

san diego county



AD HOC COMMITTEE



newsletter

April 1976

Volume I

VICTORY! (RECALL CONTINUES)

JUDGE RULES IN FAVOR

On March 19, 1976, Superior Court Judge Douglas Woodworth ruled that the Ad Hoc Committee had the legal right to correct the precinct numbers on the recall petitions. This ruling, against the City Clerk gives the recall proponents a chance to correct the precinct numbers that were incorrect because the City Clerk had furnished an inaccurate precinct map. The suit against the City Clerk was filed by the Ad Hoc Committee on February after the City Clerk refused to certify over 1200 of the 1756 signatures the Ad Hoc Committee had collected and turned in on December 31, 1975. The recall drive had started after Luis "Tato" Rivera a suspected purse snatcher was shot and killed by police officer Craig Short. Rivera was the second victim killed by Short in 10 months.

Woodworth's decision ruled that there had been a bona fide misunderstanding between the City Clerk's office and the Ad Hoc Committee, and a "lack of communication" on the part of the City Clerk. The Judge gave the Committee until March 20 to correct the precinct numbers and ordered the City Clerk to issue a writ of sufficiency by March 30.

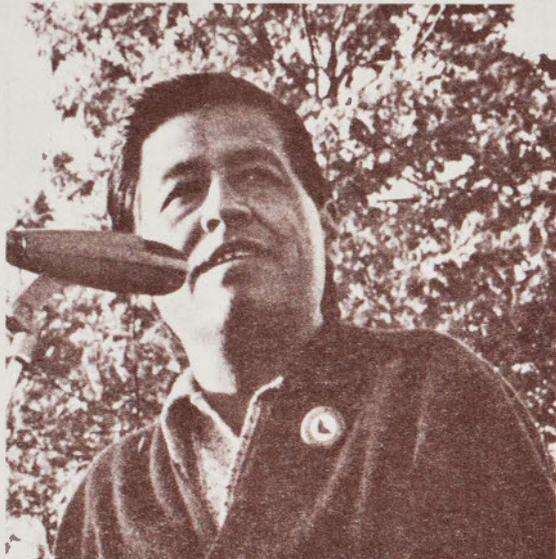
(Continued on back page)

POLICE CHIEF RESIGNS

On March 25, 1976 National City Chief of Police John Liesman announced his resignation because of "pressure of the job". Liesman has been responsible for the National City Police Dept. policies which have resulted in the deaths of six individuals in the last three years. On Oct. 12 1975 the community demanded his resignation as a result of the many shootings and killings. The Rivera killing by the N.C.P.D. was to many National City residents "the straw that broke the camels back". According to the March 25 NATIONAL CITY STAR NEWS "The demand for Liesman's firing was rejected, but there were strong rumors that Liesman would be ousted once the City Council was no longer under pressure from the Ad Hoc Committee! Naturally, Mayor Morgan denies there was any pressure on Liesman to resign.

Leaders of the Ad Hoc Committee said the City Council would "always be under pressure from the community" as long as they refused to act in the community's interest. A position was also announced that an all out effort would be launched to insure that someone from outside of San Diego County be selected as the new chief of police of National City.

CESAR CHAVEZ



FARMWORKERS BEGIN DRIVE

Cesar Chavez announced Thursday, March 25, at a rally in San Diego that the UFW had until April 20 to gather 310,000 signatures statewide in order to qualify their initiative petition for the November ballot. The initiative will have the people of California once and for all settle the issue of farm labor legislation. The legislation won by farmworkers last year has been killed by Republican and rural Democratic Senators after only five months of operation. The reason is simple. By January of this year the UFW had beaten the Teamster-Agribusiness coalition by a three to one margin and had won representation for more than 40,000 workers throughout the state. The future of secret ballot elections was certain to bring more workers under UFW contracts so the Growers and Teamsters had the funds cutoff. Passage of the farm labor initiative will give California's agricultural workers the law that they have earned and make future amending only possible through a state referendum. For more information call San Diego Boycott Office, 233-5648 or Ad-Hoc Committee, 474-8195.

SI SE PUEDE! SI SE PUEDE! SI SE PUEDE!



MEMBERSHIP DRIVE BEGINS



The Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights is reorganizing itself to "build an organization that will provide social, economic and political alternatives to the problems which effect the civil, constitutional and human rights of our community in San Diego County." That is how the preamble explains the purpose of the new organization.

The stucture will consist of a general membership which elects a coordinating counsel of 6-10 people. The coordinating counsel, along with the Advisory Committee, which consists of organizations supporting the new Ad Hoc Committee, will be in charge of organizing and coordinating the activities of the Ad Hoc Committee. This will include regisration, immigration, English classes, and citizenship classes among other things. Committees will be set up to do this work directly.

The Ad Hoc Committee will be a non-profit, non-governmental, community based political organization funded solely by its members and community contribution.

INTERESTED IN JOINING?

The Ad Hoc Committee is open to any and all persons of all ages who is interested in protecting the civil and constitutional rights of their communities. For further information

CALL: 474-8195

ELECTION RESULTS

(CANEDO, RAMIREZ, NATIVIDAD GET 25% OF VOTE)

Round One in National City

National City's voters went to the polls on March 2 and returned the incumbents to their council seats. There were 5,618 citizens who voted for two of the six candidates with the two receiving the most votes being placed in office. The results were:

Louis Camacho (incumbent)	2,752
Ralph Pinson (incumbent)	2,614
George Waters	1,772
Dr. Oscar Cañedo (AHC)	1,293
Phillip Milligan	1,222
Jesse Ramirez (AHC)	1,139

The AHC candidates ran on a platform charging the present city government with bias towards corporate interests and insensitivity to the multicultural needs of the community (52% of National City's population is either Chicano, Filipino or Black). They demanded adequate guidelines and policies for law enforcement officials.

Although Camacho and Pinson won the election, the majority of the voters voted against them.

Herman Baca, chairman-spokesman of the AHC, looks at the election results as a victory:

"On November 24 we started with nothing. From point zero we have reached a point where 25% of the voters support an uncompromising platform for change in city government. The National City mayor's political machine delivered the block vote for the incumbents. This machine is financially supported by non-resident business people and has been organized for 10 years. In a period of less than three months, supported by only small individual contributions we have successfully organized the support of a large block of voters. This is a significant victory!"

In National City, when Patrolman Craig Short shot Luis Rivera in the back he claimed he was only doing his job. The members of the City Council turned their backs on the citizens' protest. It is evident that part of a patrolman's job is to intimidate



Voz Fronteira

those members of the community that have the most to gain from a change in government.

The mayor and the re-elected councilmen claim the election results are proof that people are happy with the way they have been doing things in National City. But despite the Morgan political machine, the legal obstacles of the city officials and the intimidation and harassment by the police department and the DA's office, 25% of the voters wanted a complete change in the city government. People are not "happy" in National City.

Because of all of the in-

volvement with the political campaign, many people in the community realize the real and urgent issues in their city. They know that National City's injustices have not been corrected. The volunteer workers are not willing to quit the struggle. The AHC plans to continue its efforts with the recall as well as begin another voter registration drive. As Herman Baca says:

"The only thing that has changed in National City is that now we have a community-based political organization. We are going to continue to organize. This election was only round one!"

REGISTER TO VOTE! SIGN THE RECALL PETITION!

(Continued from front page)

In addition Woodworth allowed the Ad Hoc Committee to continue collecting recall petition signatures in case the required number was not reached. This positive ruling was partially offset by the court decision that the recall petitions would need to represent 25% of the people registered to vote in 1976 rather than 1975. This would require the recall effort to gather 2400 signatures instead of 1700.

The Ad Hoc Committee's reaction to the ruling was one of surprise and astonishment. Leaders of the recall stated, "that this part of the Judge's decision is totally unacceptable to us and will appeal." "It just isn't fair," one worker said. "We killed ourselves to file before the 1976 deadline to take advantage of the lower number of signatures and now the judge informs us that we fell under the higher number of the 1976 registration figure." Attorney Peter Schey explained, "This is contrary to the election code and the opinion of Legal Counsel Sue Branston who has stated that we are covered by the 1975 figure.."

Meanwhile the top leaders of the Ad Hoc Committee stated, "The recall will continue regardless of what decision the courts make. If they rule we have to collect 2400 signatures, that's exactly what we will do. We will continue to collect signatures to insure that our right to vote is not taken away by self-serving officials."

WE NEED HELP!

- * Register to vote
- * Sign the petition
- * Become a registrar
- * Volunteer time
- * Donate \$1 \$5

If you wish to help or know someone who wishes to register to vote or sign the recall petition call

474-8195

A.M.A.E. SCHOLARSHIP FUND DANCE

SAT. APRIL 3rd 9-1

INFORMATION: 426-5715 424-6080



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AD HOC COMMITTEE



newsletter

MAY 1976

VOLUME 2

DOES JUSTICE DEPEND ON IONE CAMPBELL?

Once again, the City Clerk, Ione Campbell, along with the rest of the National City administration has used every legal technicality in the book to stop the attempt to recall Mayor Morgan and City Council members Reid and Dalla. The recall movement started over 7 months ago, last October, after policeman Craig Short murdered Tato Rivera.

This time they claim that the recall petitions lack the required number of signatures BUT that is because they have INCREASED the number of signatures originally required. Under the 1975 guidelines, when most of the signatures were collected, 1756 signatures were needed, but Judge Woodworth ruled that the recall had to go by the 1976 figure which meant 2500 signatures. Over 1800 registered voters have signed the petitions, so we have met our legal obligations. Because we have met the legal requirements, they have changed the number of signatures we needed SO THEY CAN STOP THE RECALL!

Along with the community, the Ad Hoc Committee has been forced to go to the courts again. We are appealing the decision to raise the number of signatures needed and filing a writ of mandate to know why Ione Campbell invalidated ANY of the previous signatures. We don't believe that claims of "aliens" or ditto marks on the petitions are valid and we think the courts will rule us right. We will also be proving that our supporters have been harassed and we have had to suffer from legal and illegal activity against us, by everyone from the government to the police force to the



PETITIONS RESUBMITTED

registrar of voters. The court suit will ask that the over 1800 valid signatures on the recall petitions be certified without delay. WE HAVE MET EVERY SINGLE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY TO CONTINUE THE RECALL EFFORT.

The authorities have met our honest attempt to achieve justice with legal maneuvering, refusals to cooperate, and innumerable political obstacles.

Leaders of the community have stated, "We believe that we can prove in a court of law that these signatures are valid and based on these facts we will no longer ask the community or our volunteers to validate what, in our opinion, is a massive sham and fraud of the recall law until the courts have examined all our evidence."

Farm worker initiative needed



by César Chávez

Last May, the strangest meeting in the history of California agriculture took place in Gov. Brown's Sacramento office. There, the governor, members of his staff and representatives of nearly every growers' organization in the state had gathered to hear whether the United Farm Workers would support a compromise farm labor law.

Before the growers would commit themselves to the law, they wanted my personal pledge as president of the UFW that we would not return to the Legislature the next year demanding changes in the new statute. I was to relay our response by telephone from our headquarters in La Paz, Calif.

When my call came through, the governor hooked a speaker box to his phone so everyone could hear. "I agree. It is a negotiated agreement," was my reply. It was the last step in the historic compromise between workers, growers and the Teamsters Union that resulted in passage of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act.

