia, prominent actor; Cristina Saralegui, famous talk show host.

Dominicans

Source: www.lib.utexas.edu/maps

Overview of Historical Migration

Dominicans began immigrating to the United States in large numbers after 1963 when the regime of dictator Rafael Trujillo collapsed. After 31 years of one of the most violent dictatorships in world history, Trujillo was assassinated and the Dominican Republic engaged in civil war. The situation became extremely violent and the United States intervened. The U.S. Marines were sent to stabilize the country. During this era, thousands of Dominican people fled to the shores of the United States and Puerto Rico.

The decade after the civil war was more promising for the Dominican Republic. Living conditions improved, the economy got better, and in the following years Dominican immigration slowed. Things changed at the end of the 1970s as inflation,

unemployment, and poverty became a way of life for the Dominican people. As a result Dominicans started leaving their country in great numbers in the 1980s.

In 1996, democracy was re-established and the Dominican people had a chance to elect their president. Even though the political situation in the island is more stable now, the Dominican Republic remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Adding to the instability in the region is the fact that the Dominican Republic shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti. These neighboring nations have a complex hostile relationship due to an intertwined history, dating back to the 1800s when Haiti occupied the Dominican Republic for 22 years.

Dominicans searching for greater security and a prosperous future outside of the Dominican Republic continue leaving the country for the United States and Puerto Rico.

General Description

According to the 2000 Census 765,000 Dominicans live in the United States. This represents 2.2 percent of the Hispanic population. The largest Dominican community in the nation resides in New York, although Dominicans also have a presence in Florida, Illinois and other states. Quite a number of Dominicans have also settled in Puerto Rico. Census 2000 reported that the second largest Hispanic population in Puerto Rico was Dominican, accounting for 1.5 percent of all Hispanics on the island.

While some Dominicans in the United States are undocumented, their legal status in the United States is changing; more are becoming U.S. citizens and have moved up the economic ladder. Although, the Dominican community does not have as visible a presence in the United States as other Hispanic communities, they are working their way up. Today, the Dominican business community is growing. In New York there are a number of restaurants, taxicab companies, and travel agencies owned by Dominicans.

The majority of the Dominicans are mulattos, a rich cultural mix of African and Spanish heritages. Dominicans are proud of their *merengue*, which is a favorite dance rhythm among Latinos. They also have made international headlines in sports, especially baseball. Dominican cuisine uses plantain, yucca, and malanga, but also a number of African ingredients.

Notable Figures

Julia Alvarez, remarkable writer; Oscar de la Renta, leading designer in the fashion industry; Sammy Sosa, baseball player.

1. CENTRAL AMERICAN S

Guatemalans, Hondurans, Nicaraguans, and Salvadorans

Source: www.lib.utexas.edu/maps

Overview of Historical Migration

Among the 35, million Hispanics reported in the 2000 census, 1.7 million were Central Americans, this represents 4.8 percent of the total Hispanic population. About 78 percent of all Central Americans in the United States have roots in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

While the number of Central Americans increased tremendously in the past two decades, immigration from these countries is fairly new. Their immigration can be traced to the 1970's, when large numbers of Central American immigrants from El Salvador and Guatemala crossed to the United States due to civil wars. In the 1980s

and 1990s the migration became a flood when Salvadoran and Guatemalans experienced the cruelty of authoritarian governments, and when a civil war erupted in Nicaragua. The migration to the United States was so high that Central Americans became the largest influx of newly arrived Hispanic immigrants.

These historical events resulted in requests for asylum from almost half of all Central Americans crossing United States borders. Today 300,000 people from El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala live in the United States as refugees. Now that the war is over in their countries, the future status of these immigrants remains a pressing public policy issue.

General Description

A large proportion of Hispanics from Central America have roots in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. The 2000 Census reported 655,000 Salvadorean (1.9 percent of the total Hispanic population), 372,000 Guatemalans (1.1 percent), 218,000 Hondurans (0.6 percent), and 178,000 Nicaraguans. Many of the Central American communities are concentrated in urban areas. About 50 percent reside in California and another significant number live in New York, Houston and Miami. Los Angeles has the largest Guatemalan and Salvadorian populations outside Central America.

Central Americans in the United States usually live close together and retain the customs and ways of living of their native countries. Family traditions are deeply rooted and passed on to new generations, making their acculturation into American society slower than for other Hispanic groups. These communities are generally poor but hard working, with aspirations to become part of the American society.

Guatemalans

This Central American country has a long history of dictatorships, but it was not until 1980 and 1990 that Guatemalans came to the United States in large numbers. Political instability started in 1957 when a member of the opposition killed the dictator. For the next three decades, following that event, the military ruled the country, backed by the United States government. Dictatorships were unpopular, animosity among the people grew, and resistance was crushed with violence. In 1980 the situation worsened when political persecution and confrontations between the government and the rebels left hundreds of thousands dead, and many others had no choice but to desert the country. Many took refuge in America.

The Guatemalan civil war was one of the bloodiest in Latin America. During the war thousands of civilians were killed or disappeared. After decades of bloodshed, in 1996 the government and the guerillas signed a peace agreement, which ended the Guatemalan civil war. Finally, Democracy was restored in Guatemala.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census reported in 2000 that about 372,000 people of Guatemalan descent live in the United States. The largest Guatemalan community resides in Los Angeles, follow by Houston, New York, and Washington D.C. Like the

Salvadorans, the majority of Guatemalans came to America through Mexico undocumented. Nearly all Guatemalans who applied for political asylum were found to be unqualified, and many live in fear of deportation. This has made it difficult for Guatemalans to improve their lives in the United States. Guatemalans tend to hold low-paying jobs and struggle to improve their education.

Hondurans

Honduran emigration to the United States can be traced to as early as the 1700s, but it became significant between 1980 and 1990. Honduras was affected by civil wars in neighboring countries, which created political and economic instability in the region. During this time, land near the country's borders became a training ground for Nicaraguan Contras. Farmers were caught in the middle of a fight that was not theirs and started leaving the country in large numbers. They crossed the Mexican borders into the United States.

The Honduran population continued increasing in the last decade, growing from 131,000 in 1990 to 218,000 in 2000 according to the latest Census figures. Many work illegally as migrant farm laborers. As undocumented workers they make low wages and endure harsh living conditions.

Nicaraguans

Most Nicaraguans in the U.S. left their homeland to come to the United States in 1979 when the war between the Sandinista government and the revolutionary group known as the Contras began. Before then, the Nicaraguan community in the U.S. was very small. Desperate to avoid the war, Nicaraguans sought refuge in foreign countries, especially the United States. Typically they made their way to American borders illegally, by crossing Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico. Because they fled a country designated as communist, Nicaraguans received preferential treatment for political asylum. Although, the war is over now, they still continue to come to America. According to the Census Bureau, there are 178,000 Nicaraguans living in the United States.

Salvadorans

Salvadoran came to the United States in small numbers until a civil war and extreme hardship forced thousands out of their homeland in 1980. It was reported that in this decade, 214,000 Salvadorans entered the United States legally and an unknown number crossed the border illegally. Some made their way into America through Mexico by using false papers or bribing border control officials. Others were smuggled into the U.S. by what are called *coyotes*--human traffickers.

When the war was over in the 1990's, Salvador's poor economic conditions continued. Lack of job opportunities and low paying jobs prompted many to come to work in the United States to help their families back home. The money sent by family members has become the largest source of revenue in El Salvador.

Many Salvadorans in the United States, as well as other Central Americans in the United States who are still undocumented, live in fear that they could be separated from their American-born children at any moment. Salvadorans represented 1.9 percent of the total Hispanic population, according to the last census figures. They are among the poorest of the Hispanic groups in the country, which is both a reflection of their rural upbringing and their low education levels. Most of them earn low wages working long hours in the service sector.

Notable Figures

Congresswoman Hilda Solis (D-CA) is half Nicaraguan, half Mexican; Sandra Benitez, remarkable Salvadoran writer; Rigoberta Menchu, Guatemalan activist and Nobel Peace Prize winner; Lucila Gamero de Median, Honduran writer.

3. SOUTH AMERICANS
Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Peruvians

Source: www.lib.utexas.edu/maps

Overview of Historical Migration

A great number of South Americans in the United States have roots in Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador. Like Central Americans they are fairly new to the United States, but constitute one of the fastest growing Hispanic ethnic groups. They began to immigrate to the U.S. in large numbers in the 1980's when political and economic downfalls triggered the movement of people to North America. From 1990 until today people from South American countries continue making their way to America.

General Description
Of all Hispanics, South Americans are the second most educated Hispanic group in the United States, after the Cubans. The majority of them are middle and upper-middle class professionals. They live predominantly in urban areas and like to preserve their customs and culture, particularly their music, dances, and foods.

Over a million Hispanics identified themselves as South Americans according to the 2000 census. They represented 3.8 percent of the total U.S. Hispanic population of which 471,000 were Colombians (1.3 percent of the total Hispanic population), 261,000 were Ecuadorians (0.7 percent), and 234,000 were Peruvians (0.7 percent). The largest South American populations live in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Miami.

Colombians

Colombians began immigrating to the United States in the nineteenth century, as did other South American's. A number of Colombians arrived in the United States after World War I, when many professionals came to settle in a middle class section of Queens, N.Y. In 1948 a civil war started in Colombia, and a lot of people relocated to the United States in the 1950s.

In the next two decades, the 1960s and 1970s, the economic situation in the country worsened and immigration to the United States continued to increase. By 1965 the United States established a strict quota for immigration from the Western Hemisphere, attempting to control the immigration flow. This meant that few people were granted visas. As a result, most of the Colombians that came to the U.S. during these decades stayed only a short time and worked in temporary jobs.

But the history of Colombian immigration to the U.S. changed drastically in 1990. Economic and social conditions changed due to drug traffic and guerrilla warfare, forcing people out of the country. As political unrest and economic hardship worsened, more Colombians came to the United States. Since 1990, immigration has increased drastically. Colombians are coming to the United States in large numbers and, according to the Census Bureau, they represented 1.3 percent of the total U.S. Hispanic population in 2000. Most Colombians settled in New York, others chose Los Angeles, Houston, Chicago, and Miami.

Colombians are hardworking, mostly young professionals and entrepreneurs who work in the service industries in the United States. They tend to assimilate rather quickly and are ambitious to become part of the mainstream.

Peruvians

Peruvians began immigrating to America in the early part of the twentieth-century, but most arrived after World War II, in response to economic calamity and political violence and instability in Peru. The first to come were upper class Peruvians. However, in the 1970's, the number of middle class Peruvians entering the United States rose significantly. They put their education and business acumen to work and acculturated rather easily. The 1980's and 1990's saw an increase in the number of Peruvians with less means coming to America. Their assimilation has been harder than that of early immigrants due to lack of education. Census 2000 calculated that 0.7 percent of the total U.S. Hispanic population is Peruvians.

Ecuadorians

Before the mid-1960s, few Ecuadorians found their way to the United States. In 1964 Ecuador passed a land reform that called for the expropriation of land from absentee landlords. The land was to be given to the poor farmers to work, but many of them were forced to abandon the land due to a lack of resources to work it. Looking for job opportunities, many left the rural areas, some immigrated to the cities while others relocated to the United States. Ecuadorians found that life in America was more rewarding. Consequently, Ecuadorians have come to the United States trying to improve their lives. Today there are 234,000 Ecuadorians in the United States

Most Ecuadorians live in New York. Other significant populations live in Los Angeles. The majority of the Ecuadorian community are very close and resist assimilation. Therefore great parts of Ecuadorians speak little or no English and few pursue American citizenship.

Notable Figures

Javier Perez de Cuellar, Peruvian Diplomat who served as Secretary General of the United Nations; Mario Vargaz Llosa, Peruvian writer; Fernando Botero, Colombian painter; Gabriel Garcia Marquez, remarkable Colombian writer.

- Section 4-

The U.S. Hispanic Population: Data and Maps

U.S. Hispanic Population 2000

Facts and Figures

- 12% of the U.S. population is Hispanic.

- The Hispanic population increased by 57 percent in the last ten years.

- Hispanics come from different origins and may be of any race.

- More than three quarters of Hispanics live in the West and South.

- Half of the Hispanics live in just two states: California and Texas.

- People of Mexican origin comprise approximately 58.5% of the U.S. Hispanic population.

- Among Hispanics, Mexicans have the largest proportion of people under age 18 (38 percent).

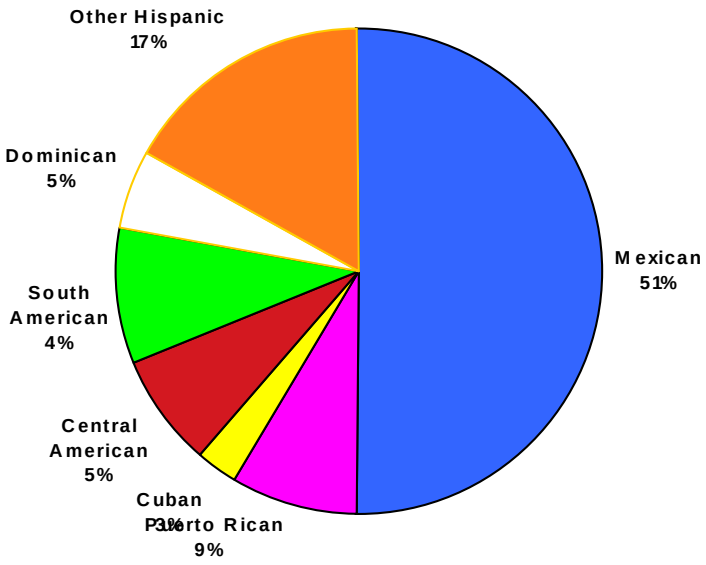
- Salvadorans are the largest Central American group in the U.S.

- The Hispanic population is younger than the non-Hispanic White population.

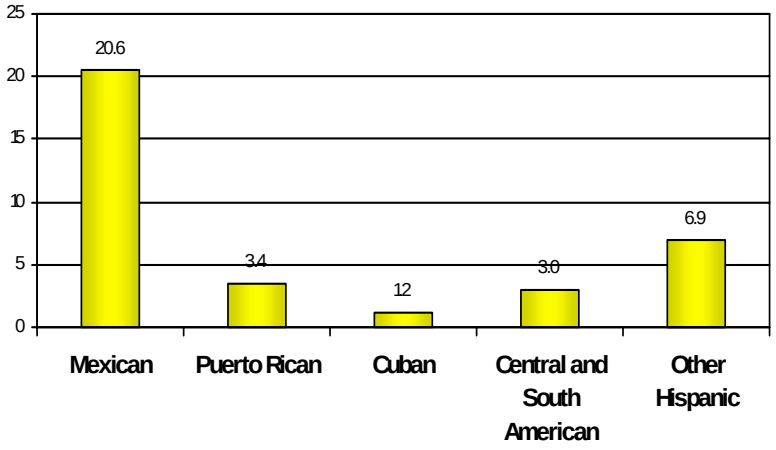
- The Hispanic population in the U.S. lives inside central cities of metropolitan areas.

- Puerto Ricans are American citizens by birth.

Distribution of Hispanics



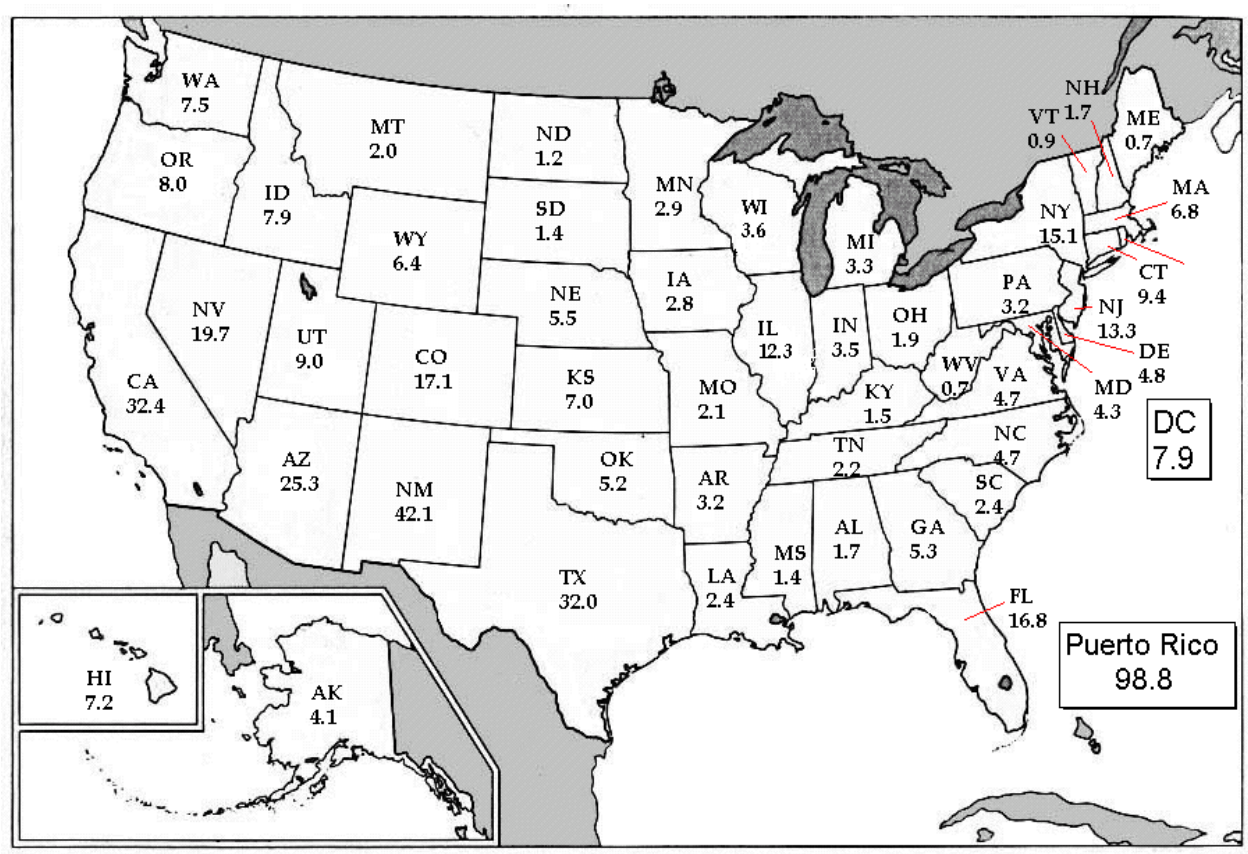
Hispanic Population by Type



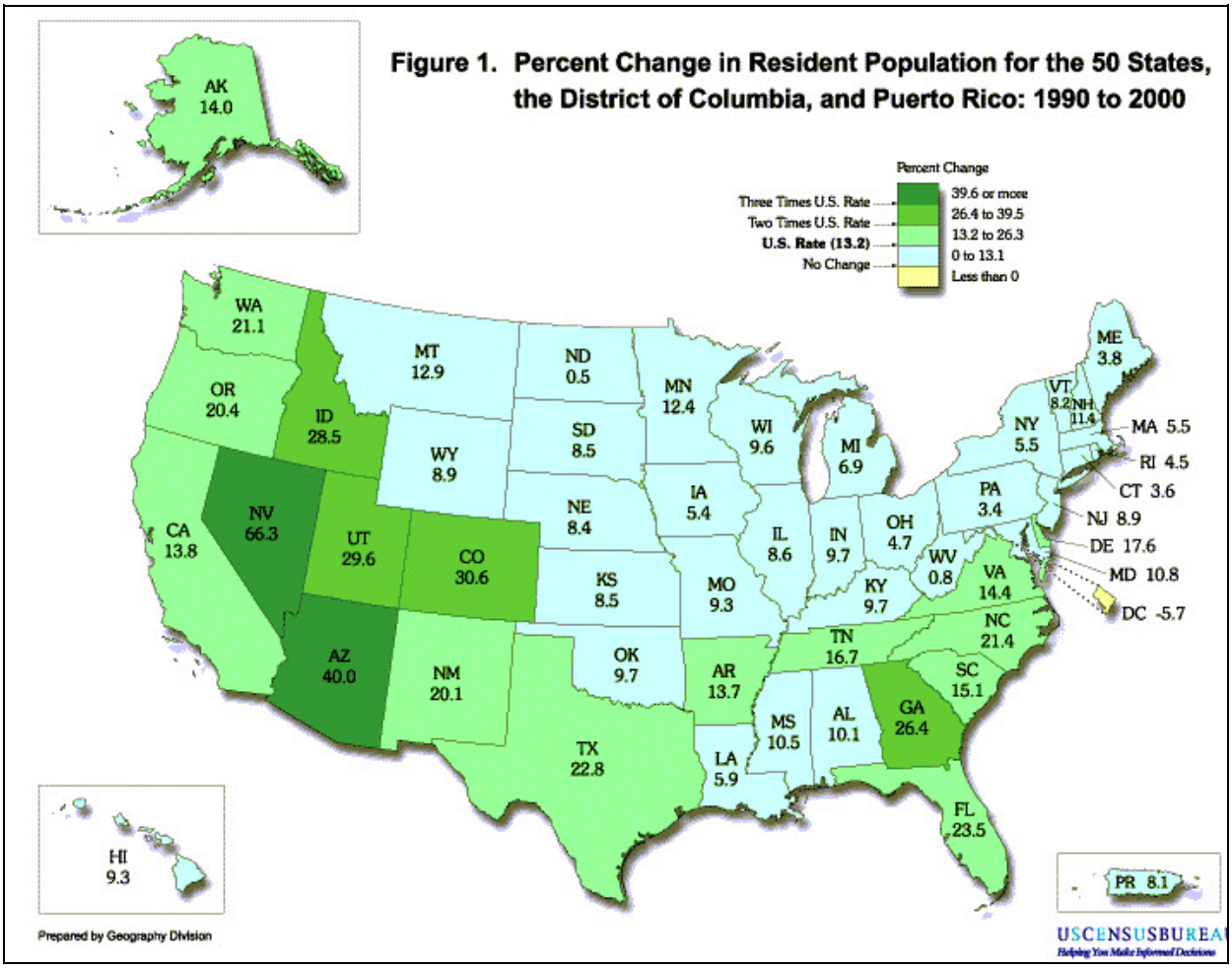
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

Percentage of Population That Is Hispanic by State

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.
Compiled by ComunicAd



U.S. Hispanic Population Growth



Map Source: www.ushispanic.net
Census\United States Hispanics and Hispanic Information, Demographics, Education2.htm

- Section 5 -

A Timeline of Hispanic History

A Timeline of U.S. Hispanic History

1492 **October 12.** The Spaniards land on an island called San Salvador - either present-day Watling Island or Samana Cay in the eastern Bahamas.

1513 Juan Ponce de Leon lands on the shores of Florida, exploring most of the coastal regions and some of the interior. At the time, there were an estimated 100,000 Native Americans living there.

1514 Ponce de Leon is granted a patent, empowering him to colonize the island of Bimini and Florida.

1519 Alonso Alvarez de Pineda claims Texas for Spain.

1520 Explorer Alvarez de Pineda settles the question of Florida's geography: He proves it is not an island, but of a vast continent.

1539 **May 18.** From Havana, Cuba Hernando de Soto sets sail for Florida and begins exploring the present-day U.S. Southeast.

1565 Saint Augustine, Florida, the earliest settlement in North America, is founded. It remained a possession of Spain until 1819.

1573 The Franciscan order arrives in Florida to establish missions, which a century later would extend along the east coast of North America, from Saint Augustine, Florida, to North Carolina and westward to present-day Tallahassee.

1610 Santa Fe, New Mexico, was founded.

1690 The first permanent Spanish settlement in Texas, San Francisco de los Tejas, near the Nueces River, is established.

1691 Texas is made a separate Spanish province with Don Domingo de Teran as its governor. Jesuit missionary Eusebio Kino makes the first inroads into Arizona. By 1700, Kino establishes other missions in Arizona: Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, Santa Gertrudis de Saric, San Jose de Imuris, Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, Santa Cayetano de Tumacacori.

1693 The Spanish Crown orders the abandonment of its new province, Texas, because of fear of Indian uprisings.

Concerns about possible French encroachment prompt the Spaniards to reoccupy Texas in 1716 establishing a series of missions, serving to both ward off the French and convert the natives to Catholicism. Of these missions, San Antonio, founded in 1718, is the most important and most prosperous.

