

-FUNDING PROP. - CCR-

## INTRODUCTION

Social action, in its operational sense, means and demands the stimulation of concern among individuals who share a common predicament, who are victims of long-standing community problems and injustices, who can be induced not only to identify these problems but to seek to determine the methods by which they can resolve and who are able to develop and sustain the initiative for the type of collective action which in fact does resolve or ameliorate these problems.

The Social Action Centers Proposal is based upon the assumption that social action, so defined, is imperative to the solution of the problem of the U.S.A. illegal alien population. This approach is antithetical to the dependency-producing social services only if it reflects a genuine sense of neighborhood responsibility and is based upon the existence, commitment and thrust of indigencous leadership.

Successful implementation of the program will require close cooperation with social agencies, churches and institutions in the community. Also it will be necessary for the individual to identify with the operational machinery of the program and to maintain the initiative in seeing that the program maintains its relevance and integrity.

Experience in working in the Hispanic communities and other sociological themes indicate:

- (1) There is a shortage of qualified personnel of Hispanic origin.
- (2) Many of the tasks carried out by professionals can be effectively performed by people less trained.
- (3) There is a value in using workers of similar socio-economic backgrounds to provide services, because of ease of communication, similarity in values and appropriateness of styles.
- (4) Through training and supportive activities semi-professionals can be prepared to be effective workers.

It is our philosophy that in having our own personnel the above criteria will be used.

## WHY INTERCHURCH AID IS NEEDED

A realistic program for today's Latin American illegal alien must be consistent with and compatible with the civil rights struggle which confronts America, the insistence of black Americans for their full and unqualified right as American citizens reached a level of intensity which not only dominated the headlines but

presented the nation with a historic crisis.

A serious program for the Hispanic alien community must reflect not only the drama and the direct action methods or the present civil rights confrontation but must also reorganize and in some way deal with the fact that past patterns of prejudice, discrimination and segregation have had known detrimental consequences for their victims and that these consequences are reflected in the Hispanic community in many ways.

The plight of the Latin American alien should not be only the concern of the United States, or the aliens themselves as of the human race, the church ought to participate, and cannot be deaf to human suffering. We wish, therefore, that the church, to which we belong, will understand a basic fact. For whatever programs, policies and methods which have taken place in the past, the church may remain for the aliens the last hope among all other institutions of society. And from our point of view, the establishment of a sound and revitalizing program will be the most persuasive indicator that the entire church cares. As Ivan D. Illich once wrote:

"I and many others, known and unknown to me, call upon you:

--To celebrate our joint power to provide all humans with food, clothing and shelter they need to delight in living.

--To discover, together with us, what we must do to use mankind's power to create the humanity, the dignity and the joyfulness of each one of us.

--To be responsibly aware of your personal ability to express your true feelings and to gather us together in their expression."

#### THE PROBLEM

The Joint Strategy and Action Committee is proposing the development and restrengthening of three Social Action Centers located in the metropolitan areas of New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago. Each center although it will function independently, will have a National Advisory Board of which 40% will be representatives of religious and civil leaders and 60% will be immigrants from Latin-American countries.

The Center are to stand by and participate with migrant aliens of Latin American backgrounds as they strive to develop and acquire the necessary resources and skills. The centers' efforts will be directed to minimize and whenever possible eradicate the inhuman, harsh and repressive immigration policies implemented by the U.S.A. immigration and naturalization officials.

There are various reasons why so many Latin Americans remain illegally in this country.

- (a) Legal Status. They remain after their visas expire because of the fear of unemployment and the terrorism in their respective Latin American countries. Many are victims of unscrupulous people who promise to help legalize their status but who, of course, do nothing but take their monies. Many lack orientation with reference to the steps necessary to legitimize their status.
- (b) Language Barrier. Language is one of the most important factors in their social and economic integration. The inability to speak a new language isolates him from his new environment by preventing his full participation in the values and ideas of the new society which does not incorporate his own cultural traits and values.
- (c) Employment. Farm bosses and sweatshop operators look to the immigrant aliens as a source of super-cheap labor. One of the ways to carry on their murderous exploitation of workers is to regulate the flow of so-called illegal aliens, that is, workers without visas or work permits. When help is needed, these undocumented workers are permitted to slip across the border. When there is a labor surplus, there is a stepped-up drive to deport them.

Other Latin American aliens have great difficulties in getting jobs because of their illegal status. When they are able to get one, they have to constantly change in order not to be found by the Department of Immigration.

- (d) Legislation. Over the past 22 years, the migration situation for people from Mexico, Canada and Latin America has become more and more difficult. These policies began with the adoption of the McCarran-Walter Act in 1952, which codified the previous immigration legislation and reflected the hysterical paranoia of the period which conceived all foreign-born as potential threats to the national security.

Presently on the books in California, but still not being used because its constitutionality is being tested, is the Dixon-Arnett Law. This statute is supposed to make it an offense for employer to knowingly hire undocumented workers. Now there is an effort under way in Washington to have Congress adopt a similar law for the entire country. A bill that would make it a federal offense for employers to knowingly hire illegal aliens has already passed the House of Representatives and is known as the Rodino-Bill.

It seems very clear that the Rodino Bill is directed to divide and weaken the working class in the U.S.A. On the one hand, the politicians see very clearly that Mexican-American consciousness and numbers are increasing at an alarming rate. Organization is everywhere, and by 1980 demographers estimate that Mexican-Americans will constitute the majority in California. They can become the decisive political force on the West Coast.

On the other hand, there is a potential for division due to the chronic unemployment, lack of economic opportunities and the tight labor market. It seems to the Mexican-American leaders that Rodino's Anti-Illegal Alien Act is designed to weaken the growing strength of the community by forcing them out of the country, thus, lessening their numbers.

At present these policies have taken the form of raids. These raids purportedly to apprehend illegal aliens, have occurred on a door-to-door basis and have led to the harassment of all persons with brown skin. In these raids, the elderly, the infirm and the innocent children have been inhumanly arrested and imprisoned; the only index for harassment has been the color of skin.

In one case the immigration officials took away a grandmother, leaving her grandchild with a babysitter who did not know the whereabouts of the child's mother.

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

The raids began immediately after it became known that widespread corrupt practices had been discovered within the INS and the Border Patrol, two branches of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Similar raids have taken place in Chicago in recent weeks, where streets have been roped off, and where Puerto Ricans have been mistakenly deported to Mexico; in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and in San Antonio, Texas.

An article published in the San Diego Union on April 6, 1973, is indicative of the exploitation and risk that Mexicans are willing to take in order to make a living.

"In a maneuver that short-circuited smugglers' intelligence operations, the Border Patrol has apprehended more than 170 illegal aliens in less than an hour at the San Clemente check point of Interstate 5.

Conservative estimates are that the 170 aliens paid between \$40,000 to \$50,000 for the unsuccessful attempt to reach Los Angeles are from Mexico... Alien apprehension by the Patrol, last month totalled 14,486 and each of those aliens was charged from \$250 to \$300 for having a run at Los Angeles..."

It is very true that many illegal aliens from Mexico and Latin America are entering this country for multiple reasons but it is also true that many legal residents are paying the consequences. Appendix I reflects a series of cases which are now in court and are only a very small sample of the violation of the Human and Civil Rights of Latin Americans living in the U.S.A.

- (e) Living Conditions. Every year hundreds of thousands of Mexican-American farmworkers are brought into the mainland during seasonal crops. The workers live in little shacks in the worst sanitary conditions.

Housing remains one of the most significant problems of the farmer's family. In Dade County, for example, the average is 1.9 rooms; 18.4% do not have indoor electricity; 90.4% do not have a sink; 95.6% do not have a flush toilet; 96.5% do not have a tub or showers with running water and 23% do not have screens in their windows. There are 19 farm labor camps in Dade County housing 45% of these workers. Rent averages about \$16.00 per week although there is a wide variation from the totally inadequate housing. According to 1964 census as reported in the Statistics Handbook of the City of New York, there are 231,000 households living in substandard housing. Almost 100% of the alien population lives in dilapidated buildings along with the Puerto Ricans but still in more inferior conditions due to their being victimized by all types of discrimination.

