

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER - NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD  
715 SOUTH PARK VIEW STREET, LOS ANGELES, CA. 90057  
(213) 380-3180

---

The next meeting of the panel will be on June 27th, Wednesday, at 8:00 P. M. at the home of David and Dori Aberson. The address is 15218 Weddington St., Van Nuys. The following month's meeting will be on July 25th at the same time and place. Please mark these dates on your calendar and plan to attend.

The meetings will include discussions of recent developments in the field of immigration-deportation law; review of techniques for the successful handling of immigration matters; review of recent case holdings and discussion of problems and cases brought to the panel's attention.

Readers of this newsletter are encouraged to forward any information of interest to panel members to the above address for publication. We would also appreciate a donation of \$5.00 to help defray the expenses of publication and postage.

The following items were discussed at the last panel meeting or are included herein as items of general interest to panel members:

(1) Dragnet raids in Los Angeles. An estimated 1,000 aliens were arrested in the streets, factories, and homes of Los Angeles on Wednesday, May 23rd, when federal authorities launched a massive round-up operation to decrease the alien population of Los Angeles County. Since that date raids have occurred on a daily basis. Thousands of aliens have been arrested, detained, and forced to immediately depart the country. The raids are being carried out by squadrons of plainclothes Service Investigators and over one hundred experienced Border Patrol agents brought to Los Angeles from other parts of the country, including Texas. Acting District Director Donald T. Williams says that the raids would continue indefinitely. Members of the panel along with lawyers from MALDEF and the ACLU are currently assessing the situation for possible legal actions.

(2) Below is the press release of May 25th by the National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws concerning the dragnet raids in Los Angeles:

"A group of citizens and clergymen representing several community organizations protested today the recent 'dragnet raids' carried out by the U.S. Department of Immigration and Naturalization in Los Angeles.

"The group headed by Bert Corona and Soledad Alatorre, the directors of a local Chicano organization called C.A.S.A., said that the raids are a part of a nationwide campaign of terror directed against Mexicans and other Latin Americans.

"The raids, purportedly undertaken to apprehend 'illegal aliens,' have occurred on a door-to-door basis, and have led to the harassment of all persons with brown skin. In these raids the elderly, infirm, and innocent children have been inhumanely arrested and imprisoned; the only index for harassment has been the color of a person's skin. Little attention has been paid to the hardships and heartaches caused by the 'Gestapo' tactics of INS agents; and in one case INS officials took away a grandmother, leaving her grandchild with a babysitter who did not know the whereabouts of the child's mother.

"INS agents are also unlawfully entering private homes, churches, restaurants and factories, creating a climate of fear, apprehension, and confusion.

"The raids began immediately after it had become known that widespread corrupt practices had been discovered within the INS and Border Patrol,

both branches of the U.S. Department of Justice.

"Similar raids have taken place in Chicago in recent weeks, where streets have been roped off, and where Puerto Ricans have been mistakenly deported to Mexico; in San Antonio, Texas; in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and in New York City, where brown-skinned people are harassed as they enter and leave the city's subway system.

"It is not safe to have brown skin and live in the U.S. today. We are telling our people to unite and defend themselves, since under the Nixon administration they should be prepared to expect the worst."

(3) C.A.S.A. and other community organizations have sponsored a series of demonstrations to protest the raids: May 29th in front of the federal building in Los Angeles and May 31st in front of the Mexican Consulate. A large protest march is planned for Broadway Street on June 16th. Community support and participation are requested.

(4) The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, New York, has announced that a city-wide rally was held in New York of over 300 persons on May 6th. It was sponsored by 20 leading Latin American organizations, several trade unions, and foreign-born defense groups. Concern was expressed over discriminatory immigration actions affecting Latin Americans. The speakers included Rev. Mark Day, of St. Joseph's Church in Los Angeles and National Coordinator, Committee for Fair Immigration Laws; Rev. Jean Urfie, of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel in Brooklyn; and Rev. Carlos Rodriguez of the Coalition of Latin Americans, New York.

Below is reproduced the speech of Henry Foner made at the May 6 rally:

"In an interview given a few months before he resigned as Attorney-General of the United States, Richard Kleindienst told the press that he approved of the dragnet raids that the Immigration authorities were conducting against dark-skinned Latin Americans.

"Now, in view of the many other illegal acts of the Department of Justice that he apparently also approved -- like the cover-up of the Watergate scandals -- this is not much of a recommendation. But it does tell something of the mentality of those that are behind this attempt to make the so-called illegal aliens the scapegoats for what is wrong with our economy.

"And there is certainly a good deal that's wrong with it. Everyone knows by now the mockery of the Nixon Administration's price controls and what has happened to the cost of living under them. We also know that during that period, wages have been tightly controlled, and that this has led to a feeling of bitterness and frustration on the part of American workers.

"What better way to divert that bitterness and frustration than by pointing -- not to the profiteers and the gougers of our economy -- but to the illegal alien. He is the cause of all your troubles. He is taking jobs away from honest American citizens. He is undercutting wages and conditions. He is causing the welfare costs to go up and with them the tax burdens of the American people. That's how the story goes, and it is unfortunate that many Americans, and even many labor unions, fall for it.

