CCR
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Signed 1-3-79

Dalila Kruger
Commission on Religion and Race
The United Methodist Church
100 Maryland ave.
N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002

Jan. 3, 1980

Dear Dalila,

Please find enclosed quarterly report for the months of October, November, December 1979. Also find enclosed quarterly financial report.

As you can see most items in this report are marked with asterisk which indicates that additional monies for these items were obtained from other sources like, fundraisers, donational and in kind contributions.

Thank you very much, we certainly appreciate your efforts on our behalf.

Sincerely Yours,

Ralph Inzunza
treasurer.

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

Chicano Studies Advisory Board
San Diego State University

January 6, 1981

Estimados Companeros Y Companeras,

It has been approximately one (1) year since our organization was invited to participate on the Chicano Studies Advisory Board. During this period our organization has participated in monthly meetings, in hiring procedures, and most recently with the California State University's evaluation of the Chicano Studies Department.

It has been our Organization's position over the last ten years that the concept of Chicano Studies as defined in the Plan De Santa Barbara (that the purpose of Chicano Studies was to serve the Chicano community) was viable then, is viable today, and will be viable tommorrow, and it was for that reason that we chose to participate on the Advisory Board. It was our understanding at that time, that the function of the Advisory Board was to give advice, and have imput as to the directions and policy questions involving Chicano Studies.

Now it has come to our Organization's attention, that the process which was agreed upon and which was followed by all participating members of the Advisory Board, has in fact been disrespected, disregarded and violated, because of certain uni-lateral actions that have been taken by the Department Chair Ricardo Griswald.

The actions which have come to our attention, which the Advisory Board was never informed of are:

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Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Chicano Studies Advisory Board
San Diego State University

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The actions which have come to our attention, which the Advisory Board was never informed of are:

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

A. Recent meetings with (San Diego State University) President Day.

B. The planning of a Bi-National symposium without informing any of the Chicano Studies faculty, students, community or any of the members of the Advisory Board.

It is our Organization position that because of the actions taken by Ricardo Griswald, we can no longer participate on the Chicano Studies Advisory Board, until such time as Ricardo Griswald is replaced as Department Chair.

Venceremos,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca,
Chairperson

cc: Advisory Board

# MECHA

MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIL CHICANO DE AZTLAN

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY
AZTEC CENTER
5402 College Avenue
San Diego, California 92115
(714) 286-6541

January 28, 1980

Chairman & Board of Directors
Committee on Chicano Rights

Dear Friends,

M.E.Ch.A. is in the process of selecting representatives for an Advisory Board to serve in advising the Mexican American Studies Department and Students.

This Advisory Board is one step towards improving the Department and securing input from both community members and students. It is our hope that the Board will improve the interaction between the Mexican American Studies Department and the community.

The Advisory Board will be composed of three faculty members from the department, three students and four community organizations as well as a representative from the E.O.P. Minority Affairs component on campus. The chairs of the Mexican American Studies Department and M.E.Ch.A. will serve as ex-officio members of the Board.

The four community organizations we are asking to serve on the Board are the Committee on Chicano Rights, Chicano Federation, Barrio Station and Centro Cultural de la Raza.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would appoint a representative to attend the meetings of the Advisory Board. Our first meeting will be at 6:00 p.m., on February 12, 1980 at San Diego State University in the Council Chambers on the first floor. This should give us a chance to meet each other and answere any questions you may have. If you need further information please feel free to contact us.

La Union Hace La Fuerza

Lorraine Martinez

Lorraine Martinez
Chairperson

LM/DM

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY • LOS ANGELES

5151 STATE UNIVERSITY DRIVE LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90032

DEPARTMENT OF CHICANO STUDIES (213) 224-2544

Jan. 7, 1981

Chicano Federation Office
920 E. St.
San Diego, Ca.

Dear Mr. Baca,

I am writing to you in recognition of your past efforts in building solidarity between Mexicanos/Chicanos on both sides of the border. Also thanking you for participating in the first annual symposium held in Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Because of the short notice and lack of coordination on our behalf, we would like to express our regret of not personally informing the CCR organization of the meeting that was held at San Diego State University this past December.

Your participation was vital to the success of the first symposium and for this reason we would like to invite you to attend a planning session in which we will discuss plans for this year's conference.

The meeting will be held at the Chicano Federation Office on Jan. 17, 1981, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Your attendance and participation is greatly appreciated. We look forward to seeing you there. Thank you for your continued support.

Atentamente

Gerardo Hidalgo, Bert Corona

RECEIVED JAN 1 2 1981

PLEASE POST

CHICANO COMMUNITY PLANNING MEETING

HELP US PLAN THE "2ND ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON MEXICO/U.S. RELATIONS"

This conference is a follow-up to the 1st Annual Mexico/U.S. International Symposium held in Culiacan, Sinaloa Mexico in June of 1980. The 1980 conference began with a dialog about sharing information concerning Chicanos and establishing joint research projects of value to the U.S. and Mexico.

This year, 1981, is our turn to sponsor the conference. We are inviting over one hundred faculty and students from Mexico to come to the conference in the U.S.

| | |
|---|---|
| **WHEN:** | Saturday, January 17, 1981 |
| **WHERE:** | Chicano Federation of San Diego<br>920 "E" Street....Downtown San Diego<br>Corner of 9th & "E" Streets....(Please bring your own lunch)!! |
| **TIME:** | 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. |
| **INVITED:** | All organizations and individuals concerned with Mexico/U.S. relations issues <u>should attend</u>!! |
| **SPONSORS:** | San Diego Ad Hoc Steering Committee for the 2nd Annual Mexico/U.S. Relations Symposium and Mexican American Studies Department, San Diego State University, (714) 265-6452 |

Please Post

FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS, IDEAS, EXHIBITS

"2ND ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON MEXICO/U.S. RELATIONS"

July 6 - 11, 1981

San Diego State University

This conference is a follow-up to the 1st Annual Mexico/U.S. International Symposium held in Culiacan, Sinaloa Mexico in June of 1980. The 1980 conference began with a dialog about sharing information concerning Chicanos and establishing joint research projects of value to the U.S. and Mexico.

This year, 1981, is our turn to sponsor the conference. We are inviting over one hundred faculty and students from Mexico to come to the conference in the U.S.

Examples of Topics to be Discussed: Chicano/Mexican art-music-theater, bilingual education, demography of Chicanos/Mexicans, Mexican/Chicano philosophies, human rights, economic relations, mass media, women studies, immigration, urban social phenomena, and many others. (Papers which include previously unpublished original data are especially encouraged. Those which explicitly relate the Chicano experience are highly desirable)

Approach/Format for Papers:

A. Problem-solution style (suggested)
Issue-method-data-solution-conclusion

B. Identify issue, topic, resources, rationale, impact, and solution

C. Suggestions regarding potential speakers and presenters

D. Length: one page or 150 words

1st Deadline: January 17, 1981

For more information, please call the Mexican-American Studies Department at SDSU (714)265-6452.

Macarnata
Saul Cruz
Josie T.
Gus Chavez
Cindy Carrillo
Manuel Aguilar
Carlos Castandeda
Carmen Sandoval
Rudy Cruz
Villanero
Consuelo Alcade
CLaudio Lopez
Rene Nunez
Don Hernandez
Bertha Gonzales
Irma Castro

(1) Car Club
(2) C. Meetings
(3) F. Raiser others Corresp. Cont.
(4) Treasurer
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CAREER OPPORTUNITY
FOR MEN/WOMEN

# BORDER PATROL AGENT (TRAINEE)

The Border Patrol of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has several hundred openings for Border Patrol Agent Trainees along the Southern Border of the United States. Salary for these positions begin at $12,266 per year. The Office of Personnel Management (formerly Civil Service Commission) in or near your city is accepting testing applications, Dec. 1, 1980 through Jan. 7, 1981.

To qualify you must:

1. Be a U.S. Citizen.
2. Possess a valid automobile drivers license.
3. Obtain an eligible rating on the written Border Patrol examination.
4. Appear before an oral interview panel.
5. Be in excellent physical condition.
6. At time of appointment, you must not have reached your 35th birthday. This limitation is waived if you are presently a Federal Civilian law enforcement officer or have served in such a position in the past.

Those candidates selected for the positions will complete 16 weeks of intensive training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. Training will cover Immigration & Nationality Law, Firearms, Defensive Driving, physical training and several operational subjects. In addition, an intensive course in the Spanish language will be taught as ability to speak and understand Spanish is a requirement for all Agents.

Contact your local Office of Personnel Management, Federal Job Information Center, U.S. Border Patrol Office, or the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Western Regional Office, Terminal Island, San Pedro, California 90731, for additional information.

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*Hispanic Employment Program Manager*

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5151 STATE UNIVERSITY DRIVE LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90032

DEPARTMENT OF CHICANO STUDIES (213) 224-2544

Jan. 12, 1981

Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, Ca. 92050
Attn: Herman Baca

Dear Mr. Baca,

I am writing to you in recognition of your past efforts in building solidarity between Mexicanos/Americanos on both sides of the border. Also thanking you for participating in the first annual symposium held in Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Because of the short notice and lack of coordination on our behalf, we would like to express our regret of not personally informing the CCR organization of the meeting that was held at San Diego State University this past December.

Your participation was vital to the success of the first symposium and for this reason we would like to invite you to attend a planning session in which we will discuss plans for this year's conference.

The meeting will he held at the Chicano Federation Office on Jan. 17, 1981, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Your attendance and participation is greatly appreciated. We look forward to seeing you there. Thank you for your continued support.

Atentamente

Gerardo Hidalgo/Bert Corona

CHICANO STUDIES ADVISORY BOARD
SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY

January 16, 1981

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

Estimados Companeros y Companeras:

We acknowledge with regret your organization's letter of January 6, 1981, in which you state your decision to resign from the Chicano Studies Advisory Board, alleging ". . . certain unilateral actions. . . " by, and calling for the replacement of Ricardo Griswold as Department chairperson.

The purpose of this communication is to clarify the issues raised in your letter to the Advisory Board. We also hope to establish a dialogue that will enable us all to collectively determine the academic and community services direction of the MAS department and related Chicano efforts at SDSU. Furthermore, we will attempt to place in context the long range planning of the University in relation to its international activities and the potential impact this development represents to our community. Finally, we hope to engage as many individuals and organizations as possible in discussions of the responsibility and opportunities for Chicano input and participation in these future plans.

In regards to your letter, the Advisory Board feels that there is some confusion and would appreciate clarification. First, we are not sure which recent meetings with President Day the letter refers to. In the course of the Department's work, it has occasion to meet with deans, vice-presidents, chairpeople of other departments and the president of the University. These actions are not normally taken to the Advisory Board prior to their happening, although significant meetings would be reported to the Board to keep it abreast of the work of the Department.

Secondly, we feel that the CCR has confused the work of the Chicano Studies Advisory Board with other functions that might be going on

in which Mexican American Studies is involved. The Department is a member of the Consejo de Estudios Chicanos which is organizing the Second International Symposium. A statewide planning committee has been set up to put on this conference, and recently a San Diego Ad hoc Planning Committee was organized which includes Chicano faculty and administrators from various colleges and universities in the area, Mechistas from the various campuses, and community members from several community organizations.

Perhaps it is this committee that your organization is referring to as being involved in ". . . the planning of a Bi-National Symposium. . ." It should be clear that the committee to plan the Symposium and the Chicano Studies Advisory Committee are two separate bodies. Dr. Griswold, although involved as a departmental representative to the Consejo, is not the organizer of the Symposium. Dr. Griswold reported early plans of the symposium to the Advisory Board, helped facilitate the technical communication with SDSU for facilities, and assisted the Los Angeles committee to meet with a large and representative number of local people.

As you will recall, CCR was invited to attend the first meeting, and although we acknowledge that it was short notice for everyone that was invited, there was in fact participation from a CCR member. Since the chairperson of CCR was one of the key participants in last summer's first Symposium held in Culiacan, Mexico, we are surprised that you had not been informed by Mr. Bert Corona or one of the other statewide organizers about plans for a second symposium. We are also concerned that if there was a problem the question was not raised to the Department at an earlier date.

The Advisory Board joins with CCR in its support of El Plan de Santa Barbara. Within the pages of El Plan the depth and breadth of Chicano aspirations and strategies are touched; the potential and broad scope of our work is laid out. Possibly one of the most important principles in El Plan is that "We insist that Chicano students, faculty, administrators, employees, and the community must be central and decisive designers and administrators of those programs." Mexican American Studies and its Advisory Board support this principle and have, in spite of the hardships and turbulent moments that Raza on campus have experienced, always supported this principle. It was with this principle in mind that the Chicano Studies Advisory Board was initiated. CCR's resignation from the Board, in our view, is not in keeping with the principles of El Plan de Santa Barbara since it does not promote dialogue and clarification of issues nor does it help bring us close to consensus in our direction. This action also comes at a time when what we most need, as a community, is unity of purpose and of action.

Your letter would appear to be in contradiction with CCR's call for unity and dialogue among Chicanos. The letter is an ultimatum which your representatives were not empowered or willing to clarify for

us. We wanted to know more about its content and the response was ". . . write a letter of inquiry. . ." The Advisory Board was never formally or informally notified of CCR's concerns or questions around this issue, nor was CCR's position ever brought up for discussion before the Board. Because your letter ignored due process within the Chicano Studies Advisory Board, the document fails to make a crucial distinction. The Chicano Studies Advisory Board is separate from the San Diego Ad hoc Steering Committee for the Second International Mexico/United States Symposium. Any concerns which deal directly with the Mexico/United States Symposium should be addressed to the Ad hoc Steering Committee. Unilaterally withdrawing from the Chicano Studies Advisory Board benefits no one. The Board is made up of many different groups who want to work together, along with CCR, for the benefit of Chicanos. CCR's one-sided departure from the Advisory Board comes at a time when due to the conservative political climate of the country and the fragmentation within the Chicano community nationally, building unity is most crucial.

We feel that to ask for Dr. Griswold's resignation as Department chair is premature and ill-advised and that in doing so CCR does not take into account the political climate and economic realities at San Diego State. We stand firmly behind Dr. Ricardo Griswold and consider his "actions" in this matter to be congruent with the duties and responsibilities of his position as Chairperson of the Mexican American Studies Department. We concur that Dr. Griswold has strived to improve and strengthen the Department, especially when viewed in light of the delicate and often threatened position in which Mexican American Studies finds itself at San Diego State University.

Among the many issues currently facing the Department are those of its potential organizational realignment (consolidation); the revision of general education requirements; an academic review; the need for a re-establishment of the Centro de Estudios Chicanos; the lack of adequate representation of Chicanos at all levels of the University; and the recent establishment of the Center for International Programs. These are not phenomena unique to San Diego State. They are, in fact, issues that to one degree or another are confronting Chicanos on campuses throughout the Southwest. On many of those campuses Chicanos have taken the initiative and have aggressively insisted on a meaningful voice in those areas. This has happened at U.C.L.A., U.C. Santa Barbara, U.C. Berkeley, Stanford, various C.S.U.C. campuses and in Texas and Nuevo Mexico. The results have been viable programs which both serve and are supported by the local Chicano communities.

In a similar manner we at SDSU are committed to struggling for the survival and growth of responsible Chicano programs and activities. As we said at the beginning of this letter, we must seize this opportunity and accept the challenge that these devel-

opments represent. And we must do so without falling prey to naivete or idealism; without settling for token input and cosmetic changes; and without losing sight of our original goals and reason for existing. This is of course a difficult undertaking--one that can succeed only by drawing on the collective experiences, energy and commitment of as broad as possible a representation of elements from our campus and off-campus community.

Let us conclude this lengthy communication by emphasizing that the intent of our letter is not to stifle criticism but to point out that there is a better way among Chicanos to work out differences. We feel that differences concerning the Department and other Chicano matters should be brought up to the Advisory Board; that was one of the reasons for its development.

In response to your very serious decision to resign from the Advisory Board, we would like to inform you that we respect your request and that your withdrawal is hereby accepted by the membership. However, the entire membership is also very committed to actively seeking your reinstatement, should this be your desire at any future time. We would welcome any type of open dialogue with you and/or your constituency about your concerns, needs, or ideas.

Yours in Struggle,

GONZALO ROJAS
at the direction of the
Chicano Studies Advisory Board
San Diego State University

GR:ep

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

4 Feb 1980

Lorraine Martinez
Chairperson, MECHA
San Diego State University

This letter is to accept MECHA's invitation, of 28 Jan 1980 to serve on its newly formed Advisory Board. Ernesto Bustillos, of CCR and a student at your campus has been designated by the Board of Directors to be CCR's representative.

CCR commeds and support's MECHA's effort to bring students, faculty and community organizations together.

Sinceramente

Herman Baca

Herman Baca
Chairman

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

MEXICO - U.S. SECOND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

United by geography, history and culture Mexico and the United States have shared, and will continue to share a myriad of bilateral problems and issues that require short andlong term joint resolution. The present relationships between Mexico and the United States are characterized by new and very complex phenomena such as the massive immigration of people from Mexico into the U.S., the increased reliance of the U.S. upon Mexico's production of such vital items as oil and foodstuffs and the increased interdependence of border cities trade and economic relationships between the two border economic sectors.

NEED

There is a need for ever closer relationships at all levels and in every sector of life between the U.S. and Mexico and particularly between its scholars, students and academic communities. This last can be furthered only by mutual bilateral planning and intensified permanent relationships between the Mexican and United States college and university communities. For some years there have been efforts to develop these relationships primarily through exchange programs or single-effort internationsl conferences and symposiums. These efforts have not begun to meet the needs of both university communties and most especially so in the field of the humanities.

The need today is for broadly extensive joint approaches for the development of parallel and complementary studies and research of mutual issues and phenomena by groups of students and faculties in such disciplines as sociology, economics, politics, bi-lingual and bi-cultural education, the arts and literature. The joint approach concept can best be initiated at

the planning stages of every activity and phase. In its entirety the process is the development of truly international education by colleges and universities in both countries. There is then a manifested need for the development of joint conferences, symposia, exchange programs of students and faculties, joint research projects, joint course development and methodology on a permanent basis.

Resources must be provided for the setting up of the mechanism so that students and faculties committees can travel to each other's campuses in order to plan, study and research the common areas of focus and interest together. This can be done at least on a reciprocal bi-annual basis.

GOALS

This annual symposium seeks to serve as an on-going mechanism by which cooperation for the study and research in all of the disciplines of the humanities can be established and sustained between scholars and students of the universities and colleges of Mexico and those within the State of California. The symposiums seek to build the linkages on a permanent basis for joint research, course preparation and joint study through exchanges of scholars and students as well as by using the symposiums for the presentations of the joint efforts achieved each year. Each year there is an alternating of sponsorship between the two countries. The first such symposium was held and sponsored by Universidad Autonoma De Sinaloa aided by a grant of the Secretaria De Educacion Publica of the Republic of Mexico in June of 1980. It is the goal of the Consejo De Departamentos De Estudios Chicanos of The California State University system and ten other University of

California and private universities in our state to continue to build cooperation and linkages betwwen both countries by alternating in the sponsorship and funding for the symposium of 1981 to be held in July of 1981 at California State University San Diego.

Dear Sir/Ms.:

A Conference of historical dimension will be held in San Diego State University on July 25 - 29, 1981. The 1981 Mexicano/Chicano SOLIDARITY International Conference is the consequence of our companeros from Mexico taking the initiative to invite over one hundred Chicano faculty and students to attend a Simposio at Culiacan, Sinaloa in June 1980. The Simposio was a success; it began with a dialogue directed to the sharing of information about Chicanos and the establishing of joint research projects. It is now our turn to continue the dialogue and we are inviting over one hundred faculty and students from Mexico to meet for five days in San Diego.

As a historical note, let me add that the trip to Mexico was coordinated through Bert Corona by the California State Universities Council of Chicano Studies. The participating universities included Loyola Marymount University, UCLA, UCSB, UCSD, CSULA, CSUSD, and Occidental College.

Please help us disseminate information about this very important conference by setting up faculty-student committees to serve as a contact with the Steering Committee at Los Angeles. The function of this committee is to (1) alert students to the event, and (2) to encourage them to write papers to present at the conference. There will be three levels of presentation: undergraduate, graduate and faculty. com. setup { publicity, workshop, and finance in L.A.

While the Simposio in Culiacan was dedicated to the Causes and Effects of Immigration In Mexico and the United States, the Conference in San Diego will cover several topics:

(1) Immigration in Mexico and the U.S.; (2) Labor Studies
(3) Demographic shifts in Mexico and the U.S.
(4) Radical philosophies, Mexicanos and Chicanos
(5) Defense of Human Rights in Mexico and the U.S.
(6) Mexico and U.S. economic relationship
(7) Folklore: Literature, Music, Poetry, Art, Theatre
(8) Bilingual Education
(9) Mass Media and the Border
(10) Mexico-U.S. border as a political-economic entity.
(11) Artistic presentations
(12) Local History (microhistoria)
(13) Urban Social Phenomena (culture conflict, youth culture, etc.)
(14) Women Studies
(15) Mexicano and Chicano Relations in the U.S.
(16) Other
(17) chemicals used for food process

Please let us know if you have any questions, and send us the names and addresses of the people constituting your campus committee.

area committees
Bay Area, Sacra, LA, S.D

Juntos en la lucha

Jan 23 — state plan. meet. (at Fresno state)
all area com. will determine policy and format
TARget Date (July 25-29) → July 6-10

# MAAC PROJECT

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ADMINISTRATION
140 W. 16th Street

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050

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(714) 474-6784

ROGER CAZARES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR


February 26, 1980

Tom Blair
San Diego Evening Tribune
P.O. Box 191
San Diego, CA 92112

Dear Mr. Blair:

An article appeared in the Neil Morgan column on February 21, 1980 that has brought many inquiries and much concern to the employees, board members, clients, and friends of the MAAC Project.

The article under Crosstown revolves around "60 Minutes" and a supposed "brouhaha" at the MAAC Project. First, let me point out some clear-cut mistakes in the article.

1. Mike Wallace and "60 Minutes" were not evicted from the MAAC Project - they were never at the MAAC Project.

2. The acronym MAAC stands for Metropolitan Area Advisory Committee not Mexican American Advisory Council.

3. Our Morena Intake Office does not double as a testing center for CETA, it is exclusively an Intake Office for eligibility certification for training in CETA. One of several MAAC programs.

4. Our headquarters is not located in the Morena office but in National City.

5. MAAC officials did not talk to anyone from "60 Minutes" much less ask them to film outside.

6. The direct quote attributed to a MAAC official did not take place; in fact, you didn't contact anyone at MAAC Project.

What concerns us most is the negative feedback and the implications that have been made that MAAC Project has something to hide from an investigative team of newsmen. We invite you or anyone else to do a feature story on the MAAC Project; but, just as you protect the confidentiality of your sources, we by law must protect the confidentiality of our clientele.

In closing, I have been in contact with CBS "60 Minutes" in Washington, D.C. regarding your article and they are as surprised as we are at the incident you describe. In fact they support our position that the "brouhaha" did not occur at all.

Your earliest re-traction would be greatly appreciated. We urge you to give the retraction the space and distribution necessary to negate the erroneous article that has caused us unnecessary harm.

Sincerely,

Roger Cazares
Executive Director

RC/gjv

cc: Fred Kinne, Editor, San Diego Evening Tribune
Marian Golden, CBS "60 Minutes"

THE TRIBUNE San Diego
Thursday, February 21, 1980
B-1

# NEIL MORGAN

**THE NAMES:** Pres. Bill McGill of Columbia University, who came up from UCSD's psychology department to become a stellar campus administrator in the 1960s, plans to return to his La Jolla home about July after his retirement at Columbia. (He's not considered a candidate for UCSD chancellor.) . . . Richard Nixon's neighbors in his new Manhattan apartment include David Rockefeller, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., and a high PLO official. Says neighbor Stanley Gewirtz: "And none of those will speak to him." . . . Tribune reporter Matthew Potter, always adept with pen and paper, has a show of his San Diego drawings tomorrow afternoon at the Grand Pacific Bar & Grill (Fifth and J). . . . Leo Widner, who heads a state-of-the-art software firm in Torrey Pines Industrial Park has developed word processors that far outdistance the transistor language translators. You can type in English and out comes Spanish, French, German, and now Arabic. Among his clients: the CIA.

**ALL WET:** City Mgr. Ray Blair called city department heads (fire, police, water) together late yesterday to plan for crisis in Mission Valley if this is the 100-year flood. But not everything has been left to the last minute. On Tuesday, the city contacted merchants at Mission Valley and Fashion Valley, warning them to prepare for the worst. "Of course," says Blair, "the decision is theirs. But we advised them they might make plans to evacuate their merchandise to upper floors."

**CROSSTOWN:** Mike Wallace and his "60 Minutes" crew were evicted the other day when they tried to film at local MAAC (Mexican American Advisory Council) headquarters. MAAC offices double as testing center for CETA (federal) job trainees. And Wallace was following an ex-convict through the job rehabilitation process. But a brouhaha ensued when MAAC officials asked cameramen to film outsidde. "We weren't afraid of them," says one. "We just didn't want them turning our office into a TV studio." . . . Dean Lehr opens his Cabaret Lounge at the Greenhouse Restaurant tomorrow night with a singer who bills herself as Vanda. She's middle-of-the-road pop, here via Las Vegas. . . . Feeling the squeeze of Prop. 13, our city is looking into an "adopt-a-park" scheme, pioneered by Oakland, whereby major corporations take on financial guardianship of local parks as a PR gesture.

western union Telegram

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WHITE HOUSE DC
MR. PRESIDENT,

CHILDREN, INCLUDING BABIES AS YOUNG AS 24 MONTHS ARE BEING IMPRISONED IN THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM. CHILDREN ARE BEING HELD AT THE METROPOLITAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER, EL CENTRO DETENTION CENTER AND THE SAN YSIDRO DETENTION CENTER FOR A PERIOD OF 1 DAY TO 90 DAYS. SAN DIEGO U.S. ATTORNEY MICHAEL WALSH, ACCORDING TO OUR INVESTIGATION CL@IMS THAT THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF CHILDREN AND THEIR MOTHERS IS NECESSARY BECAUSE THEY ARE NEEDED AS "MATERIAL WITNESS" IN CASES INVOLVING ILLEGAL ALIEN SMUGGLERS. THESE CHILDREN ARE BEING GIVEN CRIMINAL RECORDS EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE POWERLESS OVER THE CIRCUMST@NCES INVOLVING THEIR ARRESTS.

OUR SOURCES INFORM US THAT SOME OF THESE CHILDREN ARE WITH THEIR MOTHERS, BUT THAT OTHERS ARE BEING IMPRISONED WITHOUT THEIR PARENTS. OUR INVESTIGATION ALSO REVEALED THAT ONCE THE CHILDREN ARE NO LONGER NEEDED AS "MATERIAL WITNESSES", THE INS AUTHORITIES SIMPLY TOSS THEM INTO MEXICO WITHOUT MAKING ANY EFFORT TO INSURE THAT THE CHILDREN ARE REUNITED WITH THEIR PARENTS. FURTHERMORE IT HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED TO US THAT CHILDREN WHO ARE TURNED OVER TO MEXICAN AUTHORITIES ARE KEPT FOR ONE WEEK AND THEN ARE TURNED LOOSE IN THE STREETS TO FEND FOR THEMSELVES.

JUST YESTERDAY FEB. 27, 1980 A 12 MONTH OLD BABY WAS BEING HELD AT THE METROPOLITAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER. THESE PRACTICES ARE INHUMAN, BARBARIC AND AN INDICTMENT OF THE CURRENT IMMIGRATION POLICY. IN THE NAME OF HUMAN DECENCY OUR ORGANIZATION DEMANDS THE IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF THE IMPRISONMENT OF CHILDREN AND AN END TO ALL THE DEGRADING POLICIES INVOLVED IN THIS SYSTEM. THE INSANITY OF THESE ACTIONS CRY OUT FOR AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THESE ACTS. AS THE HIGHEST ELECTED OFFICIAL IN THE COUNTRY IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO PUT AN END TO THIS BORDER MADNESS.

THANK YOU.
HERMAN BACA
CHAIRPERSON COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTSINC

(CCR/1837 HIGHLAND AVE/NATIONAL CITY CA 92050/FN/7144748195/
104/O/BACA).
1859 EST

IPMSDLB SDG

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Febrero 28, 1980

Jose Lopez Portillo
Presidente de la Republica Mexicana
Plaza de la Constitucion
Los Pinos, Mexico D. F.

Sr. Presidente,

Con todo respeto, nuestra organización desea comunicarle algo tocante un asunto crucial, que requiere su atención inmediato. El asunto se trata del vergonzoso e inhumano acto de encarcelar a niños. Encarcelar a hijos de personas detenidas sin documentación; estan en prisiones federales de los Estados Unidos, como testigos materiales en casos de contrabando de personas.

La posición de nuestra organización, es de que debe cesar inmediatamente esta victimación, el encarsamiento de niños inocentes por cualquier motivo, y que nuevas alternativas deberián ser resueltas, para aliviar este asunto a un nivél más humanitario.

Por estas razones nuestra organización le propone a los gobiernos de Mexico y los Estados Unidos, que comiencen con los preparativos para formar una Comisión Bilateral, para buscar mejores soluciones y responsabielidades para terminar esta victimación de niños inocentes.

La propuesta comision deberá investigar este asunto de niños encarcelados en los Estados Unidos y tambien el asunto de ninos deportados por el INS/Border Patrol y abandonados en Tijuana así como en otras ciudades fronterizas.

A travéz de estos últimos diez años, nuestra organización a sido testigo a varias violaciones a los derechos humanos, civíles y constitucionales, estos en asuntos de enmigracion aún irresoluto pero esto de niños encarcelados representa algo de lo más bajo concerniente al asunto.

Es nuestra sincera esperanza, que la propuesta comisión bilateral, reciba su inmediata atención, y que nuestra recomendación para tal comisión se convierta en una realidad, para llegar a una solución positivo a este asunto tan degradante.

Sinceramente,
Herman Baca
Herman Baca, Presidente

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

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7144773800 POM TDRN NATIONAL CITY CA 231 02-29 0802P EST
PMS PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
WHITE HOUSE DC

WITH ALL DUE RESPECT OUR ORGANIZATION WISHES TO INFORM YOU OF A CRUCIAL ISSUE REQUIRING YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. THE ISSUE INVOLVES THE DISGRACEFUL AND INHUMAN PRACTICE OF IMPRISONING UNDOCUMENTED CHILDREN IN THE US FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM AS "MATERIAL WITNESSES" IN SMUGGLING CASES.

IT IS OUR ORGANIZATIONS POSITION THAT THE VICTIMIZATION THROUGH IMPRISONMENT OF INNOCENT CHILDRED FOR WHAT EVER REASON MUST CEASE IMMEDIATELY. AND THAT NEW ALTERNATIVES MUST BE DEVELOPED TO DEAL WITH THIS ISSUE ON A MORE HUMAN LEVEL.

FOR THOSE REASONS OUR ORGANIZATION'S PROPOSING THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO IMMEDIATELY BEGIN TALKS ON DELEVOPING A BILATERAL COMMISSION SO THAT SOLUTIONS AND REPONSIBILITES CAN BE SOUGHT TO END VICTIMIZATION OF INNOCENT CHILDREN. THE PROPOSED COMMISSION SHOULD INVESTIGATE THAT ISSUE OF IMPRISONING OF CHILDREN IN THE US AND ALSO THE REPORTED ISSUE OF DEPORTED CHILDREN BY THE INS/BOARD OF PATROL BEING LEFT TO FEND FOR THEMSELVES IN THE STREETS OF TIJUANA AND OTHER BOARDER CITIES.