The majority of the Latin Americans, except for Mexicans, come to this country as visitors. (See Chart V). But upon analyzing the situation in their countries (see Chart VII), it is evident that they do not have the money to go on visiting. Most of them come with the purpose of finding a job.

- (f) Religion. The Latin American immigrants have a serious problem with reference to the religious aspects of their lives, since most of the churches lack a ministry based on the language and cultural differences directed at them. Some of the specific problems encountered in areas are: lack of knowledge as to which churches offer services to the Hispanic community; lack of the Spanish-speaking clergy and other personnel, and the churches are not fulfilling its social obligation in dealing with the everyday problem of the Hispanic community.

#### PROGRAM GOALS

The Christian concept of man teaches us to think of man in his totality, and the church's role has to be directed to the integration of all the aspects of life. It is the purpose and ultimate goal of the proposed program.

- I. To work with immigrant aliens in the search for and development of the resources, skills and alternative criteria necessary for the direct access and full participation in the expression of voice, changing and directing which affects their lives in which the alien has little or no participation.
- II. To continue providing the direction for the strengthening of the "on-going" work of the church among Latin

American immigrant aliens by supporting and stimulating the church to continue to reaffirm its mission, keeping a proper balance between the sociological needs and the theological implications.

### OBJECTIVES

The achievement of the above mentioned goals will require the accomplishment of specific objectives.

- (1) Linkages. JSAC staff with C.A.S.A. in Los Angeles, C.E.D.O.A.S. in New York and C.S.A.P. in Chicago will establish and coordinate a service delivery system with other agencies and organizations, both public and private to maximize the benefit of the program.
- (2) The Centers will assist and orient the Hispanic aliens as to the preservation of his rights and interest and shall provide legal aid to those in need of it.
- (3) The Centers will coordinate with existing local agencies a flexible training structure to meet current and future employment needs. Therefore, the Hispanic alien will be provided with marketable skills for year-round job opportunities and upward mobility.
- (4) The Center will provide or coordinate with existing community agencies a basic course in English necessary to function as active members of the community that so rounds him
- (5) The Centers will establish a "24-hour alien hot line" to provide the alien's family with the immediate and effective technical assistance in dealing with pressing and urgent legal problems. The hot line will be available to the alien himself.
- (6) The Centers will develop a process aimed at giving visibility to the plight of the Latin American without papers.

### OPERATIONAL PLAN

#### OUTREACH

- (a) There will be an intensive outreach effort involving indigenous outreach councillor recruited from the Hispanic community, and knowledgeable of the full range of services available to the alien.
- (b) Alien Hot Line. All program participants and their families will receive a wallet-size card with the inscription of the Center's name and phone number, i.e. Free Call -- C.A.S.A. 728-0854.
- (c) Radio and newspaper ads will be published and TV time for advertising will be requested.

## ORIENTATION AND ASSESSMENT

The Hispanic illegal alien will undergo an intensive period of orientation and counselling by the appropriate staff members. Also the participant will attend group sessions to gain knowledge of common problems and possible common solutions to them.

Assessment practices will include specifically designed and validated diagnostic instruments to facilitate an accurate profile of the illegal alien. Upon evaluation by the appropriate staff, the participant will be advised as to the proper steps to follow.

## SUPPORTIVE

(a) Job Development. Centers will conduct its own job opportunity survey and make contacts with the business and industrial sectors to identify potential job markets. The Centers do not seek to mount a generalized job development campaign but to help the individual acquire realistic employment.

(b) Services. The Centers will utilize the total family approach to program participants problems or difficulties. Follow up will be provided on a continuous basis. The Centers staff will:

(1) Maintain continuous contact with the program participants.

(2) (a) Provide counselling and coaching.

(b) If the program participant is not compatible with the program, to refer him to more appropriate agencies.

(2) Be responsible for creating, maintaining, and making available necessary data in re: immigration and naturalization.

(3) Identify and secure legal assistance in re: "illegal aliens."

(4) Maintain direct lines of communication with the Immigration office of the U.S. Department in re: status legalization.

(5) Secure and maintain contact with the different community agencies such as the Department of Labor, Model Cities, etc., re: to joint problem solving.

(6) Development of process aimed at giving visibility to the plight of the Latin American without papers.

(7) Identify and secure necessary resources and process through which the U.S. system of jurisprudence could be tested with re: to legal status of Latin Americans.

(8) Direct and supervise skill programs in re: organizing Latin Americans around this issue.



BUDGET

STAFF

Program Coordinators (3)	\$ 27,000	
Field Organizers (3)	\$ 21,000	
Secretaries (3)	\$ 18,000	
Fringe benefits	\$ 7,500	
		\$ 73,500

RENT AND MAINTENANCE

Office rental (3)	\$ 8,000	
Maintenance	\$ 4,000	
		\$ 12,000

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Desks (9 at \$140 ea)	\$ 1,260	
Chairs (9 at \$65 ea)	\$ 585	
Electric typewriters (3)	\$ 1,200	
Mimeographs (3)	\$ 1,500	
Folding cabinets (6)	\$ 480	
Typewriter stands (3)	\$ 40	
Blackboards(3)	\$ 90	
		\$ 5,155

OPERATING EXPENSES

Consumable supplies	\$ 1,200	
Telephone, cables, telegrams	\$ 1,800	
Contingency fund	\$ 900	
		\$ 2,900

PROGRAMS

Legal consultant	\$ 33,000	
Other consultants (housing, education, industrial, etc.)	\$ 30,000	
Public relations and promotion	\$ 12,000	
Travel expenses	\$ 12,000	
Library (research)	\$ 6,000	
		\$ 93,000

TOTAL: \$186,555

POSSIBLE INCOME

(1)	National Commission on Hispanic Affairs of the Episcopal Church (received).....	\$ 12,500
(2)	United Thank Offering--PECUSA-- (promised).....	\$ 36,000
(3)	J.S.A.C. (in consideration).....	\$ 56,000
(4)	W.C.C. (in application process).....	\$ 50,000
(5)	To be raised from the local community.....	<u>\$ 32,555</u>
	total:	<u>\$185,555</u>

- (I) CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTION
- (II) 475 Riverside Drive  
New York, New York 10027
- (III) The project will be located in three major metropolitan areas:
  - New York -- C.E.D.O.A.S. (Dominican Center for Orientation and Social Assistance)  
1047 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, New York 10025.
  - Los Angeles -- C.A.S.A. (Autonomous Center for Social Action, Inc.)  
2671 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
  - Chicago -- C.S.A.P. (Chicago Social Action Program)
- (IV) The Rev. Gilberto Marrero
- (V) Each Center has been incorporated as a non-profit organization and are legally owners of the property.
- (VI) See attachment.
- (VII) No.

APPLICATION FOR  
*Assistance Funds*  
~~PILOT PROJECT GRANT~~

Title of Project: *Advocacy*  
IMMIGRATION PROJECT

Applicant: C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA *Committee on Chicano Rights*  
*for (CCC)*  
Committee for Autonomous Social Action

Address: <sup>37</sup>1839 Highland Avenue  
National City, California 92050

Phone: 714 - 477-3155  
*474-8195*

Date: July 16, 1973  
*July 5, 1978*

## ABSTRACT

Title: IMMIGRATION PROJECT

Type of Grant Requested: Pilot Project  
Agency or Institution: Committee for Autonomous Social Action  
Total Duration of Project: Twelve Months ( August, 1973 - August, 1974).

Statement of:

### Needs

El Comite de Accion Social Autonomo, (The Committee for Autonomous Social Action), submits a proposal to establish a Pilot Project in the San Diego - Tijuana area to: assist Mexican families separated by the border, to assist the existing social service agencies in responding to and meeting the needs of the newly arrived Mexican immigrants who are settling permanently in the United States; to provide services that will enable the newly arrived immigrant to adjust and compete in his new environment, services such as enrollment in educational institutions, employment, civil rights, citizenship, housing, legal services, etc., and finally to serve as a demonstration project for possible replication in other border cities.

