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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS

PRESS CONFERENCE  
AT CHICANO FEDERATION

June 14, 1973

The Church Community is greatly disturbed and angered by certain actions undertaken by the San Diego City Police.

These actions have taken place during the past couple of weeks, soon after Police Chief Ray Hoobler issued out his "illegal alien" memorandum.

The Diocese of San Diego, comprising over one-half million catholics under the spiritual leadership of the Most Rev. Leo T. Maher, over a year ago undertook a joint venture with the Division of Adult Education of San Diego in Bilingual Adult Classes- E.S.L., Driver Education, Spanish and Clothing.

Presently this Program is operating in:

- A. Our Lady of Guadalupe  
1770 Kearny Avenue
- B. St. Anne  
621 Sicard Street
- C. St. Jude  
3751 Boston Avenue
- D. Our Lady of the Sacred Heart  
4177 Marlborough
- E. St. Rita  
5124 Churchward
- F. Immaculate Conception  
2450 San Diego Avenue
- G. Templo Libre  
1902 Irving

Each class has an average of twenty to thirty-five students.

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She was questioned concerning illegal aliens who might supposedly be attending classes. Tony Viana indicated to them that they had no right being within Church grounds looking for illegal aliens. This was the job of the Immigration Department. Nevertheless, they said that they had this right and pursued further questioning in a cold and harsh manner.

Later on Tony Viana discovered that two students never returned to the class, they were deported to Mexico. Another student was stopped on his way home from work. The police stopped him because he looked suspicious and deported him also.

During the past two months, Dr. Jose Saldivar, Director of the Bilingual Adult School has visited Our Lady of Guadalupe and Our Lady of Angels concerning the progress of the classes. He has noticed police cars parked near the churches where the night classes are being held. Their presence has resulted in a very negative result for the student attendance at these classes.

Negative results of police presence in Church grounds:

- (1) Drastic drop in enrollment of classes. There has been at least a 50% drop.
- (2) The student atmosphere of class is not the same - student seems on edge, fearful.
- (3) Because of a great deal of confusion and misinformation in the area of immigration, the role that police officers play, and of the many things that have happened to friends, the students are very terrified of policemen and they don't know the difference between illegals, legals, and green carders. Many students who have had very terrifying experiences with immigration, now have a very negative approach toward policemen.

Only yesterday three minutes before noon there was a calculated police raid at the Full Gospel Mission Church on 441 Fifth Avenue, San Diego. The raid included three (3) police officers, two police cars, and one ambulance. They entered the Church, stopped the religious service and began looking for brown looking individuals or Mexicans. They asked these individuals to leave the building. When outside, they began to question them in English. They asked for their passports. Since the police did not speak Spanish, nor the individuals apprehended speak English, the questioning stopped. The police then arrested seven or eight of the Mexicans and took them to jail. As late as last night, information reached us that these men have now been de-

ported to Mexico.

These are only but a few isolated incidents brought to my attention. I fear that upon further investigation and inquiry, the above incidents could well be multiplied.

Mexican people have deep love and respect for their Church. There they feel secure, unmolested, breathing freely to worship as their conscience dictates. To the Mexican people, the Church is a sanctuary from the alienation and oppressive forces that often surround their daily lives in the barrio.

All peoples, including the police, must respect those sacred and religious sanctuaries. If these are violated, we have lost a most cherished and fundamental right - the freedom to worship without fear and harassment.

Police Chief Ray Hoobler, in allowing his Police Department to seek and seize "illegal aliens" in Churches and premises thereof, has resulted in the following:

- (1) A violation of the sacred privacy of churches
- (2) Aroused an angered community
- (3) Presented a very serious threat to freedom of worship
- (4) Plunged into an issue that will quickly mobilize religious organizations, coalition of ministers and clergymen of all denominations, geared to confront the Chief of Police and his department
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In view of all that has been said today, we urge you with the greatest of urgencies, that you our elected city council and Mayor act immediately on this serious matter, by indicating to Chief Ray Hoobler all that has been said today, and ask for his resignation, since a growing number of San Diegans have lost confidence in his capability of being Chief of Police of the City of San Diego.

Thank you for listening to us, we shall be awaiting your reply.

Rev. Juan Hurtado  
Padre Hidalgo Center  
2277 National Ave.  
San Diego, CA 92113

A F F I D A V I T

I, Expedito Madrigal, residing at Soledad Orosco #15, Colonia Del Rio, Tijuana, B. California, do hereby state and affirm as follows:

That on January 7, 1973, on or about 9:05 a.m., and in the company of Juan Luis Rodriguez residing at 17 E. Seaward, San Ysidro, California, we were stopped by San Diego Police Officer (H.A. Phenix) Badge No. 469 Division P-1. Officer Phenix using his racist attitude against Mexican Americans, abusing of his authority started to interrogate Mr. Rodriguez, taking upon himself the responsibility of an immigration federal officer asking Mr. Rodriguez where he was born and what kind of identification he had to prove, as Mr. Rodriguez stated he was a United States citizen. After discussing with Mr. Rodriguez and not being satisfied with the explanation given by Mr. Rodriguez, officer Phenix proceeded to investigate me (Expedito Madrigal). I identified myself as a citizen of the Republic of Mexico and I produced my Form I-186 (border crossing card) issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the San Ysidro port of entry and valid for 72 hours to remain in the United States. Cheking the card, the San Diego Police officer made a decision, and with no experience on immigration procedures he arrested and detained Mr. Rodriguez and myself for a period of 4 hours until immigration authorities were contacted, but only after this we were released. A San Diego Police Sargent in charge of that particular shift released us with the usual " I am sorry this happened, we apologize".

I herewith affirm and declare that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of fact.

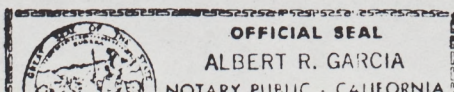
*Expedito Madrigal*  
Expedito Madrigal

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME

This 16th day of July, 1973

At San Ysidro, California

*Albert R. Garcia*  
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE COUNTY  
OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA



9975

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2277 National Ave.  
San Diego, CA 92113



323 1/2 EAST SAN YSIDRO BLVD.  
SAN YSIDRO, CALIFORNIA 92073  
(714) 423-2742

March 4, 1974

Mr. Kimball H. Moore  
Assistant City Manager  
City Administration Building  
202 C Street  
San Diego, California 92101

Dear Mr. Moore:

We hereby wish to express our support on behalf of the protest being submitted by the Community Relations Board with regard to the unprofessional conduct exemplified by officers of the San Diego Police Department, while in the performance of their duties, and which has been repeatedly pointed out in complaints that have been filed. Complaints which have, in the past, been whitewashed and forgotten. The other matter which is a matter of concern due to its complete inefficacy is the San Diego Police Community Relations Department which serves no real purpose to the community and which should, perhaps, be better referred to as the Non-Community Relations Department. Such is the case of the Bustamante family.

The incident alluded to occurred on February 25, 1974 at approximately 8:30 PM. On said evening, Alejandro Bustamante, age 17, and Benjamin Bustamante, age 14, were returning home after having played basket ball, and began being pursued by Border Patrolman Bradshaw.

They entered their house at 143 West Olive Street, San Ysidro, California, and closed the door, whereupon the Border Patrol agent kicked down their door. The agent proceeded to indicate to them that they were illegal aliens, being completely oblivious of any respect due to their mother who was witnessing the incident. The incident was, in effect, the breaking and entering of a dwelling and aggravated assault which constitutes a violation of Section 243 of the California State Penal Code. The Border Patrol agent was also guilty of abusive treatment towards the mother caused by pushing her and using profane language in the course of his accusations.

Thereafter, the San Diego Police intervened, proceeding to further mistreat the two young boys by striking them with the assistance of Border Patrolman Bradshaw. Afterwards, it was explained to the young boys that the entire incident had been a misunderstanding and that they had been confused with illegal aliens and, in fact, they were United States citizens.