"I say it is unfortunate, because it is nonsense, and it is very dangerous nonsense. As long as unions allow themselves to be deluded into believing that their main enemy or even an enemy is the illegal alien -- so long will they be immobilized in the important and necessary fight against their real enemies -- the big business interests, the profiteers, and their corrupt protectors in government. And it is dangerous for another important reason. As surely as night follows day, the campaign against the illegal alien must become racist. Why? Because when you start to look for Latin Americans who may be here illegally, then you start looking for people with dark skins. That is

exactly what happened with each of the dragnet raids that the Immigration authorities have carried out. And it will continue to happen until we put an end to these raids and to these persecutions.

"What about the charge that is frequently heard that the illegal alien endangers the wages and conditions that the unions have built up. The immigration agents themselves have given the lie to this slander. Just a few months ago, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Coalition of Latin Americans and Friends of Latin America conducted a picket line protest demonstration against the raids. That night, Radio Station WRVR asked me to participate in a telephone interview during a program they were doing on the raids. Just before I spoke they interviewed the head of the union that represents the Immigration Department agents who actually conduct the raids. In the course of his justifying the raids, he admitted that most of the illegal aliens work in union shops. Now if they work in union shops, then they can't possibly undercut their fellow workers' wages and conditions. In a union shop, it does an employer no good whatsoever to hire an illegal alien because he has to pay him the same wages and give the same benefits as he does any other worker. What the head of the immigration agents union was really complaining about was the fact that the representatives of the unions in the shops where illegal aliens work do not cooperate with the Immigration authorities in fingering the men for them. Imagine that! One union leader criticizing another because he refuses to act as a stool pigeon! I want to say to you here and now that I would rather go to jail myself before I would act as a stool pigeon or informer for the Immigration authorities, and I think I speak for hundreds and thousands of other labor leaders. And if I read the papers correctly -- if I do, I will have a lot of company from the same Department of Justice and Nixon administration.

"Finally, I want to get to still another very dangerous part of this campaign against the illegal aliens -- and it is connected with the Rodino Bill, which recently passed the House of Representatives. This bill would make it a crime for an employer to knowingly hire an illegal alien. Now, that would be all right if you were talking of the giant South Western and Western farmers who import immigrant farm labor, and who exploit them mercilessly for their own profit. But is that the case here in New York? You have already heard that at least in union shops -- and the Immigration authorities admit that most of them are in union shops -- the employer has nothing to gain by hiring them. But now, with this law, he is just not going to take any chances. As long as he faces criminal penalties if the man or woman he hires is illegally here, he simply is not going to hire any alien at all -- and that means that he will shy away from exactly the types of people that the Immigration authorities look for in their dragnet raids -- those with dark skins and Spanish accents. That is the real danger of the Rodino bill -- that it will mean fewer jobs for dark skinned Latin American workers.

It is for all these reasons that I am proud to associate myself with this meeting and this effort.

(5) A meeting was held in New York on May 22 for the purpose of working out practical answers to the questions of (a) organization of foreign-born workers, and (b) how to handle "illegals." The discussion was sponsored by Al Evanoff, Vice-President, District 65, Henry Foner, President, FLM Workers Joint Board, Moe Foner, Executive Secretary, Local 1199, Sol Silverman, President Local 140, United Furniture Workers in cooperation with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Reports were made by Kathy Andrade, President, Circulo Social Salvadoreno, and Ira Gollobin, General Counsel of the American Committee.

(6) DEFERRED DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN WESTERN HEMISPHERE ALIENS. Congressman Eilberg brought the following significant developments to the attention of the House of Representatives on May 1, 1973 at H 3236:

"Since the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality has commenced extensive hearings on legislation affecting immigration from the Western Hemisphere, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the Honorable Peter W. Rodino, JR., has requested the Immigration and Naturalization Service to defer deportation of natives of the Western Hemisphere who are the parents, spouses, and children of citizens of the United States, the unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens, and the spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. This action which was brought about by an exchange of letters between Chairman Rodino and the Acting Commissioner of the INS will eliminate the separation of families and alleviate much hardship.

"Many of these people will be eligible to have their status adjusted to that of lawfully resident aliens when H.R. 982, which is scheduled for floor action this week, becomes law. The remainder of them will likewise be able to adjust their status when legislation is enacted providing the same treatment for aliens from the Western Hemisphere as is presently available to those from the Eastern Hemisphere. I am hopeful that that legislation will also be enacted in the current session of the Congress.

"The exchange of correspondence and the operating instructions are printed below and you will note that these persons will be authorized by the INS to accept employment."

April 27, 1973

"Regional Commissioner: Burlington, Vermont; Richmond, Virginia;  
St. Paul, Minnesota; San Pedro, California.  
James F. Greene, Associate Commissioner, Operations.  
Granting of Voluntary Departure to Certain Western Hemisphere  
Natives; CO 242.1-P; April 10, 1973.