But the true significance of that May meeting cannot be grasped unless one recalls what has gone on for the past 40 years in California's fields. Traditionally, the growers have opposed any legislation to give their workers collective-bargaining rights, and have ruthlessly crushed every union-organizing effort.

Despite the growers' intransigence, America's farm workers finally succeeded in building their union. Between 1965 and 1970 they conducted a strike-boycott that rallied millions of supporters to their cause, and forged an enduring alliance between unions, church groups, students, minority people and consumers.

Faced with this new reality, the growers adopted more subtle tactics. They sought repressive legislation outlawing the farm workers' most effective non-violent tool — the consumer boycott — and pushed an initiative — Proposition 22 — which a 60¼ majority of the voters rejected in the 1972 general elections.

When growers tried to defeat the UFW by signing "sweetheart" agreements with the Teamsters Union, farm workers organized the largest field strike in the history of U.S. agriculture, and a worldwide boycott of non-UFW grapes, head lettuce and Gallo wines. By October, 1975, a Louis Harris poll showed that 17 million American adults were honoring the grape boycott.

During the 1974 gubernatorial campaign, Brown pledged to seek enactment of a law granting farm workers secret ballot elections. He kept that pledge, and the compromise I have described was the result. Under intense pressure from supermarket executives, who wanted relief from the boycott, the growers joined me in solemnly promising not to push changes in the law, and it was quickly passed by the Legislature.

Afterward, our union recruited and trained hundreds of volunteer farm worker organizers and staged a 1,000-mile walk across the state to bring news of the law to the workers, and to inform them of their newly won rights. We also prepared to document the unfair labor practices that the grower-Teamster alliance had taught us to anticipate.

Initially, the Agricultural Labor Relations Board established by the new law was unable to contend with the sheer number of elections and the attendant avalanche of unfair labor practices charges. But with a task force of criminal attorneys and investigators appointed by Brown to supplement its staff, the board's administration and enforcement improved.

Everyone was surprised that our union won the great majority of elections. After all, most of the voting occurred at ranches with Teamster contracts, and it is nearly impossible to overcome an employer and an "inside" union when they work together; even some of our labor allies predicted that we would win only 25¼ of the elections. But of the 327 elections decided so far, the UFW has won 204, and represents 68.8¼ of the workers involved.

In the Imperial Valley, where the final balloting occurred, the UFW took 16 out of 22 certified elections by winning 4,349 of the 5,004 total. Obviously, our momentum was building — but then the ALRB ran out of money. Thus, few elections have been certified, and even fewer contracts signed.

A cynical legislative minority of Republicans and rural Democrats blocked the board's funds. Apparently frightened by the Imperial Valley returns, the growers, whose interests these legislators represent, decided to seek an end to UFW victories by demanding major changes in the law before additional money could be approved.

Among the amendments pushed by the growers is one which would deny migrant workers the vote by extending the period between the filing of an election petition and the final balloting from 7 to 21 days. (Most migrants do not spend that length of time on one farm.) Another change would deny the UFW the right to talk with workers in the fields during nonworking hours. (That right has already been upheld by the California Supreme Court, and this week U.S. Supreme Court Justice William H. Rehnquist refused to stay the ruling.)

Agribusiness does not have the simple majority in the Legislature required to change the Agricultural Labor Relations Act itself. But since the ALRB's funding must be approved by two-thirds of the legislators, the growers can deny the board the money it needs by controlling a minority of the votes. In this fashion, a legislative minority can use perfectly legal means to deny voting rights to the poorest of the poor in our society.

CINCO DE MAYO

¡VIVA JUAREZ!



To the Mexican people everywhere, Cinco de Mayo is especially commemorative because it represents victory at the battle of Puebla against the French forces. Although Mexico was "independent" from Spain in 1821, it continued to be controlled by the Spaniards who dominated the socio-economic reins in Mexico. The disruption and exploitation of Mexico's culture, economy and politics at the hands of Spain only left it vulnerable to the national aristocracy and the international powers who saw a colony which could yield high profits.

The aristocracy succeeded in making Augustin Iturbide head of the first empire. He was soon removed as emperor and when Guadalupe Victoria took office in 1823 he undertook to limit the power of the white, predominantly Spanish elite. Nevertheless, the powers of the military and of the Catholic Church were reinforced. The upper class continued to work on behalf of Spain, France and England, and all were looking forward to the day when Mexico could establish itself as an empire once and for all and that the emperor of Mexico would be of European royalty.

When Benito Juárez took office in 1858 he had to call a moratorium on foreign debts. Between 1835 and 1840 Mexico had lost two-thirds of its territory. Within that same period Mexico underwent two wars, several revolutions and the secession of the Yucatan. It is needless to say that only the rich would profit from the sale of lands, for it has been estimated that as much as one-half of the working force was killed during that time.

Benito Juárez was a man of unrelenting principle and he was determined to put the survival of the people above paying "debts" to those countries which had been robbing the resources of Mexico. Britain, France and Spain jumped at the opportunity of dividing the spoils and so they sent armed ships to Veracruz.

When it became obvious that the true beneficiaries of this invasion would be the French Empire under Napoleon, only the French remained in Mexico and they proceeded to march on to Puebla where they were defeated by Ignacio Zaragoza on May 5, 1862. A year later the French succeeded in taking over the city and subsequently almost the entire country. In 1864 Maximiliano established his empire which was short-lived and that terminated with the victory of Juárez in Queretaro on May 15, 1867. Maximiliano and his generals were executed on June 19 of the same year. Two months after the victory at Queretaro, Juárez returned to Mexico City to share the triumph of the Mexican people.

Internationally the Cinco de Mayo has been respected as a day that records in history what a people sacrificed to remain free; and, in spite of superior opposition, how they were able to defeat the forces that would take away that freedom in a system that allowed it then, and that allows it today.

continued from page 1

Even if the current funding proposal were passed, it has been so slashed by the cynical minority that the ALRB says it would not have enough money to reopen its regional offices or conduct elections. Worse still, the growers vow to fight ALRB funding in the governor's next budget and to oppose any appropriations for elections until their demands are met. Given their way, the growers will pick at the law like vultures on a carcass until nothing is left but a skeleton.

We have hoped, prayed and waited for the Legislature to act. Finally, we decided to bypass the politicians in Sacramento and go directly to the people of California to ask them to guarantee farm workers the right to vote. This appeal will take the form of an initiative, to make the Agricultural Labor Relations Act safe from unscrupulous tampering.

The Farm Worker Initiative will make only a few changes in the existing law. The right of field access before and after work and at lunch breaks, already upheld by the California Supreme Court, will be formally added to the statute. After all, the growers do not oppose access, since they permit the Teamsters as much as that union wants. Only when our union tries to communicate with workers do the employers cry foul.

The new ALRA would also furnish parties to the election an employer-supplied list of eligible voters. Under the current law, we have been forced to participate in elections in which the identities of eligible voters were uncertain. Finally, our law would assess treble damages against growers convicted of unfair labor practices.

Our immediate goal is to qualify the initiative for the Nov. 2 ballot by gathering the valid signatures of 350,000 registered voters. Hundreds of volunteers are now working to do just that. The Farm Worker Initiative campaign will be difficult and expensive-- expensive for the growers, who will spend millions to defeat it; difficult for the farm workers, who will sacrifice themselves and their time. But the growers have money, and we have time. We will match their millions with our bodies, our spirit and the goodwill of the people of this state. California is the most popular richest member of the Union, the Golden State. But it is not yet strong enough to guarantee all of its people the most sacred American right -- the right to vote.



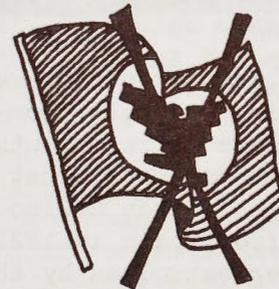
S-1

NIXON'S LAST LAUGH

SENATE BILL ONE

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CODIFICATION REVISION AND REFORM ACT—COMMONLY KNOWN AS S-1—WAS WRITTEN BY THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION. IF IT HAD BEEN LAW IN 1971 IT WOULD HAVE PROVIDED THE LEGAL BASIS FOR THE WATERGATE CRIMES. NIXON WOULD STILL BE PRESIDENT!

IF S-1 WAS A LAW THE GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE A LEGAL BASIS FOR OUTLAWING ALL LABOR STRIKES



IF S-1 WAS A LAW YOU COULD GO TO JAIL FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS JUST FOR WARNING AN UNDOCUMENTED WORKER THAT HE OR SHE WAS BEING SOUGHT FOR DEPORTATION.

IF S-1 WAS A LAW, ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WOULD HAVE A LICENSE TO KILL IN MAKING AN ARREST OR PREVENTING AN ESCAPE FROM ARREST.

IF YOU WANT TO PROTECT YOUR CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WRITE TO YOUR SENATORS AND URGE THEM TO

REJECT S-1 COMPLETELY

ALAN CRANSTON
815 E. ST. Rm. 103
SAN DIEGO, CA. 92101

JOHN V. TUNNEY
325 WEST F
SAN DIEGO, CA. 92101

FOR MORE INFORMATION: COMMITTEE TO STOP SENATE BILL 1
P.O. BOX 15111, S. D., Ca. 92115



PINTOS ORGANIZE UNION

The Chicano Pinto Union Organizing Committee (CPUOC) was organized to unite all individual Chicano Pintos and Pintas in a concerted effort to safeguard their rights, personal dignity and freedom. The CPUOC wants to unite all Pintos regardless of race, creed, sex or nationality with all individuals, organizations, programs and agencies concerned with the advancement of the Pinto. We will cooperate with other Unions and work with effective programs, both in and out of the institutions, that will increase our members opportunities for employment. We intend to engage in educational training, cultural programs and other activities, such as voter registration and education, that can elect candidates and promote legislation for the protection of the physical, economic and social welfare of our membership.

The CPUOC seeks to secure recognition by the public of the CPUOC's right to organize and engage in collective bargaining. To achieve this recognition by collective bargaining agreements with the system, we intend to exert political, economic and civil rights pressure on the criminal justice system and engage in non-violent activities. The goals and purpose of our Union will be achieved by non-violent means only.

IF BUILDING OUR UNION REQUIRES THE DELIBERATE TAKING OF HUMAN LIFE, EITHER THE LIFE OF A PINTO OR ONE IN OPPOSITION TO OUR UNION, THEN WE CHOOSE NOT TO BUILD THE UNION.

for more information, please call:
Raul Portillo 474-5677

POINTS OF HISTORY

May 8- At the University of California, Chicano students number less than 1% of the total student population, 1969.

May 11- President James Polk delivered a message to Congress urging war against Mexico, 1846.

May 13- Congress proclaimed a state of war against Mexico thus initiating hostilities that would result in the American conquest of California, 1846

May 20- The Foreign Miners Tax Law of 1850, aimed at eliminating Mexicans from the gold fields, went into effect.

IMPORTANT!

May 9, 1976 is the last day to register to vote in the June primary elections. If you wish to register, call 474-8195.



"Oh, let 'em stay for a while. What possible harm can they do?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

If you have any comments, suggestions or announcements, please write to:

NEWSLETTER

1837 Highland Ave.

Nat'l City, Cal. 92050

SAN JOSE KILLING PROTESTED

On January 22, 1976 here in National City patrolman Craig Short, who had been absolved of any criminal responsibility in the killing of Tato Rivera, was back on duty with the Police Department. At work in the same building the City Clerk was finding technical obstacles to slow the citizens' drive to recall the City Council. Up North, in San Jose, another unarmed Latino youth was killed by the police.