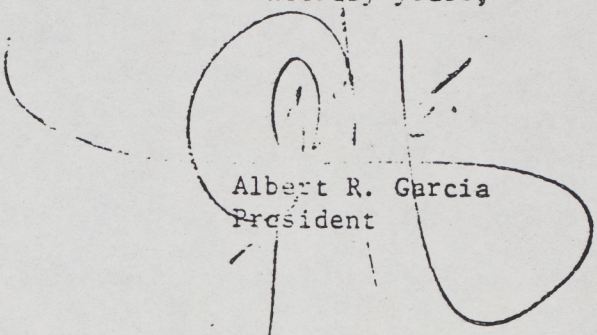
The numerous occurrences involving said blatant misconduct should not continue to remain ignored, as have the pursuant complaints, which have, to date, been only futile attempts at making these gross inequities in the "system"



Mr. Kimball H. Moore  
Page Two.

known to the higher level authorities, such as yourself, which is where such corruptive actions should be immediately investigated and remedied by thorough corrective procedures aimed at all levels of management throughout the system which are involved and, thusly, affected.

Sincerely yours,



Albert R. Garcia  
President

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF CALIFORNIA     )  
                                  )     ss.  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO    )

I, ALBERTO G. PUENTE, being duly sworn, depose and say:

On July 18, 1976, Sunday evening, at approximately 10:45 p.m., my sons, FERNANDO PUENTE, ALBERT PUENTE and ROLANDO PUENTE came home extremely upset. My wife woke me up and told me to check on the boys because something was wrong. I immediately got up and got dressed (with jacket, shorts and brown boots). I went outside and talked to the boys and realized that they were, in fact, very upset. The boys wanted to get some friends and go back to the roller rink where they had been in North Park and "even the score" with other individuals that had smashed the window and door of our car with a metal bar. They kept arguing and insisting they should go back. I reasoned with the boys that this was not the way things should be handled, that I would not tolerate any gang wars, and suggested we go back and locate a police officer to investigate and handle the matter properly. I took the keys to the car from my son, FERNANDO, and drove FERNANDO and ALBERT back to the roller rink.

As we approached the rink (west bound on University, passing Utah Street), ALBERT and FERNANDO saw some people in front of the rink and told me "those are the guys that assaulted us". I saw no police officers in the vicinity of the skating rink until I saw a police car on the south side of University, parked in a construction area. There was an officer inside, and he appeared to have his head lowered, looking down. I stopped the car (I was in the center lane of street, west bound on University), I honked the horn to attract the officer's attention, I stepped out of the car and waved him over, pointing to the people in front of the roller rink. The officer then drove onto the street. I kept saying to him, "those people assaulted my boys and I want them arrested."

The officer then got on University and pulled near the rink. I started to approach the officer, when he yelled, "stay the fuck away, don't come near this car, stay the fuck away". I inquired why he was talking to me in this manner, and that the only thing I wanted was to report a crime. The officer answered with a series of profanities and told me to park my "fucking" car.

I got in the car, and pulled over and parked in front of the rink. At this time, another police car was approaching (east bound on University, towards Utah), and I waved him over and told him that I wanted to report a crime. He then made a u-turn and pulled into the alley, west of the roller rink, where he parked, got out and hurried towards my car. As he approached,

I kept pointing to the people in front of the rink and told him that they had assaulted my kids and that I wanted them arrested.

The officer kept coming towards me and, at this time, my son ALBERT had opened the car door and had started to get out, then the officer rushed over, pushed him into the car, and told him to stay inside. I then asked the officer why he was doing this, that the only thing we wanted was to report a crime, and that he should not push my son like that. The officer then grabbed me by the right arm and told me to go over to his car, that he wanted to talk to me. The officer grabbed me by the arm, pulled me over towards his police car, and when I asked him why he was doing this, he told me that we should walk over to his car and he would talk to me. I then reached for my wallet and told him that I had some identification, that perhaps he would be interested in knowing who I was. He answered, "I don't give a fuck who you are. I don't give a shit; I am not interested."

At this point, I felt someone strike me on the back of my neck with a "rabbit punch". I was stunned, and felt the two officers grab me. Officer MIKE YBARRANDO grabbed me by the right arm, and officer FREDERICK ROWE by the left. I then completely relaxed my body as to avoid resistance. My hands were immediately handcuffed behind my back, and both officers pushed me, face first, against the car, grabbed my hair and started beating my head on top of the police car. They did

this several times and then Officer ROWE reached across my neck and choked me until I fell unconscious.

When I regained consciousness I was on the sidewalk, on my stomach, bruises all over my body. I felt someone pull my head back and felt a can, or similar object, pushed into my right eye, and could feel liquid shoved into my right eyeball. It felt like my eyeball was being squeezed out of the socket. I was pulled up, and I could see my shorts had been ripped and were around my knees; I was hobbled and could not move.

The officers were trying to get me into the police car and were yelling at me to get in. I felt someone gut-punching me and ordering me to get in. Then, one of the officers goes to my left opens the car door, and starts pulling on my left elbow. The other officer pulled on the right side, and by now the handcuffs are cutting into my wrists. They finally got me in, and shut the door. At this point I was able to see with my left eye only. I was completely blinded of my right eye. A sargeant was now at the scene and is talking to the police officers and to one female officer. The sargeant was smiling as if he had enjoyed the particular scene. My boys were in another police car to my left. After five or ten minutes, YBARRANDO got into his car and told me that he was arresting me because I had interferred with the officers. This is the first time I was notified that I was being arrested. The officer asked me if I wanted to discuss the matter, and I merely answered, "no."

YBARRANDO said that my boy, ALBERT, had been identified as an ADW suspect, and that I had interfered with his arrest. The police officer got into his car and drove us to the police station, via North Park Way to Hwy 805, approximately five (5) miles out of the way. I was taken to the patio parking lot of central headquarters. I was left in the back seat of the police car, handcuffed, for approximately two and one-half to three hours. Eventually, officer YBARRANDO pointed out that my eyes were maced and if I wanted them washed out. I told him that he knew the procedures, and that he should do what he had to.

YBARRANDO then came to rear door and asked me to get out. I had trouble getting out, for my shorts were still around me knees, but after some assistance, I was able to hold my shorts with my hands and walk over to the wash room. The officer asked me to bend down to the wash basin, but I told him I was unable to because my back hurt badly. He then cupped his right hand and splashed some water on my eye. The officer then walked me back to the police car. He was about to put me inside the car again, when I told him if he could loosen the handcuffs because they were too tight, at which time he reached over and clamped them on tighter and shoved me back into the car.

Finally, at approximately 2:30 a.m., he took me down to County Jail. My left leg had cramped out and was hurting badly. Before jailing me, the officer talked to the jailor and it appeared to me that he wanted some special treatment given me.

The jailor put me in the "rubber room". However, the jailor perhaps began to doubt what the officer had told him and he called the nurse over and had me examined. The nurse gave me some aspirins. Thereafter, a Sgt. KUNKEL came in and told me I would be released on my signature.

I have no complaint against the jail crew--they were fair both to me and my boys. I was finally released at approximately 5:00 or 5:30 a.m.

I had to check into Mercy Hospital where I was treated for my eye. At this time, I do not have all the medical information available, but as information is received, I can make it available to anybody concerned. In addition, photographs were taken of my condition at the time so as to verify my condition.

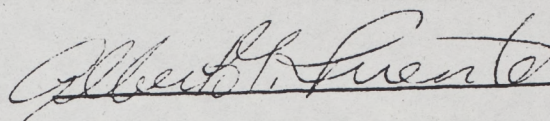
I am now charged with Section 148 of the Penal Code (obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duties). My son, ALBERT, was charged with two counts of assault with a deadly weapon; however, the charges were dismissed the next day. My car, a 1968 Chevrolet Impala, California License No. 416 GXF, was impounded. My son, ROLANDO, was arrested on my property for carrying a concealed weapon. The officers had no warrant. I had asked my son to take my gun inside the house. As a retired police officer, I am still classified as a peace officer and am

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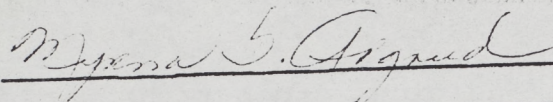
allowed to carry a fire arm.