Attached for your information are copies of self-explanatory correspondence with Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, relating to the above-cited teletype which was addressed to all regional offices and file control offices in the United States.

Aliens who fall within the criteria set forth therein and who are granted extended voluntary departure, should also, upon their request, be granted authorization for employment pursuant to 01 243.5."

/s/ James F. Greene"

-----

March 28, 1973

"Hon. Raymond F. Farrell,  
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Commissioner: I am sure that you are aware that the Members of Subcommittee No. 1 of this Committee are commencing extensive hearings on legislation designated to establish a preference system for the Western Hemisphere.

My bill, H.R. 981, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act in that respect is under active consideration by the Subcommittee. Knowing of their diligence and their awareness of the need for such legislation equalizing the two hemispheres will be favorable acted upon by the Committee during the current

session of the Congress.

With that in mind, coupled with the fact that legislation permitting the adjustment of status of certain natives of the Western Hemisphere has already been ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives, I believe that you should consider issuing instructions to your Field Offices to delay enforcing departure of natives of the Western Hemisphere who are immediate relatives as defined in section 201(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; the unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens; and the spouse of of an unmarried son or daughter of an alien who has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

I feel certain that you will agree that this course of action will alleviate much hardship and that the interest of humanity will be better served. The uniting of families has been paramount in all consideration of legislation in the field of immigration.

kindest regards,  
 Sincerely,

Peter W. Rodino, Jr.  
 Chairman.

-----

"Immigration and Naturalization Service,  
 Washington, D.C. April 2, 1973.

Hon. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.,  
 Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Reference is made to your letter of March 28, 1973, regarding the granting of voluntary departure to certain Western Hemisphere natives.

You will be pleased to learn that it has been decided that certain changes will be made in the Service policy relating to this matter, based upon the representatives contained in your letter.

Effective immediately, under the changed policy, a Western Hemisphere native will, as a matter of discretion, be granted extended voluntary departure if he is admissible to the United States as an immigrant and he is an immediate relative of a United States citizen as defined in section 201(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, or is the unmarried son or daughter of a United States citizen, or is the spouse or unmarried son or daughter of an alien who has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

Sincerely,

James F. Greene,  
 Associate Commissioner."

-----

A memorandum of April 16, 1973 from Donald T. Williams, Acting District Director, Los Angeles, which deals with the WESTERN HEMISPHERE EQUITY PROGRAM and addressed to Assistant District Directors, Travel Control, Deportation, Investigations, Administrative Officer, LOS, and Officer in Charge, San Diego is reproduced on the next page:

## MEMORANDUM

The attached wire requires a re-evaluation of the District's approach to the problems of illegal aliens, their spouses, parents, and children.

The following aliens from the Western Hemisphere being illegally in the United States will be given special consideration and permitted to remain in the United States until they are able to obtain immigrant visas or they are unable or refuse to do so:

1. Immediate relatives of United States citizens as defined in the Immigration and Nationality Act.
2. The unmarried sons or daughters of United States citizens or permanent resident aliens (and children of permanent resident aliens).
3. The spouses of permanent resident aliens.

The above considerations are contingent upon the following factors:

1. The aliens concerned must be eligible for the issuance of visas (an unmarried son or daughter who does not have a labor certification or who is not exempt from labor certification is not eligible.)
2. Repeated or flagrant violators of the immigration laws are not eligible.
3. Aliens having made a recent illegal entry into the United States are not eligible (within past six months).
4. Aliens who have not demonstrated they can support their families without resort to charity or some form of government aid are not eligible.

(7) The NLG will be having its National Executive Board (NEB) meeting in Chicago on June 15-17. Among the programmatic workshops to be held on Saturday, June 16th, will be the immigration workshop. At this workshop we want to discuss (a) what is the latest on the Rodino bill and what we can be doing as an organization to defeat it, and (b) particular cases and struggles in the immigration area and how we can begin to better structure the national project to relate to people's particular needs.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT: RODINO BILL

From: Fr. Thomas V. Millea  
4827 N. Kenmore, Chicago, Ill. 60640

At the request of local chapters of the National Committee for Fair Immigration Laws, I made a trip to Washington, D.C. to enlist support against the Rodino-Eilberg bill. Included below is a report on that activity and some suggestions for action:

The House of Representatives debated and voted on the bill on Thursday, May 3rd (It might be interesting to get a copy of the Congressional Record for that day for a fuller report). The most interesting fact on the Congressional action was that only one man made a resolution (Rep. Roybal of California) that would reduce the racism inherent in the bill. He received no effective support in seconding his amendments; but did in the vote on his amendment, although it eventually failed. There were other amendments, for example to protect car salesmen and banks from foreclosures or seizures of vehicles used in smuggling aliens, and these won.