OVER THE LAST TEN YEARS OUR ORGANIZATION HAS WITNESSED NUMEROUS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WITH-THE UNRESOLVED IMMIGATION ISSUE BUT THE ISSUE OF CHILDREN BEING IMPRISONED REPRESENTS A NEW LOW CONCERNING THIS MATTER.

IT IS OUR SINCERE HOPE THAT THE PROPOSED BILATERAL COMMISSION WILL RECEIVE YOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND THAT OUR RECOMMENDATION FOR SUCH A COMMISSION WILL BECOME A REALITY LEADING TO A POSITIVE RESOLVEMENT OF THIS DEGRADING ISSUE. SINCERELY

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HERMAN BACA CHAIRMAN COMMITTE ON CHICONO RIGHTS
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CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

March 13, 1980

Dear Dalila,

Please find enclosed our guarterly progress report for the months of January, February and March.

Also please find attached press release of our latest activities in the areas of immigration.

Please feel free to attend our conference, we'll be looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Ralph Inzunza,
Treasurer.

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

wcel out mar. 25 1980 signed

Dear Dr. Cole,

Dr. Michael Cole, Coordinator
Communications Program
U.C.S.D., D 003
La Jolla Ca. 92093

March 24, 1980

Dear Dr. Cole,

Our organization supports the promotion of Claudio Fenner Lopez to Lecturer with security of employment.

We feel that U.C.S.D.'s record in regard to the Chicano community has been a shameful one. The recent decrease in the percentage of the Chicano student population at your campus is evidence of this. Certainly the lack of Chicano professors is one reason for the decline.

The responsibility of U.C.S.D. to the Chicano community in the case of Fenner Lopez is clear. An educator like this, one who has touched the lives of so many in San Diego (both students and community) must be promoted. His record of achievement demands it.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca,
Chairman

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

File

30 de marzo 1980

Companeros
Herman Baca
C.C.R.

Nos da gusto que se este organizando esta conferencia para finales de Mayo. Sobretodo es muy importante lo que Ustedes estan diciendo:el o la necesidad de acabar con tanta dependencia que tiene el movimiento de inmigracion. Efectivamente hay mucha dependencia. Tenemos que luchar contra ella. Todavia muchos grupos que trabajan alrededros de problemas de inmigracion buscan encontrar la solucion y la justicia para los millones de trabajadores din documentos en la benevolencia de politicos burgueses del tipo de Kenneddy, Obledo, Cranston etc. y hasta en las leyes cuando las leyes fueron hechas para ser pisoteadas por los mismos que las hicieron.

Esta dependencia solo puede ser combatida a traves de organizar un verdadero movimiento democratico de inmigracion, organizando a los propios trabajadores sin documentos para la lucha por la justicia y la libertad y por sus derechos mas elementales a la existencia y a la residencia en este pais.

Claro, en este movimiento hay que contar con todos aquellos que puedan ser unidos y que acepten poner su granito de arena en la lucha. Tambien esc claro que las leyes deben ser forzadas y que los dere chos constitucionales deben xxx de hacerse respetar. La lucha legal es muy necesaria. Pero les digo companeros. La unica manera en que podemos garantizar que estos derechos, leyes etc. sean respetadas es con la organizacion de los trabajadores y de todos los que quieran unirse.

Nuestra independencia solo podemos ganarla luchando, organizando a los trabajadores indocumentados y a todos. Para sacar a nuestro movimiento de tanta dependencia, de tanto lodazal donde los abogadillos y politiquillos que sirven al gobierno se dan lujo de autollamrse "representantes de la comunidad"; para sacar a nuestro movimiento de tanta negrura es necesario organizar. Si, organizar para la lucha en todos los niveles. Entonces la migra, la policia y todos los guardianes del sistema actual van a verse forzado a correr o bien a responder, pero nonostros estaremos organizados y seremos mas fuertes.

Companeros: Es tiempo de organizar la verdadera resistencia, la resistencia contra tanta opresion y humillacion.

Nos da alegria que entre sus planteamientos exista este lema de "resistencia".

Companeros: quisieramos tener mas informacion sobre los talleres de trabajo: desde quienes van a ser los principales oradores en la conferencia de apertura y como se va a trabajar en cada uno de los talleres. Ta,bien si van a tener childcare. Creo que de parte de nuestro comite pueden ir varios, no sabemos la cifra exacta.

Otra cuestion: alguien desde Washington nos invito a asistir a la Conferencia internacional sobre inmigracion que se va a efectuar en la Cd. de Mexico. Ya pedimos mas informacion pero no nos han dado nada. Que saben ustedes de eso?...van a asistir?.

Sin mas y con saludos afectuosos deseandoles buen exito:

Comite de Sacramento para una Nueva Politica de Inmigracion.
P.O. BOX 1644 - Sacra - 95808 -

PS. Tenemos bastantes problemas con la migra desde hace mas de dos meses. Ahorita estamos organizando acciones politicas para responder a tantos abusos. Manan Martes tendremos un piqueteo enfrente del INS.

Victor Rivera
925 7742

COMITE PARA UNA NUEVA POLITICA DE

INMIGRACION

P.O. BOX 1644 Sacramento, CA. 95802

INF. Tel.(916) 393-4762 o 925-7742

COMPANERO (A)

Nuestro comite viene luchando contra la opresion nacional y los ataques de la migra y la policia.

En todo el pais, decenas de grupos hermanos estan dando la misma batalla a fin de conquistar la justicia, los derechos mas indispensables para todos los trabajadores migrantes y en particular para los trabajadores indocumentados y sus familias.

Hay en el pais mas de 8 millones de trabajadores sin documentos. Ellos tambien pagan impuestos.Sin embargo, el gobierno les ha negado el derecho a la asistencia medica y legal gratuitas; el derecho a benficios de desempleo. Al mismo tiempo miles son deportados, encarcelados y hasta asesinados en las propias oficinas de la migra.

Mientras dejamos lo mejor de la vida en los surcos y las fabricas, los rancheros nos pagan salarios miserables.

La migra es un cuerpo represivo racista. Chicanos y mexicanos por igual han sido deportados.La migra no solo se fija si trae o no papeles.Como elemento racista, detiene, interroga y deporta a toda persona que es o parezca ser mexicana y hable espanol. Hay muchos casos que demuestran esta verdad.

Por eso chicanos y mexicanos con o sin documentos debemos de unirnos El enemigo inmediato es la migra.

DEBEMOS DE UNIRNOS. Nuestro comite el Comite para una Nueva Politica de Inmigracion, invita sinceramente a todos ustedes a unirse a sus filas, a ayudar en la lucha contra los abusos de la migra y policia y por nuestros derechos. UNETE,esta es la unica garantia de conquistar la justicia, la libertad y de parar tanta humillacion.

POR QUE LUCHAMOS?.

1) ALTO A LAS DEPORTACIONES Y ABUSOS DE LA MIGRA Y LA POLICIA.
2) POR EL DERECHO A BENEFICIOS SOCIALES MEDICOS,LEGALES,Y DE DESEMPLEO
3) POR UNA EDUCACION VERDADERAMENTE BILINGUE Y GRATUITA PARA TODOS LOS NINOS MIGRANTES.
4) POR EL RESPETO A NUESTROS DERECHOS CONSTITUCIONALES.
5) POR LA RESIDENCIA LEGAL,INCONDICIONAL PARA TODOS LOS TRABAJADORES SIN DOCUMENTOS.

Estas demandas debemos de apoyarlas con todas las fuerzas,tanto chicanos como mexicanos.

COMPANERO: Aqui tambien le damos a conocer los derechos esenciales que tenemos.Insistimos que estos solo pueden ser respetados solo a traves de la lucha organizada de todos nosotros.

DONDE PUEDE OBTENER ASISTENCIA LEGAL GRATUITA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marysville | CRLA | 916/742-5191 |
| Chula Vista | CA | 714/427-0491 |
| San Jose | CA | 408/293-5374 |
| Redwood City | CA | 415/364-7340 |
| San Francisco | CA | 415/648/7580 |
| San Francisco | CA | 415/673/1720 |
| Half Moon Bay | CA | 415/762-4345 |
| Daly City | CA | 415/992-1613 |
| Los Angeles | CA | 213/266-2154 |
| Los Angeles | CA | 213/748-5511 |
| Tucson Arizona | | 602/746-1416 |
| Woodbur,Oregon | | 503/982-0243 |

DEFIENDA SUS DERECHOS.ABAJO CON LA MIGRA.

RESPETE LAS HUELGAS.

NO INFORME NADA A LA MIGRA.

CHICANOS Y MEXICANOS SOMOS UN SOLO PUEBLO. UNAMOSNOS.

UNETE A NUESTRO COMITE Y LUCHA CONTRA LOS OPRESORES.

En caso de emergencia llame al telefono: 916/393-4762 (ingles) O al 916/925-7742.(espanol).

Sinceramente

Comite para una Nueva Politica de Inmigracion.

# Ud. tiene el derecho a quedarse callado

--Todas las personas con o sin documentos, tienen el derecho a mantener silencio y a negarse a contestar preguntas de agentes de inmigracion o de la policia.
--Ud. puede quedarse callado hasta que hable con un abogado. ES ILEGAL que le forcen a hablar con amenazas,insultos, carcel, golpes ,altas fianzas, etc.
--NO FIRME NADA,ni siquiera una forma de salida voluntaria sin antes consultar con un abogado o su representante de la comunidad.
--Sin embargo, si Ud. esta siendo interrogado por la migra y usted reside legalmente en este pais, digales que esta legalmente.

# Ud. tiene el derecho a consultar con un abogado

--SI LE ARRESTAN,Ud. tiene el derecho a llamar a un abogado para que venga a representarle al lugar donde se encuentra detenido
--No haga ninguna declaracion hasta que no haya consultado con un abogado.
--Si no puede pagar los servicios del abogado, Ud. puede calificar para recibir servicios legales gratuitos.Demande la legales gratuitos

# Ud. tiene el derecho de negarse a ser registrado y a que la migra o la policia entren a su casa a menos que ellos tengan una orden legal de registro

--Ud. tiene derecho a NEGAR EL PERMISO a la migra o a la policia a mirar y checar sus papeles,libros,libretas de banco,pasaporte y otros documentos personales.
--Ud. puede negarse a que la migra o policia se lleven cualquier cosa personal.

# Si Ud. es arrestado, tiene el derecho a salir bajo fianza mientras llega el dia de su audiencia

--Ud. tiene el derecho a salir libre bajo fianza.Demande ser informado de la cantidad.
--Ud. tiene el derecho a una audiencia para que se le reduzca la fianza.

# Ud. tiene derecho a una Audiencia de deportacion

--Ud. tiene derecho a por lo menos siete dias para preparar su audiencia.
--Ud. tiene el derecho a posponer la audiencia y poder consultar con un abogado.
--Ud. tiene el derecho a apelar la decision del juez si este decide que usted sea deportado.

# DEFIENDA SUS DERECHOS

COMITE DE SACRAMENTO PARA UNA NUEVA POLITICA DE INMIGRACION

MARCH 1980

C I V I L I A N  C O N G R E S S

2361 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 824-9847

CONTACT: JACQUES FITCH

"...no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office."
--The Constitution of the United States; Art. I. Sec. 6, Clause 2

PERSONS HOLDING MILITARY OFFICE
in the
96th CONGRESS(1979-80)

Alabama
House(7):CD 2 Air Force Major DICKINSON
3 Army Captain NICHOLS
4 Army Lt. Colonel BEVILL

Arizona
Senate: Air Force General GOLDWATER
House(4):CD 1 Army Colonel RHODES
4 Marine Corps Captain RUDD

Arkansas
House(4):CD 3 Air Force Major HAMMERSCHMIDT

California
House(43):CD 12 Marine Corps Colonel McCLOSKEY
21 Marine Corps Colonel CORMAN
22 Army Lt. Colonel MOORHEAD
30 Navy Lieutenant DANIELSON
35 Navy Lt. Commander LLOYD
40 Navy Lieutenant(jg) BADHAM
41 Marine Corps Lt. Colonel WILSON

SAN DIEGO

Florida
House(15):CD 4 Navy Captain CHAPPELL
7 Army Major GIBBONS

Hawaii
Senate: Army Major INOUYE
Army Lt. Colonel MATSUNAGA

Idaho
Senate: Army Major CHURCH

Illinois
House(24):CD 4 Army Major DERWINSKI
6 Navy Commander HYDE

Indiana
House(11):CD 2 Navy Commander FITHIAN
7 Army Major MYERS

Iowa
House(6):CD 4 Air Force Major SMITH
5 Navy Lt. Commander HARKIN

Kansas
Senate: Army Captain DOLE
House(5):CD 1 Army Major SEBELIUS

Louisiana
Senate: Navy Lieutenant LONG

C I V I L I A N  C O N G R E S S

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# PERSONS HOLDING MILITARY OFFICE in the 96th CONGRESS(1979-80)

Maryland
Senate: Navy Captain MATHIAS

Massachusetts
House(12):CD 9 Navy Commander MOAKLEY

Minnesota
House(8):CD 3 Navy Lt. Commander FRENZEL

Mississippi
House(5):CD 3 Army General MONTGOMERY

Missouri
House(10):CD 5 Army Lt. Colonel BOLLING
8 Air Force Major ICHORD

Nevada
Senate: Air Force General CANNON

New Hampshire
Senate: Navy Lt. Commander DURKIN

New Jersey
Senate: Navy Lieutenant(jg) WILLIAMS
House(15):CD 1 Navy Lt. Commander FLORIO

New York
Senate: Army Colonel JAVITS
Navy Lieutenant(jg) MOYNIHAN
House(39):CD 17 Army Colonel MURPHY
28 Navy Captain STRATTON
34 Army Lt. Colonel HORTON
35 Marine Corps Colonel CONABLE

North Carolina
Senate: Air Force Lt. Colonel MORGAN
House(11):CD 2 Army Lt. Colonel FOUNTAIN

Ohio
Senate: Marine Corps Colonel GLENN
House(23):CD 15 Army Colonel WYLIE

Oregon
House(4):CD 2 Navy Captain ULLMAN
3 Navy Commander DUNCAN

Pennsylvania
House(25):CD 12 Marine Corps Colonel MURTHA
Marine Corps Lt. Colonel DOUGHERTY

Rhode Island
Senate: Coast Guard Captain PELL

South Carolina
Senate: Army General THURMOND
House(6):CD 2 Navy Captain SPENCE
6 Air Force Major JENRETTE

Tennessee
House(8):CD 6 Marine Corps Major BEARD

Texas
Senate: Navy Boatswain TOWER
House(24):CD 4 Navy Captain ROBERTS
9 Marine Corps Colonel BROOKS
12 Air Force Lt. Colonel WRIGHT
24 Army Lt. Colonel FROST

Utah
Senate: Air Force Colonel GARN

Vermont
Senate: Navy Captain STAFFORD
House(1):AL Navy Captain JEFFORDS

Virginia
House(10):CD 3 Navy Captain SATTERFIELD
7 Army Major ROBINSON

Washington
Senate: Navy Lt. Commander MAGNUSON

Wisconsin
House(9):CD 4 Air Force Lt. Colonel ZABLOCKI
5 Army Lt. Colonel REUSS

# Piden se investigue detención de hijos de indocumentados

Por JOSE ANTONIO GARCIA

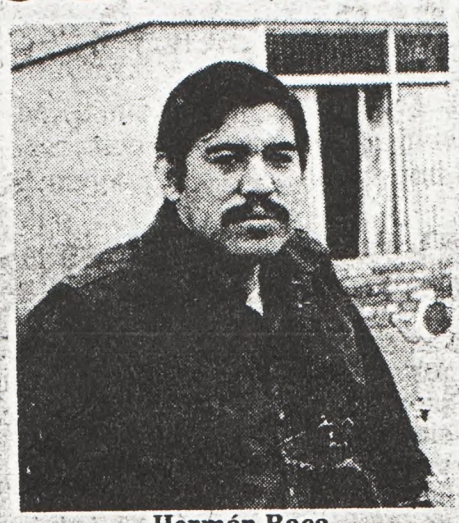
Herman Baca es el presidente del Comité de Derechos Chicanos (Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.) en National City, California, ciudad situada muy cerca de la línea fronteriza entre México y los Estados Unidos. Baca llamó a una conferencia de prensa en febrero de este año para dar a conocer a todo el mundo que hijos de personas indocumentadas están presos en cárceles federales, como testigos materiales en casos de contrabando de personas.

El CCR, hizo un llamado a los presidentes de ambos países, para que tomaran acción inmediata y para que se formalizara una comisión que se encargue de una investigación a fondo del caso. Sin embargo, hasta hoy día no han recibido ninguna indicación, ni información de ninguno de los dos países. El CCR, ve el problema serio y urgente, y al mismo tiempo considera un insulto y humillación el que ni Jimmy Carter ni José López Portillo hayan respondido a su llamado de establecer una comisión bilateral, que estudie este problema y el complejo de problemas de la emigración mexicana, y de violaciones de los derechos humanos de los mexicanos y de los chicanos en los Estados Unidos.

La organización CCR, ha estado trabajando por más de diez años, por un alto a las constantes violaciones de los derechos humanos en este lado de la frontera. Lo que sigue es una entrevista con Herman Baca, presidente del CCR:

**¿Cómo se dio cuenta el Comité (CCR) sobre el encarcelamiento de [illegible]?**

**Herman Baca:** Bueno, ese asunto de niños víctimas de Inmigración es un asunto muy viejo. Este problema ha existido por años. El año pasado nosotros nos enteramos que iban a otorgar fondos a dos agencias de servicios sociales: al Salvation Army y al Catholic Community Services. En ese tiempo pensamos que a lo mejor ya se iba a resolver el problema. Sin embargo, hemos estado recibiendo muchas quejas, quejas de personas que estaban en la cárcel, personas que estaban



Hermán Baca

trabajando en esas agencias, luego recibimos una llamada de una funcionaria del gobierno federal, donde nos informaba que había niños en las cárceles de San Diego (y todo el condado) y en otras partes, y que si acaso podiamos hacer una investigación. Nosotros le dijimos que sí, y comenzamos ha hablar con mucha gente – dentro y fuera de las cárceles, y de diferentes agencias, y de ahí tenemos muchísima información.

**¿Cuándo y por qué se fundó el Comité de Derechos Chicanos?**

**Herman Baca:** El comité fue organizado en 1970. El objetivo es defender los derechos humanos y constitucionales de nuestra raza. El CCR, es una organización sin fondos federales, es una organización basada en la comunidad y es una organización de afiliación voluntaria. Hemos estado trabajando desde hace diez años, en cuestiones de racismo, derechos humanos, problemas del progreso social, político y econó[illegible] que afectan a nuestra raza.

**¿Cómo ve este asunto de los niños?**

**Herman Baca:** Este no es un asunto aislado de todo el cáncer del problema. Nosotros hemos sido víctimas de vegaciones por parte de los agentes de inmigración. Han matado y baleado a nuestra gente. Nos han encarcelado sin ninguna causa, y tenemos testigos y somos testigos de innumerables violaciones de los derechos humanos. Es por eso que nosotros hemos estado tratando de, en primer lugar, educar al pueblo y las organizaciones progresistas acerca del asunto. Nosotros vemos el asunto migratorio como la esclavitud del siglo veinte.

Nosotros somos en San Diego – en donde se aprehende a más de 10,000 personas semanales – como el Vietnam del Suroeste. Nosotros vemos que la solución (si es que va a ver una solución) tiene que venir desde las propias fuerzas de nuestra gente: como en las industrias en donde los trabajadores han dicho basta, como en General Motors, donde los trabajadores se cansaron y dijeron No, nos vamos a organizar, vamos a decidir nuestro destino, y cambiaron las cosas. Nosotros también vemos que esto tiene que suceder si acaso se va a formular una solución. Es por eso, que nosotros informamos a la comunidad y a diferentes organizaciones de lo que está sucediendo. Nosotros trabajamos con muchas organizaciones, dentro y fuera del país.

Nosotros creemos que cualquier forma de organización debe de basarse en la realidad de la comunidad; es por eso que no aceptamos ayuda de fondos federales. Porque creemos que tiene que ser la gente que se organice por su propia fuerza y determinación. Nosotros vemos que hay tres vertientes del problema migratorio: la racista: nos echan la culpa por el color de nuestra piel. La liberal: que realiza estudios, como Wayne Cornelius, quien propone que cambiemos los muebles aquí y allá, que los arreglemos mejor y propone un plan de importación de braceros. Y el de NOSOTROS y otras organizaciones como NOSOTROS: somos la solución. Nosotros buscamos la igualdad social, económica y política.

El CCR va a tener una marcha memorial en la frontera de Tijuana y San Diego los dias 23, 24, 25 de mayo – para terminar las brutalidades y la militarización. Para más información llamar o escribir: 1837 Highland Ave. San Diego, California 92050 (714) 474-8185 o 477-3800) Committee on Chicano Rights.

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

March 31, 1980

Ben Benavidez, Executive Director
Facts Foundation's Inc.
222 N. First
Fresno Ca. 93702

Estimado Carnal,

Because of the huge amounts of mail received daily,brother Herman Baca cannot answer all requests for information personally. He has although, instructed me to forward the enclosed information to you. It includes a few of the issues we are involved with.

The CCR is an organization dedicated to defend the civil, human and constitutional rights of our gente. We receive no government funds and depend on our Chicano communities for support.

Its always good to know that there are people interested enough in our efforts to write, thank you and keep us informed of the activities of our Raza in Fresno.

Siempre en la lucha,

Leticia Jimenez

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

March 31, 1980

Ann Burly
10 South Hampton Street
London, England W-C2E-7HF
International Secretariat

Dear Ms. Burly,

Enclosed is a packet of information concerning the violation of the "human rights" of children who are being processed and incarcerated in the U.S. Federal Prison System. Our organization, the CCR, is hereby formally requesting that Amnesty International investigate this inhuman and degrading system to determine if indeed the human rights of these children are being violated. Our organization has petitioned both the United States Government and the Mexican Government for action on this matter, but to date only the Mexican Government has responded. It is our position that children should not have to pay the price for the unresolved immigration issue between the U.S. and Mexico and that the present system of incarcerating them be abolished.

Hopefully Amnesty International will share our concerns and will give the matter their utmost consideration. If you have any need for further information feel free to call us at (714) 474-8195

Sincerely,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca
Chairman

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Honorable Benjamin R. Civiletti
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington D.C. 20530

March 31, 1980

Dear Mr. Attorney General,

The Committee On Chicano Rights, which is a rights organization wishes to inform you of our serious concern over the Department of Justice delay in indicting former South Tucson Police Officer Christopher Dean, for the killing of Joe Sinohui Jr. in Tucson on July 2, 1977. Our organization also wishes to inform you of our support for the Tucson Coalition for Justice and the position that they have taken to resolve this matter.

For much to long, our communities have suffered from the age-old issue of "police brutality" and the subsequent technicalities that the "just-us" system have used to cover up and justify the wrong doings of Law Enforcemet Officers who kill Chicanos.

It is our organizational decision that the position of a speedy indictment of the above mentioned police officer taken by the Tucson Coalition for Justice be given top priority by the U.S. Department of Justice. Our organization along with other rights organizations will be monitoring the progress of this matter and we will be awaiting your decision to see if justice for the Chicano community is a priority with the Carter Administration.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca
Chairman

cc: Tucson Coalition For Justice

National Coalition On The Hanugan Case

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

April 4, 1980

Comite de Trabajadores de Crown Coach
P.O. Box 31505
Los Angeles, CA 90031

ATTN: Roberto Schlemmuir
Manuel Herrera

Estimado Companeros:

Our organization wishes to inform you that the Crown Coach Worker Committee has our support in your effort to unionize. Your struggle to end the exploitative conditions for undocumented workers is a heroic example of what has to be done in this area of the economy where explotation is the main rule.

For too long our people have been subjected to terror, harrasment, rasicm and murder for attempting to have their rights respected and recognized. These injustices against our people must end and to that end, you and the workers of the Crown Coach Worker Committee, have our full support.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca
Chairman

HB/es

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

April 8, 1980

Baldemar Velasquez
Director
Farm Labor Organizing Committee
714½ S. St. Clair
Toledo, Ohio 43609

Estimado Baldemar:

As per our conversation on April 8, 1980, on behalf of the Committee on Chicano Rights we wish to seek Floc endorsement for our Chicano National Immigration Conference and Memorial March that we will be hosting on May 23, 24 and 25 in San Diego, California.

If your schedule permits, we would also like to request your presence to monitor the Organized Labor Workshop, and be one of our dinner speakers on Saturday May 24, 1980.

I thank you in advance for the consideration of our request and if further information is needed, please call (714) 474-8195.

Hasta la victoria,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca
Chairperson

HB/es

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

April 8, 1980

Joaquin Avila
MALDEF
201 N. St. Mary's
S. 517
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Estimado Sr. Avila:

The Danny Vasquez Defense Committee recently applied for a monetary grant from MALDEF. The Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) justifies and is in full support of this request.

As you know, the Danny Vasquez Defense Committee is based in El Paso, Texas and is a grass roots organization. The Committee was formed as a result of the unjust murder of a young Chicano boy by a police officer. The CCR extends their full endorsement to the defense committee not only for seeking justice for Danny, but also, because it seeks to stop the brutal murders of our people in general by law enforcement agencies.

Awarding the grant would not only help defray some of the costs that the committee has incurred, but it would assist to bring justice for other Chicano victims of police abuses.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca
Chairman

HB/es

cc: MALDEF, San Francisco
Danny Vasquez Defense Committee

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

April 8, 1980

Mr. Tom Peyton
National Federation of
Priests' Councils
1307 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Tom:

We apologize for this belated response to your letter dated March 20, 1980, but do to the tremendous amount of work we are running behind.

The Board of Directors of the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) recognizes the efforts of the "Ecumenical Network" to serve the interest of the Undocumented and we more than welcome its' presence at the Chicano National Immigration Conference in San Diego, California to be held on May 23, 24 and 25.

It is recommended that you caucus in the morning of May 24 before the first workshop begins or late in the afternoon at the completion of the final workshop.

As far as hotel and housing accomodations is concerned, will be available but we need to know the exact number of persons that will be attending in order to give you a more definite answer (see enclosed registration forms).

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca
Chairman

HB/es

Enclosure

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

April 9, 1980

Comité de Trabajadores de Crown Coach
P.O. Box 31505
Los Angeles, CA 90031

ATTN: Roberto Schlemmuir
Manuel Herrera

Estimados Compañeros:

Nuestra organización desea informarles que el Comité de Trabajadores de Crown Coach tiene nuestro apoyo en su esfuerzo para sindicalizarse. Su lucha para poner fin a las condiciones explotativas para trabajadores indocumentados, es un heróico ejemplo de lo que es necesario en esta area de la economia donde la explotación es la norma primordial.

Por much tiempo nuestra gente ha sido sometida al terror, al racismo, al hostigamiento y asesinatos por atentar que sus derechos sean reconocidos y respetados. Estas injusticias en contra de nuestra gente deben terminar y para ese fín usted y sus compañeros del Comité de Trabajadores de Crown Coach tienen todo nuestro apoyo.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca
Presidente

HB/es

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

amnesty international
International Secretariat
10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, England
Telephone: 01-836 7788 Telegrams: Amnesty London Telex: 28502

XXX

AB/ms

10 April 1980

Mr Herman Baca
Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc
1837 Highland Avenue
National City
California 92050
USA

Dear Mr Baca

Thank you for your letter of 31 March.

We will, of course, consider what action we can take concerning the children you write about in your letter, but as you did not enclose the packet of information to which you referred, we are not yet able to give you our decision. Perhaps you decided to send the information under separate cover, in which case I will respond as soon as I receive it, but if it has not yet been sent, I would be grateful if you could pass it to me as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely

Anne Burley

Anne Burley
Research Department

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

April 10, 1980

Enriqueta V. Chavez
President
A.M.A.E., South Bay
P.O. Box 2818
Chula Vista, CA 92012

Dear Queta:

The Committee on Chicano Rights would like to thank A.M.A.E. for their coverage of our upcoming Chicano National Immigration Conference in your recent newsletter. We are elated that with this type of support our conference will be successful and will generate interest in solving the problems that affect our people and that cast a shadow over the fair treatment of any person of Mexican descent.

We at the CCR feel that the time has come to draw the line on the unjust and cruel treatment our people receive at the hands of the I.N.S./ Border Patrol and to redefine for ourselves the course of action that must be taken.

For the last ten years the CCR has fought, rejected, and condemned all these unjustices against our people. We believe now, as we enter the 80's, that the time has come for a new direction. We feel strongly about firmly establishing this new direction and need the help of a united Chicano community.

Again, as in the past, we would like to thank A.M.A.E. for their help. Muchas Gracias.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca
Chairman

HB/es

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Honorable Benjamin R. Civiletti
United States Attorney General
Department Of Justice
Washington D.C. 20530

April 12, 1980

Dear Mr. Attorney General,

Our Committee wishes to once again emphasize our deep concern regarding the Justice Department delay in indicting South Tucson Police Officer Christopher Dean for the killing of Joe Sinohui Jr. in Tucson on July 2, 1977. It is our understanding that the Justice Department can bring charges under sec. 242-245 Title 18 of the U.S. Code. In light of the findings that have come out of the lawsuit in the Superior Court concerning this matter, it is our Organizations position that the Justice Department should act with all speed to bring about the indictment of Officer Dean.

Thank You,
Herman Baca
Herman Baca

cc: Tucson Coalition for Justice
National Coalition on the Hannigan Case
Drew Day III
Don Rinzel

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Honorable Benjamin R. Civiletti
United States Attorney General
Department Of Justice
Washington D.C. 20530

April 12, 1980

Dear Mr. Attorney General,

Our Committee wishes to once again emphasize our deep concern regarding the Justice Department delay in indicting South Tucson Police Officer Christopher Dean for the killing of Joe Sinohui Jr. in Tucson on July 2, 1977. It is our understanding that the Justice Department can bring charges under sec. 242-245 Title 18 of the U.S. Code. In light of the findings that have come out of the lawsuit in the Superior Court concerning this matter, it is our Organizations position that the Justice Department should act with all speed to bring about the indictment of Officer Dean.

Thank You,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca

cc: Tucson Coalition for Justice
National Coalition on the Hannigan Case
Drew Day III
Don Rinzel

cc's are out

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

IMMIGRATION COUNSELING CENTER, Catholic Social Service
Member of Catholic Charities
Archdiocese of San Francisco

Ramona Jean Corrales, Project Director
P. O. Box 2397
Corner S. 2nd & E. Reed
San Jose, CA 95109
(408) 293-5374

April 17, 1980

Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

Dear Sirs:

I work at the Immigration Counseling Center in San Jose, CA as a Counselor. I am interested in the May Conference and would like further information.

Please advise me as to the fee and what speakers will be presenting. Also what workshops will be available at that time. Also what accomodations for out of town attendants will be available.

I am looking forward to your response to my letter. Any brochures and information will be appreciated.