### Mexican Immigration to the United States

Historically, immigration from Mexico has been unrestricted numerically and has averaged 35-40,000 persons annually - an immigration rate higher than that of any other country except Canada. Even with the numerical limitations imposed upon Western Hemisphere countries as of July 1, 1968, it is anticipated that the annual number of immigrants from Mexico will remain around the 40,000 level. There are now approximately 670,000 permanent resident aliens from Mexico in the United States, with over half of this number residing in California.

Mexican-Americans are one of the most severely disadvantaged ethnic

groups in the United States. They have one of the highest unemployment and lowest income rates of any minority, and suffer from some of the most severe housing and educational problems in the country.

#### Families Separated by the Border in San Diego - Tijuana Area

One of the three main visa issuing posts for Mexicans immigrating to the United States is Tijuana, Mexico. During consultation with the U.S. Consulate in January, 1973, the Consul General estimated that 1,200 - 1,500 immigrant visas were issued monthly. Although the majority of these new immigrants head for other destinations in California, a significant number, but one difficult to estimate, remain in San Diego. Most of these persons immigrate to San Diego to be reunited with members of their family already living there. For many of them, the reunion takes place after a long separation entailing considerable personal and financial hardships. A man who has immigrated earlier in order to prepare a home for his family may have to wait for months, or even a year or more before his wife and children in Tijuana can join him. The wife may be living in San Diego while her husband remains in Tijuana, trying to obtain a visa. In one such case, a young Mexican woman, a legal resident of the U.S., was receiving welfare payments for her seven children; her husband in Tijuana had been trying for over six months to get a visa but was unable to do so because of inadequate documentation. In still other cases, a parent may be separated from his or her children: a widow, for example, who migrated to San Diego and was working there, had to wait for months before her children received visas and were able to join her.

Still another type of separation frequently encountered in the San Diego - Tijuana area (and elsewhere) concerns Mexicans who have been deported for illegal entry into the United States. It is generally

recognized that many deportees are men who have been in the U.S. for many years, have worked as law abiding and tax-paying residents and have established families. Although these men are eligible to re-enter the U.S. in order to be reunited with their U.S. citizen relatives, the process is often very lengthy.

Although there are now several programs focusing on the overall problems of the Mexican American, there is none which addresses itself to the specific and special problems of families who are separated by the U.S. - Mexican border.

#### Causes of Family Separations

The long separations which families in the San Diego - Tijuana area have to endure are the result of a variety of factors. Lack of social planning in earlier stages may be responsible. The complexity of visa requirements presents another obstacle. Both visa applicants in Tijuana and relatives sponsoring them in San Diego are usually unfamiliar with technical procedures and requirements and have considerable difficulty in working their way through a maze of difficult, and sometimes varying, sets of procedures and regulations. The difficulty that visa applicants frequently have in obtaining the Mexican documentation required when submitting an application for a visa to the U.S. also contributes to the delay.

A further complicating factor is the crowding of Tijuana by visa applicants. The U.S. Consul General in Tijuana estimated in January, 1973, that of the 350,000 residents in Tijuana, almost 100,000 of this total had come to the border from the interior sections of Mexico to apply for visas, believing that visas would be more readily available there than in their home states. Even though many of this group will eventually be considered eligible for visas from the Tijuana Consulate, their travel to Tijuana may actually impede their progress,

since it may be much more difficult for them to obtain the required Mexican documentation (birth certificates, police clearances, marriage or divorce certificates, etc.) in Tijuana. Also the presence of so many "transients" around Tijuana adds to the already serious conditions existing in Tijuana, in respect to shortages of housing, employment, health and educational facilities.

#### New Immigrants

It is apparent that the adjustment of new immigrants is impeded by the facts that: 1) they do not always make early contact with the existing health, welfare and educational institutions which are already available to serve them, and 2) existing institutions are not always geared to meeting the special needs of new immigrants, in terms of specialized personnel and approaches. Social workers in San Diego have identified some common problems of immigrants.

Language Problem: The language problem is frequently compounded by the fact that linguistic perfection in the immigrant's native language has not been attained in the little formal education that a large percentage of immigrants have had prior to migration.

Cultural Adjustment: The problem of acculturation is influenced by the factors of low economic status, and lack of understanding of available social and health agencies and institutions at the disposal of the immigrant. Not only are the social institutions themselves different, but the expectations in terms of the relationship with the institutions are different from that of his native country.

Occupational Orientation and Job Placement in the Labor Force:

The new immigrant very often lacks the basic skills that are necessary to find a place in a rapidly changing labor system. His language, and his lack of formal education and of skill training combine to place almost insurmountable barriers toward his employment in a job that



offers adequate financial security and opportunities for advancement. There is an obvious inter-relationship between the immigrant's failure to use the educational and training programs already available and his inability to obtain suitable employment.

The immigrant not only needs information about services available, but actual experience in using these services, especially in relation to concrete "survival" problems. Such experience will lead to the new immigrant's increased identification with and use of American institutions and to his active involvement as a participating member of his community in all phases of community life.

#### Pre-Migration Services

Discussions with personnel in the U.S. Consulate in Tijuana have confirmed the need for a program of pre-migration services, including such items as counseling, orientation to life in the U.S., and assistance in completing visa applications. The community coordinator will determine which private and/or governmental groups in Tijuana can be stimulated to develop pre-migration services in San Diego. The importance of discouraging people from moving from the interior of Mexico to border areas to apply for visas would be emphasized, and the development of a public education program in cooperation with both U.S. and Mexican authorities would be explored.

#### Program Objectives

- 1) To function as an autonomous agency in providing direct services to the newly arrived immigrant.
- 2) Develop intercountry services between San Diego and Tijuana, primarily to facilitate the reunion of families separated by the border.
- 3) Coordinate, assist and stimulate the development of other needed services in San Diego by working with existing public and private institutions in the community.

- 4) Determine during the course of the project the feasibility of pre-migration services for those prospective immigrants who are not necessarily involved in family reunions through careful analysis of the total flow of immigration from Mexico and considerable consultation with Mexican and U.S. bodies, both official and voluntary.

#### Cooperating Institutions, Agencies, and Organizations

During the past year volunteer staff have consulted with the Family Service Association, California State University, School of Social Work, the U.S. Consulate in Tijuana, local Chicano organizations, and representatives of local Welfare organizations and leaders on both sides of the border in order to determine the extent of their interest and to identify the resources which they might be able to contribute towards the program. For example, the California State University School of Social Work, an established school which places special emphasis on preparing Graduate students for community organization, and which is particularly interested in intercountry social welfare projects, indicated its desire to have social work students participate in a program providing intercountry services to Mexican immigrants. Direct involvement of the Mexican-American community, particularly in San Diego, is a requisite for the successful implementation of the program. This consideration is especially true in today's climate where Mexican-American groups are increasingly demanding direct participation in the formulation and implementation of services designed to assist the Mexican-American population. In this instance, community involvement is not only psychologically important in terms of group identity, but is also necessary in order to make the availability of services known to potential clients. Considerable discussion has already taken place with Mexican-American groups in San Diego and,

to a lesser extent, with groups and individuals in Tijuana. There is a consensus that the services proposed are needed. Also, the various groups have indicated their wish to support and participate in the program. However, the Mexican-American organizations in San Diego are not organized in a monolithic structure and it will be important to spend time organizing and coordinating community involvement.

To meet this need will be one of the primary responsibilities of the Community Coordinator. His primary responsibility will be to coordinate and stimulate services to newly arrived immigrants. He will first determine the number, nature, and objectives of those groups in San Diego and in Tijuana concerned with services for immigrants. In cooperation with the Mexican-American community, he or she will work to coordinate these activities, to suggest what other services might be needed, and to stimulate existing organizations to incorporate services geared to Mexican immigrants into their programs. The Coordinator will work with volunteer groups, private social agencies, the Board of Education, Department of Employment, and appropriate components of San Diego's anti-poverty program. All services which are developed will be fully publicized.