The charges of racism inherent in the Rodino-Eilberg bill hurled by Rep. Roybal were not effectively answered, because they could not be answered; the bill is racist. The final vote on the Rodino-Eilberg bill was 297 yeas and 63 nays. Although it was overwhelmingly accepted, I believe the support was less than in the 1972 sessions on the similar bill. I was sorry that I was the only person present with an interest in the debate. I believe that I was able to present the facts to my Congressman, Sidney Yates, when the bill was up for a vote and he voted against the bill. A Congressman, Frank Annunzio, who lives in the next district to me voted in favor of the bill because of labor support. I was sorry that I had no support from him.

Two organizations were quoted in support of the Rodino-Eilberg bill (H3310). They were the NAACP and the AFL-CIO. It is clear from these letters that these organizations have a limited understanding of the problem and the bill as a solution. It would seem to be of utmost importance to contact local affiliates of these groups and bring the situation to their notice. Rep. Biaggi of N.Y. on page H3314 quotes the opposition of the Brooklyn diocese and says their problem with the bill has been solved by Rep. Rodino. Likewise, Rep. Keating, a conservative Republican of Ohio quotes the support of Mr. Howard Samuel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (H3327). Undoubtedly the Amalgamated union is deeply concerned about events in El Paso; I fear Mr. Samuel's opposition is much deeper than this. He serves on the Population Control Commission which recommends a virtual closedown on immigration to the United States. I have tried to call and discuss this with Mr. Samuel but he is always unavailable.

Just one more note on activity in the House. On Thursday, April 26th, Rep. Father Drinan spoke at the Bnai Brith annual dinner in Chicago. I approached him along with the president of Loyola University asking for his help and intercession on the Rodino-Eilberg bill. He said he had no time to talk about it but just stated that the bill was a good bill and Cesar Chavez' opposition and arguments against it did not hold water. I suppose that this position was the reason for his vote for the Rodino-Eilberg bill and the vote against Rep. Roybal's amendments.

Our real and only hope for a mitigation of the effects of the Rodino-Eilberg bill lies in the U.S. Senate. Since the bill has passed the House of Representatives and has been referred to the Senate, the key man is Mr. Dale DeHaan who is staff man for the Subcommittee on Refugees and immigration for the Committee on the Judiciary. The situation as explained to me is this. Sen. Eastland, head of the Judiciary Committee, has no interest in immigration

questions. Sen. Kennedy is head of the Subcommittee and may be able to hold hearings on the immigration question. Mr. DeHann represents the position of Sen. Kennedy. Mr. DeHann told me that at the present time they are opposed to the Rodino-Eilberg bill. Their office would like to consider all the aspects of the immigration situation. Cesar Chavez' opposition to the bill counts very much with them. Some of the questions they would like to see answered are:

What is the possibility of economic aid to Latin America to help industrialization there and make immigration to the U.S. not so necessary for survival?

What is the possibility of some program for Latin America like the program for Chinese illegals some years back that allowed anyone with the remotest equity to stay?

The real responsibility for immigration matters and present enforcement lies with the Nixon administration. What do they want to do about it?

I feel that it is very important for all of us to submit proposals to Sen. Kennedy through Mr. DeHann. These should be petitions from citizens but should also include concrete proposals for straightening out the immigration mess. The Illinois senators, Percy and Stevenson, also express a limited interest in immigration matters.

I also visited the staff of the Cabinet Committee for the Spanish-speaking. The only person remotely interested in immigration matters is Mr. Jack Buttram who is assistant to Mrs. Armstrong, who is Nixon's top aide for Spanish-speaking matters. He asked for briefs on the matter. I would strongly suggest sending any materials available on immigration problems to him and asking him for his response to these.

I talked with the United States Catholic Conference Department of Migration (McCarthy, Wenck and Hohl). They were concerned with the way the Rodino bill was amended in committee. The phrase "continue to employ" was used repeatedly in the amendments. They apparently contacted Rep. Rodino about this and he asked questions from the floor of the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Eilberg. This interchange is contained at H3306. Apparently, from the language used, this bill will affect all present employees. This fact should be pointed out to employers; the only way they can avoid charges of racism is to inter-rogate all employees. Mr. Paul Sedillo of the USCC expressed an interest in working with the National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws.

I also tried to find some group with headquarters in Washington who could continue our work. Since the National Federation of Priests Councils voted in March to support us, I asked an organization called Impact of which NFPC is a member to help in the struggle. They will consider it. I asked Mr. Ackermann of the National Council of Churches what he has done since our group visited him in March. . . . Nothing.

Mr. Rigard Baca, Vice-President of the National Urban Coalition, promised to pull all people connected with Spanish-speaking affairs in Washington together on this. Please write him to encourage him c/o 2100 M Street. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

#### MEMBERS OF SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

##### Democrats

James O. Eastland (Miss.), Chairman  
John L. McClellan (Ark.)  
San J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.)  
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)  
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)  
Birch E. Bayh (Ind.)  
Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.)  
Robert C. Byrd (W.Va)  
John V. Tunney (Calif.)

##### Republicans

Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)  
Hiram L. Fong (Hi.)  
Hugh Scott (Pa.)  
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)  
Marlow W. Cook (Ky.)  
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (Md.)  
Edward J. Gurney (Fla.)