Thank you for your attention to my request.

Sincerely,

Pauline Martinez

Pauline Martinez
Immigration Counselor

FOX RIVER BOND
25% COTTON

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

April 18, 1980

Officer Jim Young
San Diego Police Department
Traffic Division
801 W. Market St.
San Diego Ca. 92101

Officer Young,

The Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) appreciates the assistance of the San Diego Police Department and it's cooperation in giving CCR permission to fully use both sides of appropriate march route streets. As you have requested, CCR is sending you this letter in order to make CCR's request and the S.D.P.D.'s permit official. As discussed at our Friday, April 18 meeting the 1980 Memorial March will basically use the same route CCR has used in it's past 2 border Marches. However, this year we will first be marching down Camino de la Plaza, across the border ramp, and up San Ysidro Blvd. We'll need to use both sides of Willow St. and Camino De la Plaza. We'll also need both sides for San Ysidro Blvd. From the Border Village area until Via San Ysidro. Your departments plans to eliminate parking on San Ysidro Blvd. is appreciated, As you've requested, march organizors and security will insure space on the left-hand side of all streets in order that your traffic officers can move about freely. Once CCR receives the S.D.P.D.'s written permit, we will contact Caltrans in order to block necessary highway exits.

The 1980 Memorial March will happen on May 25. March time has been designated for 11:00am, however, the march will probably begin around 12:00pm. It's projected that actual march time will take an hour and a half. CCR should start it's rally at approximately 1:30pm and the rally will last until 4:00pm. It will take until 4:30 to clear out and clean up the area. For any more information please contact Carlos Vasquez or myself at 474-8195

Sinceramente,

Juan Parrino
CCR Security

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

Mexico, D. F. 21 de Abril de 1980.

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
San Diego, Calif.;
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050
San Diego, Calif.

E. U. A.

Tengo el agrado de acusar recibo de la información relacionada con la Conferencia "A TIME FOR RESISTANCE" que se realizará los días 23,24 y 25 de mayo del presente año. Así mismo ruego a ustedes se sirvan enviarme todo el material al respecto.

Atentamente,

Arturo Martínez Nateras

AMN'ygc.

MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTÍL CHICANO DE AZTLÁN

UNIVERSIDAD DE CALIFORNIA EN SAN DIEGO

April 23, 1980

Herman Baca
Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Ave.
National City,Califas 92050

Herman,

Just a reminder that the Cinco celebracion is a week away,on May 2nd. As you know your 'on' at 12:30.

Also if the CCR would like to set up a table your more than welcome. In fact we would like to invite the CCR to set up a table with literature and/or you can sell posters etc.

We hope that CCR members can attend.There will be a dance from 4-8pm with 'Storm'.The 'suds' flow at 3pm(12kegs free).

reminder-"in case of rain the
event will be cancelled"

Gracias,

Arturo

C H I C A N O  S T U D I E S  &  H I S T O R Y  D E P T .

INVITE YOU TO A SEMINAR. MEXICAN IMMIGRATION:

A HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE

VISITING LECTURER - HERMAN BACA

DIRECTOR OF THE C.C.R.

Committee on Chicano
Rights

DATE: MARCH 10, 1980

TIME: 1:00 P.M.

PLACE: TLH 104*

* third College Lecture Hall
Room 104

TO LOS ANGELES

TO RIVERSIDE AND ESCONDIDO

SOLANA BEACH

OLD U.S. 101

INTERSTATE 5

DEL MAR

GENESEE AVE.

UCSD CAMPUS

NORTH TORREY PINES RD

MIRAMAR RD.

163

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE

GILMAN DRIVE

ARDATH RD.

INTERSTATE 805

U.S. HIGHWAY

LA JOLLA

MURPHY CANYON RD.

PACIFIC BEACH

MISSION BEACH

S A N D I E G O

U.S. HIGHWAY 80

EL CAJON BLVD.

LA MESA

EL CAJON

SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

HIGHWAY 94

LEMON GROVE

NORTH ISLAND N.A.S

POINT LOMA

CORONADO

NATIONAL CITY

INTERSTATE 5

CHULA VISTA

TO EL CENTRO

67

HIGHWAY

80

U.S. HIGHWAY

TO EL CENTRO

Herman,
If you get lost.
my extension number
is 2136.

N

SCALE: 1 INCH EQUALS 3.4 MILES

IMPERIAL BEACH

TO TIJUANA, MEXICO

PACIFIC OCEAN

## THIRD COLLEGE

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- (C) TEACHING FACILITIES
- (CR) LECTURE HALLS & ACADEMIC CLASSROOMS
- (F) COMMUNICATIONS

- A–F APARTMENTS
- F.S. FOOD SERVICE
- R.D.A. RESIDENT DEAN'S APARTMENT
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8. DISCOVERY HALL
9. METEOR HALL
10. GALATHEA HALL
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12. UNDERGRADUATE SCIENCES
13. CENTRAL UTILITIES
14. PHYSICS-CHEMISTRY
15. BONNER HALL
16. COFFEE HUT

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VAUGHAN AQUARIUM-MUSEUM
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## MATTHEWS CAMPUS

1. CENTRAL LIBRARY
2. RESIDENCE HALLS
3. CAMPUS POLICE
4. UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE
5. CASHIER / PARKING OFFICE
6. INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CENTER
7. HOUSING CASHIERS OFFICE
8. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
9. CAFETERIA
10. STUDENT CENTER
11. MANDEVILLE CENTER

## MATTHEWS CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS

701 CENTRAL FACILITIES
702 HEAD RESIDENT'S HOME
703 SERRA HALL
704 PORTOLA HALL
705 OGDEN HALL
706 DRAKE HALL
707 DE ANZA HALL
708 DANA HALL
709 CABRILLO HALL
710 BEHRING HALL

AGREGADO LABORAL A LA EMBAJADA DE MEXICO

1019 - 19th. St., N.W. Suite 1020
Tel: (202) 659-0549
Washington, D. C. 20036

00094

Abril 28 de 1980

Comité on Chicano Rights
1837Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Del 23 al 25 de mayo del año en curso se efectuará en San Diego, California una Conferencia Nacional Chicana de Inmigración y Marcha Conmemorativa y tengo entendido que la Agenda Provisional comprende temas de mucho interés para los mexico-americanos y los mexicanos.

Mucho estimaré a ustedes, si en ello no hay inconveniente, tengan a bien proporcionarme mayor información al respecto, incluyendo los nombres de las Organizaciones que participarán, requisitos para asistir, costo aproximado de hospedaje y registro, así como la lista de los expositores.

Propicia es la ocasión para enviarles un cordial saludo y presentarles mi atenta consideración.

Juan Barona Lobato

JBL/emf.

REPLY TO:
SACRAMENTO ADDRESS ☒
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO 95814
TELEPHONE: (916) 445-1670

DISTRICT ADDRESS ☐
5261 EAST BEVERLY BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90022
TELEPHONE: (213) 728-8882

BOB MORALES
Administrative Assistant
(District Office)

# Assembly
# California Legislature

ART TORRES
ASSEMBLYMAN, FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT
BELL, BELL GARDENS, BELVEDERE, BOYLE HEIGHTS, CHINATOWN,
COMMERCE, DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES, EAST LOS ANGELES,
LITTLE TOKYO, MARAVILLA, MAYWOOD,
MONTEBELLO PARK, MONTEREY PARK, VERNON

CHAIRMAN
ASSEMBLY HEALTH COMMITTEE

COMMITTEES:
Judiciary
Subcommittee on
Mental Health and
Developmental Disabilities
Subcommittee on
Health Personnel

May 6, 1980

Mr. Herman Baca, Chairman
Ad-Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Herman:

For your information AB 2904 was introduced in error. I have dropped this piece of legislation and will not pursue this issue at all.

Sincerely,

ART TORRES
Assemblyman

AT:lm

Assembly
California Legislature

ART TORRES
ASSEMBLYMAN, FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

13

added to (1)

SACRAMENTO, CA
PM
7 MAY
1980

Mr. Herman Baca, Chairman
Ad-Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

# ASSEMBLY BILL No. 2904

**Introduced by Assemblyman Torres**

March 6, 1980

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

An act to add Section 653.5 to the Penal Code, relating to entry of aliens.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2904, as introduced, Torres (Crim.J.). Entry of aliens.

Existing federal law punishes as felonies the commission of various acts relating to bringing into the United States or attempting to bring into the United States, concealing, harboring, or shielding from detection or attempting to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection within the United States, and encouraging or inducing or attempting to encourage or induce to enter the United States.

This act would similarly prohibit as felonies such acts with respect to aliens being brought into or kept within the United States.

Under existing law, Sections 2231 and 2234 of the Revenue and Taxation Code require the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Other provisions require the Department of Finance to review statutes disclaiming these costs and provide, in certain cases, for making claims to the State Board of Control for reimbursement. These statutory provisions will be supplemented by a constitutional requirement of reimbursement effective for statutes enacted on or after July 1, 1980.

This bill provides that no appropriation is made and no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 653.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

653.5. (a) For the purposes of this section:

(1) "Alien" means any natural person not duly admitted into the United States by an immigration officer or not lawfully entitled to enter or reside within the United States under any laws relating to immigration.

(2) "Compensation" means money, property or anything else of value.

(3) "Person" includes any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, other organization, or any employee or agent thereof.

(b) Any person who, willfully, for compensation, and knowing of or having reasonable grounds to believe that another person is an alien in this state in violation of the law, commits any of the following acts is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars ($2,000), or by both such imprisonment and fine:

(1) Brings into this state, or attempts to bring into this state, an alien.

(2) Conceals, harbors, or shields from detection, or attempts to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, an alien in this state.

(3) Encourages, or induces, or attempts to encourage or induce, directly or indirectly, an alien to enter this state.

(c) For purposes of this section mere employment of an alien shall not constitute harboring.

SEC. 2. No appropriation is made by this act pursuant to Section 2231 or 2234 of the Revenue and Taxation Code or Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California





Constitution because the only costs which may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be because this act creates a new crime or infraction, changes the definition of a crime or infraction, or eliminates a crime or infraction. Furthermore, this act does not create any present or future obligation to reimburse any local agency or school district for any costs incurred because of this act.

O

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO

SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

*Address reply to:*
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616
(916) 752-1514

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION

May 10, 1980

CCR:

Please send me information on the Chicano National Immigration Conference scheduled for May 23-24. I was born and raised in the San Diego area and have a long-time interest in the issue of Mexican immigration.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Refugio I. Rochín.

Associate Professor.

# Undocumented Mexican Workers in Agriculture: Why They Come

by

Refugio I. Rochin
Associate Professor
Department of Agricultural Economics
University of California, Davis

Paper presented at the Pacific Sociological Association Convention, session on "Agricultural Labor," San Francisco, California, April 11, 1980. Carole Frank Nuckton is to be generously thanked for her assistance in writing this paper.

Undocumented Mexican workers are not selected to work in agriculture simply because they are available, have the needed skills and will work hard. Nor is their presence simply governed by labor market interactions of supply and demand. Laws, traditions, institutions, the expectations of workers and employers, and a host of cultural and political factors all play a role in the employment process. This is particularly evident when one examines the reasons why undocumented Mexican workers are employed in American agriculture.

The paper which follows is an attempt to merge distinct theories or arguments which have been used by social scientists to explain the phenomenon of illegal aliens in American agriculture. Each of these theories is plausible as a partial explanation, but each has shortcomings and no one theory can be taken as an explanation by itself. I propose, therefore, a synthesis of three theories using each as a contribution toward a fuller understanding of the immigration process. The first, the push-pull theory can be used to explain the forces behind the decision to immigrate. It can be called the motivational step. The second, institutionalized migration, describes the setting in this country allowing so much illegal migration to occur. This is the action step, the actual migration. The third, the dual labor market thesis, accounts for the assimilation process whereby newcomers are blended into American society.

## The Push-Pull Hypothesis

Behind the motivation to leave are the "push" of a surplus labor supply in Mexico and the "pull" of demand for cheap labor in the U.S. Socio-economic conditions in Mexico have produced a shortage of wage-earning opportunities, leaving 1.5 million unemployed and 40 percent of the workforce underemployed. The Mexican population growth rate is among the fastest in the world, outstripping the growth rate in the gross domestic product. (Between 1960 and 1974, the annual population growth rate was 3.4 percent; the growth of the gross domestic product 3.3 percent.) The population is expected to almost double in the next 20 years if birth control measures are not adopted; 46 percent of the population is under 15 years of age. Immigration to the U.S. has been

called by many "Mexico's safety valve," providing relief from the pressure of population, surplus labor force, and unequal income distribution.

The pull, the demand for cheap labor in the U.S., has been a magnet drawing both legal and illegal aliens northward. Although jobs taken by aliens here may pay low wages (even below the minimum wage) by American standards, the pay may be three or four times what a comparable job would pay in Mexico.

Still the push-pull theory is insufficient to explain the loss to Mexico of the most able, aggressive type labor, the very persons who could be expected to compete most effectively for jobs at home. Furthermore, the migration runs counter to deep feelings held by most Mexicans for their language, culture, and family ties.

Institutionalized Migration

Once the decision has been made to migrate, institutional factors in this country have facilitated the action. It can safely be said that illegal immigration is a problem at least somewhat of our own making. In the 1940's and 1950's the active recruitment of Mexican farm workers (braceros) firmly established the pattern. In the 1950's, the Border Patrol performed "drying out" services for wetbacks--that is, having them step across the border, touch Mexican soil, and then be readmitted as legal braceros. Although this legalized farm worker program ended in 1965, half-hearted enforcement of immigration laws today means that there actually has not been much change in the composition of the hired farm labor force. Forty-eight percent of the workers were Hispanic in the California-Arizona-Nevada region in 1977.

Ninety-five percent of the aliens from Mexico apprehended by the Immigration and Naturalization Service are simply allowed to return home. Since there is no penalty, there is little discouragement from reimmigrating.

Another institutional support for illegal immigration is the relatively easy availability of Social Security Cards. The Social Security Administration has resisted becoming part of the control system on aliens so no statement of citizenship is required when applying for a card. The card holder then has a seemingly legitimate access to the job market.

Similarly, in California, the Agricultural Labor Relations Board requires no proof of citizenship for the privilege of voting in union elections. Thus, election participation may also be construed as a legitimatizing factor.

Labor contractors, licensed under federal contract, provide jobs and assistance in housing and transportation for farm workers and, therefore, are major employers of undocumented Mexican aliens. Although the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act calls for expensive penalties for knowingly employing illegal aliens, few contractors are ever penalized for their illegal employment activities. Also, farm ranch searches for illegal aliens have not been conducted by the Border Patrol on a regular, consistent basis, so once across the border aliens may be relatively free of danger from being deported.

The green card system entitles card holders to reside and work in the U.S. or to commute to work across the border from their home in Mexico. Supposedly, the Department of Labor is to certify that a labor shortage exists in the occupation for which the immigrant is seeking employment

and that his presence will not adversely affect the prevailing wages or working conditions. The certification process, however, has many loopholes; it is said that only one in 13 card holders is subjected to the certification process. Although legalizing the immigration of some job seekers, the green card system may actually further illegal immigration. For one thing, it is not difficult for a Mexican to pruchase a false card. Also, it is relatively easy for illegals to infiltrate the large influx of border commuters (about 20,000 a day into California).

White cards allow holders to enter the U.S. for a 72 hour visit within 25 miles of the border, but they do not serve as permits for employment. Since, however, the cards are not stamped with a date, it is a simple matter to mail the card back to Mexico and proceed to a job. Then, if apprehended, the person returns to Mexico recovers his white card and reenters.

Other institutions supporting the illegal alien phenomenon include church groups and other humanitarian organizations which by providing food and clothing for migrant farm workers, help the undocumented Mexican aliens among them. Large farms frequently provide housing for the farm workers and thus for the illegals as well.

A final institutional factor leads us directly to step 3, the assimilation process. The liberalization of welfare and food stamp programs and unemployment insurance coverage may have led to a decline in the availability of domestic workers in this country for low wage

jobs. Accepting welfare and unemployment compensation is a better alternative for many than doing menial--especially agricultural--work for relatively low pay.

The Dual Labor Market Theory

The third theory, then is that of the existence of a dual labor market. The employment world consists of two distinct sectors. The first offers high wages, "good" jobs for skilled labor; the second, low wages, "bad" jobs for unskilled labor. The secondary market is characterized by job instability with movement between jobs in the sector and also in and out of employment. The theory is that an industrial society generates jobs at the very bottom of the social structure which its own labor force is reluctant to fill. Foreign workers than come and fill the labor vacuum. In the process, these workers become assimilated into American society, albeit into a sector undesirable to others in that society.

Notice that the third theory differs from the first. The pull theory, the U.S. demand for cheap labor, is toward the lower end of a continuous spectrum of job opportunities with some advancement possibilities. The dual labor market is a sharply segmented one with minority workers beginning and ending their working lives in the secondary sector. Notice too that if the third theory is in fact a good description of reality then the issue about alien workers competing with domestics for jobs evaporates.

If the secondary sector were upgraded through social legislation, minimum wage requirements, collective bargaining, health and safety

standards, then perhaps domestic workers would be attracted to these jobs and the labor vacuum would disappear. This course of action is not without cost, however. The cost of production of certain U.S. goods would rise and perhaps these goods would be priced out of world markets. Furthermore, those persons currently filling the secondary sector jobs would be displaced. There is a chicken-egg question about the dual labor market theory: when workers are available to fill secondary sector jobs, the jobs are generated, or is it that the jobs exist and attract the workers, particularly undocumented Mexican aliens, to come?

## Conclusion

The U.S. has never had a consistent policy with respect to illegal aliens, for there have always been so many constituencies to satisfy: employers, unions, other disadvantaged employees, and the Mexican government. It seems there is something wrong with any policy alternative suggested. We have already discussed the impact of upgrading the secondary sector. Upgrading the socio-economic scene in Mexico so that the push factors are not so strong is, practically speaking, out of our control. Improved birth control practices south of the border would in time alleviate the population pressure cooker.

To enforce tighter controls at first glance seems desirable. Employers of illegal aliens could be severely penalized as could the illegal aliens themselves. Such action, however, could merely serve to "legitimize" discrimination against Chicanos and also drive the illegals underground and make the problem even more difficult to solve. Worker exploitation would no doubt increase since when in hiding, workers lose their rights,

social protections, and may have to accept lower wages in exhange for silence on the part of the employer. Similarly, tighter border controls discourage aliens from visiting home and make permanent stays out of what would otherwise be temporary visits.

It seems then that there is no simple solution to the problem. Perhaps a better understanding of the reasons why undocumented Mexican aliens come here in such numbers can serve as a basis for future policy formation. Obviously, if more could immigrate legally, there would be fewer illegal immigrants. Also, if movement across the border were somewhat freer, there might be more who work here and then simply go home where many want to be.

pl 5/1/80

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

May 12, 1980

Dear Caltrans Representative(s),

On May 25, the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) will be holding a National Memorial March at the San Ysidro Border crossing. CCR has received written permission from the S.D.P.D. to hold the March, a copy of this permit is enclosed. Police Officers will also be providing traffic direction and San Ysidro Blvd., from Border Village to Via De San Ysidro, will be posted for no parking in order to insure March usage of both sides of the street. Therefore,we are asking Caltrans to close the two off ramps coming into this section of San Ysidro Blvd., during the duration of the March (12:00-2:30pm).
Closing these off ramps will;
-insure that no cars can come off the ramps and physically injure any marchers, or impede the March;
-aid the March security and police officers by allowing them to put their full attention on the March and street traffic;
-eliminate the possibility of any intentional and illigal disruption of the March by cars coming off the ramps;
-facilitate our more quickly completeing the March and, thus, allowing a resumption of normal traffic flow.

Your assistance by closing these off ramps would be greatly appreciated. If you have any questions on this matter, please call Carlos Vasquez or Juan Parrino of CCR at 474-8195 and traffic bureau officer Jim Young at 236-6182.

Sinceramente,

Carlos Vasquez
CCR Security Coordinator

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE
Northridge, California 91324

*"IN THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY"*

DEPARTAMENTO de ESTUDIOS CHICANOS
885-2734

May 13, 1980

Herman Baca
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, Ca. 92050

Dear Herman:

I wrote to Corky and, as I told you, I will be late on Saturday. Martin Cano will substitute for me (if that is all right with you). He is a very dedicated and prepared person. Bert knows him and I will be meeting with him several times before the conference. When you come in on May 16-17, I'll introduce him to you.

¡Venceremos!

Rudy Acuña

RA:rka

WXXI tv21 & fm91.5
280 State Street, P.O. Box 21, Rochester, New York 14601 (716) 325-7500

wewfoet 6-2-80

May 20, 1980

Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, Ca. 92050

Companeros:

I have received your information on the Chicano National Immigration Conference beginning May 23, 1980. Unfortunately, living in the East coast does not allow me at this time to participate. I would, however, like to receive the resolutions, conclusions and/or results of this conference for local use.

I noticed on the list of speakers, you have Mr. Juan Solis from the Legal Center for Immigration. I am wondering if Juan is related to an individual by the name of Esteban Solis who also worked with immigrants for the National Federation of Catholic Bishops in Washington about three years ago. Esteban Solis is a good friend I have not been able to locate. Could you refer the enclosed copy of this letter to Mr. Juan Solis in the hopes that I may someday be able to contact Mr. Esteban Solis? Thank you.

I look forward to hearing from you on the above and wish you success in your national conference on Chicano rights.

Sincerely,

Alicia Rodriguez

Alicia Rodriguez
Producer

AR/ht
encl.

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

May 20, 1980

Greg Beatty,Director
Boy's Club
National City Office
1430 "D" Avenue
National City, California 92050

Re: Use of chairs

Dear Mr. Beatty,

This letter is to confirm our telephone conversation of May 20, 1980 in which I requested the use of 300 chairs from your organization.

We will be using the chairs at our first National Conference to be held at St. Rita's Catholic church located at 5142 Churchward St, San Diego, California. We are prepared to completely assume responsibility for any and all damages, losses or mistreatment of the chairs.

We would appreciate it very much if we can pick-up the chairs on Friday May 23, 1980 at approximately 3:P.M. and return them on Tuesday May 27, 1980 at approximately 3:00 P.M.. If the chairs are not properly marked, we will mark them for easy identification by placing a green or yellow stick on paper. This marking will be removed when returning said chairs to your organization.

Thank you for your kindness and cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions regarding the above matter, please call me at the above number or at 427-0491 (Legal Aid Society).

Sincerely,

Carlos Vazquez

Carlos Vazquez, Board Member
Sgt-at-Arms

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

# County of Riverside

TO: M. Herman Baca DATE: 5-22-80
Chairman of C C R

FROM: Tillie Valdez Community Service Aide

RE: your mailing list.

Dear Sir.

I would like to get my name on your mailing lists for things such as the conference in San Diego on the 23-24-25. Information was received to late so I was unable to make plans to attend. Please let me know if there are other steps I must take. Such as dues-ect.

Thank you
Tillie Valdez

GEN. FORM 4, 3/65

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE NATIONAL CHICANO IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE

May 24, 1980

BORDER VIOLENCE WORKSHOP

1. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD in calling for the abolishment of the INS/Border Patrol.

2. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD in calling for the abolishment of the militarization policy between the U.S./Mexico as a solution to the immigration issue.

3. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD in calling for the immediate termination of the policy of incarcerating children and their mothers in federal prisons.

4. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as appointing a representative group of this conference to present the most degrading violations of human rights(i.e. incarceration of children, rape of women, handcuffed individuals shot and killed, etc.) to international Human Rights Organizations (i.e. the United Nations, International Amnesty, Federation fo the Rights of Man,etc.) with the understanding that the long range solutions be in our people's self-determination.

5. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD in calling for an end to the racist term of illegal alien.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

1. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as supporting the creation of a broad-based coalition to end all residential sweeps.

2. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD in support of the Legal Services Corporation and oppose all legislation that discriminates against immigrants and that the Conference oppose the O'Brien amendment.

3. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as opposing any collaboration with the INS/Border Patrol which will result in sweeps being conducted in work places and/or the community.

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CHICANO/MEXICANO PERSPECTIVE

1. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as demanding unconditional residency for all people with all rights and privileges of indigeneous people as provided for in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

2. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as abolishing all quotas on immigration from countries where the USA has political, economic, and military domination.

3. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD demanding that Mexican Government support progressive groups in Mexico and Chicano groups in their struggle for Human Rights and demand compliance with the Treaty of Guadalupe of Hidalgo.

4. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as supporting the fact "Que Somos un Pueblo Sin Fronteras," and that the struggle for immigrant rights is part and parcel of the struggle for the Chicano/Mexicano rights to self-determination.

5. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as supporting the Vogue Coach struggle and other similar progressive Union organizing efforts on behalf of undocumented workers.

6. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as calling for the denouncement of U.S. Ambassador, Julian Nava, for his support of the foreign guest worker program and his ignorance on the Immigration Issue.

7. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as developing an informational network and campaign to inform and educate our people of the Immigration Issue.

ECONOMICS, LABOR AND FOREIGN WORKER PROGRAM

1. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as supporting an Open-Border for immigrant workers and a Closed-Border for Multi-National Corporations.

2. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as supporting the demands presented at the International Immigration Conference in Mexico City held on April 28, 1980.

3. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as opposing all forms of contract labor such as the H-2 Program, Temporary Visa program or foreign guest-worker program.

RESOLUTIONS: continued

CULTURAL WORKSHOP

1. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as recognizing Art and Culture as a link to the Immigration Issue, not just as a form of entertainment.

2. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as acknowledging that culture be used as a weapon for Resistence.

3. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as opposing the commercialism of cultural workers by big business industries such as Coors and Oil Companies.

EDUCATION WORKSHOP

1. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD to politicize the Chicano community of its civil and educational rights.

2. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as a force to pressure the educational system to be accountable in assuring academic, social and economic competence for all Chicano students.

3. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD to develop an educational system based on democratic, humanistic and social consciousness principles that guarantee the Chicano community the right to social, economic, and political power, as defined by the Chicano community.

4. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD demanding the right to free educational services and benefits that maintain and develop the primary language and culture of the Chicano/Mexicano community in all institutions of society.

CHURCH WORKSHOP

1. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD AS endorsing the Ecumencial Network that met here to affirm its willingness to continue to meet with and give support to Grass Roots organizations concerned with Immigration efforts.

2. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as endorsing the Ecumenical Network Southwest's meeting in the spring of 1981 to critique the report of the President's Select Commission on Immigration.

3. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD AS endorsing the Ecumenical Network's desire to communicate with Grass Roots organizations to aid them in getting theri message to the people.

4. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as endorsing an agreement by the Ecumenical Network that the economic, political and social causes of immigration should be emphasized in education on immigration.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES WORKSHOP

1. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD in supporting that all health care and social services facilities must provide their services regardless of citizenship.

2. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD in supporting health care and social service benefits should be rendered to the undocumented without immigration las consequences past or present.

3. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORDin supporting hehceforth, that the medi-cal standard form MC-6 or its equivalent be eliminated. (the MC-6 form is used in our health service system to identify and eliminate health care benefits to the undocumented)

4. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD in supporting that the collection of information regarding status and its forwarding to INS or dissemination in violation of the person's right to privacy and due process of law be stopped immediately.

5. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD in supporting an immediate creation of an emergency lane at all ports of entry to allow emergency medical treatment.

6. THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD in supporting that all providers of health care and social services have bilingual and bicultural professional staff.

.....

AND FINALLY THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD as ENDORSING THAT A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN BE UNDERTAKEN TO EDUCATE THE GENERAL POPULATION AND ELECTED OFFICAIAL REGARDING THE FULL CHARACTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS, HEALTH NEEDS AND TAX CONTRIBUTIONS OF UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS.

IN ADDITION THAT THIS CONFERENCE GO ON RECORD AS ENDORSING, ENCOURAGING AND SUPPORTING ALL COMMUNITY GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO IMPLEMENT THE STATED GOALS OF THIS CHICANO NATIONAL IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE.

Lic. Dámaso Luna Corona,
Rodrigo Cifuentes Núm. 12,
Col. San José Insurgentes - Mixcoac,
México, D. F.

México, D. F. a 27 de mayo de 1980.

Sra. Leticia Jiménez,
Committee on Chicano Rights,
1837 Highland Ave.,
National City, Calif. 92050.

Estimada señora Jiménez:

Me es grato dirigirme a usted a fin de informarle que la oportunidad que tuve de asistir al evento que se celebró en San Diego, California, representó en lo personal una experiencia muy alentadora en el estudio del tema de nuestros compatriotas indocumentados.

Quiero felicitarla, una vez más y expresarle mis mejores deseos porque los esfuerzos que hasta ahora se han realizado continuen permanentemente.

Al agradecer a usted de nueva cuenta, el envío de mayor información sobre el Committe on Chicano Rights, reciba usted un afectuoso saludo.

Muy atentamente,

Dámaso Luna Corona.

P.A.

IRM/amh.

COR COPY - file

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

May 28,1980

Public Services and Safety Committee
City of San Diego
202 "C" Street
San Diego, Ca. 92102

Dear Sirs,

The Committee On Chicano Rights urges the City Council of San Diego to maintain and increase the budget of El Centro Cultural de la Raza by 25% each fiscal year for the next two years.

The need for a cultural institution promoting Chicano and Mexican arts and crafts in San Diego,has always been great and will become greater as the Chicano population in San Diego continues to increase.

Now is the time to look forward to the future. The recommendations of the city manager to eliminate the budget in two years is a step backwards and would destroy any hope for the City of San Diego to be truly responsive to the cultural needs of its citizens.

Once again the CCR opposes the city manager's recommendation and urges the maintainence and increase of El Centro Cultural's budget.

Thank You,
Herman Baca
Herman Baca, Chairperson

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

I, Vicenta Struble, ackledge that on May 29, 1980 about approximately 11:55, two Border Patrol Anti-smuggling Agents, Richard Smith and Gerald Marchese, also another man that introduced himself as Probation Officer Suarez entered my home at 2894 Madden Ct. San Diego, California 92154, without my permission, without a search warrant, and without my hearing any knocking on my door. This was done quite fast because the first I saw was Marchese standing in front of my kitchen table were I was sitting preparing lunch for my son who was standing right behind me. Marchese at this time showed me his badge. Smith was outside because Suarez and Marchese opened the locked side door for him, Smith never showed any badge or warrant or any type of ID. After the illegal search and entry, all three men left together. All three men never stated to me what they wanted or what they were looking for.

This statement has been made freely and voluntarily. I am also aware that if I make a false or malicious complaint of misconduct for the purpose of discrediting an employee or agent of the United States, the accused employee or agent could initiate civil action against me.

An Officer of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, SBPA Michael D. Connell, authorized by law (5 USC, 303) has been assigned to investigate misconduct of employees or agents of the United States. He has informed me that he desires to take my sworn statement regarding my complaint. I state that the complaint made herein by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I am a United States citizen, born in the State of New Mexico of the United States. My full maiden name is Vicenta Baca, by marriage, now,it is Vicenta Struble.

