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United California

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Mexican-American Assn.

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318 EAST SAN YSIDRO BLVD.  
SAN YSIDRO, CALIFORNIA 92073  
(714) 428-2742

July 1, 1976

Mr. Greg Knoll, Director  
Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc.  
964 Fifth Ave., Granger Bldg.  
San Diego, Calif., 92101

RE: SUPERVISOR OF SOUTHEAST LEGAL AID OFFICE

Dear Greg:

Upon the urging of many community leaders, including myself, Mr. Peter A. Schey has apparently forwarded to yourself his application for the position of Supervisor of the Southeast Legal Aid office. While my recommendation on this matter has not been solicited, I feel that it is important for the community to provide input to you on this important decision with which you are faced.

I have communicated with many persons on this question and never before have I discussed a decision effecting Legal Aid with other persons on which there was such total agreement. Mr. Schey is receiving the total support of community groups and individuals, and, in my opinion, this support is well deserved.

Virtually every community group in South San Diego County views Mr. Schey as the "community attorney" that they can call when in a pinch. Mr. Schey has won this support through hard work and by being available to provide legal assistance. Peter has worked in this community for the past five years and is the only attorney from the Southeast office who consistently interacts with members of the community and attends community meetings. For this reason alone it is obvious to people in the community that Mr. Schey is the right person to be serving as the Supervisor of your Southeast office.

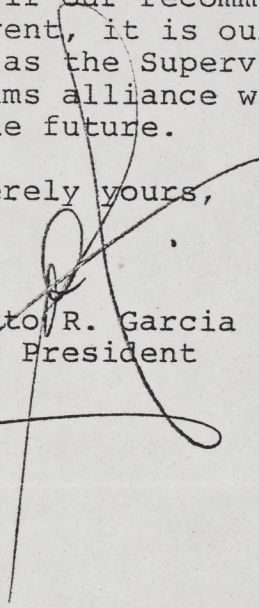
Mr. Schey has proven his administrative skills both in his creation of the Immigration Unit of your program and in his serving on various local, state, and federal government boards, some of which I have had the pleasure of working on with Mr. Schey. As you must know, your Immigration Unit has come to the attention of the highest officials in the Federal Government because your program is viewed as one of the best in the country today.

During the many years that I have been active in the community, I have frequently come into contact with attorneys in your program. I can say without reservation that Mr. Schey is by far the most competent attorney that I have ever had the opportunity to work with. He has an understanding of the community that is not shared by most of your other staff members and this in turn adds to his competency when dealing with our legal problems.

I also note with satisfaction that Mr. Schey also has the support of the black and asian members of our community. It truly is a compliment to Mr. Schey that he has been able to develop this sense of unity that we have on this issue.

I believe that discontent would be high if our recommendations in this matter are not followed. In any event, it is our hope and belief that Mr. Schey will be appointed as the Supervisor of the Southeast office so that your programs alliance with the community can become even stronger in the future.

Sincerely yours,

  
Alberto R. Garcia  
State President

cc: Geri Moses, Deputy Director  
James Malkus, Chairman of the Board  
Mr. Juan Morrision  
Mr. Chuck Abdelnour  
Mr. Ken Msemaji  
Mr. Herman Baca  
Mr. Charlie Vasquez  
Mrs. Margaret Castro  
Councilman Jess Haro  
Supervisor Jack Walsh

COTTON CONTENT

**LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.**

**OFFICE OF PUBLIC ATTORNEY  
ROOM 430, GRANGER BUILDING  
964 FIFTH AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101**

TELEPHONE: 239-9611

July 13, 1976

Mr. Carlos Vasquez, Chairman  
C.A.S.A. Justicia  
1839 Highland Avenue  
National City, CA 92050

Dear Carlos:

I was pleased to receive your letter in support of Peter Schey for the position of Supervising Attorney with our organization. I am deeply gratified by the tremendous support that our agency has apparently been able to generate and maintain within our client community. Your own genuine concern over the Society's important personnel decisions is only one expression of that interest and support. The many clients referred to our offices by you and similar community based organizations are also indicative of the confidence and credibility we have been able to build during the recent past and the present.

As you may know, in addition to the untimely departure of Mr. Arthur, the Society is currently enmeshed in a fiscal crisis that has caused us to terminate a number of staff persons and make an immediate analysis of our capabilities with regard to levels of continued service. In this attempt to arrive at the most cost effective way to service the largest number of clients, we will be faced with many difficult decisions in the weeks and months ahead. Among these will be impending staff terminations, staff transfers, the possible closing of neighborhood offices, cost savings and appropriate use of resources.

You will be advised of these problem areas and possible solutions; and your input will be requested. In addition, we will be requesting your support as it relates to our attempts at making County officials responsive to the legal needs of poor people in San Diego.

One of the most crucial decisions facing the program is the selection of a new Supervisor for our Southeast office. In light of the crisis now facing the Society as a whole and in light of the excruciatingly short amount of time that has been available to me in which to give this decision the attention it deserves, I have decided not to name anyone to this position at this time.

MILLERS FALLS  
P Z E R A S E

Mr. Carlos Vasquez, Chairman  
July 13, 1976  
Page Two

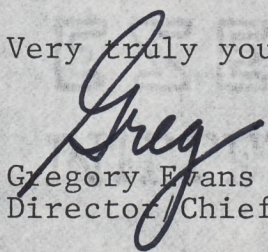
I have had two formal applications from staff for this position. I have rejected one of the applications thus far. The other applicant, Mr. Schey, is indeed receiving strong consideration. However, because the Southeast office is one of the largest branch offices of a major legal services program in this State, and because the Southeast office must continue to grow in its role as a vitally supportive community force, I feel that it is incumbent upon me to open the application process and give individual attention to the filling of this position once our fiscal crisis is under control.