Danny Trevino was the 16th victim of police shootings in San Jose within the last five years. In response to this latest act of police terror, 1500 citizens, under the direction of the Committee on Public Safety, marched to the City Hall and presented nine demands to the City Council. These demands included jailing the cops who killed Trevino, conducting an independent investigation, having an open Grand Jury hearing, establishing a citizen's review board, and paying damages to Trevino's widow and children.

The response to the citizens demands was no different in San Jose that they had been here in National City. Trevino's killers were on a paid leave of absence. The Grand Jury, which included two former police officers, decided behind closed doors that the killing was justified. The City Council refused to take any action.

Just as Tato had been presented as a threat and a danger at the investigation here, Trevino was described by the Assistant D.A. as more dangerous than the police. Anyone who has followed the Rivera case knows that there is no element in the community more dangerous than the police department. They have continually violated the constitutional rights of individuals to the due process of law and have continually been protected by the Grand Jury and the courts.

In San Jose, the Committee on Public Safety has requested a Federal Civil Rights Commission hearing and plans to run candidates against the present City Council.

Treasurer's Report

Since October 16, 1975 (7 months) the AD-HOC Committee on Chicano Rights has collected and expended \$10,300.00. All contributions, deposits, expenses and contributors are carefully listed in our books at our office at 1837 Highland Avenue and are available for inspection.

Major expenditures since October 12, 1975;

- A) Pacific Telephone
- B) Printing
- C) Star News
- D) Petty Cash (Gas, refreshments, office supplies and food)
- E) Fund Raisers
- F) Post Master
- G) Registration and Petition campaign
- H) General expenses



WE NEED HELP!

- * Register to vote
- * Become a registrar
- * Volunteer time
- * Donate \$1 \$5

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newsletter



AUGUST 1976

(CHICANO COMMUNITIES FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS)

VOLUME 4

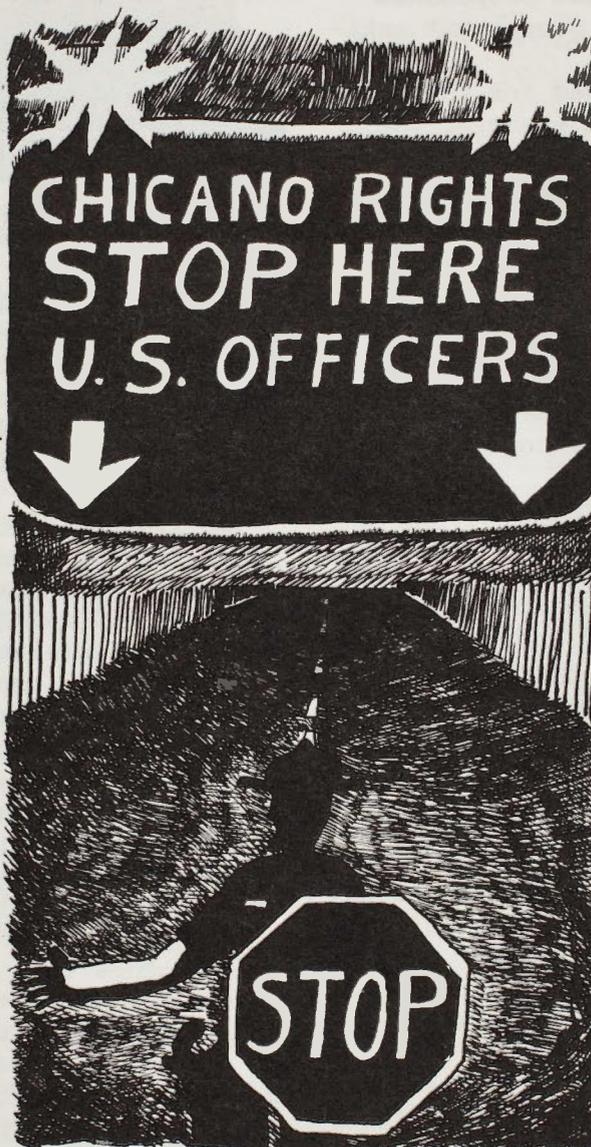
NIXON COURT REOPENS CHECKPOINTS!

In a recent decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Border Patrol can reopen its highway checkpoints. The checkpoint reopening should not be news to anyone exposed to the media's front page coverage of the event but the same media has played down the opinions of the justices and lawyers who feel that the decision allows discriminatory law enforcement against American citizens of Latin descent.

The court held by a 7-2 margin that the patrol may stop cars, even in the absence of "reasonable suspicion" and force the occupants to produce evidence of citizenship, a document that no American usually carries or even has.

The court agreed that it was condoning a "minimal" constitutional invasion, but argued that the "public interest" in slowing the flow of illegal aliens across the border justified the intrusion on American's rights.

The court's majority further stated that, "even if it be assumed that such referrals are made largely on the basis of apparent Mexican ancestry, we perceive no constitutional violation."



However, not all the justices were in agreement. Supreme Court Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall charged the majority with approving "a dragnet-like procedure offensive to the sensibilities of free citizens." They felt it "repugnant" that American citizens should be suspected of criminal conduct merely on the basis of Mexican ancestry.

According to San Diego attorney Ramon Castro, "the decision permits search and seizure by the Border Patrol on nothing more than inarticulate 'hunches and feelings'. It destroys Fourth Amendment protections against unwarranted official intrusion... This act by the "Nixon Court" is a far reaching decision excluding millions of Mexican-Americans from the protection of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Under the decision, unfounded seizures may be made arbitrarily by officials based on the appearance of the individual, i.e., skin color and apparent nationality."

Besides, the question of constitutional

Continued on page 6

Amnesty Demanded for Undocumented Aliens !

CHICANO DELIVERS SPEECH IN NATION'S CAPITOL

This is an edited version of a speech by Alberto R. Garcia, President, United California Mexican American Association, delivered at the Conference on the Population, National Press Club, Wash. D.C.

I have come to Washington to express our concern to those responsible for creating what is clearly a wave of hysteria over the "illegal alien" problem. It must be regarded as the most alarmist and racist propaganda campaign ever conducted by a government entity, the INS.

We refer to INS raids staged for the media to dragnet sweeps carried out whenever the Rodino Bill and other similar immigration legislation is being considered by Congress. The Chicano communities have borne the brunt of this campaign for too many years and now it is time to call a halt!

No more breaking into citizens' houses in the middle of the night. No more stopping people on the streets for identification because they are brown. No more hauling citizens to jail in dragnet sweeps because they look like illegal aliens.

As such we call for an official investigation into the activities and policies of the INS so as to bring to a halt the Service's longstanding harassment, defamation and degradation of Chicanos in this country, whether they are native born, naturalized citizens, resident aliens or undocumented aliens; to bring to a halt the arresting, detaining, stopping and interrogating of Chicanos on the streets and neighborhoods without probable cause; to end the trampling of civil and constitutional rights of Chicanos.

We accuse the INS, its personnel and Union officials of having deliberately initiated and magnified the "illegal alien" problem for the purpose of inflaming public opinion in order to secure passage by Congress of the Rodino Bill.

We accuse the INS of having converted the "undocumented alien" into the "illegal alien" for propaganda purposes; of being the source and willing purveyor of defamatory material with which the press stories have tried to



make "illegal alien" synonymous in the public mind with "criminals," "dope smugglers," "Communists" and "job stealers."

We accuse the INS of having aided and encouraged the media in creating this image. It began with illegal aliens being equated with persons of Mexican heritage. Now, because of this propaganda, many citizens have come to believe that all Chicanos are "illegals," "welfare cheats," and "job robbers."

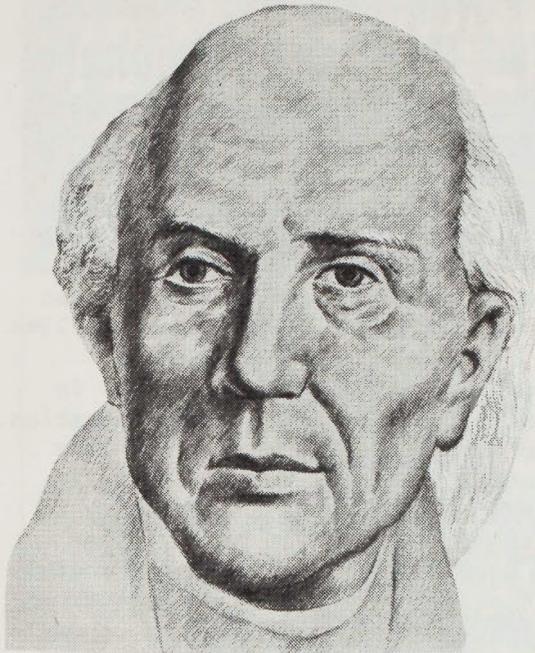
We are faced today with the prospect of having forced upon us new repressive and restrictive immigration laws. We strongly oppose the Rodino Bill and all other similar pieces of legislation which would make it a crime for an employer to knowingly hire an undocumented alien to work in this country. We oppose this type of legislation because it discriminates against Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and all citizens of Latino heritage. It discriminates against other minorities, Blacks and "foreign looking people." We oppose this legislation in concept as being unconstitutional.

We propose that there are ways in which the government can provide for legal and orderly immigration into this country, both to satisfy the best interest of the nation and the desires of less fortunate peoples to come to this country and perform the work many Americans no longer care to do.

Continued on page 6

16 De SEPTIEMBRE

(Our historical struggle against injustice)



his uncompromising leadership in their attempts to gain a better life earned him the respect of millions; he lost his life in the fight for independence and we honor his memory and his accomplishments as the FATHER OF MEXICO.

Today, over 150 years after Hidalgo's death, we of Mexican descent live in conditions similar to those that inspired the first rebellion. The need for justice is as great today as it ever has been.

On the 16th of September people of Mexican descent come together to reenact that time in 1810 when Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla rang the bell of his church in Dolores. He thus summoned his congregation and told them that the time had come for the overthrow of the Gachupines (Spaniards).

His "Grito de Dolores" attracted thousands within one week. It was the beginning of 5 years of civil war.

Armed with clubs, slings and machetes, the Indians set off with Hidalgo to liberate Mexico. "Long live our Lady of Guadalupe!" and "Down with the Gachupines!" were their battle cries. With the capture of Guanajuato and the occupation of what is now Morelia, the rebel leaders published decrees abolishing slavery and the paying of heavy taxes.

Prior to the revolution Father Hidalgo realized that the majority of the country, the peasants, had no control over their lives. His dedication and love for his people and

Here in National City the need is clear. The cowardly police shoot our brothers in the back and brutalize our families. The courts encourage such crimes by refusing to conduct proper investigations. Our elected "representatives" ignore us because we are poor and unorganized. It is obvious that we are not considered as citizens with constitutionally guaranteed rights. The U.S Supreme Court has given the MIGRA the power to stop us and question our citizenship.

Like Padre Hidalgo we must be willing to cry-out against those force's that are organized to deny us our right to self-determination. We must realize that we can not depend on legislators and judges to protect our rights. It is only ourselves who will protect our rights and our dignity. We must organize ourselves for strength and with our forces united we must never turn back from the struggle of La Raza. No one can prevent our efforts to better our lives and the future of our families. Like Padre Hidalgo we must be willing to dedicate our lives to the struggle.