Together with C.A.S.A. staff the Coordinator will be responsible for identifying regulations and policies of both the Mexican and American governments which may be needlessly hindering family reunions and effective integration of new immigrants into the San Diego community and to ultimately initiate actions aimed at resolving these problems.

#### Detailed discussion of typical problems

To speak of objectives, needs, etc. in mere words has a tendency to take away from the real life complexities, injustices and urgency needed to remedy many of the problem areas.

To provide some insight into these complexities and hardships endured by immigrants and Americans of Mexican descent the following examples are offered:

- 1) A U.S. female citizen of Mexican descent was detained at the border and asked to submit to a body cavity search. She refused to submit to the body cavity search unless it was performed by a physician.

The following day, (after spending the night in the customs office), she was taken to a private residence in Chula Vista where an alleged physician conducted the body search.

Upon her release she filed suit against the customs agents who had detained her. At the court hearing, and to her surprise, the physician brought forth for testimony by customs agent officials was not the same physician who had examined her in Chula Vista.

Her testimony was not believed and she failed to win her case.

- 2) An alien who had been brought to the U.S. some 40 years was urged by his wife to apply for citizenship. He had attended California public schools, was employed in the U.S., he was married and had a family, all born in the U.S.

In reviewing his application Immigration authorities discovered that he had been arrested at age 16 for possession of one Marijuana cigarette at a public dance. His application was subsequently refused and he was deported and told to return to Mexico City to apply for admission to the United States--a two year process. As a result his family was forced to seek public assistance.

Had it been known by this family the man could have been placed on docket control, a process whereby an alien who is gainfully employed, is able to establish equity, and whose family are U.S. citizens is allowed to remain in the United States with his family in the United States while his application is being processed.

- 3) A high school student who held a permanent resident alien Visa was returning from Tijuana with a friend, (a U.S. Citizen). The registered owner of the vehicle was the U.S. Citizen.

In inspecting the vehicle authorities found several marijuana seeds. Due to lack of evidence the case against the U.S. Citizen was dropped, however the Permanent Resident Alien was arrested and deported.

Volunteer staff at C.A.S.A. were contacted. By acquiring court transcripts and proving to immigration and naturalization

service officials that charges had actually been dropped, the students papers were returned to him and he was allowed to return to the United States.

These are but a few examples of cases now in the files of C.A.S.A. volunteer staff. There are many current cases that need immediate attention.

#### Review and Evaluation

There will be periodic evaluation of the program in which project staff will review problems and progress of C.A.S.A.'s work. Through consultations with clients, representatives of agencies in San Diego and Tijuana, problem areas will be identified and priorities for the next period will be determined by project staff. Where appropriate, special consultants will be asked to participate in these review sessions and contribute their expertise to the program.

During the final review periods, special attention will be given to ensuring that services developed as a result of the project will continue after its completion. It is anticipated that over the year period, independent sources of funding based on clearly demonstrated need and value will have been developed.

Support from the San Diego United Community Services is one potential source of continuing funding as are organizations within the Mexican-American community.

At the conclusion of the project period, C.A.S.A. will sponsor a conference on the development of the program, it's results, and its application to other border communities. Those attending the conference will include:

Organizations and individuals, Mexican and American, involved in the project.

San Diego and Tijuana city officials and community leaders, and United Community Services staff from San Diego.

American and perhaps Mexican Consular officers

American and Mexican government officials responsible for immigration and welfare matters.

Those specialists in Mexican-American affairs, immigration and community organization who will have special interest in the project, its results, and implementation.

Community leaders, social service agencies, and representatives of Mexican-American groups from other border areas facing problems similar to those of San Diego - Tijuana.

Agency staffs and other individuals and organizations who participated in the project will review the program's rationale, its objectives, its achievements, and the problems encountered. Similar needs in other communities along the border will be discussed, with reference to the San Diego - Tijuana project and its possible replication or adaptation elsewhere.

A final evaluation report on the project will be written and made generally available.

Request  
 SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PLAN

Advocacy  
 IMMIGRATION PROJECT

Pilot Period ( August, 1973 - August, 1974 )

Direct Costs

Personal Service Compensation

Program Coordinator	\$ 12,000
Immigration Specialist (Two @ half time) 2x5,850	11,700
Legal Secretary	<u>7,200</u>

Fringe Benefits

FICA 5.85x29,700	1,737		
SUI 3.20x16,800	537		
W.C. .25x30,900	77		
Health Insurance for 2 Employees (Full time) @ 15.00 per month.	360		
Health Insurance for 2 Employees (Half time) @7.50 ea. per month	<u>180</u>		
		2,891	

Total Personnel Cost

\$ 33,791

Transportation

Staff - Coordinator & Specialists 3 x 6,000 mi. ea. @ .12¢	2,160
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Community Volunteers 3 x 6,000 mi. ea. @ .12¢	2,160
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Rent \$300.00 per month x 12	3,600
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Equipment, Supplies, Materials

Consumable Supplies and Program materials \$840.00 yr. Postage Yr. 672.00	1,512
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Desk Top Supplies	1,512
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Rental Lease and Purchase of equipment but not limited to: Two electric typewriters \$764.00 yr. One Copier @ 3,000 yr.	3,764
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Other Costs: Including but not necessarily limited to Telephone and Telegraph \$1,800 Utilities Yr. 720 Printing 500	3,020
---	-------

16,216

TOTAL PROJECT COST

\$ 50,007

PROJECTED IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION

Volunteer Community Workers 3 @ 7,632 ea.	\$22,896
Graduate Students 2 @ 3.50 hr. 24 hrs. per week	4,368
Volunteer clerical aids 2 @ 1.65 hr. 10 hrs. per week	1,716
Consultants Legal 4 Lawyers (Approximately 5 hrs. per wk) @ 45 per hr. 52 weeks.	<u>4,680</u>
Total Projected in-kind contribution	<u><u>\$33,660</u></u>



PROPOSAL FOR  
SERVICES TO ILLEGAL ALIENS

I. BACKGROUND

Catholic Social Service has been acutely aware of the needs of illegal aliens and their families in Santa Clara County for many years. Spanish speaking people in this county represent 18% of the total population. There is every indication that a substantial proportion of these are illegal aliens.

The agency developed an ongoing relationship with the Spanish speaking through a five-year radio program over KAZA. The program was geared to family problems. It was estimated that 100,000 Spanish speaking people tuned in weekly. The result was that many of the people called us regarding problems as illegal aliens.

The illegal alien lives a life of fear and anxiety. He is afraid to become a part of the total community. He is unable to utilize other resources in the community for himself and his family and lives in constant fear of being deported. The illegal alien is in a very delicate situation especially when he is married to a U.S. citizen and has children born in this country and risks having his family torn apart.

II. ASCERTAINING THE NEED

There is no way of ascertaining the number of people in the area who do not have papers. Mr. James Hoffman, representing the USCC Dept. of Immigration and Refugee and located in San Francisco, deals directly with the Immigration and Naturalization Department of the U.S. government. He stated that from 50-75% of the illegal aliens in this region live in or around San Jose. His own office in San Francisco simply cannot handle these cases. The transportation problem between South County, San Jose, and San Francisco is quite grave. Mr. Hoffman sees the need of a service in the San Jose area.

Brother Howard from Alexian Brothers Hospital stated that 80% of emergency room cases are people on welfare or without papers. One social worker from the Department of Social Service said that one out of six of his case load are here illegally. Another social worker estimated that 80% of Alviso were here without proper papers. In South County Catholic Social Service was flooded with calls when it was announced they were helping people with proper documents. Fr. Moriarity, of Sacred Heart Parish, which is 58% Spanish speaking, said it is a rare house where there is no one present illegally. When the parish began an immigration-counseling program (which has since closed) 500 members joined in a matter of months.