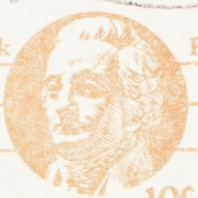
Vicenta Struble

Vicenta Struble

cc: Carlos Bazques,Attorney at Law
Ralph Inzunza, CCR Board of Directors
Herman Baca, CCR, Director

JUN

John Hancock Patriot



U.S.Postage 10¢

Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, CA 92050

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I heard about your organization through a program produced by Buster Gonzalez on KPFA in Berkeley. I would like more information on the role of multinational corporations as it relates to driving the campesinos from the land and the removal of investment capital from Mexico. The book Global Reach by Barnet & Miller provides good general information but I would like specific information relating to Mexico.

Thank you

Jim Wilkinson
32690 Brenda Wy #2-
Union City, CA 94587

**Community** 592-5245

**Santa Lucia**
518 Gallagher
El Paso, Texas

**Comunidad** 592-5246

June 3, 1980

Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Friends:

I am very much interested in the results of the Chicano National Immigration Conference and Memorial March that took place in San Diego, on May 23rd & 24th, and would appreciate it if you would mail same to me.

Thanking you, in advance, I remain,

Sincerely,

Arturo Bañuelas rh

Padre Arturo Bañuelas

AB/rh
c

P.O. Box 250
Medway, Mzss. 02053

June 4, 1980

Committee On Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Hi,

I would like to learn more about your committee.

I have moved out here to the boondocks for financial reasons and I feel very much out of touch. Maybe you can help.

Greetings from a corner of the Third World.

Norman Garcia

Norman Garcia

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
CONSULAR DIVISION
1609 DECATUR STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20011

882-5829 – 882-1017
(8:30 A.M. – 1:00 P.M.)

CCR (Secretary)
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Ca. 92050

June 5, 1980

Dear Sir:

Please send our office one set of statements and reports of your "Chicano National Immigration Conference", held in San Diego May 23-25, 1980.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

P. Prilepskiy

P.Prilepskiy
Vice Consul

HARTNELL COLLEGE
156 HOMESTEAD AVENUE
SALINAS CALIFORNIA 93901
408 758·8211

GIBB R MADSEN
SUPERINTENDENT·PRESIDENT

El 9 de junio de 1980

Estimado señor Baca:

Permitame felicitarle por la reciente conferencia celebrada en la ciudad de San Diego sobre la immigración.

Diez jovenes y yo aistimos a todos los talleres y por los comentarios de los estudiantes les fue muy beneficioso el asistir. Aún siguen hablando de ya "haber conocido a Corky Gonzales en persona."

Como Ud. comprenderá, para los estudiantes el conversar y escuchar a otras personas fuera del maestro es muy educativo. Para muchos de estos jovenes fue la primera vez que habían salido de Salinas.

Yo le había informado al señor Insunza que nos hubiera gustado el que Ud. nos hubiera acompañado durante la conferencia que nosotros tuvimos aquí en Hartnell y la cuál fue organizada por mí. El objetivo de ella fue el darle una dósis de Chicanísmo a esta comunidad. El racísmo y la ignorancia es mas palpable en el colegio. De 125 profesores que hay, únicamente 2 son chicanos. ¿Nada nuevo verdad ?

Quedé muy impresionado sobre la forma tan organizada en como se llevo a cabo el evento y quiero que por conducto de esta carta, les de mis mas sinceras gracias a todas las personas que organizaron la conferencia. Se que las gracias no compensan el trabajo y la energía tan grade que se tuvo que gastar, pero al menos nos queda a todos los que asistimos, una lección de que debemos continuar organizando e informando a nuestras comunidades.

Le agradecería fuera Ud. tan amable de mandar información que considere de importancia para los alumnos. Hartnell tiene un 19% de estudiantado chicano.

Un abrazo en la distancia y nuevamente muchas gracias.

En la lucha,

Prof. Enrique Méndez Flores

Hartnell College is an Equal Opportunity - Affirmative Action Employer

CALIFORNIA BORDER AREA RESOURCE CENTER
SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY
SAN DIEGO, CA 92182

(714) 265-5895

June 11, 1980

Mr. Herman Baca
Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Ca. 92050

Dear Herman:

Just a note to say how valuable I thought the recent Conference on Immigration was to the San Diego area. As you know there is much more activity of this sort in other areas like Los Angeles than here in San Diego.

Unfortunately I was unable to be present for the full conference and, therefore, did not hear the resolutions passed in the workshops. Would it be possible for you to send me a copy of them and anything else that came out of the Conference?

Again, congratulations on a successful conference.

Sincerely,

Norris C. Clement
Director

NCC:cd

P.S. I have enclosed a few brochures on the Center I work in.

SDSU
San Diego State University
San Diego, California 92182

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY

# California Border Area Resource Center

"Towards U.S.-Mexico Understanding and Cooperation"

## Introduction to CBARC

The United States-Mexico border area is a dramatically-growing and diversified human settlement zone where jurisdictionally-constrained socioeconomic interdependence is evolving in complex ways. Despite recent economic problems in the United States and recent energy discoveries in Mexico, the differences in economic development levels are still considerable. These differences together with the interdependence of the two nations' socioeconomic systems have contributed to a complex set of problem areas. These same differences, however, have also provided the basis for beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The California Border Area Resource Center has been functioning formally since 1978. The main justification for its creation as a Center at San Diego State University was the cognizance that research and informational resources specializing in border region issues were needed. The demand for such services has far surpassed original expectations.

## The Goals of CBARC

The primary goals of the Center are:

- to develop a better understanding of the United States-Mexico border region, and
- to make that understanding available to the general public as a basis for reasonable solutions to the region's problems.

## Objectives

In order to fulfill the above goals CBARC has developed the following objectives:

- to establish a systematic and reliable base of information on the demographic, socioeconomic and physical characteristics of the region.
- to analyze the information in the context of evolving national and international conditions and related policy issues.
- to make available to the public both the information base and the results of special studies relevant to the border region.
- to provide for the training of individuals in the use of the Center's resources as they relate to the above-stated goals.

## Collaborative Relationships

Conducting research in the binational border region must inevitably involve collaboration with other research organizations. In the first year and a half of its existence CBARC worked closely with a variety of Mexican and U.S. institutions for the purpose of sharing information, resources and research results. CBARC welcomes such collaborative relationships which, on specific projects, can take one of two forms:

**Parallel Project Collaboration.**
In such associations CBARC would conduct research which would complement the efforts of others. CBARC would share expertise and resources in designing such projects, while implementation and analysis would be conducted autonomously.

**Joint Project Collaboration.**
In such associations CBARC would enter into agreements providing for common definition of problems, methodologies, data compilation and processing. Analysis of research results could be done jointly or separately in such cases.

## Progress to Date

**A Study of Border Flows and Economic Interdependence between Urban Areas in the California/Baja California Region.**
During the summer of 1978, CBARC obtained a research grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to construct economic (input-output) models of the two major binational urban areas in the California/Baja California region (San Diego/Tijuana and Imperial Valley/Mexicali). These studies, when completed in mid-1980, will provide powerful analytical tools for understanding economic flows within the region and across the border in both directions.

In conjunction with the HUD award, a grant was received from The Ford Foundation in New York to conduct binational seminars on the design and application of input-output analysis as a policy tool. Several of these seminars have been held in San Diego and Imperial counties.

The entire project is being carried out in collaboration with the Centro de Informacion y Estadisticas del Trabajo (CENIET) of the Ministry of Labor in Mexico, which is conducting a parallel project.

**Design of a Border Area Resource Center Network.**
From September 1978 through March 1979, CBARC was financed by a grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Southwest Border Regional Commission to design a borderwide data information network. During this period CBARC personnel worked with representatives of many organizations in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas to determine the information needs and resources of the U.S. border region. The proposed system, called the Border Area Resource System (BARSystem), outlines methods to gather, store and classify data series (printed or recorded on computer tapes), as well as published studies, books and journals relevant to the border region. Presently BARSystem is being implemented on a small scale for the California border region in order to provide a demonstration of the concepts involved. The System will initially concentrate on economic and business-related information.

**Other Activities.**

- participation in conferences, symposia, and seminars in Mexico and the United States on border subjects.
- creation of a specialized library on border-related topics.
- provision of information to many individuals and organizations on border issues in both Mexico and the United States.
- completion of a number of small studies leading to the publication of papers on topics related to the border region.

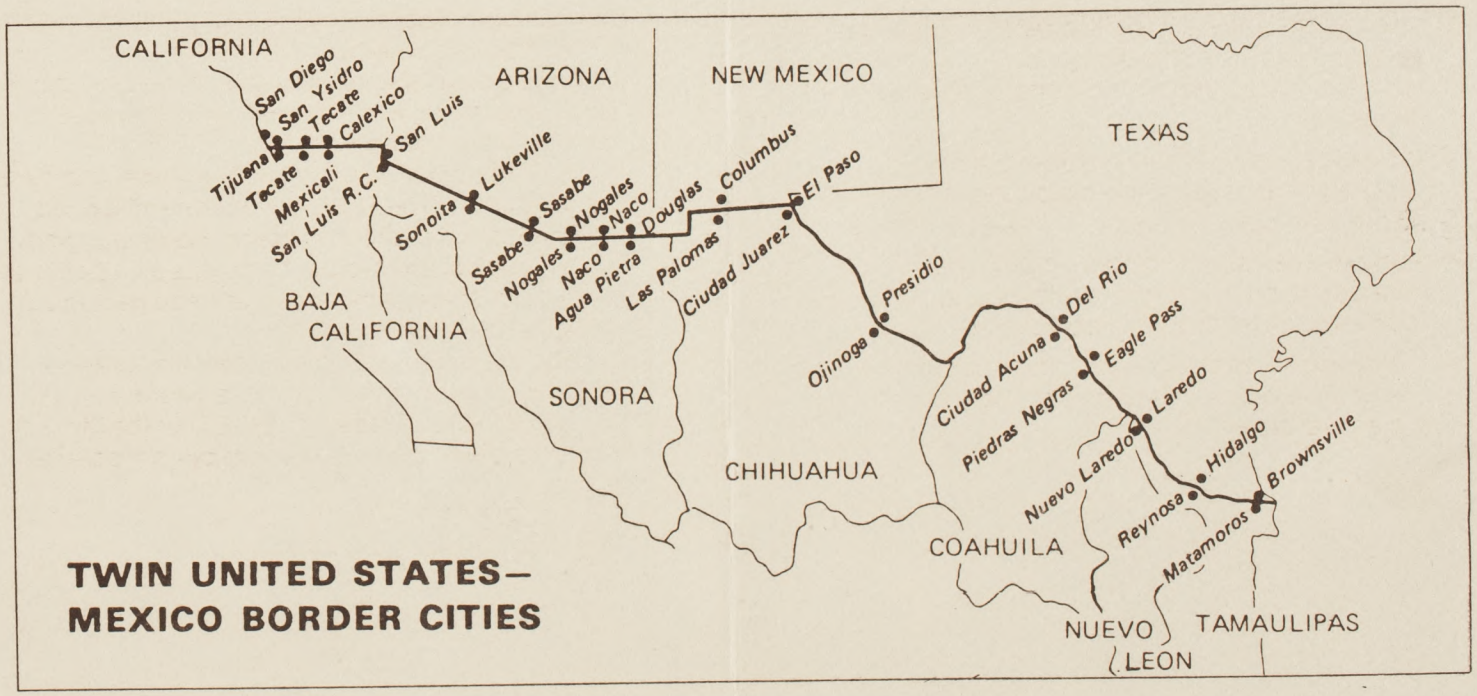
## Future Plans

Under active consideration currently are studies of the impact of Mexican migration to the border region, binational tourism trends, and the impact on the U.S. of Mexico's assembly plants. While these studies individually will make valuable contributions, they will also form an integral part of the BARSystem referred to above. As a complement to the research activities CBARC has implemented a modest publication program as a vehicle for disseminating its findings.

## Serving the Public

CBARC was established in the belief that basic statistical socioeconomic information and scientific research would aid decisionmakers in the formulation of rational and humanistic policies affecting the binational border region. In order to carry out this mission CBARC has attempted to serve all sectors of the public at the lowest possible cost. Frequently, services have been provided free as part of the University's policy of service to the community. It is clear, however, that the costs of such services must ultimately be borne by someone and in the current "era of limits" the University's resources have been drastically restrained. CBARC personnel therefore welcome opportunities to explore creative ways of supporting the resources discussed above.

For further information contact Dr. Norris C. Clement, Director at the California Border Area Resource Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182. Telephone: (714) 265-5895.




**TWIN UNITED STATES–MEXICO BORDER CITIES**

Austin Community College
Attn: Rina Krasney
Rio Grande LRS
P.O. Box 2165
Austin, Texas 78768

La Raza Unida Party
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, CA.
92050

Please forward the following materials:

PHOENIX, AZ 852
PM
18 JUN
198

DEFEAT
MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY
SUPPORT

Information (for Ch. Cam
Studies (collection) about the
influence of La Paxa Un. de
in the Southwest.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

R. Knaony

SERVICIOS
LEGALES
PARA
CAMPESINOS
MIGRANTES

Migrant Farmworkers Law Unit
Idaho Legal Aid Services, Inc.

109 North Kimball Avenue
P.O. Box 66
Caldwell, Idaho 83605

Telephone:
454-2591
343-2140

June 18, 1980

Committee On Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Calif. 92050

Estimados Amigos:

I recently came across an application from your organization concerning a training session sponsored by your organization on Chicano Rights, that was sent to a friend of mine.

I live in a community where the chicano population is about 58%. Unfortunately, our chicano people are a bit behind in my areas of the American society and therefore are faced with many problems.

I am employed in a law firm that works for migrant chicano people. I am also very active in advocating and trying to educate the chicano people in the area of their rights.

Therefore, with this letter I would like to request from your organization any type of information as to any of your ideas, formats, work etc....which I could use to better advocate and educate our people.

Thanking you in advance for your commitment towards Chicano Rights and anxiously waiting hearing from your organization, I remain,

Sincerely,

Rogelio Valdez

ROGELIO VALDEZ
Paralegal

RV/mt

abc KGTV 10

McGraw-Hill
Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Box 81047
San Diego, California 92138
Telephone 714/237-1010

June 23, 1980

Chairman
San Diego Car Club Council
Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland
San Diego, California 92050

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Please express to members of the Council, and the members of their clubs, my appreciation for the cooperation extended during the filming of the special "Lowriders Pride with Style".

It was a very positive experience for me, and I hope, for all of you as well.

My best to you all.

Sincerely,

John R. Beatty

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

ENTERED JUN 2 4 1980

Ruben Sandoval
523 South Main Ave.
San Antonio Texas 78204

June 24, 1980

Estimado Ruben,

On June 23, 1980 I presented the matter discussed in San Antonio on June 21, 1980, to the CCR Board of Directors and they concurred that we pursue the stated objective agreed to in San Antonio. They also recommended the following to ensure continuity.

(1) That all the other groups (New Mexico, Tucson Coalition for Human Rights, The Midwest Coalition) be contacted and a commitment be secured by July 7, 1980.

(2) That the two cases to be presented by each host state and any other back-up documentation be ready to be presented at the agreed July 26, 1980 Albuquerque meeting.

(3) That the Federation airline tickets be in Daniel Jacoby's (or whoever) hands by the time we meet in Albuquerque on July 26.

(4) That an agenda be prepared and agreed to before the Albuquerque meeting to expedite matters.

It is our Organizations position that the effort to end the repression of our people which has been undertaken by the Crusade for Justice, the Civil Rights Litigation Center, Mario Cantu and our Organization will be a significant effort on behalf of our people. Also we should all be as prepared as possible to ensure that our efforts are successful. If you, Corky or Mario have any other recommendations, suggestions or changes please feel free to call me at (714) 474-8195

Venceremos,
Herman Baca
Herman Baca

cc: Corky Gonzalez
Mario Cantu

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

July 1, 1980

Dalila Kruger
Commission On Religion and Race
The United Methodist Church
100 Maryland ave. N.E.
Washington D.C. 20002

Dear Dalila,

Enclosed please fine our fourth quarterly progress report. Also, please find information relative to our last conference of May 23, 24, and 25. I am sure you will find the material both interesting and informative.

Also, we would like to request forms for possible refunding since this year we have gone through $40,000 most of which came from community sources. It may interest you to know that the National Chicano Immigration Conference cost us $23,000. I'm sure you'll agree that the money was well invested.

Dalila, we thank you and the Commission on Religion and Race for your help in putting together this conference. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Ralph Inzunza
Treasurer

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

# AZTEC PRINTING COMPANY

## QUALITY OFFSET PRINTING

signed 7-3-80

1837 HIGHLAND AVE.
NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050
TEL. 477-3800

7/3/80

Estimado Carlos,

Just a few lines to inform you that the placement of Leticia Bielma by your agency as a trainee has worked out well and begining July 1, 1980 she will be on salary with our company at $5.00 an hour. Thank you for your help and the fine work your agency is doing.

Sincerely,

Ralph Inzunza
Manager

EAST LOS ANGELES LIBRARY
Los Angeles County Public Library
4801 East Third Street
Los Angeles, CAlifornia 90022
(213) 263-5087, TWX 910-321-3875

# CRC NEWSLETTER

Volume 2 No. 3 May - June 1980 Editor Joe Olvera

## MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY MAGAZINE

The Greater East Los Angeles Inter-Agency Coalition (a Coalition of over seventy governmental and community service agencies and organizations) is currently gathering information and articles for publication in its second annual magazine which highlights events occurring prior to and including Mexican Independence Day, September 16, 1980. Tomás Pompa, chairman of the Coalition, is inviting submittal to the Coalition of all announcements of events, exhibits, festivals,...etc., that are in the spirit of the Mexican Independence holiday. Mr. Pompa will also welcome any articles of Chicano/Mexican interest. Deadline is July 12, 1980. Announcements and articles can be addressed to the Greater East Los Angeles Inter-Agency Coalition c/o East Los Angeles Public Library, 4801 East Third Street, Los Angeles, California 90022.

Joe Olvera, Chicano Resource Center

## SPANISH LANGUAGE SEX INFORMATION LINE (213) 653-1123

The Los Angeles Sex Information Helpline (LASIH), a community-based telephone information and referral service program offering assistance on all aspects of human sexuality, now provides its services in Spanish. Spanish speaking persons are invited to call on Thursdays between 3:00 - 6:00 p.m. at (213) 653-1123. The English speaking answering service is available Monday through Thursday, 3:00 - 9:00 p.m. at the same number. LASIH is offered through the Los Angeles Free Clinic. Answers to a wide spectrum of concerns are provided by trained adult volunteers who are tolerant of alternate lifestyles and preferences. Questions directed to LASIH include such concerns as: teenage pregnancy, birth control, sexual dysfunction, venereal disease, rape, child abuse, homosexuality, incest, etc. Recruitment programs aimed towards enlarging the Spanish speaking volunteer assistance staff will be held later this year. Funding from the California Department of Health, Office of Family Planning, allows LASIH to include seminars and workshops for

special interest groups as part of its service. Presentations are available which cover the basics of human sexuality, values clarification, and communication skills pertaining to issues of sexuality. Groups wishing to schedule a workshop or seminar can call the LASIH office at (213) 653-1133, Monday through Friday, 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Ben Ocón, East Los Angeles Library, LACoPL

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REVIEWS

DEL MERO CORAZON
16 mm film, 29 minutes, color, purchase price: $450.00
Available through:
Unifilm
1550 Bryant Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

Far too often films made for or by Chicanos are seen by a very limited audience. When a truly remarkable film comes along it is one of our responsibilities as opinion shapers or taste-makers to spread the word. "Del Mero Corazon" (roughly translated as "Straight From the Heart) is a film deserving of a large audience. Dealing with the unique musical styles of the Spanish southwest, we hear their differences. The ballad-like corrido is unlike the lively norteña, yet they both tell the same story from a different perspective. Love is the common denominator tying the diverse styles together and the Spanish language lyrics are translated for English-speaking viewers. The music is emphasized, but the accompanying visuals present a documentary look at the Chicano lifestyles of today, as well as a glimpse of the past in Mexican-American social life. Les Blank, whose previous film "Chulas Fronteras" concentrated on norteña music, is the production wizard whose selective blending of the various elements makes "Del Mero Corazon" a film you won't soon forget.

Andy Aros, Rosemead Library, LACoPL

GOODNIGHT MISS ANN
16 mm film 28 minutes, color, purchase price: $375.00
Available through:
Pyramid Films
Box 1048
Santa Monica, CA 90406

An excellent film tracing the history of the Olympic Boxing Auditorium in Los Angeles and the role that Chicano boxers have had and continue to have in attracting large numbers of Chicano audiences. Through various interviews with boxers, trainers, and

managers, the film examines the reasons why young Chicanos enter the field of boxing. The superb qualities of photography, editing, and sound recording result in a uniquely entertaining and informative portrait of boxing.

STREET GANGS
16 mm film, 22 minutes, color, purchase price: $340.00
Available through:
Aims Instructional Media Inc.
626 Justin Ave.
Glendale, CA 91201

Whereas Uniflim's "Homeboys" (CRC NEWSLETTER V.2 No. 1) documents the non-violent aspects of gang life, "Street Gangs" presents the increasingly violent and criminal aspects of gang life. The film is written and produced in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department not as a training film but as an introduction (through realistic definitions, visuals, and statistics) to the growing problem of gang activity and/or violence and the "challenges" these problems hold for law enforcement agencies. An unfortunate weakness of the film is its continual use of generalizations by employing undocumented and often stereotyped reasons on how and why youths enter gangs. The film is similar to "Homeboys" in that both films are to a degree biased: "Homeboys" is a view from within the gang culture and "Street Gangs" is a view from the outside looking in. Together the two films present a balanced view - non-violent with violent, neighborhood street-corner group with pistol-packing thugs, and youthful neighborhood caretakers with soldiers of their territory. Both are excellent films for discussion among adults, parents, college students, and persons employed to serve youths. Perhaps as a discussion film, "Street Gangs" takes the edge. However, neither film is totally accurate or realistic in the portrayal of gang life and the reasons for its existence in the Chicano youth culture.

**********

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Inland Library System shared Chicano Resource Project (CRC NEWSLETTER V.2 No. 3) is now headquartered at 216 Brookside Ave., Redlands, California 92373; (714) 793-7309.

YOUNG ADULTS - SELECTED TITLES

450 Years of Chicano History in Pictures. Chicano Communications Center, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 1976.

Through a bilingual text and over 400 photos and drawings this book aims to accurately depict the history of Chicanos from pre-Columbian times to the modern "movement" era. Strongly emphasized is the correction of many historical fallacies concerning Chicano-Mexican history. Without a doubt, its rare photos, extensive scope, and historical accuracy make this a core collection title in any adult or young adult collection.

Samora, Julian and Simon, Patricia Vandel. A History of the Mexican-American People. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, Indiana. 1977.

This is a more recent historical survey of Chicano history that successfully presents an accurate portrait of the Mexican-American. Events mentioned include the Zoot Suit Riots of 1943, the Chicano Blowouts of 1968, and the Chicano Moratorium of 1970. Photographs. and contemporary biographies further help produce an informative, interesting work.

Lowrider. Monthly periodical, $15.00 per year; P.O. Box 28365 San Jose, CA 95159.

This nearly four year old publication is perhaps one of the most popular young adult Chicano periodicals. It is primarily of interest to those whose lifestyle centers around customizing their cars, car club activities, and "car-hopping" contests. In this periodical the so-called "lowriding" experience is covered throughout California and Arizona. Each issue is filled with colored photographs of cars, and numerous black and white photographs of "lowriders" (those who drive a lowriding car)。 Recently the periodical has begun to include articles on drugs, law enforcement, short fictional stories, and even book reviews. This trend to broaden its scope of interest to cover more that just "lowriding" will increase its overall appeal to more Chicano youths.

Simmen, Edward. The Chicano: From Caricature to Self-Portrait. Times Mirror, Mentor Books, New York, New York. 1971.

This collection of stories presents the image of the Chicano in American literature from 1869 to 1970. It is divided into three sections. The first includes romantic tales of brave Mexican men

who fight for noble causes or perform daring feats to win the women they love. "Delmar of Pima," by Hamlin Garland, is the first story in this collection. It tells of the problems Mexicans have had with the law and with corrupt, bigoted politicians and has a hero who is described as being half Spanish. In the second part, two stories by John Steinbeck and William Saroyan are about tragedies suffered by farmers and field workers. The final section includes stories by Anglos and Chicanos. The Anglos show the problems Chicanos suffer with immigration, assimilation, and poverty. "The Coming of Zamora" and "Un hijo del sol," both written by Chicanos, are distinctive because the characters are Chicanos who are ready to fight for the cause of their people against the oppression they have suffered in the United States. Though many of the stories are sympathetic to the Chicano experience, the early ones in particular have many stereotypes. It is interesting to see the change that has taken place over the years.

Linda Chavez, Norwalk Library, LACoPL

Villarreal, Jose Antonio. Pocho.
Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1959.

Jose Antonio Villarreal is often called the "Father of Chicano literature," because he was the first Chicano to publish a novel that dealt specifically with the experiences of his people. The protagonist, Richard Rubio, is a Chicano growing up in Santa Clara, California, in the years before and during World War II. Even at a young age he is aware that he is different from the Anglo children at school. His parents speak Spanish only and his classmates laugh at his pronunciation of English. As time passes he gradually becomes more Americanized, but he always feels that he is caught between two groups and cannot find an identity within either one. The book is a revelation of his thoughts and inner struggles with religion and other aspects of the traditional Mexican culture. This character may be considered a "sell-out" by today's young Chicanos, but many still relate to the feelings of uncertainty experienced by Richard Rubio. This book is a must for anyone interested in Chicano literature.

Linda Chavez, Norwalk Library, LACoPL

Joe Godoy + Co. 20

Landscape + Design — 30
Phone 263-4562 — 20

Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, CA 92050

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CHICANO RESOURCE CENTER
EAST LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY
4801 EAST 3rd STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90022
213-264-0155

452 3837

# THE COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE
## THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002
202/547-4270—202/547-2271

Mailing Address:
Box 48-49 (United Methodist Building)
110 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

**Executive Secretary**
Woodie W. White


July 8, 1980

Mr. Ralph Inzunza
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Mr. Inzunza:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your request for funding from our Commission.

However, before I can process your request for funding, you need to submit the following to be received in our office by July 18, 1980.

1) Fill in the enclosed application form.

2) Enclose nine copies of your application form, narrative, and supporting documents.

3) Itemized total budget.

4) Itemized budget of the funds requested from us.

5) List of board members and addresses and their ethnic background.

6) Signature of the chairperson or president.

7) A summary description of your proposal in about 50 words.

8) In what Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church is the project located? (Check with nearby local United Methodist churches.)

Sincerely,

Dalila Cruz Kruger (DB)

Dalila Cruz Kruger
Associate General
Secretary

DCK:dlb


**President**
Bishop James Armstrong
Berkshire Plaza
405 N.W. 8th Avenue
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401
(605) 229-0422

**Vice President and Chairperson, Funding Committee**
Bishop Charles F. Golden
5250 Santa Monica Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90029
(213) 665-5771

**Secretary**
Mr. Donald Hayashi
2001 Pierce St. #48
San Francisco, California 94115
(415) 567-1131

COMMITTED TO CHRIST—CALLED TO CHANGE

DEDICADOS A CRISTO—LLAMADOS A CAMBIAR

the independent radical newsweekly
# Guardian
33 West 17th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011 (212) 691-0404

Carnales del CCR: Herman/David/Leticia 7/11/80

This is to inform you that I am moving back home to El Paso effective Aug 1. I will continue writing for the Guardian and will become their Southwest correspondnet.

Any information that you want to appear on the pages of the Guardian should be sent to me as well as to the Guardian. Based upon my recommendations, they will publish/print info relevant to El Movimiento. Rest assured that I am and will continue pushing for the efforts of CCR.

In fact, even though I won't be here for the Conference in NY, I've convinced the Guardian to handle your press relations and accomodations. You should address your letters/inquiries to Barbara Miner/Managing Editor. I've informed her of your situation and she's very eager to help.

Also, please send all the info you can to me(in El Paso) concerning the Conferance, so I can build it up in the newspaper at least a couple of weeks before the event.

I'll probably be in LA Aug 29 for the Chicano Moratorium commemoration. Will anyone from CCR be there? If so, I'm looking forward to meeting with you.

In El Paso you can reach me at the following address:

Carlos Calderon
7337 Benson Dr.,
El Paso, Tx 79915
915-598-6113 after Aug 1.

En La Lucha

Carlos

P.S. Thanks to your input/efforts the Guardian will no longer use "Hispanic!"

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
7-14-80

present: Herman, Howard, Jesse, Charli, Leticia, Ralph, David.

1. discussion on the function of the Board and what kind of Board was needed.
   motion for a strong Board that would provide leadership, decisions, policy, and direction was passed with an amendment that it adhere to the by-laws.
2. letter of resignation was read....Jose Berrellez
   resignation was accepted.
3. brief discussion on youth committee , Jesse reported that he would meet with the people working with youth this week and will have some more information for us next week
4. discussion on trip to Tucson.

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY • LOS ANGELES

5151 STATE UNIVERSITY DRIVE LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90032

DEPARTMENT OF CHICANO STUDIES (213) 224-2544

14 de julio de 1980

Sr. D. Eduardo Franco, Rector
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa
Culiacán, Rosales
Sinaloa, México

Estimado Rector Franco:

El propósito de la presente es el de (1)establecer una síntesis del simposium llevado a cabo del 16 al 20 de junio del año corriente en su distinguida universidad; (2)formular una parcial evaluación de dicho simposium; y (3)plantear la continuidad del mismo.

En primer lugar, participaron en el Primer Simposium sobre las Causas y Efectos de la Migración entre México y los Estados Unidos, diecisiete (17) profesores; setenta y seis (76) estudiantes chicanos; cinco (5) líderes de sindicatos, llegando a un total de 109 participantes provinientes de las instituciones que se nombran en seguida:

UNIVERSIDADES

California State University, Los Angeles
California State University, Sacramento
California State University, Chico
California State College, Sonoma
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Santa Barbara
Stanford University
Loyola Marymount University
University of Southern California
Occidental College
East Los Angeles College
Los Angeles Valley College
American River College
Southwestern College, San Diego

ORGANIZACIONES

Consejo de Estudios Chicanos (California)
Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MECHA)
Student Advocates for Bilingual Education (SABE)

Como podrá verse en lo anterior, el simposium logró atraer un gran número de personas de ambos lados de la frontera, obviamente interesados en un diálogo en que se propusiera una problemática económica, política y cultural que comparten mutuamente el mexicano y el chicano, dando muestras, una vez más, que ambos, en verdad, forman un solo pueblo arbitrariamente dividido por una frontera. En vista, pues, del éxito de este primer diálogo, y tomando en cuenta una de las resoluciones adoptadas en este primer simposium que es, a saber, el de continuar el intercambio y que se lleve a cabo en el año de 1981 en los Estados Unidos; en vista de lo anterior, el Consejo de Estudios Chicanos, de las universidades estatales de California, tomando la iniciativa, se ha propuesto llevar estos planes de intercambio hasta su más plena realización.