In addition, I feel that it would be extremely unfair to Mr. Schey to ask him to take over a new position in the middle of such a tenuous situation and, in effect, say "produce or else" within a thirty to ninety day period. If Mr. Schey is the final selection he will have the full six month probationary period that all professional employees are entitled to. That way, without being rushed, the new supervisor will be able to acclimate him/her self to the new found administrative aspects of the job and determine whether or not the individual is compatible with the position and vice versa.

In the meantime I have asked Mr. Allen Gruber to handle the administrative duties of the office. It should be noted here, formally, that Mr. Gruber is not now, nor has he ever been, a candidate for this position. He is merely assisting me and the program in a crisis stage. Mr. Gruber has worked very closely with Mr. Arthur and has always taken over the administrative duties of the office in Mr. Arthur's absence. This temporary assistance from Mr. Gruber will allow for an orderly transition and the appropriate time frame needed by me to make the many vital decisions now facing the program and our client community.

I trust that whatever personnel decisions are ultimately made we can all look forward to your continued support. Thank you again for your interest and concern.

Very truly yours,

  
Gregory Evans Knoll, Esq.  
Director/Chief Counsel

GEK/hp

LAW OFFICES OF  
LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.

SOUTHEAST OFFICE  
3040 IMPERIAL AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92102  
(714) 239-9137

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All Community Groups Concerned with Immigration Matters  
FROM: Peter A. Schey, Supervisor, Immigration Unit  
RE: SAN DIEGO CITY SCHOOLS/ALIEN CHILDREN  
DATE: January 24, 1977

On January 3, 1977, as a result of numerous requests from agencies working in the immigration area, I forwarded a letter to Ralph Stern, Schools Attorney, requesting a clarification of procedures utilized by the City Schools with regards to alien children. Our concern was that local procedures may have been in violation of the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 90-247).

On January 13, 1977, I received the attached response from Assistant Superintendent Scott C. Gray. As you can see, Mr. Gray claims that:

"We do not, and have not submitted lists of alien students either to the County Board of Supervisors or to Immigration Naturalization Services."

It would, therefore, appear to me that we do not have a problem at this time. Should you have any questions about the response we received, or on any related matter, please contact me at 233-5463.

PAS/lw

ccs: Greg Knoll, Director, Legal Aid Society  
Nayade Keiger, Director, Chicano Federation  
Raoul Marquis, Attorney for Chicano Federation  
Herman Baca, Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee ✓  
Roger Cazares, Director, MAAC Project  
Alberto Garcia, President, UCMAA  
Rachel Ortiz, Director, Barrio Station  
Ralph Arreola, Attorney, Legal Aid Society  
Sam Cota, Attorney, Legal Aid Society  
Tim Barker, Attorney, Legal Aid Society  
Mary Freeman, Coordinator, NCSAR  
Jorge Baca, Coordinator, OFO, SDSU  
Grace Blaszkowski, S.D. Community Affairs Officer  
Beverly Yip, UPAC  
Father Joseph O'Brian, United Hispanic Ministries  
Sister Sarah, Padre Hidalgo Center  
Jess Haro, City Councilman



SAN DIEGO CITY SCHOOLS

**STUDENT SERVICES DIVISION**

EDUCATION CENTER

4100 Normal St, San Diego, Ca 92103  
~~XXXXXXXX~~ 293-8444

January 11, 1977

Peter A. Schey, Esq.  
Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc.  
3040 Imperial Avenue  
San Diego, California 92102

Dear Mr. Schey:

Your letter addressed to Mr. Stern on January 3 was referred to me for reply. It is my recollection that we discussed the practices of the San Diego Unified School District with regard to Education Code 6957 at some length when we both were serving on the San Diego Immigration Council. Our position at that time, and this still remains our position, is that the school district is not empowered to make determinations of citizenship and our district policies and procedures reflect this position. Upon enrollment of a new student, our schools determine residence in fact and legal age which are the only data they can require under our policy.

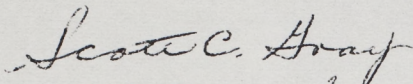
We do not, and have not submitted lists of alien students either to the County Board of Supervisors or to Immigration Naturalization Services. The only such lists we submit are to the County Department of Education in accordance with the code and these consist only of students who are attending school in the United States under an F-1 Visa or other type of student visa. These students, of course, are not undocumented aliens and are submitted only for reimbursement purposes under the Education Code. My understanding of the sequence which theoretically would be followed under the law would be that the local school district would submit lists to the County Department of Education who would then transmit them to the County Board of Supervisors for the purpose of setting tax rates. Obviously from my statement above, this is not occurring in our case for undocumented aliens.

In addition, we are fully cognizant of the provisions of the Federal Family Rights and Privacy Act and have taken the position that we cannot and do not furnish personal information regarding any student to the Immigration Naturalization Service without written consent of the student's family.

Peter A. Schey, Esq.  
January 11, 1977  
Page 2

I hope that this will answer your concern as this concern may apply to San Diego Unified School District. I would welcome any further personal contact which you might wish to make in pursuing this matter. Naturally, I cannot respond as to the practice in other school districts over which we have no jurisdiction.