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PINTOS CONVENTION!

In a concerted effort to unite all Chicano Pinto/Pintas (Pinto-A prisoner or ex-con), to safeguard their individual rights, human freedom and personal dignity, the Chicano Pinto Union Organizing Committee (CPUOC) is holding its Constitutional Convention on September 17 thru 19, 1976, at the Universidad de Campesinos Libres, 841 West Belmont Ave, Fresno, California.

Formation of Hermandad Mexicana Nacional

On the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of La Hermandad Mexicana, the organization announced that it was beginning a National organizing campaign. "Un Dano Contra Uno Es Un Dano Contra Todos" is the principle which La Hermandad will employ to organize union and non-union workers. At a recent picnic at Felicitas Park, Escondido, celebrating the 25th Anniversary of La Hermandad Bert Corona National organizer outlined the benefits in becoming a member of the National organization. Corona in speaking to 800 workers and their families stated "that each individual will multiply his or her strength and capacity to struggle with more success on basic issues like wages, housing, civil rights, and social and economic security". More important Corona continued "every worker will have the opportunity on their jobs in attaining their full potential without discrimination or contempt".

In commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of La Hermandad Mexicana, a 6x22 foot mural was painted by Chicano artistas Salvador Torres, Antonia Perez and Tomas Castaneda.

It portrays the many labor skills possessed by Chicanos. The portable mural is available to all chicano groups interested in displaying a fine example of our working pride.

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"CHRIS"

YOU CAN HELP!

The Ad-Hoc Committee is open to all people of all ages who are interested in protecting the civil and constitutional rights of their communities.

JOIN THE COMMITTEE

- * Come to meetings
- * Register to vote
- * Volunteer time
- * Become a registrar
- * Donate \$1 \$5

All of the money raised by the Committee goes toward paying the following expenses: Newsletter, Registration Drive, Telephones, Mailing, Court Actions, office supplies etc. To all who have supported our fight for justice, Gracias.

Treasurer's Report

From May 26, to August 1, 1976

Total deposits this period-\$1,211.32

Expenditures:

Newsletter and Printing---\$443.35
Pacific Telephone (4 mon)-\$270.56
Postmaster-----\$145.00
Fund Raiser (Expenses)----\$290.62
Miscellaneous Expenses----\$ 43.87

Total expenditures
and liabilities-----\$1,193.40

Present Balance
August 1, 1976-----\$ 17.92

MEETING

Meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month.

NEXT MEETING

7:00 P.M. Aug. 19, 1976
Rubio's Restaurant
725 W. 18th St.
National City

WHY?

As you read this article, keep these numbers firmly in mind: The State of New Mexico has 49% of its population composed of Spanish Speaking, Native Americans and other Minority. For the other southwestern states the figures are: Texas, 31%; Arizona, 28%; California, 23%; Colorado, 16% and Utah, 6%.

Latinos constitute the 2nd largest and fastest growing ethnic minority in the United States, over 11.2 million people. U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT (July 8, 1975) reported that the Spanish Speaking Population is increasing by 500,000 people per year and may reach 1,000,000 permanent new citizens by 1978.

By 1990 Latinos are projected to outnumber the Black population and become the largest ethnic minority in the United States.

And if Latinos are to wield political power commensurate to their numbers in the population, the education, registration, and involvement in the political process must start now.

The United States Census Bureau has reported that a survey conducted after the November 1972 elections revealed that 55.6% of those responding old enough to vote that were of Spanish origin reported that "They were not registered." This compares to 32% of the Blacks, and 26.5% of the white respondents.

In the 18-24 age group, 61% of the Spanish origin respondents reported not being registered. In essence, those idealistic college and high school students who profess to be doing something for la raza, are not helping out in the precise area where they could have impact...by realizing that the action is in the political arena. Ninety-nine % of the young people's marches, demonstrations, letters, etc., are completely ignored by elected politicians because the politicians know that the young people are not registered, and there is nothing they can do to remove him or her from office, even if they wanted to.

It appears very evident that Latinos can have a major influence in deciding future politics in the United States simply by registering to vote, becoming better informed on the issues and the candidates, and going to the polls on election day.

Therefore the Ad-Hoc committee would like to urge the community in National City to take part in the voter registration drive.

Register to vote

SCHOOL TRUSTEE CRITICIZES KIMBALL DUMPING

Dr. Oscar Canedo, a National School Trustee has complained to the city, the county Health Department, and School Superintendent Delton Reopelle about the continued dumping of street sweepings and litter behind Kimball School on National City's West Side.

The site is owned by the City and used for storage of city equipment, rusting junk and the dumpings of street sweeper loads.

"They're dumping trash on land the parents want converted to a mini-park" said Canedo.

"The whole thing is full of trash. I can't understand the city's thinking on this.

The dumping represents a health hazard to the neighborhood children. Mr. Yang, an Environmental Specialist with the Water Quality Control Board has stated that the city is in violation of sections of the California Administration Code that require that street sweeping be dumped only at legal dump sites approved by the appropriate Regional Office. The city could also be violating a section of California Water Code.

Mr. Yang further states, "as far as I know, the city has not contacted the Regional Office about the dumping at the Kimball School site."

The continued dumping at the site represents the city's insensitivity to the predominantly Chicano neighborhood. Oscar Canedo has stated that if the city would give that land for park use, parents at Kimball would help with landscaping and other improvement projects.

At this time the National School Board and the City are studying the financial feasibility of the mini-park concept. Meanwhile, Chicano children still need a clean and wholesome environment in which to play and they need it now!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

If you have any comments, suggestions or announcements, please write to:

NEWSLETTER

1837 Highland Ave.

Nat'l City, Cal. 92050

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

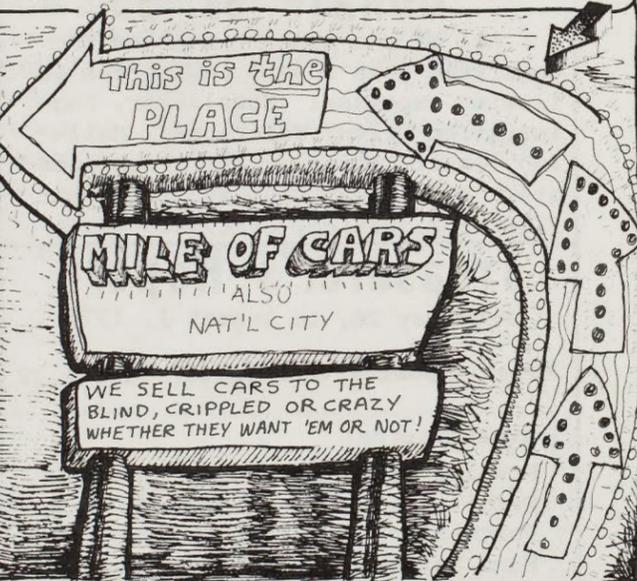
NATIONAL CITY IS LIKE TWO DIFFERENT CITIES WHEN IT COMES TO CITY COUNCIL DECISION-MAKING. THERE'S ONE COUNCIL FOR THE BUSINESS INTERESTS AND ANOTHER COUNCIL FOR THE ORDINARY CITIZENS.

LET'S LOOK AT TWO EXAMPLES

THE COUNCIL FOR BUSINESS



THE ABOVE PICTURE WAS THE COUNCIL'S REPLY TO THE "MILE OF CARS" REQUEST FOR A NEW BUSINESS ADVERTISING SIGN



TO APPROVE THE FIFTY FOOT SIGN THE CITY COUNCIL:

1. TURNED OVER CITY-OWNED PROPERTY
2. IGNORED A 1966 ORDINANCE AGAINST BILLBOARDS
3. IGNORED A 1972 ORDINANCE AGAINST OFF-PREMISE SIGNS
4. APPROVED THE REQUEST WITHOUT THE USUAL WEEK OF DELIBERATION

THE COUNCIL FOR CITIZENS



THIS WAS THE COUNCIL'S REACTION TO CITIZENS WHO WANTED A MINI-PARK FOR KIMBALL SCHOOL CHILDREN



IN RESPONSE TO THE CITIZENS REQUEST THE COUNCIL:

1. TOOK NO ACTION IN MARCH
2. TOOK NO ACTION IN APRIL
3. CONTINUED DUMPING TRASH IN THE LOT THAT PEOPLE WANTED TO USE FOR THE PARK
4. HAVE FINALLY CONSIDERED STUDYING THE REQUEST — BUT THE KIDS HAVE NO MINI-PARK!

COULD IT BE THAT THE CITY COUNCIL PROVIDES SUCH QUICK SERVICE TO THE "MILE OF CARS" BECAUSE THOSE BUSINESSMEN FINANCE THE COUNCILMEN'S ELECTIONS.

SUPPORT THE AD HOC COMMITTEE!

IF NATIONAL CITY'S ORDINARY CITIZENS WANT A CITY COUNCIL THAT RESPONDS TO THEIR NEEDS THEY MUST SUPPORT THE ORGANIZATION WILLING TO FIGHT BACK!



DO NOT BE MISLED! THE AD HOC COMMITTEE POSITION IS CLEAR!

"The Hour with your Neighbor" honoring the Chief of Police of National City, co-ordinated by Luis Natividad is not sponsored, planned or supported by the AD-HOC Committee.

The membership at an August 5, 1976 meeting, requested Ad-Hoc Committee member Luis Natividad to disassociate himself from the luncheon honoring Chief of Police Warren Kanagy. Natividad refused to be held responsible to the Committee. He was found to be in violation of Article VI, Section B point 4 of the Constitution's by-laws. The membership voted to begin expulsion procedures.

The newspaper article appearing in the August 5, 1976 edition of the Star News could be interpreted as evidence for Ad-Hoc Committee support of the luncheon. DO NOT BE MISLED BY ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE NEWSPAPERS! we are not in any way involved with honoring a policeman who implies that we are criminals and who feels that we "need some form of education to understand law enforcement". The Ad-Hoc Committee understands law enforcement and THAT IS WHY WE WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT TO CHANGE IT!

It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees!

-E. Zapata

CHECKPOINTS REOPEN...

Continued from page 1
rights one must raise the question about why the checkpoints exist. Do they stop "the-- flow of illegal aliens across the border"?

According to former commissioner George K. Rosenberg of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) the INS "has the only true rapid transit System in Southern California. All we ask when we take them back to Mexico is that they don't beat us back to Los Angeles". Rosenberg was referring to the fact that undocumented aliens return to the U.S. immediately after being deported. The present commissioner Leonard Chapman concedes that the problem is still out of control and is likely to get worse.

Since it is clear that the court ruling represents an invasion of our constitutional rights and that the checkpoints are useless we must consider possible reasons for the Supreme Court decision.

The news media has presented the so-called "illegal alien" as a threat to the jobs and well being of all American citizens. Despite the fact that the Mexican is the victim of low wages and horrible working conditions, the news media has continued to exploit the fears and insecurities of working people who have felt the trauma associated with the present recession.

The government's solution to unemployment is to shift the burden onto the victim. Because of the proximity of the Mexican border the undocumented worker serves as a good scape goat, deflecting public attention from the real problem. The Mexican becomes the-- object of pursuit.