Como primera medida, durante la sesión del 25 de junio de 1980 del Consejo de Estudios Chicanos—llevada a cabo en California State University, Los Angeles—, se presentó un resumen del simposium que tomó lugar en Sinaloa; se habló del valor de este tipo de intercambio, según sus resultados en el primer simposium; hubo un voto unánime a favor de una reciprocidad por parte nuestra y, en fin, se propuso que el Consejo patrocinara el segundo simposium que se llevaría a cabo en la ciudad de Los Angeles, California, del 15 al 19 de junio de 1981. Se proyectó otra reunión del Consejo, que tomará lugar en Los Angeles para mediados del mes de agosto, con el solo fin de elaborar planes y comités que se responsabilicen de aquellas actividades y programaciones que harán posible el proyectado segundo simposium, descendiente lógico del que ustedes tan gentilmente procrearon en Sinaloa. Yo me encargaré de hacerle saber todos los puntos discutidos en esta reunión.

Huelga decir que hemos regresado a los Estados Unidos con muy gratos recuerdos, impresionados favorablemente con los resultados del primer diálogo que nos reunió en forma fraternal y, en suma, que quedamos en espera de poder pagar en forma correspondiente esa hospitalidad que se nos brindó tan generosamente en Sinaloa.

Reiterándole nuestro agradecimiento, le saludan cordialmente,

Bert Corona
Hermandad Mexicana Nacional

Roberto Cantú, por el
Consejo de Estudios Chicanos

cc: Jorge García, Chair, Consejo de Estudios Chicanos
Isaac Cárdenas, Co-Chairman, Consejo de Estudios Chicanos
Genoveva Ramírez, Long Beach
Dagoberto Fuentes, Fullerton
Irene McKenna, Dominguez Hills
Ricardo Griswold del Castillo, San Diego
Héctor Soto-Pérez, Los Angeles
L. Ybarra, Fresno
Jaime Raigoza, Chico
Manuel Hidalgo, Sonoma
Jorge Klor de Alva, San Jose
Antonio Ochoa, Hayward
Estela Serrano, Sacramento
Gerald Reséndez, Northridge

ORGANIZACIONES, continúa

Association of Mexican American Educators (AMAE)
Mobilization Against the Draft (MAD)
Hermandad Mexicana Nacional
Coalición Nacional de Inmigración
Western Center for Immigration Studies
Centro Católico del Condado de Santa Clara de Immigración
Committee on Chicano Rights (San Diego)
Colorado Migrant Council

SINDICATOS

Teamsters Union, Los Angeles Local 208
AFSME, AFL-CIO
United Auto Workers, District 65
United Auto Workers, International Organ—"Solidarity"
FLOC, Farm Labor Organization Committee (Ohio)
International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO (Santa Clara County)
Santa Clara County Central Labor Concil, AFL-CIO

De México, participaron un gran número de profesores, investigadores, estudiantes y representantes de sindicatos y otras organizaciones. Los nombres de estas instituciones son las que se indican en seguida:

UNIVERSIDADES

Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa (Culiacán)
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Universidad de Querétaro
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León
Universidad de Guadalajara
Universidad Autónoma de Puebla
Universidad Autónoma de Atzcapozalco
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (Mexicali)
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (México)
Facultad de Psicología de Querétaro
Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales (UNAM)

SINDICATOS

Fed. Ind. Obreros Agrícolas y Campesinos Sindicales (F.I.O.A.C.S.)
Conf. Ind. Obreros Agrícolas y Campesinos Sindicales (C.I.O.A.C.S.)
Unión General Obreros y Campesinos Mexicanos (U.G.O.C.M.)

ORGANIZACIONES

Centro de Estudios Migratorios de Baja California (Tijuana)
Centro de Integración Juvenil (México)
Secretaría de Trabajo y Prevención Social (México)

# VISAS DE RESIDENTE PERMANENTE

# Y DERECHO

## A VOTAR Y TRATO IGUAL COMO A TODO CONTRIBUYENTE EN EL PAIS!

## PARA PERSONAS

# INDOCUMENTADAS

*INICIAMOS*

**UNA CAMPAÑA NACIONAL DE UN MILLON DE CARTAS AL SEN. TED KENNEDY EXIGIENDO VISAS Y DERECHOS PLENOS PARA TODO INDOCUMENTADO!**

COMITÉ NACIONAL ORGANIZACION SINDICAL DE TRABAJADORES

8601 LANKERSHIM BLVD. INMIGRANTES

CHICANO FEDERATION
OF
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.
CENTRAL OFFICE
2121 MAIN STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92113 (714) 236-1228
1960 NATIONAL AVE., SAN DIEGO, CA 92113 (714) 236-1228
527 ELM AVENUE, CARLSBAD, CA 92008 (714) 729-7955
1129 SOUTH 38TH STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92113 (714) 263-7785
3278 MAIN STREET, CHULA VISTA, CA 92011 (714) 426-2510

August 6, 1980

Mr. Herman Baca
Chairperson, Committee on Chicano Rights
]837 Highland Ave.
National City, California

Dear Herman,

The Board of Directors of the Chicano Federation would like to meet with the Board of Directors of the Committee on Chicano Rights.

We originally requested this meeting in early May. Since this was not to your convenience we agreed to postpone the meeting to a later date.

The purpose of this meeting shall be to discuss issues of concern to our respective organizations and how we will deal with them in the future. We shall contact you to decide on the place and time for this meeting.

Atentamente,

Jess Haro
Chairperson Board of Directors

Jess Haro - 298-3284

455-59[redacted]63

Left message For him to call me.
4:00 PM - 13 Aug 1980

(1) Acknowledge receipt of letter. Ambiguous letter
(2) - would like for you to Identify the issues in writing that you want to discuss

(1) Fundraiser
(2) - How the two groups can work together.
(3) Mostly "I CAN and others can support most of your work
(4) - You operate in a different Area

T/C the 12 PM - no answer. (Home)

T/C Wed 13 - AM - PM - no answer (Home)

T/C Wenstay 13th 4:00 PM - left message to call @ home or @ CCR.

T/C Thursday 14 AM 10:15 - left message to call @ work.

14 PM Jess returned call at 1:05 I was out.
I returned his call AT 4:00 — Asked what would be on Agenda, put it in writing. Said "lets not make it to "former". why don't we talk tomorrow. Said OK, but still may want it in writing.

8:1

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
95814
TELEPHONE: 445-6767
(AREA CODE 916)

# California State Senate

FROM:
SAN DIEGO COUNTY OFFICE
815 THIRD AVENUE
SUITE 201
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA
92011
TELEPHONE: (714) 427-7812

JAMES R. MILLS
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

August 12, 1980

Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Friends:

Over the years this office has encouraged and supported citizen participation in government, particularly in State government. To have effective citizen participation, efforts must be made to improve communication, understanding and cooperation.

Toward this end, as of August 14, my field representative Mr. Juan Ornelas will be at the San Ysidro Community Service Center, 168 West Park, San Ysidro, California 92073, on Thursday afternoons from 1 to 5 p.m. The telephone number is 428-4414.

Please do not hesitate to call upon us if we can be of assistance to your agency or to members of the community which you serve.

Very sincerely,

James R. Mills

JAMES R. MILLS

JRM:pb

# CHICANO MORATORIUM COMMITTEE
of
## San Diego

2526 East First Street
National City, California 92050
Telephone:
**265-6026 - 477-7308**


Dear Howard,

On behalf of the Chicano Moratorium Committee of San Diego, I would like to thank you for your support and cooperation in making our July 26th Cultural Evening Fundraiser a tremendous success. Your wonderful response to the goals of participating in the 1980 Commemoration of the Chicano Moratorium and of promoting unity in the Chicano Community has inspired us to continue and increase our efforts to achieve these goals.

As the date of this year's commemoration (Saturday, August 30th) approaches, we will be informing you of all the activities and plans leading up to it. This will include information about bus transportation, time and place of departure for car caravans, and the time and place for assembling in Los Angeles. We will then rely on you to pass on this information to your family and friends.

Together we are all building a stronger, more organized and united movement. If you have any questions or suggestions, call us at the above numbers. If you would like to attend our committee meetings and help us plan or mobilize for August 30, please call Clarisa at 262-0375.

La Union Hace La Fuerza

GONZALO ROJAS
for Chicano Moratorium Committee

GR:ep
7/80

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Ruben Sandoval
523 South Main Ave.
San Antonio Texas 78204

August 18, 1980

Estimado Ruben,

Our Organization wishes to communicate some serious concerns, concerning our agreement to bring the U.S. International Tribunal to investigate human rights violations in the Chicano Community. Up to this date there appears to be a lack a seriousness or commitment in getting this effort together. There has been little communication and to put it bluntly we are still in the "dark" as to who is going to represent the midwest, Arizona and New Mexico. Also to this date we still lack a "collective" plan of action because of us not meeting.

Because of these and other concerns, my Board of Directors has instructed me to seek the following;

(1) An agreement and commitment from those organizations in New Mexico, Arizona and the midwest in writing stating that they are in agreement with the objective of bringing an International Tribunal to the U.S. to investigate the violations of the Chicano Communiy's Human Rights and that they understand the responsibilities of being one of the host States.

(2) An agreement by all parties that we will meet to develop a collective political and mechanical plan of action to deal with the Tribunal, media etc.

(3) An agreement that all the participants will have the two documented cases and whatever backup information required by the Tribunal at the next meeting.

It is our Organizations position that because of the seriousness and importance of bringing the Tribunal to the U.S. and the time and effort which our Organization will have to expend on this matter, that the above recommendations be acted on and agreed upon by Sept 4, 1980 or we will have to withdraw our support and participation.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca

cc: Corky Gonzales
Mario Cantu

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD
714 P STREET, SACRAMENTO 95814 (916) 445-5678

August 21, 1980

REFER TO:

Carlos Vasquez
Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc.
429 - 3rd Avenue
Chula Vista, CA. 92010

Re: Petition for Congressional Investigation Presented to U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives, and U.S. Department of Justice, Submitted by Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc., United California Mexican American Association and Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc., July 23, 1979.

Dear Carlos:

I understand there is a question regarding delivery of a copy of the above-stated petition to the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of California.

Per my agreement with U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, during one of our July 1979 meetings in Washington, D.C., on or about July 31, 1980, at approximately 5:00 p.m., I personally delivered a copy of said petition to the U.S. Attorney's Office. Since U.S. Attorney Michael Walsh was not present at the time, I gave the copy to Mr. Peter Nunez, a deputy U.S. Attorney in that office.

Subsequently, Mr. Walsh and I had several telephone conversations regarding the contents of the petition and other cases related to border problems.

I sincerely hope this letter answers your questions regarding this matter. If not, or if you prefer, I can make this letter in the form of a declaration under penalty of perjury.

Thank you for your continued interest in border affairs, and keep up the good work!

Sinceramente,

Rafael A. Arreola
Member

Rafael A. Arreola
State of California
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD
714 P STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
1 PM
21 AUG
1980

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL

LAB 449

Carlos Vasquez
Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc.
429 - 3rd Avenue
Chula Vista, CA. 92010

NEWS RELEASE

From August 23rd saturday morning to Labor Day 1980 a multi-ethnic/multi-racial group of more than 30 Chicago and Midwestern area artists will be painting a railroad viaduct wall in protest to U.S.A. government war preparations.

The location for this mural is 18th and Western Ave. Chicago, Ill., near the large Mexican Pilsen community, where many of the Artist reside.

The mural is divided in sections for at least ten key images will be placed in the entire mural. The paints and other materials are supplied entirely free from all government or corporate funding. There is only personal resources of the participating artists and friends being used. The artists call on all people of consciousness to take action against preparations for a possible superpower confrontation in 3rd World War. We oppose draft registration, the oppressive military budget and the destruction of land and resources for so-called strategic purposes- be it in Vieques, Puerto Rico or the Black Hills, South Dakota. We are painting to exercise our right to free speech. The youth of our communities must not be sacrified for corporate interests. We are confident that the militaristic men of Moscow and Washington D.C. will be defeated by the people's struggle for peace on this sad but beautiful planet.

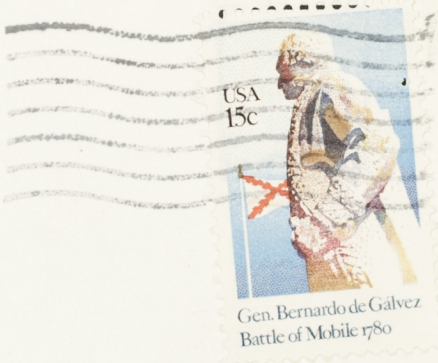
For more information call us at CASA AZTLAN

PHONE # 666-5508 WEEK DAYS FROM 9 - 5

MR. RAYA or Mr. Diaz

CASA AZTLÁN
1831 S. RACINE ST.
CHICAGO, Ill. 60608

CHICAGO, IL
PM
22 AUG
1980




COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Calif. 92050

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

August 26, 1980

Rene Rodriguez
c/o Teatro Urbano, INC.
5244 Huntington Drive, South
Los Angeles Ca. 90032

Estimado Rene,

This letter is to acknowledge the National Chicano Moratorium Committee and the August 29, Chicano Moratorium Coalition letter of Aug. 23, 1980 requesting CCR participation in the Aug. 31, 1980 Tenth Anniversary Chicano Moratorium. Our Board of Directors after a lengthy discussion, voted on Aug. 25, 1980 not to participate.

Since the begining of the organizing of the Moratorium our organization has had questions regarding the agenda, and the political motives of some of the organizations into an issue which should be the sole concern of the Chicano Community and the Chicano Movement.

As an Organization who's philosophy is based on the principal of self-determination it has always been our position that any organizing effort involving our people must be entirely controlled and accountable to our people.

We realize that many honest elements have been involed in the organizing of the Moratorium and will also be present but,because of the above reasons,our Organization will not be able to participate.

Gracias,

Howard Hollman
Vice-Chairperson

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

August 26, 1980

To whom it may concern,

This is to inform you of our organization's agreement to have Cecilia Mendivil placed with us this school year, as part of your College Work-study Program.

As a volunteer Cecilia's duties will include some typing, filing, answering the phone and occasional errands. If there are any questions, please feel free to call me.

Thank You,

Leticia Jimenez
Office Manager

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

signed 8-26-80

August 26, 1980

Rene Rodriguez
c/o Teatro Urbano, INC.
5244 Huntington Drive, South
Los Angeles Ca. 90032

Estimado Rene,

This letter is to acknowledge the National Chicano Moratorium Committee and the August 29, Chicano Moratorium Coalition letter of Aug. 23, 1980 requesting CCR participation in the Aug. 31, 1980 Tenth Anniversary Chicano Moratorium. Our Board of Directors after a lengthy discussion, voted on Aug. 25, 1980 not to participate.

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Gracias,

Howard Hollman
Vice-Chairperson

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

Would like to continue ~~being~~ being an
Associate member

Jimmy

di
**revista política semanal**

**director general:** Arturo Martínez Nateras
Tajín 184, Col. Narvarte
México 12, D. F.

a 2 de septiembre de 1980.

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
At'n Sr. Herman Baca,
Presidente
1837 Highland Avenue
National City California 92050
United States of America

Estimados señores:

Notifico a ustedes por este conducto que a partir del día 14 de agosto último, tomé posesión como Director-- de la REVISTA DI, semanario de información, análisis y comentario, que comenzará a publicarse en este mes.

Hemos iniciado esta nueva empresa periodística--- con un equipo de trabajo que nos permite esperar los mejores resultados. Pretendemos editar la mejor publicación de su género, para dar respuesta a necesidades y demandas aún no satisfechas, que plantea el público lector en las actuales circunstancias de México.

Puesto que nos proponemos presentar un análisis-- profesional y exhaustivo de los acontecimientos internacionales, deseo solicitar de su gentileza que me hagan llegar todo tipo de materiales similares a los que recibía en El Sol de México.

Quedo como siempre a sus órdenes al igual que lo estuve en El Sol de México y espero beneficiarme de sus atenciones y apoyo.

Sin otro particular reitero a ustedes las seguridades de mi consideración más distinguida.

A T E N T A M E N T E

LIC. ~~LUIS GUTIERREZ ESPAÑZA~~
DIRECTOR

LGE/vean

Moras 1252-5, Col. Florida Insurgentes, México 20, D.F. Tel. 534-23-52

dí
revista política semanal

Morás 12825
Col. Florista Insurgentes
México 20, D.F.
Tel. 548-32-

Tajín 184
Col. Narvarte
México 12, D.F.

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
At'n Sr. Herman Baca,
Presidente
1837 Highland Avenue
National City California 92050
United States of America

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN • COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS 77843 • 713-845-1046

5 September 1980

Committee for Chicano Rights
1837 Highland
National City, Ca. 92050

Sir,

I am a researcher at Texas A&M University presently investigating impacts of immigration on the United States. Specifically we are attempting to formulate policy recommendations and/or guidelines to lessen the impacts expected by future immigration. One element of this study is a comparitive analysis of the Mexican migration (legal and illegal) into Texas with the Turkish migration into West Germany. I am contacting your organization - referred by Mr. Ray Santiago in Toledo, Ohio - for your observations of any quantifiable repurcussions incurred by illegals, as well as your opinions towards some of the suggested solutions such as amnesty, employer sanctions, or a guestworker program.

My purpose is to collect attitudes of officials and the public towards illegal aliens in an attempt to discern a consensus with which federal and state lawmakers can use towards enactment of future immigration policy. As an indirectly state funded project, the results of these endeavors is to be available to the public upon completion - scheduled around summer 1981. The conclusions will be the opinion of the study team and not necessarily reflect the view of the state or Texas A&M University.

Your referral of other individuals or organizations whom you feel can aid this research is also requested so that their attitudes will provide a varied cross section of opinion. Any contribution to this study is appreciated, and information or conclusions resulting from this study which interests you will be gladly forwarded in return for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Myron J. Hughes

research assistant
Department of Urban
& Regional Planning

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN · COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS 77843
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

STATE OF TEXAS
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Committee for Chicano Rights
1837 Highland
National City, Ca. 92050

Policy

Gen-Member ers - Labor

Jost - who replaces him what Gen Member

Rev. - Process

Board approve Dose

officer

TO

Herman Baca

ROOM/STA.NO.

FROM

John Martinez

ROOM/STA.NO.

REPRESENTING

| DATE | TIME | PHONE |
|---|---|---|
| 9/16/80 | | |

- ☐ Telephoned
- ☐ Returned Call
- ☐ Please Call
- ☐ Will Call Again
- ☐ Was In
- ☐ Wants To See You

- ☐ Information
- ☐ Comment
- ☐ Investigate
- ☐ Contact Me

Note and

- ☐ Re-route
- ☐ Return
- ☐ File

Reply

- ☐ My Signature
- ☐ Copy Me
- ☐ Forwarded Per Request

MESSAGE/REMARKS

BY

STD 7 (REV. 10-79) STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COMBINATION OF STD 7 AND 118 (ROUTE SLIP) ANNUAL SAVINGS $8,300.

MESSAGE

73602-750 10-79 OSP 36600M

September 12, 1980

Lee A. Limbs
United States Marshal
District of Arizona
110 U.S. Courthouse
230 N. First Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85025

Re: Material Witnesses in Alien Smuggler Prosecutions

Dear Mr. Limbs:

It was a pleasure discussing the above-referenced subject with you in our conversation on Thursday, September 4, 1980. Whatever help you can give us in beginning to solve this problem is greatly appreciated.

In addition to the materials referred to in my original request, you mentioned that you would send me the present address for Stewart Jasper, the special prosecutor who assisted you in Arizona and who was directed by Judge Griffin Bell to prepare a case on the subject to be heard by the United States Supreme Court. As I mentioned, perhaps the work that Mr. Jasper has done will suffice for our purposes. We are most anxious to avoid reinventing the wheel.

You also mentioned that you would attempt to get the newspaper reporter who was instrumental in obtaining community support for your program to send me a copy of the article he did on your program.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

Very truly yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY;

JOHN MARTINEZ
Legal Counsel

JM:ac
cc: Mario Obledo
bcc: William Wilder
Herman Baca
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY
State of California
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 200
Sacramento, California 95814

Mr. Herman Baca
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

# DANNY VASQUEZ JUSTICE COMMITTEE

P.O. BOX 17111 EL PASO, TEXAS 79917

September 15, 1980

Herman Baca
CCR
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, CA 92050

Herman:

Enclosed is a copy of the memorandum we have just sent to the U.S. Dept. of Justice. Our pleas for redress have been ignored by the court system at all levels so far. We are again trying to get the federal government to listen to us.

My family and the committee would greatly appreciate your support in a form of a letter urging the Justice Dept. to re-open the case of my son.

Justice for all!

Ricardo Vasquez

Ricardo Vasquez

**DANNY VASQUEZ JUSTICE COMMITTEE**
**P.O. BOX 17111 EL PASO, TEXAS 79917**

September 15, 1980

Mr. Jamie Boyd
U.S. Attorney
Western District of Texas
655 E. Durango Blvd.
Hemisfair Plaza
San Antonio, Texas 78206

Dear Mr. Boyd:

The Ricardo Vasquez family and the Danny Vasquez Justice Committee is hereby requesting that the investigation of Danny's murder be reopened and that the murderer, Sergio Guzman, be held accountable for the following federal violation: deprivation of rights under color of law, 18 U.S.C. § 242. As a result of a civil lawsuit filed by the Vasquez family and a continuing investigation by the Committee much new evidence is available in this case.

We have attached a factual and legal Memorandum to this letter. The facts obtained in this Memorandum were obtained from discovery done pursuant to Vasquez, et al. v. Guzman, et al., (W.D. Texas 78-CA-63), periodicals, public and law enforcement officials, journalists, and interviews with witnesses who are residents of El Paso County, Texas.

We would like to be kept informed on a timely basis of the action taken by your office on this case.

Justice for all,

Ricardo Vasquez

cc: President Jimmy Carter

# M E M O R A N D U M

Re: Killing of Danny Vasquez,
citizen of the United States
and human being

Submitted by: Ricardo Vasquez family,
Danny Vasquez Justice
Committee
El Paso, Texas Aztlan

## INTRODUCTION

This appeal for justice to the government of the United States, submitted by the Ricardo Vasquez family and Danny Vasquez Justice Committee, petitions the government for redress of grievances and exercises a priviledge of national citizenship - the right to inform the government of breaches of the law.

## I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

On the night of January 22, 1978 a Quinciañera was held at the Bufford Inn, Moon City, El Paso County, Texas. The Quinciañera is a traditional party held for young Chicano and Mexican women when they reach the age of fifteen. It is a time of great happiness and pride for the young woman and her family.

Danny Vasquez, a seventeen year-old Chicano, was attending the Quinciañera as a guest. Danny was a senior at Socorro High School who was an above average student and participated in athletics. He has since been described by teachers and administrators at Socorro High School as a quiet and responsible young man who had never caused any disciplinary problems at school.

At approximately 1:15 a.m. on January 23, 1978 El Paso County Deputy Sherrif Sergio Guzman arrived at the Bufford Inn on a disturbance call. When he arrived there were large numbers of people socializing outside the Inn.

Deputy Guzman's activities at the Bufford Inn led him to find a person who had been assaulted and was bleeding profusely from the face. He turned loose one suspect who admitted being at the scene when the victim was assaulted. Guzman also released another person who he saw attempted to assault a police officer by hitting the officers with a bottle. There are various contradictory statements in Guzman's deposition.

It is also clear that Deputy Guzman arrested a Mr. Zaragosa for assaulting the victim who had been placed in Deputy Guzman's car. Danny Vasquez then approached Deputy Guzman and informed Guzman that he had arrested the wrong person and that Zaragosa had not been involved in the assault. Deputy Guzman did not release Zaragosa as he had the earlier suspects; instead he leveled his armed and loaded shotgun at Danny's chest and started arguing with Danny. Danny twice pushed the shotgun with his hand so that it would not be pointed at him. Deputy Guzman then shot Danny.

Witnesses state that Danny did not have his hands on the shotgun when Deputy Guzman pulled the trigger and killed him. This is supported by the fact that the Sherrif's Department has stated that Danny's fingerprints were not on the barrel of the shotgun.

## II. 18 U.S.C. § 242 - DEPRIVATION RIGHTS UNDER LAW

Sergio Guzman can be prosecuted under 18 U.S.C. § 241. It provides in pertinent part:

> "Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privilieges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States,...Shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both; and if death results shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life."

The statute of limitations is five years. 18 U.S.C. §3282.

The crime has four elements, 1) deprivation of any right, priviliege or immunity of the U.S. Constitution or laws thereof, 2) committed against an inhabitant of any State, 3) willfully 4) by anyone acting under color of law. U.S. v Senak, 477 F 2d 304, 306 (7th Cir. 1973); U.S. v. Ramey, 336 F. 2d 512, 514-15 (4th Cir. 1964), cert. denied 379 U.S. 972; U.S. v Shafer, 384 Supp. 496, 499 (ND Ohio 1974).

ELEMENT ONE: DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL RIGTHS

Law. The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibits states from depriving any person of life or liberty without due process of law. There are numerous cases to support the proposition that one has the right under the due process of the 14th Amendment to be free from unlawful assault by state law enforcement officers either when in their lawful custody or when engaged in non custodial encounters with them. E.g., U.S. v Stokes, 506 F.2d 771 (5th Cir. 1975), U.S. v. Walker, 216 F 2d 683 (5th Cir. 1954), ert. denied, 348 U.S. 959; Lynch v. U.S., 189 F 2d 476 (5th Cir. 1951),cert. denied, 348 U.S. 831. As Mr. Justice Douglas stated in Screws: "Those who decide to take the law into their own hands and act as prosecutor, jury, judge, and executioner plainly act to deprive a prisoner of law garuntees of due process." Screws v. U.S. , 325 U.S. 91, 106 (1945).

Fact: Danny Vasquez was killed by El Paso County Sherrif's Deputy Sergio Guzman.

ELEMENT TWO: Commission against an inhabitant of a state of the U.S.

Law: The person deprived of a constitutional or statutory right must be an inhabitant of a State, Territory or District of the United States.

Fact: Danny Vasquez was born in Texas and was a resident of El Paso County, Texas when killed by Sergio Guzman.

ELEMENT THREE: Willful deprivation of rights

Law: The specific intent required by § 242 "is an intent to deprive a person of a right which has been made specific either by the express terms of the Constitution or laws of the United States or by decisions interpreting them." Screws, supra, at 104. A person acts willfully for § 242 purposes if he acts in "open defiance" or in "reckless disregard" of a constitutional right. Screws, supra, at 104 and 105. In determining the intent of any accused, under §242 the jury may consider the egregious circumstances - malice of accused, weapons used, the assault's character and duration, the provocation, if any, and the like. Screws, supra. at 107.

Facts: Danny Vasquez was killed by Sergio Guzman when Danny stepped forward to verify the innocence of his friend. Guzman has testified under oath that he had earlier released several suspects when they or thier friends protested their innocence. Guzman leveled a loaded and armed shotgun at Danny and killed him.

Analysis: Guzman acted in "open defiance" or "reckless disregard" of Danny's right to due process under the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution when he killed him. Guzman knew that his pulling the trigger of the shotgun would deprive Danny of his due process rights both as a matter of Guzman's common sense and as a result of Guzman's training in law and weapons at the Region VIII Law Enforcement Academy.

ELEMENT FOUR: Acting under color of law

Law: In the leading §242 case Mr. Justice Douglas stated: "Acts of officers who undertake to perform their official duties are included whether they hew to the line of their authority or overstep it." Screws, supra, at 111. Screws thus held that a police officer's illegal conduct was "under color of law" so long as he was carrying out his other normal and customary duties. See also Williams v. U.S. 341 U.S. 97 (1951).

Facts: Deputy Guzman was on duty as a member of the El Paso County Sherrif's Department when he killed Danny Vasquez. He had been dispatched to the Bufford In by the Sherrif's dispatcher.

## CONCLUSION

All of the elements of the crime specified in §242 can be met in a prosecution of Sergio Guzman. Extensive investigation and discovery (in form of depositions, forensic evidence and grand jury minutes) has been carried out by the Danny Vasquez Justice Committee. All of these materials can be made available to the Justice Department as the result of a criminal investigation.

## III. VIOLATION OF RIGHTS GARUNTEED UNDER THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

Article IX of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) garuntees that Mexican citizens living on territory previously belonging to Mexico shall enjoy the free enjoyment of their liberty and property and be secure in the exercise of their religion without restriction. Since the Congress of the United States never took the action required by Article IX to bring Mexicans into U.S. citizenship, Article IX 's garuntees are still applicable.

The Justice Department has a special duty to protect Chicanos from police abuse under Article IX of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo since the U.S. government promised its protection to Mexican citizens under the treaty.

Danny Vasquez was killed by a Deputy Sherrif of El Paso County, Texas. This killing offended the federal law of crimes in that it deprived Danny of his due process rights. The law is ample, the evidence abundant, the deed despicable.

U.S. Department of Justice

DSD:LKD:hdk
DJ 144-76-2044

*Washington, D.C. 20530*

OCT 14 1980

Mr. Herman Baca
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

This is in reply to your letter of August 19, 1980 to the Attorney General regarding the death of Danny Vasquez.

As you know, the federal investigation into this matter has been closed, and we are aware of no new information which warrants further investigation at this time.

We regret that we cannot be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Drew S. Days III
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By: Linda K Davis

Linda K. Davis
Deputy Chief
Criminal Section

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Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By:

Linda K. Davis
Deputy Chief
Criminal Section

— MEMORANDUM —

ESTAMOS PROTESTANDO ENÉRGICAMENTE POR LA MUERTE Y TORTURAS, ADEMAS DE HUMILLACIONES A NUESTROS HERMANOS O HERMANAS, HE HIJOS, DE MEXICANOS INDOCUMENTADOS EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

TODOS TIENEN EL DERECHO DE SABER QUE LOS PROGRAMAS PREVIOS DE ENTRAMIENTOS PARA DEFENDER O LOS CHICANOS QUE FUERON A SERVIR COMO CARNE DE CAÑON A LA GUERRA DE VIETNAM. NO NACIERON POR, O, EN GRUPOS DE RETRAZADOS MENTALES.

BILLONES Y TRILLONES DE DÓLARES ESTAN EN EL TESORORO AMERICANO, EN LOS BANCOS DE LOS PATRONES, Y CONTRATISTAS, COMO CONSECUENCIA DE LAS DEPORTACIONES MASIVAS PARA MARGINARLOS DE LOS DERECHOS AL SEGURO SOCIAL, INMIGRACIÓN LEGAL, Y VARIOS OTROS BENEFICIOS, QUE INCLUYEN EL DE DESEMPLEO.

ATENTAMENTE
RAMÓN TORRES GONZALEZ.

P. D.

LAMENTO INFORMAR QUE GASTE HASTA EL ÚLTIMO CENTAVO EN LA CAUSA DE LOS CHICANOS PARA TRATAR DE HACER POSIBLE UN FUTURO MEJOR PARA SUS HIJOS.

AHORA LES TOCA A USTEDES SEGUIR MI CAUSA.

YO ME ENCUENTRO RECIBIENDO LA AYUDA DEL WELFARE POR LO TANTO YA NO PUEDO HACER ÉSOS GASTOS TAN FUERTES.

USTEDES SIGAN ¡ADELANTE!