Sincerely,



Scott C. Gray *br*  
Assistant Superintendent  
Student Services Division

br

cc: Mr. Ralph Stern

**LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.**

**OFFICE OF PUBLIC ATTORNEY**

**ROOM 430, GRANGER BUILDING**

**964 FIFTH AVENUE**

**SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101**

**TELEPHONE: 239-9611**

January 3, 1977

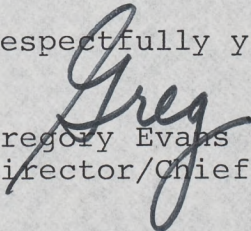
Herman Baca, Chairman  
Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights  
1837 Highland Avenue  
National City, California 92050

Dear Herman,

I just want to take this opportunity to thank you and your organization for your continued strong support of the Legal Aid Society. As you are aware, the City Attorney's office adamantly recommended to the City Council, during its session last Wednesday, that the Legal Aid Society's Southeast office Criminal Component should be excluded from its new scope of services. It was only because of the strong efforts of committed individuals such as you and your representatives that the City Council rejected the City Attorney's recommendation and finally voted at 5:15 p.m. on Wednesday, December 29, 1976 to continue the services of the Southeast office Criminal Component. The vote was unanimous, nine to zero.

Again, the Legal Aid Society, the staff, myself, and most importantly the client community we both serve, thank you for your strong show of support. My hope is that this experience will reaffirm our belief that when the community can solidify support around a particular issue the awareness level of our politicians can truly be raised and their decisions swayed in the best interest of the community as a whole.

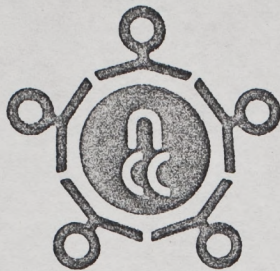
Respectfully yours,

  
Gregory Evans Knoll, Esq.  
Director/Chief Counsel

GEK/a



**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**



**NATIONAL CLIENTS COUNCIL, INC.**

*"around the conference table"*

- President**  
Ellsworth Morgan
- President Emeritus**  
Maryellen Hamilton
- First Vice President**  
Cornelius Hill
- Second Vice President**  
Bernard Henault
- Recording Secretary**  
Gloria Warness
- Corresponding Secretary**  
Adelberth Rozario
- Treasurer**  
Ernie Kaohimaunu
- Parliamentarian**  
Moses Martinez
- Sergeant-At-Arms**  
Dorothy Harris

March 17, 1977

RECEIVED

MAR 28 1977

Legal Aid Society

- • •
- George Arellano
- Mary Louise Butler
- Jesus Capetillo
- Henry Fordyce
- Rodney Griffin
- Margaret Howell
- Mary Lanier
- Mary Limon
- Tahnazbah McIntire
- Henrietta Miles
- George Moore
- Rosalio Munoz
- Virginia Stevens
- Ned Williams
- Nezzie Willis
- Bobbie Windell

Dear National Clients Council Member,

National Clients Council is attempting to have President Carter name three eligible clients to the Legal Services Corporation Board of Directors

It is our belief that we should seek suggestions as to who these clients should be from as many of our members and affiliated groups as possible.

If you know someone whom you think should be considered, we would appreciate your having them complete the enclosed questionnaire and return it to the National Clients Council as soon as possible.

National Clients Council  
1910 K Street, N.W. #400  
Washington, D.C. 20006

We would hope that you give very serious consideration before you ask an individual to submit the requested information to us. Whoever is named will, in effect, be making decisions which will affect poor people all over this country. They will have to be willing and able to listen to poor people and to stand ready to account to poor people for the positions taken by the Corporation's board.

I am deeply grateful for any help you give us in this very important effort.

Yours in the struggle,

Ellsworth Morgan  
Chairperson

QUESTIONNAIRE

Deadline April 25, 1977

1. Are you currently eligible to receive legal services under the financial eligibility guidelines of the local program?
  
2. Have you ever been a member of a legal services board of directors?  
If so, please give dates.
  
3. Have you ever participated in the local Clients Council or been elected to the N.C.C. Board of Directors?
  
4. Are you a member of your state's Governor's Advisory Board for Legal Services?
  
5. Are you now or have you been active in the community and to what degree?
  
6. Purpose of participation or reason for involvement?

(over)

7. Membership or affiliation with clubs, organizations, councils, or societies?
  
8. Purposes of above groups?
  
9. Office held?
  
10. Have you ever been founder of an organization? What type? When?
  
11. Have you ever been honored by an organization? Which organization? For What?
  
12. Are you willing to accept the nomination to sit on the Legal Services Corporation Board of Directors?
  
13. Are you a registered member of a political party? If so, party affiliation?
  
14. Letters of support should be submitted with this questionnaire. From organizations, and/local, state, or national individuals, as you may feel appropriate.

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
( Signature of nominee)

Submitted by (if other than nominee) \_\_\_\_\_

LAW OFFICES OF  
LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.

SOUTHEAST OFFICE  
3040 IMPERIAL AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92102  
(714) 239-9137

March 23, 1977

Mayor Pete Wilson  
City of San Diego  
Office of the Mayor  
City Administration Building  
202 C Street  
San Diego, California 92101

RE: CITY MANAGER'S REPORT TO CITY COUNCIL  
ON COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OF  
THE SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Dear Mayor Wilson:

On March 10, 1976, I appeared before the San Diego City Council to urge a review of past and future intelligence activities of the San Diego Police Department. I was representing the following organizations in this matter: NIA, Black Federation, Chicano Federation, Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights, United Farm Workers, Brown Berets, San Diego Coalition on Police Practices, Ocean Beach Human Rights Committee, ex-San Diego Panther Party members, and the Socialist Worker's Party (San Diego).