1738 The first free black community in what became the mainland United States was established at Fort Mose in Spanish Florida.

Captain Blas Maria de la Garza Falcon obtains a grant to 975,000 acres of land in Texas. In time, this ranch will become the King Ranch, the largest cattle ranch in the United States. Large-scale ranching in Texas has begun.

In the peace treaty after the Seven Years War -- a worldwide war (1756-1763) fought in Europe, North America, and India between France, Austria, Russia, Saxony, Sweden, and Spain on the one side and Prussia, Great Britain, and Hanover on the other -- France cedes claims to American holdings. Britain gains Canada and all of the French territories east of the Mississippi, and also receives Florida from Spain. France gives Louisiana and its lands west of the Mississippi to Spain to keep them out of British hands. Overnight, New Spain's territory expands dramatically. (*New Spain* is what the Spanish called their New World territories.)

1766 King Charles III expels the Jesuits from the Spanish Empire. With the Jesuits gone, the Franciscans become the primary missionaries in Spanish America.

September 17. The presidio of San Francisco is founded, becoming Spain's northernmost frontier outpost.

1776 Caucasian Americans declare their independence from England. The thirteen former British colonies come to be known as the United States of America in 1781.

1783 Spain regains Florida

1790s **1820s** Hispanic settlements begin to thrive in Pimeria Alta (California). At one point as many as 1,000 Hispanics lived in the Santa Cruz Valley.

1798 The Alien Act of 1798 grants the U.S. president the authority to expel any alien deemed dangerous. Opposed by President Thomas Jefferson, the Alien Act expires under its own terms in 1800.

1801 Large, sprawling haciendas with huge herds of cattle and sheep characterize the economy and society of northeast New Spain (Texas).

1803 A powerful France under Napoleon Bonaparte acquires from Spain the Louisiana Territory, which was ceded during the Seven Years' War in the previous century. Napoleon, vying for dominance in Europe and in need of quick revenue, sells the vast territory to the United States, thus expanding the borders of the infant nation to connect directly with New Spain.

1804 To the consternation of Spain, President Thomas Jefferson funds the historical expedition of Lewis and Clark. Spain is obviously worried that the exploration is a prelude to the settlement of the territory by nations other than Spain.

In Mexico, Father Miguel Hidalgo y Castilla leads a grass roots movement for independence from Spain. He and his followers set up a government and take several cities, but are defeated by the royalists in Mexico City. Hidalgo is executed, but the Spanish hold on Mexico is weakened.

September 16. With the insurrection of Father Miguel Hidalgo y Castilla, the Spaniards withdraw their troops from the frontier presidios. An insurrection breaks out in Texas, fighting against Spanish control. Royalists crush the rebellion.

Father Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon declares Mexico's independence from Spain once again. A constitution is drafted and proclaimed in 1814, but royalists again defeat the new government.

Jose Matias Delgado, a priest, gives the first call for Central American independence from Spain in San Salvador.

1817-1824 Andrew Jackson leads a U.S. military force into Florida, capturing two Spanish forts.

1820 American frontiersman Stephen Long leads a revolt against the Spanish in Texas, but because of his ties to the United States, his rebellion threatens to open Texas to American control. Spain finally enters into deliberations with Moses Austin, a Catholic from Missouri, to sell American Catholic families in Texas.

Mexico acquires its independence from Spain, when liberals, Freemasons, and conservative Creoles (Spanish Americans) unite to support Creole Augustin de Iturbide. Iturbide and his army take Mexico City in September. Independent Mexico at this time includes settlements in California, southern Arizona, south Texas, southern Colorado, and most of New Mexico. Soon after Mexico gains independence, American settlers begin to move into the Mexican territories of the present-day U.S. Southwest, especially Texas.

1821 The sun sets on Spanish Florida when the peninsula is purchased by the United States for $5 million.

1823 Erasmo Sequin, a delegate to the national congress from Texas, persuades a willing U.S. Congress to pass a colonization act designed to bring even more settlers to Texas. Between 1824 and 1830, thousands of settler

families enter east Texas, acquiring hundreds of thousands of free acres and buying land much cheaper than they could have in the United States. By 1830, Texas had 18,000 Caucasian inhabitants and their African slaves, who number more than 2,000.

1845 Texas is officially annexed to the United States. This angers the Mexican government and a conflict arises over the official border between Texas and Mexico.

1846 The United States invades Mexico under the banner of Manifest Destiny. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican War that same year. Under the treaty, half the land area of Mexico, including Texas, California, most of Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, is ceded to the United States. The treaty gives Mexican nationals one year to choose U.S. or Mexican citizenship. Approximately 75,000 Hispanic people choose to remain in the United States and become citizens by conquest.

1851 After the United States took over California in 1846, the biggest issue for Californios (Hispanic Californians) is land ownership. These former Mexican citizens have to prove what land they owned before the takeover, especially because newly arriving settlers wanted land. Therefore, Congress passed the California Land Act to help Californios prove their claims. Many Californios, however, lost their land.

1853 General Santa Anna returns to power as president of Mexico and, through the Gadsden Treaty, sells to the United States the region from Yuma (Arizona) along the Gila River to the Mesilla Valley (New Mexico).

1855 Vagrancy laws and so-called “greaser laws” prohibiting bear-baiting, bullfights, and cockfights are passed, clearly aimed at prohibiting the presence and customs of Californios. (“Greaser” was a negative term Caucasians used for their Hispanic neighbors.)

Caucasian businessmen attempt to run Mexican teamsters (wagon-drivers) out of south Texas, violating the guarantees offered by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

1859 Cigar factories are built in Florida, Louisiana, and New York to make genuine Cuban cigars. Many working-class Cubans follow the industry to jobs in the United States.

1862 The Homestead Act is passed in Congress, allowing squatters in the West to settle and claim vacant lands, often those owned by Mexicans.

April 27. Spanish troops stationed in Puerto Rico mutiny, and are executed by the colonial governor.

1868 Cubans leave for Europe and the United States in sizable numbers during Cuba's first major attempt at independence from Spain.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is adopted, declaring all people born in the United States to be U.S. citizens. Thus, all Hispanics born in the United States are declared U.S. citizens.

September 17. A decree in Puerto Rico frees all children born of slaves after this date. In 1870, all slaves who are state property are freed, as are various other classes of slaves.

September 23. *El Grito de Lares*, the shout for Puerto Rican independence, takes place, but disorganized insurrectionists are easily defeated by the Spanish.

October. Cuban rebels led by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes declare independence at Yara, in the eastern portion of the island.

1872 Puerto Rican representatives in Spain win equal civil rights for the colony.

1897 Spain grants Cuba and Puerto Rico autonomy and home rule.

1898 **April.** The USS Maine mysteriously explodes in Havana Harbor. On April 28, President William McKinley declares war against Spain.

May. The U.S. military invades San Juan in pursuit of Spaniards, and is welcomed by the cheering crowds, longing for independence.

December 10. Spain signs the Treaty of Paris, transferring Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines to the United States.

1901 The Foraker Act establishes a civilian government in Puerto Rico under U.S. authority. The law allows for islands to elect their own House of Representatives, but, as with other U.S. territories, does not allow Puerto Rico a vote in Washington.

Under the Platt Amendment, the United States limits Cuban independence. Cuba cannot sign treaties with other countries or borrow money unless it is agreeable to the United States. The United States also reserves the right to build a naval base on Cuba. With these limitations written into the Cuban constitution in 1901, the United States turns the government of Cuba over to the Cuban people.

1902 Reclamation Act, which authorized the Secretary of Interior to develop irrigation and hydropower projects in 17 Western States, dispossesses many Hispanic Americans of their land.

1910 The Mexican Revolution begins, with hundreds of thousands of people fleeing north from Mexico and settling in the Southwest.

1912 Brutality against Mexican Americans in the Southwest territories is commonplace. Lynchings and murders of Mexican Americans in California and Texas result in a formal protest in 1912 by the Mexican ambassador regarding the mistreatment.

1917 During World War I, "temporary" Mexican farm workers, railroad laborers, and miners are permitted to enter the United States to work.

1921 Limits on the number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States during a single year are imposed for the first time in the country's history.

A depression in Mexico causes destitution among Mexicans.

1925 The border Patrol is created by Congress.

1929 With the onset of the Great Depression, Mexican immigration to the United States virtually ceases and return migration increases sharply.

The League of United Latin American Citizens is founded in Texas by frustrated Mexican Americans who find that opportunities for them in the United States are limited.

1930-1940 Many Mexican workers are displaced by the dominant southern whites and blacks of the migrant agricultural labor force.

1933 The Roosevelt Administration reverses the policy of English as the official language in Puerto Rico.

Mexican farm workers in the cotton industry of Central Valley, California go on strike, supported by several groups of independent Mexican union organizers and radicals.

Cuban Dictator Gerardo Machado is overthrown.

September. Fulgencio Batista leads a barracks revolt to overthrow Cuban provisional President Carlos Manuel de Cespedes y Quesada, becoming the dictator of the Cuban provisional government.

1943 The Platt Amendment is annulled.

1941 The Fair Employment Practices Act is passed, eliminating discrimination in employment.

Hispanics throughout the United States enthusiastically respond to the war effort as the country enters World War II.

1943 Prompted by the labor shortage of World War II, the United States government makes an agreement with the Mexican government to supply temporary workers, known as braceros, for American agricultural work.

1944 The so-called "Zoot Suit" riots take place in southern California. Some elements of the California press had been portraying Mexican Americans as unwelcome foreigners. Bands of hundreds of sailors, marines, and soldiers in southern California raided the Hispanic neighborhoods, looking for Mexican American young men in zoot suits. When they found them, the soldiers beat them and tore their zoot suits off of them.

Fulgencio Batista retires as president of Cuba.

Operation Bootstrap, a program initiated by the Puerto Rican government to meet United States labor demands of World War II and encourage industrialization on the island, stimulates a major wave of migration of workers to the United States.

1946 The first Puerto Rican governor, Jesus T. Penero, is appointed by President Harry Truman.

1950 **July 3.** The United States Congress upgrades Puerto Rico's political status from protectorate to commonwealth.

1951 The Bracero Program is formalized as the Mexican Farm Labor Supply Program and the Mexican Labor Agreement, and brings an annual average of 350,000 Mexican workers to the United States until it ends in 1964.

1954 In the landmark case of *Hernandez v. Texas*, the nations's highest court acknowledges that Hispanic Americans are not being treated as "whites." The Supreme Court recognizes Hispanics as a separate class of people suffering profound discrimination, paving the way for Hispanic Americans to use legal means to attach all types of discrimination throughout the United States. It is also the first U.S. Supreme Court case to be argued and briefed by Mexican American attorneys.

1954-1958 Operation Wetback, a government effort to locate and deport undocumented workers, results in the deportation of 3.8 million persons of Mexican decent. Only a small fraction of them are allowed deportation hearings. Thousands of United States citizens of Mexican decent are also arrested and detained.

The Cuban Revolution succeeds in overthrowing the repressive regime of Batista; Fidel Castro takes power. Cuban American immigration to the United States increases sharply after this date. Large-scale Cuban immigration to the United States occurs much more quickly than that from either Puerto Rico or Mexico, with more than one million Cubans entering the country since 1959.

1960's Throughout the early 1960's, segregation is abolished in Texas, Arizona, and other regions, largely through the Civil Rights movement and aid from the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) and the Alianza Hispano Americana.

Immigration from Mexico doubles from 5.9 percent to 11.9 percent, and in the 1960s rises to 13.3 percent of the total number of immigrants to the United States.

Black workers continue to be the most numerous migrant workers along the eastern seaboard states, while Mexican and Mexican-American workers soon dominate the migrant paths from California to the Pacific Northwest.

A third phase of labor migration to the United States begins when the established patterns of movement from Mexico and Puerto Rico to the

United States are modified, and migration from other countries increases. The Bracero Program ends in 1964, and after a brief decline in immigration, workers from Mexico increasingly arrive to work under the auspices of the H-2 Program of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as well as for family unification purposes, or as undocumented workers. The H-2 Program allowed the U.S. Attorney General to permit foreign workers to enter the U.S. after consultation with appropriate Government agencies.

Young Mexican Americans throughout the United States become caught up in the struggle for civil rights and seek to create a new identity for themselves. These efforts become known as the Chicano Movement. The movement sparks a renaissance in the arts among Mexican Americans, developing new styles of art that eventually gain acceptance in mainstream literary and art scenes.

April. Anti-Communist Cuban exiles who are trained and armed by the United States, attempt a foray into Cuba that is doomed from the beginning. The failure of the infamous Bay of Pigs invasion embitters thousands of exiled Cubans, while strengthening Castro's position at home. Many observers throughout the world criticize President John F. Kennedy's administration for this attempt.

1962 The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in California, begun as an independent organization, is led be Cesar Chavez. In 1965 it organizes its successful Delano grape strike and first national boycott. It becomes part of the AFL-CIO in 1966. Today the union is known as the United Farmworkers of America.

Congress enacts the first comprehensive civil rights law since the post-Civil War Reconstruction period when it passes the Civil Rights Act of 1964. One result of the act is the establishment of affirmative action programs. Title VII of the Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender, creed, race, or ethnic background, "to achieve equality of employment opportunities and remove barriers that have operated in the past. "Discrimination is prohibited in advertising, recruitment, hiring, job

classification, promotion, discharge, wages and salaries, and other terms and conditions of employment. Title VII also establishes the Equal

Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) as a monitoring organization to prevent job discrimination.

1965 The end of the *bracero* program forces many Mexicans to return to Mexico. They settle near the U.S. border. To provide jobs for them, the Mexican and United States governments begins border industrialization programs, allowing foreign corporations to build and operate assembly plants on the border. These plants, known as maquiladoras, multiply rapidly, transforming the border region. The maquiladoras attract companies because they provide cheap labor close to American markets. They employ hundreds of thousands of Mexicans in assembly work, but often in poor working conditions.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is passed, aimed at African American enfranchisement in the South. Obstacles to registration and voting are faced by all minorities, but the act's potential as a tool for Hispanic Americans is not fully realized for nearly a decade. For the first time, the United States enacts a law placing a cap on immigration from the Western Hemisphere, becoming effective in 1968.

Fidel Castro announces that Cubans can leave the island nation if they have relatives in the United States. He stipulates, however, that Cubans already in Florida have to come and get their relatives. Nautical crafts of all types systematically leave Miami, returning laden with anxious Cubans eager to rejoin their families on the mainland.

A major revision of immigration law results when Congress amends the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. The national origin system is abolished.

1966 Hundreds of Chicago Puerto Rican youths go on a rampage, breaking windows and burning down many of the businesses in their neighborhoods. Ostensibly, the riots are in response to an incident of police brutality, but the underlying causes are broader, linked to the urban blight that characterizes their life in Chicago.

1968 A program is initiated to airlift Cubans to the United States. More than 250,000 Cubans are airlifted to the United States before the program is halted by Castro in 1973. About 10 percent of the island's population immigrates to the United States between 1966 and 1973.

Chicano student organizations spring up throughout the nation, as do barrio groups such as the Brown Berets. Thousands of young Chicanos pledge their loyalty and time to such groups as the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, which, under Cesar Chavez, has been a great inspiration for Chicanos throughout the nation. An offshoot of both the farm worker and the student movements is the La Raza Unida party in Texas, an organization formed in 1968 to obtain control of community governments where Chicanos are in the majority.

1970 The amendments constituting the landmark Voting Rights Act of 1970 add a provision that is designed to guard against inventive new barriers to political participation. It requires federal approval of all changes in voting procedures in certain jurisdictions, primarily southern states. This act prevents minority votes from being diluted in gerrymandered districts or through at-large elections.

early 1980's The rise in politically motivated violence in Central America spurs a massive increase in undocumented immigration to the United States.

1971 La Raza Unida Party wins the city elections in Crystal City, Texas.

1972 Ramona Acosta Banuelos becomes the first Hispanic treasurer of the United States.

1973 The right of the Puerto Rican people to decide their own future as a nation is approved by the United Nations. In 1978, the United Nations recognizes Puerto Rico as a colony of the United States.

An employment discrimination case, *Espinoza v. Farah Manufacturing Company*, argues discrimination toward an employee, Espinoza, on the basis of his citizenship status under the Civil Rights Act. However, the Supreme Court holds that there is nothing in Title VII of Civil Rights Act of 1964, that makes it illegal to discriminate on the basis of citizenship or alienage.

1974 Congress passes the Equal Educational Opportunity Act to create equality in public schools by making bilingual education available to Hispanic youth. According to the framers of the act, equal education means more than equal facilities and equal access to teachers. Students who have trouble with the English language must be given programs to help them learn English.

1975 The voting Rights Act Amendments of 1975 extend the provisions of the original Voting Rights Acts of 1965 and makes permanent the national ban on literacy tests. Critical for Hispanic Americans, the amendments make bilingual ballots a requirement in certain areas.

1977 The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) apprehends more than one million undocumented workers each year.

A group of young Cuban exiles called the Antonio Maceo Brigade travels to Cuba to participate in service work and to achieve a degree of rapprochement with the Cuban government.

1979 Political upheaval and civil wars in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala contribute to large migrations of refugees to the United States.

1980 Fidel Castro, reacting to negative worldwide press, announces that anyone who wants to leave Cuba should go to the Peruvian embassy there. Ten thousand Cubans descend upon the embassy grounds and receive exit visas. Cuban Americans in Florida organize a fleet of boats to pick up the Cuban exiles at Mariel Harbor. The Mariel Boatlift continues from April to September. By year end, more than 25,000 “Marielitos” migrate to the United States.

The Refugee Act of 1980 removes the ideological definition of refugee as one who flees from a Communist regime, thus allowing thousands to enter the United States as refuges.

1982 More than 250 churches provide "sanctuary" to Salvadorian and Guatemalan refugees.

1986 After more than a decade of debate, Congress enacts the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), creating a process through which illegal aliens could become legal immigrants by giving legal status to applicants who had been in the United State illegally since January 1, 1982.

The Immigration Reform and Control Act imposes employer sanctions, making it illegal for employers to hire undocumented workers and, for the first time, a crime to work without immigration authorization. It also increases border enforcement.

1988 President Ronald Regan appoints the first Hispanic Secretary of Education: Lauro F. Cavazos.

1990 The Immigration Act increases legal immigration ceilings by 40 percent; triples employment-based immigration, which emphasized skills; created a diversity admissions category; and establishes temporary protected status for those jeopardized by armed conflict or natural disaster in their native countries.

1991 President George Bush appoints the first woman and first Hispanic surgeon general of the United States: Antonia C. Novello.

Despite the U.S. Congress' refusal to consider the statehood of Puerto Rico, a referendum is held on the island, clearly showing the population is in favor of statehood.

1993 President Bill Clinton names Federico Pena to the position of Secretary of Transportation; he is the first Hispanic to hold that post.

President Bill Clinton names Henry Cisneros to the cabinet position of Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); he is the first

Hispanic to hold that post. President Bill Clinton appoints Norma Contu, the former director of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, to the position of Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education. The president also appoints 25 Hispanics to positions that require confirmation by the Senate.

1994 **November 8.** Californians pass Proposition 187 with 59 percent of the vote. The initiative bans undocumented immigrants from receiving public education and public benefits such as welfare and subsidized health care, except in emergency circumstances; makes it a felony to manufacture, distribute, sell, or use false citizenship or residence documents; and requires teachers, doctors, and other city, county and state officials to report suspected and apparent illegal aliens to the California attorney general and INS. Governor Pete Wilson issues an executive order for state officials to begin following the initiative by cutting off government services to undocumented pregnant women and nursing home patients. On November 9, 1994, eight lawsuits are filed in state and federal courts protesting the measure.

1995 Federal Judge Mariana Pfaelzer rules that Proposition187 unconstitutional.

1996 Proposition 209, introduced as a ballot initiative, is passed by the California voters. The initiative bars preferential treatment based on race or gender, virtually eliminating affirmative action in state hiring, public contracts, and education. Although challenged in court, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal, and Proposition 209 eventually takes effect in California.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act ("welfare reform") ends forms of cash and medical assistance for most legal immigrant Responsibility (IIRIRA) expands INS enforcement operations, eliminates basic rights of due process for immigrants and cuts down on avenues for immigrants to legalize their status. Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act groups provisions regarding immigrants with those designed to curb terrorism, including a new court to hear cases of alien deportation based on secret evidence submitted in the form of classified information.

1998 **June 2.** California voters pass Proposition 227, which bans bilingual

classroom education and English as a second language programs, replacing them with a one-year intensive English immersion program. A federal judge denies challenges to the proposition in July, and Proposition 227 goes into effect in California schools in August.

1999 The United States Census Bureau reports a decline in the number of black and Hispanic Americans living in poverty.

African American and Hispanic Americans represent 16 percent of voters in the United States, compared to 1994, when the two groups made up 12 percent of U.S. voters.

Hispanic groups join the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in protesting the lack of minority roles in prime-time shows in the fall line-up. Studies show that 63 percent of Latinos do not feel that television represents them accurately. Hispanic groups, such as the NCLA, urge viewers to participate in a national brownout of ABC, CBS, and NBC television networks the week of September 12, to coincide with Hispanic Heritage Week. The four major networks all publicly respond to the protest, and a flurry of hiring of minority actors for added-on roles in fall shows is noted.

The Clinton administration allows expanded American travel to Cuba approving direct charter flights from Los Angeles and New York. Tourists are still not allowed to travel to Cuba, but humanitarian-aid workers (including family members), athletes, scholars, teachers, researchers, journalists, and government officials make up the estimated 140,000 passengers from the United States to Cuba in 1999.

2000 California makes Cesar Chavez Day a full, paid holiday for state employees. Texas currently has the holiday on a “volunteer” status and Arizona is working on adding the holiday in the upcoming elections.

Thousands protest the Vieques Agreement. Puerto Ricans are fighting to stop the U.S. Navy from resuming bombing exercises on the island of

Viegues. The Puerto Rican government agreed to let the U.S. resume training exercises after a civilian security guard was killed in an accidental bombing in April 1999.

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ISBN/ISSN: 0-684-19253-5

- Section 6 -

Notable Hispanic Figures

NOTABLE HISPANIC FIGURES

HISPANICS IN POLITICS AND HISTORY

Lt. Everett Alvarez Jr. - a national hero who served in the Vietnam War.

Aida Alvarez - former Cabinet official. She was the first woman to lead the U.S. Small Business Administration and the first person of Puerto Rican descent to hold a Cabinet-level post in the U.S. government.

Henry G. Cisneros - former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Jaime Escalante - teacher who became a role model due to his work with Latino students.

Linda Chavez-Thompson - one of the most important leaders in the national labor movement.

David G. Farragut - famous Hispanic soldier in the Civil War.

Gorky Gonzalez - community organizer and labor leader.

Antonia Hernández - Civil rights activist, and lawyer.

Dolores Huerta - American labor leader and social activist.

Rigoberta Menchù - a Guatemalan indigenous leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Javier Pèrez de Cuellar - Peruvian Diplomat who served as Secretary General of the United Nations, 1981-1991.

Iliana Ros-Lehtinen - Cuban-American U.S. Representative.

HISPANICS IN MUSIC AND DANCE

Fernando Bujones - ballet dancer of Cuban descent. He was the first American male to win a gold medal at the International Ballet Competition in Bulgaria.

Pablo Casals - Spanish cellist, composer, and conductor.

Mariah Carey - pop vocalist and songwriter of Venezuelan descent.

Vicky Carr - famous singer and actress. She won a Grammy for best Latin pop album in 1992.

Celia Cruz - renowned singer known as the "Queen of Salsa".

Gloria Estefan - Cuban born pop singer and songwriter. She has gained worldwide recognition for her unique style.

Carlos Gardel - famous Argentinean musician known as the father of Tango.

Tania Leòn - composer, conductor, and music director.

Ricky Martin - one of the most famous Puerto Rican singers today. He won the Grammy for best Latin pop album in 1999.

Jorge Negrete - famous Mexican singer and movie star.

Eddie Palmieri - percussionist, pianist, and jazz composer of Hispanic descent known as "The Latin Sun King".

Americo Paredes - internationally acclaimed Mexican American Folklorist.