We should not expect that pursuit to stop at checkpoints. It is quite reasonable to anticipate that the Nixon-appointed court will soon authorize the resumption of roving patrols and perhaps in the not too distant future, condone unwarranted official intrusion into the work place and the home (see related article on next page).

To prevent the further violation of our civil and constitutional rights the Ad Hoc Committee addresses the government legislature demanding:

1. Closing the inland border checkpoints.
2. Granting amnesty to all undocumented workers and their dependents.
3. Abolishment of the Walter-McCarran Act.
4. National hearings to be held by the U.S.

House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, in those areas most deeply affected: San Diego, San Antonio, Los Angeles,

Chicago, etc. We intend to conduct a campaign to bring these issues to the Mexican-American community nationwide. We are asking people who are harassed or victimized by the INS or border patrol to contact our office.

Points of History

AUGUST

4-In 1967, UCLA and Berkeley together had more than 50,000 students, only 150 of whom were Mexican American.. about three in every thousand.

5- Chicanos at rally in Sacramento denounced Governor Reagan following a 600 mile march from Southern Calif. to protest bias against Mexican Americans-1971.

16-Operation Wetback, conducted by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in the 1950's expelled 3.8 million Mexican immigrants.

CHICANO DELIVERS SPEECH

Continued from page 2

As such, we propose and support: removing the ceiling on immigration and Western hemisphere nations which were imposed by the Immigration Act of 1965; the removal of the Labor Certification requirement for Western Hemisphere immigrants; that a Congressman and Senator of Latino heritage hold seats on the Immigration Sub-Committee in their respective chambers; that aliens from Western hemisphere nations be allowed to adjust their visa status without leaving the country; that a permanent commission on Immigration and Population be established to study the needs and results of our Immigration Laws and to make recommendations to Congress; that the President declare an amnesty for all undocumented aliens presently residing or working in the country.

Ira Gollobin stated in his article, "The Bill of Rights and the Foreign Born,":

"Our country has two traditions; one that welcomes the stranger, who, as Benjamin Franklin noted, is in the forefront of defending democracy, and another, that in times of crisis uses the foreign born as a scapegoat for unsolved social problems. In Jefferson's words 'the friendless alien is the safest for a first experiment, but the citizens will soon follow.

**SI NO VOTAMOS
NO VALEMOS**

You Can Register To Vote By Mail!

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REGISTRATION FORMS AND
MORE INFORMATION:**

474 - 8195

The Ad-Hoc Committee is open to all people of all ages who are interested in protecting the civil and constitutional rights of their communities.

Meetings of the AD-HOC are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month.

NEXT MEETING:

7:00 P.M. September
22, 1976
Rubio's Restaurant
725 W. 18th Street
National City, Ca

AHC Sues State

The AD-HOC Committee on Chicano Rights and Mexican-American citizens and taxpayers in eight counties including San Diego, filed suit on August 24, in the California Supreme Court against March Fong Eu, the Secretary of State of California, and County election officials. The officials are accused of drastically curtailing voter registration and refusing to provide bilingual registrars and outreach as required by state and federal law.

The petitioners, represented by California Rural Legal Assistance and other attorneys, including San Diego's Ralph Arriola, seek immediate hiring of bilingual registrars and the extension of the voter registration deadline until 10 days before the November 2 elections. As matters now stand, registration will end on October 10. The matter is now before the court in San Francisco. According to Ralph Arriola the suit is only asking that the public officials comply with the law.

In initial responses to the suit the Secretary of State and officials from two counties have admitted that they have not complied with the law.

To date San Diego has not responded officially to the suit but soon after the court action the Registrar of Voters finally began sending out forms enabling citizens to register by mail.

AD HOC COMMITTEE
ON
CHICANO RIGHTS
SALUTES THE
Labor Council
For
Latin American Advancement



GRAND JURY ALLOWS OAKLAND POLICE CRIMES

On August 4, 1976, the Alameda County Grand Jury decided not to indict Oakland Police Officer Michael Cogley, the man responsible for the shotgun death of Jose Barlow Benavidez, on June 11, 1976. Despite the fact that the Grand Jury heard testimony from numerous witnesses who testified that Barlow Benavidez did not make any abrupt movement while being searched, the Grand Jury refused to return an indictment even for involuntary manslaughter.

The Benavidez family is totally outraged by the fact that even after a Grand Jury investigation there is still no disciplinary action being taken by the Oakland Police Department, District Attorney's Office, Committee on Public Safety, or the Alameda County Grand Jury,

Once again a minority citizen has been gunned down in the streets and once again the Grand Jury has protected the killer: The Barlow Benavidez Committee Against Police Crimes has organized protest marches against this latest example of our oppression. Barlow's crime was living in a barrio where more money is spent on the police department than in providing medical care and education. The intimidation by the Police and agencies like the Immigration Service are intended to keep us afraid to speak out about lack of decent jobs, education, and medical care.

It is time for Chicano communities throughout the state to unite in our efforts to stop police crimes. We can not allow these crimes in the streets of our communities.

U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE URGES AMNESTY

The Most Reverend Robert F. Sanchez, Archbishop of Santa Fe, New Mexico, recently spoke in behalf of the United States Catholic conference before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization. Presenting the USCC's position on much needed immigration reform Archbishop Sanchez pointed to an inconsistency in proposed Federal legislation

On one hand the Senate Bill calls for sanctions against employment of illegal aliens because jobs are taken away from American workers during a time of critical unemployment. But, on the other hand the bill would enable farm owners to import foreign workers because of an alleged shortage of domestic labor. The Archbishop wonders how agribusiness can claim a shortage of domestic labor when millions of unemployed Americans are walking the streets.

Reverend Sanchez objected to civil penalties for employers who knowingly employ unauthorized aliens because such penalties could deny employment to lawful resident aliens and minority group citizens. Employers would use the fear of violating the law to discriminate against Mexicans and Chicanos working in the United States. Furthermore, Sanchez strongly opposed the importation of foreign labor. He said it was nothing but the reinstatement of the disastrous Bracero Program of the late 50's.

The Catholic Conference was concerned with the hardships that the proposed legislation would create on people, especially, possible mass deportations that would separate families.

Sanchez encouraged the Subcommittee to include in the proposed bill a meaningful "across the board type" amnesty, particularly for those with family ties. "Illegal aliens" in the U.S. would be able to establish legal residence without leaving the country

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san diego county
AD HOC COMMITTEE
newsletter



SEPTEMBER 1976

VOLUME 5

REGISTER!

(Massive effort launched)

A massive Voter registration Drive was announced this week by the AD-HOC Committee on Chicano Rights. The official kickoff starting the County wide Drive will begin this Friday September 17, 1976 at St. Anthony's Hall, 18th and Harding in National City at 7:00 P.M.. The community rally will involve Ceasar Chavez of the United Farmworkers and prominent Chicano and Black community leaders. Chavez is presently speaking throughout the state appealing to California's Voter's to support the Farmworkers Initiative. The AD-HOC Committee has endorsed a YES vote on Proposition 14.

According to the Voter Registration Committee, the Drive will end October 4, 1976. Target areas will include National City and other South Bay Cities where it is estimated that there are 50,000 Chicanos with 17,500 new potential voters.

In an exclusive interview, Milton Rivera coordinator of the Drive recently stated, "that when one

considers that there are only 7,500 registered Chicanos out of 25,000 potential new voters, our campaign to register will have to be conducted by going door to door, to churches and to shopping centers. It will be a non-stop 7 day week effort. It is our hope that because of Proposition 14 the Farmworker Initiative and other crucial issues facing our community in this presidential election that our people will see the urgency and register to vote!"

Organizers of the Drive are optimistic that the concerted drive will be more successful than the last registration which netted over 2,500 new voters in National City during the Recall effort and the March 2, elections of 1976. The AD-HOC Committee in launching this Drive is concerned that all previously registered voters maintain their voting eligibility by going to the Polls on November 2.

By increasing the number of eligible Chicano voters in the South Bay, the AHC intends to create a voice that the politicians can not successfully ignore.



UFW INTERVIEW

The following is an interview with Arturo Mendoza, a United Farm Worker organizer who is coordinating the YES on 14 campaign in the 80th Assembly District.

What is Proposition 14 all about?

Mendoza: Proposition 14 is an initiative measure that will be voted on in the November 2nd elections. If passed by California's citizens it would guarantee farmworkers the right to determine the union of their choice through secret elections.

Don't farmworkers already have this right?

Mendoza: A law allowing such secret elections was passed by the state legislature in May, 1975. As a result, elections were held from September 1975 to February 1976. Because of the UFW's history of struggle in behalf of the farmworkers the UFW won 68% of the elections that took place. The farmworkers had the right to free elections until they began to vote strongly in favor of the UFW-then the state legislature denied them that right.

How did that happen?

Mendoza: The Governor had appointed an Agricultural Labor Relations Board to conduct the elections. Without the ALRB there could be no election. The UFW victories threatened the agribusiness in California so these wealthy landowners ordered their politicians in the legislature to stop the elections. This was done when the legislators cut off the funds of the ALRB.

How will Proposition 14 prevent this from happening again?

Mendoza: Because Proposition 14 is an initiative to be voted on by California's citizens and not just a few politicians. The legislature cannot change this law. When Proposition 14 is passed the law will state that the legislature must provide the necessary funds to operate the act, which includes the secret elections.

Why have the farmworkers been denied secret elections when other types of workers have had this right for decades?

Mendoza: Farmworkers in California are mainly poor Chicanos and Mexicanos who have been unorganized. For 125 years they have depended on the legislature to give them their rights. The legislature has failed. Only through the workers organizing themselves and applying political pressure and economic pressure was the 1975 law passed. But the legislature cannot be trusted. NOW, THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA WILL DECIDE ON NOVEMBER 2nd. VOTE YES ON 14.

Support
the Farmworker's
fight to control
their own destiny
ON NOVEMBER 2

VOTE
YES
ON 14



This is a campaign of people
not money. You can help the
Farmworkers win their right
to organize.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED
contact the United Farmworkers
YES on 14 office.

2137 Logan Ave.
San Diego, Ca
233-5648

The Chicano Administration of the
LABORER'S INTERNATIONAL LOCAL 89



wish to commemorate the

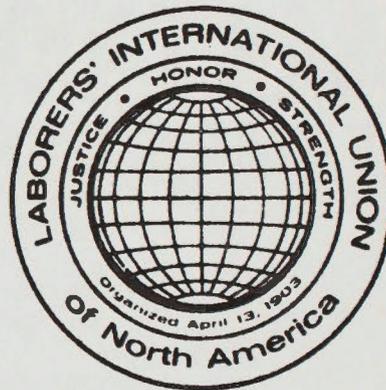
16 De SEPTIEMBRE



with the

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS.

Phil Usquiano
BUSINESS MANAGER



Joe Alcoser
VICE PRESIDENT

Jimmy Vigel
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER

Joe Alvarado
BUSINESS AGENT

Val Macedo
DISPATCHER, OCEANSIDE BRANCH

Mack Valdibieso
DISPATCHER, ESCONDIDO BRANCH

Richard Sanchez
BUSINESS AGENT

VIVA LA RAZA



MIECHA



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MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE

FREE!

GRATIS!

MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIL
Speakers
CESAR CHAVEZ
HERMAN BACA

Documentary
LUIS "TATO" RIVERA

Art
CHICANO MURALISTS

Music
RONDALLA
LOS ALACRANES MOJADOS

Dancers
BALLET FOLKLORICO
TOLTECAZ EN AZTLAN

FRI. SEPT. 17, 12-4p.m. MONTEZUMA HALL SDSU



AD HOC COMMITTEE

1837 Highland Ave.
Nat'l City, Cal. 92050



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OCTOBER 1976

VOLUME 6

ISI CON 14!

On September 17, hundreds of Chicanos rallied at St. Anthony's Church Hall to hear Cesar Chavez, leader of the United Farmworkers Union (UFW) speak in favor of the farmworkers initiative, Proposition 14. The proposition which would guarantee farmworkers the right to choose their union by secret elections is being strongly opposed by the large farming corporations. Chavez told the crowd, "the growers have the money, but the farmworkers have the people. If all of you here today just get out and vote on November 2, you will give us a hands down victory!"

The rally was organized by the Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights to kick-off their efforts to register voters in National City and throughout the South Bay. Over 300,000 people have been registered to vote throughout the state as part of the UFW's effort to win a resounding victory for farmworkers' rights.

The rally was preceded by a march through National City's West Side and

was attended by leaders of the Church and the Black community as well as leaders of the Chicano community.

The November 2 election is significant for National City's voters for another reason. Throughout the last year many new voters have been registered by the Ad Hoc Committee. These citizens represent a real power base in the Committee's efforts to bring responsible government to the people of National City. However, if these voters do not exercise their right on election day they will be "purged from the roles," that is, they will not be allowed to vote in any future elections until they have re-registered.

The message is clear. National City's voters must go to the polls so that the farmworkers can win their right to vote. But just as importantly the voters must go to the polls to exercise their right.

Free transportation to the polls will be provided. Call 474-8195

ON NOVEMBER 2
GO TO THE POLLS
VOTE YES
ON
PROPOSITION 14

JOIN US
NOV. 2
VOTE *Yes*
PROP.
#14



ONE YEAR LATER



Question: Tato Rivera was killed one year ago October 12, 1975. What can you point to that has been accomplished by the protests, marches, recall, election campaign, and many other activities sparked by Tato's death?

Herman Baca: We can point to the existence of an on-going community based, non-funded, volunteer run organization which exists and is supported solely by the community. This is the major accomplishment of what we can point to.

Q.: Is the community more aware and more organized now than it was a year ago?

H.B.: It is more organized and more aware because of its involving itself actively on issues that effect its social, economic and political welfare. This was displayed during the recall, the election and more recently when it picketed the Federal Court House because of the reopening of the San Onofre checkpoint and the Proposition 14 rally which was held at St. Anthony's Hall.

Q.: What is the purpose of the Ad Hoc?

H.B.: To take positions on issues which affect the civil and constitutional rights of the Chicano community and to continue the political effort of organizing our people here in Nactional City and throughout San Diego County thru voter registration.

Q.: Has the purpose of the Ad Hoc Committee changed since its inception?

H.B.: The purpose has remained the same and we have expanded our objectives by involving more people in the community. We have always been a community based organization and will continue with the communities support.

Q.: How are the Ad Hoc's activities funded?

H.B.: Solely by membership dues and contributions from the communities who support our

fundraisers and our objectives.

Q.: What is the difference between the Ad Hoc and other Chicano organizations?

H.B.: Plenty. Our organization is not funded by anyone other than the community so therefore it is not controlled by anyone but the people in the community. This is the basic difference; we are controlled and accountable only to the people and their interest in the community.

Q.: What is the next step for the Ad Hoc Committee?

H.B. To finish what was started.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- (1) 2000 people march October, 29, 1975.
- (2) Recall of the City Council.
- (3) 2000 people registered to vote.
- (4) The election 25% vote for Ad Hoc Candidates.
- (5) Lawsuits against city.
- (6) Fundraiser.
- (7) Membership organization structured.
- (8) Newsletters.
- (9) Affirmative Action Program.
- (10) Resignation of Chief of Police.

WE RECOMMEND

The following positions have been taken after consulting with people in the community. We believe that the following recommendations will serve the best interest and welfare of the community.

PRESIDENTIAL RACE

No recommendation. The Jimmy Carter campaign has totally ignored the 250,000 Chicano population of San Diego County and the three (3) million through out the State. Ford has not and will not offer any solutions to the problem facing our communities.

SENATORIAL RACE

No recommendation. John Tunney has flip-flopped on Chicano issues. S.I. Hiyakawa is from the 19th Century.

CONGRESSIONAL RACE

No recommendation. Lionel Van Deerlin or Wes Marden what is the difference? Van Deerlin a sure winner has acted no different than Wes Marden on the immigration issue which effects over 35% of his Chicano constituency.

ASSEMBLY RACE

No recommendation. Waddie Dedde also a sure winner has acted indifferently on major Chicano issues. Waddie failed to back the hearing on the Gun policy during the Rivera issue and also failed to endorse Proposition 14. Lynn Pankurst is totally unknown.

SUPERVISORAL RACE

No recommendation. Jack Walsh's indifferent behavior during the last four years and his total disregard of the Chicano community during his campaign merits no support. Tom Hamilton is being backed by National City's Mayor Kile Morgan and his cronies. Like the old saying states; tell us who you hang around with, and we'll tell you who you are!

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES

STATE PROPOSITIONS PROPOSICIONES DEL ESTADO	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES
1 FOR THE HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for housing finance. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA FINANCIAMIENTO DE VIVIENDAS DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de quinientos millones de dólares (\$500,000,000) para suministrar fondos de financiamiento de viviendas. FOR THE HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for housing finance. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA FINANCIAMIENTO DE VIVIENDAS DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de quinientos millones de dólares (\$500,000,000) para suministrar fondos de financiamiento de viviendas.	9 STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Requires confirmation of Legislative Constitutional Amendment. Requires confirmation of Public Instruction, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General and Board of Equalization may take office. If Legislature does not act within 90 days, the amendment shall be deemed to have passed. REQUISITO PARA CONFIRMAR LA ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Requiere confirmación de la Legislatura antes de que los miembros de la Legislatura asuman sus funciones. Si la Legislatura no actúa dentro de 90 días, se entenderá que la enmienda ha sido aprobada. FOR THE HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for housing finance. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA FINANCIAMIENTO DE VIVIENDAS DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de quinientos millones de dólares (\$500,000,000) para suministrar fondos de financiamiento de viviendas.
2 FOR THE HEALEY-HART STATE, URBAN AND COASTAL PARK BOND ACT OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to be used to meet the recreational requirements of the people of the State of California by providing, developing, and restoring real property for state and local park, beach, recreational, and historical resources preservation purposes. EN CONTRA DEL DECRETO HEALEY-HART DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de cien millones de dólares (\$100,000,000) para satisfacer las necesidades de recreación de la población del estado de California, mediante la provisión, desarrollo y restauración de bienes reales, para parques estatales, playas, y para la preservación de recursos de esparcimiento y de valor histórico. FOR THE HEALEY-HART STATE, URBAN AND COASTAL PARK BOND ACT OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to be used to meet the recreational requirements of the people of the State of California by providing, developing, and restoring real property for state and local park, beach, recreational, and historical resources preservation purposes. EN CONTRA DEL DECRETO HEALEY-HART DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de cien millones de dólares (\$100,000,000) para satisfacer las necesidades de recreación de la población del estado de California, mediante la provisión, desarrollo y restauración de bienes reales, para parques estatales, playas, y para la preservación de recursos de esparcimiento y de valor histórico.	10 IMPROVED TAXATION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WHOSE BOUNDARIES INCLUDE AREA IN TWO OR MORE COUNTIES. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Adds section 14 to Article XI. Unifies application of qualified voter of local government voting on questions prohibited local governments bonded after adoption of Section 14 unless whose geographic boundaries include area in two or more counties from levying property taxes. Financial impact: No direct state or local fiscal effect. IMPUESTOS SOBRE LA PROPIEDAD, POR PARTE DE GOBIERNOS COCLES LIMITES EN SU AREA EN DOS O MAS CONDADOS. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Añade la sección 14 al Artículo XI. Salvo el caso de límites geográficos que incluyan un área de dos o más condados, imponerán cambios sobre la propiedad que los gobiernos locales levanten después de la adopción de la sección 14. FOR THE HEALEY-HART STATE, URBAN AND COASTAL PARK BOND ACT OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to be used to meet the recreational requirements of the people of the State of California by providing, developing, and restoring real property for state and local park, beach, recreational, and historical resources preservation purposes. EN CONTRA DEL DECRETO HEALEY-HART DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de cien millones de dólares (\$100,000,000) para satisfacer las necesidades de recreación de la población del estado de California, mediante la provisión, desarrollo y restauración de bienes reales, para parques estatales, playas, y para la preservación de recursos de esparcimiento y de valor histórico.
3 FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.	11 THE RATES ON UNSECURED PROPERTY. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends Article VII to require that the rate on unsecured property shall not exceed the rate on secured property. TASAS DE IMPUESTOS SOBRE PROPIEDADES NO GARANTIZADAS. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Modifica el Artículo VII. Exige que la tasa de impuestos sobre propiedades no garantizadas no exceda la tasa de impuestos sobre propiedades garantizadas. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.
4 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COMPETITIVE BIDDING CHANGES FOR SEVERAL OF ADMISSION. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends subsection (a) of Article IX to require that the Legislature to require the University to follow competitive bidding procedures in making contracts for construction, purchase of materials, goods and services, and to prohibit direct sale of land by the University or its agencies. UNIVERSIDAD DE CALIFORNIA LICITACIONES PUBLICAS. ENMIENDAS PARA LA DETERMINACION DE ADMISION. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Modifica el subartículo (a) del Artículo IX para requerir que la Universidad que se someta a las normas de licitación pública, en los contratos de construcción, compra de materiales, bienes y servicios. Adicionalmente prohíbe la disposición de los terrenos a la Universidad por medio de una oferta o herencia directa o una oferta económica. Asimismo, la Ley prohíbe la venta de terrenos que se le confiere a la Universidad. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.	12 LOANS BY STATE FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENTS IN RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Adds section 12 to Article XX to authorize the Legislature to provide for the loan of money to individuals, corporations, or other entities for the purpose of energy conservation, solar heating or cooling systems, or residential structures. Financial impact: No direct state or local fiscal effect. PRESTAMOS DEL ESTADO PARA MEJORAS CONCRETAS A LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN ESTRUCTURAS RESIDENCIALES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Añade la sección 12 al Artículo XX autorizando a la Legislatura para que proporcione préstamos a individuos, corporaciones u otras entidades para el mejoramiento de sistemas de conservación de energía, calefacción o sistemas de enfriamiento solar en residencias. Efecto económico: No tiene efecto directo sobre los gobiernos locales. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.
5 INTEREST RATES ALLOWABLE. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Exempt from the specified exempt lenders, such as banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations, the maximum interest rate of no more than 10% per annum. This amendment would increase the 10% limit on loans made by persons. TASAS DE INTERES PERMISIBLES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Exempta de la categoría de prestadores exentos, tales como bancos, uniones de crédito y asociaciones de ahorro y préstamo, el límite de interés de no más del 10% anual. Esta enmienda retendrá el límite de 10% sobre préstamos efectuados principalmente para fines personales, familiares, institucionales o comerciales, pero aumentará el límite máximo de interés permitido sobre préstamos concedidos por prestadores no exentos, a no más del 10% anual en préstamos prestados por personas. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.	13 GROUNDSHOW GO RACING. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Establishes California Groveshow Racing Commission to license and regulate the conduct of harness racing on a first-come first-served basis. The Commission shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a harness racing track. The Commission shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a harness racing track. The Commission shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a harness racing track. CARREAS DE GALGOS. INICIATIVA DE LEY. Establecer la Comisión de Carreras de Galgos para emitir licencias a quienes deseen operar carreras de galgos en sociedades de carreras de galgos que reúnan las condiciones requeridas para ser autorizadas por la Comisión. La Comisión tendrá el poder de emitir licencias a cualquier persona que desee operar una pista de carreras de galgos. La Comisión tendrá el poder de emitir licencias a cualquier persona que desee operar una pista de carreras de galgos. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.
6 BILLS AND STATUTES-EFFECTIVE DATE. GOVERNORS' CONSULTATION. REFERENDUM. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends Article III to require that the Governor shall submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. The Governor shall also submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. The Governor shall also submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. PROYECTOS DE LEY Y LEYES. FECHA DE VIGENCIA VOTO DEL GOBERNADOR. REFERENDUM. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Establece de 12 a 30 días el plazo para el voto del Gobernador, de tener sometidas a su consideración dentro del orden de la Legislatura para el resto de esta sesión legislativa, al final del primer día de sesiones legislativas. Permite que los proyectos de ley o resoluciones dentro un periodo legislativo regular y que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas, o que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas, o que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.	14 AGRICULTURAL LABOR RELATIONS. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Repeals the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, reinserts the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, and amends the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975. Repeals the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, reinserts the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, and amends the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975. RELACIONES LABORALES AGRICOLAS. INICIATIVA DE LEY. Revoca el Decreto de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de 1975. Reinserta el Decreto de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de 1975. Modifica el Decreto de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de 1975. Reinserta el Decreto de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de 1975. Modifica el Decreto de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de 1975. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.
7 JUDGES' TENURE. JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends Article IV to require that the Governor shall submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. The Governor shall also submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. The Governor shall also submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. PERIODO DE CENSORES. COMISION DE CUMPLIMIENTO JUDICIAL. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Modifica el Artículo IV para requerir que el Gobernador presente a la Legislatura todos los proyectos de ley o resoluciones dentro de 10 días de haberlos presentado a la Legislatura. Permite que los proyectos de ley o resoluciones dentro un periodo legislativo regular y que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas, o que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas, o que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.	15 CHIROPODISTAS. BOARD OF EXAMINERS. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS. LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE AMENDMENT. Amends initiative statute to require that the Board of Examiners shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a chiro podiatric practice. The Board of Examiners shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a chiro podiatric practice. The Board of Examiners shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a chiro podiatric practice. QUIROPODISTAS. TABLA DE EXAMINADORES. REQUISITOS DE LICENCIA EN BIENES CONSTITUCIONALES. ENMIENDA INICIATIVA. Modifica el estatuto de iniciativa para requerir que la Junta de Examinadores de Quiropodistas tendrá el poder de emitir licencias a cualquier persona que desee operar una clínica quiropodica. La Junta de Examinadores de Quiropodistas tendrá el poder de emitir licencias a cualquier persona que desee operar una clínica quiropodica. La Junta de Examinadores de Quiropodistas tendrá el poder de emitir licencias a cualquier persona que desee operar una clínica quiropodica. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.
8 COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF EDUCATION. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends Article V to require that the Governor shall submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. The Governor shall also submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. The Governor shall also submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. SUPERINTENDENTES DE ESCUELAS Y JUNTAS DE EDUCACION DE LOS CONDADOS. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Establece el requerimiento de que el Gobernador presente a la Legislatura todos los proyectos de ley o resoluciones dentro de 10 días de haberlos presentado a la Legislatura. Permite que los proyectos de ley o resoluciones dentro un periodo legislativo regular y que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas, o que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas, o que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.	