Problems faced by people without papers:

1. Break-up of families:

An illegal alien who enters Valley Medical Center for the birth of a child and cannot pay is told that the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be notified. Furthermore, at times upon entry into the hospital, the alien is allegedly told; "Unless you give your baby up for adoption, you will be deported." No explanation of alternatives or rights is given. This situation creates panic, causing the person to easily comply despite the strong Latin sense of family.

Recently, a woman who entered Valley Medical for the birth of a child was told by a friend that she would pay the hospital bill for the birth if the mother would give the child to the friend. She did so. The mother now wants the baby back, and the friend is saying that if she demands the baby be returned, the friend will notify the Immigration authorities and have the mother deported.

2. Reluctance to Approach a Public Agency for Help:

The predominant feeling on the part of the illegal alien is fear. Thus, he tends not to approach an agency for help when it is needed.

At the present time, one social worker on the Task Force has a woman with six children who are here illegally. The husband, born in Michigan, passed away last year. The family of seven is subsisting on \$236 a month from Social Security. They will not approach the county social service department because they know that the department is required by law to notify the INS. The eight year old boy needs expert medical care for asthma - they do not have money to consult a specialist and are afraid to approach a public hospital or clinic.

3. Exploitation:

People without papers are victimized by many people, including employers and notary publics.

The social worker on the Task Force has as clients an illegal alien, born in Mexico, his wife who is from Samoa, and their two children. The man works in a nursery, six days a week, ten hours a day, for \$1.60 an hour. He is paid in cash. He cannot complain because he is here illegally. He is unskilled and cannot find other permanent work. His employer has a "club" hanging over him - if he does not cooperate, the illegal alien will be reported to INS.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF TASK FORCE

In June 1975 the agency formed a Task Force at the suggestion of the Archbishop of San Francisco to study the problem and make recommendations. The members of the Task Force are:

Manuel Fimbres, Associate Dean, San Jose State Univ. School of Social Work  
Sister Patricia Geoghegan, O'Connor Hospital  
Helen Hansen, Director, Catholic Social Service of Santa Clara County  
James Hoffman, Director, USCC Dept. of Immigration and Refugee  
Brother John Howard, Alexian Brothers Hospital  
Rev. John Isaacs, Associate Pastor, Sacred Hospital  
James Leininger, Director, Catholic Council for Social Justice  
James McEntee, Director, Voluntary Action Center  
Rev. Anthony McGuire, Director, Centre Pastoral  
Rev. Cuchulain Moriarity, Pastor, Sacred Heart  
Elena Rodriguez, Catholic Social Service, Project Specialist  
Rev. Robert Pfisterer, Pastor, Our Lady of Guadalupe  
Anthony Scabassi, Dept. of Social Services, Santa Clara County  
Rolland Smith, Associate Director, CSS, Santa Clara County  
Colin Warnes, Legal Aid Society, Santa Clara County

The Task Force explored various funding sources. It discovered there were no immediate project funds available through United Way. Title XX of the Social Security Act was unavailable because the county is facing a deficit of \$6 million and cannot institute new programs or contracts. Title XX money is used by the Department of Social Services, however, many of the clients who need services are too fearful to apply for them through a public department. It was the decision of the Task Force that money needed to be found for the project from church sources and from foundations.

IV. LACK OF LEGAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY FOR ILLEGAL ALIENS:

There are few attorneys in Santa Clara County who specialize in services to illegal aliens. Few of these people can afford services from private attorneys.

Community Legal Services (Legal Aid) does not specialize in services to illegal aliens. It is low priority. There is one part-time law student handling cases and he simply cannot take more.

Economic and Social Opportunities has no program.

Catholic Council for Social Justice - the staff member who is an attorney handles mainly criminal and juvenile cases; no immigration cases.

Santa Clara University Law Clinic offers no immigration services to persons without papers.

CRLA (California Rural Legal Assistance) offers no immigration service to persons without papers.

There is no direct immigration counseling available in the county.

V. STAFFING OF PROJECT:

The Task Force recommended the following staff people:

1. Full-time Director: Bilingual, MSW or law degree. This staff member would serve as immigration counselor, relate to Immigration and Naturalization Service and be the overall project director. Among the qualifications the Director should have a legal background as well as social work, understanding of needs of people who require this service. He would offer the following services:
  - A) Provide information concerning the application of immigration and citizenship laws, the appropriate Federal regulations, Federal immigration and citizenship procedures, forms and fees.
  - B) Help persons having immigration and citizenship problems.
  - C) Prepare applications, petitions and forms required in the various procedures established by law within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Board of Immigration Appeals and the U.S. Consulates abroad.

- D) Maintain liason with various government officials at all levels, community and religious organizations, and the custodians of official documents, records and forms.
  - E) Represent clients before the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
  - F) He would solicit and train volunteers to serve as para-professional counselors.
2. Assistant Director. Bilingual, MSW or law degree, or equivalent, ability to gain understanding of immigration law and procedures, case work experience.
  3. Secretary. Bilingual, ability to type and keep records, ability to gain understanding of immigration law and procedures.
  4. Part-time Community Workers. Bilingual, trained in Catholic Social Service to meet the needs of Spanish speaking to do outreach service for the program.

#### VI. OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF THE PROJECT:

The project would consist of 1) helping persons having immigration and citizenship problems by informing them of the law and regulations, aiding them to prepare forms and all necessary documentation for legalizing their status, counseling them concerning other personal and social problems which relate to their illegal status, 2) educating the community concerning the problems of residents without proper documentation by developing groups and speaking before groups in churches, agencies, community organizations, 3) developing effective liasons among governmental and private agencies and the immigration counselling service.

The project will begin March 1. This will be a month of intensive training when the director, working with about twenty cases, will set up procedures for intake, initial interview, document search and acquisition, and counseling and will develop effective relations with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Francisco.

In the month of April, the director will complete the establishment of an office (all the physical arrangements), complete the hiring and training of staff, contact community agencies, ministers and pastors of churches, leaders of community organizations to inform them of the service and relate them to the service.

Each month the director and assistant will maintain a case load of about 75 with a turn-over of about 23 (old cases closed, new cases begun) which would mean that at the end of the first year (April 1977) there would be over 300 cases in process towards the legalization of status.

This number could increase significantly as outreach workers and volunteers are trained to do some of the more routine cases.

VII. DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT:

The Task Force submitted its report to Archbishop Joseph T. McGucken of the San Francisco Archdiocese and has been assured of implementing the project with funds available through the church. Catholic Social Service is willing to allocate certain of its resources (see budget below) and we are requesting foundations for the balance of this budget.

1. Budget

A) <u>Personnel</u>	
Director (\$1200/mo.)	\$14,400
Assistant Director (\$1000.mo.)	12,000
Secretary (\$850/mo.)	9,000
2 Community Workers (1 day per week)	
South County	1,450
Central	1,668
Fringe (15%)	<u>5,777.70</u>
Total	\$44,295.70
B) <u>Administrative Expenses</u>	
Transportation (\$150/mo.)	\$ 1,800
Telephone (\$50/mo.)	600
Legal Books	400
Admin., Supv. & Fiscal	<u>1,200</u>
Total	\$ 4,000
TOTAL BUDGET	\$48,295.70
C) <u>Income</u>	
Archbishop Joseph T. McGucken	
Archdiocese San Francisco	\$18,362
Catholic Social Service	<u>4,962</u>
Total	<u>\$23,324</u>
DEFICIT	\$24,971.70

CONCLUSION:

This project will permit us to serve at least 500 families in a year and careful records will be kept so evaluation will be a total part of the program.