As noted in the position paper that we issued at that time, our proposals included the following:

1. First and foremost covert and clandestine intelligence activities against political activists and dissidents must stop immediately.
2. Citizens of San Diego and the victims of past police intelligence activities have a right to know what the extent of such activities was and remains today.
3. We believe that the citizens of San Diego have a right to know who determines what groups and/or individuals are the target of intelligence gathering activities and what criteria are used in this decision-making process.
4. The citizens of San Diego have a right to know what the involvement of the San Diego Police Department has been in past F.B.I. counter-intelligence programs in San Diego.

Mayor Pete Wilson  
March 23, 1977  
Page 2

5. Citizens of San Diego must be given an opportunity to remedy and receive compensation for past injuries suffered as a result of police intelligence activities that were unlawful.
6. Those officers who committed unlawful acts while supposedly engaged in intelligence-gathering activities should be criminally prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
7. All files compiled on citizens of San Diego for purely political purposes should be released to those individuals and the City Council should investigate the possibility of enacting a local Freedom of Information Act similar to federal and State laws currently in existence.

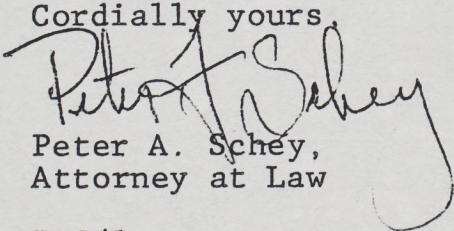
It remains our opinion that City Manager Hugh McKinley's report is entirely inadequate, ignores common-knowledge evidence existing on clandestine police activities, and fails to suggest methods that will guarantee the citizens of San Diego that they need not fear future surveillance for non-criminal political activities.

Virtually none of the proposals as outlined above have been adopted by the City Manager's report and I anticipate that community groups and individuals will now deem it necessary to proceed with the initiation of community-administered hearings.

It is my hope that the City Council will critically review the City Manager's report and will, at a minimum, request that the conclusions therein be substantiated and that the Council members be provided with copies of the City Manager's raw notes resulting from his investigation.

Thanking you for your consideration of these matters, I remain,

Cordially yours,



Peter A. Schey,  
Attorney at Law

PAS/lw

cc: San Diego City Council members  
Concerned Organizations (as listed above).

LEGAL AID SOCIETY  
OF SAN DIEGO  
SOUTHEAST OFFICE

F. Y. I.

**PETER A. SCHEY**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

1760 N. EUCLID AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92105  
(714) 263-9211



PETE WILSON  
MAYOR

April 6, 1977

Mr. Peter A. Schey  
Attorney at Law  
Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc.  
Southeast Office  
3040 Imperial Avenue  
San Diego, California 92102

Dear Mr. Schey:

Thank you for your letter dated March 23 regarding the city manager's report to the City Council on intelligence activities of the San Diego Police Department.

With respect to the position paper submitted by you earlier, and assuming you desire a response point by point, I submit the following:

1. Unfortunately it is not a perfect world. If it were, we would not require the services of a police department nor would we be required to subject police officers to the unhappy necessity of intelligence gathering activity.
2. Legitimate police intelligence gathering is a necessary function and, considering the purpose, can hardly be shared with the subjects of inquiry. The guidelines authorized by the council for police intelligence gathering seek to balance the right of the individual in terms of his right to privacy, and the need for society to protect itself from those engaged in criminal activities. Additionally, anyone possessing any knowledge indicating an abuse of discretion or authority on the part of police officers engaged in intelligence gathering activity should make such evidence known both to the city manager and more relevantly to law enforcement authorities charged with responsibility for prosecution of violations of civil rights.
3. I would refer you to the action taken by the City Council at its meeting of March 23 at which it adopted guidelines for the performance of police intelligence gathering.

Mr. Peter A. Schey

April 6, 1977

Page 2

Essentially, the criterion employed in determining what activities or individuals are to be the subject of police intelligence gathering efforts is as follows: Individuals or organizations which by their past conduct or expressed intention threaten a disruption of the peace or other criminal activity are properly deemed to be the subject of preventative police intelligence gathering activity.

4. The city manager indicated that he found no evidence of police department involvement in counter-intelligence programs conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I would suggest that if you or people known to you possess evidence contradicting the city manager's conclusions, you should as an officer of the court proceed at once to present such evidence or have such persons possessing that evidence present it to the District Attorney or United States Attorney as may be appropriate.
5. Paragraph five relates to suits in progress which are properly the domain of the courts. The City Council is not a body which is properly equipped to perform a judicial function. Its purpose is to legislate and not adjudicate facts determining the rights and duties of parties to law suits.
6. I would reiterate to you as I did to those whom I admonished at the City Council meeting at which we received the city manager's report that any persons possessing evidence that would warrant a criminal prosecution of police officers are under a moral obligation and a legal duty to make it known to prosecuting authorities, either state or federal, depending upon the nature of the alleged violation. Moreover, I must say that if persons have possessed such evidence, I fail to understand why they have not performed their moral and legal duty to bring such evidence before a grand jury or a prosecutor.
7. Whether files existed in the past because of political activities which do not meet the criterion of threatening, disruptive or criminal activity (or otherwise giving evidence of such intent), such files do not now exist according to the city manager's report.

Your assertion that the city manager's report ignores common knowledge in evidence requires that I repeat my earlier admonition: If you or your office or anyone known to you is possessed of



Mr. Peter A. Schey  
April 6, 1977  
Page 3

evidence that you describe as common knowledge or any other evidence that indicates criminal liability on the part of San Diego officers, clearly you are under a duty to bring such evidence before a grand jury or proper prosecuting authority. If evidence exists to warrant civil suit, you are under a similar obligation to bring the lawsuit that would test such evidence.