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES

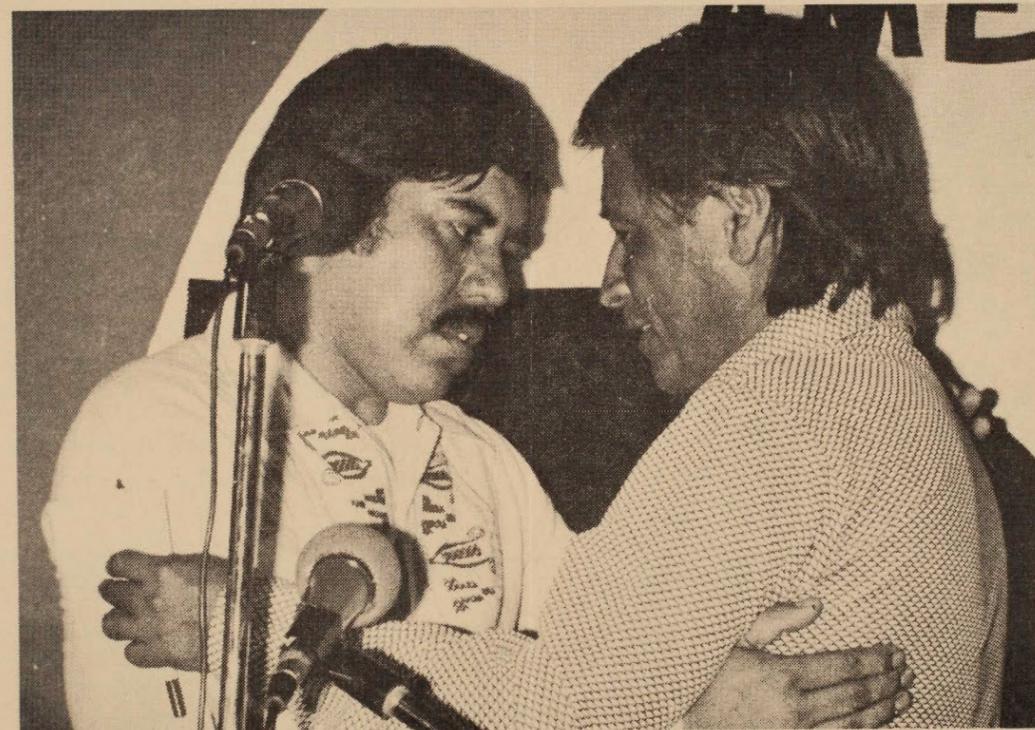
STATE PROPOSITIONS PROPOSICIONES DEL ESTADO	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES
9 STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Requires confirmation of Legislative Constitutional Amendment. Requires confirmation of Public Instruction, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General and Board of Equalization may take office. If Legislature does not act within 90 days, the amendment shall be deemed to have passed. REQUISITO PARA CONFIRMAR LA ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Requiere confirmación de la Legislatura antes de que los miembros de la Legislatura asuman sus funciones. Si la Legislatura no actúa dentro de 90 días, se entenderá que la enmienda ha sido aprobada. FOR THE HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for housing finance. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA FINANCIAMIENTO DE VIVIENDAS DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de quinientos millones de dólares (\$500,000,000) para suministrar fondos de financiamiento de viviendas.	10 IMPROVED TAXATION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WHOSE BOUNDARIES INCLUDE AREA IN TWO OR MORE COUNTIES. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Adds section 14 to Article XI. Unifies application of qualified voter of local government voting on questions prohibited local governments bonded after adoption of Section 14 unless whose geographic boundaries include area in two or more counties from levying property taxes. Financial impact: No direct state or local fiscal effect. IMPUESTOS SOBRE LA PROPIEDAD, POR PARTE DE GOBIERNOS COCLES LIMITES EN SU AREA EN DOS O MAS CONDADOS. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Añade la sección 14 al Artículo XI. Salvo el caso de límites geográficos que incluyan un área de dos o más condados, imponerán cambios sobre la propiedad que los gobiernos locales levanten después de la adopción de la sección 14. FOR THE HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for housing finance. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA FINANCIAMIENTO DE VIVIENDAS DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de quinientos millones de dólares (\$500,000,000) para suministrar fondos de financiamiento de viviendas.
11 THE RATES ON UNSECURED PROPERTY. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends Article VII to require that the rate on unsecured property shall not exceed the rate on secured property. TASAS DE IMPUESTOS SOBRE PROPIEDADES NO GARANTIZADAS. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Modifica el Artículo VII. Exige que la tasa de impuestos sobre propiedades no garantizadas no exceda la tasa de impuestos sobre propiedades garantizadas. FOR THE HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for housing finance. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA FINANCIAMIENTO DE VIVIENDAS DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de quinientos millones de dólares (\$500,000,000) para suministrar fondos de financiamiento de viviendas.	12 LOANS BY STATE FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENTS IN RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Adds section 12 to Article XX to authorize the Legislature to provide for the loan of money to individuals, corporations, or other entities for the purpose of energy conservation, solar heating or cooling systems, or residential structures. Financial impact: No direct state or local fiscal effect. PRESTAMOS DEL ESTADO PARA MEJORAS CONCRETAS A LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN ESTRUCTURAS RESIDENCIALES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Añade la sección 12 al Artículo XX autorizando a la Legislatura para que proporcione préstamos a individuos, corporaciones u otras entidades para el mejoramiento de sistemas de conservación de energía, calefacción o sistemas de enfriamiento solar en residencias. Efecto económico: No tiene efecto directo sobre los gobiernos locales. FOR THE HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for housing finance. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA FINANCIAMIENTO DE VIVIENDAS DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de quinientos millones de dólares (\$500,000,000) para suministrar fondos de financiamiento de viviendas.
13 GROUNDSHOW GO RACING. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Establishes California Groveshow Racing Commission to license and regulate the conduct of harness racing on a first-come first-served basis. The Commission shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a harness racing track. The Commission shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a harness racing track. The Commission shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a harness racing track. CARREAS DE GALGOS. INICIATIVA DE LEY. Establecer la Comisión de Carreras de Galgos para emitir licencias a quienes deseen operar carreras de galgos en sociedades de carreras de galgos que reúnan las condiciones requeridas para ser autorizadas por la Comisión. La Comisión tendrá el poder de emitir licencias a cualquier persona que desee operar una pista de carreras de galgos. La Comisión tendrá el poder de emitir licencias a cualquier persona que desee operar una pista de carreras de galgos. FOR THE HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for housing finance. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA FINANCIAMIENTO DE VIVIENDAS DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de quinientos millones de dólares (\$500,000,000) para suministrar fondos de financiamiento de viviendas.	14 AGRICULTURAL LABOR RELATIONS. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Repeals the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, reinserts the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, and amends the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975. Repeals the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, reinserts the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, and amends the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975. RELACIONES LABORALES AGRICOLAS. INICIATIVA DE LEY. Revoca el Decreto de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de 1975. Reinserta el Decreto de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de 1975. Modifica el Decreto de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de 1975. Reinserta el Decreto de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de 1975. Modifica el Decreto de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas de 1975. FOR THE HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for housing finance. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA FINANCIAMIENTO DE VIVIENDAS DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de quinientos millones de dólares (\$500,000,000) para suministrar fondos de financiamiento de viviendas.
15 CHIROPODISTAS. BOARD OF EXAMINERS. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS. LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE AMENDMENT. Amends initiative statute to require that the Board of Examiners shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a chiro podiatric practice. The Board of Examiners shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a chiro podiatric practice. The Board of Examiners shall have the authority to issue licenses to anyone who wishes to operate a chiro podiatric practice. QUIROPODISTAS. TABLA DE EXAMINADORES. REQUISITOS DE LICENCIA EN BIENES CONSTITUCIONALES. ENMIENDA INICIATIVA. Modifica el estatuto de iniciativa para requerir que la Junta de Examinadores de Quiropodistas tendrá el poder de emitir licencias a cualquier persona que desee operar una clínica quiropodica. La Junta de Examinadores de Quiropodistas tendrá el poder de emitir licencias a cualquier persona que desee operar una clínica quiropodica. La Junta de Examinadores de Quiropodistas tendrá el poder de emitir licencias a cualquier persona que desee operar una clínica quiropodica. FOR THE HOUSING FINANCE BOND LAW OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) to provide funds for housing finance. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA FINANCIAMIENTO DE VIVIENDAS DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de quinientos millones de dólares (\$500,000,000) para suministrar fondos de financiamiento de viviendas.	