Box 30

Folder 3





Founded 1937

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD  
NATIONAL IMMIGRATION PROJECT

712 S. Grand View Street  
Los Angeles, California 90057  
(213) 380-3180

To: Immigration and Naturalization Service  
I Street N.W.  
Washington D.C.

February 15, 1977

Dear General Chapman:

It has recently come to our attention that the INS intends to conduct a door-to-door survey investigating "illegal aliens". We oppose this survey and the appropriation of tax-payers' money for this purpose for the following reasons:

1. It is inappropriate for the INS to recruit community organizations and individuals to ask incriminating questions of their neighbors and friends.

Attempting to turn community organizers into police investigators for the INS is no alternative to the inability of the Service to check the flow of immigrants to this country.

2. The established bias of the INS would cast doubt upon the reliability of any survey conducted under its auspices. In a recent LA Times article (2-7-77), Dr. Jorge A. Bustamante, a Mexican expert on illegal immigration was interviewed. The article states "Bustamante contends that most current studies in the United States rely far too heavily on statistics gathered by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. He considers these statistics dubious because they do not reflect scientific samplings, but the imperfect data gathered by a busy, bureaucratic agency whose main business is deporting illegal aliens, not trying to understand what motivates them.

"Bustamante believes that these statistics, although dubious at the outset, often wind up being 'recycled' by other government agencies trying to study the impact of illegal aliens on public services like welfare, hospitals or schools. 'INS statistics are unscientific and, I believe, unreliable,' Bustamante said. 'Even your own Bureau of the Census says that.'"

3. The information gleaned from such a survey would be far outweighed by the negative value of the methods used to conduct the survey. Citizens and non-citizens should be protected from an invasion of their privacy.

In conclusion, we would hope that tax-payers money would not be used in opposition to immigrants, but rather to make their stay



Founded 1937

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD  
NATIONAL IMMIGRATION PROJECT

712 S. Grand View Street  
Los Angeles, California 90057  
(213) 380-3180

-2-

in this country constructive and beneficial to all.

Sincerely,

*Adam Green*

Adam Green  
Director  
National Immigration Project



Founded 1937

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD  
NATIONAL IMMIGRATION PROJECT

712 S. Grand View Street  
Los Angeles, California 90057  
(213) 380-3180

To: Senators Cranston and Hayakawa  
Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington D.C.

February 15, 1977

It has come to our attention that the Immigration and Naturalization has contracted a consultant firm, J.A. Reyes and Associates of Washington D.C. under a \$1 million congressional appropriation to investigate and collect data on inter alia "illegal aliens".

It is the National Lawyers Guild Immigration Project's understanding that the data will be considered not just for its impact on social services, but also on housing, public transportation, road use etc.

The survey (to be conducted in 12 states including California) is divided into two phases, the first of which is a random survey, and the second is an in-depth analysis of specific neighborhoods. The surveyors hope to recruit community residents and organizations who speak the language of the aliens to conduct the questioning.

The National Project of the National Lawyers Guild representing hundreds of lawyers and legal workers, and their clients, want to go on record strongly opposing any congressional monies allocated for this purpose.

We are well aware of Congress' and the INS' fears concerning aliens. Every major city newspaper in the country is currently running full-length articles on the adverse effect of immigrants on the American economic situation. We feel that this campaign which blames immigrants for the lack of jobs, covers up the real basis of our economic problems and turns brown people in particular, into scapegoats. This survey is one further example of the INS onslaught against immigrants.

We oppose this INS door-to-door campaign on several grounds:

1. It is inappropriate for the INS to recruit community organizations and individuals to ask incriminating questions of their neighbors and friends.
2. The established bias of the INS would cast doubt upon the reliability of any survey conducted under its auspices. In a recent LA Times article (2-7-77), Dr. Jorge A. Bustamante, a Mexican expert on illegal immigration was interviewed. The article states "Bustamante contends that most current studies in the United States rely far too heavily on statistics gathered by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. He considers these statistics dubious because they do not reflect scientific samplings, but the imperfect data gathered by a busy, bureaucratic agency whose main business is deporting illegal aliens, not trying to understand what motivates them.

"Bustamante believes that these statistics, although dubious at the outset, often wind up being 'recycled' by other government agencies trying to study the impact of illegal aliens on public services like welfare, hospitals or schools. 'INS statistics are unscientific and, I believe, unreliable,' Bustamante said. 'Even your own Bureau of the Census says that.'"



Founded 1937

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD  
NATIONAL IMMIGRATION PROJECT

712 S. Grand View Street  
Los Angeles, California 90057  
(213) 380-3180

-2-

To: Senators Cranston and Hayakawa  
Senate Office Building  
Washington D.C.

3. The information gleaned from such a survey would be far outweighed by the negative value of the methods used to conduct the survey. Citizens and non-citizens should be protected from an invasion of their privacy.

We understand INS' frustration at its own inadequacy, but to attempt to use community resources to do its own investigative and police work, is repulsive. Over \$1 million in federal appropriations go to the state and local police. Our money could be better spent in improving the quality of visa processing rather than on police activities and misguided propaganda campaigns.