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY  
HELEN S. HANSEN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Because of the negative approach which has resulted in the above vioalitions the CCR has taken a position on Presidnts Carter's Agust 4, 1977, Immigration Proposal. This proposal represents a continuing negative attituted by the President and Congress

On August 4, 1977, President Carter submitted his Immigration Porposal to Congress. This proposal and the above cited violations, continue to solitify the negative attitude by Carter's Administration and Congress on the Immigration issue. It is for these reasons that the Committee On Chicano Rights, Inc., has taken a National position against the Carter's Immigration Plan. OUR position is to advoacate the defeat of the Plan through education and advocacy.

tenative proposal

The CCR feels, because of the National Campaign, in order to adequately and fully cover the areas as ~~an~~ an advocacy organization would necessatate a much larger funding. If the CCR is to continue its viable campaign to protect the civil and constitutional rights of the Chicano/Latino people in a proffesonal and forth right manner, then the followng budget for the next year cacomes a necessity.

If the CCr is to continue as an advocaacy organization and its viable campaign to protect the civil and consitutional rights of the Chicano/Ltino people in a professional and forth right manner,

If the CCR is to continue with the National Campaign and serve as an advocacy organizaiton to protect the civil and consitutional rights of the Chicano/Latino people in a professional anf forth right manner, it would necessitate a much larger funding. The following budget for the next year becomes a necessity'

need  
address  
↓  
(279-2577)  
Miky: his (work) (286-6656)  
her work 477-9374  
Mr. & Mrs. Alberto and  
Maria Elena Ochoa

also, Need letters of Support from:  
Tim Barker Peter Schey  
Bert Corona Charles Bondet.  
Ralph Areola Rev. Pios  
Bishop Chang Alberto Ochoa  
Father Riley Dean Arriaga  
Peter Chalon  
Jess Haro ↓ full title  
and letterhead

also, Need @ Point by Point history  
of C.C.R. what we've been  
involved with.

also, Board of Directors and  
their background



January 11, 1977

Mr. Duan Bjerke  
Regional Commissioner  
Region IX, U.S. Office of Education  
50 United Nations Plaza  
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Bjerke:

I am writing this letter to express my full support for the 1977 E.S.A.A. application submitted by the Sweetwater School District. Having been a member of the Advisory Committee for the past three years and its present Chairman, I feel I have some basis to give an opinion regarding this proposal.

Although the Sweetwater School District was committed to desegregation in the past, this commitment has not been expressed as clearly as it has in the past few months. In calling for a District-wide plan of desegregation and the formation of an active committee (apart from the E.S.A.A. Committee) composed of the various groups affected, the Board is calling for serious steps which will change the racial isolation that exists. These efforts are doomed to failure without the programs envisioned by this proposal. All of the activities proposed are essential to the success of the desegregation efforts. Furthermore, these activities are the fruit of creative thinking and serious evaluation on the part of the District's Office of Special Projects. The "Innovative Interracial Educational Programs" are specific examples of this creative approach. Without such fundamental activities as remedial services, additional specialized staff etc. the newer approaches would be ineffective. Consequently, I request you accept and fund the entire proposal as submitted.

If justice calls for desegregation; the breaking-up of racial isolation, it equally challenges us to rectify the results of these situations as well as the prevention of youthful scares which will hinder human development. The Offices of Civil Rights and Education will do this School District and the persons affected by its students a great service by approving this program.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

(Rev.) Frank X. Riley, O.S.A.

President Pro-Tem E.S.A.A. Advisory Committee



Ira D. Wetherill  
43 San Miguel Drive  
Chula Vista, California 92011  
January 10, 1977

Mr. Duan Bjerke  
Regional Commissioner  
Region IX, U.S. Office  
of Education  
50 United Nations Plaza  
San Francisco, CA 94102

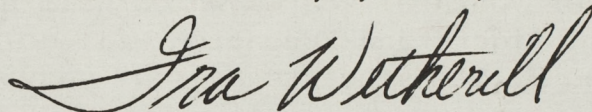
Dear Mr. Bjerke:

As a private citizen and school administrator who has been greatly involved in the reduction of racial isolation in the Sweetwater Union High School District, I would like to voice my support for its 1977-78 ESAA Application.

I have been involved in the preparation of the application and feel it would provide a great deal of benefits to the students and community in an affective, as well as cognitive sense. It is the product of many hours of effort on the part of students, teachers, specialists, administrators, and members of the community.

I am hopeful that it will be given positive consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Ira D. Wetherill

IDW:cb

# APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN AN URBAN CONTEXT:

The Dollars and Sense of Neighborhood Action

## Conference Agenda

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
9:00 a.m.	INTRODUCTION MODERATOR'S REMARKS APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY  THE ROLE OF OAT	Jim Bates, County Board of Supervisors Harold Keen, KFMB-TV Channel 8 Sim Van der Ryn, State Architect and Founder of Office of Appropriate Technology, State of California Bob Judd, Executive Director, Office of Appropriate Technology
9:30 a.m.	INTEGRAL NEIGHBORHOODS Achieving a balance between satisfying human desire for comfort and stimulation and the necessity of avoiding traumatic conflict with natural systems.	Jim Bell, Ecological Life Systems Institute
10:00 a.m.	COMMUNITY GARDENS and FOOD CO-OPS An introduction to community gardens and food co-ops in San Diego County. Where, who and how to . . .	E. J. (Tony) Hauser and Keith Baldwin, U. of California Cooperative Extension and Dorothy Lipnich, SCOOP
10:30 a.m.	CONSERVATION Our dwindling natural resources have forced a new look at our "Throw-away society." Can we develop a new and better life- style in San Diego which is based on a viable conservation ethic?	Gemma Parks, County Planning Commissioner
11:00 a.m.	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION Discussion of local efforts to revitalize urban neighborhoods, including housing rehabilitation, solar installations, cooperative housing, and economic development.	Jim Bliesner, Director, San Diego Youth Services
11:30 a.m.	COMMUNITY AESTHETICS How neighborhood beautification and art programs can contribute significantly to improving the aesthetics of a community.	June Gutfleisch, Executive Director, Community Arts
12:00 Noon	MEDICAL SELF-HELP How to be an intelligent consumer of medical services . . . How to regain the maximum personal responsibility for your own health.	Dr. Shimon Camiel, North County Health Services
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK	
1:30 p.m.	Workshops (part one)	(Classroom locations will be announced)
2:30 p.m.	Workshops (part two)	
3:30 p.m.	<u>How to do it!</u>	Moderator, Harold Keen; Supervisor Bates; and other selected speakers.
4:30 p.m.	ADJOURN	

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### CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Mail To: Supervisor Jim Bates  
County Administration Center (A 500)  
1600 Pacific Highway  
San Diego, California 92101

Or phone in reservation by calling:  
236-2282

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

I will need lunch at the conference: YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_



About the conference. . . . .

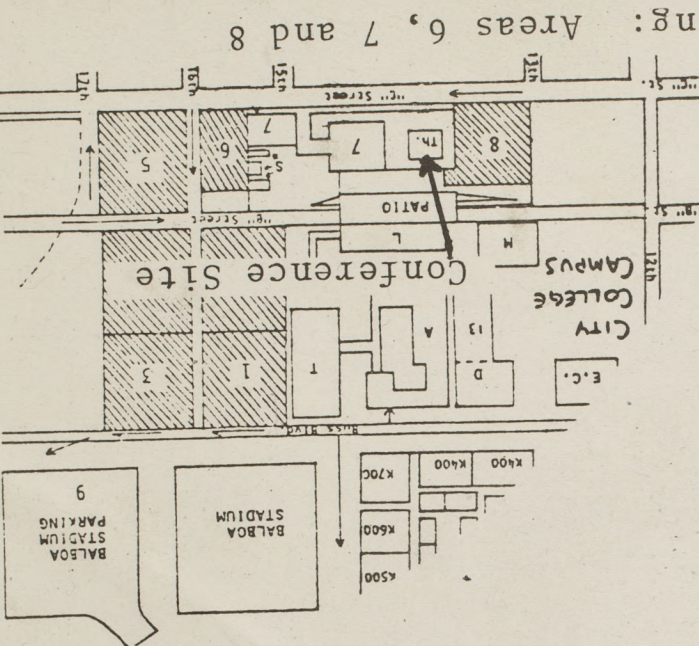
"Appropriate Technology in an Urban Context; The Dollars and Sense of Neighborhood Action" will focus on developing and using appropriate technologies to improve the quality of life in neighborhoods. Topics include: Conservation, Medical Self-Help, Integral Neighborhoods, Community Gardens and Food Co-ops, Housing, and Community Aesthetics.