I certify that the above is a true and accurate description of all events, to the best of my recollection.

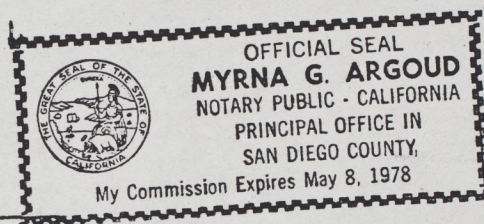


ALBERTO G. PUENTE

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this 3rd day of August, 1976.



MYRNA G. ARGOUD, NOTARY PUBLIC





1. Under Officers  
Protect  
SD Union  
7-27-78

Officials of California's cities and counties were accused yesterday of attempting to deceive the public by providing substandard law enforcement services with reserves while laying off regular officers.

San Diego Police Lt. Jack Pearson, president of the 21,000-member statewide Peace Officers Research Association of California (PORAC), said the use of

reserves is being proposed to offset cutbacks resulting from passage of Proposition 13.

The charges were made in advance of today's meeting of the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training at the Sheraton Hotel-Airport in San Diego to consider establishing the amount of training necessary for reserve officers.

"The use of reserves has

been growing for years," Pearson explained. "Now that Proposition 13 has passed, counties and municipalities are planning drastic increases in reserve strength as a replacement for cutbacks in the regular forces."

"The state plans to encourage the use of citizen volunteers and the state's Office of Emergency Services has recommended an increase of 300 percent in reserve officers because of Proposition 13."

PORAC successfully introduced legislation last year to require training standards be established for future reserve officers.

The commission today is expected to consider establishing 40 to 400 hours, depending on the reserve officer's job, of training before a reservist can work in the field.

A San Diego police spokesman said reserve officers here receive 292 hours of training in the classroom and 40 hours in the field. It is estimated that last year reserves provided a \$1 million saving to the city.

In comparison, regular officers receive 728 hours in the classroom and 80 hours in the field.

The minimum classroom training for regular officers has been established by the commission at 400 hours and the statewide average is more than 500 hours.

"There are more than 13,000 reserve officers in California with a high growth anticipated," Pearson said. "Many of these reserve officers assist other regular officers, but thousands are working alone on patrol, responding to calls from citizens and to all appearances are taken as regular, highly trained officers by citizens, who are unaware of the minute devices used on uniforms to identify them as reserves."

"A different style badge or different serial number on their badges, an inconspicuous marking on their uniform allows discreet identification to the informed. The apparent purpose of this identification is so a regular officer will not rely too much on the reserve officer."

# Panel Will Study Police Policies

(Continued from Page B-1) Who's going to do anything?"

Thinking it a rhetorical question, no one replied.

He became upset, which prompted Maureen O'Connor, chairwoman of the committee and the ad hoc group, to answer:

"All I can do is tell you I'm sorry."

"You are the first one to say you are sorry, to tell us you are sorry," said Jackie Thomas, who got up to put her arm around her son. "I thank you for it."

Other speakers asked the committee members to form an independent, non-police board to review shootings and complaints of police abuse. Some speakers cited alleged instances of police abuse and harrassment of minorities.

Many called for immediate suspension of Frank Christensen, the officer who said he accidentally shot Thomas while trying to subdue him. And some questioned whether it was an accident at all.

The Rev. Robert C. Ard, head of the Southeast Ministerial Alliance and a leader of the Coalition for Freedom and Justice, told the committee about a young man who was thrown to the ground and a gun put to his head by an officer who suspected he might be a felon.

The man was later told by police that this was "the usual practice" with possible suspects.

"This young man could have been killed as easily as...

to get this 'usual practice' changed."

A young man later came before the committee and confirmed Ard's testimony.

Another speaker, Jackie Meshack, was less restrained, however. She yelled at the committee members.

"I have said this many times," she said. "I have said that San Diego is worse than — worse than the Alabama, the Mississippi, the Georgia or Louisiana of 50 years ago."

Tom Johnson, representing the San Diego chapter of the NAACP, asked the committee to appoint an independent review board, saying that police investigations of police shootings were tantamount to making them "judge, jury and executioner."

During the testimony, Police Chief Bill Kolender, who earlier defended police policies and called San Diego policies more stringent than

required by state law, remained quiet, his back to the audience.

"I can only say that the kind of actions they alluded to and in one instance described are not tolerated," he said, finally. "There are considerable independent reviews of the police and its actions."

He said one alternative might be increased Police Department funding to provide for psychological testing, counseling and training of police officers, an alternative rejected by Councilman Leon Williams.

The five-member committee voted unanimously, with Councilman Jess Haro absent, to set up the ad hoc group with O'Connor as chairwoman. O'Connor has the authority to appoint ad hoc committee members, but Kolender, Ard, a representative from the city manager's office, Councilman Williams and Ed May-

field, president of Operations PUSH and Save the Babies, were asked yesterday if they would serve on the group.

Officer Christensen, a six-year veteran of the police force, has been transferred to desk duty since the shooting.

No charges have been filed in connection with the death. It is being investigated by both the grand jury and state attorney general.

*This panel is bull shot*

## Police Policies Review Ordered

By AILEEN MILJAS

Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

The City Council Public Services and Safety Committee yesterday voted to create an ad hoc group to review police-community relations and police policies regarding the use of force and firearms in apprehending suspects.

The committee's action was a result of controversy generated by the shooting death by police of burglary suspect Tyrone Earl Thomas, 21, on May 30.

Yesterday's meeting drew a standing-room-only crowd of about 100 persons, predominantly blacks. Among those who addressed the committee during almost 2½ hours of testimony and discussion, were Mark and Jackie Thomas, the slain man's brother and mother.

"They took my brother's life," Mark said. "And what's being done about it?"

(Continued on B-5, Col. 3)

OST 29 SM 2200 SL100 DF2 DBF SHC

CITY OF SAN DIEGO  
MEMORANDUM

Police

+SL 28 ESC 050, AHL

MEMO NO.: 15.05  
DATE: August 1, 1978  
TO: All Personnel  
FROM: W. B. Kolender, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Additional Data Necessary For Completion Of Crime/Incident Report And Arrest/Juvenile Contact Report

\*SL OHX

With the implementation of the District Attorney's Justice Records Information System (JURIS), additional information is required on our Crime/Incident Report and the Arrest/Juvenile Contact Report. These report forms are currently being revised. Effective immediately, the following information shall be included in the narrative portion of the report: I-3

County 5/4/78  
Annex

Crime/Incident Report

All of the below information is necessary for the victim and the witness.

- 1. Social Security number of victim and witness.
- 2. Length of residence in San Diego County.
- 3. Illegal alien.
- 4. Interpreter required.
- 5. Days off.
- 6. If witness, relation to victim; relative, acquaintance, stranger.
- 7. With the list of tools, weapons, or force used, indicate how they were used.

Arrest/Juvenile Contact Report

Indicate the following:

- 1. Suspect's length of time in San Diego County.
- 2. Whether or not suspect is a suspected user of narcotics/drugs.
- 3. Interpreter required.
- 4. Illegal alien.
- 5. Suspect's relation to victim(s); relative, acquaintance, stranger.

Investigator's Follow-up, Witness List

Indicate police witnesses in the following manner:

Name, ID number, rank, phone number, shift working, and days off.

All Other Victims/Witnesses

Indicate the following information:

-continued-

All Personnel  
August 1, 1978  
Page Two of Two

\*56

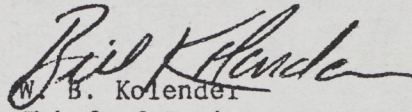
All Other Victims/Witnesses (continued)

\*56

Name, Social Security number, residence/business addresses, resident of San Diego County and for how long, employment status, relationship to defendant and victim, interpreter necessary, illegal alien, and if they have received victim/witness assistance.