Tito Puente - bandleader, composer, arranger, and percussionist from Puerto Rico. He was known as The "King of Mambo".

Linda Ronstadt - popular pop singer of Mexican descent.

Selena - Grammy Award winner Tejano singer.

Carlos Santana - famous Rock star of Mexican descent.

Ricky Valens - first Latino rock star.

HISPANICS IN LITERATURE

Isabel Allende - Chilean novelist, journalist, and playwright known worldwide for her distinctive literary style.

Julia Alvarez - contemporary Dominican writer.

Sandra Benitez - remarkable Salvadorean writer.

Julia de Burgos - one of the leading Puerto Rican poets.

Carlos Castaneda - Peruvian anthropologist and writer.

Julio Cortazar - one of the most prominent Argentinean writers.

Carlos Fuentes - Mexican novelist.

Gabriel Garcia Marquez - Nobel Prize Colombian–born writer. His stunning writing style has earned him international acclaim.

Gabriela Mistral - Chilean writer, Nobel Prize in Literature.

Francisco Lope deVega - Spanish playwright and dramatist.

Octavio Paz - Mexican writer who won a Nobel Prize for Literature.

Mario Vargas Llosa - Peruvian writer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Jose Zorrilla - a Spanish writer.

HISPANICS IN PAINTING

Fernando Botero - known for his unique style and exotic paintings.

Salvador Dali - Spanish surrealist painter, sculptor, and illustrator recognized worldwide for his genius in the world of art (1904-1989).

Marisol Escobar - Venezuelan artist highly praised for her sculptures.

Frida Kahlo - one of the most remarkable female Mexican painters.

Francisco de Goya - famous Spanish painter of the nineteenth century (1746-1828).

Joan Miro - Born in Spain. He is one of the most outstanding painters of the twentieth-century (1893-1983).

Pablo Neruda - Chilean poet, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Pablo Picasso - Spanish painter whose work is on display in the most important museums and galleries.

Diego Rivera - one of the most outstanding Mexican painters (1886-1957).

Diego Velàzquez - famous Spanish painter (1599-1660)**.**

HISPANICS IN FASHION

Oscar de la Renta - born in Dominican Republic, he is a leading designer in the fashion industry.

Carolina Herrera - Venezuelan born, her designs are internationally acclaimed.

Paloma Picasso - Spanish designer, daughter of Pablo Picasso.

HISPANICS IN TELEVISION AND FILM

Antonio Banderas - Spanish movie star, director, and producer.

Ruben Blades - recognized as a great Panamanian singer, songwriter, and actor.

Cameron Diaz - Hollywood actress of Cuban descent.

Maria Irene Fornes - Cuban-American playwright.

Andy Garcia - prominent Cuban actor.

Salma Hayek - Mexican actress and model.

Raul Julia - famous Puerto Rican actor.

John Leguizamo - has earned critical recognition for his performance as a comedian.

Jennifer Lopez - Puerto Rican actress and pop singer.

Rita Moreno - a Puerto Rican actress, first performer to receive the Oscar, the Tony, the Grammy, and the Emmy.

Ricardo Montalban - starred in several television series, TV shows, and films.

Gregory Nava - Hispanic decent screenwriter and director.

Edward James Olmos - popular actor and director for TV and film.

Rosie Perez - Puerto Rican actress and choreographer.

Anthony Quinn - born in Mexico, he became a legend of the big screen.

Cristina Saralegui - a famous talk show host whose Spanish language talk show captured an Emmy.

Geraldo Rivera - well known journalist and television talk show host.

Jimmy Smits - prominent Hispanic actor on American television, known for his performance in the television series L.A. Law and NYPD Blue.

Elizabeth Vargas - reporter and anchor at NBC.

Raquel Welch - actress known for her beauty and outstanding stage presence.

HISPANICS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Walter Alvarez - a respected geologist.

Luis Alvarez - one of the world's leading scientists in the field of physics. He was awarded the 1968 Nobel Prize.

Franklin R. Chang-Diaz - raised in Costa Rica, he became the first Hispanic person to enter the U.S. space program.

Carlos Finlay - Cuban American physician who discovered the cause of yellow fever.

Luis Leloir - Argentinean chemist awarded the Nobel Prize.

Ellen Ochoa - NASA's first Hispanic female astronaut.

Severo Ochoa - Hispanic descent Nobel Prize Winner in medicine.

Adriana Ocampo - a leading planetary geologist at NASA.

Sidney Gutierrez - Mexican American NASA astronaut.

Antonia Novello - First Hispanic woman named U.S. Surgeon General.

Narciso Monturiol - Spanish physicist and inventor.

Lydia Villa-Komaroff - molecular biologist and one of the pioneers of cloning.

Severo Ochoa de Albornoz - a Nobel Prize winner in Medicine and Physiology.

Mario Molina - Mexican, Nobel Prize in chemistry and science.

Cèsar Milstein - Argentinean, Nobel Prize recipient for Medicine and Physiology.

HISPANICS IN SPORTS

Orlando Cepeda - well known baseball player.

Cesar Chavez - Labor Leader who founded the United Farm Workers organization.

Roberto Clemente - a Puerto Rican baseball star who was named the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1966.

Angel Cordero - top jockey.

Julio Cesar Chavez - one of the world's top boxers.

Rosemary Casals - Salvadorian tennis player, recognized among the top Latinas in this sport.

Gigi Fernàndez - one of the world's best doubles tennis players.

Oscar de la Hoya - Hispanic boxing champion.

Rebecca Lobo - the first Latina gold medal winner in basketball.

Nancy Lopez - one of the greatest women golfers of all time.

Diego Maradona - one of the world's top soccer players.

Derek Parra -Gold Medal Winner 2002 Olympics, 1500 speed skating

Chi Chi Rodriguez - Puerto Rican golf legend.

Lee Treviño - one of the greatest players in the history of golf.

Sammy Sosa - baseball player, native of Dominican Republic.

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- Section 7 -

Quizzes

HISPANIC HERITAGE QUIZ

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE-Immigration, Geography, and Culture

1. According to the Census Bureau estimate, the Hispanic population of the United States is...

a) 5.8 million

b) 17 million

c) 35.3 million

d) 40 million

2. Most Hispanics in the U.S. are from...

a) Cuba

b) Central America

c) Mexico

d) Puerto Rico

3. The majority of Hispanics live in which two states?

a) California & Texas

b) Texas & New Mexico

c) New York & New Jersey

d) California & New York

4. The majority of the Hispanic population in Miami, Florida, is?

a) Argentinean

b) Peruvian

c) Colombian

d) Cuban

5. What religion is practiced the most in Latin America?

a) Catholicism

b) Hinduism

c) Islam

d) Christianity

6. Where do the majority of Guatemalan Americans reside?

a) Miami
b) Colorado
c) Los Angeles

7. Where are you most likely to find Hispanics?

a) In urban areas
b) In the country
c) In the suburbs

8. What is the second largest Hispanic community in the United States?

a) Puerto Rican
b) Cuban
c) Dominican

9. Where is Chihuahua?

a) An island in the Pacific with small dogs that have become known throughout the world.
b) A state in Northern Mexico.
c) A city in Venezuela.

10. What is the mother language of Hispanics?

a) Latin

b) Italian

c) Spanish

ANSWERS TO THE QUIZ

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE- IMMIGRATION, GEOGRAPHY, AND CULTURE

1. (C) According to Census 2000, 35.3 million Hispanics live in the U.S.
2. (C) Mexicans comprise the majority of the Hispanic population in the U.S.
3. (A) Hispanics in California accounted for 31.1 percent and in Texas they accounted for 18.9 percent of the total U.S. Hispanic population.
4. (D) The largest Cuban population lives in Miami.
5. (A) Most Latin American countries are Christian and within that category most are Catholic.
6. (C) Los Angeles. According to Census 2000 most Guatemalans called Los Angeles home.
7. (A) Nearly half of all Hispanics lived in a central city within a metropolitan area.
8. (A) Puerto Ricans comprised the second largest Hispanic population in the United States.
9. (B) Chihuahua is a state and a city located in northern Mexico.
10. (C) Spanish is the mother language of the Hispanic people.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE - ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

1. Which film was Hollywood's first Hispanic box office success?

a) *Salsa*
b) *Stand & Deliver*
c) *Milagro Beanfield War*
d) *La Bamba*

2. Who is known as the King of Mambo?

a) Desi Arnez
b) Tito Puente
c) Luis Valdez

3. Who in 1999 won a record-tying 8 Grammys, including the Album of the Year Award?

a) Ricky Martin
b) Jennifer Lopez
c) Carlos Santana

4. Jimmy Smits is best known for his role on the television drama *NYPD Blue*; however, what show gave him his first big television role ?

a) Miami Vice
b) Seinfeld
c) L.A. Law

5. Who is known as the "Father of Chicano Theater?"

a) Luis Valdez
b) Gregory Nava
c) Caesar Chavez

6. What was Isabel Allende's debut novel *The House of the Spirits* about?

a) A family haunted by poltergeists is forced to leave their home, but soon learn they cannot leave their ghosts behind.
b) A town liquor store is the center of drama in a little town in rural Argentina.
c) The rise of a South American family throughout the generations.

7. What is the most popular Latin rhythm in the Dominican Republic?

a) Salsa
b) Tango
c) Merengue

ANSWERS TO THE QUIZ

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE - ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

1. (D) The first Hispanic box office motion picture hit was *La Bamba*.
2. (B) Tito Puente, bandleader, composer, arranger, and percussionist, was born in New York City. During his prominent career he recorded 100 albums and won four Grammy Awards.
3. (C) Carlos Santana recorded *Supernatural* in 1999 which won him 8 Grammys, including the Album of the Year Award.
4. (B) After trying out twice, Smits landed the role of Victor Sifuentes on the show L.A. Law in 1986.
5. (A) Luis Valdez gained the reputation as the "Father of Chicano Theater" for his role as a founder of "El Teatro Campesino" and his direction of the film La Bamba.
6 . (C) In 1982 Isabel Allende was nominated for the Quality Paperback Book Club, New Voice Award, for her novel, *The House of the Spirits.* The novel follows the saga of the lives of a South American family.
7. (C) Dominicans dance to the rhythm of Merengue, a popular Afro-Caribbean beat that has crossed frontiers.

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL CHALLENGE

1. The event commemorated during Cinco de Mayo might have appeared in headlines around the world as:

a) Mexican Independence Declared

b) Spring Festival Anticipates a Fruitful Planting Season

c) French Troops Fall to Eager Mexican Forces

2. The world watched as the United States and Cuba waged a custody battle over 6-year-old Elián González. His Cuban-American relatives fought for.....to keep him in the U.S.

a) 10 weeks

b) 7 months

c) 1 year

3. On Dec. 10, 1898, the treaty confirming the end of the Spanish-American War was signed in what city?

a) Paris

b) Madrid

c) Washington D.C.

4. Which group originally started *El Dia le los Muertos* (Day of the Dead)**—the traditional Mexican celebration?**

a) Spanish missionaries

b) Aztecs

c) Mayans

5. Which of these people raised their voice to aid in the struggle for justice and dignity for America's migrant farm workers?

a) Caesar Chavez

b) Dolores Huerta

c) Linda Chavez-Thompson

7. In what year did Mexico declare its independence from Spain?

a) 1821
b) 1810
c) 1812

8. In what year did the Battle of the Alamo occur?

a) 1845
b) 1836
c) 1812

9. Which U.S states have Spanish names?

a) Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Montana, Nevada
b) California, Colorado, Ohio, Iowa
c) Florida, Nevada, the Carolinas, Georgia, Arizona

10. What historic event is commemorated by the Puerto Ricans?

a) The Puebla Battle
b) The death of singer Selena
c) El Grito de Lares

11. Match the names below with the state to which they are related.

a) Bill Richardson 1. California

b) Cesar Chavez 2. Texas

c) Marshall Bernardo de Galvez 3. New Mexico

12. What was the name of the Hispanic political movement in the 1960's?

a) The Chicano movement

b) The Pueblo Unido Movement

c) Hippie movement

ANSWERS TO THE QUIZ

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL CHALLENGE

1. (C) On May 5, 1862, The Mexican army defeated the French Troops in the city of Puebla.

2. (B) Seven Months. The custody battle over 6-year-old Elian Gonzalez was the source of heated debate between the United States and Cuba.

3. (A) The answer is Paris. The treaty that ended the Spanish-American War called the Treaty of Paris. Four months earlier on August 12, 1898, Spain and the United States signed an armistice to end the war in Washington D.C. But it was not until December 10, 1898 that the treaty was ratified in Paris granting independence to Cuba and transferring Puerto Rico and the Philippines to the United States.

4 (B) The Aztecs celebrated two feasts each fall for their dead. This traditional celebration continued when the Spanish missionaries arrived, but evolved in what is celebrated today, a combination of indigenous and Spanish customs.

5. (B) Dolores Huerta. Co-founder, with Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers.

6. (B) September 16, 1810 Mexico celebrated "El Grito de Dolores" its first proclamation of independence from Spain.

7. (B) In 1936 the Mexican dictator Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna led his soldiers to San Antonio, and surrounded the army of the Republic of Texas at the Alamo mission.

8. (A) Five states: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Montana, Nevada.

9. (C) El Grito De Lares. In 1868 a group of Puerto Ricans took over the town of Lares and demanded independence from Spain. The revolt was crushed by the Spanish Government.

Today, Puerto Ricans celebrate September 23 as “El Grito de Lares” in remembrance of the rebellion.

10. Bill Richardon – New Mexico

    Cesar Chavez – California

    Marshal Bernardo de Galvez – Texas

11. (A) The Chicano Movement

POP QUIZ

1. Famous Hispanics of the Past

Match the person with the event that made them famous.

PERSON	REASON FOR FAME?
1. **Conquistadors**	a. Discovered the Mississippi River
2. **Juan Ponce de León**	b. World-famous cello musician
3. **Hernando de Soto**	c. Led fight for better lives for migrant farm workers
4. **Father Junipero Serra**	d. Band leader and actor, was on TV in *I Love Lucy*
5. **David Glasgow Farragut**	e. Was on Columbus's 2nd trip; was governor of Puerto Rico
6. **Pablo Casals**	f. Baseball player with Pittsburgh Pirates, 1955-1972
7. **Dennis Cháves**	g. In 1935, he became first Hispanic U.S. Senator
8. **Desi Arnaz**	h. Civil War Naval hero, led battle to take New Orleans
9. **César Chávez**	i. Spanish soldiers, invaded and took lands from Indians
10. **Roberto Clemente**	j. Founder of the California missions

2. Famous Hispanics of the present

Match the person with the event that made them famous.

PERSON	**REASON FOR FAME?**
1. **Joan Baez**	a. One of the world's best female golfers – she is of Mexican descent
2. **Antonia Coelho Novello**	b. Argentine Soccer player
3. **Henry Cisneros**	c. Mexican American mayor of San Antonio, Texas
4. **Katherine Davalos Ortega**	d. Mexican American folk singer
5. **Gloria Estefan**	e. Cuban singer from Miami
6. **Nancy Lopez**	f. First Hispanic Treasurer of the United States
7. **Geraldo Rivera**	g. Opera singer from Spain
8. **José Canseco**	h. First Hispanic (Puerto Rican) and first female U.S. Surgeon General
9. **José Carreras**	i. Oakland A's baseball player of Cuban descent
10. **Pelé**	j. Puerto Rican television journalist

3. What sport does Lisa Fernandez play?

a) Soccer

b) Softball

c) Basketball

4. What are the roots of the Mexican word *Mariachi*?

a) Spanish

b) Italian

c) Portuguese

d) French

5. What nationality is Sammy Sosa?

a) Puerto Rican
b) Cuban
c) Dominican

6. Who hypothesized that an asteroid struck the earth, sending huge volumes of smoke and debris into the atmosphere—eventually bringing about the extinction of the dinosaurs?

a) Luis Alvarez

b) Lyndia Villa-Komaroff

c) France Anne Córdova

7. Match the typical dish with its country of origin.

COUNTRY	**DISH**
1. Mexico	a) Lechon Asado (garlic roasted pork)
2. Puerto Rico	b) Sancocho (Chicken rice stew)
3. Cuba	c) Pasteles (a tamal made with plantain or yucca stuffed with meat).
4. Dominican Republic	d) Mole Poblano (chicken with unsweetened chocolate sauce)

8. Where does chocolate come from?

a) Spain

b) Puerto Rico

c) Mexico

9. What is *Santeria*?

a) a religion

b) a cult

c) a celebration

10. What is a *botanica*?

a) a plant shop

b) a flower shop

c) a herbal shop

ANSWERS TO THE POP QUIZ

1. Famous Hispanics of the past Answer Key:
   1.i, 2. e, 3. a, 4. j, 5. h, 6. b, 7. g, 8. d, 9. c, 10. f.
2. Famous Hispanics of the Present Answer Key:
   1.d, 2.h, 3. c, 4. f, 5. e, 6. a, 7. j, 8.i, 9. g, 10. b.
3. (B) Lisa Fernandez plays softball.
4. (D) It comes from the french word *mariage* which means marriage.
5. (C) Sammy Sosa was born in Dominican Republic.
6. (A) Luis Alvarez, a well-known scientist, was called the "Wild Idea Man" by his colleagues.
7. Typical dishes and their country of origin: 1.d 2.c, 3.a, 4. b.
8. C) Chocolate is from Mexico. The Aztecs were the first to husk, roast, and grind cocoa beans. Spanish conquerors took the beans back to the Europe and developed the drink we know today.
9. A) *Santeria* is a religion of the New World which evolved from the blend of Catholicism and African religions.
10. C) *Botanica* is a store that sells herbs, natural medicines**,** and religious paraphernalia.

- Section 8 -

Recommended Reading and Video List

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH
RECOMMENDED READING AND VIEWING LIST

VIDEOS

Recommended Videos

A collections of three videos explores the diversity of Hispanics and their unique experience living in America.

The Cuban Americans
The Mexicans Americans
The Puerto Ricans: Our American History

(For additional copies call 1-800-847-7793)

Recommended Web Sites

www.nlcc.com

The largest supplier of Latino programming dedicated to presenting quality material that accurately portrays the rich diversity of Latinos.

www.pbs.org/search/

Search by " Hispanics in America videos" to find a selection of 89 documentaries, and series on Hispanics in America, as well as other related educational subjects.

The Border*:* These are six stories of the U.S.-Mexico border, a diverse and unique region at the crossroads of change. "The Border," a two-hour documentary, features compelling story-driven vignettes. (12)

Does Bilingual Education Makes the Grade: Arguments about bilingual education, the topic before the house, and the battle about bilingualism. (44)

La Ciudad-The City: Faces of Latin American Immigrants in the U.S. (66)

www.hmsdc.com/hispanic/hvideos.htm

Diversity Store-A site for videos, books and culture. Recommendations:

Hispanic Magazine Guide to Hispanic Excellence - V.1 - The Leaders
Hispanic Magazine Guide to Hispanic Excellence - V.2 – Sports
Hispanic Magazine Guide to Hispanic Excellence - V.3 – Arts & Entertainment

www.lib.utsa.edu

General resources for Latino Heritage at University of Texas at San Antonio.
Recommended TV series: ***Hispanic Heritage*** a PBS series of Hispanic Heritage (KLRN-TV).

www.nicem.com

Adelante Mujeres!: Spanning five centuries, this comprehensive video, produced by the National Women's History Project, focuses exclusively on the history of Mexican American/Chicana women-from the Spanish invasion to the present.

Americanos, Edward James Olmos captures in this movie the lives of Hispanics in the U.S.
Ni Aqui, Ni Alla (Neither Here, Nor There): Is a look at immigration from the point of view of immigrants. Video in Spanish with English subtitles.
The Border: A magazine series examining contemporary life along the U.S.-Mexico border.
Voice of la Raza: Anthony Quinn travels across the country, meeting and talking to a cross-section of people from the urban and rural barrios of the America.

BOOKS (see page 3)
Recommended Web Sites

History, Education, and Politics
www.loc.gov
The Library of Congress' Hispanic Collection Reading Room serves researchers studying Hispanic cultures throughout the world. The Web site is a first stop to learn about and sample the research facility's resources, including such useful features as biographies of every Hispanic American in Congress from 1822-1995.
Handbook of Latin American Studies, University of Texas Press
Hispanics in Congress – http://www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/congress/

www.ushispanic.net
Perspectives, Issues, and Data on US Hispanics
Compiles in-depth Information on Hispanics in America Demographics and education, politics, books, articles, etc. For Hispanic reading list and book reviews:
www.ushispanic.net/books&links/booklinks.html

www.todolatino.com
Database directory on history, politics, health, education, arts, and entertainment.

www.getnet.net/~1stbooks/
Overview of the history of Hispanics in America-Pictures, documents, and links.

www.about.com/cs/Hispanics.american
Articles and documents about Hispanics in American History. Search by:
Hispanic-American History
Hispanic Americans, their impact on this country, past and present.
URL: http://americanhistory.about.com/cs/hispanicamerican/index.htm (About American History)
www.academicinfo.net
An annotated directory of Hispanic/Latino Internet resources.

www.libnmsu.edu
Internet resource related to Latin American culture, history and politics. Find journals, newsgroups and organizations.

www.hepm.org/hispanicinus.htm
Hispanics in the US - Historical & Contemporary Perspectives

List of Books and Sites

History

***The Hispanic Presence in North American History from 1492 to Today (1991)*.** This is a unique guide of Spanish historical influence in the U.S.

***The Hispanic American Almanac*, Nicolas Kanellos**
A reference work of the Hispanic influence in the U.S. This source provides information about "the heritage, the communities and the growing influence of Hispanics on U.S. culture."

***Reference Library of Hispanic America :* The Hispanic American Almanac, Nicolas Kanellos**
This reference book covers all aspects of American Hispanic heritage. It provides historical background as well as reference for things like organizations, biographies of leading Hispanics, with references and a bibliography.

***Hispanics in the United States: A History*, Lewis Gann**
Compiles the history of the Hispanics in the United States.

Fiction

***The House of the Spirits*, Isabel Allende**
is the magnificent epic of a family's loves, ambitions, spiritual quests, their relations with one another, and their participation in the history of their time.

How the Garcia Girls Lost Their Accents, Julia Alvarez
The story of four Dominicans American sisters growing up in New York City in the 1960s.

***Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands*, Jorge Amado**
While Dona Flor is happy with her new husband, she misses her dead husband, so she attempts to find a way to enjoy both.

***The House on Mango Street*, Sandra Cisneros**
The story about her experience growing up in a Spanish-speaking area in Chicago.

***Dreaming in Cuba*, Cristina Garcia**
The story develops between Havana and Brooklyn and the conflict generated by Castro's victory in 1959.

***Love in the Time of Cholera,* Gabriel Garcia Marquez**
This novel by the Nobel-prize winning author chronicles a half-century of love entwining three people**.**

Hispanic Myths and Legends

***The Mythology of South America,* John Bierhorst**
Treats different myths of South America, the origin of different civilizations, and different cultures' tales.

***Golden Tales: Myths, Legends, and Folktales from Latin America,* Lulu Delacre**
A compilation of twelve classic tales of the Taino, Zapotec, Muisca, and Quechua peoples.

***People of the Corn: A Mayan Story,* Mary Jean Gerson**
The Mayan beliefs about the power of corn.

***The Legend of El Dorado,* Nancy VanLaan**
The Chibcha Indian legend about a King who endeavors to reunite with wife and daughter lost to the emerald serpent.

Non-Fiction

Out of the Barrio: Toward a New Politics of Hispanic Assimilation, Linda Chavez
The book presents the progress and achievements of 35 million Hispanics in the United States, despite the belief that they are a permanent underclass.

Latinos in the Making of the United States, James Cockcroft
This book shows the vital role that Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Cubans, Central Americans, and South Americans have played in the building of this country

Barrio Boy, Ernesto Galarza
A memoir of the Garza's family closeness, politics, fear of violence, and the tragedy of illness.

Harvest of the Empire, Juan Gonzalez
The history of Hispanics in the U.S. from a Hispanic perspective.

Barrios and Borderlands: Cultures of Latino and Latina in the U.S. , Dennis Linn Heyck
The book is considered an important contribution to the understanding of the Latino community.

The Hispanics (We Came to America), Greg Nickles
The story about the earliest Hispanic migrants coming to America in the 1500s, and how their traditions are still celebrated today.