The goal of this meeting is to bring people together to discuss neighborhood action projects and ideas in San Diego County. Workshops with the morning speakers will be presented at 1:30 p.m. and repeated at 2:30 p.m. This will allow an opportunity to participate in more than one workshop.

A resource manual describing examples of on-going neighborhood action projects and a list of local resource persons and agencies is being prepared as part of the conference. People attending the conference will receive copies of the resource manual.

There is no registration fee for the conference. The Ocean Beach Free School will provide sandwiches, fruit, and beverages to those who wish to purchase them for a small fee. To register, please send the attached form. For more information, call Supervisor Jim Bates' office at 236-2282 or the Ecology Centre at 235-0066.

# APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN AN URBAN CONTEXT THE DOLLARS AND SENSE OF NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION

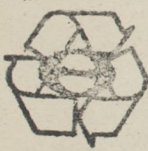


San Diego Ecology Centre  
Office of Appropriate Technology  
Supervisor Jim Bates  
Graduate School for Urban Resources and Social Policy, Inc.

### CONFERENCE SPONSORS:

**WHERE:** Theater, San Diego City College  
13th and C Streets, Downtown San Diego

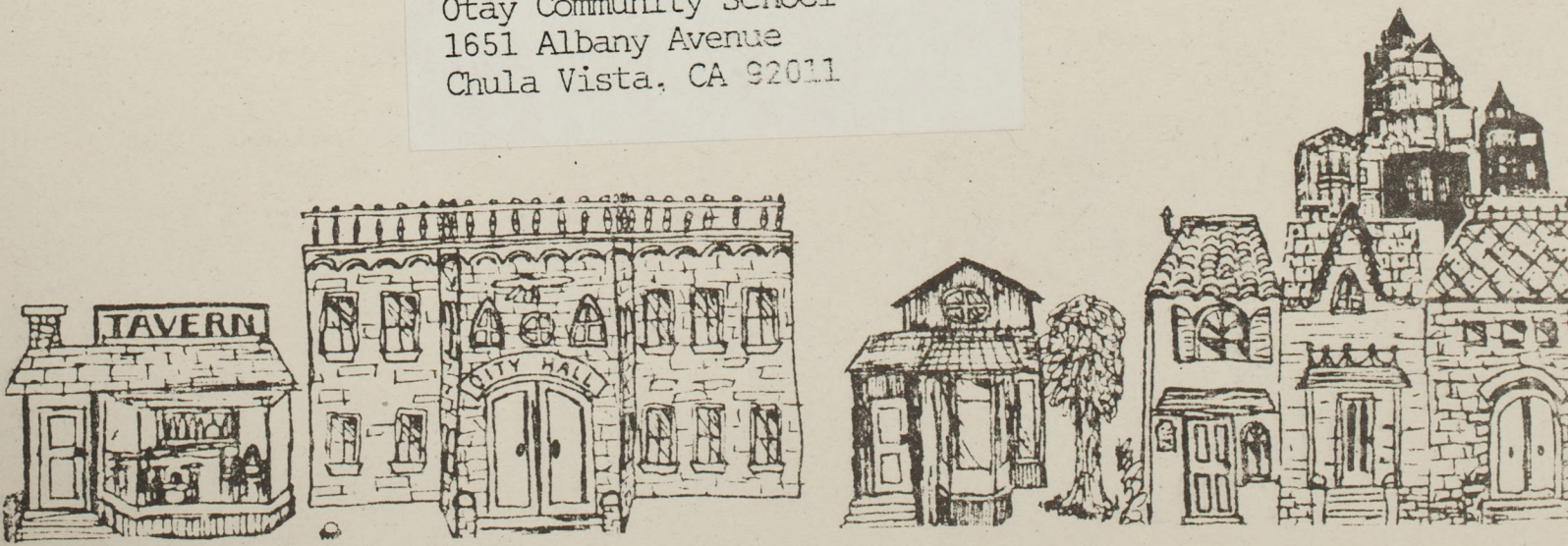
**WHEN:** Saturday, June 10, 1978  
9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.



**SAN DIEGO ECOLOGY CENTRE**  
340 KALMIA ST.  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101  
235-0066

Non-Profit Org.  
U. S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
San Diego, Calif.  
Permit No. 426

Jesse Martinez  
Otay Community School  
1651 Albany Avenue  
Chula Vista, CA 92011



# *The Chain Reaction*

um **community association consortium com**

**A NETWORK NEWSLETTER  
MAY 1978**

**by Ed Villagran  
and Tony Campilongo**

## RESOLUTION UPDATE

Quite a bit of activity has taken place since we saw many of you at the Convention in Sacramento where two resolutions were passed that have considerable impact on Community Education in California.

The text of these two resolutions is as follows:

No. 1. RESOLVED THAT: The California Community Education Consortium allocate and hold in a special account 35% of the Mott Foundation Funds controlled by the Consortium for Community Education in California. Expenditures from this special account will be made by the California Community Education Association.

No. 2. RESOLVED THAT: The California Community Education Association should participate in the evaluation of the Mott Centers comprising the California Consortium of Community Education, its meetings, and its process according to the following provisions:

1) Evaluation teams will be comprised of Center Director, and/or community school representatives selected by Community Councils with valid current CCEA Association Members comprising the majority of the team.

2) Teams will receive an in-service on current state of a center and its development area prior to and at the

end of each yearly evaluation period.

3) The logistics and criteria for evaluation of this involvement shall be developed and agreed upon jointly by the CCEA executive board and the California Consortium for Community Education and be implemented by beginning of the 1978-79 fiscal year.

The first resolution was the purpose of our visits to many of you during the month of March, and many of you signed the petition that was circulated. The second resolution was developed and presented at the Convention.

We wanted to get back to you first to thank you for your support and involvement in getting the Mott funding resolution publicized. We were looking for a way to link up the Community Education efforts in California, and your time and energies proved we could do it.

We would also like to update you on what's been happening to bring these two resolutions into effect.

A joint meeting of the Consortium and the CCEA was held April 27, 1978 in Redlands. The Consortium's 1978-79 Plan and budget was under review as it was to be sent to

Mott the following week. The resolution concerning Center evaluation (No. 2) was incorporated in its entirety into the Consortium's plan; it will go into effect this year.

Considerable discussion took place concerning the first resolution. For the 1978-79 Plan, the following agreement was reached: the amount of \$15,000 was allocated in the overall budget for the furtherance of community-based proposals funneled through the CCEA.

In further action, the Consortium and the CCEA agreed to develop a joint proposal to the Mott Foundation for \$65,000 for community-based projects. A joint meeting has been scheduled for June 2 in San Diego, with an Association board meeting to follow June 3. The purpose of these meetings will be to begin developing the \$65,000 proposal.

#### WHAT CAN WE DO NOW?

The CCEA Board and the Consortium needs to hear from you. The initial allocation of \$15,000 is ready to be dispersed by July. The CCEA Board will be working out a process at the June 3 meeting; they have agreed on a ceiling of \$1,000 per proposal.

If you have a plan, an idea, a proposal, for your community or if there are community groups that could put something together, let us know.

Your idea doesn't have to be a formal proposal. You or your community group can just write a letter outlining what you would use the money for. Send the letter to your Center Director (see addresses below) or a CCEA Board member; let them carry the ball for you.

This is what the petition was all about -- we're taking the first steps to put it into motion.

We also need to hear from you regarding proposals to put together for the \$65,000 Mott grant request. This is money available to you, so we

need to have your recommendations on what to propose to Mott as to its use.

Any questions concerning our relationship with the Mott Foundation should be directed to San Diego Center Director, Wayne Robbins. Wayne is California's contact person to the Mott Foundation.