\*56 ΔIX

Departmental Instructions and a video tape concerning this matter will be forthcoming.

  
W. B. Kolender  
Chief of Police  
DET

This is memo chief - denied on TV-39  
as history with confidential H...

PERSONAL HISTORY REPORT

1. FILE NO.		2. G-DEP IDENTIFIER	
3. USED AS (Check applicable boxes) <input type="checkbox"/> PERSONAL HISTORY <input type="checkbox"/> G-DEP SUBMISSION <input type="checkbox"/> INFORMANT SUBMISSION Class: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> G-DEP SUPPLEMENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> FUGITIVE DECLARATION <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State		4. FILE TITLE  305 H.A.S., ...	
5. NAME (Last, First, Middle; Title, ie., Capt., Dr., etc.)		6. DATE PREPARED	
7. NADDIS NUMBER		9. ALIAS OR OTHER NAMES	
8. ADDRESS (No., Street, City, State, ZIP Code)		10. PHONE NO. (Include Area Code)	
11. CHINESE TELEGRAPHIC NAME CODE		12. DATE OF BIRTH (Mo., Day, Year)	
13. PLACE OF BIRTH (City and State)		14. CITIZENSHIP	
15. NATIONAL ORIGIN		16. ILLEGAL ALIEN <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
17. RACE		18. SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	
19. HEIGHT		20. WEIGHT	
21. EYES		22. HAIR	
23. IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS (Scars, Marks, Physical Defects, etc.)		24. OCCUPATION	
25. DRUG USER <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If YES, what Drug)		26. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	
27. FBI NO.		28. DEA REGISTRATION NO.	
29. OTHER NOS. (Federal, State, Local)		30. PASSPORT NO.	
31. VISA APL. NO.		32. ISSUING COUNTRY	
33. NAME ON PASSPORT		34. DRIVER'S LICENSE	
35. VEHICLE REGISTRATION		36. EDUCATION (Level and Name of School)	
37. CLASS OF VIOLATOR (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 DRUG CODE: _____		38. FILE REFERENCES (G-DEP ONLY)	
39. CRITERIA		40. CRITERIA IDENTIFICATION	
a. Check One <input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC <input type="checkbox"/> FOREIGN		b. Check One <input type="checkbox"/> INTELLIGENCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DIRECT EVIDENCE	
41. LOCATIONS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (City, State, Country)		42a. CRIMINAL ASSOCIATES (Last, First, Name)	
		42b. NADDIS NO.	
		42c. SOURCE OF SUPPLY (Name)	
		42d. NADDIS NO.	
43. PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD			
44a. FAMILY (Last, First, Middle Name)		44b. ADDRESS (No., Street, City, State, ZIP Code)	
SPOUSE:			
FATHER:			
MOTHER:			
BROTHERS/SISTERS/CHILDREN (Name and Relationship)			

SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANNOUNCEMENT

November 9, 1978

TO: ALL PERSONNEL  
 FROM: W. B. KOLENDER  
 SUBJECT: NEW ARREST REPORTS

Effective November 20, 1978, obtain your supply of new Arrest Reports (PD-100 Rev. 9-78) in the Report Room or the Supply Room.

The new reports are blue. All white Arrest/Juvenile Contact Reports (PD-100) should be discarded.

These forms contain a new line under the Suspect-Crime section with check off boxes for the information previously added in the body of the report.

THIS IS THE ONLY CHANGE.

CHARGE (s)															
PERSON ARRESTED (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)				NICKNAME/AKA			RACE	SEX	AGE	HT.	WT.	BUILD	HAIR	EYES	DATE OF BIRTH
ADDRESS			CITY	STATE	RESIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	TIME IN YRS	CLOTHING DESCRIPTION								
OCCUPATION				EMPLOYER/RATE			MILITARY SERVICE NO./SSN			DRIVERS LIC. NUMBER		TELEPHONE NUMBER			
IS SUBJECT A SUSPECTED USER OF NARCOTICS/DRUGS		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	INTERPRETER REQUIRED		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	ILLEGAL ALIEN	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	SUSPECT'S RELATION TO VICTIM(S)		RELATIVE ACQUAINTANCE		<input type="checkbox"/>
LOCATION OF ARREST				DATE	TIME	LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE				DATE	TIME				
CITIZEN ARREST YES <input type="checkbox"/>	ARRESTED BY:			ADMONISHED BY:			YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	WAIVER YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	STATEMENT YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	DIVISION	ON BEAT NO.	DISTRICT

-----  
 Please read at line up and post.

TO Mayor Pete Wilson

San Diego City Administration

AT

SUBJECT follow up to personal visit Friday Feb. 23, 1979

DATE 2/26/79

~~Police chief Kollenders memo on introduction of JURIS system.~~

~~Memo dtd Aug 1, 1979 is first MEMO that alerted La Prensa that the SDPD was once again involving itself in INS business by having to determine the Nationality/citizenship of individuals. SDPD places itself with JURIS program.~~

~~JURIS system is an extension of the ARGIS (automated Regional Info System) which collects large amounts of information on criminals. The JURIS system goes one step further..." IF COLLECTS LARGE AMOUNTS OF INFORMATION ON ANY CITIZEN WHO HAS "CONTACT OR AN INCIDENT WITH THE SDPD". IN FACT, WE ARE NOW IN THE PROCESS OF COLLECTING INFORMATION ON ALL KINDS OF CITIZENS TO BE MAINTAINED IN COMPUTER BANKS. THE ARGIS, JURIS SYSTEM IS BEING PLANNED TO FEED INTO A NATIONAL COMPUTER BANK. The point is you don't have to be a criminal anymore to be in this computer file. Files of course can be tapped by any agency for personal, private, or heresay statements.~~

~~Mexican " looking" individuals can be stopped (contact) by any SDPD officer and his citizenship proof be required. If none available, the victim is bundled off to Border Patrol. (question: who carries his birth certificate around with him?) Police have been ordered in the past the U.S. Attorney General to stay out of INS areas of responsibilities.~~

~~Chief Kollender confronted with this Memo on TV39. At first denied~~

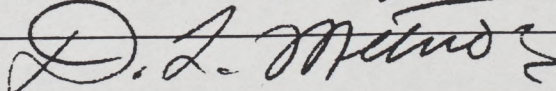
DUPLICATE

SIGNED

~~knowledge of MEMO....when confronted with it attempted to B.S. way out of it. Finally promised to look into it and inform me of actions he planning to take.....This more than three months ago. No response from Chief. This of course is typical of all complaints filed by Chicanos.~~

Daniel L. Munoz

Editor La Prensa, San Diego.



DATE

SIGNED

NEW INFORMATION REQUIRED ON  
CRIME/INCIDENT AND ARREST/JUVENILE CONTACT REPORT

Crime/Incident Report

All of the below information is necessary for the victim and the witness:

1. SS# of victim and witness
2. Length of residence in SD County
3. Illegal alien
4. Interpreter required
5. Days off
6. If witness, relationship to victim(s)
7. List of tools, weapons, or force used and how used

Arrest/Juvenile Contact Report

Indicate the following:

1. Suspect's length of time in SD County
2. Whether or not suspect is a suspected user of narcotics/drugs
3. Interpreter required
4. Illegal alien
5. Suspect's relationship to victim(s)



# SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

## ARREST/JUVENILE CONTACT REPORT

FUNCTIONAL  
Arrested by [unclear]

REPORT	<input type="checkbox"/> ARREST REPORT	PAGE OF	BOOKING NUMBER
	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFY WARRANT		SAN DIEGO NUMBER
	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE CONTACT		JUVENILE FILE NUMBER