Americanos: Latino Life in the United States, Edward James Olmos.

The book is an interesting compilation of photographs and rich text that captures the full spectrum of Latino life in the United States.

South by Southwest, John Tebbel and Ramon Eduardo Ruiz
The Mexican-American and his heritage.

When I Was Puerto Rican, Esmeralda Santiago
A extraordinary story about the struggles of Puerto Rican women caught between Hispanic and Anglo-American cultures.

Rain of Gold, Victor Villasenor.
A chronicle of the writers' family immigration to California during the Mexican Revolution and the live of the following three generations as they struggle with poverty and prejudice, love and life.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

www.latinoarts.org
Hispanics Art Association is dedicated to the advancement of Latino arts and artists in the United States. Its mission is to foster an appreciation of Latino arts and culture as an integral part of America's diverse cultural landscape.

www.si.edu/artarchives/guides/latino/latino.htm
Papers of Latino and Latin American Artists (2nd edition, 2000), containing nearly 150 entries of papers and oral histories of and about Latin and Latin American artists available at the Archives of American Art.

www.cr.nps.gov
The National Register of Historical Places. The site is cultural resource -- buildings, landscapes, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, objects and documents, structures and districts -- embody a rich heritage of human experiences and cultural identities.

CULTURE

www.latinoculture.about.com
Excellent site for museums, arts and culture, Hispanic/Latino cuisine, and other related subjects. Check
http://latinoculture.about.com/cs/art/index.htm

www.hmsdc.com
Cultural diversity posters, bottoms, flags, books, music

www.lanexus.com/videos.html
Cultural Latin-American videos

THE HISPANIC AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES

NAAHP - Empowering Hispanics and Latinos
NAAHP is a national Hispanic organization dedicated to economic success, financial freedom and independence for all Hispanic and Latina communities. www.naahpmember.org

Hispanic/Latino Affairs-Books and Recommended Reading
Latino Cultural Citizenship: Claiming Identity, Space and Rights. Edited by William V. Flores and Rina Benmayor. Boston; Beacon Press, 1997. 322p. Essays examine "how various Latino groups are claiming membership in this society as they struggle to build communities, claim social rights, and become recognized as active agents in society."
http://www.state.oh.us/spa/books.htm

Latino/a Experience in US Society, Soc, 332.

Latino/a experience in US society: sociology 332 (library research) selected web resources, research tips, graphics version, and library research:
www.public.iastate.ed

OTHER RECOMMENDED HISPANIC WEB SITES AND SOURCES

www.lib.utsa.edu
Librarians' Choice collection of Internet links represents the web sites that the UTSA Library staff finds most useful in assisting library patrons with their information needs.

www.hartfordpl.lib.ct.us/hispani.htm
Hispanic Resources on the Web

www.galegroup.com
Celebrating Hispanic Heritage month**.**

http://www.ithaca.edu/library/htmls/humhisp.html
The sites that follow contain biographical information concerning important Hispanic American personalities of the twentieth century who have made contributions to several fields within the humanities.

www.si.edu
The Smithsonian Center for Latino Initiatives, is a great source of information about all aspects of the Hispanic culture.

http://lanic.utexas.edu/la/region/hispanic/
The Latin American Network Information Center LANIC facilitates access to Internet-based information to, from, or on Latin America.

Hispanic Organizations
National Association of Hispanic Journalists.
www.nahj.org

National Association of Hispanic Publications
www.nahp.org

(For more contact information refer to tab 9)

Hispanic Museums

Arizona State University Art Museum, located in Tucson, Arizona, has a excellent exhibit of Latin American contemporary, print, and craft art.

Jack S. Blanton Museum of Art, located at the University of Texas in Austin, has over 12,500 works of art, including Latin American and North American prints and drawings.

http://blantonmuseum.org

The Florida Museum of Hispanic & Latin American Art, located in Miami, was the first and only museum dedicated 100% to the preservation, diffusion, exhibition and promotion of contemporary Hispanic and Latin American artists.

www.latinoweb.com/museum

The Museum of Latin American Art, located in Long Beach California, was founded in 1996. The museum is a cultural center dedicated to exhibit Mexican, Central American, and South American art.
www.molaa.com

Museo de las Americas, located in Denver, Colorado, is a cultural center dedicated to the preservation of the art, history, and culture of Latinos in the Americas.

www.museo.org

El Museo del Barrio, located in New York City, is the only museum in New York dedicated to Puerto Rican, Caribbean and Latin American art.

www.elmuseo.org

The Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum, located in Chicago, is dedicated to stimulate and preserve the knowledge and appreciation of the Mexican culture.

www.mfacmchicago.org

The Mexican Museum, established in San Francisco in 1975, was the first in the United States to focus on the work of Mexican and Mexican-American artists.

www.folkart.com

Smithsonian Center for Latino Initiatives, part of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C., is dedicated to promoting the history and culture of Latinos in the Americas.

www.si.edu (Search: Latino Initiatives, Search for: museum)

The Southwest Museum, established in Los Angeles, California, has an extensive collection of Pre-Hispanic, Spanish Colonial, Latino, and Western American art and artifacts.

www.southwestmuseum.org

Hispanic Press and Links

A source for news, information, and entertainment options that are relevant to Latinos is:

www.HispanicOnline.com

Latinos and Media Project

http://www.utexas.edu/world/latinosandmedia/about.html (Go to media)

http://www.utexas.edu/world/latinosandmedia/media/index.html

http://www.utexas.edu/world/latinosandmedia/media/magazines.html

A link to Hispanic media in the U.S.
www.hispanolink.com

Gebbie Press: Media Directory newspapers, radio, tv and magazines.
www.gebbie.com

Media and Communications in Latin America
Journals and Magazines
www.lanic.utexas.edu

Hispanic Press-Links to some newspapers and magazines from Latin countries.
www.albion.edu

www.albion.edu/foreignlang/jbeust/newspapers.htm

Latino and Hispanic Newspapers

Newspapers from Latin American countries and the U.S
www.latinoweb.com/newspapers.html

U.S. based Newspapers that focus on news about Latino issues.
www.usnewspapers.about.com
www.usnewspapers.about.com//cs/parperlatino/

La Opinion
Los Angeles Spanish-language daily.

El Nuevo Herald
Spanish-only sister paper of the Miami Herald.

El Sol de Texas
A Dallas, Texas newspaper.

Hispanos News
San Diego, Calif. Hispanic newspaper with cross-border reach. Known also as Hispanos Unidos.

La Prensa San Diego
A Southern California bilingual weekly.

La Raza
Chicago-based Hispanic newspaper has lots of news.

Latino Beat

A news site also know as hispanicvista.com

Wall Street Jounal Interactivo
Spanish-language WSJ with Latin and South America emphasis.

Top Hispanic Magazines

Business/News/Politics
Hispanic Magazine
www.hispanicOnline.com
www.hisp.com

Hispanic Business
www.Hispanicbusiness.com

Hispanic Times
www.hispanictimesmag.com
www.findarticles.com

Hispanic Trends
www.hispanictrends.com

Entertainment/Culture/Fashion

Vista Magazine
www.vistamagazine.com

Urban Latino Magazine
www.urbanlatino.com

Latina Style
www.latina.com

Latina
www.latina.com

Super Onda
www.superonda.com

- Section 9 -

Directory of Hispanic Judges

Directory of Hispanic Federal Judges

ARIZONA

Mary H. Murguia
United States District Judge
for the District of Arizona

Frank R. Zapata
United States District Judge
for the District of Arizona

Alfredo C. Marquez
United States Senior District Judge
for the District of Arizona

Jacqueline Marshall
United States Magistrate Judge
for the District Arizona

Bernardo P. Velasco
United States Magistrate Judge
for the District Arizona

CALIFORNIA

Richard A. Paez
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Kim McLane Wardlaw
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Arthur L. Alarcon
United States Senior Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Ferdinand F. Fernandez
United States Senior Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Lourdes G. Baird
United States District Judge
for the Central District of California

Edward J. Garcia
United States Senior District Judge
for the Eastern District of California

Irma E. Gonzales
United States District Judge
for the Southern District of California

James S. Otero
United States District Judge
for the Central District of California

Manuel L. Real
United States District Judge
for the Central District of California

Roger Benitez
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Southern District of California

Ruben Brooks
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Southern District of California

Edward A. Infante
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Northern District of California

Maria-Elena James
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Northern District of California

Fernando M. Olguin
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Central District of California

Ernest M. Robles
United States Bankruptcy Judge
for the Central District of California

COLORADO

Carlos F. Lucero
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit

Donald E. Cordova
United States Bankruptcy Judge
for the District of Colorado

CONNECTICUT

Jose A. Cabranes
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

Donna F. Martinez
United States Magistrate Judge
for the District of Connecticut

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ricardo M. Urbina
United States District Judge
for the District of Columbia

FLORIDA

Cecilia M. Altonaga
United States District Judge
for the Southern District of Florida

Frederico A. Moreno
United States District Judge
for the Southern District of Florida

Adalberto Jose Jordan
United States District Judge
for the Southern District of Florida

Jose A. Gonzalez, Jr.
United States Senior District Judge
for the Southern District of Florida

Jose E. Martinez
United States District Judge
for the Southern District of Florida

Marcia Morales Howard
United States Magistrate Judge
Middle District of Florida

ILLINOIS

Ruben Castillo
United States District Judge
for the Northern District of Illinois

Manuel Barbosa
United States Bankruptcy Judge
for the Northern District of Illinois

Ronald A. Guzman
United States District Judge
for the Northern District of Illinois

INDIANA

Rudy Lozano
United States District Judge
for the Northern District of Indiana

KANSAS

Carlos Murguia
United States District Judge
for the District of Kansas

NEW JERSEY

Julio Fuentes
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Jose L. Linares
United States District Judge
for the District of New Jersey

Joseph H. Rodriguez
United States Senior District Judge
for the District of New Jersey

KENTUCY

Danny J. Boggs
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

MISSISSIPPI

Louis Guirola, Jr.
United States District Judge
for the Southern District of Mississippi

NEW MEXICO

Christina M. Armijo
United States District Judge
for the District of New Mexico

Martha Vazquez
United States District Judge
for the District of New Mexico

Joe H. Galvan
United States Magistrate Judge
for the District of New Mexico
Lorenzo F. Garcia

United States Magistrate Judge
for the District of New Mexico

Robert W. Ionta
United States Magistrate Judge
for District of New Mexico

Lourdes A. Martinez
United States Magistrate Judge
for the District of New Mexico

NEW YORK

Sonia Sotomayor
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

Victor Marrero
United States District Judge
for the Southern District of New York

Arlene Rosario Lindsay
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Eastern District of New York

Arthur J. Gonzalez
United States Bankruptcy Judge
for the Southern District of New York

PENNSYLVANIA

Eduardo C. Robreno
United States District Judge
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

PUERTO RICO

Juan R. Torruella
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the First Circuit

Raymond L. Acosta
United States Senior District Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Salvador E. Casellas
United States District Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Carmen Consuelo Cerezo
United States District Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Daniel R. Dominguez
United States District Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Jose Antonio Fuste
United States District Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Jay A. Garcia-Gregory
United States District Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Hector M. Laffitte
United States District Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Juan M. Perez-Gimenez
United States District Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Gilberto Gierbolini-Ortiz
United States Senior District Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Jaime Pieras, Jr.
United States Senior District Judge
the District of Puerto Rico

Justo Arenas
United States Magistrate Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Jesus A. Castellanos
United States Magistrate Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Aida M. Delgado-Colon
United States Magistrate Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Gustavo A. Gelpi Jr.
United States Magistrate Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Geraldo A. Carlo-Altieri
United States Bankruptcy Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Sara E. De Jesus
United States Bankruptcy Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

Enrique S. Lamoutte
United States Bankruptcy Judge
for the District of Puerto Rico

TEXAS

Fortunato P. Benavides
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

Emilio M. Garza
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

Edward C. Prado
United States Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

Reynaldo G. Garza
United States Senior Circuit Judge
Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

David Briones
United States District Judge
for the Western District of Texas

Randy Crane
United States District Judge
for the Southern District of Texas

Orlando L. Garcia
United States District Judge
for the Western District of Texas

Ricardo H. Hinojosa
United Stated District Judge
for the Southern District of Texas

Alia Moses Ludlum
United States District Judge
for the Western District of Texas

Phillip R. Martinez
United States District Judge
for the Western District of Texas

Frank Montalvo
United States District Judge
for the Western District of Texas

Xavier Rodriguez
United States District Judge
for the Western District of Texas

Jorge A. Solis
United States District Judge
for the Northern District of Texas

Hilda G. Tagle
United States District Judge
for the Southern District of Texas

Filemon B. Vela
United States Senior District Judge
for the Southern District of Texas

Adriana Arce-Flores
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Southern District of Texas

Felix Recio Jr.
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Southern District of Texas

Victor Roberto Garcia
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Western District of Texas

Richard P. Mesa
United States Magistrate
for the Western District of Texas

Dorina Ramos
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Southern District of Texas

Irma C. Ramirez
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Northern District of Texas

Manuel D. Leal
United States Bankruptcy Judge
for the Southern District of Texas

UTAH

Samuel Alba
United States Magistrate
for the District of Utah

WASHINGTON

Ricardo S. Martinez
United States Magistrate Judge
for the Western District of Washington

SECTION 9B: HISPANIC JUDGES
HISTORICAL MATERIAL

1. Graph - Hispanic Americans as a Percentage of U.S. Population, Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges, 1961-2003

2. Explanation - Hispanic Americans as a Percentage of U.S. Population, Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges - 1961-2004, Line-by-Line Explanation

3. Chart - Hispanics as a Percentage of U.S. Population, Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges, 1981-2004

4. Chart - Hispanic American as a Percentage of U.S. Population, Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges, 1961-2002

5. Graph - Percentage of U.S. Law School Enrollment for Selected Groups, School Years Ending 1997-2004

6. Chart - Percentage of U.S. Law School Enrollment for Selected Groups, School Years Ending 1977-2002

7. Chart - Hispanics Article III Federal Judges: Current and Historical Summary Chart

8. Chart - Hispanics Article III Federal Judges: in Chronological Order of Commission

9. Hispanic Article III Federal Judges: Rank by Order of Appointment by Commission Date

10. Hispanic Article III Federal Judges: Rank by Order of appointment by Alphabetical Order

11. Chart - Hispanic Article III Federal Judges: Judicial History by Commission Date

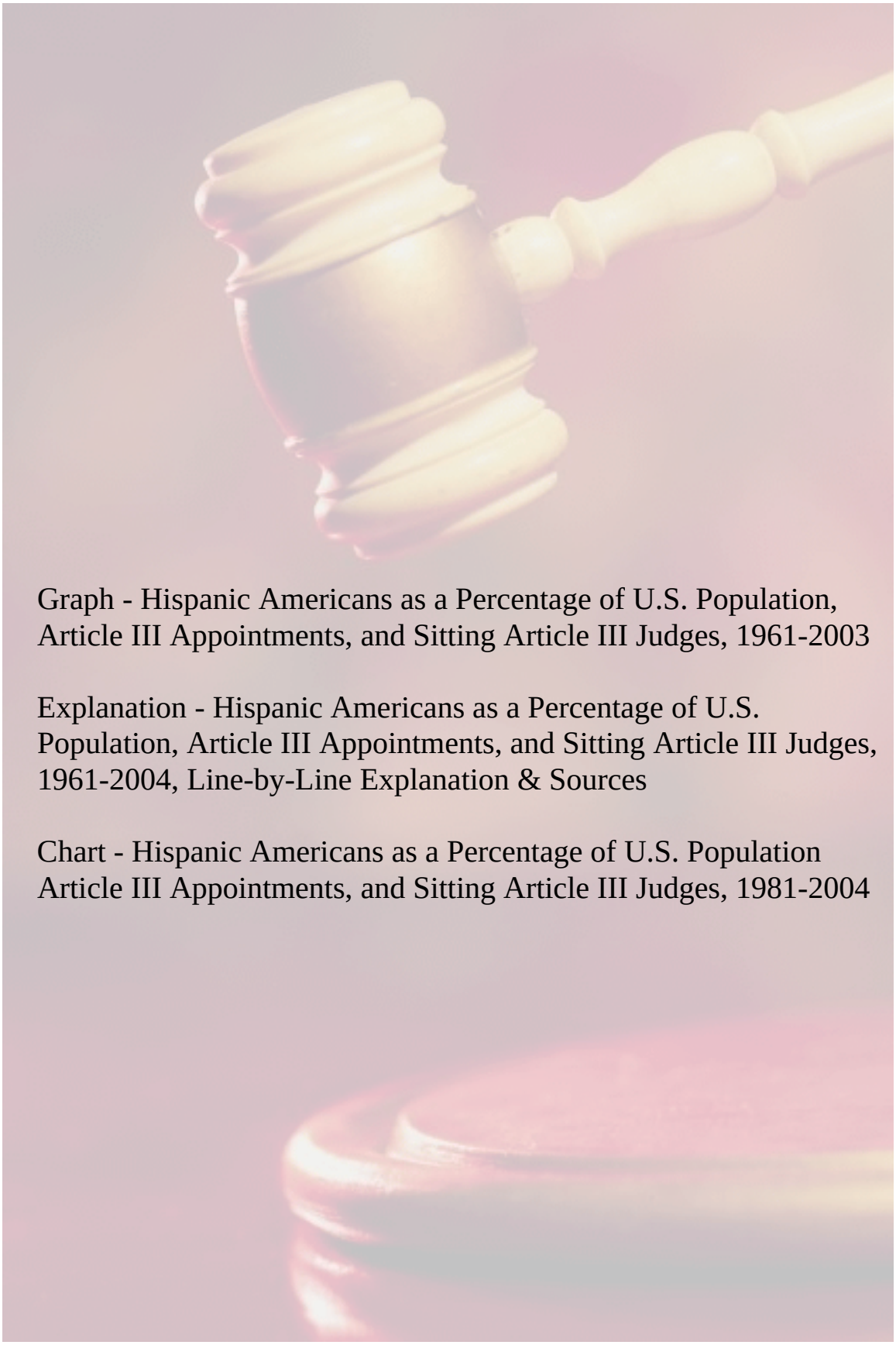
12. Chart - Hispanic Article III Federal Judges: Judicial History by Name

13. Chart - Hispanic Bankruptcy Judges in Alphabetical Order

14. Chart - Hispanic Magistrate Judges in Alphabetical Order

15. Map - Hispanic Federal Judges by Location as of June 4, 2004

16. Explanation of Sources

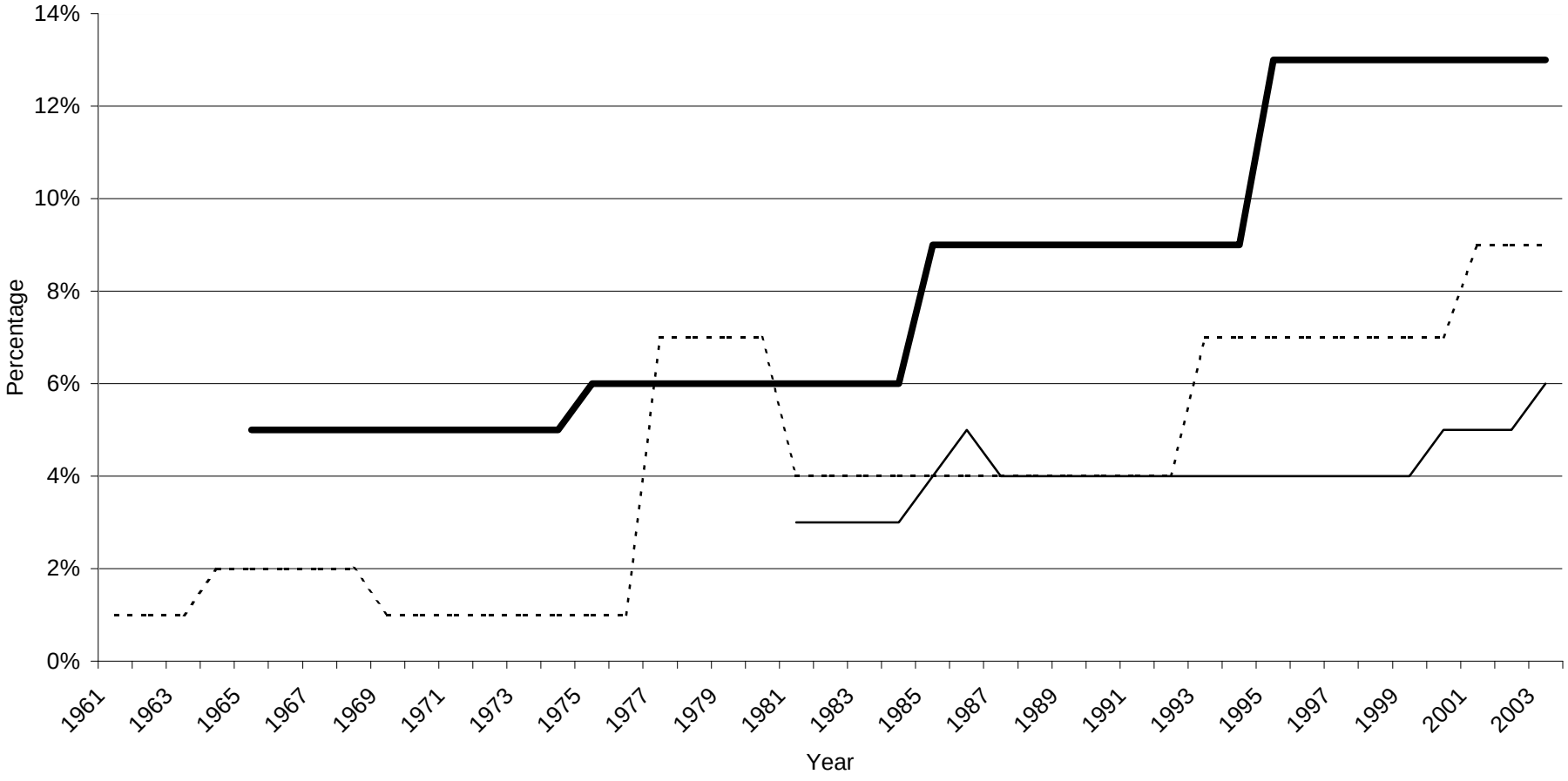


1. Graph - Hispanic Americans as a Percentage of U.S. Population, Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges, 1961-2003

2. Explanation - Hispanic Americans as a Percentage of U.S. Population, Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges, 1961-2004, Line-by-Line Explanation & Sources

3. Chart - Hispanic Americans as a Percentage of U.S. Population Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges, 1981-2004

Hispanic Americans
as a Percentage of U.S. Population,
Article III Appointments,
and Sitting Article III Judges
1961-2003



* Multi-year average for each president
Graph 1

Fair Employment Practices Office, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

as of 6/04

HISPANIC AMERICANS AS A PERCENTAGE OF U.S. POPULATION, ARTICLE III APPOINTMENTS, AND SITTING ARTICLE III JUDGES 1960-2004

LINE-BY-LINE EXPLANATION AND SOURCES

TOP LINE - HISP % OF U.S. POPULATION

Hispanic American Percentage of U.S. Population.

Data on Hispanic Americans as a percentage of the United States population between 1960 and 1990 comes from the official census taken every ten years, as summarized on the website of the United states Census Bureau at (http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0056.html). Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percentage point.

Although the census is taken only once ever ten years, it is assumed that the Hispanic American percentage of the population in that year also applies to the five preceding years and the four years that follow. For example, the 1990 census showed that Hispanic Americans were, at that time, 9 percent of the population (after rounding). For purposes of graphs, it has been assumed that Hispanic Americans were 9 percent of the population not just in 1990, but for the entire ten-year period from 1985 through 1994. Similarly the percentage of Hispanic Americans in the United States population from 1965 to 1974 is based on the 1970 census data, and so forth.

Data on Hispanic Americans as percentage of the United States population in 2000 comes from the official census taken that year, as summarized at www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0884102.htm.

Although the Graph shows a four percent jump in the Hispanic American population between the 1990 census and the 2000 census, this apparent change may be illusory rather than real. Changes in methodology initiated with the 2000 census make it very difficult to compare 2000 census data on race with prior census data on this subject. As one group of scholars have explained, "[t]he limitations to comparability of race data between 1990 and 2000 are substantial because for th first time in a decennial census, respondents in the 2000 census could report more than one races... As a result ...a full comparison of 1990 and 2000 census data on race will require extensive research." (Http://www.census.gove/population/www/documetnation/twps0056.html).