The National Lawyers Guild intends immigration to work closely with thousands of others to oppose this survey, and we sincerely request the Congress to reallocate our money toward useful purposes.

The survey to be conducted in 12 states including California, is divided into two phases, the first of which is a random survey, and the second is a in-depth analysis of specific neighborhoods. The surveyers hope to reach out to city residents and organizations who speak the language of the alien to conduct the questioning.

The National Lawyers Guild represents a variety of lawyers and legal workers, not that we really want to do our own survey, or leading any congressional action allocated for this purpose.

Sincerely,

*Marguerite Bick*

*Adam Green*

Marguerite Bick and  
Adam Green

for the National Immigration Project

We are well aware of Congress and the INS' major city newspaper in the country is currently reporting the adverse effect of immigrants on the American economy. This campaign which blames immigrants for the lack of our economic recovery and blame from poor. This survey is an attempt to do the job of a right analysis.

We oppose this survey for several reasons:

1. It is important for the INS to recruit community organizations and individuals to ask originating questions of their neighbors and friends. cc: President Carter  
Congressman Roybal  
San Diego Union  
Los Angeles Times  
Chicano Rights Coalition  
The INS would cast doubt upon the reliability of any survey on its auspices. In a recent LA Times article (2-7-77), Dr. Jon a Mexican expert on illegal immigration interviewed. The INS has been criticized for sending in the United States as a result of the INS's own statistics on immigration. He considers these statistics dubious because they do not reflect scientific standards, and the imperfect data gathered by a busy, bureaucratic agency whose main business is deporting illegal aliens, not trying to understand what motivates them.

"Just what we believe that these statistics, although dubious at the outset, often wind up being they're by other government agencies trying to study the impact of illegal aliens on public services like welfare, hospitals or schools. INS statistics are unscientific and, I believe, unreliable," Justamente said. "Even your own Bureau of the Census says that."

# THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD



The National Lawyers Guild is an association dedicated to the need for basic social change in the structure of our political and economic system. We need to unite the lawyers, law students, legal workers and jail-house lawyers of America in an organization which shall function as an effective political and social force in the service of the people, to the end that human rights shall be regarded as more sacred than property rights.

-- from the preamble to the Guild Constitution.

The Guild adheres to the basic principle set out in its statement of purpose: to support the movement for social change in America. We see many people fighting for their economic, political and social rights. In the course of that fight, there will be many battles waged in the courtroom. We aim not only to participate in those legal battles, but to transform ourselves in the process--to free ourselves of the racist, sexist and elitist attitudes fostered by our society, and to struggle against the mutually repressive relationships which now exist in the practice of law.

## HISTORY

The National Lawyers Guild was founded in 1937 as a multi-racial and progressive alternative to the American Bar Association. The Guild drafted and defended New Deal legislation, which was then under attack by the United States Supreme Court. Much of the Guild's resources at that time went into the legal support of the labor movement. During the World War II years, the Guild lobbied for an anti-poll tax bill, and participated in litigation opposing the exclusion of Black people from primary elections in the South. It investigated the race riots of Detroit and Los Angeles, exposing the collusion of law enforcement officials in the shooting deaths of many Black civilians. The Guild also exposed the failure of the House Un-American Activities Committee to prosecute Nazi subversives.

The Cold War years found the National Lawyers Guild struggling almost single-handedly to protect the civil liberties of those under attack by the right. The Guild

was involved in the defense of nearly every victim of the anti-communist witch hunts, and continued to lobby against the House Un-American Activities Committee, alien deportation legislation and other repressive measures aimed at social change advocates. The Guild emerged from the McCarthy era smaller, but intact.

In 1962, at the silver anniversary convention held in Detroit, the Guild created a committee to aid Southern lawyers. At that point, the Guild moved into the heart of the Black civil rights movement. Two years later, the Guild opened an office in Jackson, Mississippi. The office was staffed by a constant supply of lawyers recruited by the Guild, who defended hundreds of civil rights workers arrested while registering to vote.

As the Indochina war developed, and an anti-war movement was born, Guild members became involved in the defense of demonstrators and activists. The Guild focused attention on the draft and Selective Service law, held conferences on draft and military law, taught classes in law schools, trained counselors and became involved in a growing GI movement.