**Semana en las Californias**

**RAMON TORRES GONZALEZ**
REPORTERO INTERNACIONAL
U.S.A. - MEXICO

P. O. BOX 5037

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1839 HIGHLAND AV.
NATIONAL CITY
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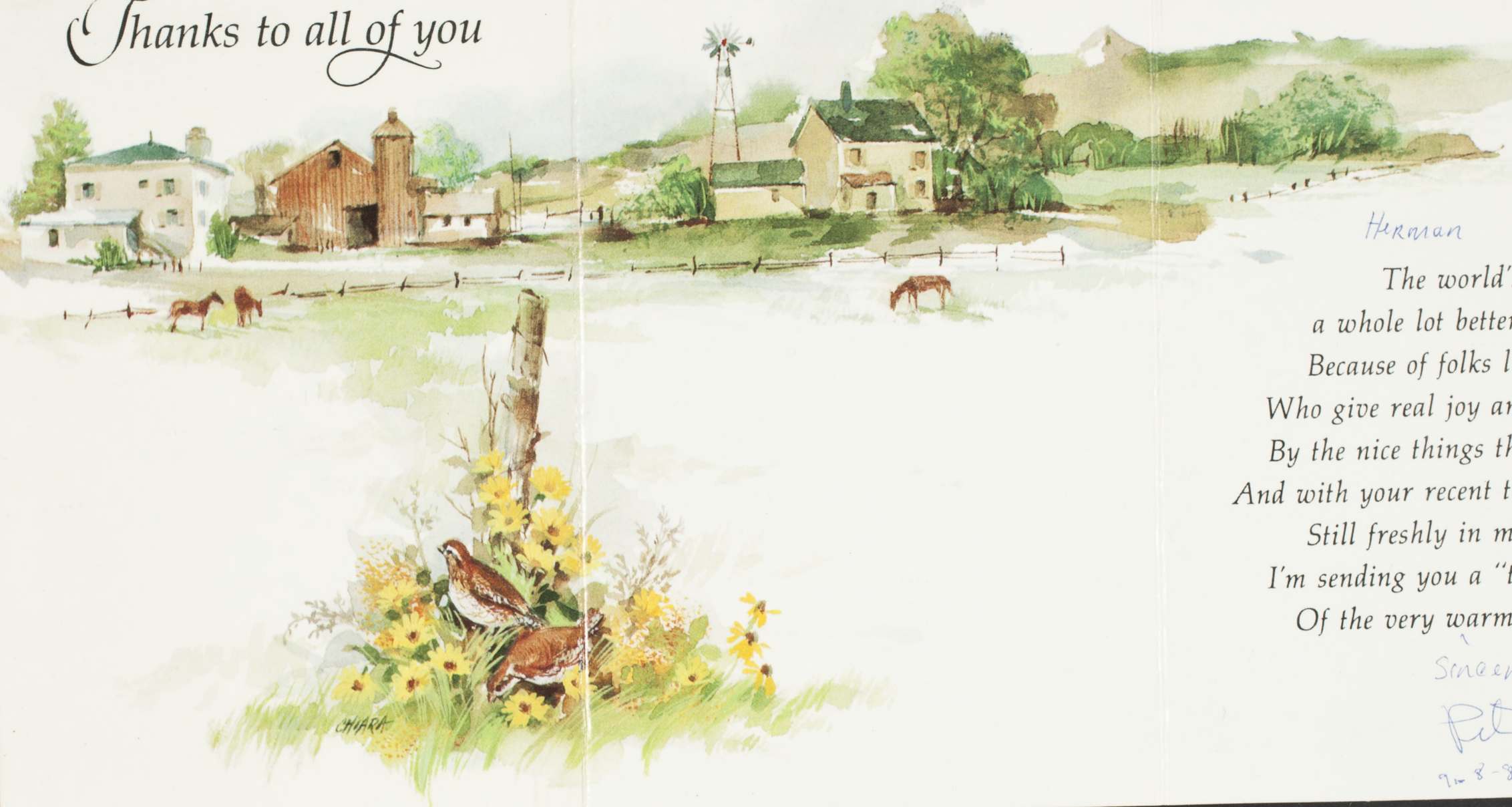
— VIA SAN DIEGO —

# Thanks to all of you




Herman

*The world's*
*a whole lot better place*
*Because of folks like you*
*Who give real joy and pleasure*
*By the nice things that they do*
*And with your recent thoughtfulness*
*Still freshly in my mind*
*I'm sending you a "thank you"*
*Of the very warmest kind!*

Sincerely
Petra Barajas

9-8-80 over

Herman
your Great Cornerna
for People Who needs your
help and People in your organization
may all of you Be Blessed for
your kindness, God Bless you all
Sincerely

Designed by Alan Chiara

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40T 742-10W

# CHICANO MORATORIUM COMMITTEE

of

## San Diego

2526 East First Street
National City, California 92050
Telephone:
**265-6026 - 477-7308**


September 16, 1980

Companeros y Companeras:

As you can see by the enclosed newspaper article, the 1980 Chicano Moratorium march and rally was a tremendous success. The actual total number of participants was estimated to be closer to 4,500 people, the largest since 1970. Of this number, 200 marched in the San Diego contingent while other San Diegans marched with various contingents representing their affiliation.

The reasons for this success are many, but they can all be traced back to the support that people like you have given to our Committee and similar efforts throughout the Southwest. This involvement and activism reflects the renewed commitment of our people to continue the struggle for equal and democratic rights for all.

The Chicano Moratorium Committee of San Diego is currently having a series of meetings to discuss its direction and focus for the future. All members have agreed to continue working together and be active in the effort to educate, organize and unite ourselves and our community. Our next meeting is Monday, September 29 at the above address. If you cannot attend, please call us or write us to express your views and suggestions as to the issues and needs which should be addressed.

In the meantime, we will be having a celebration/fundraiser on Saturday, September 27 at 7:00 P.M. See the address and map on the back side of this letter. Please join us to celebrate!!!

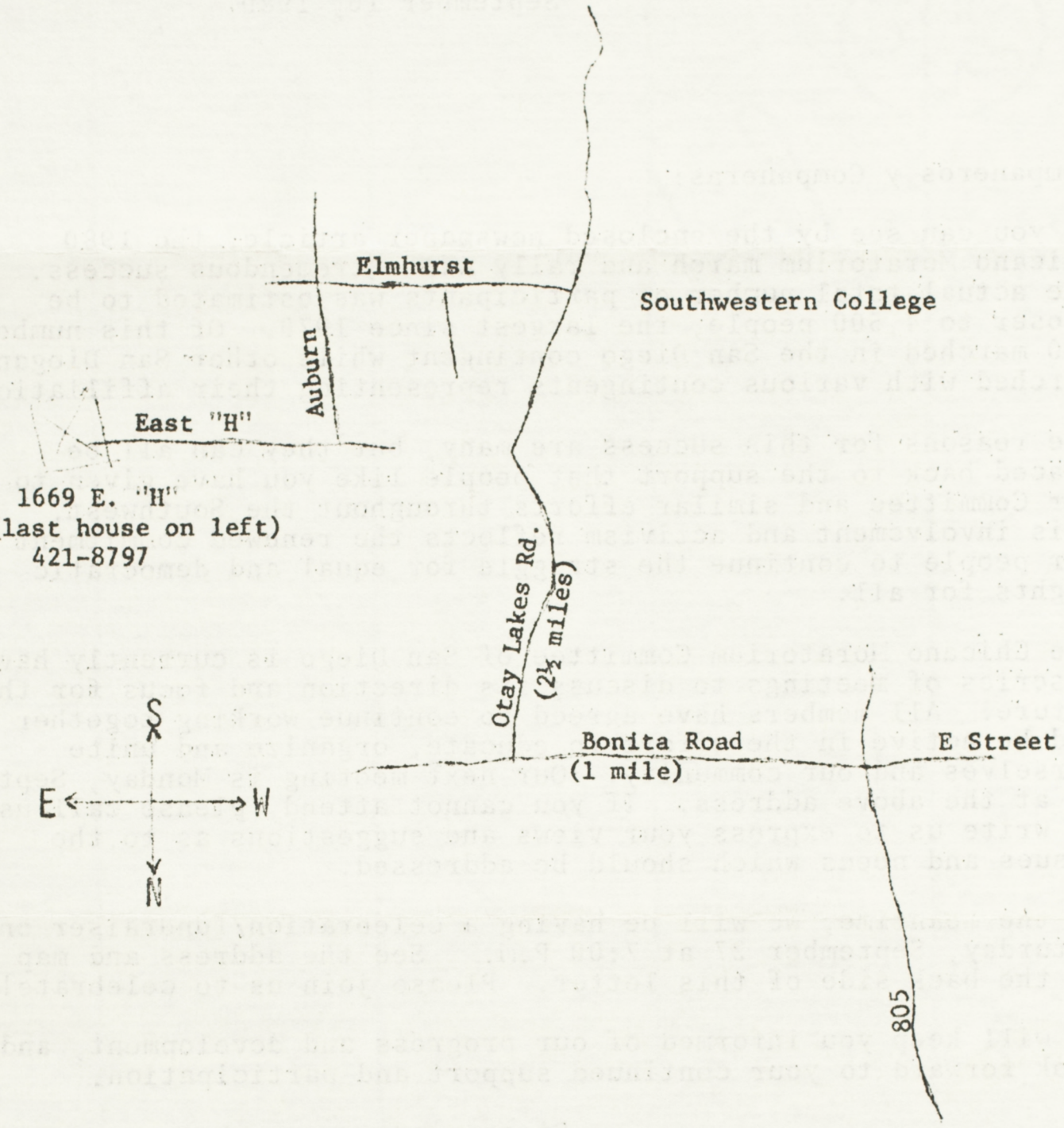
We will keep you informed of our progress and development, and look forward to your continued support and participation.

Si se puede,

CHICANO MORATORIUM COMMITTEE
OF SAN DIEGO

# FUNDRAISER PARTY!!!

(7:00 PM - ?)




MUSICA, BAILE, Y MUNCHIES

NO HOST BAR: BEER/WINE - $.50
MIXED DRINKS - $1.00

IN MEMORY OF 1970 PROTEST (more like 4500)

# 3,000 Chicanos Stage March

By MARITA HERNANDEZ
Times Staff Writer

About 3,000 Chicanos and their sympathizers from throughout the Southwest gathered in East Los Angeles Saturday in a peaceful and festive commemoration of the Aug. 29, 1970, Chicano Moratorium march.

They retraced the route of the massive demonstration of 10 years ago that was the height of the Chicano anti-war movement, but ended in violence after it was broken up by police.

Saturday's commemorative march, organized by the August 29th Chicano Moratorium Coalition and the National Chicano Moratorium Committee, was the largest protest held on the East Side since the one a decade ago when 20,000 marched.

This time, it was a whole new generation of Chicanos who took to the streets but still espousing many of the same causes that their predecessors did in 1970.

Although they lacked the unifying issue of a Vietnam War, they came to show their solidarity and to protest police abuse, the draft, immigration laws and social injustice.

**Stretched for a Mile**

Along Whittier Boulevard, in the heart of the East Side Latino community, the demonstration stretched for a mile. Participants marched about eight abreast with large banners about 10 feet apart announcing their affiliations to youth, labor and political groups. They chanted "Chicano power" and "Barrios Unidos" (United Barrios). Guitars and cameras were plentiful. Indian drummers, a band of contemporary, mariachi-style musicians and a Chinese Progressive Party contingent weaving in serpentine formation down the street added to the festive flavor.

The mood changed when the marchers approached The New Silver Dollar Bar on Whittier Boulevard. They paused for a moment of silence in memory of newsman Ruben Salazar, one of three men killed during the 1970 march. Salazar, a Los Angeles Times columnist and news director of Spanish-language television station KMEX, was killed by a tear-gas projectile fired through the bar door by a deputy sheriff.

The deputy was not charged in connection with Salazar's death, but the Salazar family received $700,000 in damages in an out-of-court settlement with the county, reached after the family filed a civil suit against the county.

A portrait of Salazar was carried at the front of the procession.

A scattered crowd of onlookers, including shoppers and merchants who closed their businesses while the marchers went by, stood on sidewalks. But for the most part, it was business as usual in the area with residents on nearby streets relaxing in their yards and at nearby parks.

Few among the younger participants recalled the details of the event they were commemorating, but there were many in their late 20s or early 30s who did.

"We came out to help unite Chicanos," said Rafael Mendibles, 17, accompanied by a score of friends from a student organization in the San Joaquin Valley. "We weren't here 10 years ago, but we're here now and we're starting to speak out."

"It's good to see all these people coming out to commemorate the event after 10 years," said Bernardo Ramos, 30, who helped organize the earlier moratorium. "It was more nationalistic then. Now the young people seem more sophisticated. They're more concerned with economic and political realities.

**Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 5**

# CHICANOS MARCH IN EAST L.A.

**Continued from First Page**

"We were angry. We just wanted to tear down the walls, without any clear program for the future."

Ramos, now a high school teacher, has, along with many of his friends, become involved in labor politics as a vehicle toward change, he said.

"I never thought it would happen again in such an organized fashion," said Carlos Navarro, who also participated in the moratorium 10 years ago. "It's a new generation of people. I was surprised at how well it was organized."

An efficient security force made sure the demonstration stayed under control. At least four times twice at the assembly area at Belvedere Park and twice along the route, uninvited groups tried to penetrate the march.

"We set up a plan for the safety of the people in the march," said Shorty Marquez, one of the security marshal coordinators. It was a flank of security marshals, arms interlocked, that moved what was a Communist Workers Party contingent away from the marchers just before the three-mile trek began.

At Salazar Park, named after the slain newsman, security marshals gathered in clusters at all entrances to the park, where musical entertainment and speeches concluded the day's activities.

Except for traffic control officers along the demonstration route and some plainclothes officers, law enforcement people were not noticeable throughout the day. But, reserve officers were on alert in nearby areas in the event of a disturbance, a Sheriff's Department spokesman said.

Organizers of the event were encouraged by the turnout.

"We felt that we had to make the 10th anniversary a special occasion, to show the people that it could be done," said Marica Gomez, an organizer of the march.

"The spirit is very much the same today as it was 10 years ago," said Dolores Sanchez, 27, who also worked to organize the march. "But in the '60s, there was a lot of spontaneous anger. Now we know we have to organize. Chicanos are still struggling, they have no power in their own land. We want to be recognized and heard.

"Today's protest is a statement of our commitment to be heard," she said.

Mary Rodriguez, a life-long resident of East Los Angeles, stood on the sidewalk as the marchers walked by. She smiled broadly.

"It's beautiful," she said.

"It's been 10 years and they're still fighting. We're not there yet, but we're getting there.

"If they keep this up, maybe we'll have a Chicano in the White House someday."

---

**This story was prepared with the assistance of Times staff writers Henry Mendoza and Frank del Olmo.**

**IN TRIBUTE**—Marchers carry a picture of Ruben Salazar, newsman killed in rioting 10 years ago

**MAIN THOROUGHFARE**—Chicano demonstration moves down Whittier Boulevard, center of East L.A.

Times Photos by Jess Galvez

SEPTEMBER 1980

# The Ann Watson Report

*THE NEWS THAT IS LEFT OUT*

## Explosion Warnings

Strategically important Turkey is nearing a blowup, with political clashes now claiming more than 200 lives a month and small civil wars outside Ankara widening rifts amoung religious, racial, and labor groups. One result, according to the independent *Hurriyet* of Istanbul, has been an accelerated "brain drain" which has crippled such organizations as the State-owned Turkish Petroleum Co. Brazil's star as the brightest development model in Latin America may be about to explode amid inflation and a foreign debt — perhaps $57 billion — that threaten national bankruptcy. Unless conditions improve, spreading unemployment and social unrest may herald soon a return to military rule.
*(World Press Review — August 1980)*

## Cuba Militarized

The reasons for President Carter's inglorious retreat from his 1979 demand that Cuba expel the 3,000 members of the Soviet combat brigade whose presence was exposed by our intelligence services have been a matter of conjecture at home and abroad. After much bluster, including a White House telecast, Carter abruptly dropped the issue.

One major reason has now been made public by the exiled Committee of Cuban Businessmen and Professionals and the Association of Public and Private Accountants. It is Cuba's unsuspected military potential.

The size of Cuba's military establishment has been estimated by these organizations approximately as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular troops, stationed in Cuba or overseas | 90,000 |
| The so-called Army of Youth | 100,000 |
| Reserves at various levels of combat readiness | 500,000 |
| Forces under Minister of the Interior for internal security | 10,000 |
| Soviet combat brigade | 3,000 |

On the map, Cuba looks small, but in its military planning, it is a coiled cobra.
*(Pan American Headlines Vol. 15-3 July/August 1980)*

## Frantic Activity is Under Way

An incredible flurry of activity is under way in international gold markets — all of which is being kept from the eyes of readers of the established press. The Paris and London press reports that the Soviet Union has offered West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt a guaranteed supply of Iranian and Saudi Arabian oil if he will step aside fron the NATO alliance. The implication, of course , is — **that Russia will march into Iran and/or all of the Middle East after the November elections.** Nothing of course will happen between now and the elections... that could destroy the possible election of the Trilateral-CFR candidates, John Anderson, or Jimmy Carter...

The deal being negotiated between Schmidt and Brezhnev was arranged during Schmidt's trip to Moscow, the week of July 1st. Naturally, no official announcements are being made, so no one knows the results — but we do know that discussions include German willingness to install long-range U.S. nuclear weapons by the end of 1983. Meanwhile, the USSR continues to deploy SS20 mobile missiles in East Germany, **threatening all of Europe.** Brezhnev is demanding that Schmidt freeze the installation of the U.S. missiles, leaving the Soviet Union in a position of superiority — thus effectively removing West Germany from NATO.
*(L. T. Patterson Strategy Letter, July 31. P.O. Box 1059, 4001 Basel, Switzerland)*

## Mount St. Helens

The volcano blew up with a force 500 times greater than that of the Hiroshima nuclear device.

I do not want to re-write the story. But it is strange that almost no one makes the comment which common sense suggests.

It is this:

Not all the combined Governments of the entire world, not the total wealth of all the world, nor every scientist of every nation mobilized together, could have altered by one fraction of a split second the timing of the blow up nor the general consequence thereof.

One would have thought that yet one more such natural occurence would at last turn the mind of every intelligent person towards an intelligent conclusion namely that, in fact, human beings cannot do anything whatsoever on their own. We only reach the moon by employment of elements which we cannot ourselves create. We depend all the time in every way on essentials we cannot make ourselves — and in respect of the prime essential upon an element no one has ever seen or can see — air. Yet we stupidly say we won't believe in anything we cannot see. No one has seen air.

The truth is that when nature acts we can do exactly nothing. Ought we not, therefore, more closely contemplate the Originator of all matter and the Sovereign of all energy? Ought we not very closely re-examine the Laws which the Creator has plainly given us?

## Rhodesian Shadows

Sad to say the optimism of Mrs. Thatcher, Lord Carrington and President Carter is not likely to attract comment in the future. Indeed they will draw a black out curtain over the sad story.

> Mugabe is to give military assistance to the Marxist of Mosambique against the pro-Western resistance forces.
>
> Rhodesia is moving swiftly towards an anti-white and pro-Marxist policy and is becoming more deeply committed against South Africa.
>
> In the event of a Western confrontation with Russia, the West will be deprived of all Rhodesian raw materials.

*(Special Office Brief, 5 June 1980, Kilbrittain Newspapers, Ltd., Dublin 2, Ireland)*

## Legionnaire's Disease

Legionnaire's Disease — a form of pneumonia first discovered in 1976 when 182 people at a legionnaire's conference in America were afflicted and 29 died — is prevalent in South Africa, according to the South African Medical Journal.

The journal has reports on 11 cases — two of them fatal — which were isolated in Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg in the past 18 months.

An editorial says a further five cases were encountered on the Witwatersrand since the reports were written earlier this year, and the journal suggests there may have been many more cases mistakenly diagnosed as influenza.

The disease is caused by an organism probably found in water and soil. It starts with influenza-like symptoms, followed by a dry cough, nausea and vomiting. Kidney, blood and liver complications might also occur.

*(The Citizen, July 8, South Africa)*

## EDITORIAL — Illegal Immigration — An American Time Bomb

There is a deeply entrenched fifth column in this country. This does not refer to conscious KGB agents. Rather, there is a segment of the American society who are not deliberately working for some foreign interest but who nurse a pathological hatred for their own country and rejoice in its embarrassments. They are conditioned to support every movement and every proposal which tends to undermine America and to vigorously oppose everything tending to strengthen it. Their anti-Americanism is visceral, instinctive.

Take, for example, the dozen or so young men who, assisted by ACLU, recently filed a constitutional challenge to draft registration. One of them went so far as to denounce registration as an "invasion" of his privacy. The young man evidently failed to reflect that, if his father had taken a similar attitude a generation ago, today he might be a slave in a Nazi concentration camp. The Jewish ACLU lawyers would surely have perished in Auschwitz or Dachau.

There is no reason to believe that if we signal in advance to the totalitarian aggressors of our day our unwillingness to fight the outcome would be different.

This incident illustrates, first of all, the irrational nature of this instinctive anti-Americanism which inspires our fifth column. But it also illustrates a deeper crisis, the negation of the drive for self-preservation, a drive which is fundamental in all animate life. When irrationality and apathy toward one's survival fuse, the combination can be truly lethal.

The irrational and suicidal fifth column has taken other positions consistent with its peculiar outlook. Examples are moral and political support for Viet Cong and Pol Pot murderers during the Vietnam war, vocal opposition to nuclear power at a time when American is paying greedy OPEC nations through the nose for energy supplies, advocacy of abortion on demand, and sympathy for criminals and deviates.

The proof that those positions are not the result of sober reflection but of conditioning is that in most cases persons who are known to hold one of those views can be relied upon to hold them all. These views are all part of a single attitudinal pattern, shared automatically by practically all disciples of the liberal left. Critical people will rarely exhibit a predictable pattern of attitudes; zombies nearly always will.

Persuasive evidence that our general thesis is correct is that practically all those who embrace the above propositions also favor the emasculation of our immigration laws. Their stance in this regard becomes especially well articulated in the matter of Mexican illegal aliens.

Heavy political pressure has been mounted, in concert with "Chicano" organizations, to virtually eliminate restrictions on the entry of Mexican aliens into this country. Legal challenges have been made, with various degrees of success, designed to hamper the authority of immigration officials and the local police to detain and deport illegal aliens.

As a result of some of those actions, which have extended constitutional rights enjoyed by American citizens to any alien who happens to be on U.S. territory, legally or illegally, President Carter's retaliatory measure of deporting Iranians whose papers are not in order is largely a sham. Actual deportation cannot take place without an endless series of hearings at various administrative levels which may take years; by the time a deportation order becomes effective, its political impact will have been nil. Likewise, the U.S. government is now helpless to administer a fitting rebuff to Iranian mobs who shout anti-American slogans and burn our flag on American streets; like patriotic, law-abiding Americans, they too are entitled to free speech and equal protection!

But the favoring of the "rights" of aliens at the expense of the sovereign right of the American people to be masters in their own house, and to determine who may or may not be admitted and under what conditions, does not spell disaster only in a crisis when quick action is essential. It is also a long-range threat, a time bomb. To the extent that the anti-American fifth column succeeds in throwing our borders open, we shall be flooded by a mass of humanity eager to enter this country for some personal gain but without any understanding of or allegiance to its institutions. The consequences could in some cases be quite unpleasant.

For instance, if millions of Latins were allowed to sweep into our Southwestern areas, the groundwork could be laid for a Mexican claim of the lands Mexico lost to the United States in 1848. The idea is not fanciful. Mexico has grave economic and demographic problems. Its leaders are more interested in playing a notable role in Third World conferences than in solving those problems. When the difficulties become acute, like all demagogues they will try to direct their subjects' attention outward. A claim on our Southwest will be made to order, both for the vast territories it offers and for its economic wealth.

It is urgently necessary for our immigration policies to be restructured on the principle that America's national interest is the supreme criterion. We are a land of immigrants, but that does not oblige us to accept anyone at all. If we threw our borders open, hundreds of millions of people of different cultural backgrounds and qualifications would be upon us. Within a week, America as we know it would cease to exist, both for natives and for immigrants. Unrestricted immigration and legal equalization of citizens and aliens is a suicidal prescription. Restraint is in the best interests of all.

## Psychiatric Investigators again Threatened

The KGB is making a new effort to destoys Moscow's unofficial Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, several of whose members have already undergone various forms of detention or restriction ("internal exile"), or have emigrated. This action by the secret police is just one small part of the Soviet authorities' programme since 1978 of systematically ridding the capital of all leading human rights activists before the start of the Olympic Games.

In recent months the KGB has been harassing several members of the Working Commission. One of these, Vyacheslav Bakhmin, a 33-year-old mathematician and computer scientist, was arrested on February 12 and taken to Lefortovo prison where a KGB interrogator later warned him that he was liable to be charged with engaging in "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda".

If convicted, he could serve a maximum of seven years in a strict-regime penal camp followed by five years' "internal exile". The charges relate to the Working Commission's **samizdat** news-letter **Information Bulletin,** whose 20 issues contain 600 pages of carefully verified documentation of cases of psychiatric abuse for political ends.

Bakhmin has been an outspoken critic of human rights violations since 1969. In January, 1977, he helped found the Working Commission, which is affiliated to the Helsinki Monitoring Group in Moscow. The latter is one of five such Monitoring Groups in the USSR that collate information on the failure by the Soviet Government to safeguard fundamental human rights — an obligation which it committed itself to in Helsinki in 1975 when it signed, along with 34 other governments, the "Final Act" declaration of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

In a letter written in June, 1979, Bakhmin expressed the Working Commission's views on how best to combat psychiatric abuse: ...The experience of our commission shows that punitive psychiatry in the Soviet Union fears publicity above all. And especially publicity reaching psychiatric colleagues, who cannot easily be diverted by reference to their lack of medical qualifications."

Precisely for this reason, the leaders of Soviet psychiatry reacted with such morbid defensiveness to the decisions of the WPA (World Psychiatric Association) congress in Honolulu (in 1977). For the same reason, steps were taken so remarkably quickly to try to discredit the psychiatric reports of our consultant psychiatrist, Dr. A. Voloshanovich.

However, these KGB-orchestrated attempts to discredit him failed. In February, 1980, Dr. Alexander Voloshanovich emigrated. (According to a press release, he is now willing to answer questions about the Working Commission from an address in Britain — West House, Dulwich Common, London, S E 21. Telephone: 01 693-3662.)

A few hours before Bakhmin's arrest on February 12, the KGB searched his apartment as well as those of radiologist Leonid Ternovsky, another member of the Working Commission, and Alexander Levut, another mathematician.

Early that day, yet another member of the Working Commission, 50-year-old factory worker Felix Serebrov, who in 1977-78 served a one-year sentence for documenting psychiatric abuses, was arrested and sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment on a fabricated charge of having resisted the authorities.

Later, Ternovsky's telephone was disconnected. At about the same time, the KGB also searched the homes of two other Working Commission members — Mrs. Irina Grivnina and Alexander Podrabinek. A 27-year-old medical assistant, Podrabinek is the author of **Punitive Medicine,** a book on the abuse of psychiatry in the USSR. Arrested in May, 1978, he was sentenced in the following August to five years' "internal exile", which he is now serving at Ust Nera in the Yakutsk ASSR, northern Siberia.

The secret police recently warned Podrabinek that he might again be put on trial and this time be given a prison-camp sentence. KGB officers have also made threatening remarks to the other Working Commission members.

Meanwhile, the perpetrators of psychiatric abuse flourish under the patronage of the Soviet political authorities. For example, Dr. Georgy V. Morozov, Director of Moscow's Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, was recently awarded one of the USSR's highest State honours, the Order of the October Revolution.

He is a former close associate of the notorious Dr. D. R. Lunts, who, until his death in May, 1977, headed the KGB-controlled "Special Diagnostic Department" of the Serbsky Institute. Also known as the Number Four Department (Political)", it reportedly co-ordinates all Soviet abuse of Psychiatry for political purposes.

According to **samizdat** reports, Morozov has diagnosed mental illness in many sane campaigners for human rights, and he was once overheard saying: "Why should we bother with political trials when we have psychiatric hospitals?" He served on Soviet psychiatric commissions which examined biochemist Dr. Zhores Medvedev and Major-General Peter Grigorenko, both now living outside the USSR.

The Soviet press has reported that Morozov was awarded the Order of the October Revolution for "services in the development of medical science" and for "training medical cadres". Aged 60, he is a member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

*(Nemzetor, Vol 2 XXIV — Danubia — Tibor Tollas.)*

**THE ANN WATSON REPORT ON TELEVISION FOR SEPTEMBER:**

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XETV CHANNEL 6 SAN DIEGO
SEPT. 7 AT 12:30 P.M.

Those of you living in the San Diego area are cordially invited to visit my class on **World Affairs.** The class is offered by the San Diego Community College District. Admission is free.
**Location:** Mission Bay High School, 2845 Grand Avenue, Room 215
**Time:** Every Wednesday, 6:30 P.M. beginning on 17 September.

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Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

made public 10-9-80
w/mailed directly

October 9, 1980

OPEN LETTER TO SUPERVISOR RODGER HEDGECOCK

Dear Mr. Hedgecock,

This letter is to set the record straight concerning your letter which appeared in La Prensa Newspapaer on October 3, 1980. It is quite obvious from your statements that you, as the highest elected public official in San Diego County still see "no conflict" in interest by your participation in the production of "Borderline".

Your questionable appearance and facilitation of the use of public buildings for the production of the political propoganda film "Border-Lie" (Borderline) has legitimably been submitted to the Grand Jury by the Committee On Chicano Rights and we await their response.

However, in your letter you have chosen to evade the "real" issue and instead have opted to become a tool and mouthpiece for the producers of "Border-Lie" and of the Border Patrol by endorsing and defending the movie script. We note that your letter has been sent not as from a private citizen byt as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors on official county stationary. In spite of the fact, that you have publicly stated that you participated as a "private" citizen in the film and not as a county official.

In your letter to La Prensa, you allude that I personally had not viewed the film "Borderline". For the record, Mr. Hedgecock, I have seen the film and I stand by our declaration that "Border-Lie" is a political propoganda film made with and for the U.S. Border Patrol and it is a classic case of Nazi art. The film attempts to make wrong-right and portrays falsehoods as truth by claiming to portray the reality of what is really happening at the U.S./Mexico border.

It is obvious that you are attempting to make the general public believe that I am a minority of one,in objecting to "Border-Lie". In your letter you quoted various movie reviewers to support this allegation including NOSOTROS, the organization of Chicano/Latino Actors and Actresses....in your words you identified the group as being the watchdog of the media, in its representation of Latino reality. I couldn't agree with you more. On October 6, 1980 at the Los Angeles Press Club, Mike Salcedo, Acting Chairman of NOSOTROS issued a press release condemning, poli-

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

ticians like yourself for attempting to use their press release to divide our community on the issue of immigration and the Border Patrol. They in fact concluded their press conference by stating, "Regarding the political issue of Immigration and matters involving Border Patrol brutalities, we defer to the ten year involvement and experience of the Committee On Chicano Rights."

In your letter you also selectively quoted "Hispanic" Los Angeles Movie critics who viewed the movie as realistic and truthful isntead of Border Patrol propaganda as charged by us. For your information, Mr. Frank del Olmos Editorial Writer, Los Angeles Times, stated in the Ocotber 3, 1980 edition that "It (Borderline" is the propaganda film that the Border Patrol has always wanted, to help it convince the public that it needs more money and manpower to beat back the alien horde". Kevin Thomas in the October 1, 1980 edition of the Los Angeles Times stated "Borderline more than anything else emphasizes the need to beef up our Border Patrol. But then the point of view of that film is that of the Border Patrol". Carol Olten, Film Critic, San Diego Union, on September 25, 1980 stated: "If you are going to shoot for truth you shouldn't start by making something up (refering to Borderline). To further identify what "Border-LIe" is all about, I quote to you what Steven Winn, Reporter, San Francisco Chronicle, Ocotber 1,1980, stated: "That Albert S. Taylor, (the 30 year retired Border Patrol veteran who actd as the Technical advisor to Borderline) is touring the country to promote the film, but, he, also wanted the chance to "get-up on his soap box" about the inadequate resources of the U.S. Border Patrol."