Bearing in mind this last consideration, I would remind you that the purpose of the City Council's inquiry was necessarily legislative. We are not and cannot be a judicial body. The city manager, who did not seek the role assigned to him by the council, is not a trained investigator. Rather he was assigned the task because he is the city's chief administrative officer and because earlier efforts to have Mr. Coleman Conrad, as the agent of the City Council, perform that investigation were prevented from coming to fruition because of the inability of the council to gain assurance from appellate courts that our investigation could proceed without compromising the necessary confidentiality of legitimate police intelligence gathering activities.

The council remains concerned that legitimate police intelligence gathering be conducted subject to the guidelines that we have adopted and adequately supervised in order to prevent abuse of any citizen's civil rights.

Sincerely,



PETE WILSON

PW:ds

cc: San Diego County Bar Association  
Board of Directors  
City Council  
City Manager  
Chief of Police  
News Media

LEGAL AID SOCIETY  
OF SAN DIEGO  
SOUTHEAST OFFICE

F. Y. I.  
Peter

PETER A. SCHEY  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

1760 N. EUCLID AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92105  
(714) 263-9211

*Peter*

LAW OFFICES OF  
LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.

SOUTHEAST OFFICE  
1760 NORTH EUCLID AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92105  
(714) 263-9221

July 5, 1977

Leonel Castillo  
Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
United States Department of Justice  
425 "I" Street  
Washington, D.C. 20536

Re: Accreditation of Carlos Vasquez as representative  
with the Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc.

Dear Mr. Castillo:

On behalf of the Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc., I would like to request that the enclosed application for accreditation as a representative by Carlos Vasquez be transmitted to the Board of Immigration Appeals pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 292.2(d).

The Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc. is an organization recognized by the Board of Immigration Appeals pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 292.2(b). As such, our organization may make application for the accreditation of individuals which we feel qualified to the Board of Immigration Appeals. The grant of accreditation by the Board allows the individual to represent persons before the Service.

I have worked with Mr. Vasquez for more than four years and I wholeheartedly give him the utmost recommendation as a fully qualified individual to competently represent persons before the Service.

Sincerely,

*Peter A. Schey*  
Peter A. Schey  
Attorney at Law

PAS/tb  
enclosure

cc: James O'Keefe

LAW OFFICES OF  
LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.

SOUTHEAST OFFICE  
1760 NORTH EUCLID AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92105  
(714) 263-9221

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

APPLICATION FOR ACCREDITATION OF CARLOS VASQUEZ  
AS ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LEGAL AID  
SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC. PURSUANT TO 8 C.F.R.  
292.2(d).

On behalf of Carlos Vasquez the Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc. makes application for his accreditation as a representative able to practice before the Immigration and Naturalization Service pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 292.2(d). Mr. Vasquez is a person of good moral character who possesses extensive knowledge and experience of immigration and naturalization law and procedure.

In 1973 Mr. Vasquez began his association with the Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc., an organization recognized by the Board of Immigration Appeals pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 292.2(b). He began as a paid immigration paralegal under the supervision of Peter A. Schey. He continued in this paid capacity for approximately one year. During this time he worked 40-60 hours per week in the area of immigration and naturalization law and procedure. His duties included immigration counseling, preparation of applications (I-130's, I-550's, I-485's, I-212's, I-191's, N-400's, N-600's, etc.), exclusionary proceedings, medical proceedings and deportation hearings. Additionally, he would make administrative appearances with clients before the investigative, travel control, deportation and naturalization sections of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He would also make appearances with clients before the American Consulate in Tijuana, Mexico.

Starting in 1974 Mr. Vasquez began his work at the Legal Aid Society on a pro bono basis. This change came about due to a funding crisis which the Society experienced in the Summer of 1974. The only change in Mr. Vasquez's participation in the Society's Immigration Unit was a decline in the number of hours per week to about 15-20. Otherwise, Mr. Vasquez continued his

work in all of the aforementioned procedures.

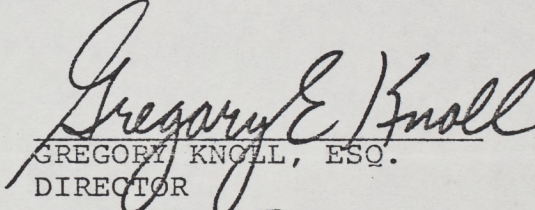
In June of this year Mr. Vasquez again became a full time paid employee of the Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc. He is currently serving as a paralegal advocate in the area of immigration and naturalization law.

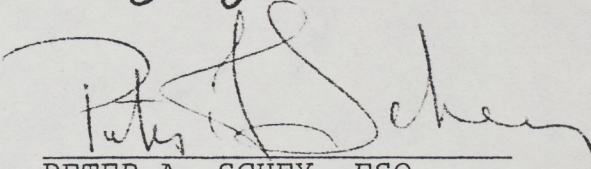
Through his work in the immigration and naturalization field for the past four years Mr. Vasquez has become thoroughly acquainted with the immigration statutes found in Title 8 of the United States Code, the administrative procedures found in Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service's Operations Instructions and Administrative Manual. Through his extensive research of issues presented in his cases he has read numerous Board of Immigration Appeals Interim Decisions, Federal Judicial decision, and utilized Gordon and Rosenfield's Immigration Law and Procedures of which he has a personal copy.