# NATIONAL PROJECTS

There are over 50 Guild chapters around the country. Each chapter has programs which are based on the legal and political needs of their communities. People's law schools, prison projects, military law panels, immigration and labor projects abound. Many of the local projects are coordinated by national Guild projects:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S OPPRESSION,  
595 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION PROJECT, 712 South  
Grand View, Los Angeles, CA 90057

GRAND JURY PROJECT, 853 Broadway, Room  
1116, New York, NY 10003

MILITARY LAW TASK FORCE, c/o Frank Munger,  
Antioch School of Law, 1624 Crescent Place,  
Wash., D.C. 20009

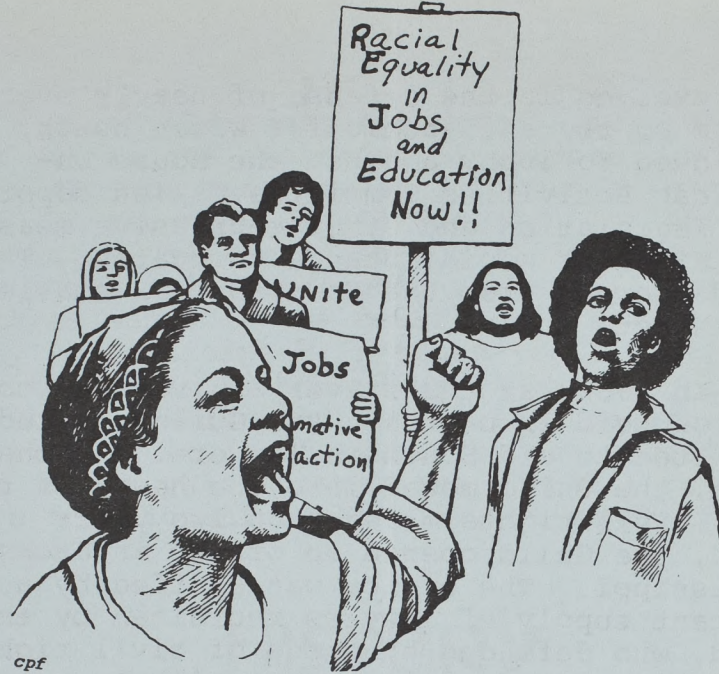
NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE, 509 C Street,  
N.E., Wash., D.C. 20002

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, c/o Mary Alice  
Theiler, 2200 Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash.  
98104

SUMMER PROJECT COMMITTEE, 1308 Broadway,  
Room 704, Detroit, Mich. 48226 (organizes sum-  
mer internships for law students with progres-  
sive legal projects and movement organizations)

LAW STUDENT CLEARINGHOUSE, 1764 Gilpin,  
Denver, Colo. 80218 (coordinates the work of  
Guild law student chapters)

POLICE CRIMES TASK FORCE, 1764 Gilpin,  
Denver, Colo. 80218



The civil rights and anti-war movements supplied the Guild with many young people who had been directly involved in those struggles and who chose the practice of law as one form of political activism.

These movements also encouraged the development of other movements, among working people, minorities, women and others. The Guild has worked with a growing number of legal and political defense efforts over the last decade. In the Yvonne Wanrow and Joan Little cases, Guild members helped to focus legal and public attention on the right of women to defend themselves against sexual attack. In the Wounded Knee and Skyhorse-Mohawk cases, Guild defense efforts helped to expose FBI efforts to destroy the American Indian movement. In the Pendleton 14 case, the Guild took on the issue of the Ku Klux Klan and the nature of the military justice system. In these and many other cases, the Guild continues its tradition of involvement in the movement for social justice.

# LOCAL ACTIVITIES

The work of the Guild in San Diego reflects national Guild priorities as well as local issues. The chapter has been involved in work around incidents of police abuse, Native American rights, the Pendleton 14 case, welfare law, immigration law, battered women and other issues. There are several committees and projects involved in on-going areas of work.

**ANTI-SEXISM COMMITTEE:** Members of the committee are involved in work around battered women, abortion cutbacks, Proposition 6 (the Briggs initiative on homosexuality) and development of educational programs on women and the law. Contact: Judy DiGennaro, 231-0300; Nancy Clinch, 233-5275.

**LAW STUDENT COMMITTEE:** Students from U.S.D., Western State and Cal Western meet regularly to discuss issues facing law students and to plan educational programs at their schools. Contact: Lise Young, 488-4846.

**NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS:** This project will focus on local and national issues facing the Native American community. Contact: Lise Young, 488-4846.

**INTERNATIONAL WORK:** This area of work includes educational programs and other projects on international issues. Current work focuses on southern Africa. Contact: Kathy Gilberd, 295-2421.

For information on other areas of work, contact Kathy Gilberd, 295-2421, or Lise Young, 488-4846.



# STRUCTURE

The San Diego Guild chapter holds general meetings once each month, which are open to friends as well as members of the organization. Between meetings an executive board, composed of four elected officers and open to interested members, meets to make interim decisions.

The chapter is part of the western region of the Guild, which meets periodically to discuss regional activity, share legal and political skills, and provide support for important projects. Each Guild region elects a regional vice president, who represents the region in a national leadership body and facilitates communication between chapters in the region.

Each chapter sends delegates to national Guild conventions, held every eighteen months, and to national executive board meetings, held every six months. These national meetings determine national priorities and programs. Between conventions and national executive board meetings, a national executive committee, composed of elected national officers and regional vice presidents, meets to make emergency and interim decisions. The Guild national office in New York includes full time staff members who produce the national newspaper, Guild Notes, and serve as a communication and coordination center for many guild activities.

This structure is designed to encourage local involvement in the development of national Guild policies, while at the same time leaving room for independent action on local issues.