CHARGE (S) \_\_\_\_\_

PERSON ARRESTED (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)		NICKNAME/AKA		RACE	SEX	AGE	HT.	WT.	BUILD	HAIR	EYES	DATE OF BIRTH
ADDRESS			CITY	STATE	RESIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	TIME IN YRS	CLOTHING DESCRIPTION					
OCCUPATION		EMPLOYER/RATE		MILITARY SERVICE NO./SSN		DRIVERS LIC. NUMBER		TELEPHONE NUMBER				
IS SUBJECT A SUSPECTED USER OF NARCOTICS/DRUGS		INTERPRETER REQUIRED		ILLEGAL ALIEN		SUSPECT'S RELATION TO VICTIM(S)		RELATIVE ACQUAINTANCE STRANGER				
LOCATION OF ARREST			DATE	TIME	LOCATION OF OCCURENCE			DATE	TIME			
CITIZEN ARREST	ARRESTED BY:		ADMONISHED BY:		WAIVER	STATEMENT	DIVISION	ON BEAT NO.	DISTRICT			

LIVES WITH		ADDRESS		HOME PHONE	BUS. PHONE	RES. BEAT					
FATHER/STEPFATHER'S NAME		ADDRESS		EMPLOYER	HOME PHONE	BUS. PHONE					
MOTHER/STEPMOTHER'S NAME		ADDRESS		EMPLOYER	HOME PHONE	BUS. PHONE					
SCHOOL	GRADE	PARENTS NOTIFIED BY: WHOM, AND HOW			DATE	TIME					
DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE				JUVENILE UNIT DISPOSITION (INVESTIGATOR ONLY)	INF.	DIV.	PO	JH	PARENT	RTN	CLEARED.

<b>HAIR LGTH/TYPE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> BALD <input type="checkbox"/> COLLAR <input type="checkbox"/> LONG <input type="checkbox"/> SHOULDER <input type="checkbox"/> SHORT <input type="checkbox"/> COARSE <input type="checkbox"/> FINE <input type="checkbox"/> THICK <input type="checkbox"/> THINNING <input type="checkbox"/> WIRY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<b>HAIR STYLE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> AFRO/NAT. <input type="checkbox"/> BRAIDED <input type="checkbox"/> BUSHY <input type="checkbox"/> GREASY <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> PONYTAIL <input type="checkbox"/> PROCESSED <input type="checkbox"/> STRAIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> WAVY/CURLY <input type="checkbox"/> WIG <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<b>FACIAL HAIR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> CLEAN SHAVE <input type="checkbox"/> FULL BEARD <input type="checkbox"/> FU MANCHU <input type="checkbox"/> GOATEE <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER LIP <input type="checkbox"/> MUSTACHE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE/FUZZ <input type="checkbox"/> SIDEBURNS <input type="checkbox"/> UNSHAVEN <input type="checkbox"/> VAN DYKE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<b>COMPLEXION</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ACNE <input type="checkbox"/> DARK <input type="checkbox"/> FRECKLED <input type="checkbox"/> LIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM <input type="checkbox"/> PALE <input type="checkbox"/> POKED <input type="checkbox"/> RUDDY <input type="checkbox"/> SALLOW <input type="checkbox"/> TANNED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<b>GENERAL APPEARANCE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> CASUAL <input type="checkbox"/> DIRTY <input type="checkbox"/> DISGUISED <input type="checkbox"/> FLASHY <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD-LOOKING <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> UNKEMPT <input type="checkbox"/> UNUSUAL ODOR <input type="checkbox"/> WELL GROOMED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<b>SPEECH</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ACCENT <input type="checkbox"/> LISPS <input type="checkbox"/> MUMBLES <input type="checkbox"/> OFFENSIVE <input type="checkbox"/> QUIET <input type="checkbox"/> RAPID <input type="checkbox"/> SLOW <input type="checkbox"/> STUTTERS <input type="checkbox"/> TALKATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<b>VOICE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> DISGUISED <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH PITCH <input type="checkbox"/> LOUD <input type="checkbox"/> LOW PITCH <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM <input type="checkbox"/> MONOTONE <input type="checkbox"/> NASAL <input type="checkbox"/> PLEASANT <input type="checkbox"/> RASPY <input type="checkbox"/> SOFT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<b>FINGERPRINT CODES</b> 1 _____ 6 _____ 2 _____ 7 _____ 3 _____ 8 _____ 4 _____ 9 _____ 5 _____ 10 _____  <b>COMPOSITE CODES</b> 1 _____ 6 _____ 11 _____ 2 _____ 7 _____ 12 _____ 3 _____ 8 _____ 13 _____ 4 _____ 9 _____ 14 _____ 5 _____ 10 _____ 15 _____
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FURTHER SUSPECT DESCRIPTION (I.E., GLASSES, TATTOOS, TEETH, BIRTHMARKS, JEWELRY, SCARS, MANNERISMS, ETC.) \_\_\_\_\_

VEHICLE: YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	COLOR/COLOR	BODY STYLE	LICENSE NO.	STATE
ADDITIONAL VEHICLE IDENTIFIERS (DAMAGE, CHROME WHEELS, ETC.)					VEHICLE IMPOUNDED	DISPOSITION

EVIDENCE OR PROPERTY IMPOUNDED	PROPERTY TAG NOS.	COMPLAINS OF ILLNESS OR INJURY EXPLAIN IF YES	EVIDENCE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY TREATED BY:
--------------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------

V W RP DC	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	RESIDENCE PHONE	BUS. PHONE	EXT.
V W RP DC	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	RESIDENCE PHONE	BUS. PHONE	EXT.

COMPANIONS			INVESTIGATOR INFORMATION			
#1 NAME	ARRESTED	A DOB J	DETECTIVE ASSIGNED		DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
#2 NAME	ARRESTED	A DOB J	CRIME REPORT OFFICER		REVIEWING DEP. DIST. ATTORNEY	
#3 NAME	ARRESTED	A DOB J	ARRESTING OFFICER		DEFENSE ATTORNEY	
#4 NAME	ARRESTED	A DOB J	CASE NUMBER		PROSECUTOR'S INFORMATION	

ADM	REPORTING OFFICER	I.D.	RANK	DIVISION	DAYS OFF.	RELATED REPORTS	LIST TYPE	REPORT APPROVED	BOOKING APPROVED
-----	-------------------	------	------	----------	-----------	-----------------	-----------	-----------------	------------------

BOOKING  
NUMBER

JUVENILE  
FILE NO.

NARRATIVE:

NARRATIVE

CONTINUED

Check each reason for not releasing the subject with a written notice to appear. ADULTS ONLY

- \_\_\_ 1. The person arrested was so intoxicated that he could have been a danger to himself or to others.
- \_\_\_ 2. The person arrested required medical examination or medical care or was otherwise unable to care for his own safety.
- \_\_\_ 3. The person was arrested for one or more of the offenses listed in Section 40302 of the Vehicle Code.
- \_\_\_ 4. There were one or more outstanding arrest warrants for the person.
- \_\_\_ 5. The person could not provide satisfactory evidence of personal identification.
- \_\_\_ 6. The prosecution of the offense or offenses for which the person was arrested or the prosecution of any other offense or offenses would be jeopardized by immediate release of the person arrested.
- \_\_\_ 7. There was a reasonable likelihood that the offense or offenses would continue or resume, or that the safety of persons or property would be imminently endangered by release of the person arrested.
- \_\_\_ 8. The person arrested demanded to be taken before a magistrate or refused to sign the notice to appear.
- \_\_\_ 9. Any other reason: \_\_\_\_\_

MISD. ONLY

# Panel Will Study Police Policies

(Continued from Page B-1) Who's going to do anything?"

Thinking it a rhetorical question, no one replied.

He became upset, which prompted Maureen O'Connor, chairwoman of the committee and the ad hoc group, to answer:

"All I can do is tell you I'm sorry."

"You are the first one to say you are sorry, to tell us you are sorry," said Jackie Thomas, who got up to put her arm around her son. "I thank you for it."

Other speakers asked the committee members to form an independent, non-police board to review shootings and complaints of police abuse. Some speakers cited alleged instances of police abuse and harrassment of minorities.