BOTTOM LINE-HISP% OF ART.III APPOINTMENTS

Hispanic American Percentage of Article III Appointments

Data on Hispanic Americans as a percentage of Article III appointments is derived from the Federal Judges Biographical Database available on the website of the Federal Judicial Center (http://www.fjc.gov/history/home.nsf.)

BOTTOM LINE-HISP% OF ART. III APPOINTMENTS (cont'd)

Initially, the number of Hispanic American Article III judges appointed in a particular year was divided by the total number of Article III judges appointed that year, creating a percentage figure for each year covered by the graphs. However, this initial approach created a highly erratic and virtually unreadable line, due to dramatic variation in appointments from year-to-year, even within a single presidency.

To create a more coherent picture, multi-year averages were taken for each United States president. For the first President Bush, to give one example, the graph does NOT show that Hispanic American were appointed to Article III judgeships at a rate of 7% in 1989, 2% in 1980, and so forth. Instead, the graph shows that Hispanic American were appointed at an average annual rate of 4% during each year of his presidency.

It is this averaging that explains the "boxy" look of the line on the graph labeled "Hispanic American percentage of Article III appointments.

MIDDLE LINE - HISP % OF SITTING ART. III JUDGES

Hispanic American Percentage of Sitting Article III Judges.

Data on Hispanic Americans as a percentage of sitting Article III Judges comes in hard copies of the Judiciary Fair Employment Practices Annual Report published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in Washington, D.C. This report contains a graph on "federal judicial officers " by court type and race, among other things.

Hispanic Americans
as a Percentage of
U.S. Population, Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges
1981-2004*

Year	Hispanics In U.S. Population	Article III Appointments By Year			Article III Sitting Judges								
					Circuit Court			District Court			All Courts		
		All	Hispanic		All	Hispanic		All	Hispanic		All	Hispanic	
	%	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
President Reagan													
1981	**6%**	59	0	**0%**	120	2	**2%**	473	16	**3%**	593	18	**3%**
1982	**6%**	62	2	**3%**	126	1	**1%**	492	16	**3%**	618	17	**3%**
1983	**6%**	33	3	**9%**	140	1	**1%**	520	18	**3%**	660	19	**3%**
1984	**9%**	43	3	**7%**	142	1	**1%**	533	22	**4%**	675	23	**3%**
1985	**9%**	84	4	**5%**	147	2	**1%**	520	24	**5%**	667	26	**4%**
1986	**9%**	46	0	**0%**	153	2	**1%**	556	31	**6%**	709	33	**5%**
1987	**9%**	43	0	**0%**	157	2	**1%**	558	26	**5%**	715	28	**4%**
1988	**9%**	41	2	**5%**	158	2	**1%**	577	27	**5%**	735	29	**4%**
Total Reagan		**411**	**14**	**3%**									
President Bush I													
1989	**9%**	15	1	**7%**	151	4	**3%**	554	26	**5%**	705	30	**4%**
1990	**9%**	51	1	**2%**	160	4	**3%**	555	26	**5%**	715	30	**4%**
1991	**9%**	55	2	**4%**	156	5	**3%**	555	24	**4%**	711	29	**4%**
1992	**9%**	61	4	**7%**	160	3	**2%**	565	24	**4%**	725	27	**4%**
Total Bush I		**182**	**8**	**4%**									
President Clinton													
1993	**9%**	28	1	**4%**	156	3	**2%**	559	25	**4%**	715	28	**4%**
1994	**9%**	95	9	**9%**	149	5	**3%**	576	27	**5%**	725	32	**4%**
1995	**13%**	51	2	**4%**	166	5	**3%**	700	29	**4%**	866	34	**4%**
1996	**13%**	21	1	**5%**	161	6	**4%**	623	28	**4%**	784	34	**4%**
1997	**13%**	36	0	**0%**	183	4	**2%**	655	28	**4%**	838	32	**4%**
1998	**13%**	62	4	**6%**	195	5	**3%**	641	28	**4%**	836	33	**4%**
1999	**13%**	33	4	**12%**	148	6	**4%**	601	24	**4%**	749	30	**4%**
2000	**13%**	39	4	**10%**	144	7	**5%**	603	28	**5%**	747	35	**5%**
Total Clinton		**365**	**25**	**7%**									

Chart

* as of 6/04

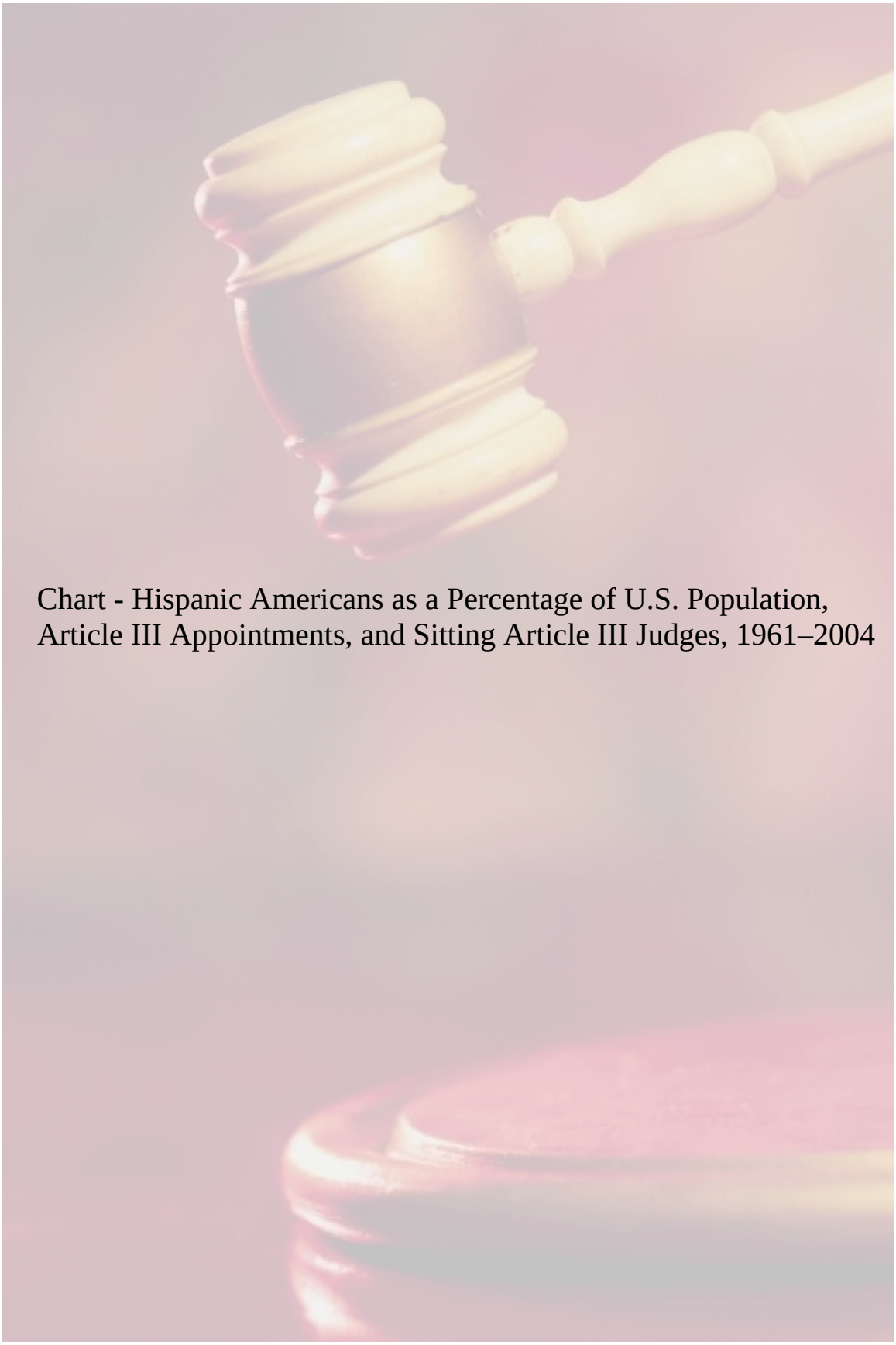
Hispanic Americans
as a Percentage of
U.S. Population, Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges
1981-2004*

Year	Hispanics In U.S. Population	Article III Appointments By Year			Article III Sitting Judges								
					Circuit Court			District Court			All Courts		
		All	Hispanic		All	Hispanic		All	Hispanic		All	Hispanic	
	%	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
President Bush II													
2001	**13%**	28	1	**4%**	134	6	**4%**	579	30	**5%**	713	36	**5%**
2002	**13%**	48	3	**6%**	151	8	**5%**	628	32	**5%**	779	40	**5%**
2003	**13%**	79	10	**13%**	167	11	**7%**	648	37	**6%**	815	48	**6%**
2004*	**13%**	11	1	**9%**									
Total Bush II*		**166**	**15**	**9%**									

Chart 3

* as of 6/04

Fair Employment Practices Office, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts



4. Chart - Hispanic Americans as a Percentage of U.S. Population, Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges, 1961–2004

Hispanic Americans
as a Percentage of U.S. Population, Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges
1961-2004*

Year	Article III Appointments			Hispanics in U.S. Population	Hispanic Sitting Article III Judges
	Total	Hispanic			
	#	#	%	%	%
President Kennedy					
1961	42	1	2%		
1962	48	0	0%		
1963	14	0	0%		
Total Kennedy	**104**	**1**	**1%**		
President Johnson					
1964	13	0	0%		
1965	31	0	0%	5%	
1966	66	1	2%	5%	
1967	33	2	6%	5%	
1968	21	0	0%	5%	
Total Johnson	**164**	**3**	**2%**		
President Nixon					
1969	22	0	0%	5%	
1970	49	1	2%	5%	
1971	60	0	0%	5%	
1972	28	1	4%	5%	
1973	21	0	0%	5%	
Total Nixon	**180**	**2**	**1%**		
President Ford					
1974	31	1	3%	5%	
1975	13	0	0%	6%	
1976	24	0	0%	6%	
Total Ford	**68**	**1**	**1%**		
President Carter					
1977	29	0	0%	6%	
1978	27	2	7%	6%	
1979	129	7	5%	6%	
1980	59	7	12%	6%	
Total Carter	**244**	**16**	**7%**		
President Reagan					
1981	50	0	0%	6%	3%
1982	56	2	4%	6%	3%
1983	28	3	11%	6%	3%
1984	38	3	8%	6%	3%
1985	75	4	5%	9%	4%
1986	42	0	0%	9%	5%
1987	42	0	0%	9%	4%
1988	38	2	5%	9%	4%
Total Reagan	**369**	**14**	**4%**		

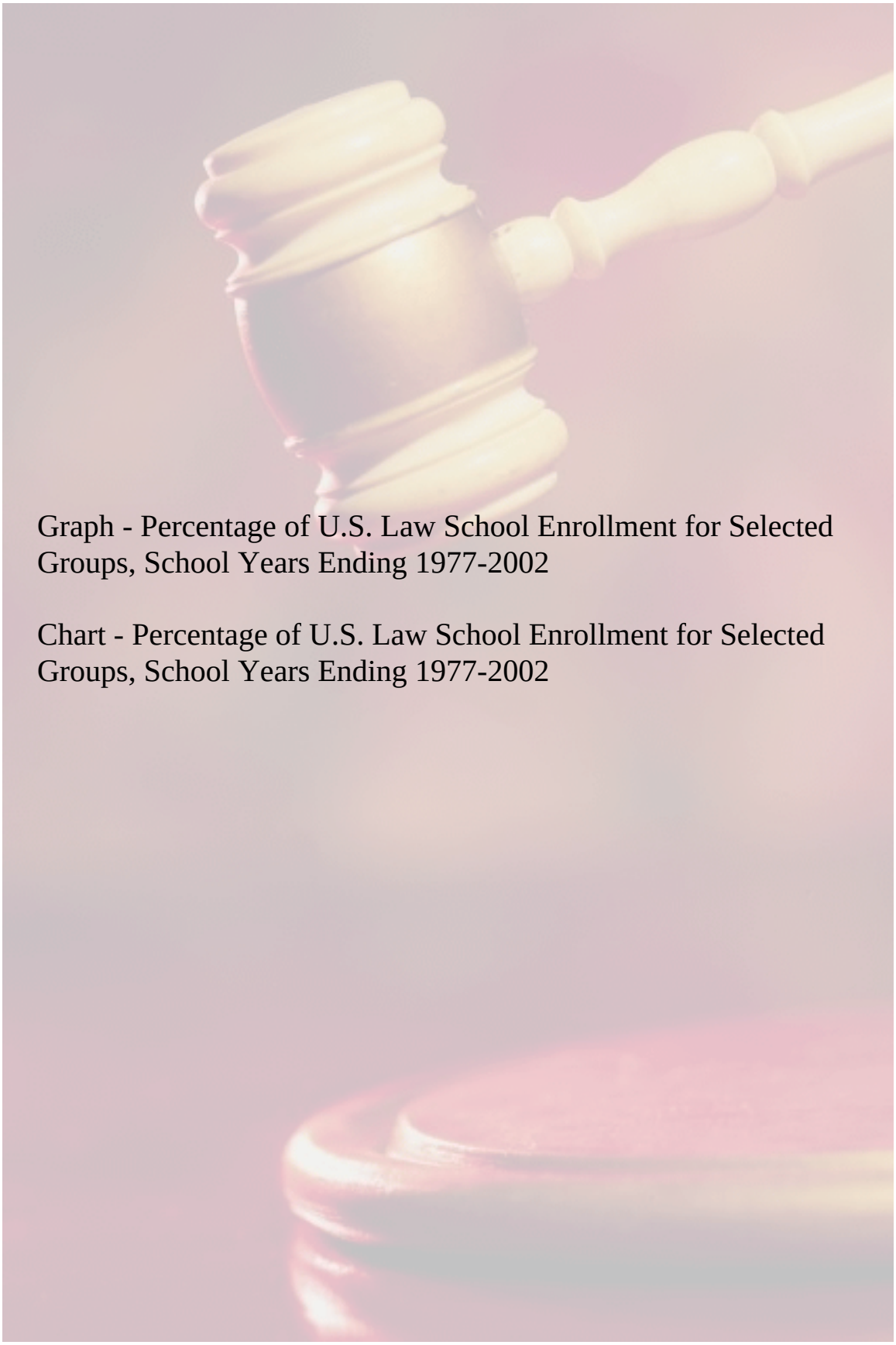
* as of 6/04

Fair Employment Practices Office, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

Hispanic Americans
as a Percentage of U.S. Population,
Article III Appointments, and Sitting Article III Judges
1961-2004*

Year	Article III Appointments			Hispanics in U.S. Population	Hispanic Sitting Article III Judges
	Total	Hispanic			
	#	#	%	%	%
President Bush I					
1989	15	1	7%	9%	4%
1990	51	1	2%	9%	4%
1991	55	2	4%	9%	4%
1992	61	4	7%	9%	4%
Total Bush I	**182**	**8**	**4%**		
President Clinton					
1993	28	1	4%	9%	4%
1994	95	9	9%	9%	4%
1995	51	2	4%	13%	4%
1996	21	1	5%	13%	4%
1997	36	0	0%	13%	4%
1998	62	4	6%	13%	4%
1999	33	4	12%	13%	4%
2000	39	4	10%	13%	5%
Total Clinton	**365**	**25**	**7%**		
President Bush II					
2001	28	1	4%	13%	5%
2002	48	3	6%	13%	5%
2003	79	10	13%	13%	6%
2004*	11	1	9%	13%	
Total Bush II*	**166**	**15**	**9%**		

* as of 6/04

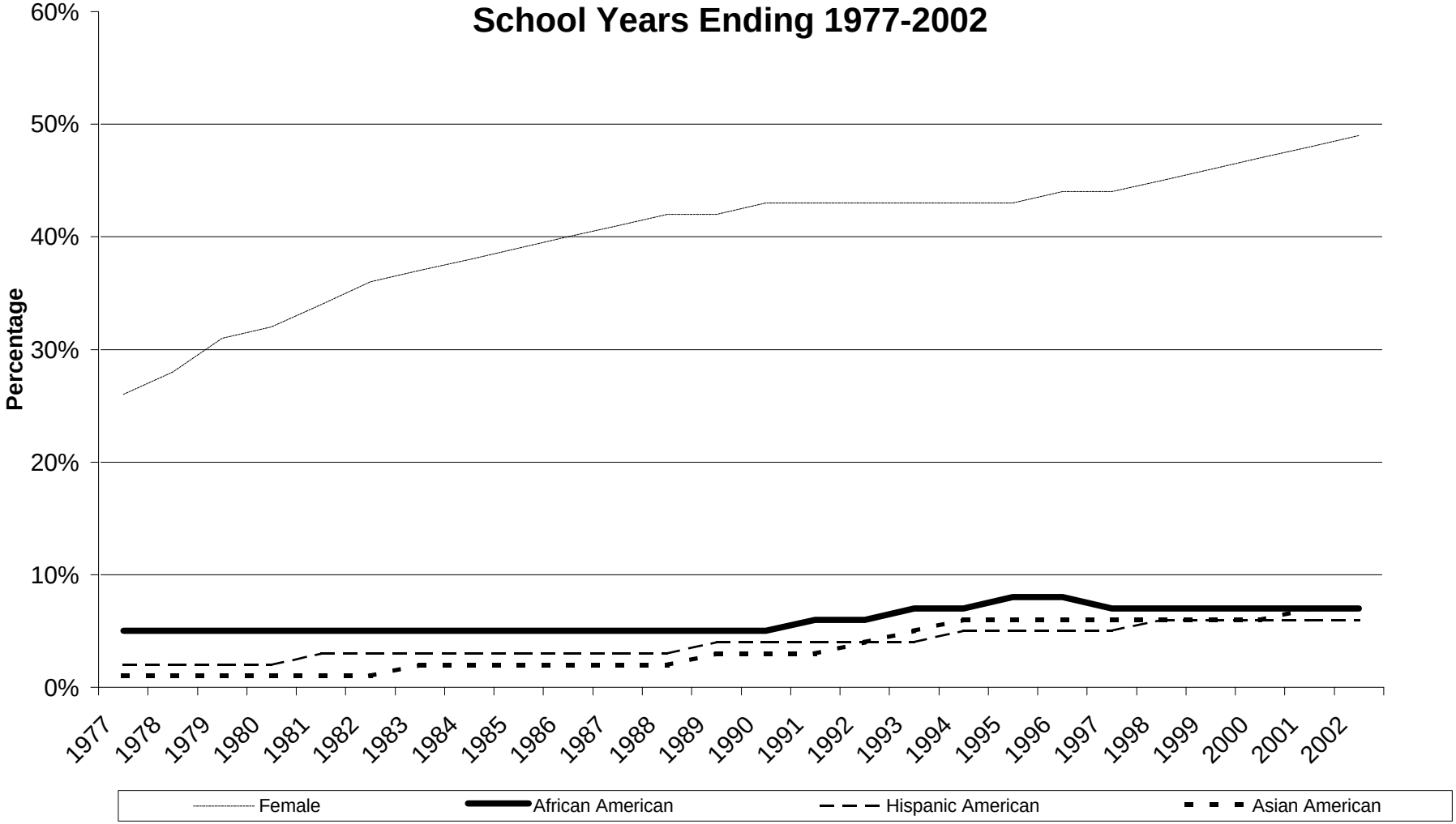


5. Graph - Percentage of U.S. Law School Enrollment for Selected Groups, School Years Ending 1977-2002

6. Chart - Percentage of U.S. Law School Enrollment for Selected Groups, School Years Ending 1977-2002

Percentage of U.S. Law School Enrollment for Selected Groups

School Years Ending 1977-2002

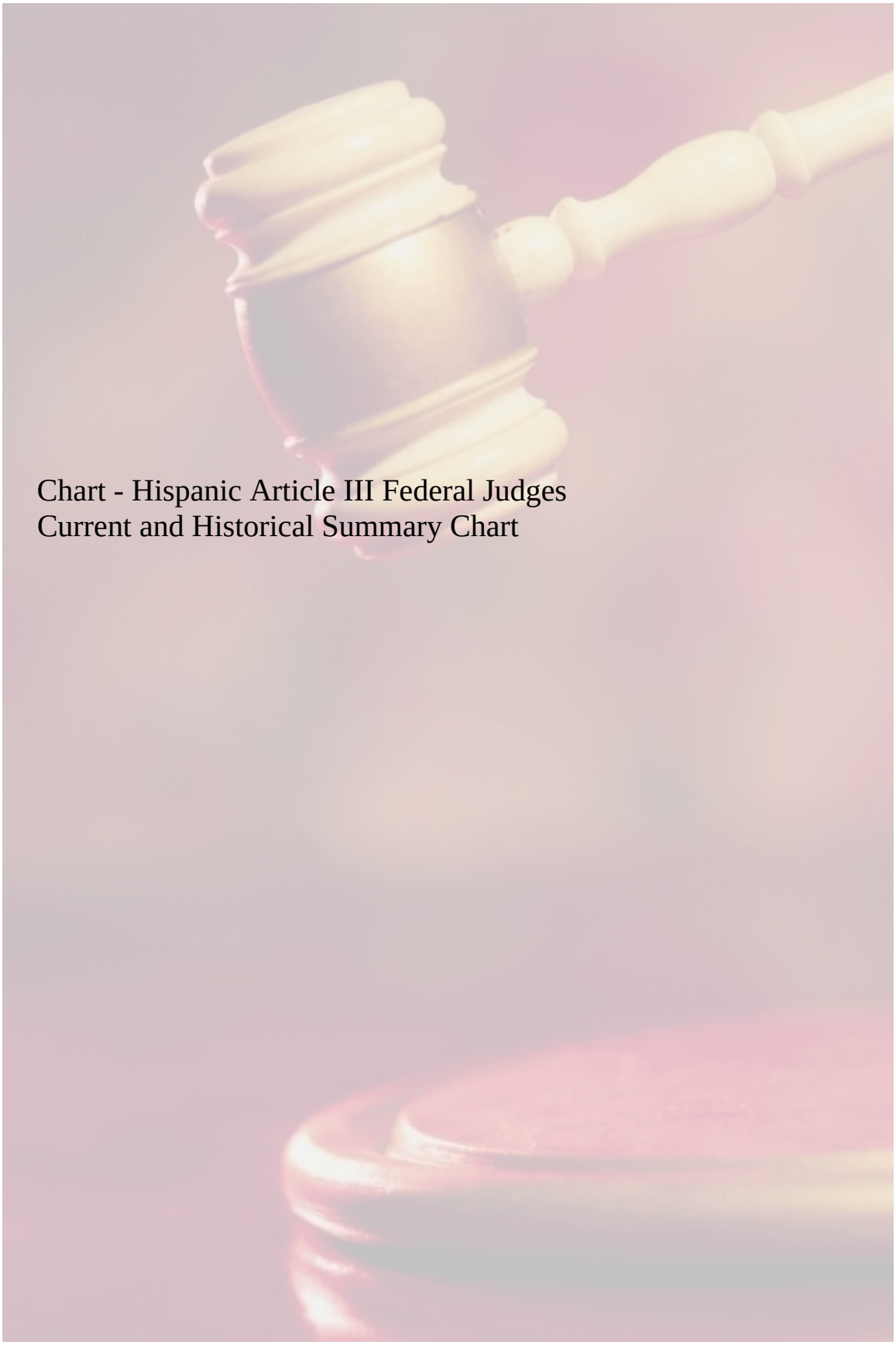


SOURCE: American Bar Association Commission on Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the Profession (2000) and American Bar Association, "Minority Enrollment Statistics, 1971-2002," available at www.abanet.org/legaled

Percentage of U.S. Law School Enrollment for Selected Groups
School Years Ending 1977-2002