Furthermore, if I am a minority of one as you state, why have Chicanos picketed in Redlands and Los Angeles California and in Arizona and other areas concerning "Border-Lie". Evidently, they also perceive that "Border-Lie" is Naxi art and understand the danger-involved in this film. Your ignorance of the impact of the immigration issue on the 20-30 milliion Chicano/Latino residents in the United States and the impact that this propaganda film will have on public opinion in influencing public policy in the halls of Congress is distressing, or is it intentional? What is personally distressing to me, is your unethical tactics of questioning my integrity, by stating that Mr. Jim Nelson (producer of Borderline) talk to me or consulted with me so I could review the Border-Lie script. If Mr. Nelson in fact told you this, he is a liar, and you are a fool to believe him. I have never ever spoken to Mr. Nelson. If anyone's intergrity is to be questioned it is yours for allowing your office to become part of the Border Patrol propaganda machine.

Your motives and integrity are suspect, Mr. Hedgecock, because in your letter, you stated"that America can no longer tolerate the inhumane exploitation of Mexican workers seeking jobs here" .... If this is so, then I ask you Supervisor Hedgecock where were you when:

.....Maria Elena Parra was raped by an agent of the Border Patrol? or

.....When 15 year old Geme Puente, a U.S. Citizen child was thrown across the border arbitrarly by the U.S. Border Patrol? or

.....When Elva Murphy de Avalos was given a body cavity check by U.S. Border Patrol? or

.....WhenEfren Reyes was killed and Benito Rincon was wounded while both were handcuffed together by a Border Patrol? or

.....WhenManolo Alberto, a U.S. Citizen child 1 1/2 years old died in a Tijuana hospital because he was denied entry into his own country by the INS? or

.....When Mario Alberto Canedo, age 4 years old died in the INS offfice at the San Ysidro Port of Entry of a heart attack because Border agents would not allow him passage? or

.....When Maria Felix de Lopez was raped and murdered by a Federal agent at the Port of Entry? or

.....Why haven't you raised your voice in opposition to the incarceration of children as young as 1 year old in San Diego jails by the Border Patrol?

Mr. Hedgecock playing to the media by wlaking through the scandelous, shocking conditions existing in the Ukegawa Farms in North County is one thing. Doing something about it is another. Actions speak louder than words.

It is obvious that you are heavy on rhetoric but short on deeds. It appears that the $185,000 dollars of taxpayers monies spent on your Border Task Force investigating the "conditions of the undocumented" was money ill spent. It appears you learned nothing.

In conclusion, Mr. Hedgecock, we suggest that rather than being a tool of Hollywood or of those who seek to exploit a large segment of this county's population that you use your office, to which you were elected, to seek ways to end the immoral, the degradating condition being imposed upon our people which have become a blotch and cancer upon San Diego County. Rather than walking....do something!

Herman Baca, Chairman
Committee On Chicano Rights

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

October 13, 1980

Frank Amaro
2715 w. Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles Ca. 90006

Estimado Senor Amaro,

Regarding our telephone conversation. You stated that you had received numerous questions on whether I or the CCR has endorsed a candidate for the Nov. 4, 1980 presidential elections. For the record, I have not, nor has the CCR endorsed either President Jimmy Carter, Republican Candidate Ronald Reagan or Independent John Anderson, nor any of the minor presidential candidates, and we do not plan to endorse anyone. It would be preposterous for our Organization to endorse the Democratic Candidate Jimmy Carter because of his bankrupt immigration policy. Four years ago, as you well know, then candidate Jimmy Carter promised the Chicano Community amnesty and a new immigration policy. Instead of amnesty we got the Carter Plan (which every Chicano Organization in the U.S. opposed), The Carter Curtain and more Border Patrolmen which have killed, shot, beaten our people, raided our communities and incarcerated Mexican children.

It would be even more preposterous for us to endorse Republican Candidate Ronald Reagan. Eight years of Ronald Reagan while he served as Governor of California was proof enough of his total disregard for the welfare of our people. Independent candidate John Anderson on the other hand has also shown his ignorance and disrespect on the immigration issue by riding in a Border Patrol helicopter and then stating to the news media,(1-3-79) without ever talking to our community, that the Border Patrol needed more help, equiment and personnel. If none of these politicians (before they became candidates) have concerned themselves with our problems and issues, and worst of all, while in office, have chosen to disrespect our position why should any of them be worthy of endorsement or help now? Until that day when politicians respect our position and we have the same control and accountability over them as other communities it is our position that we will not endorse or work for any politician.

Hopefully this letter will clarify the questions which have been brought to your attention. Please feel free to use this letter as you see fit.

Hasta La Victoria !!

Herman Baca

Herman Baca

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Od. 21, 1980

San Diego Union
Letters to the Editor
350 Camino De La Reina
San Diego Ca. 92112

To the Editor,

Enclosed is a letter to the editor (see att.A) which appeared in the San Diego Union on Oct. 19, 1980. Our Organization on Oct. 9, 1980 responded to Supervisor Roger Hedgecock's letter which had appeared in La Prensa newspaper. Since you have seen fit to publish Mr. Hedgecock's letter we wish to request, in the name of fair play, that you also publish our letter.(see att. B) It is our hope that our letter can be published in its entirety. If, for some reason, this can not be done, please contact me at 474-8195 to inform us as to what the alternatives are, so our media committee can discuss the matter.

Sincerely,

Ralph Inzunza
Media Chairman

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

# Todo Listo para la Marcha de Protesta Contra Inmigracion

En circulos de la Coalición Politica de la Raza, se dio a conocer que la mayor parte de los preparativos para la Marcha de Protesta contra la Border Patrol que se efectuara en Indio se encontraban listos y se esperaba la asistencia de gran numero de personalidades del mundo politico, religioso y cultural.

El Sr. Al Meza, lider de dicha agrupación indicó que en una fecha y próxima se daria a conocer el itinerario y las calles por donde se efectuaria dicha marcha que solo tiene el proposito de elevar una queja a las mas altas autoridades tanto estatales como federales por lo que consideran un proceder injusto de la Border Patrol en contra de la comunidad hispanoamericana del Valle de Coachella.

Las quejas que afirman miembros de la Coalición Politica de la Raza es por la detención ilegal de personas que tienen en regla su documentación y en algunos casos el detener vehículos en plena via pública por patrullas de dicha corporación.

Tambien se indicó que algunas denuncias en contra de dicha corporación federal estaban siendo investigadas y que de encontrar suficientes pruebas estos casos serian denunciados públicamente y ante otras autoridades para que escuchen estas denuncias.

La Marcha de Ptoresta que se efectuara el próximo dia 20 de Diciembre seran encabezada también y apoyada por otras Organizaciones Hispanoamericanas, como MANO, LULAC y otras.

December, 20, 1980

Daily News

YEAR — NO. 246 Indio, California 36 PAGES

# Marchers to protest immigration 'sweeps'

By ALBERT FRIAS
Daily News Staff Writer

More than 200 persons are expected to gather at South Jackson Park in Indio today protesting the practices of the local Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) office.

The Political Coalition De La Raza is sponsoring a march protesting "major sweeps" by INS in the Mexican-American communities of Indio and Cathedral City in search of undocumented residents.

Sal Mesa, president of the organization, said several speakers will be on hand, including Chicano political activist Herman Baca, Rosario Munoz and Dr. Aramando Navarro, president of Congresso par Pueblos Unidos. CPU).

"WE ARE conducting this march because of the racist tactics and civil rights violations by the INS," Mesa said. "We are serving notice that continued indiscriminate sweeps will compel us to take countervailing non-violent measures in stopping these gross injustices."

Mesa said Fargo Street in Indio has been targeted as one of the areas where border patrol officials conduct their sweeps. Some business persons have voiced concern about harassment of customers by the INS.

THE INS IS demonstrating its discriminatory policies by concentrating its sweeps on Chicano barrios, businesses and factories who employ Mexicans and Latinos," Mesa said.

John Anderson, deputy chief patrol agent in El Centro, denied that his agents have conducted "major sweeps" in the Mexican-American communities.

"Stopping a car now-a-days has become a controversial subject," Anderson said. "Our agents only stop vehicles when they have probable cause."

ASKED IF Fargo Street was singled out, Anderson said no. He said that anyplace where illegal aliens have been picked up before is closely watched.

Anderson added he didn't anticipate any problems over the march. He said his agents will not be monitoring the protest and will leave it up to the local authorities.

It's Tuesday
ember 16, 1980

Daily New

R — NO. 242 Indio, California 1

# Coalition charges 'racism'

By ALBERT FRIAS
Daily News Staff Writer

A Latino organization charging "racism and harassment" used by the local U.S. Border Patrol, plans to stage a protest march this Saturday at 11 a.m. in Indio.

The Political Coalition De La Raza will begin the march with a rally at South Jackson Park and march to the Border Patrol on Commerce Street in North Indio.

Sal Meza, president of the organization, claims that for the past few months, border patrol officials have been conducting "major sweeps" in the Mexican-American communities of Indio and Cathedral City in search of undocumented workers.

"THIS ACTION is deplorable and typical of the gestapo-like tactics being employed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service officials," Meza said. "The Mexican undocumented workers are targeted prey for the INS hunters who spread their venom of fear through harassment, indiscriminate searches and sweeps."

Local border patrol officials denied comment on the charges and referred calls to their El Centro office.

John Anderson, deputy chief patrol agent in El Centro, denied that any "sweeps" have been made in the Coachella Valley.

"HOW CAN WE conduct any sweeps when on an average day we have only three officers on duty?" Anderson asked. "Our officers are fully aware of civil rights of all individuals, including illegal aliens and we conduct our operation to protect everyone."

Anderson did say that his office has received several complaints on this matter and has responded to all of them.

On the other hand, Mesa said that these indiscriminate sweeps are not unique in the Coachella Valley. He said it is happening all over the Southwest and particularly in Latino neighborhoods.

THE PALM SPRINGS-based brganization deals with Latino problems throughout the Valley.

# Patrol march slated

INDIO — A march to protest what organizers claim are illegal practices of the U.S. Border Patrol is scheduled for Dec. 20 here.

Sponsored by the Palm Springs-based Political Coalition de la Raza, the march will start at noon at the South Jackson Street Park, north on Jackson to Highway 111 then east to the Indio Center Drive overpass, north to Avenue 45 to Commerce Street and then south to the Indio offices of the Border Patrol at 45-620 Commerce St. The Indio Police Department last week issued a parade permit for the event.

Marchers will then head back to the park, where the religious service will be held. The round trip is approximately three miles, says Sal Mesa, a march organizer.

He said the purpose of the event is to focus attention on the Border Patrol's "unnecessary harassment and intimidation of our Hispanic community." He notes that blacks and Anglos as well as Mexicans and Mexican Americans are expected to participate in the march.

Mesa maintains the Border Patrol has in the past few months "indiscriminately" stopped "anyone who looks Mexican" to determine the person's citizenship. He calls the actions illegal and unconstitutional.

The alleged incidents — which Mesa says occurred in Cathedral City and Indio — are documented and have been brought to the attention of Congressman Jerry Lewis and U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston, he added. The coalition, a non-profit organization formed in 1974, seeks to promote social awareness through political action, Mesa said. For more information, telephone Mesa at 328-6094.

Caleb Trainer Sun Photo

CHAMBER PRESIDENT — Al Stutz was unanimously elected president of the Palm Desert Chamber of Commerce Tuesday. Stutz, formerly vice president, will serve with newly elected vice president Dick Kelly and incumbent treasurer Jerry Lawrence, who was elected to a second term.

# November bridge winners reported

PALM SPRINGS — Leisure Services of Palm Springs offers Duplicate Bridge games on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 12:30 p.m. These are open games and are directed by Robert Lembke, a certified Duplicate Bridge director.

The winners for November games were: Nov. 4, — North-South, first, Virginia Robbins and Werner Donn; second, Marie Horgen and Norman Myers; third, Dr. Leon Altman and Joseph Hain. East-West, first, Jeri and Ted Simester; second, Rose Stutz and Selma Weiner; third, Mario Hefferlin and Evelyn Martinson.

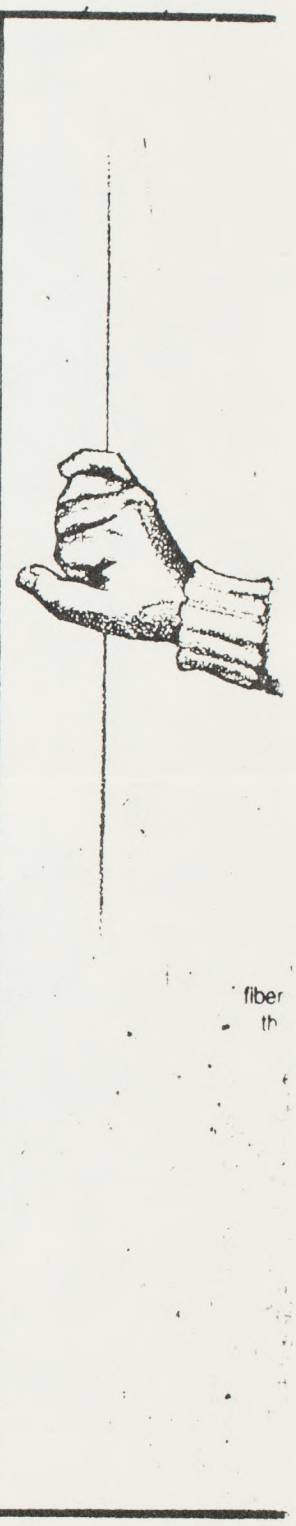
Nov. 6 — First, May Duke and Jean Lembke; second, Enza Baur and Helen Roof; third, Evelyn Alexander, and Paul Luy. Tied for fourth and fifth were: Charles Barringer/Lewis Carver with Marie Horgen/Norman Myers.

Nov. 13 — North-South, first, Mirli and Jerry Graham; second, Dr. Leon Altman and Edward Feldman; third, Eta and Alex Wainberg. East-West winners, first, Irene Lewis and Elsie Silva; second, Marion Hefferlin and Evelyn Martenson; third, Isabelle Mansfield and Frank Hirschbein.

Nov. 18 — North-South, first, Norman Myers and Marie Horgen; second, Ann McCormick and Joseph Hain; third, Frank Hirschbein and Carolyn Hunter; fourth, Edna Means and May Duke. East-West, first, Jeri and Ted Simestor; second, Marion Hefferlin and Evelyn Martinson; third, Lorene Bennett and Werner Don; fourth, Clarissa and George Wielder.

# Officers readied

# Club plar... Sunday r...



THE 24 HOUR A DAY GIFT!

# CONGRESO para PUEBLOS UNIDOS

Dr. Armando Navarro
*President*
747 W. 2nd Street
San Bernardino, CA 92410
714-888-0207

November 12, 1980

Herman Baca
Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA. 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

On behalf of People Against Racism (PAR), I am writing to formally request your active support for a march and rally, to be held on December 6, 1980, for the purpose of showing our opposition to the resurgence of Klu Klux Klan activity in Southern California.

As you know, for the past four months, a Coalition of Chicano, Black, and Anglo individuals and organizations, including labor, students, churches, and social action groups, has been involved in a lengthy legal battle resulting from an anti-KKK rally held in Fontana on August 9th. Five organizers of the rally were charged by the Fontana Acting City Attorney for parading without a permit. On November 7th, the ordinance under which the organizers were charged was declared unconstitutional.

The court's decision upholds the constitutional right to free speech, and represents a victory for those of us committed to the struggle for freedom and equality for all people.

The march will begin at 12:00 noon at Miller Park on Arrow Highway, Fontana, and will proceed to the San Bernardino County Court House, where the rally will be held. We hope that you are able to bring a strong contingent with you, and that you would say a few words at the rally.

Please join us in celebrating our victory, and as we come together in solidarity against the racial terror sweeping our country.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call me at (714) 888-0207.

Sincerely Yours,

Armando Navarro

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Mr. Clayton Brace, General Manager
Channel 10
P.O. Box 81047
San Diego, Ca. 92138

November 17, 1980

Dear Mr. Brace,

Our organization would like to request a meeting between yourself and our media component in order to resolve problems and issues that mutually affect us.

If you are ameniable to such a meeting, please contact me at 474-8195 in order that a convenient time and date can be decided upon.

Sincerely,

Ralph Inzuñza, Media Chairman

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Chief of Police Terry Hart
1200 A Ave.
National City, Ca. 92050

November 17, 1980

Dear Mr. Hart,

Our organization has received a complaint from a National City resident against one of your police officers. The complaint which alleges harrassment on the part of one of your police officers has been submitted by Mr. Abran Suarez.

Our organization in hopes that this issue can be resolved administratively would like to request a meeting with you on behalf of Mr. Suarez.

If you are ameniable to such a meeting please call me at 474-8195 in order that a convenient time and date can be decided upon.

Thank you,

Carlos Vasquez, Law and Justice Committee

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

December 1, 1980

Gregory Evans Knoll, Esq.
Legal Aid Society
964 5th Ave.
San Diego, Ca. 92101

Dear Mr. Knoll,

The CCR has received a petition (see enclosed copy) from community legal aid clients. The petition is requesting that our organization help raise the following issues:

1) How and who made the decision to layoff certain individuals at Legal Aid.

2) Whether Legal Aid will continue to provide sufficient service to immigration clients and if the immigration component will continue to function.

3) Why you will not meet and explain the cutback and future direction to them.

All of the above disturb and concern our organization and for that reason we would like to request a meeting with you. If you are open to such a meeting, please call our office at 474-8195 in order that a convenient time and date can be decided upon.

Thank you,
Herman Baca
Herman Baca, Chairman

c.c. COMITE DE CLIENTES

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Dec. 11, 1980

Federal Grand Jury
940 Front st.
San Diego Ca. 92189

Re: Request for Independent Investigation

Our organization would like to request an independent investigation by the Federal Grand Jury regarding the shooting death of Francisco C. Sanchez on December 8, 1980 by U.S. Border Patrol Agent Ricky B. Mauldin.

This latest shooting and killing of an unarmed undocumented Mexican by an agent of the Border Patrol in a remote area is disturbing to us because of the frequent and continual pattern of such incidents occuring along the U.S./ Mexico Border. Statements regarding the shooting as being justifiable by local law enforcement officials, before a complete investigation, raises serious questions over the type and kind of investigation being conducted.

It is our organizations position that this matter merits a thorough investigation by the Federal Grand Jury for the following reasons:

(a) The lack of credibility of INS/Border Patrol in-house investigations and the issue of past cover-up by Border Patrol agents as was seen by the recent conviction of a Border Patrolman for perjury.

(b) The record of in-action by the U.S. Attorney in San Diego and the local District Attorney's office in investigating similar matters. (Maria Elena Parra, 1972, Efren Reyes/Benito Rincon, 1979)

(c) The conflicting versions of what occured by the INS, Newspaper accounts, and the witnesses themselves. (Union article of 12/9/80 "shot once" and S.D. Evening Tribune, "shot twice".)

We further request that an immediate hold be placed on the deportation of the two witnesses Julio Cazares and Jesus Orlando Gatmnedia. Said action is neccessary to insure that the Grand Jury and other interested parties interview and document the two witnesses testimony.

Finally, we request that any findings of the Federal Grand Jury be made public.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca
Chairman

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Dec. 15, 1980

Beer King
7150 Clairement Mesa Blvd.
San Diego Ca 92117

Attn: Alex Cota and Richard Cota

We would like to take this time to thank you for the "Special" on the Beer and Equipment. Because of you the Fundraiser (Nov. 22,) was a success.

As you know the Fundraisers are the CCR's major source of income. The Fundraisers generate monies which go only to operating costs and none to either myself nor to any other member the organization.

In helping the CCR with the Fundraisers you in turn allow us to continue to defend the Human, Civil, and Constitutional Rights of the Chicano Community.

Muchisimas Gracias.

Sinceramente

Herman Baca Chairman, Committee on Chicano Rights

HBjg

1837 Highland Avenue National City CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Home Beer
4095 30th Street
San Diego CA 92104

Attn: Larry Loo and Willard Lane; Managers

We would like to take this time to thank you for the "special" on the beer and equipment you provided us for our last fundraiser.

As usual with your help, the fundraiser (1-31-81) was a huge success. As you will know by now our fundraisers are our major s source of income. The monies generated by the fundraisers go directly to sustaining the organization, i.e. rent, utilities, printing, telephone, etc.

Your valuable assistance increases our effectiveness in advocating the defense of the human, civil, and constitutional rights of the chicano community.

MUCHISIMAS GRACIAS

Herman Baca

Herman Baca, Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

December 16, 1980

Department of Public Welfare
3702 Del Sol Blvd.
San Diego, Ca. 92154

To whom it may concern;

This letter is to certify that the Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc. has given Mr. Herman Baca, Chairman, the following financial support for expenses incurred in carrying out organizational business for the months of October, November, and December, 1980.

This reimbursement is intended to cover expenses incurred in the month of receipt as follows:

1. Business rent- $150 per month, paid directly to Quint Zuhlke, Realtor.

2. Telephone business - paid directly to Pacific Telephone. Only October 1980 has been paid - $55.72

3. Telephone home - Paid directly to Pacific Telephone. October and November have been paid $69.39

4. SDG&E - Paid directly to SDG&E. Only October has been paid $35.05.

5. Expense Money - $300 per month for travel, entertainment, gas, time, etc.

If you have any further questions please feel free to call me at 474-8195.

Sincerely,

Ralph Inzunza

Ralph Inzunza, Treasurer

1837 Highland Avenue. National City. CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

DEPARTMENT OF MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDIES
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY
SAN DIEGO, CA 92182

(714) 265-6452

December 17, 1980

Ernesto Bustillos
Committee for Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
San Diego, CA 92050

Dear Ernesto:

On Tuesday, December 23rd, from 10:00 - 12:00 a.m., in AH 4144 at San Diego State University we will hold a planning meeting for the Second Annual Mexico U.S. International Symposium. This symposium is planned to be held at S.D.S.U., July 6 - 11 next year. We need your help and input into various aspects of the planning, including suggestions for panelists, panel topics, logistical arrangements etc.

If you missed the first meeting last week with Bert Corona, and want more information please call me at 265-6447.

For those of you who attended the last meeting - please bring with you well thought out ideas of sessions etc. for the conference.

Sincerely,

R. G. del Castillo

Ricardo Griswold del Castillo, Chair
Mexican American Studies Department

RGdC:er

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.
OFFICE OF PUBLIC ATTORNEY
ROOM 430, GRANGER BUILDING
964 FIFTH AVENUE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

TELEPHONE: 239-9611

December 29, 1980

Herman Baca
Chairman on Chicano Rights Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, Ca. 92050

Dear Mr. Baca, Herman

This letter is sent to your attention as a formal response to your letter dated December 1, 1980, wherein you indicated that an organization referred to as the Comite De Clientes has furnished you with a petition requesting that you and your organization assist them in raising a number of issues with me and the Legal Aid Society.

Following are my responses to those issues in the order listed by you in your letter to my attention.

1. The final decisions as to who would be layed off as a result of the much publicized funding cut delivered upon us by the San Diego City Council were made by me after consultation with appropriate supervisory staff members. The decisions were made in order to bring us in line with our new reduced funding level. The decisions, persuant to a directive from the Board of Directors, were based on "performance comparisons" between staff members layed off and staff members allowed to remain. Administrative judgments had to be made as to which employees the Legal Aid Society could best do without since necessary cuts in staff had to be made. These were very very difficult decisions. The Legal Aid Society much like your fine organization cannot afford any cuts in staff but faced with the reality of reduced funding levels difficult personnel judgments had to be made in this regard.

United Way of San Diego County

2. The Legal Aid Society of San Diego has never been able to provide "sufficient service" to "immigration clients" because we simply have not had the staff necessary to meet the need in this all important substantive category. However, the answer to your question is simply that the immigration component of the Legal Aid Society of San Diego will continue to function and, although all the staffs of our substantive teams will have to bear some portion of the cutbacks, it is anticipated that the Immigration Team will be able to continue its fine effective service delivery to its clients.

3. To me this one is a non-issue and I, therefore, do not totally understand why it was included. You have known me both personally and professionally for a number of years and you can rest assured that the only reason that I have not met with anyone on the two issues enumerated above is because I have not been formerly or informerly asked to do so. The only time I got any indication that anyone from "the community" wanted to meet with me was after an Immigration Team staff attorney came to me with an illegible list, which was in reality an "attendance sheet" from one of our Legal Aid Society client meetings, of community representatives who had attempted to cross-examine him as to why one particular employee was included in the list of staff members to be layed off due to the funding crisis. While I would not have been willing to discuss confidential personnel matters, such as performance evaluations of individual employees, I would have been more than happy to meet with any or all of the individuals involved if I would have had some way of contacting them and organizing a meeting at their convenience.

As you well know I am constantly meeting with client groups and with representatives of the many varied communities served by the Legal Aid Society of San Diego. Most of the meetings recently have been for the express purpose of explaining the severe attack that the Legal Aid Society of San Diego has suffered at the hands of the San Diego City Council. As you are no doubt aware our effective advocacy on behalf of poor people has caused the more conservative political elements of the San Diego City Council to call for a farcical "investigation" of the Legal Aid Society for "misuse of public funds for political purposes." In addition, they have cut two hundred fifty thousand ($250,000) from our budget and plan to cut another three hundred thousand ($300,000)

from our budget in June of 1981. These are not only serious attacks on the Legal Aid Society of San Diego but represent the reactionary backlash being visited upon the poor and disadvantaged not only in San Diego but throughout the country.

These are very difficult times for all of us and I am glad you have decided to assist the Legal Aid Society of San Diego and our clients in an attempt to bring these issues to the forefront and discuss them openly in the hope that we can come together as a viable force to deal with the elements which would work against the vision we have for equal justice for all. If you still believe that a formal community meeting is necessary in this regard please do not hesitate to get back to me with a date, time and place and I will, of course, be there.

Yours in struggle,

Greg

Gregory Evans Knoll, Esq.
Director/Chief Counsel

GEK/a

cc: Comite De Clientes

RECEIVED
DEC 04 1980
BY ADMINISTRATION

CCR
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Gregory Evans Knoll, Esq.
Legal Aid Society
964 5th Ave.
San Diego, Ca. 92101

December 1, 1980

Dear Mr. Knoll,

The CCR has received a petition (see enclosed copy) from community legal aid clients. The petition is requesting that our organization help raise the following issues:

1) How and who made the decision to layoff certain individuals at Legal Aid.

2) Whether Legal Aid will continue to provide sufficient service to immigration clients and if the immigration component will continue to function.

3) Why you will not meet and explain the cutback and future direction to them.

All of the above disturb and concern our organization and for that reason we would like to request a meeting with you. If you are open to such a meeting, please call our office at 474-8195 in order that a convenient time and date can be decided upon.

Thank you,
Herman Baca
Herman Baca, Chairman

c.c. COMITE DE CLIENTES

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

"MEXICO'S PROBLEMS - CALIFORNIA'S CHALLENGE." AUG. 1980

CONCERNING MEXICAN MIGRANTS IN CA

DEC. 1980

SOURCE: CENTER FOR ETHICS AND SOCIAL POLICY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

# Memorandum

Date : December 31, 1980

To : INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS

Subject:

From : HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY
Office of the Secretary
915 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, 445-6951

Enclosed for your information is a report from the Center for Ethics and Social Policy's project on health and welfare policy concerning Mexican migrants in California, and the University of California's Institute on Governmental Studies' report, "Mexico's Problems-California's Challenge."

If you have any questions, call me at (916) 323-5016.

Lilia Molina

LILIA MOLINA, State Coordinator
Rural and Migrant Affairs

Enclosures

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Rural and Migrant Affairs Coord.

CALIFORNIA DATA BRIEF

California Data Brief

Vol. 4 August 1980 No. 2 Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720

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# MEXICO'S PROBLEMS–CALIFORNIA'S CHALLENGE

Fred N. Twining
Center for Ethics and Social Policy
Graduate Theological Union
Berkeley, California

Leaders in California–both in government and in the private sector–are increasingly concerned about the vital relationships between California and Mexico. For example, the *Commission of the Californias* brings together leaders from our state and Baja California to work on common social and economic problems.[1] A large group of southern California business executives has launched an ambitious research and action program on: "Our New Interdependence: Mexico and the Southern California Economy."[2] Farm Centers International, a California non-profit organization, has developed an innovative method of training farmers in 56 villages in the central highlands of Mexico to increase production in small subsistence type farms and then to assist other farmers. These programs carry the implicit recognition that California has a special role in developing mutually beneficial answers to Mexico's pressing problems.

This data brief presents information on basic trends in both Mexico and California which will strongly influence future relationships. Factors to be considered in developing sound policy are:

- *Population.* Mexico's population has increased rapidly–from 20 million in 1940 to 70 million in 1980. Its growth will continue at a slower rate, but will add another 40 million people in the next 20 years, escalating pressures to migrate both within Mexico and across the border to California.
- *Distribution of Incomes.* Mexico's income distribution is one of the most unequal of any country in the world. Widespread poverty, especially in rural areas, constitutes a serious threat to Mexico's future social and economic stability.
- *Migration.* Migration to the United States, mostly from rural areas, has resulted in about 3.5 million Mexicans in the United States workforce, equivalent to nearly 23.6 percent of Mexico's labor force, and Mexican migrants constitute about one-fifth of California's work force.
- *Food and Oil.* Seriously lagging production of cereal grains by Mexico's agricultural sector necessitates huge food imports (an estimated 9.5 million tons this year) to feed its burgeoning population. Yet, in rural areas chronic malnutrition affects upwards of half the population. Oil export revenues, mostly from the U.S., are being diverted to purchase food imports, rather than supporting Mexico's continuing industrial growth. Creative efforts to improve crop yields in Mexico's small farms, averaging only 15 acres each, can have positive effects on nutrition, population growth and thus relieve migratory pressures.

## Population

Mexico's population has grown rapidly over the past four decades, from nearly 20 million in 1940 to an estimated 70 million in 1980. A population of at least 110 million is projected for the year 2000, an increase of 2 million per year over the next 20 years. (See Table 1.) This conservative estimate requires a drop in the growth rate from 46 percent during the

1970-80 decade to only 22 percent in the decade ending in 2000. Other 20 year projections range from 100 million (by the Mexican government) to 132 million (by the United Nations).[3]

For comparative purposes, California's population has grown from 7 million in 1940 to 23 million in 1980 (averaging 57 percent per decade), with a projected population of 29 million in the year 2000[4] (13 percent average growth each decade). The current birth rate in California is 16 per thousand, compared to Mexico's 36 per thousand; the death rate in California is 8 per thousand, higher than Mexico's 6 per thousand because the Mexican population is much younger on average.