Many called for immediate suspension of Frank Christensen, the officer who said he accidentally shot Thomas while trying to subdue him. And some questioned whether it was an accident at all.

The Rev. Robert C. Ard, head of the Southeast Ministerial Alliance and a leader of the Coalition for Freedom and Justice, told the committee about a young man who was thrown to the ground and a gun put to his head by an officer who suspected he might be a felon.

The man was later told by police that this was "the usual practice" with possible suspects.

"This young man could have been killed as easily as

to get this 'usual practice' changed."

A young man later came before the committee and confirmed Ard's testimony.

Another speaker, Jackie Meshack, was less restrained, however. She yelled at the committee members.

"I have said this many times," she said. "I have said that San Diego is worse than — worse than the Alabama, the Mississippi, the Georgia or Louisiana of 50 years ago."

Tom Johnson, representing the San Diego chapter of the NAACP, asked the committee to appoint an independent review board, saying that police investigations of police shootings were tantamount to making them "judge, jury and executioner."

During the testimony, Police Chief Bill Kolender, who earlier defended police policies and called San Diego policies more stringent than

required by state law, remained quiet, his back to the audience.

"I can only say that the kind of actions they alluded to and in one instance described are not tolerated," he said, finally. "There are considerable independent reviews of the police and its actions."

He said one alternative might be increased Police Department funding to provide for psychological testing, counseling and training of police officers, an alternative rejected by Councilman Leon Williams.

The five-member committee voted unanimously, with Councilman Jess Haro absent, to set up the ad hoc group with O'Connor as chairwoman. O'Connor has the authority to appoint ad hoc committee members, but Kolender, Ard, a representative from the city manager's office, Councilman Williams and Ed May-

field, president of Operations PUSH and Save the Babies, were asked yesterday if they would serve on the group.

Officer Christensen, a six-year veteran of the police force, has been transferred to desk duty since the shooting.

No charges have been filed in connection with the death. It is being investigated by both the grand jury and state attorney general.

*This panel is bull shot*

## Police Policies Review Ordered

By AILEEN MILJAS

Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

The City Council Public Services and Safety Committee yesterday voted to create an ad hoc group to review police-community relations and police policies regarding the use of force and firearms in apprehending suspects.

The committee's action was a result of controversy generated by the shooting death by police of burglary suspect Tyrone Earl Thomas, 21, on May 30.

Yesterday's meeting drew a standing-room-only crowd of about 100 persons, predominantly blacks. Among those who addressed the committee during almost 2½ hours of testimony and discussion, were Mark and Jackie Thomas, the slain man's brother and mother.

"They took my brother's life," Mark said. "And what's being done about it?"

(Continued on B-5, Col. 3)

Peace Officers  
Protect

sd union

7-27-78

# Use Of Police Reserves

Officials of California's cities and counties were accused yesterday of attempting to deceive the public by providing substandard law enforcement services with reserves while laying off regular officers.

reserves is being proposed to offset cutbacks resulting from passage of Proposition 13.

The charges were made in advance of today's meeting of the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training at the Sheraton Hotel-Airport in San Diego to consider establishing the amount of training necessary for reserve officers.

San Diego Police Lt. Jack Pearson, president of the 21,000-member statewide Peace Officers Research Association of California (PORAC), said the use of

"The use of reserves has

been growing for years," Pearson explained. "Now that Proposition 13 has passed, counties and municipalities are planning drastic increases in reserve strength as a replacement for cutbacks in the regular forces."

"The state plans to encourage the use of citizen volunteers and the state Office of Emergency Services has recommended an increase of 300 percent in reserve officers because of Proposition 13."

PORAC successfully introduced legislation last year to require training standards be established for future reserve officers.

The commission today is expected to consider establishing 40 to 400 hours, depending on the reserve officer's job, of training before a reservist can work in the field.

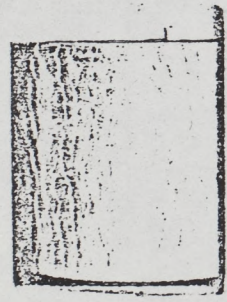
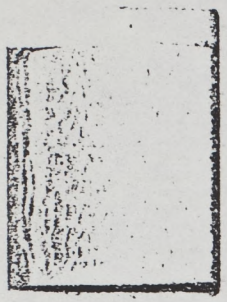
A San Diego police spokesman said reserve officers here receive 292 hours of training in the classroom and 40 hours in the field. It is estimated that last year reserves provided a \$1 million saving to the city.

In comparison, regular officers receive 728 hours in the classroom and 80 hours in the field.

The minimum classroom training for regular officers has been established by the commission at 400 hours and the statewide average is more than 500 hours.

"There are more than 13,000 reserve officers in California with a high growth anticipated," Pearson said. "Many of these reserve officers assist other regular officers, but thousands are working alone on patrol, responding to calls from citizens and to all appearances are taken as regular, highly trained officers by citizens, who are unaware of the minute devices used on uniforms to identify them as reserves."

"A different style badge or different serial number on their badges, an inconspicuous marking on their uniform allows discreet identification to the informed. The apparent purpose of this identification is so a regular officer will not rely too much on the reserve officer."



Por Nuestra Dignidad y Honor Alzamos Nuestra Voz

For Our Dignity & Honor We Raise Our Voice

# LA PRENSA

# SAN DIEGO



VOL. IV No. 51

La Prensa San Diego 1950 Fifth Avenue, San Diego,

CA 92101 (714) 231-2874

December 5, 1980

## Kollender's Kommendos Klobbers Chicana

By Daniel L. Munoz

San Diego Police Log Date: July 30, 1980

Undercover Officers: T. Dechandt Badge #1235  
F. Martinez Badge Unknown

Barajas (Mrs. Petra) was originally observed on 3rd and Broadway walking westbound. As she walked, I noticed she staggered to the right and left, and appeared generally unsteady on her feet. On several occasions, she ducked behind the support stanchions of one of the buildings, and looked around as though she was looking for someone. She then began walking westbound again. She continued to stagger and had a blank stare on her face.

When she reached 2nd and Broadway, I exited my unmarked police vehicle, showed her my badge, and requested her to stop. She looked at me and stated "you don't talk to me and leave me alone". As she spoke, I detected the strong odor of an alcoholic beverage on her

breath, and noticed her speech was slow, thick and slurred. Her eyes were glassy and red. She ignored my order to stop, pushed me aside, and began to run. I pursued and caught her after a short distance, she began to struggle violently. I pushed her against a parked vehicle, and with the assistance of Det. Martinez was able to place handcuffs on her.

As we attempted to walk her to our vehicle she continued to resist. She kicked me in the left leg several times. And while at our vehicle, she bit Det. Martinez on the right wrist. It was necessary to apply a standard police sleeper hold to completely subdue her. When she was finally subdued she was transported to SDPD in a police cage car.

She was charged with being drunk in a public place; unable to care for her own safety or of others around her; and with resisting arrest. She was then transported, and booked at Las Colinas.

San Diego Police Department Arrest/Juvenile Contact  
Report #268116 Dated 7/30/80 9:15p.m.  
Signed: T DeChandt and F. Martinez

To the casual observer this would appear to be a straightforward police report outlining a routine arrest. It would appear that San Diego finest are out there protecting the citizens of our fair city. La Prensa now brings you the verbatim report of the victim, Mrs. Petra Barajas.

"I worked all day on July 30, 1980 at MAC/Real Estate. At 5pm, I left the office and went to do some miscellaneous shopping, drug store, etc. Around 6:00 p.m., I stopped at Art Leech Realty Offices to do a cost estimate on a piece of property my brother-in-law was interested in. I was scheduled to stop at

Con't on page 3

Con't from page 1

### Police Brutality

his place of business and discuss it with him later that evening. Later I stopped at his business and discovered he was not in but would be returning by 9:00 p.m.