School Year Ending	Female	African American	Hispanic American	Asian American
	%	%	%	%
1977	26%	5%	2%	1%
1978	28%	5%	2%	1%
1979	31%	5%	2%	1%
1980	32%	5%	2%	1%
1981	34%	5%	3%	1%
1982	36%	5%	3%	1%
1983	37%	5%	3%	2%
1984	38%	5%	3%	2%
1985	39%	5%	3%	2%
1986	40%	5%	3%	2%
1987	41%	5%	3%	2%
1988	42%	5%	3%	2%
1989	42%	5%	4%	3%
1990	43%	5%	4%	3%
1991	43%	6%	4%	3%
1992	43%	6%	4%	4%
1993	43%	7%	4%	5%
1994	43%	7%	5%	6%
1995	43%	8%	5%	6%
1996	44%	8%	5%	6%
1997	44%	7%	5%	6%
1998	45%	7%	6%	6%
1999	46%	7%	6%	6%
2000	47%	7%	6%	6%
2001	48%	7%	6%	7%
2002	49%	7%	6%	7%

SOURCE: American Bar Association Commission on Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the Profession (2000) and American Bar Association, "Minority Enrollment Statistics, 1971-2002," available at www.abanet.org/legaled



7. Chart - Hispanic Article III Federal Judges
Current and Historical Summary Chart

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges
Current and Historical Summary Chart
by Court

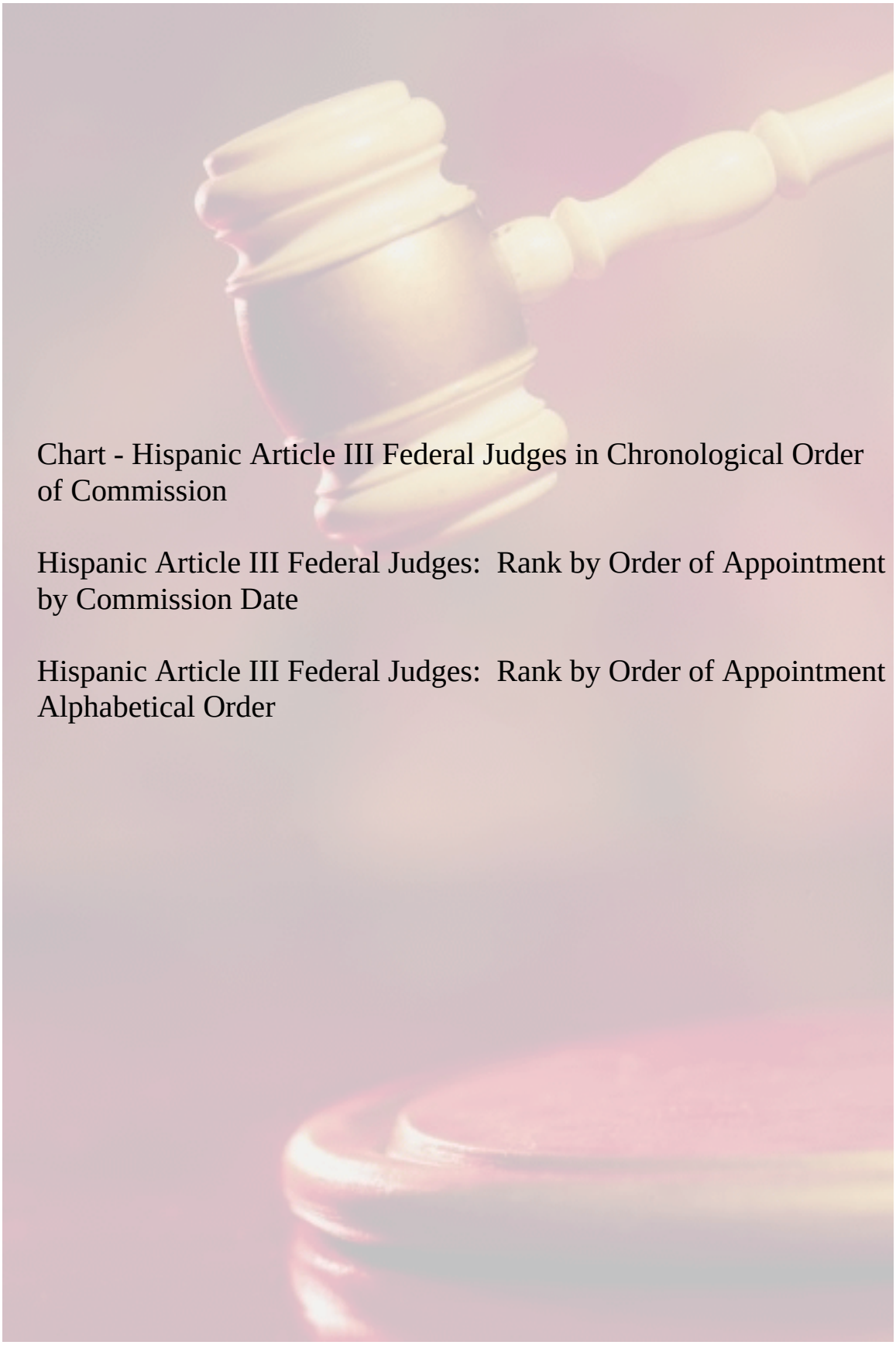
Current Totals

	District Court	Circuit Court	Supreme Court	Totals
Total Hispanic Active Judges	38	12	0	50
Active Women Judges	9	3	0	12
Active Chief Judges	2	0	0	2
Total Senior Judges	7	3	0	10
Senior Women Judges	1	0	0	1
Total Active & Senior Judges	45	15	0	60

Historical Totals*

	District Court	Circuit Court	Supreme Court	Totals
Total Hispanic Article III Appointments	70	15	0	85
Women Judges	13	3	0	16
Chief Judges	16	1	0	17

* "Historical Totals" reflect the number of Hispanic American appointments in each category and include both current judges and persons whose judicial service has terminated.



8. Chart - Hispanic Article III Federal Judges in Chronological Order of Commission

9. Hispanic Article III Federal Judges: Rank by Order of Appointment by Commission Date

10. Hispanic Article III Federal Judges: Rank by Order of Appointment Alphabetical Order

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges
In Chronological Order of Commission

Commission	Judge	Court
	President Kennedy	
4/14/61	Garza, Reynaldo Guerra	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas
	President Johnson	
11/3/66	Real, Manuel Lawrence	U.S. District Court for the Central District of California
6/12/67	Cancio, Hiram Rafael	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
10/12/67	Fernandez-Badillo, Juan B.	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
	President Nixon	
12/1/70	Toledo, Jose Victor	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
10/17/72	Pesquera, Hernan Gregorio	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
	President Ford	
12/20/74	Torruella, Juan R.	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
	President Carter	
7/12/78	Campos, Santiago E.	U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico
7/28/78	Gonzalez, Jose Alejandro Jr.	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida
5/11/79	DeAnda, James	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas
6/21/79	Cordova, Valdemar Aguirre	U.S. District Court for the District of Arkansas
7/13/79	Garza, Reynaldo Guerra	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit
11/2/79	Alarcon, Arthur Lawrence	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
11/2/79	Burciaga, Juan Guerrero	U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico
12/6/79	Perez-Gimenez, Juan Manuel	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
12/10/79	Cabranes, Jose Alberto	U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut
2/20/80	Gierbolini-Ortiz, Gilberto	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
5/23/80	Ramirez, Raul Anthony	U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California
6/18/80	Aguilar, Robert Peter	U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California
6/18/80	Vela, Filemon Bartolome	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas
6/30/80	Cerezo, Carmen Consuelo	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
6/30/80	Marquez, Alfredo Chavez	U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona
12/30/80	Garcia, Hipolito Frank	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
	President Reagan	
7/15/82	Pieras, Jaime Jr.	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
9/30/82	Acosta, Raymond L.	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
4/5/83	Hinojosa, Ricardo H.	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges
In Chronological Order of Commission

Commission	Judge	Court
7/27/83	Laffitte, Hector Manuel	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
11/16/83	Nesbitt, Lenore Carrero	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida
3/14/84	Garcia, Edward J.	U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California
3/30/84	Prado, Edward Charles	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
10/4/84	Torruella, Juan R.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit
4/4/85	La Plata, George	U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan
5/10/85	Rodriguez, Joseph H.	U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey
10/17/85	Fernandez, Ferdinand Francis	U.S. District Court for the Central District of California
10/28/85	Fuste, Jose Antonio	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
2/26/88	Lozano, Rodolfo	U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana
4/20/88	Garza, Emilio M.	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
President Bush I		
5/22/89	Fernandez, Ferdinand Francis	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
7/16/90	Moreno, Federico A.	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida
5/30/91	Garza, Emilio M.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit
12/16/91	Solis, Jorge Antonio	U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas
6/30/92	Robreno, Eduardo C.	U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania
8/12/92	Baird, Lourdes G.	U.S. District Court for the Central District of California
8/12/92	Gonzalez, Irma Elsa	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California
8/12/92	Sotomayor, Sonia	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York
President Clinton		
10/1/93	Vazquez, Martha Alicia	U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico
3/11/94	Garcia, Orlando Luis	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
5/9/94	Benavides, Fortunato Pedro	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit
5/9/94	Castillo, Ruben	U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois
6/16/94	Paez, Richard A.	U.S. District Court for the Central District of California
6/16/94	Urbina, Ricardo M.	U.S. District Court for the District of District Of Columbia
8/10/94	Cabranes, Jose Alberto	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
9/29/94	Casellas, Salvador E.	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
9/29/94	Dominguez, Daniel R.	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges
In Chronological Order of Commission

Commission	Judge	Court
10/11/94	Briones, David	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
6/30/95	Lucero, Carlos F.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit
12/26/95	Wardlaw, Kim McLane	U.S. District Court for the Central District of California
8/1/96	Zapata, Frank R.	U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona
2/4/98	Moreno, Carlos R.	U.S. District Court for the Central District of California
3/17/98	Tagle, Hilda G.	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas
8/3/98	Wardlaw, Kim McLane	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
10/7/98	Sotomayor, Sonia	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
9/9/99	Jordan, Adalberto Jose	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida
9/22/99	Murguia, Carlos	U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas
10/5/99	Marrero, Victor	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York
11/15/99	Guzman, Ronald A.	U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois
3/9/00	Fuentes, Julio M.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit
3/14/00	Paez, Richard A.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
7/11/00	Garcia-Gregory, Jay A.	U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico
10/13/00	Murguia, Mary H.	U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona
President Bush II		
11/12/01	Armijo, M. Christina	U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico
2/12/02	Martinez, Philip Ray	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
5/19/02	Crane, Randy	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas
9/17/02	Martinez, Jose E.	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida
11/15/02	Ludlum, Alia M.	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
12/3/02	Linares, Jose L.	U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey
2/12/03	Otero, S. James	U.S. District Court for the Central District of California
5/5/03	Prado, Edward Charles	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit
5/7/03	Altonaga, Cecilia M.	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida
5/8/03	Callahan, Consuelo Maria	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
7/29/03	Cardone, Kathleen	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
8/1/03	Montalvo, Frank	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
8/1/03	Rodriguez, Xavier	U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas
10/1/03	Bea, Carlos T.	U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges
In Chronological Order of Commission

Commission	Judge	Court
3/22/04	Guirola, Louis Jr.	U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Rank by Order of Appointment**

by Commission Date

Judge Name	Appointing President	Commission Date	Appointment Rank			
			Female	District Court	Circuit Court	All Courts
Garza, Reynaldo Guerra*	Kennedy	4/14/61		1		1
Real, Manuel Lawrence	Johnson	11/3/66		2		2
Cancio, Hiram Rafael	Johnson	6/12/67		3		3
Fernandez-Badillo, Juan B.	Johnson	10/12/67		4		4
Toledo, Jose Victor	Nixon	12/1/70		5		5
Pesquera, Hernan Gregorio	Nixon	10/17/72		6		6
Torruella, Juan R.*	Ford	12/20/74		7		7
Campos, Santiago E.	Carter	7/12/78		8		8
Gonzalez, Jose Alejandro Jr.	Carter	7/28/78		9		9
DeAnda, James	Carter	5/11/79		10		10
Cordova, Valdemar Aguirre	Carter	6/21/79		11		11
Garza, Reynaldo Guerra*	Carter	7/13/79			1	12
Alarcon, Arthur Lawrence	Carter	11/2/79			2	13
Burciaga, Juan Guerrero	Carter	11/2/79		12		14
Perez-Gimenez, Juan Manuel	Carter	12/6/79		13		15
Cabranes, Jose Alberto*	Carter	12/10/79		14		16
Gierbolini-Ortiz, Gilberto	Carter	2/20/80		15		17
Ramirez, Raul Anthony	Carter	5/23/80		16		18
Aguilar, Robert Peter	Carter	6/18/80		17		19
Vela, Filemon Bartolome	Carter	6/18/80		18		20
Cerezo, Carmen Consuelo	Carter	6/30/80	1	19		21
Marquez, Alfredo Chavez	Carter	6/30/80		20		22
Garcia, Hipolito Frank	Carter	12/30/80		21		23
Pieras, Jaime Jr.	Reagan	7/15/82		22		24
Acosta, Raymond L.	Reagan	9/30/82		23		25
Hinojosa, Ricardo H.	Reagan	4/5/83		24		26
Laffitte, Hector Manuel	Reagan	7/27/83		25		27
Nesbitt, Lenore Carrero	Reagan	11/16/83	2	26		28
Garcia, Edward J.	Reagan	3/14/84		27		29

** For example, the number "10" in the "Female" column designates the tenth appointment of a Hispanic American female to *an* Article III court. A number "14" in the "All Courts" column represents the fourteenth appointment of a Hispanic American to *any* Article III court.

* Multiple Commissions

Chart 6

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Rank by Order of Appointment**

by Commission Date

Judge Name	Appointing President	Commission Date	Appointment Rank			
			Female	District Court	Circuit Court	All Courts
Prado, Edward Charles*	Reagan	3/30/84		28		30
Torruella, Juan R.*	Reagan	10/4/84			3	31
La Plata, George	Reagan	4/4/85		29		32
Rodriguez, Joseph H.	Reagan	5/10/85		30		33
Fernandez, Ferdinand Francis*	Reagan	10/17/85		31		34
Fuste, Jose Antonio	Reagan	10/28/85		32		35
Lozano, Rodolfo	Reagan	2/26/88		33		36
Garza, Emilio M.*	Reagan	4/20/88		34		37
Fernandez, Ferdinand Francis*	Bush I	5/22/89			4	38
Moreno, Federico A.	Bush I	7/16/90		35		39
Garza, Emilio M.*	Bush I	5/30/91			5	40
Solis, Jorge Antonio	Bush I	12/16/91		36		41
Robreno, Eduardo C.	Bush I	6/30/92		37		42
Baird, Lourdes G.	Bush I	8/12/92	3	38		43
Gonzalez, Irma Elsa	Bush I	8/12/92	4	39		44
Sotomayor, Sonia*	Bush I	8/12/92	5	40		45
Vazquez, Martha Alicia	Clinton	10/1/93	6	41		46
Garcia, Orlando Luis	Clinton	3/11/94		42		47
Benavides, Fortunato Pedro	Clinton	5/9/94			6	48
Castillo, Ruben	Clinton	5/9/94		43		49
Paez, Richard A.*	Clinton	6/16/94		44		50
Urbina, Ricardo M.	Clinton	6/16/94		45		51
Cabranes, Jose Alberto*	Clinton	8/10/94			7	52
Casellas, Salvador E.	Clinton	9/29/94		46		53
Dominguez, Daniel R.	Clinton	9/29/94		47		54
Briones, David	Clinton	10/11/94		48		55
Lucero, Carlos F.	Clinton	6/30/95			8	56
Wardlaw, Kim McLane*	Clinton	12/26/95	7	49		57

** For example, the number "10" in the "Female" column designates the tenth appointment of a Hispanic American female to *an* Article III court. A number "14" in the "All Courts" column represents the fourteenth appointment of a Hispanic American to *any* Article III court.

* Multiple Commissions

Chart 6

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Rank by Order of Appointment**

by Commission Date

Judge Name	Appointing President	Commission Date	Appointment Rank			
			Female	District Court	Circuit Court	All Courts
Zapata, Frank R.	Clinton	8/1/96		50		58
Moreno, Carlos R.	Clinton	2/4/98		51		59
Tagle, Hilda G.	Clinton	3/17/98	8	52		60
Wardlaw, Kim McLane*	Clinton	8/3/98	9		9	61
Sotomayor, Sonia*	Clinton	10/7/98	10		10	62
Jordan, Adalberto Jose	Clinton	9/9/99		53		63
Murguia, Carlos	Clinton	9/22/99		54		64
Marrero, Victor	Clinton	10/5/99		55		65
Guzman, Ronald A.	Clinton	11/15/99		56		66
Fuentes, Julio M.	Clinton	3/9/00			11	67
Paez, Richard A.*	Clinton	3/14/00			12	68
Garcia-Gregory, Jay A.	Clinton	7/11/00		57		69
Murguia, Mary H.	Clinton	10/13/00	11	58		70
Armijo, M. Christina	Bush II	11/12/01	12	59		71
Martinez, Philip Ray	Bush II	2/12/02		60		72
Crane, Randy	Bush II	5/19/02		61		73
Martinez, Jose E.	Bush II	9/17/02		62		74
Ludlum, Alia M.	Bush II	11/15/02	13	63		75
Linares, Jose L.	Bush II	12/3/02		64		76
Otero, S. James	Bush II	2/12/03		65		77
Prado, Edward Charles*	Bush II	5/5/03			13	78
Altonaga, Cecilia M.	Bush II	5/7/03	14	66		79
Callahan, Consuelo Maria	Bush II	5/8/03	15		14	80
Cardone, Kathleen	Bush II	7/29/03	16	67		81
Montalvo, Frank	Bush II	8/1/03		68		82
Rodriguez, Xavier	Bush II	8/1/03		69		83
Bea, Carlos T.	Bush II	10/1/03			15	84
Guirola, Louis Jr.	Bush II	3/22/04		70		85

** For example, the number "10" in the "Female" column designates the tenth appointment of a Hispanic American female to *an* Article III court. A number "14" in the "All Courts" column represents the fourteenth appointment of a Hispanic American to *any* Article III court.

* Multiple Commissions

Chart 6

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Rank by Order of Appointment**

Alphabetical Order

Judge Name	Appointing President	Commission Date	Appointment Rank			
			Female	District Court	Circuit Court	All Courts
Acosta, Raymond L.	Reagan	9/30/82		23		25
Aguilar, Robert Peter	Carter	6/18/80		17		19
Alarcon, Arthur Lawrence	Carter	11/2/79			2	13
Altonaga, Cecilia M.	Bush II	5/7/03	14	66		79
Armijo, M. Christina	Bush II	11/12/01	12	59		71
Baird, Lourdes G.	Bush I	8/12/92	3	38		43
Bea, Carlos T.	Bush II	10/1/03			15	84
Benavides, Fortunato Pedro	Clinton	5/9/94			6	48
Briones, David	Clinton	10/11/94		48		55
Burciaga, Juan Guerrero	Carter	11/2/79		12		14
Cabranes, Jose Alberto*	Carter	12/10/79		14		16
Cabranes, Jose Alberto*	Clinton	8/10/94			7	52
Callahan, Consuelo Maria	Bush II	5/8/03	15		14	80
Campos, Santiago E.	Carter	7/12/78		8		8
Cancio, Hiram Rafael	Johnson	6/12/67		3		3
Cardone, Kathleen	Bush II	7/29/03	16	67		81
Casellas, Salvador E.	Clinton	9/29/94		46		53
Castillo, Ruben	Clinton	5/9/94		43		49
Cerezo, Carmen Consuelo	Carter	6/30/80	1	19		21
Cordova, Valdemar Aguirre	Carter	6/21/79		11		11
Crane, Randy	Bush II	5/19/02		61		73
DeAnda, James	Carter	5/11/79		10		10
Dominguez, Daniel R.	Clinton	9/29/94		47		54
Fernandez, Ferdinand Francis*	Reagan	10/17/85		31		34
Fernandez, Ferdinand Francis*	Bush I	5/22/89			4	38
Fernandez-Badillo, Juan B.	Johnson	10/12/67		4		4
Fuentes, Julio M.	Clinton	3/9/00			11	67
Fuste, Jose Antonio	Reagan	10/28/85		32		35
Garcia, Edward J.	Reagan	3/14/84		27		29

** For example, the number "10" in the "Female" column designates the tenth appointment of a Hispanic American female to *an* Article III court. A number "14" in the "All Courts" column represents the fourteenth appointment of a Hispanic American to *any* Article III court.

* Multiple Commissions

Chart 7

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Rank by Order of Appointment**

Alphabetical Order

Judge Name	Appointing President	Commission Date	Appointment Rank			
			Female	District Court	Circuit Court	All Courts
Garcia, Hipolito Frank	Carter	12/30/80		21		23
Garcia, Orlando Luis	Clinton	3/11/94		42		47
Garcia-Gregory, Jay A.	Clinton	7/11/00		57		69
Garza, Emilio M.*	Reagan	4/20/88		34		37
Garza, Emilio M.*	Bush I	5/30/91			5	40
Garza, Reynaldo Guerra*	Kennedy	4/14/61		1		1
Garza, Reynaldo Guerra*	Carter	7/13/79			1	12
Gierbolini-Ortiz, Gilberto	Carter	2/20/80		15		17
Gonzalez, Irma Elsa	Bush I	8/12/92	4	39		44
Gonzalez, Jose Alejandro Jr.	Carter	7/28/78		9		9
Guirola, Louis Jr.	Bush II	3/22/04		70		85
Guzman, Ronald A.	Clinton	11/15/99		56		66
Hinojosa, Ricardo H.	Reagan	4/5/83		24		26
Jordan, Adalberto Jose	Clinton	9/9/99		53		63
La Plata, George	Reagan	4/4/85		29		32
Laffitte, Hector Manuel	Reagan	7/27/83		25		27
Linares, Jose L.	Bush II	12/3/02		64		76
Lozano, Rodolfo	Reagan	2/26/88		33		36
Lucero, Carlos F.	Clinton	6/30/95			8	56
Ludlum, Alia M.	Bush II	11/15/02	13	63		75
Marquez, Alfredo Chavez	Carter	6/30/80		20		22
Marrero, Victor	Clinton	10/5/99		55		65
Martinez, Jose E.	Bush II	9/17/02		62		74
Martinez, Philip Ray	Bush II	2/12/02		60		72
Montalvo, Frank	Bush II	8/1/03		68		82
Moreno, Carlos R.	Clinton	2/4/98		51		59
Moreno, Federico A.	Bush I	7/16/90		35		39
Murguia, Carlos	Clinton	9/22/99		54		64

** For example, the number "10" in the "Female" column designates the tenth appointment of a Hispanic American female to *an* Article III court. A number "14" in the "All Courts" column represents the fourteenth appointment of a Hispanic American to *any* Article III court.

* Multiple Commissions

Chart 7

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Rank by Order of Appointment**

Alphabetical Order

Judge Name	Appointing President	Commission Date	Appointment Rank			
			Female	District Court	Circuit Court	All Courts
Murguia, Mary H.	Clinton	10/13/00	11	58		70
Nesbitt, Lenore Carrero	Reagan	11/16/83	2	26		28
Otero, S. James	Bush II	2/12/03		65		77
Paez, Richard A.*	Clinton	6/16/94		44		50
Paez, Richard A.*	Clinton	3/14/00			12	68
Perez-Gimenez, Juan Manuel	Carter	12/6/79		13		15
Pesquera, Hernan Gregorio	Nixon	10/17/72		6		6
Pieras, Jaime Jr.	Reagon	7/15/82		22		24
Prado, Edward Charles*	Reagan	3/30/84		28		30
Prado, Edward Charles*	Bush II	5/5/03			13	78
Ramirez, Raul Anthony	Carter	5/23/80		16		18
Real, Manuel Lawrence	Johnson	11/3/66		2		2
Robreno, Eduardo C.	Bush I	6/30/92		37		42
Rodriguez, Joseph H.	Reagan	5/10/85		30		33
Rodriguez, Xavier	Bush II	8/1/03		69		83
Solis, Jorge Antonio	Bush I	12/16/91		36		41
Sotomayor, Sonia*	Bush I	8/12/92	5	40		45
Sotomayor, Sonia*	Clinton	10/7/98	10		10	62
Tagle, Hilda G.	Clinton	3/17/98	8	52		60
Toledo, Jose Victor	Nixon	12/1/70		5		5
Torruella, Juan R.*	Ford	12/20/74		7		7
Torruella, Juan R.*	Reagan	10/4/84			3	31
Urbina, Ricardo M.	Clinton	6/16/94		45		51
Vazquez, Martha Alicia	Clinton	10/1/93	6	41		46
Vela, Filemon Bartolome	Carter	6/18/80		18		20
Wardlaw, Kim McLane*	Clinton	12/26/95	7	49		57
Wardlaw, Kim McLane*	Clinton	8/3/98	9		9	61
Zapata, Frank R.	Clinton	8/1/96		50		58

** For example, the number "10" in the "Female" column designates the tenth appointment of a Hispanic American female to *an* Article III court. A number "14" in the "All Courts" column represents the fourteenth appointment of a Hispanic American to *any* Article III court.