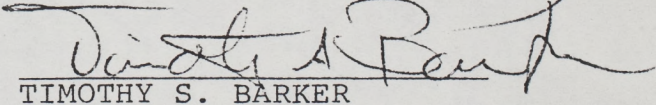
Based upon this experience over the past four years the Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc. firmly believes that Mr. Vasquez is qualified and competent to represent persons before the Immigration and Naturalization Service on its behalf.

Dated: July 5, 1977

Sincerely Submitted,

  
GREGORY KNOLL, ESQ.  
DIRECTOR

  
PETER A. SCHEY, ESQ.  
IMMIGRATION UNIT COORDINATOR

  
TIMOTHY S. BARKER  
IMMIGRATION UNIT DIRECTOR

NOTICE OF MEETING - US-PANTHER SUIT

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THE SUIT ON BEHALF OF VARIOUS EX-US AND PANTHER PEOPLE UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT TO GATHER FBI, SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER DOCUMENTS WILL SOON BE FILED. THIS LAWSUIT WILL HOPEFULLY RESULT IN THE RELEASE OF MANY DOCUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED AND THAT DEAL WITH THE FBI'S ROLE IN DISRUPTING THE US AND PANTHER PARTIES.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 16, 1976, AT 7:00PM.

PLACE: CONFERENCE ROOM, LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, 3040 Imperial Ave., San Diego.

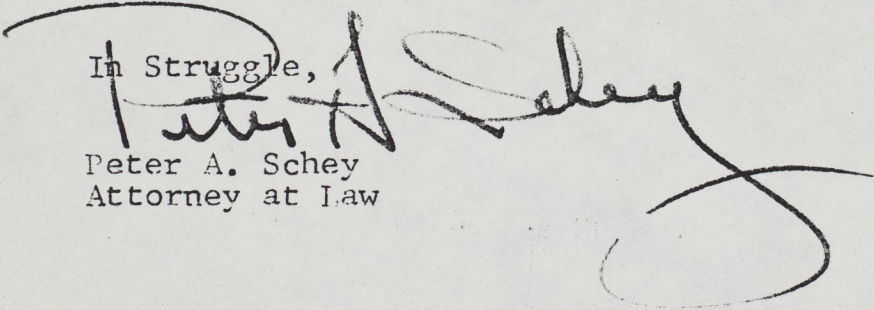
Many of the FBI's tactics in dealing with Black militant groups in the late 60s and early 70s (and through the present) have already been documented in the Senate Select Committee's report. We have received an entire set of the report in it's public version. San Diego and Los Angeles activities are frequently mentioned throughout the report.

We need to discuss the best location to file the suit, the people who will be plaintiffs, whether or not to involve any minority-owned newspapers, etc. Please think about these issues before the meeting.

We hope that the filing of a lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act will generate enough interest and information to allow further action on suits for damages and other remedies.

Please attend the meeting Monday night so that we may proceed rapidly on these matters.

In Struggle,

  
Peter A. Schey  
Attorney at Law

LAW OFFICES OF  
LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.

SOUTHEAST OFFICE  
1760 NORTH EUCLID AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92105  
(714) 263-9221

October 7, 1977

Mr. Herman Baca  
Casa Justicia  
1839 Highland Avenue  
National City, CA 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

You are cordially invited to join with the Board of Directors, staff and clients of the Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc. in the process for setting the program's priorities on October 13, 1977 at Neighborhood House Association, 841 S. 41st Street, San Diego. (7:00 to 9:00 p.m.)

At this meeting the clients' needs and the kinds of activities the Legal Aid Society should involve itself with in the upcoming year will be discussed. As one who has a special interest in the provision of legal services to the poor, we believe your input will be invaluable. We hope that you will be able to attend. Attached please find a schedule of all our offices' priority setting meetings.

Please advise us by telephone at 263-9221 sometime Monday or Tuesday if you will be attending.

Sincerely,

*Joseph K. Davis*  
Joseph K. Davis  
Supervising Attorney

JKD/mjd

Erasable Bond

25% COTTON FIBER

Oceanside Office

October 12, 1977 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Oceanside High School (Library)

150 S. Horn (corner of Mission and Horn)

Oceanside, CA 92054

Southeast Office

October 13, 1977 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Neighborhood House Association

841 S. 41st Street

San Diego, CA 92113

Downtown Office

October 20, 1977 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Cal Western Law School, 3rd Floor

350 Cedar Street

San Diego, CA 92101

Southbay Office

November 1, 1977 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Hilltop Drive Elementary School (Auditorium)

30 Murray Street (corner of Hilltop and J)

Chula Vista, CA 92010



**LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.**

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ATTORNEY

ROOM 430, GRANGER BUILDING

964 FIFTH AVENUE

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

TELEPHONE: 239-9611

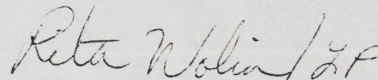
July 21, 1980

Dear Friend,

We were forced to postpone our election for the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society. Elections will be held again in sixty days. If you are still interested in serving on the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society, please fill out the enclosed application request and mail it back to us by July 31, 1980.

The Nominating Committee has set aside Monday, August 25, 1980 at 11:00 a.m. to meet with potential candidates. You will be notified of the site at a later date.

Sincerely,



Rita Wolin, Chairperson  
Nominating Committee

RW/lp

BRIEF SUMMARY OF IMMIGRATION LAW

This is just the starting point - don't  
rely on it exclusively if advising someone.

I'de be happy to try to answer any questions.

Peter A. Schey.  
Legal Aid, 2751 Imperial,  
San Diego, 92102.  
239-9137.