# JOIN US!

Membership in the Guild is open to all lawyers, law students and legal workers who are interested in the organization's goals and work. Membership includes a subscription to the local Guild newsletter and the national newspaper, Guild Notes. Guild members are encouraged to attend monthly general meetings and executive board meetings; they are also eligible to attend national Guild conventions, held every 18 months, and semi-annual national executive board meetings.

Dues for law students are \$12.00 per year. Lawyers and legal workers pay dues on a sliding scale: \$24.00 for those earning under \$5,000 a year; \$60.00 for those earning up to \$10,000 a year; \$120.00 for those earning up to \$20,000; and \$180.00 for those earning more.

\_\_\_ Please send more information about the Guild.

\_\_\_ Enclosed is \_\_\_\_. I would like to join the Guild.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Return to: National Lawyers Guild,  
2127 - 54th, San Diego 92105



# NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

2127 54th STREET  
SAN DIEGO, CA. 92105

January 5, 1978

Dear friends,

I am writing to introduce you to the National Lawyers Guild, and to tell you a little about the work of the San Diego chapter.

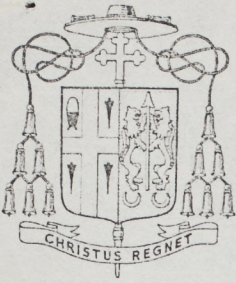
As you may know, the Guild is a national organization of lawyers, legal workers, law students and "jail-house lawyers," which has engaged in progressive legal work for over 40 years. The Guild's basic goal--providing legal and political support to progressive movements and organizations--has involved the Guild in early civil rights work, in the effort to defeat Bakke, and in defense efforts ranging from Wounded Knee and the Wilmington 10 to the Pendleton 14 and the Inez Garcia case. National Guild projects include work around women's issues, affirmative action, international support work, police abuse, etc.

Locally, Guild members are engaged in work around welfare law, immigration, women's issues, defense of political activists, and a number of other areas. The chapter maintains committees around Native American rights, military law, and anti-sexism work. We hope to undertake projects in the next year around tenants' rights and police abuse.

In order to improve our work, the Guild needs to develop a better understanding of the needs of the San Diego community and the organizations working within it. We hope that you can help us in this--by talking with us about your work, by placing the Guild on your mailing list and informing us of your activities, and by coming to the Guild with requests for legal and political support.

If you would like to know more about the Guild's work, or talk with us about ways in which our organizations can work together, please write us at the address above, or call me at 295-2421 (after 4:00).

*Kathy Gilbert*  
Kathy Gilbert,  
for the National Lawyers Guild,  
San Diego chapter



Diocesan Office  
for Apostolic Ministry/Alcala Park

December 12, 1978

Mr. Roberto Martinez, Chairman  
Spanish-speaking Executive Commission  
9487 Pike Road  
Santee, California 92071

Dear Mr. Martinez:

In your letter of November 30, 1978, you write as the Chairman of the Spanish-speaking Executive Commission and recommend that full powers be given to the Episcopal Vicar of the Spanish-speaking, namely Bishop Chavez.

Bishop Chavez has the full powers as Vicar General of the Diocese and as Episcopal Vicar of the Spanish-speaking. These powers are regulated by canon law and I would advise you to invite Father Higgins to come to one of your meetings in the near future to give an explanation of the teaching of the Church concerning Vicars General and Episcopal Vicars. This information will be most valuable to you so you will know the mind of the Church in reference to those who minister as Vicars General and Episcopal Vicars.

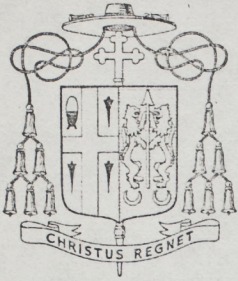
As far as the meeting held in Redlands at El Camino Retreat House, there was no decision made at that time. If you are aware of any such I would be pleased to obtain a copy, in writing, signed by Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Quinn, Bishop Cummins and Bishop Mahony. But to my knowledge, this was only an exploratory meeting.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely in Christ,

+Leo T. Maher  
Bishop of San Diego

LTM:eac



Diocesan Office  
for Apostolic Ministry/Alcala Park

December 12, 1978

Mr. Roberto Martinez, Chairman  
Spanish-speaking Executive Commission  
9487 Pike Road  
Santee, California 92071

Dear Mr. Martinez:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 2, 1978, concerning The Southern Cross and certain presentations made by its editor and your desire to have them evaluated by the Diocesan Commission of Communications.

Fortunately, we have a very professional, able and competent Commission and I am pleased to forward your letter to them so that they may analyze your concern.

I would, however, point out the teaching in the Scriptures that if you have anything against your brother, you should leave your gift at the Altar and go and be reconciled with him before you come and offer your gift.

May this Holy Season of Christmas bring joy and happiness and peace to you and all of yours.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

+Leo T. Maher  
Bishop of San Diego

LTM:eac

cc: Mr. James Bastis  
Director of Communications  
Mr. Phil Corvo  
Chairman, Diocesan Communications Commission