* Multiple Commissions

Chart 7

11. Chart Hispanic Article III Federal Judges: Judicial History by Commission Date

12. Chart - Hispanic Article III Federal Judges: Judicial History by Name

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Commission Date

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Garza, Reynaldo Guerra					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	4/14/61	1974-1979		8/1/79	Elevated
Real, Manuel Lawrence					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	11/3/66	1982-1993			
Cancio, Hiram Rafael					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	6/12/67	1967-1974		1/31/74	Resigned
Fernandez-Badillo, Juan B.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	10/12/67		6/30/72	10/16/89	Deceased
Toledo, Jose Victor					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	12/1/70	1974-1980		2/3/80	Deceased
Pesquera, Hernan Gregorio					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	10/17/72	1980-1982		9/8/82	Deceased
Torruella, Juan R.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	12/20/74	1982-1984		10/30/84	Elevated
Campos, Santiago E.					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico	7/12/78	1987-1989	12/26/92	1/20/01	Deceased
Gonzalez, Jose Alejandro Jr.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	7/28/78		11/30/96		
DeAnda, James					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	5/11/79	1988-1992		10/1/92	Retired
Cordova, Valdemar Aguirre					
U.S. District Court for the District of Arkansas	6/21/79		4/20/84	6/18/88	Deceased
Garza, Reynaldo Guerra					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit	7/13/79		7/7/82		
Alarcon, Arthur Lawrence					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	11/2/79		11/21/92		

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Commission Date

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Burciaga, Juan Guerrero					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico	11/2/79	1989-1994	9/9/94	3/5/95	Deceased
Perez-Gimenez, Juan Manuel					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	12/6/79	1984-1991			
Cabranes, Jose Alberto					
U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut	12/10/79	1992-1994		8/12/94	Elevated
Gierbolini-Ortiz, Gilberto					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	2/20/80	1991-1993	12/27/93	3/23/04	Retired
Ramirez, Raul Anthony					
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California	5/23/80			12/31/89	Resigned
Aguilar, Robert Peter					
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California	6/18/80		4/14/96	6/24/96	Retired
Vela, Filemon Bartolome					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	6/18/80		5/1/00	4/13/04	Deceased
Cerezo, Carmen Consuelo					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	6/30/80	1993-1999			
Marquez, Alfredo Chavez					
U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona	6/30/80		7/25/91		
Garcia, Hipolito Frank					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	12/30/80			1/16/02	Deceased
Pieras, Jaime Jr.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	7/15/82		8/1/93		
Acosta, Raymond L.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	9/30/82		6/1/94		
Hinojosa, Ricardo H.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	4/5/83				

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Commission Date

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Laffitte, Hector Manuel					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	7/27/83	1999-2004			
Nesbitt, Lenore Carrero					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	11/16/83		7/19/98	10/6/01	Deceased
Garcia, Edward J.					
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California	3/14/84		11/24/96		
Prado, Edward Charles					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	3/30/84			5/12/03	Elevated
Torruella, Juan R.					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit	10/4/84	1994-2001			
La Plata, George					
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan	4/4/85			8/3/96	Retired
Rodriguez, Joseph H.					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey	5/10/85		5/22/98		
Fernandez, Ferdinand Francis					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	10/17/85			5/24/89	Elevated
Fuste, Jose Antonio					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	10/28/85	2004-2004			
Lozano, Rodolfo					
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana	2/26/88				
Garza, Emilio M.					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	4/20/88			6/7/91	Elevated
Fernandez, Ferdinand Francis					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	5/22/89		6/1/02		
Moreno, Federico A.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	7/16/90				

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Commission Date

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Garza, Emilio M.					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit	5/30/91				
Solis, Jorge Antonio					
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas	12/16/91				
Robreno, Eduardo C.					
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania	6/30/92				
Baird, Lourdes G.					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	8/12/92		5/12/04		
Gonzalez, Irma Elsa					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California	8/12/92				
Sotomayor, Sonia					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York	8/12/92			10/13/98	Elevated
Vazquez, Martha Alicia					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico	10/1/93	2003-2004			
Garcia, Orlando Luis					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	3/11/94				
Benavides, Fortunato Pedro					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit	5/9/94				
Castillo, Ruben					
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois	5/9/94				
Paez, Richard A.					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	6/16/94			3/17/00	Elevated
Urbina, Ricardo M.					
U.S. District Court for the District of District Of Columbia	6/16/94				
Cabranes, Jose Alberto					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit	8/10/94				

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Commission Date

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Casellas, Salvador E.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	9/29/94				
Dominguez, Daniel R.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	9/29/94				
Briones, David					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	10/11/94				
Lucero, Carlos F.					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit	6/30/95				
Wardlaw, Kim McLane					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	12/26/95			8/3/98	Elevated
Zapata, Frank R.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona	8/1/96				
Moreno, Carlos R.					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	2/4/98			10/18/01	Resigned
Tagle, Hilda G.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	3/17/98				
Wardlaw, Kim McLane					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	8/3/98				
Sotomayor, Sonia					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit	10/7/98				
Jordan, Adalberto Jose					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	9/9/99				
Murguia, Carlos					
U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas	9/22/99				
Marrero, Victor					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York	10/5/99				

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Commission Date

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Guzman, Ronald A.					
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois	11/15/99				
Fuentes, Julio M.					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit	3/9/00				
Paez, Richard A.					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	3/14/00				
Garcia-Gregory, Jay A.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	7/11/00				
Murguia, Mary H.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona	10/13/00				
Armijo, M. Christina					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico	11/12/01				
Martinez, Philip Ray					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	2/12/02				
Crane, Randy					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	5/19/02				
Martinez, Jose E.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	9/17/02				
Ludlum, Alia M.					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	11/15/02				
Linares, Jose L.					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey	12/3/02				
Otero, S. James					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	2/12/03				
Prado, Edward Charles					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit	5/5/03				

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Commission Date

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Altonaga, Cecilia M.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	5/7/03				
Callahan, Consuelo Maria					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	5/8/03				
Cardone, Kathleen					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	7/29/03				
Montalvo, Frank					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	8/1/03				
Rodriguez, Xavier					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	8/1/03				
Bea, Carlos T.					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	10/1/03				
Guirola, Louis Jr.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi	3/22/04				

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Name

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Acosta, Raymond L.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	9/30/82		6/1/94		
Aguilar, Robert Peter					
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California	6/18/80		4/14/96	6/24/96	Retired
Alarcon, Arthur Lawrence					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	11/2/79		11/21/92		
Altonaga, Cecilia M.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	5/7/03				
Armijo, M. Christina					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico	11/12/01				
Baird, Lourdes G.					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	8/12/92		5/12/04		
Bea, Carlos T.					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	10/1/03				
Benavides, Fortunato Pedro					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit	5/9/94				
Briones, David					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	10/11/94				
Burciaga, Juan Guerrero					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico	11/2/79	1989-1994	9/9/94	3/5/95	Deceased
Cabranes, Jose Alberto					
U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut	12/10/79	1992-1994		8/12/94	Elevated
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit	8/10/94				
Callahan, Consuelo Maria					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	5/8/03				
Campos, Santiago E.					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico	7/12/78	1987-1989	12/26/92	1/20/01	Deceased
Cancio, Hiram Rafael					

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Name

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	6/12/67	1967-1974		1/31/74	Resigned
Cardone, Kathleen					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	7/29/03				
Casellas, Salvador E.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	9/29/94				
Castillo, Ruben					
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois	5/9/94				
Cerezo, Carmen Consuelo					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	6/30/80	1993-1999			
Cordova, Valdemar Aguirre					
U.S. District Court for the District of Arkansas	6/21/79		4/20/84	6/18/88	Deceased
Crane, Randy					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	5/19/02				
DeAnda, James					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	5/11/79	1988-1992		10/1/92	Retired
Dominguez, Daniel R.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	9/29/94				
Fernandez, Ferdinand Francis					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	10/17/85			5/24/89	Elevated
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	5/22/89		6/1/02		
Fernandez-Badillo, Juan B.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	10/12/67		6/30/72	10/16/89	Deceased
Fuentes, Julio M.					
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit	3/9/00				
Fuste, Jose Antonio					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	10/28/85	2004-2004			
Garcia, Edward J.					
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California	3/14/84		11/24/96		

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Name

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Garcia, Hipolito Frank					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	12/30/80			1/16/02	Deceased
Garcia, Orlando Luis					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	3/11/94				
Garcia-Gregory, Jay A.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	7/11/00				
Garza, Emilio M.					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	4/20/88			6/7/91	Elevated
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit	5/30/91				
Garza, Reynaldo Guerra					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	4/14/61	1974-1979		8/1/79	Elevated
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit	7/13/79		7/7/82		
Gierbolini-Ortiz, Gilberto					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	2/20/80	1991-1993	12/27/93	3/23/04	Retired
Gonzalez, Irma Elsa					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California	8/12/92				
Gonzalez, Jose Alejandro Jr.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	7/28/78		11/30/96		
Guirola, Louis Jr.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi	3/22/04				
Guzman, Ronald A.					
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois	11/15/99				
Hinojosa, Ricardo H.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	4/5/83				
Jordan, Adalberto Jose					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	9/9/99				
La Plata, George					
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan	4/4/85			8/3/96	Retired

as of 6/04

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Name

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Laffitte, Hector Manuel U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	7/27/83	1999-2004			
Linares, Jose L. U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey	12/3/02				
Lozano, Rodolfo U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana	2/26/88				
Lucero, Carlos F. U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit	6/30/95				
Ludlum, Alia M. U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	11/15/02				
Marquez, Alfredo Chavez U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona	6/30/80		7/25/91		
Marrero, Victor U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York	10/5/99				
Martinez, Jose E. U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	9/17/02				
Martinez, Philip Ray U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	2/12/02				
Montalvo, Frank U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	8/1/03				
Moreno, Carlos R. U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	2/4/98			10/18/01	Resigned
Moreno, Federico A. U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	7/16/90				
Murguia, Carlos U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas	9/22/99				
Murguia, Mary H. U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona	10/13/00				

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Name

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Nesbitt, Lenore Carrero					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida	11/16/83		7/19/98	10/6/01	Deceased
Otero, S. James					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	2/12/03				
Paez, Richard A.					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	6/16/94			3/17/00	Elevated
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	3/14/00				
Perez-Gimenez, Juan Manuel					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	12/6/79	1984-1991			
Pesquera, Hernan Gregorio					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	10/17/72	1980-1982		9/8/82	Deceased
Pieras, Jaime Jr.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	7/15/82		8/1/93		
Prado, Edward Charles					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	3/30/84			5/12/03	Elevated
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit	5/5/03				
Ramirez, Raul Anthony					
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California	5/23/80			12/31/89	Resigned
Real, Manuel Lawrence					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	11/3/66	1982-1993			
Robreno, Eduardo C.					
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania	6/30/92				
Rodriguez, Joseph H.					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey	5/10/85		5/22/98		
Rodriguez, Xavier					
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas	8/1/03				
Solis, Jorge Antonio					
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas	12/16/91				

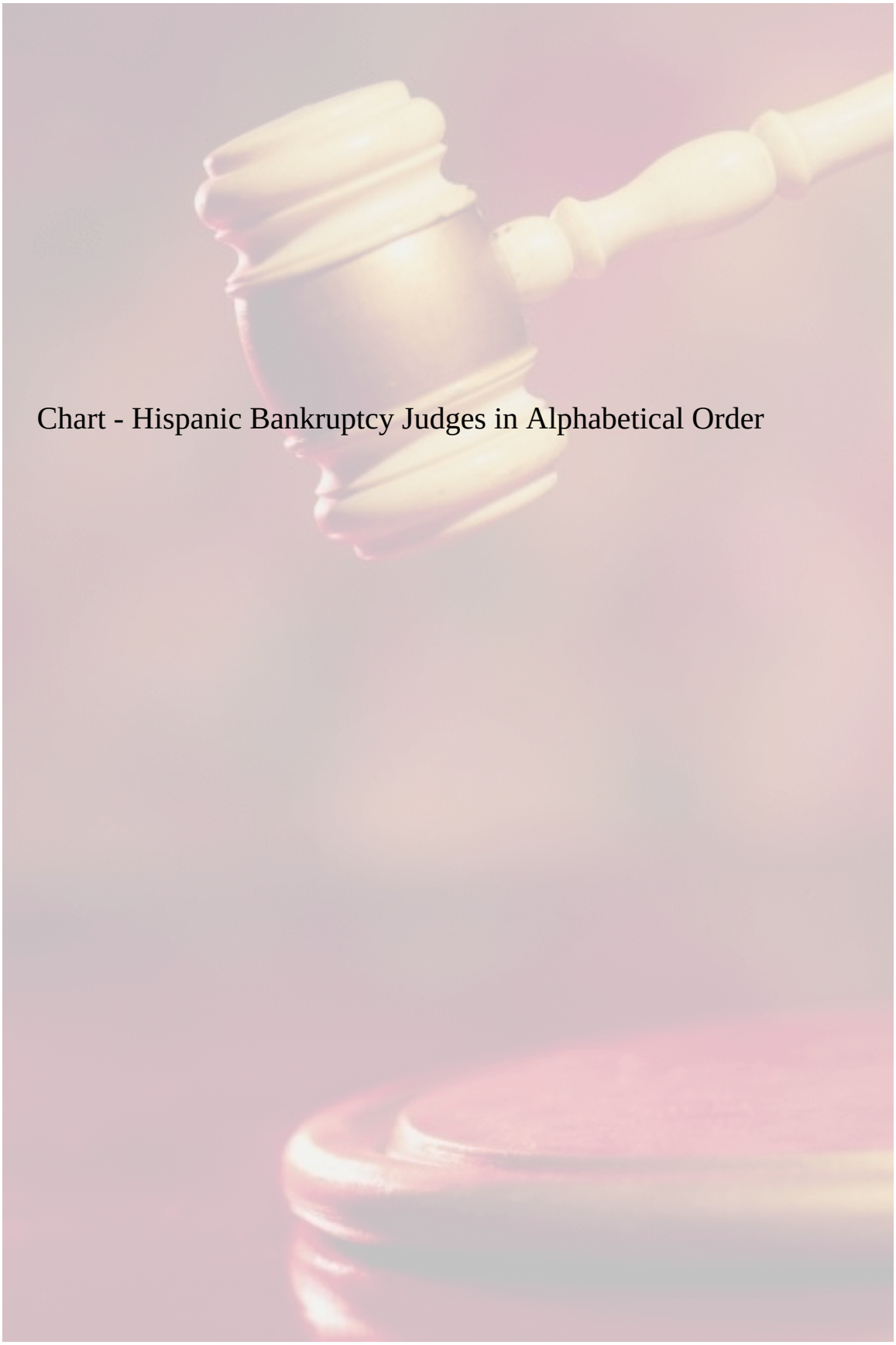
as of 6/04

Hispanic Article III Federal Judges

Judicial History

By Name

	Commission	Chief Judge	Senior	Termination	Reason
Sotomayor, Sonia					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York	8/12/92			10/13/98	Elevated
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit	10/7/98				
Tagle, Hilda G.					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	3/17/98				
Toledo, Jose Victor					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	12/1/70	1974-1980		2/3/80	Deceased
Torruella, Juan R.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico	12/20/74	1982-1984		10/30/84	Elevated
U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit	10/4/84	1994-2001			
Urbina, Ricardo M.					
U.S. District Court for the District of District Of Columbia	6/16/94				
Vazquez, Martha Alicia					
U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico	10/1/93	2003-2004			
Vela, Filemon Bartolome					
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas	6/18/80		5/1/00	4/13/04	Deceased
Wardlaw, Kim McLane					
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California	12/26/95			8/3/98	Elevated
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	8/3/98				
Zapata, Frank R.					
U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona	8/1/96				

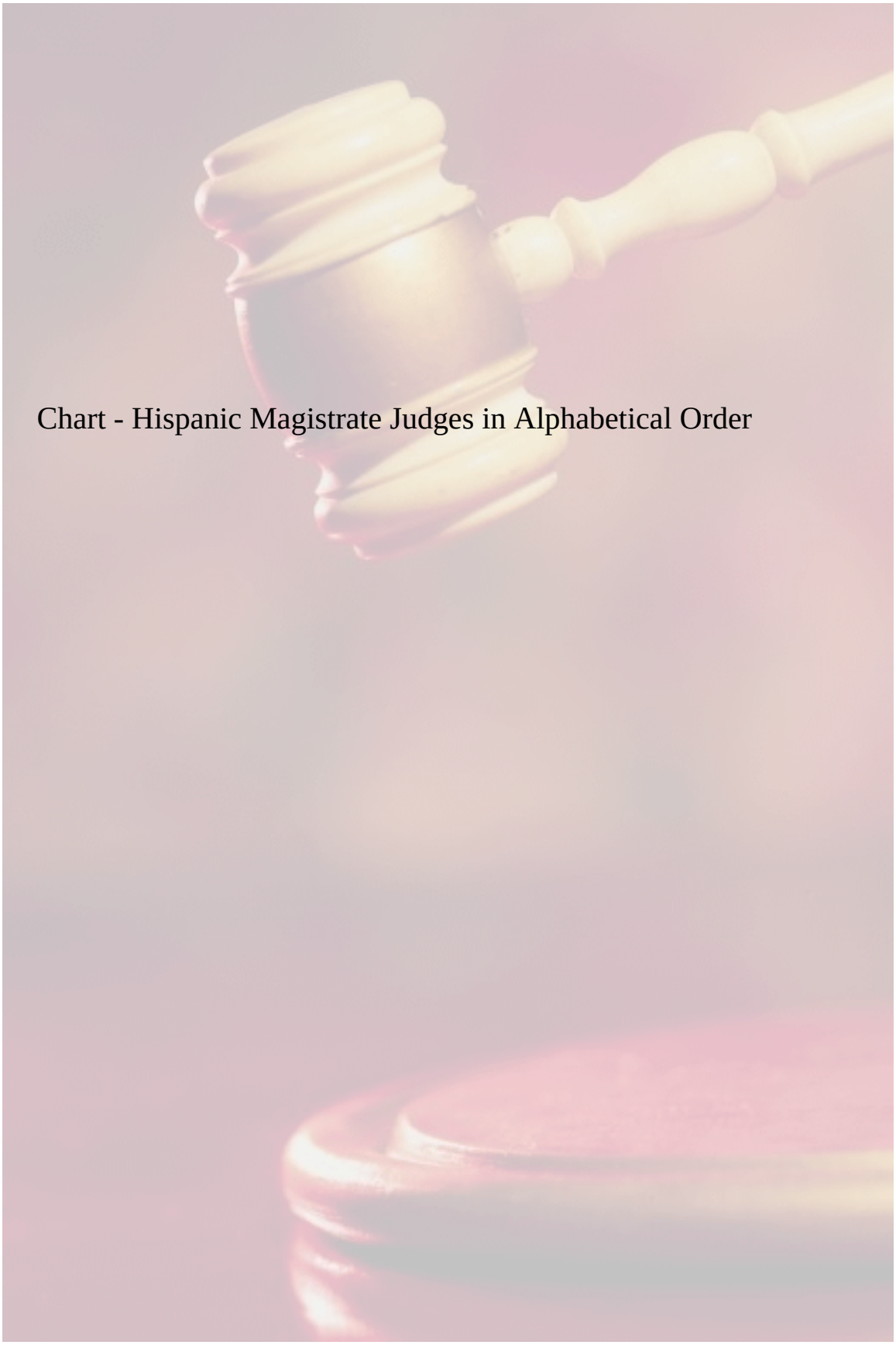


13. Chart - Hispanic Bankruptcy Judges in Alphabetical Order

Hispanic Bankruptcy Judges

In Alphabetical Order

Name	Sex	Court District	Active	Appointment	Termination	Reason	Notes
Barbosa, Manuel	Male	Illinois (Northern)	☑	3/23/98			
Carlo-Altieri, Gerardo	Male	Puerto Rico	☑	8/29/94			
Cordova, Donald E.	Male	Colorado	☐	2/16/90	2/16/03	Deceased	
De Jesus, Sara E.	Female	Puerto Rico	☑	12/22/86			
Gonzalez, Arthur J.	Male	New York (Southern)	☑	10/10/95			
Hernandez-Rodriguez, A.I.	Male	Puerto Rico	☐	3/1/76	9/30/86	Retired	
Lamoutte, Enrique S.	Male	Puerto Rico	☑	11/7/86			
Leal, Manuel D.	Male	Texas (Southern)	☐	10/7/83	1/31/04	Retired	
Rivera-Cruz, Rafael A.	Male	Puerto Rico	☐	1/2/70	2/29/76	Retired	
Robles, Ernest M.	Male	California (Central)	☑	6/12/93			



14. Chart - Hispanic Magistrate Judges in Alphabetical Order

Hispanic Magistrate Judges

In Alphabetical Order

Name	Sex	Court	Active	Appointment	Termination	Notes
Alba, Samuel	Male	Utah	☑	8/23/1992		
Arce-Flores, Adriana	Female	Texas (Southern)	☑	10/10/2000		
Arenas, Justo	Male	Puerto Rico	☑	4/20/1981		
Ases, Eduardo E. de	Male	Texas (Southern)	☐	Pre - 1986	11/13/1996	
Battaglia, Anthony J.	Male	California (Southern)	☑	11/15/1993		
Benitez, Roger T.	Male	California (Southern)	☑	1/20/2001		
Brooks, Ruben	Male	California (Southern)	☑	9/2/1993		
Castellanos, Jesus A.	Male	Puerto Rico	☐	3/21/1980	5/1/2004	
Delgado-Colon, Aida M.	Female	Puerto Rico	☑	12/23/1993		
Etcheverry, Louis P.	Male	California (Eastern)	☐	Pre - 1986	4/30/2002	
Galvan, Joe H.	Male	New Mexico	☐	4/26/1991	4/25/1999	Recalled
Garcia, Lorenzo F.	Male	New Mexico	☑	11/9/1992		
Garcia, Victor Roberto	Male	Texas (Western)	☑	5/14/2003		