44113.8  
270  
food 145  
clothing eq/person 325  
5  
45  
190-  
27  
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135  
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BRIEF OUTLINE OF IMMIGRATION LAW

In order for a Mexican citizen to adjust his immigration status it is necessary for him to leave the United States.

Labor Certification is obtained, when needed, from Manpower Administration, 450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.  
Sec. 212(a)(14): makes it necessary for aliens coming to the US to perform skilled or unskilled labor to get labor certification.

1st inquire as to whether you client comes from the Eastern or Western hemisphere:

1/ Western Hemisphere:

- a) Were the parents born in the United States? There may be a possibility of derivative citizenship.
- b) If not, find out how long client has been in the US?  
If for a long time, check Sec. 249 INS - registry section. Client can't have relinquished domicile during his stay in the US. Had to have entered prior to 1924.  
For evid check census records. Secondary evid in form of affidavits etc.  
Client must wait 5 years before applying for citizenship.
- c) If your client has been here for more than 7 years, apply for suspension of deportation; under Sec. 244(a)(1) INS.  
Requires: (1) good moral character (2) continuous residence (3) client or family must show hardship if client deported. This remedy is discretionary. Can only have reviewed for abuse of discretion.
- d) Inability of client to get a visa:  
Sec. 212 INS: alien is held deportable because of debts owed in the US.
- d) Is alien a parent, child or spouse of a US citizen:  
Gen: adopted children are treated the same way as natural children.  
Stepchildren: application must be made prior to the child's 18th birthday.  
Adopted children: applic completed prior to child reaching 16 years of age.

If alien is a parent, child or spouse of a US citizen, use an I-130 petition to classify alien as an immediate relative of a US citizen. There is a \$10 fee for this application. These forms can be obtained at any INS office. Having completed the I-130, the local INS office approves the petition (if not, appeal to Regional Commissioner or the Appeals Board).

If US citizen is over 21 and the son or daughter of an alien, he can immigrate his parents as resident aliens.  
(if alien parents are from Eastern hem., they get no special preference)

Upon the Consul getting approval from INS, they issue a RSE 497 if there is a question as to the relationship of the parties.

DSP 70: client fills this out and mails back to consulate.

DSL 869: delineates documents consulate will need.  
People applying through a Mexican consulate must wait about 90 days to await approval of their applications.

Alien must obtain a police clearance: mail one set to consulate and a second set to Bureau of Criminal Investigation in Sacramento.

MRS. FAGAN - with the Consulate in TJ, Mexico, handles all I-130s, no matter where alien used to live in Mexico.

JIM KERR: Chief Counsel - talk to him about any refusal for a visa in TJ, Mexico.

Must have medical exam. in TJ, Mexico. When going down to consulate, take police clearance (fingerprints) and military documents.

Sec 212 INS contains 31 grounds for excludability.  
I-601: application for waiver of excludability (not available for public charges).

If aliens applic is rejected by consulate, apply for permission to reapply ( I-212) (waives excludability for prior deportation).

## 2. Eastern Hemisphere:

For an I-130 application contact the local INS office, not the American consulate in the alien's country. Travel Control is the department within INS that handles these applications. Request a form I-485.

## 3. If the I-130 is denied:

1. Request a waiver of excludability.
2. If the excludability is not waived, you cannot go to court (no judicial review) - consulate's decision is not reviewable. However, the aliens attorney or a government official can request an advisory opinion as to whether or not the waiver of excludability should be granted. This is requested from Mr. Owen, Visa Office, Secretary of State, Washington D.C. His opinion is mailed to the consulate and is merely advisory - the consulate need not follow his recommendation.

The best way to handle any denial of any request made to the American Consulate in Tijuana is to contact Mr. James Kerr in that office and handle things informally.

#### 4. Application Under I-550:

Basically this involves applications for parents, spouse or children of aliens admitted to the United States as permanent residents.

Filing under this approach presently involves a wait of approximately 18-19 months before the visa will be finally approved. File the I-550 with the local Immigration office and await their approval of the application.

They inform the American Consulate where the alien is living that the application has been approved. The Consulate then mails a set of forms to the alien to be completed prior to obtaining the visa.

Once those forms are filled out, an alien from a Western hemisphere country must return to his country and keep an "appointment date" with the Consulate at which time he or she is issued the visa.

A person from an Eastern hemisphere country can remain in the United States while adjusting his status.

After the alien fills out the forms provided by the Consulate, he will be given a "priority date." This indicates how long it will be before their "appointment date" actually comes up.

Note: if the permanent resident spouse has been living in the United States for more than 4½ years, you may want to suggest possible naturalization and then go for an I-130, which allows the spouse, etc., to enter the country at an earlier date.

For people that are in the United States without legal status while awaiting either an I-550 or I-130:

If they get hassled by INS, I think it's best to accept a Voluntary Departure for them. This does not appear on their record and won't have an adverse effect on their applications.

Most of them risk sneaking back into the country anyway and await their visa while living here illegally with their families.

If the alien has a family and/or children in the United States, and it would work a hardship on them if they were forced to leave the country while awaiting their visa, you may apply for a form of discretionary relief - ask that your client be placed under "docket control." This is a humanitarian form of suspended animation during which your client can remain in the United States without fear of pending deportation.

In San Diego, call Mr. Small - the head of local INS - to request that a client be held on "docket control" because of the unique facts in your case.

### 5. American Citizen Child Petitions:

This is only a procedure used for Western hemisphere aliens. The alien does not have to satisfy labor certification (212(a)914) INS).