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES

STATE PROPOSITIONS PROPOSICIONES DEL ESTADO	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES
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2 FOR THE HEALEY-HART STATE, URBAN AND COASTAL PARK BOND ACT OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to be used to meet the recreational requirements of the people of the State of California by providing, developing, and restoring real property for state and local park, beach, recreational, and historical resources preservation purposes. EN CONTRA DEL DECRETO HEALEY-HART DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de cien millones de dólares (\$100,000,000) para satisfacer las necesidades de recreación de la población del estado de California, mediante la provisión, desarrollo y restauración de bienes reales, para parques estatales, playas, y para la preservación de recursos de esparcimiento y de valor histórico. FOR THE HEALEY-HART STATE, URBAN AND COASTAL PARK BOND ACT OF 1975. This Act provides for a bond issue of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to be used to meet the recreational requirements of the people of the State of California by providing, developing, and restoring real property for state and local park, beach, recreational, and historical resources preservation purposes. EN CONTRA DEL DECRETO HEALEY-HART DE 1975. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de cien millones de dólares (\$100,000,000) para satisfacer las necesidades de recreación de la población del estado de California, mediante la provisión, desarrollo y restauración de bienes reales, para parques estatales, playas, y para la preservación de recursos de esparcimiento y de valor histórico.	B PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO. Shall Section 13.2 be added to the Charter of the County of San Diego to provide for the election of the County of San Diego Superior Court Judge from 5 years and 1 year, respectively, to 30 years? ENMIENDA PROPUESTA A LA CARTA CONSTITUCIONAL DEL CONDADO DE SAN DIEGO. Deberá ser enmendada la Sección 13.2 de la Carta Constitucional del Condado de San Diego para proporcionar la elección de jueces del Tribunal Superior del Condado de San Diego por períodos de 5 años y 1 año, respectivamente, a 30 años?
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4 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COMPETITIVE BIDDING CHANGES FOR SEVERAL OF ADMISSION. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends subsection (a) of Article IX to require that the Legislature to require the University to follow competitive bidding procedures in making contracts for construction, purchase of materials, goods and services, and to prohibit direct sale of land by the University or its agencies. UNIVERSIDAD DE CALIFORNIA LICITACIONES PUBLICAS. ENMIENDAS PARA LA DETERMINACION DE ADMISION. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Modifica el subartículo (a) del Artículo IX para requerir que la Universidad que se someta a las normas de licitación pública, en los contratos de construcción, compra de materiales, bienes y servicios. Adicionalmente prohíbe la disposición de los terrenos a la Universidad por medio de una oferta o herencia directa o una oferta económica. Asimismo, la Ley prohíbe la venta de terrenos que se le confiere a la Universidad. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.	D PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO. Shall Section 13.2 be added to the Charter of the County of San Diego to provide for the election of the County of San Diego Superior Court Judge from 5 years and 1 year, respectively, to 30 years? ENMIENDA PROPUESTA A LA CARTA CONSTITUCIONAL DEL CONDADO DE SAN DIEGO. Deberá ser enmendada la Sección 13.2 de la Carta Constitucional del Condado de San Diego para proporcionar la elección de jueces del Tribunal Superior del Condado de San Diego por períodos de 5 años y 1 año, respectivamente, a 30 años?
5 INTEREST RATES ALLOWABLE. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Exempt from the specified exempt lenders, such as banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations, the maximum interest rate of no more than 10% per annum. This amendment would increase the 10% limit on loans made by persons. TASAS DE INTERES PERMISIBLES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Exempta de la categoría de prestadores exentos, tales como bancos, uniones de crédito y asociaciones de ahorro y préstamo, el límite de interés de no más del 10% anual. Esta enmienda retendrá el límite de 10% sobre préstamos efectuados principalmente para fines personales, familiares, institucionales o comerciales, pero aumentará el límite máximo de interés permitido sobre préstamos concedidos por prestadores no exentos, a no más del 10% anual en préstamos prestados por personas. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.	E PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO. Shall Section 13.2 be added to the Charter of the County of San Diego to provide for the election of the County of San Diego Superior Court Judge from 5 years and 1 year, respectively, to 30 years? ENMIENDA PROPUESTA A LA CARTA CONSTITUCIONAL DEL CONDADO DE SAN DIEGO. Deberá ser enmendada la Sección 13.2 de la Carta Constitucional del Condado de San Diego para proporcionar la elección de jueces del Tribunal Superior del Condado de San Diego por períodos de 5 años y 1 año, respectivamente, a 30 años?
6 BILLS AND STATUTES-EFFECTIVE DATE. GOVERNORS' CONSULTATION. REFERENDUM. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends Article III to require that the Governor shall submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. The Governor shall also submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. The Governor shall also submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. PROYECTOS DE LEY Y LEYES. FECHA DE VIGENCIA VOTO DEL GOBERNADOR. REFERENDUM. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Establece de 12 a 30 días el plazo para el voto del Gobernador, de tener sometidas a su consideración dentro del orden de la Legislatura para el resto de esta sesión legislativa, al final del primer día de sesiones legislativas. Permite que los proyectos de ley o resoluciones dentro un periodo legislativo regular y que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas, o que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas, o que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to be used to fund residential energy conservation and residential solar heating and cooling systems. EN CONTRA DE LA LEY DE TITULOS DE DEUDA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE ENERGIA EN RESIDENCIAS PRIVADAS. Esta ley describe la emisión de títulos de deuda por un monto de veinte millones de dólares (\$20,000,000) para suministrar los fondos de financiamiento de sistemas solares de calefacción y aire acondicionado, y de sistemas térmicos de calefacción y aire acondicionado.	F PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO. Shall Section 13.2 be added to the Charter of the County of San Diego to provide for the election of the County of San Diego Superior Court Judge from 5 years and 1 year, respectively, to 30 years? ENMIENDA PROPUESTA A LA CARTA CONSTITUCIONAL DEL CONDADO DE SAN DIEGO. Deberá ser enmendada la Sección 13.2 de la Carta Constitucional del Condado de San Diego para proporcionar la elección de jueces del Tribunal Superior del Condado de San Diego por períodos de 5 años y 1 año, respectivamente, a 30 años?
7 JUDGES' TENURE. JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends Article IV to require that the Governor shall submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. The Governor shall also submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. The Governor shall also submit to the Legislature all bills and resolutions within 10 days of their passage. PERIODO DE CENSORES. COMISION DE CUMPLIMIENTO JUDICIAL. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Modifica el Artículo IV para requerir que el Gobernador presente a la Legislatura todos los proyectos de ley o resoluciones dentro de 10 días de haberlos presentado a la Legislatura. Permite que los proyectos de ley o resoluciones dentro un periodo legislativo regular y que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas, o que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas, o que se convierten en ley por acción del Gobernador en el primer día de sesiones legislativas. FOR THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION BOND LAW. This Act provides for a bond issue of twenty million dollars (\$2	



YES on 14 1000 Chicanos Rally



HERMAN BACA

CESAR CHAVEZ



On September 17, 1976 a significant meeting took place in National City between Urban and Rural Chicanos on the issue of organizing politically on Proposition 14, the Farmworker initiative. As one News commentator stated " The significance of the National City meeting is that Urban Chicanos have finally begun to deal with the issue of organizing themselves politically".



AD HOC BRINGS CHAVEZ TO NATIONAL CITY

ST. ANTHONY'S - A HISTORY



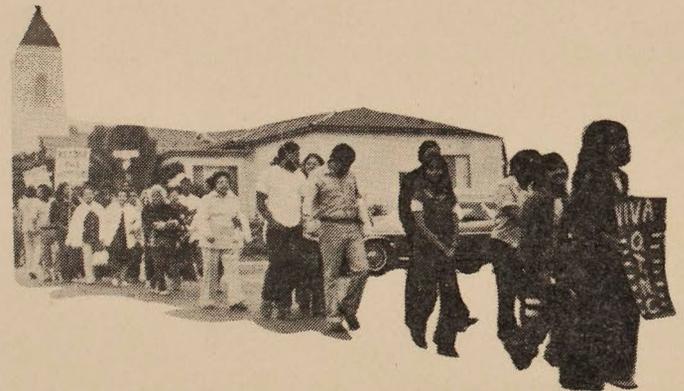
St. Anthony's Hall in National City has been a gathering place for the community in times of concern and crisis; one year ago after the brutal shooting of Luis Tato Rivera and most recently for the "Yes on 14" and voter registration rally sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights and the United Farm Workers.

The Church of St. Anthony of Padua was dedicated on May 30, 1910 and an account in the National City News described it much as it stands today: "The edifice measures 30 by 60 feet and faces east on Harding, near 18th St., its high tower and cross above being a conspicuous object in that part of the city. The exterior is painted white and its arched windows are of pleasing appearance. The interior, with a seating capacity of 200 contains a sanctuary and two small rooms which

occupy the west end and a gallery on the other end for a choir. The ceiling built in the form of an arch is fitted throughout for electric lighting."

On September 10 of the same year, the new church narrowly escaped destruction when a small building adjacent to the church burned down. According to the National City News, only the prompt arrival of the Volunteer Fire Department saved the structure.

The first marriage took place on October 10 of 1910 and was performed by Father Eumelen. He was the first pastor and served the community for three years. During that time he also built a small church in Otay. Father Roberto Omana came as pastor to St. Anthony's on June 3, 1972 and is presently serving the parish.



LA PAZ RELIEF

The Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights organized a drive from October 9 to 17 to collect necessary items for the victims of Hurricane Liza, La Paz, Mexico. Leaflets announcing the drive were distributed in the community at centers and churches in San Diego County. Saint Anthony's Church assisted in the drive by providing its hall as a collection point for the items received.

The people in the community responded generously to the Ad Hoc Committees request for help. Candles, clothing, med-

ical supplies and canned food were brought in by the truckload to Saint Anthony's Hall. Members from the Ad Hoc volunteered their time and efforts to receive and sort all the items during the drive. Many stayed late into the night packing everything into large cartons.

The local 89 AFL-CIO Laborers Union provided truck transportation to centers in Tijuana where all materials collected will be taken to La Paz for distribution to the unfortunate victims of the hurricane.

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