Hispanic Magistrate Judges

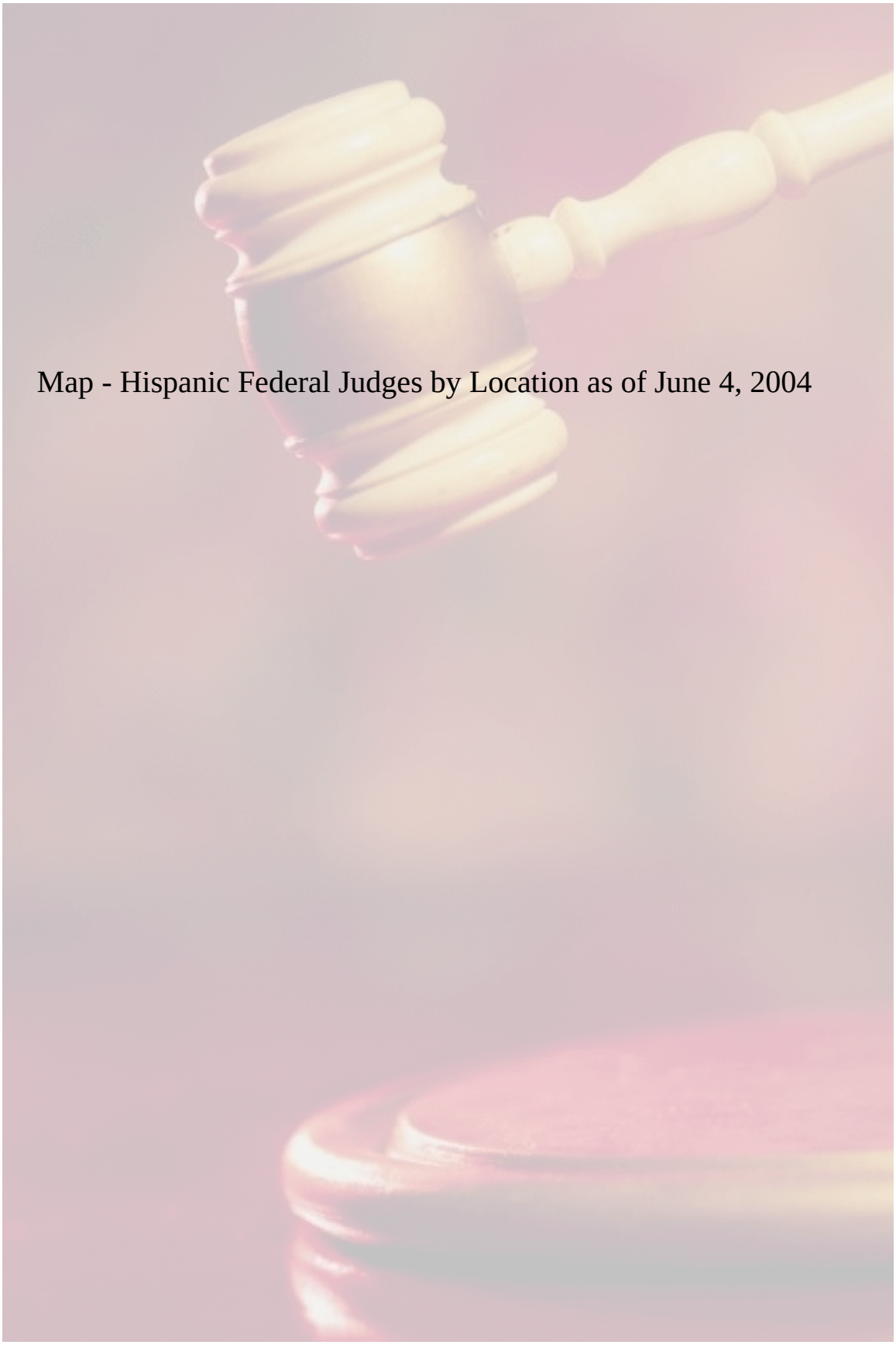
In Alphabetical Order

Name	Sex	Court	Active	Appointment	Termination	Notes
Garza, Fidencio G., Jr.	Male	Texas (Southern)	☐	Pre - 1986		
Gelpi, Jr., Gustavo A.	Male	Puerto Rico	☑	6/29/2001		
Gonzalez, Irma Elsa	Female	California (Southern)	☐	1984	1991	District Court Commission 1992
Herrera, Robert S.	Male	New Mexico	☐	Pre - 1986		
Howard, Marcia Morales	Female	Florida (Middle)	☑	6/2/2003		
Infante, Edward A.	Male	California (Northern)	☑	3/31/1990	6/18/2001	Recalled
Ionta, Robert W.	Male	New Mexico	☑	2/11/1985		Part Time
Lindsay, Arlene Rosario	Female	New York (Eastern)	☑	1/18/1994		
Martinez, Donna F.	Female	Connecticut	☑	2/8/1994		
Martinez, Ricardo S.	Male	Washington (Western)	☑	6/8/1998		
Mesa, Richard P.	Male	Texas (Western)	☑	1/6/1995		
Naranjo, Daniel A.	Male	Texas (Western District)	☐	Pre - 1986		

Hispanic Magistrate Judges

In Alphabetical Order

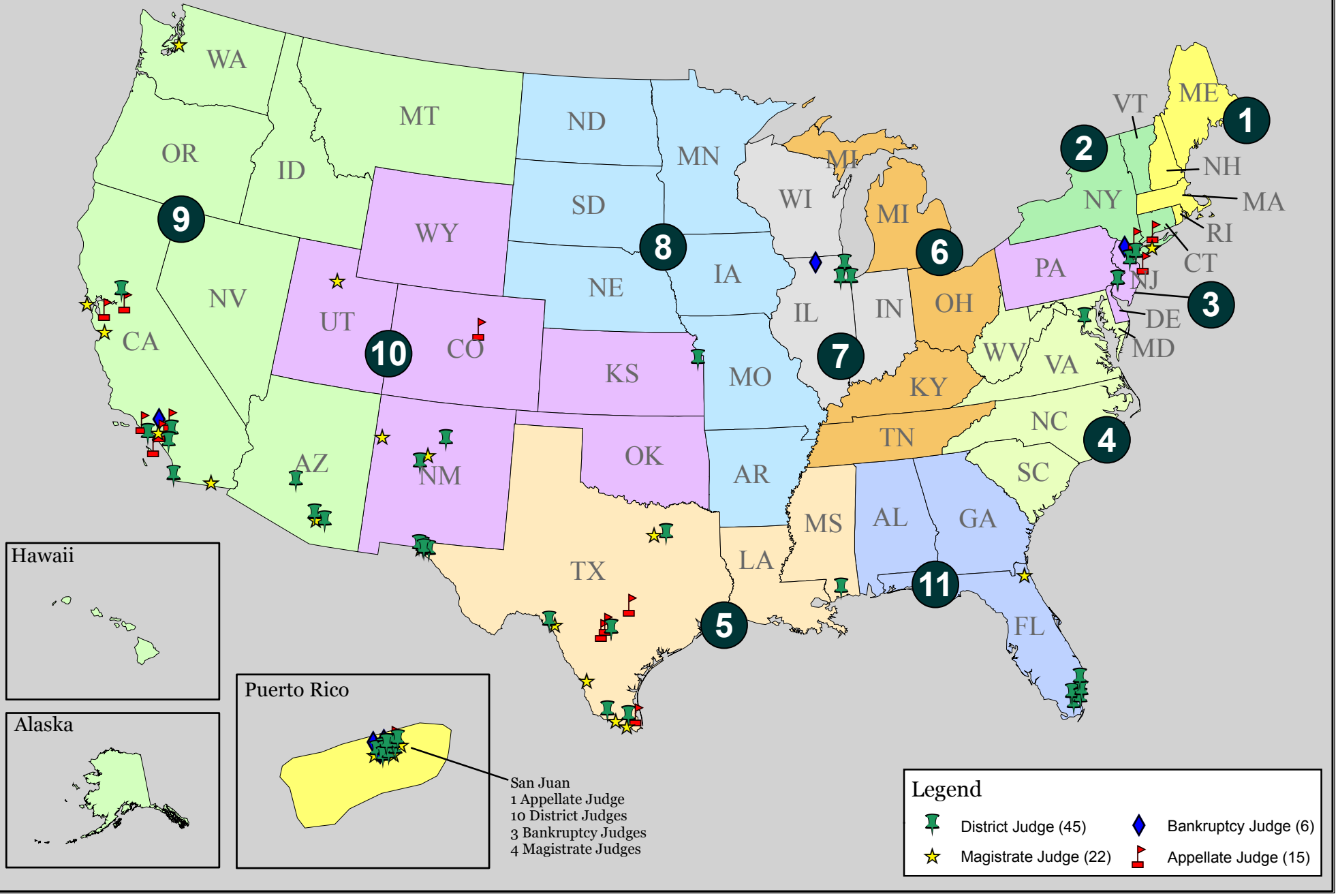
Name	Sex	Court	Active	Appointment	Termination	Notes
Olguin, Fernando M.	Male	California (Central)	☑	7/23/2001		
Ramirez, Irma C.	Female	Texas (Northern)	☑	9/9/2002		
Ramos, Dorina	Female	Texas (Southern)	☑	8/26/1996		
Recio, Jr., Felix	Male	Texas (Southern)	☑	3/22/1999		
Schmidt-Monge, Roberto	Male	Puerto Rico	☐	Pre - 1986		
Torres, Edwin G.	Male	Florida (Southern)	☑	10/31/2003		
Velasco, Bernardo P.	Male	Arizona	☑	09/29/00		
Velez-Rive, Camille L.	Female	Puerto Rico	☑	3/22/2004		
Yamashita, Francis I.	Female	Hawaii	☐	8/10/1992	11/30/2001	



15. Map - Hispanic Federal Judges by Location as of June 4, 2004

Hispanic Federal Judges by Location

As of June 4, 2004



16. Explanation of Sources

EXPLANATION OF SOURCES

Hispanic American Percentage of U.S. Population.

Data on Hispanic Americans as a percentage of the United States population between 1960 and 1990 comes from the official census taken every ten years, as summarized on the website of the United states Census Bureau at (http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0056.html). Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percentage point.

Although the census is taken only once ever ten years, it is assumed that the Hispanic American percentage of the population in that year also applies to the five preceding years and the four years that follow. For example, the 1990 census showed that Hispanic Americans were, at that time, 9 percent of the population (after rounding). For purposes of graphs, it has been assumed that Hispanic Americans were 9 percent of the population not just in 1990, but for the entire ten-year period from 1985 through 1994. Similarly the percentage of Hispanic Americans in the United States population from 1965 to 1974 is based on the 1970 census data, and so forth.

Data on Hispanic Americans as percentage of the United States population in 2000 comes from the official census taken that year, as summarized at www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0884102.htm.

Although the Graph shows a four percent jump in the Hispanic American population between the 1990 census and the 2000 census, this apparent change may be illusory rather than real. Changes in methodology initiated with the 2000 census make it very difficult to compare 2000 census data on race with prior census data on this subject. As one group of scholars have explained, "[t]he limitations to comparability of race data between 1990 and 2000 are substantial because for th first time in a decennial census, respondents in the 2000 census could report more than one races... As a result ...a full comparison of 1990 and 2000 census data on race will require extensive research." (Http://www.census.gove/population/www/documetnation/twps0056.html).

Hispanic American Percentage of Article III Appointments

Data on Hispanic Americans as a percentage of Article III appointments is derived from the Federal Judges Biographical Database available on the website of the Federal Judicial Center (http://www.fjc.gov/history/home.nsf.)

Hispanic American Percentage of Sitting Article III Judges.

Data on Hispanic Americans as a percentage of sitting Article III Judges comes in hard copies of the Judiciary Fair Employment Practices Annual Report published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in Washington, D.C. This report contains a graph on "federal judicial officers " by court type and race, among other things.

- Section 10 -

Directory of Hispanic Organizations

Directory of Hispanic Organizations

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- Colorado 21
- District of Columbia 21
- Florida 21
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- Kansas 22
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- Massachusetts 23
- Nebraska 23
- Nevada 23
- New Jersey 24
- New York 24
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- Pennsylvania 25
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- Virginia 27
- Washington 27

Directory of Hispanic Organizations

Legal

AYUDA, INC. (est. 1971)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
YVONNE M. VEGA
1736 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
Tel: 202-387-4848 Fax: 202-387-0324

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND (MALDEF) (est. 1968)
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL:
ANTONIA HERNANDEZ
REGIONAL COUNSEL:
MARISA DEMEO
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOMAS B. RESTON
1717 K Street NW Suite 311
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: 202- 293-2828 Fax: 202-293-2849

PUERTO RICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND (PRLDEF)
CHAIR BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CARLOS ORTIZ, ESQ.
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL:
JUAN A. FIGUEROA, ESQ.
99 Hudson Street, 14th Floor
New York, NY 10013
Tel: 212-219-3360 Fax: 212-431-4276

HISPANIC NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION (est. 1972)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CARMEN M. FELICIANO, Esq.
CHAIR: RAMON SANTIAGO
815 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 2006
Tel: 202-223-4777 Fax: 202-223-2324

Advocacy/Political

AMERICAN GI FORUM NATIONAL VETERANS OUTREACH PROGRAM, INC.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: JAMES JAZO
5038, W. 127th Street
Alsip, IL 60803
Tel: 708-371-9800 Fax: 708-371-1150

ASOCIACION NACIONAL PRO PERSONAS MAYORES (ANPPM)
National Association for Hispanic Elderly
PRESIDENT AND CEO:
CARMELA G. LACAYO
234 E. Colorado Boulevard, Suite 300
Pasadena, CA 91101
Tel: 626-564-1988 Fax: 626-564-2659

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MEXICAN-AMERICANS (AAMA) (est. 1970)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
GILBERT MORENO
6001 Gulf Freeway, Building B-1
Suite 102
Houston, TX 77023
Tel: 713-926-5464 Fax: 713-926-8035

ASSOCIATION OF LATINO SPEAKERS
PRESIDENT: ALBERTO O. CAPPAS
CEO: LEO LOZADA, JR.
85 4th Avenue, Suite JJ
New York, NY 10003
Tel: 212-866-0125 Fax: 212-353-9114

AYUDA, INC. (est. 1971)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
YVONNE M. VEGA
1736 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
Tel: 202-387-4848 Fax: 202-387-0324

CARECEN
CENTRAL AMERICAN REFUGEE CENTER
DIRECTOR: SAUL SOLORZANO
1459 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20099
Tel: 202-328-9799

CASA DEL PUEBLO (est. 1985)
PRESIDENT: HAROLD RECINOS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MARIA JOSE RECINOS
1459 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
Tel: 202-332-1082 Fax: 202-667-7783

CHICANOS POR LA CAUSA, INC.
PRESIDENT AND CEO:
PETE C. GARCIA
CHAIR: JIMMY VIGIL
1112 East Buckeye Road
Phoenix, AZ 85034
Tel: 602-257-0700 Fax: 602-256-2740

CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS (est. 1976)
CHAIRMAN: SILVESTRE REYES (D-TX)
1st VICE CHAIR: CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ
2nd VICE CHAIR: GRACE NAPOLITANO
WHIP: JOE BACA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
ALEJANDRO PEREZ
1507 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
Tel: 202-225-2410 Fax: 202-225-1641

CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS INSTITUTE, INC. (est. 1978)
CHAIRMAN: SILVESTRE REYES
VICE-CHAIRMAN: JOSE H. VILLAREAL
SECRETARY: RITA DIMARTINO
TREASURER: EDWARD T. ESPINOZA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
INGRID M. DURAN
911 2nd StreetE, Washington, D.C. 20002
Tel: 202-543-1771/1-800-EXCEL DC
Fax: 202-546-2143

CUBAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL (CNC) (est. 1980)
CHAIR: JUAN A. GALAN, JR.
PRESIDENT: GUARIONE M. DIAZ
1223 SW 4 Street, Miami, FL 33135
Tel: 305-642-3484 Fax: 305-642-7463

CUBAN AMERICAN NATIONAL FOUNDATION (CANF) (est. 1981)
CHAIR: JORGE MAS SANTOS
Worldwide Headquarters:
1312 SW 27th Ave
Miami, FL 33145
Tel: 305-592-7768 Fax: 305-592-7889

HANDS ACROSS CULTURES (est. 1993)
PRESIDENT: HENRY MONTOYA
P.O. Box 2215, Espanola, NM 87532
Tel: 505-747-1889 Fax: 505-747-1623

HISPANIC COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
PRESIDENT: Marco Agular
CHAIRMAN: FRANK GOMEZ
VICE-CHAIRWOMAN: RITA DIMARTINO
1111 19 Street, NW, Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: 202-776-1754 Fax: 202-776-1792

HISPANIC DESIGNERS, INC.
PRESIDENT: PENNY HARRISON
1101 30 Street, NW, Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20007
Tel: 202-337-9636 Fax: 202-337-9635

HISPANIC ELECTED LOCAL OFFICIALS CAUCUS (est. 1976)
MANAGER, CONSTITUENCY SERVICES: MARY GORDON
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 550
Washington, D.C. 20004
Tel: 202-626-3169 Fax: 202-626-3043

INSTITUTE FOR PUERTO-RICAN POLICY, INC. (IPR)
DIRECTOR: ANGELO FALCÓN
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT:
FANNIE MARTINEZ
99 Hudson Street, 14th Floor
New York, NY 10013-2815
Tel: 212-739-7516 Fax: 212-431-4276
Toll free: 1-800-328-2322

LABOR COUNCIL FOR LATIN AMERICAN ADVANCEMENT
NATIONAL PRESIDENT:
HENRY C. GONZALEZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
OSCAR SANCHEZ
815 16th Street, NW, Suite 310,
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: 202-347-4223 Fax: 202-347-5095

LATINO ISSUES FORUM
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD:
LEO AVILA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
VIOLA GONZALEZ
785 Market Street, Third Floor
San Francisco, CA 94301
Tel: 415-284-7220 Fax: 415-284-7222

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS
NATIONAL PRESIDENT:
RICK DOVALINA
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
WASHINGTON, D.C.:
BRENT A. WILKES
2000 L Street, NW, Suite 610
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: 202-833-6130 Fax: 202-833-6135
NATIONAL PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
2900 Woodridge, Suite 210
Houston, TX 77087
Tel: 713-643-4222 Fax: 713-643-4622

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS (LULAC) **FOUNDATION** (est. 1929)
CHAIRMAN: PAUL GARZA, JR.
1601 Matamoros Street,
P.O. Box 880, Laredo, TX 78042-0880
Tel: 956-722-5544 Fax: 956-722-7731

MANA, A LATINA ORGANIZATION
PRESIDENT AND CEO:
ALMA MORALES RIOJAS
1725 K Street, NW, Suite 501
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: 202-833-0060 Fax: 202-496-0588

MEXICAN AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER (MACC) (est. 1972)
CHAIRMAN: ARCHBISHOP PATRICIO F. FLORES
PRESIDENT: Sr. MARIA ELENA GONZALEZ, R.S.M.
P.O. Box 28185
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COALITION OF FLORIDA FARMWORKERS ORGANIZATIONS
CHAIR: PEDRO NAREGO III
DIRECTOR: SUZANNA SANCHEZ
Administrative and Multi-Service Office: 305 S. Flagler Avenue
Homestead, FL 33030
P.O. Box 344010, Florida City, FL 33034
Tel: 305-246-0357 Fax: 305-246-2445

Iowa

COMMISSION ON LATINO AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

CHAIR: OLGA ARRELLANO
ADMINISTRATOR: SYLVIA TIJERINA
Lucas State Office Bldg. 1st Floor,
Des Moines, IA 50319
Tel: 515-281-4070 Fax: 515-242-6119

Kansas

KANSAS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: TINA DE LA ROSA
SECRETARY: RICHARD E. BEYER
Kansas Advisory Committee on Hispanic Affairs,
Department of Human Resources
1430 SW Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kansas 66612
Tel: 785-296-3465

Maryland

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS (est. 1971)
CHAIR: RAPHAEL SANTINI
VICE CHAIR: LUIS COSTAS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: LUIS ORTEGA
311 W. Saratoga Street, Office 272,
Baltimore, MD 21201
Tel: 410-767-7857 Fax: 410-333-6555

Massachusetts

CASA LATINA, INC.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: LILLIAN TORRES
141 B, Damon Road
Northampton, MA 01060

Nebraska

STATE OF NEBRASKA MEXICAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION (est. 1972)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CECILIA OLIVAREZ HUERTA
129 N 10th Street, Suite 1020, Lincoln, NE 68509
Tel: 402-471-2791 Fax: 402-471-4381

Nevada

NEVADA ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICANS
PRESIDENT AND CEO: AVIL L. ALMEIDA
323 N. Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89101-3130
Tel: 702-382-6252 Fax: 702-383-7021

NEVADA HISPANIC SERVICES, INC.
VICE CHAIR: LAURA VARGAS
PRESIDENT: EMMA SEPULVEDA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: SUZANNE RAMOS
190 E. Liberty Street, P.O. Box 11735, Reno, NV 89501
Tel: 775-786-6003 Fax: 775-786-6159

New Jersey

ASOCIACION DE PUERTORRIQUEÑOS EN MARCHA, INC.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: JESUS M. SIERRA, Ph.D.
2147 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19122
Tel: 215-235-6788;
New Jersey Office
Tel: 609-338-9492 Fax: 215-232-9450

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (est. 1975)
DIRECTOR: ANGIE ARMAND
CHAIRPERSON: JEFFREY VEGA
Center for Hispanic Policy,
Research and Development 101 South Broad Street,
P.O. Box 800, Trenton, NJ 08625-0821
Tel: 609-984-3223 Fax: 609-984-0821

New York

ASSOCIATION FOR PUERTO RICAN-HISPANIC CULTURE (est. 1965)
PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: PETER BLOCH
VICE PRESIDENT: CARMEN D. LUCCA
C/O Peter Bloch, 83 Park Terrace West, #6-A,
New York, NY 10034
Tel: 212-942-2338 Fax: 718-367-0780

Ohio

COMMISSION ON SPANISH SPEAKING AFFAIRS
VICE CHAIR: HUMBERTO GONZALEZ
SECRETARY: SIMON RODRIGUEZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: JUAN LARA
77 South High Street, Suite 1890, Columbus, OH 43215
Tel: 614-466-8333 Fax: 614-995-0896

Oregon

CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO (est. 1972)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CARMEN URBINA
BOARD PRESIDENT: JORGE NAVARRO
944 West 5th Street, Eugene, OR 97402
Tel: 541-687-2667 Fax: 541-284-2139

Pennsylvania

ASOCIACION DE PUERTORRIQUEÑOS EN MARCHA, INC. (APM) (est. 1970)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: JESUS M. SIERRA, Ph.D.
2147 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19122
Tel: 215-235-6788;
New Jersey Tel: 609-338-9492 Fax: 215-232-9450

GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON LATINO AFFAIRS (est. 1989)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: PEDRO CORTES
544 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120
Tel: 717-783-3877 Fax: 717-705-0791

Puerto Rico

CAMARA DE COMERCIO DE PUERTO RICO
PRESIDENT: LUIS TORRES LLOM PART
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: EDGARDO BIGAS
P.O. Box 9024033, San Juan, PR 00902-4033
Tel: 787-721-6060 Fax: 787-723-1891

Texas

TEJANO DEMOCRATS
CHAIR: SEN. GONZALO BARRIENTES
VICE CHAIR: ADOLFO CALLEJO
VICE CHAIR: GUY SORBANI GARIBAY
VICE CHAIR: PETER VALLECILLO
P.O. Box 684734, Austin, TX 78768-4734
Tel/Fax: 512-916-9732

TEXAS ASSOCIATION FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION (est. 1972)
PRESIDENT: IRMA G. HINOJOSA
PRESIDENT ELECT: JOSE HERNÁNDEZ
6323 Sovereign Drive, Suite 178,
San Antonio, Texas 78229
Tel: 210-979-6390 Fax: 210-979-6485

TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE (TAMACC) (est. 1976)
CHAIR-ELECT:
RICARDO E. CALDERON
3000 South IH-35, Suite 210
Austin, Texas 78704
Tel: 512-444-5727 Fax: 512-444-3666

UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER HEALTH ASSOCIATION
PRESIDENT: ELBA CORNEJO ARMIÑO
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT (US):
CECILIA ROSALES
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT (MEX):
MANUEL ROBLES LINARES NEGRETE
5400 Suncrest Dr., Suite C-5
El Paso, TX 79912
Tel. 915-833-6450 Fax. 915-833-7840

Utah

STATE OF UTAH GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS
DIRECTOR: LETICIA MEDINA
Department of Community and Economic Development
324 South State Street, Suite 500,
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2870
Tel: 801-338-3372

UTAH COALITION OF LA RAZA (UCLR) (est. 1991)
CHAIR: LISA HURTADO-ARMSTRONG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: RICARDO MONTAÑO
Sorenson Multicultural Center 855 West California Avenue,
Salt Lake City, UT 84104
Tel: 801-972-1888 Fax: 801-974-2401

Virginia

HISPANIC COMMITTEE OF VIRGINIA (HCV) (est. 1967)
PRESIDENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JUAN OYHENART
VICE PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ROSA ARNOLDSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: JORGE FIGUEREDO
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: IMMA ORTIZ
5827 Columbia Pike, Suite 200
Falls Church, VA 22041

Washington

WASHINGTON COMMISSION ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: ONOFRE CONTRERAS
1210 Eastside Street, First Floor,
P.O. Box 40924, Olympia, WA 98504-0924
Tel: 360-753-3159 Fax: 360-753-0199

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