I then went home (In Point Loma). It was around 6:45p.m I then rested for a while, and changed clothes. Around 8p.m., I left my house and drove to the Grant Hotel where, I was scheduled to talk to the manager. I then left the Grant, Hotel, walked across the street and went to Carl's Jr. Restaurant where, I drank a glass of tea. It was a warm evening. As it was getting time to go to my brother-in-law business. I left the restaurant to go to my car. It was around 8:45p.m. At no time had I drank any hard liquor, beer, or any other liquid except tea. Leaving Carl's Jr. Restaurant, I noticed a black unkempt Van with out-of-state license parked alongside the street on 2nd and Broadway. This is an area of heavy construction, trolley tracks etc. As I approached the Van, I noticed two men sitting inside. One had long hair dirty clothes, and looked like what the "hippies" use to. The other man had a beard, long scrubby hair, and a baseball hat. Both looked frightening to me. As I passed, one of them hollered at me. This frightened me. I was alone, and the street was not well lighted. I ignored them and began to walk rapidly away from them. Then this men hollered at me again using obscene language. By then, I began to panic. Then one of the men jumped out and began chasing me. Terrified I ran towards a car in which there was a lady sitting.

I grabbed the door handle, and screamed at her to call

the police! The man grabbed me and tried to jerk me away all the time hollering obscenities! The other hippie then came up and forcibly pulled me away. By this time, I was in horrible fear for my life. I kept screaming to the lady to please help me; to call my son; to call for the police. I didn't know what else to do. In panic I was fighting for my life. At this time, one of the men flashed his card and said he was a Police Officer. By that time, I couldn't believe anything they said. Recently a lady had been raped and killed by men who identified themselves as policemen. I struggled so hard, that then they placed handcuffs on my wrists. So tight that I was in terrible pain. They just laughed at me.

Then they dragged me to the van. I was afraid they were going to kill me. In order to stop me from hollering out, one of the officers choked me so bad that I passed out. (the officer put a sleeper-hold on her). When I came to, I was slumped over the front seat, and a police car was next to us. They took me to the Police Headquarters. By this time, I was battered, assaulted, choked and in terrible pain from the cuffs, and the the choking. They didn't care. For an hour and a half they kept me in the cage of the car, parked outside the police station. I begged passing Police Officers to please loosen the handcuffs as they were causing me pain....They just laughed at me and made obscene remarks. After an hour and half, I was taken to Las Colinas where I was booked...not until then I found out that I had been charged with being intoxicated and under the influence of drugs! At no time was I given a

of test to determine my condition. At Las Colinas, I was stripped and body searched, including my private parts. They of course found nothing. At 2:00 a.m., my son finally was able to secure my release."

Mrs. Barajas, in shock, pain and totally distraught was taken by her son to Cabrillo Medical Center. Later her Doctor, James D. Killeen, M.D. attended her. His report states: "Mrs. Barajas contacted me...from the San Diego Police Station. I recommended that she request immediate blood and urine samples for drugs, and alcohol evaluation. **(none were taken)**....At that time I saw the patient, she was abnormally distraught, almost incoherent, and in apparent physical and mental anguish. Physically, she had bruises and swelling of the neck and forearms. She was mentally tearful and fearful. She was definitely delusional. She was positive that these men were going to find her and kill her...I have taken care of this lady for over 20 years, and can state unequivocally that the impact of this on her mental function has been marked. For prognosis and permanent mental dysfunction. "I would recommend a psychiatric examination".

Mrs. Barajas suffering from severe trauma, psychological fear of cops, severe neck injuries, bruises, and scratches

went into seclusion until 29th of Sept., 1980. When she appeared in court before Judge Richard Curran to answer police charges of

being intoxicated and resisting arrest. Judge Curran dismissed the case chastizing

Con't on page 6

Con't from page 3

### Police Brutality

the Police Officer. "She didn't have to believe you were San Diego Police Officers", "That she could run from where you indicated her, that she was not intoxicated and could take care of herself. That she could beg for help indicated she was in control of herself". "Case Dismissed"....or isit?

For Police Officers T. Dechandt and F. Martinez perhaps it is....or it isn't. On November 26, Attorney Richard Castillo of "Payment and Castillo" Law firm sent a letter to Chief of Police William Kolender. In the letter, Attorney Castillo is informing the Chief that Mrs. Barajas is lodging a complaint. "Mrs. Barajas did lodge a complaint (originally) with Captain LaMotte on or about July 31, 1980, which remains unanswered to this date. The intent of this letter is to insure that her complaint is in fact investigated and that she be advised of the results and further, that the police conduct of which she complains, and the resultant investigation be made a part of the personnel records of the above-named officers (Dechandt and Martinez).

Just who is Mrs. Petra Barajas that she should have been subjected to **police brutality**? Was she some 5th street prostitute? A habitual drunk? Or perhaps a vagrant tramp walking the streets? What could have motivated these two undercover hippie-cops to beat, choke, abuse, and drive her to the point of insanity?

Petra Barajas is a mother of six children, divorced and living with her son (22 years old). Her children range in ages from 9 to 25 years old.

Her parents originally came from the state of Sinaloa Mexico. In 1957, Mrs Barajas immigrated to the U.S. She lived 12 years in National City and 11 years in the Chula Vista and Bonita area. Her mother immigrated to the U.S. in 1961 and lives in National City. Petra Barajas was one of 12 children.

Petra was a member of P.T.A. for 17 years; Member of the National City Chamber of Commerce; 4 year member of the San Diego Press Club; 5 year member of the Bay Cities Board of Realtors; and 8 year, member of the A.S.O Southwestern College. She is a member of the Bay Cities Board of Realtors, Equal Right Committee. In 1972, she was a candidate for the Board of Trustees for Southwestern College. In 1975, Petra Barajas ran for the Chula Vista Elementary School District.

Mrs. Barajas is a licensed Real Estate Broker, a Certified Instructional Aide at Southwestern College and Pacific Beach Junior High. She was Chairwoman for Headstart for the National

District; She attends Catholic Church Services; is a long time member and participant of Little League and is a well respected member of the Mexican-American Community. Petra Barajas, attends the Hour of the Barrio and the Evening of the Stars and until recently didn't believe that the San Diego Police would abuse "gente de razon" i.e., the professional, business types. In the past, Mrs. Barajas viewed with mixed emotions the pickets, and the horror stories published about Sheriff, Police, and INS brutalities against Chicanos. **Now she knows better!** Five months later, she still wears a neck brace and deep scars on her wrists, the marks of the San Diego Police handcuffs. Visible remainders of her reality.

The questions now is .... What is Police Chief William Kollender going to do about these two so-called guardians of the peace?

(La Prensa was informed that Petra Barajas has filed a Multi-Million dollar claim against the city charging police brutalities and denial of civil rights).

By BECKY BARTINDALE

Star-News Staff Writer

"Junior" stands quietly just outside the door peering into Herman Iglesias' office at the San Ysidro Community Center.

He stands there for a while without saying a word, just as he has done the last three days and many days before that. Inside, Iglesias sits at his desk, going about his business and looking up at the kid ever so often, waiting for him to speak.

It's becoming something of a game between the brown-skinned pair, the small boy and the big policeman, and each is learning the other's limits.

Today, Iglesias holds firm — no gold and white paper stick-on police badge for Junior ... but maybe tomorrow. Tomorrow Junior will be back, and Iglesias will probably hand him another paper badge identical to the many he's already given him.

The cop explains he must keep a handle on supplies.

AS SAN DIEGO PD'S bilingual community relations officer, a post he's held the last month and a half, Herman Iglesias' job is to see beyond the black and white.

Though he's had his share of cops-and-robbers adventures, he spends his time these days "shooting the bull," attending community meetings, listening to complaints and generally trying to work out local problems.

The police department's soft-sell community relations program is aimed at more than improving a community's attitude toward its policemen, Iglesias explains.

He is there to cut through city bureaucracy, get people with problems in touch with others who can help, give out information and take it in. He's a cop with time to listen.