Aside from your input to us regarding these community proposals, we want to hear from you in person. The following is a schedule of the joint Consortium/CCEA meetings for next year. If they are in your area (or even if they're not), try to attend. Details as to time and specific location will be available through your Center Director. A schedule of the CCEA Board meetings will be developed on June 3 and will be in our next newsletter.

July 20	Sacramento
November 9	San Diego
January 18	San Jose
April	CCEA Conf. site
July 12	Los Angeles
October 11	Oakland/SF

#### WE'LL BE SEEING YOU

We owe all of you a lot of thanks and plan to revisit you in early August. This will be following the July joint meeting so we can let you know the latest on the Mott proposal.

When we traveled around the state in March, we heard a lot of concerns, ideas and feelings expressed. We made a lot of contacts in our visits and have the makings of a strong network throughout the state. This network is the crucial communication link to pass information in all directions. In our next visit throughout the state, we will finalize the network and relate to you the key people in each locale.

It is our hope we can all work together to keep the energy spark ignited and keep the communication links strong. We've all started something worthwhile-- let's keep it going!

Many thanks!

Ed Villagran  
Tony Campilongo

CENTER DIRECTORS

DAVID AIKMAN, Director  
Santa Clara County Office of Education  
100 Skyport Drive  
San Jose, CA 95110  
408/299-4379

RICHARD BIFFLE, Director  
University of Redlands  
School of Education  
Redlands, CA 92373

WILLIAM CIRONE, Director  
Santa Barbara County Office of  
Education  
P. O. Box 6307  
Santa Barbara, CA 93111  
805/965-5889 962-4324

DAVID MIGOCKI, Director  
CELESTE BRODY, Associate Director  
San Jose State University  
School of Education, Room 219  
San Jose, CA 95192  
408/277-3313

WAYNE ROBBINS, Director  
San Diego County Office of Education  
6401 Linda Vista Road  
San Diego, CA 92111  
714/292-3571 *Bruck,*

JOEL E. SCOTT, Director  
Los Angeles County Office of  
Education  
9300 Imperial Highway  
Downey, CA 90242  
213/922-6324

Please feel free to contact us  
at the following addresses/phone numbers:

Ed Villagran  
2742 Twin Oaks Lane  
San Jose, CA  
408/258-8635

Tony Campilongo  
Sunset Community Education  
3151 Ortega Street  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
415/664-5564



# SAN DIEGO

## REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING CONSORTIUM

861 6TH AVE. P.O. BOX 2072 SAN DIEGO, CA 92112  
TEL. (714) 238-1445

A JOINT PROGRAM OF THE:  
CITY OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

June 5, 1978

TO : All Interested Agencies/Organizations

SUBJECT: Solicitation for CETA Title VI, Special Projects

The San Diego Regional Employment and Training Consortium (RETC), a joint powers agreement agency of the City of San Diego and County of San Diego, was established to administer programs funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, as amended.

Beginning June 9, 1978, RETC will solicit proposals through a Request for Proposal (RFP) process from public agencies and private non-profit organizations interested in providing employment and training services under Title VI, of CETA. The RFP for Special Projects will be available for pick-up by interested parties beginning at 2:00 p.m., Friday, June 9, 1978, at:

San Diego Regional Employment and Training Consortium (RETC)  
6th Floor, Room 602  
861 Sixth Avenue  
San Diego, California 92101

If you prefer that a copy of the RFP be mailed to you, please fill out the attached form and return it to RETC as soon as possible.

Deadline for all proposals is 5:00 p.m., Friday, July, 14, 1978. All proposals must be in the RETC office no later than 5:00 p.m., July 14, 1978. Proposals mailed to RETC must be in RETC's P.O. Box no later than 5:00 p.m., July 14, 1978. All late proposals will be returned to the submitters without review.

Any questions concerning the RFP should be directed to Julie Benedict, Planning and Evaluation Analyst, at (714) 238-1445.

Sincerely,

Thomas P. Nagle  
Executive Director

TPN:fr

Attachments:  
RFP Mail Order Form  
Workshop Calendar

CETA TITLE VI SPECIAL PROJECTS

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

If you wish to receive an RFP by mail, please complete the following:

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name)

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Agency/Organization): \_\_\_\_\_  
(Print or Type)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

DEADLINE for submittal of proposals is:

5:00 p.m., Friday, July 14, 1978.

Keeping in mind the deadline stated above, this form should be completed and returned as soon as possible in order to allow a sufficient amount of time for the processing and delivery of the Request for Proposal to your agency.

Mail Form to: San Diego Regional Employment and Training Consortium  
Planning and Evaluation Unit  
c/o Deloras Farrar, Statistical Clerk  
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(By)



TITLE VI SPECIAL PROJECTS WORKSHOPS CALENDAR FOR  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PREPARATION OF THE  
REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

The San Diego Regional Employment and Training Consortium (RETC) will provide technical assistance workshops in preparation for response to the Title VI Special Projects Request for Proposals for FY '79.

WORKSHOPS

AREA: NORTH COUNTY	<u>TUESDAY</u>	DATE: JUNE 20, 1978
TIME: 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 NOON		PLACE: ROOM #6
LOCATION: VISTA PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT 160 RECREATION DRIVE, VISTA, CALIFORNIA		

AREA: EAST SUBURBAN	<u>WEDNESDAY</u>	DATE: JUNE 21, 1978
TIME: 2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.		PLACE: MEETING ROOM
LOCATION: KENNEDY PARK CENTER 1675 EAST MADISON AVENUE, EL CAJON, CALIFORNIA		

AREA: SOUTH SUBURBAN	<u>THURSDAY</u>	DATE: JUNE 22, 1978
TIME: 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 NOON		PLACE: MUSIC ROOM
LOCATION: LOMA VERDE RECREATION CENTER 1420 LOMA LANE, CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA		

AREA: CENTRAL SAN DIEGO	<u>THURSDAY</u>	DATE: JUNE 22, 1978
TIME: 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.		PLACE: ROOM 101
LOCATION: CASA DEL PRADO BALBOA PARK, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA		

## DEFINITION OF FORMS OF ORGANIZATION

**ALLIANCE:** A close association for a common objective.

**ASSOCIATION:** An organization of persons having common interests, purposes, etc.

**CLUB:** A group of people associated for a common purpose, usually in an organization that meets regularly.

**COALITION:** 1. A combination; union. 2. A temporary alliance of factims for some specific purpose.

**COLLECTIVE:** Designating or of any enterprise in which people work together.

**COMMISSION:** A group authorized to perform certain duties or tasks, or to take certain capacity.

**COMMITTEE:** A group of people chosen, as from the members of a legislation or club, to consider some matter or to function in a certain capacity.

**CONFEDERATION:** A combination of independent organizations.

**COOPERATIVE:** An organization, as for the production or marketing of goods, owned collectively by members who share in its benefits.

**FOUNDATION:** An institution maintained by an endowment.

**INSTITUTE:** An organization for the promotion of art, science, education, etc.

**LEAGUE:** A compact or covenant made by motions, groups or individuals for promoting common interests, assuring mutual protection.

**MOVEMENT:** A particular manner of moving. 2. A series of organized activities by people working concertedly toward some goal.

**ORGANIZATION:** Any unified consolidated group of elements; a body of persons organized for some specific purpose.

**PARTY:** A group of people working together to establish, promote, or gain acceptance for some kind of government, cause or theory which they hold in common.

**SOCIETY:** Any organized group of people joined together because of some interest in common.

**UNION:** A leaguing together for mutual benefit. The unity of solidarity produced by coming together.

## DEFINITIONS OF TYPES OF MEETINGS

CONFERENCE: A formal meeting of a number of people for discussion or consultation.

CONGRESS; An assembly of delegates for discussion and usually action on some question.

FORUM: A public assembly, lecture, or program involving audience or panel discussion.

SEMINAR: A group of supervised students doing research or advanced study.

SYMPOSIUM: A conference organized for the discussion of some particular subject.

WORKSHOP: A group of people who meet for a period of intensive study, work, etc. in some field.