But application under this method does not take the alien out of the numerical limitations.

Either write a letter or use a form FS497 and mail the following to the American Consulate where the alien last resided:

1. Birth certificate of the child
2. Marriage certificate of parents (and final decrees of prior divorces).
3. Birth certificate of U.S. citizen parents.

As with the I-550 and I-130, the Consulate will provide forms to be filled out. This must be completed and returned to the Consulate who will then provide the alien child with an "appointment date." This will probably be within 18 months of the approval of the request.

Note: if the mother was not married when the child was born, this gives INS with a basis for excludability. But this basis for excludability can be waived if no adultery was involved. Can proceed through the California Courts to legitimize the child.

### 6. Labor cert:

This is a farce for the most part.

It is available for aliens from both the Eastern and Western hemisphere. INS must be satisfied through the Labor Department of Human Resources Development that no worker is available in the United States to do the kind of work that the alien would be doing.

Forms required are MA 750, MA 750(b) and MA 750(c) for domestics. Contact Human Resources Development, 3223 West St. Los Angeles for information.

A governess or nurse to an ill person may be accepted without much difficulty if:

- the alien is going to be a live-in;
- will receive \$285-300/month and free room and board;
- the alien has had at least one year experience.

## NON-IMMIGRANT VISAS:

Briefly:

1. 72 hour pass: alien can travel within 100 miles of the border. Can use the pass as frequently as desired, however, cannot work or reside in the United States. Given to aliens who wish to shop in the U.S. or visit relatives. Generally, an alien must have a job in his home country before he will be given a 72 hour pass. Won't be approved if INS suspects the person wants to establish residence in the U.S. (designation: I-186).
2. B-1 and B-2: visitor for either business or pleasure. Generally granted from 2 weeks to 6 months. Does not allow holder to enter the United States to live or establish residence.
3. F-1 visa: provided for students from foreign countries who have no intention of abandoning their foreign residence. The alien student must receive an I-20 from the school that has accepted the student. The student must be involved in a full-course of study and there is no age limitation on students who may apply for an F visa. The school must be an approved school as far as INS goes. ie: school obtains approval from INS on form I-17. Find out from INS if the school your client is applying to has received INS approval. The school submits a report to the District Director of INS on form I-20B if the student fails to register personally within 60 days of the time expected, does not enroll in a full course of studies, or terminates his enrollment. The student may request an extension of his student visa on form I-538, which is filled out and submitted to INS. If the student wishes to make a temporary visit abroad, the school he is attending will provide a new form I-20. Extensions are granted for periods not exceeding one year - but the student may apply for an extension each year until completing his studies. Students must generally also show that they are in possession of sufficient funds to return to their home country and that they are sufficiently well prepared scholastically to pursue their studies in the U.S. This type of visa is also available for the spouse and children of an admitted alien student.
4. If an alien enters the United States as a visitor (B visa), using a form I-506 it is possible to change his status to a student. Spouse of student fills out an I-129F.

Note: INS may require that an alien provide a maintenance of status bond - this discourages the alien from falling out of status.

Eastern Hemisphere: preferences for immigration (Sec 203 INA)

Quota from Eastern Hemisphere countries is approx 170,000 (about 20,000 from each country each year).

1st Preference: unmarried son or daughter of U.S. citizen. (visa P1-1, 203(a)(1) INA).

1st Preference: child of alien classified P1-1 (visa P1-2, 203(a)(9) INA).

2nd Preference: spouse of alien resident (visa P2-1, 203(a)(2) INA).

2nd Preference: unmarried son or daughter of alien resident (visa P2-2, 203(a)(2) INA).

3rd Preference: Professional or highly skilled immigrant (visa P3-1, 203(a)(3)).

4th Preference: Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens (visa P4-1, 203(a)(4)).

5th Preference: Brother or sister of US citizen (visa P5-1, 203(a)(5) INA).

6th Preference: needed skilled or unskilled worker (visa P6-1, 203(a)(6) INA).

Nonpreference immigrant - visa NP-1, 203(a)(8) INA).

See: Title 8, 8 Code of Federal Regulations 212.8 and 22 C.F.R. 42.91(a)(14)(ii)(a)through (d).



**NATIONALITY:**

The following people are considered citizens:

Those born in the United States.

Those born outside of the United States; both parents are United States citizens and one lived in the United States prior to the child's birth.

Child born outside of the United States; 1 parent is an American National and the other is a United States citizen who lived in the United States for 1 year prior to birth of the child.

Child born in outlying territory of the United States (American Somoa) and 1 parent is a United States citizen .

Child born of unknown parents and child is found within the United States while under 5 years of age.

Child born outside the United States; one parent is a United States Citizen, the other an alien, and the citizen parent resided in the United States for at least ten years prior to the child's birth, at least 5 of those years being after the parent's 14th birthday.

Illegitimate child is a citizen if mother is a citizen, child is born outside of the United States, and the mother lived in the United States for at least one year prior to the birth of the child. Also see INA 301(a)(7).

Basic citizenship requirements:

Literacy test (unless the alien is at least 50 years old and has been in the United States for at least 20 years).

A knowledge of government procedures and the Constitution.

Good moral character.

Residency: at least five years in the United States. Except if married to a United States citizen and alien is classified as a permanent resident, then the waiting period is only 3 years.

There is also a reduced period for those in the Armed Services.

Alien files a petition for naturalization.

there is a 9-10 month wait if questions of moral character are raised about the alien.

Generally two witnesses may provide information as to the alien's good moral character.

If the petition is rejected, judicial review is possible.