A dramatic fall of Mexico's death rate has strongly affected population growth. Infant mortality rates dropped from 126 per 1,000 live births in 1940 to 47 in 1975. In the same period, life expectancy at birth has increased from 42 years to 66. Major public health programs, such as clean water supplies, have contributed to these changes. The age distribution of Mexico's current population will strongly influence future population growth. Nearly one-half of Mexico's population are children, under 15 years old. The number of persons of prime child-bearing age, 20 to 40, will increase from 18 million to 39 million over the next 20 years. This is not guesswork; these persons are already born. This age factor will exert a strong upward pressure on birth rates, even though Mexico's ambitious birth control program, started in 1974, is making progress. Clearly the population bomb has already exploded in Mexico; its effects will be felt for the rest of this century and beyond.

Table 1

Mexico's Population Dynamics[5]

| Year | Population (Millions) | Percentage Growth Rates per Decade | Birth Rates (per 1,000 population) | Death Rates (per 1,000 population) | Natural Increase (Percent of population) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1940 | 20 | | 44 | 23 | 2.1% |
| 1950 | 26 | 30% | 46 | 16 | 2.9 |
| 1960 | 35 | 35 | 46 | 12 | 3.4 |
| 1970 | 48 | 37 | 44 | 10 | 3.4 |
| 1980 (estimated) | 70 | 46 | 36 | 6 | 3.0 |
| 1990 (projected) | 90 | 29 | 30 | 7 | 2.3 |
| 2000 (projected) | 110 | 22 | 26 | 8 | 1.8 |

Table 2

Distribution of Mexican Disposable Household Income[6]

| Household Percentiles | Percent of Total Incomes | | | United States |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1963 | 1975 | 1970 |
| 18 to 100 (highest) | 59.8 | 64.9 | 66.1 | 38.8 |
| 61 to 80 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 24.1 |
| 41 to 60 (middle) | 10.3 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 17.4 |
| 21 to 40 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 13.0 |
| 1 to 20 (lowest) | 6.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 6.7 |
| Ratio of highest to lowest | 10:1 | 18:1 | 25:1 | 6:1 |

**Distribution of Income**

As noted earlier, the distribution of income among Mexico's families is one of the most unequal in the world. Most of the benefits of the dramatic growth of Mexico's economy have gone to middle and upper class families—the top 20 percent of the population. Using constant 1950 dollars, the annual real income per household of the highest 20 percent of Mexico's population increased from $1,530 to $3,409 between 1950 and 1975; in the same period the average annual family income of the lowest 20 percent dropped from $165 to $130.[7] (See Table 2.)

Poverty in Mexico is primarily a rural phenomenon. Of Mexico's poorest families, three-quarters are in rural areas and one-quarter is in urban areas.[8] World experience has demonstrated that increasing incomes of the rural poor, through agricultural development, can lead to reduced family size.[9] The gross inequality of income distribution and rural poverty constitute major threats to internal social and political stability of Mexico within the next two decades.[10]

**Migration**

Rapid population growth and widespread rural poverty have caused large shifts in Mexico's population. Rural-to-urban migration within Mexico has resulted in an average annual population growth rate of 5.6 percent in urban areas and 1.6 percent in rural areas.[11] (See Table 3.) Mexico City is the nation's most powerful magnet for rural to urban migrants. Its population is now 14 million, growing at the rate of nearly 750,000 per year. It is projected to be the world's largest city by the year 2000, with a population of 28 to 32 million.[12]

Table 3

Rural to Urban Population Shifts in Mexico

| Year | Percent Urban | Percent Rural |
|---|---|---|
| 1940 | 35 | 65 |
| 1950 | 43 | 57 |
| 1960 | 50 | 49 |
| 1970 | 59 | 41 |
| 1980 (est.) | 65 | 35 |

Another major population shift involves migration northward to the United States. A careful study by Clark Reynolds, a labor economist at Stanford University's Food Research Institute, concludes that in 1975 nearly 3.5 million Mexicans were in the U.S. workforce either on a permanent or temporary basis. (See Table 4.) This represents 22.6 percent of the Mexican labor force.[13] Although these numbers are estimates and are subject to debate, migration to the U.S. is indeed a "safety valve" relieving pressures on the Mexican job market.

Table 4

Mexican Contributions to the U.S. Labor Pool 1940-1975 (thousand workers)[14]

| | 1940 | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Mexican labor force | 5,858 | 8,345 | 10,213 | 12,955 | 15,400 est. |
| (2) Legal and undocumented temporary migrant workers (per year) | 300 | 500 | 500 | 600 | 900 |
| (3) Cumulative stock of permanent undocumented workers (beginning in 1940) | – | 500 | 1,000 | 1,550 | 1,925 |
| (4) Cumulative stock of legal immigrant workers (beginning in 1940) | – | 30 | 210 | 470 | 650 |
| (5) Total Mexican workers in U.S. labor pool | 300 | 1,030 | 1,710 | 2,620 | 3,475 |
| (6) Mexicans working in U.S. as share of Mexican work force (5) ÷ (1) = 6 | 5.1 | 12.3 | 16.7 | 20.2 | 22.6 |

California is the destination state of about one-half of all Mexican migrants to the U.S. This migration means that at present in 1980 there are probably 2 million persons of Mexican origin in the California work force, one out of five workers in this state. Studies of sources of apprehended, undocumented aliens show that two-thirds of them come from eight states in central and northern Mexico that are primarily rural and agricultural.[15]

## Food and Oil

Mexico has looked upon its newly discovered oil wealth as the basis for building a modern, industrialized economy that can create the millions of jobs needed for its growing population. However, Mexico's production of basic foods has declined in the past decade, necessitating huge purchases of cereal grains, 4.35 million tons in 1978 and 9.5 million tons in 1980.[16] In 1979, Mexico's oil exports were $4.1 billion; its trade deficit was $3.2 billion.[17] (See Table 5.)

Table 5

Production and Consumption of Corn in Mexico—1960 to 1979 (in thousands of tons)[18]

| Year | Production | Consumption | Surplus (Deficit) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1960 | 5,500 | 5,100 | 400 |
| 1965 | 9,800 | 7,700 | 1,100 |
| 1970 | 8,900 | 8,400 | 500 |
| 1975 | 8,400 | 9,900 | (1,500) |
| 1979 | 8,700 | 11,500 | (2,800) |

(Note: Production and consumption of beans has followed the same pattern.)

The importance of corn and beans to Mexico is underscored by the fact that they are 88 percent of the diet of poor Mexicans, as compared to 32 percent for high income Mexicans.[19] A recent study of the Mexican National Institute for Nutrition found that 19 million Mexicans are seriously malnourished—13 million in rural areas (54 percent) and 6 million in urban areas (14 percent).[20] The consequences in terms of stunted bodies and minds represents the loss of a major human resource to build Mexico's future, and a tragedy for those suffering from malnutrition.

Mexico's response is the Sistema Alimentario Mexicano (SAM), an ambitious plan to achieve self-sufficiency in corn and beans and to eliminate malnutrition in its poor families by 1982. This change in development strategy has been called "A New Agrarian Revolution." SAM recognizes that increasing the productivity of the small farm sector of Mexico's agriculture is a matter of vital importance to the country's future. While previous administrations have paid lip service to helping the campesinos, it is now an imperative. Post revolutionary agrarian policy gave small plots to millions of Mexicans, who still use traditional, low yield farming practices. Only recently have programs started to provide them with access to credit, fertilizer, seeds, and technical assistance.[21]

The central highlands constitute only 15 percent of the total area of Mexico, but they include half of the country's total crop lands and more than half of the total population. With more agricultural inputs and modern farming methods, corn yields on 20,000,000 acres of this rainfed area can be dramatically increased—by two, three and four times—depending upon amount of rainfall and depth of soil.[22] Thus Mexico's small farms constitute an untapped resource of great potential importance. Successful development can mean:

- Food self-sufficienty for Mexico as its population increases;
- Freeing foreign exchange for imports that will build Mexico's economy;
- Reduction of income disparities within Mexico;
- A lower rate of population growth as increased incomes change perceptions of desired family size;
- Improved nutrition, especially for the rural poor;
- Reduced pressures to migrate from rural areas to Mexico's cities and across the border to California.

## Can California Help?

As a great agricultural state, California should be able to mobilize the resources needed to help Mexico to increase the productivity of its small farms. California's dilemma is that it is geared to large-scale, mechanized, high technology farming, the average farm size being 563 acres. In contrast, Mexico's average is only 15 acres, 1.5 million farms (53 percent) being traditional subsistance farms and only 7 percent being modern commercial establishments. The remaining 40 percent are traditional semi-commercial.[23] (See Table 6.)

Table 6

Farm Size in Mexican and California Agriculture[24]

| | Mexico | California |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Farms | 2,800,000 | 64,000 |
| Acreage under Cultivation | 42,000,000 | 36,000,000 |
| Average Acres per Farm | 15 | 563 |

Programs leading to higher productivity of traditional farmers have two interrelated parts: (1) Increased availability of reasonably priced agricultural inputs, and (2) effective methods of changing traditional argicultural practices. SAM calls for a 30 percent decrease in fertilizer prices to small farmers and a 70 percent decrease in insecticide and fungicide prices. As one result of the Rockefeller Foundation-supported Puebla-project in Mexico, the farm credit system has greatly expanded its loan programs for small farmers.[25] So, availability of inputs is increasing. However, existing methods of changing traditional farming techniques have been less successful. To help solve this problem, Farm Centers International, a California non-profit organization has developed a "Farmers Assisting Farmers" approach as a new method of increasing the production of small farms in the rainfed central highlands of Mexico. A demonstration project using this method is now working in 56 villages with over 3,000 farms. It trains local farmers to be advisors to other nearby farmers. This system can achieve annual crop increases of at least ten times its costs and is designed to be replicated elsewhere in Mexico.[26]

Current experience shows that there is an urgent need for a combination of private and public initiatives to help solve the problems of low farm productivity in Mexico. Many types of California organizations can participate—agricultural research groups with experience in third world countries, participants in California small farm projects, farmers organizations, California foundations, multinational corporations with operations in Mexico—as well as knowledgeable farmers and concerned citizens of this state. These resources can be mobilized if we accept the challenge.

## NOTES

1. State of California, Commission of the Californias, Mike Curb, Lieutenant Governor, Chairman, 107 South Broadway, Suite 4007, Los Angeles, California 90012.

2. "Our New Interdependence, Mexico and the Southern California Economy," Southern California Research Council, James D. Likens, Research Coordinator, Department of Economics, Pomona College, Claremont, California 91711.

3. See William Chislett, *Financial Times*, August 11, 1979 and the United Nations, *World Population Trends and Prospects by Country, 1950-2000: Summary Report of the 1978 Assessment* (New York: United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1979).

4. *California Statistical Abstract* (Sacramento: Department of Finance, 1979).

5. "La poblacion de Mexico, su ocupacion y sus niveles de bienestar"; serie, Manuales de informacion basica de la nacion, secretaria de programacion y presupuesto. Coordinacion General del Sistema National de Informacion, 1979, p. 20. (1980 estimate and projections for 1990 and 2000 prepared by the author.)

6. David Felix, "Income Distribution Trends in Mexico and the Kuznetz Curves," (to be published in *The Political Economy of Brazil and Mexico* (Philadelphia, ISHI Press, forthcoming).

7. Felix, *ibid.*, p. 69.

8. World Bank, "Households: World Bank Mission estimates from household survey data," Staff Working Paper No. 335, 1979.

9. Pan A. Yotopoulos, *The Population Problem and the Development Solution* (Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1978).

10. Richard R. Fagen, "The Realities of U.S.–Mexico Relations," *Foreign Affairs Magazine* 55, (4), July 1977. See also Clark Reynolds' statement in the summary of proceedings of the conference on "California-Mexico Relations," Center for Ethics and Social Policy, Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, February 18-19, 1980, pp. 8-9.

11. Robert E. Looney, *Mexico's Economy: A Policy Analysis with Forecasts to 1990* (Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1978), p. 159.

12. Phillip Russell, *Mexico in Transition* (Austin: Colorado River Press, 1977), p. 90.

13. "La poblacion de Mexico," (see note 5 above), p. 53.

14. From testimony by Clark Reynolds, published in the Hearings before the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Ninety-sixth Congress, first session on S1763, October 17 and 26, 1979, Serial No. 96-36 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 221. While the author considers Clark's figures on Mexicans in the U.S. to be minimums, there is still controversy over the validity of the estimates, especially of the numbers of undocumented workers in the U.S.

15. United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., unpublished report dated 16 March 1979, furnished to the author by Leonel Castillo, then INS Commissioner.

16. *Wall Street Journal*, June 16, 1980. It should be noted that a drought in Mexico seriously reduced the 1980 harvests, necessitating higher than normal food imports.

17. William Chislett, "Life outside GATT," *Financial Times*, (June 17, 1980).

18. "Sistema Alimentario Mexicano," *Primer Planteamiento de Metas de Consumo y Estrategia de Produccion de Alimentos Basicos para 1980-1982*, Officina de Asesores del C. Presidente, March, 1980, p. 7f.

19. "Problacion de Mexico," (see note 5 above), p. 209.

20 "Sistema Alimentario Mexicano," (see note 18 above), p. 10.

21. Alan Riding, "Mexican President Emphasizes Farming," *New York Times*, April 8, 1980.

22. Edwin Wellhausen, "The Agriculture of Mexico," *Scientific American*, 235 (No. 3) September, 1976, p. 144.

23. *Ibid.*, p. 136.

24. Compiled from Wellhausen (see note 22 above), p. 136.

25. "The Puebla Project: Seven Years of Experience, 1967-73," *International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center* (Mexico City: 1974).

26. For additional information on the Farm Centers International's program in Mexico, *Farmers Assisting Farmers*, call or write to Fred Twining, 58 Hacienda Circle, Orinda, California 94563. Telephone: (415) 254-2108.

Wed 1st 2:30 Hotty. with Fred Twining


# Center for Ethics and Social Policy

Graduate Theological Union

2465 LeConte Avenue, Berkeley, California 94709
Tel. (415) 841-9811



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HEALTH AND WELFARE POLICY ETHICS

CONCERNING MEXICAN MIGRANTS IN CALIFORNIA

A PROJECT OF

THE CENTER FOR ETHICS AND SOCIAL POLICY

THE GRADUATE THEOLOGICAL UNION

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER, 1980

Project on

Health and Welfare Policy Ethics

Concerning Mexican Migrants in California

SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

From June, 1979, to March, 1980, the Center for Ethics & Social Policy conducted a series of events on "Mexican Migration into California: Human Values and Public Policy." In these conferences, drawing on a wide spectrum of resources, six primary areas were identified and specific recommendations developed. One area, health and welfare services for migrants living and working in California, emerged as a crucial one both for public policy and for ethical concern.

The Center now proposes a further step in the formulation and implementation of policy--a Project on Health and Welfare Policy Ethics. The Project will involve persons in strategic policymaking positions in Sacramento legislative and state agency organizations. The specific goals of the Project will be: 1) the refinement of policy recommendations in the area of health and welfare, and 2) developing ways for implementation of these recommendations. The approach will utilize the distinctive triadic method of the Center and its unique ability to bring ethical dimensions to concrete policy decisions.

The Project will center in Sacramento and will draw on resources of social scientists, ethicists, community and religious leaders, and migrants. Assistance from the Kellogg Center, University of California, Davis, will be sought in the planning and execution of the Project.

The Project will involve four stages:

Stage I: Planning; Selection of Primary Participants--plan project; identify, contact and involve key "second-level" persons in Sacramento legislative and agency organizations who formulate and implement policies and practices relating to health and welfare services for migrants, who wish opportunity to study and improve these policies;

Stage II: In-Depth Interviews--conduct a series of in-depth interviews with these persons, as well as with top-level policymakers in public and private agencies concerned with health and welfare policies for migrants;

Stage III: Policy Formulation and Implementation Groups--organize and carry out consultations culminating in two two-day discussion sessions, involving the key persons identified and resource persons as needed, using the results of the previous Center events, the in-depth interviews, and the Center's policy ethics process as the basis for the development of policy proposals that can be implemented by state organizations and other appropriate groups;

Stage IV: Dissemination of Results--a) prepare working papers useful to Sacramento policymakers; b) disseminate the results to the Center's network of Hispanic groups, labor unions, academics, community organizations, and groups working with migrants; and c) prepare materials for the media and for co-munity education that will help to secure wider public acceptance of more humane policies.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

During 1979 and early 1980, the Center for Ethics and Social Policy conducted a series of workshops and conferences in Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Jose, and Sacramento on Mexican migration into California and related issues--conditions in Mexico creating pressures to emigrate; treatment of migrants, documented and undocumented, in California; the impact of migration on California communities and agencies; and alternative policies and practices for dealing more humanely with a wide spectrum of migration problems and issues. Though the primary attention was given to California, the national and international context and implications have been given due weight. A widely representative group of persons participated in these events and in the discussions: Hispanic community and labor leaders; migrants and persons representing migrant groups; persons doing research on the conditions, treatment, and impact of migrants; legislators and policymakers; and other community leaders concerned with the ethics and humane values of migration policy.

In these meetings, six primary policy areas were identified. One of the most important of these concerned the role of the State of California in assuring adequate health and welfare services to migrants from Mexico living in California. The workshop participants in this policy area concluded that health and welfare concerns transcend the social and legal status issues of undocumented aliens, documented and unnaturalized aliens, and Hispanic citizens. The specifics of policy recommendations will vary with regard to each of these groups. Further, the health and welfare concerns of any single group affect the larger society. On this basis, workshop groups throughout the series of events prepared policy recommendations expressing the direction that the participants believed the State should take in fulfilling its appropriate role.

THE PROJECT

Though much was accomplished as a result of these conferences, it is clear that further work needs to be done in defining and formulating specific policy proposals for legislative, agency, and institutional action and implementation. To achieve this purpose, the Center plans to establish a Policy Ethics Group in the area of Health and Welfare Policy.

The Project will center in Sacramento. It will involve persons in legislative and agency positions in discussion and study over a period of ten months and will draw on the resources of social scientists, ethicists, and community leaders as appropriate.

The specific goals of the Health and Welfare Policy Ethics Group are: 1) to convert the results of the Center conferences on migration into recommendations and working papers that can be utilized in the writing of legislation, developing changes in agency policies and practices, and suggesting guidelines for private sector institutions related to health and welfare services; 2) to develop an informed corps of "policy shapers" across the usual bureaucratic dividing lines in Sacramento who will work with one another and with appropriate resource persons in bringing about improved policies and practices in this area of concern; and 3) to prepare educational materials for general distribution and use in governmental and community sectors that will undergird the policy changes under way. Through all three of these goals, the Center will utilize and develop more fully its triadic approach for bringing together ethicists, social scientists, and policymakers for mutual learning and effective cooperation.

The Center is well-qualified to carry out such a program. It has previously done pioneering work in developing the new field of organizational ethics in projects with corporations, political groups, churches, and health care institutions. Dr. Charles McCoy, director of the Center and a widely respected writer and professor of ethics, brings valuable perspectives based

on work with the policy processes of large organizations. Dr. Fred Twining brings special skills through his work as management consultant in agricultural development in Mexico, and a project director of the Center's Mexican immigration conferences. Dr. Karen Lebacqz, Associate Professor of Christian Ethics, brings grounding in bioethics combined with a year in Sacramento as staff consultant on ethics in the California State Department of Health and Welfare and experience on the National Commission on the Ethics of Fetal Research. James Donahue of the Center staff is developing a program of consultation on health care policy with the Catholic Health Association of Wisconsin and on the organizational ethics of health care institutions. Participants and resource persons in the study group might include:

--a staff member of the State Department of Social Services

--a staff member of the State Department of Health Services

--a representative of the Employment Development Department

--a representative of the office of legislative research

--representatives of the Senate and Assembly health and welfare committee

--an administrator of a local health/welfare organization in an area with many undocumented Mexican workers

--an academic who has directed research in health care services for undocumented aliens

--an academic in health care administration

--a staff member capable of assessing cost effectiveness of recommendations.

The work of the Project will develop in four stages as follows:

Stage One--Project Planning and Selection of Primary Participants

In this stage, the Center staff will take the initiative in developing more detailed plans for the project and will prepare the needed source documents. The planning will be accomplished in consultation with key participants in prior events on Mexican Immigration with whom the Center has already

established working relationships. This planning process will more clearly identify the range of primary participants and resource persons needed for a successful project. With this background we will contact a select group of persons in legislative and state agency organizations who are concerned with state migrant health and welfare policy and invite them to participate. Emphasis will be on selection of "second-level" people who do the research and preparation related to legislation and agency action. Additional persons will be invited as resource persons, as noted in the previous paragraph.

Stage Two--In-Depth Interviews

As additional preparation for the Policy Ethics Study Group, members of the Center staff will conduct a series of in-depth interviews: a) with each prospective participant, and b) with 15 to 20 top policymakers in government and private organizations involved directly with health and welfare policies relating to documented and undocumented migrants. Each interviewee will have received a copy of the policy recommendations on health and welfare growing out of the Center workshops and conferences. Comment on these recommendations will be sought and suggestions for extending, sharpening, and modifying them so as to make them more relevant and capable of being implemented. At the same time, insight will be sought into the workings of the policy processes, how ethical issues are most effectively raised and dealth with, and how policy recommendations can be appropriately implemented. In these ways, needed policy changes and ways these changes could take place will be brought together to inform the work of the Health and Welfare Study Group.

Stage Three--Policy Formulation and Implementation

In this stage, the Study Group will meet for two two-day discussion sessions to hammer out definitive statements of issues and policy recommen-

dations and to develop proposals for effective implementation. The first of the two-day sessions will focus on policy formulation and the second on implementation. These meetings will be held in the Sacramento area.

Materials for the first two-day session will include: a) the policy recommendations from the Center workshops and conferences; b) transcripts of related presentations and discussions at these events; c) results of the in-depth interviews with participants and other policymakers; and d) several position papers amplifying the policy recommendations from the workshops and conferences, prepared by selected persons in the participant and resource group. These materials will be circulated in advance of the session and the two-day program will focus on ethical analysis and policy formulation techniques designed to improve the recommendations and render them more relevant and capable of being implemented in legislative and agency organizations.

As an example of a policy issue, the deliberations at prior conferences have identified the need for redefining "emergency health care" provisions to include health conditions that without treatment might be detrimental to the health of the larger community. Another possible policy area is the re-examination of the "public charge" clause of Medi-Cal and Medi-Care so that it is not used against aliens who receive minimal public assistance. Also, most of the policies identified to date involve increasing the cooperation and coordination of practices at national, state and local levels. (See Appendices B through E for the programs of all four Center conferences, which list policy issue areas, including health and welfare issues, affecting Mexican migrants.)

Materials for the second two-day session will include: a) the policy formulations from the first Study Group session, and b) proposals for effective implementation written by each of the participants, related specifically to their own organizational setting, circulated prior to the consulta-

tion. For example, legislative proposals will be prepared that might stimulate appropriate committee action; proposals for state agency policies and procedures will be developed for discussion. For part of this session on implementation, small groups made up of members from particular sectors of state organizations will meet to develop strategies for introducing the recommendations formulated into policy processes of their organization and ways to enhance the ethical reflection in decision making in that sector. These discussions will be related directly to policies and action on health and welfare services to migrants, but the proposals developed will be applicable to a broader range of policy-making within the organizations involved.

Stage Four--Preparation and Dissemination of Results

The results of the work of the Health and Policy Ethics group will be prepared in a variety of forms to fill the needs of identifiable groups. These are:

a) members of the State Legislature and persons in policy positions in State Agencies. Documentation of the project's results will be made available to key persons in State government in a form that will support the implementation plans that emerge from Stage Three;

b) persons and organizations in the Center's statewide network; the results of this project will be fed into the network of academics, community leaders, labor leaders, Hispanic groups, etc. to encourage and enrich the work of these persons and groups (see list in Appendix A). There is a need within these groups to think in policy terms and to plan their activities within broader perspectives. In addition, there are many in these groups who can play important roles in the implementation process;

c) the general public. Public policies must, ultimately, rest on public acceptance of proposed actions. To aid in obtaining public acceptance educational materials will be prepared for use in a broad spectrum of media. Special efforts will be made to prepare and release reports on the project and its results in a variety of forms for magazines, newspapers, radio, TV and other media. During the project a person will be added to the Center staff with specific skills and responsibilities needed to carry out this aspect of the total project.

SPONSORSHIP

The Project will be carried out by the Center for Ethics and Social Policy, Berkeley. The Center has resources in the Graduate Theological Union and the University of California, Berkeley, to augment its immediate staff. Discussions have been initiated with the Kellogg Public Service Research Program at the University of California, Davis, about possible co-sponsorship of the Project and assistance in carrying it out. The Kellogg Program has had considerable experience with involving state officials, especially in the middle management levels, in research and conference programs. Such a co-sponsorship would have the advantage of a "base" near Sacramento and would add substantially to the contacts the Center already has. The Administrator of the Kellogg Program, Noreen Dowling, is familiar with the past work of the Center in Mexican Migration and attended the Sacramento Policy Conference.

# APPENDIX A

## CENTER'S NETWORK OF PERSONS AND GROUPS CONCERNED WITH IMMIGRATION ISSUES

Bruce Sievers, Executive Director, California Council for the Humanities

Jorge Bustamante, Sociologist, Centro de Sociologos, Colegio de Mexico

Francisco Jimenez, State Commission for Teacher Licensing, State of California

Hector Lopez, Director, Joint Strategic Action Commission, San Francisco

Francisco Barba, San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation

Jesus Carbajal, San Mateo Coalition for Rights of Immigrants

Loy Bilderback, Historian, California State University, Fresno

Arturo Warman, Center for Advanced Studies, Mexican National Institute for Anthropology and History

Howard Twining, Farm Centers International

Ruben Hernandez Nuñez, Farm Centers International, Patzcuaro, Mexico

Harry Cross, Batelle Institute, Washington, D.C.

Norris Clement, Director, California Border Area Resource Commission, San Diego State University

James Sandos, Historian, University of California, San Diego

Mike Lewis, California Council for the Humanities, Los Angeles/San Diego

Grace Montanez Davis, Vice Mayor, Los Angeles

Sam Kushner, author, radio host, Los Angeles

Rudy Torres, Chicano Studies, Loyola University

Bill Steiner, attorney, Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, Los Angeles

Jeri Love, Central Wave newspapers, Los Angeles

Ricardo Romo, Department of History, University of California, San Diego

Huntley Hoilett, United Jamaican Association, Los Angeles

Albert Zapanta, Executive Director, Commission of the Californias

Joseph Montoya, State Senator, Los Angeles

Art Torres, Assemblyman, Los Angeles

Sheldon Maram, historian/researcher, California State University, Fullerton

Center for Immigrants Rights, Los Angeles--attorneys Peter Schey and Tim Barker

Nacho Gonzalez, Equal Rights Congress and Texas Farm Workers

Fidel Gomez, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Los Angeles

Humberto Comacho, United Electrical Workers, Los Angeles

Oscar Gutierrez, Center for Law and Justice, Los Angeles

Appendix A (continued)

Bert Corona, Chicano Studies, California State University, Los Angeles

Rodolfo Alvarez, Sociologist, University of California, Los Angeles

Gilbert Garcia, Chicano Studies, East Los Angeles Community College

Barbara Honig, immigration attorney, National Lawyers' Guild

Conrado Terrazas, Campaign for Economic Democracy, Los Angeles

Rosalio Munoz, Immigration Coalition, Los Angeles

Richard Santillan, Chicano Studies, East Los Angeles Community College

Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, San Jose Chapter: Chris Hernandez, Sal Lopez, Mike Nye, Claude Fernandez

Labor Council for Latin American Advancement--National headquarters, Washington, D.C.--Miguel Tirado

Iola Williams, Councilwoman, San Jose City Council

Phil Martin, consultant to Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy and professor of agricultural economics, University of California, Davis

Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy: Judge Cruz Reynoso (member); Rose Matsui Ochi (member); Ralph Thomas (staff); Tom Suhr (staff)

Rev. Allen Deck, Hispanic Ministry, Diocese of Orange

Sandra Salazar, State Department of Health, Sacramento

Dolores Huerta and Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers' Union

Eduardo Sandoval and Jesus Ruiz, Mexican American Political Association

Boren Chertkov, Agricultural Labor Relations Board, Sacramento

Jose Navarro, Immigration Counseling Center, San Jose

Fr. Cuchulain Moriarity, Most Holy Redeemer Church, San Francisco

John C. Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, California Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO

Homer Rivera, United Food and Commercial Workers Union, San Jose

Bill Kenney, Department of Migrant Education, State of California

Arlene Dorn, Teacher, Gomez-Ferias/Pajaro Project

Rosario Ortiz DeBaca, Equal Rights Congress, San Diego

Marion Houstoun, Immigration Staff Specialist, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

Ralph Guzman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Joe Razo, Department of Industrial Relations, State of California, Los Angeles

Monica Amador-Bochatin, Bay Area Construction Opportunity Program, San Jose

Don Gomez, Channel News, San Jose

Douglas Patino, Director, State of California Employment Development Department, Sacramento

Health and Welfare Policy Ethics Project
Center for Ethics and Social Policy

John Vasconcellos, Assemblyman, San Jose

Adolfo Aguilar, Center for Third World Studies, Mexico City

Dan McCorquodale, Supervisor, Santa Clara County Board

Robert Krueger, Ambassador at Large and U.S. Coordinator for Mexican Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Armand Gallego, Secretario-General, Baja California, Mexico

Leo McCarthy, Speaker, California Assembly

Clark Reynolds, economist, Food and Research Institute, Stanford University

Bill Greene, State Senator

James Likens, economist, Pomona College

Willard Shank, Chief Assistant Attorney General, State of California

Ronald Ruiz, Agricultural Labor Relations Board, Sacramento

Olga Moreno, Department of Fair Employment and Housing, Sacramento

Karen Lebacqz, Associate Professor of Christian Ethics, Pacific School of Religion; former staff consultant, California State Department of Health and Welfare; member, National Commission on the Ethics of Fetal Research

Rene Cardona, Family Health Foundation, Alviso

Arnold Munoz, Office of Government and Community Relations, Department of Social Services

Diana Fuentes, Fellow to State Senator Diane Watson

Ernesto Iglesias, Deputy Director, Department of Rural Health, Sacramento

Manuel Sierras, United Steel Workers of America, Sacramento

Frank Ramirez, Education-Industrial Liaison Office, State Department of Education, Sacramento

Lorenza Schmidt, State Board of Education, State of California

Manuel Ceja, Department of Migrant Education, State of California

Roger Granados, Executive Director, La Cooperativa Campesinas de California

Mark Glass, La Cooperativa Campesinas de California

Bill Gallardo, Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, Orange County

Robert Dresser, Agricultural Labor Relations Board, Sacramento

Wayne Cornelius, University of California, San Diego, Immigration study center

Bob Ayres, Overseas Development Council, Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDIES
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
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SAN DIEGO, CA 92182

(714) 265-6452

December 31, 1980

Ernesto Bustillos
Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR)
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

Dear Ernesto:

By way of this letter I am reminding all members of the Chicano Studies Advisory Board that our next meeting will be on January 6th, at 1:00 p.m., in SDSU's Adams Humanities room 4144.

The two main topics will be: 1) interviewing of candidates, 2) Discussion of Bi-National Conference.

Sincerely,

R. G. del Castillo/el

Ricardo Griswold del Castillo, Chair
Department of Chicano Studies

RGdC:er