His program is part of a larger one, community-oriented policing, which Iglesias describes as the "old policeman on the beat type thing" — cops walking more, being more visible and developing better contact with the community on a one-to-one basis. It removes

white police car.

"There's a big difference between public relations and community relations," Iglesias says of his job. "Public relations tries to enhance an image, it's a one-way exchange. Community relations is a two-way communication."

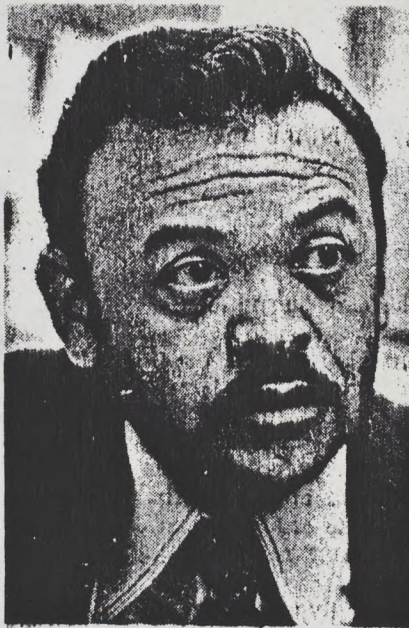
AFTER SIX years as a San Diego policeman, Iglesias knows a few things about cops and how people look at them.

One thing he's called on to explain fairly often is why an officer didn't arrive till 30 minutes too late.

"It's an age-old problem — when you need a cop you can't see one ... he says, "and when you don't there's always one there," an office visitor throws in.

In South San Diego, for example, there are only 10 policemen per shift to serve about 40,000 residents. It makes for problems.

"And there is always that part



COMMUNITY RELATIONS  
It's a two-way exchange

of the community that will always resent police," he adds.

WHILE Iglesias' knows he can't personally solve every police-community problem nor convince everyone that cops are their friends, he's seen some headway through the community policing concept.

For the year and a half before assuming his present position, he was a member of the department's school task force.

Besides enforcing anti-loitering laws around the schools, he and his partner went into classrooms and talked with students about why they were there and whatever else came up.

"At first when they saw us they asked, "Who are you here to bust?" Iglesias remembers, "but after they kept seeing us every day, every day, we just became fixtures."

Not so surprisingly, it wasn't long before the cops could stop worrying about parking in school lots and coming back to find their tires deflated or some other mischief done.

Similar results have followed in the South Bay since the

THERE IS now a steady flow of people coming into his office, housed separately from the police substation on San Ysidro Blvd. And they come in for just about everything — inquiring about traffic citations, problems relating to other city departments, marital troubles, help getting information and often just to chat.

The kids come to get badges, look at his gun and try on handcuffs.

One of the most popular programs has been the "ride-alongs," one for adults and one for children between 14 and 18. Friday and Saturday nights they can ride in an unmarked police car chasing around wherever the action takes them.

THE MOST unique ride-along program, though, is more geared toward problem solving than just riding along for a kick,

Such a ride might be arranged for the person who complains that a cop got there 30 minutes too late — a one-night ride would probably resolve any problem understanding the policeman's problems, Iglesias says. It might also be just the thing for a citizen who wants to have some input in solving neighborhood vandalism.

Last month, Iglesias attended 13 community meetings. That's one of the best ways to stay in touch with what's happening, he says, and it has proved successful in publicizing his presence and interest in the community.

Last week he attended another, this one called by the Community Relations Board for the express purpose of hearing San Ysidro community concerns about police services.

Although he's only had one complaint registered about a policeman's conduct and another about poor police service in his month-and-a-half on the job, he got an earful from residents at that meeting who complained of youth harassment, too few bilingual officers and indiscriminate checks for illegal aliens.

He's keeping those complaints in mind, and with the help of his community, he's hoping to help work them out.



MAKING HIS PRESENCE KNOWN



## Hoobler confirms club's claim of police-infiltration attempt

Police Chief Ray Hoobler has confirmed that an undercover officer did attempt to infiltrate the Mexican-American "Raza Unida" political party as a "one-shot deal."

The charge was made by Herman Baca, of the Mexican-American Political Assn. (MAPA) during a press conference earlier this week.

Baca said this incident was typical of tactics used by the department to intimidate people in the community.

"That was a one-shot deal," Hoobler said yesterday. "When people won't talk to us, then we must find other means to gather information to provide tranquility to our community."

Baca identified the officer as Herman V. Iglesias, who filed an application for appointment as a deputy registrar of voters in 1971.

Baca displayed a copy of the application where the name Reynaldo A. Chavez was used, but signed with Iglesias' name.

At the time of the infiltration, Hoobler explained, there was the potential of violence in the community and the assignment of an officer was no different than using an undercover officer during a narcotics investigation."

The chief said such activity has not been conducted since by his department.

Baca was one of several speakers at the conference in the Chicano Federation office who have formed the Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights.

Several Chicano groups have called for the firing of Hoobler because of a department policy dealing with illegal aliens, claiming that citizens in the community have been harassed by officers because of their appearance.

"People are being stopped because their skin is a little darker, they speak Spanish and their clothes may not be the best," said Nick Sanchez, an attorney for the Legal Aid Society.

COLENDER  
WAS IN CHARGE  
OF COMMUNITY  
RELATIONS DEPT.

Evening Tribune  
7-28-73

## Chicanos, legal aliens feel threatened

# Harassment by Border Patrol claimed

By BETH KOWALKE-BAIER

Star-News Staff Writer

Rafael Garcia is a legal alien resident from Mexico. He has the correct federal papers declaring his residency, and he owns a legitimate business in San Ysidro.

YET, HE says, he is frightened of the U.S. Border Patrol.

"Whenever I see the Border Patrol I get really scared," Garcia said. "I'm scared that they are going to set me up, that they'll put illegal aliens in my van and arrest me for being a pollero (smuggler) and send me back to Mexico."

Garcia is not the only San Ysidro resident who claims to have been frightened, humiliated or harassed by the Border Patrol over the last few months.

Others, even U.S. citizens, said they had been treated rudely by Border Patrol agents and threatened with arrest for no apparent reason, other than their Hispanic heritage.

MARGARITA GUTIERREZ, a member of the San Ysidro school board, said she was stopped by a Border Patrolman while walking home with her son along San Ysidro Blvd. He yelled at her to stop. When she didn't obey, he grabbed her arm, she said, and demanded identification, saying he had reason to believe she was an illegal alien.

"I told him I was an American citizen and just because I looked Mexican, I was in the country illegally," Gutierrez said. "Then he told me, 'You Mexicans are all a bunch of liars,' and that made me angry."

When she tried to turn away again, he said he was going to take her to his office if she wanted to make a complaint, and started pulling her to his vehicle while spouting obscenities, she said.

"I was very upset and started hitting him with my purse," she said. "He had no right to treat me that way."

"It's an awful feeling to think that an officer can put you into his car when

you haven't done anything."

IN RESPONSE to residents' complaints, the San Ysidro International Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan denouncing the actions of the Border Patrol.

The letter claims the federal agents' tactics are hampering the "free enterprise system" by frightening away customers, business owners and employees.

"It's a hard position that the chamber does not like to take, but the Border Patrol's actions are an outright abuse of authority and interference of the enterprise system of legitimate businesses," said Alberto Garcia, chamber president.

"The chamber will fight the abusive behavior of the U.S. Border Patrol and its abusive attitude against employees, business owners and the buying public.

"The patrol's actions are a serious threat to the San Ysidro business community."

HE NOTED Rafael Garcia's situation as an example of that threat.

The owner of Sportsman's Den on San Ysidro Blvd., Rafael Garcia said his business had become a target for the Border Patrol and San Diego police, who have congregated outside his bar nearly every night for the last three or four months.

The presence of law enforcement officers has caused his nightly business to drop by nearly 70%, the business owner said. And if their continual harassment does not stop, he said he may be forced to sell the bar.

"PEOPLE DON'T want to be harassed by the Border Patrol every night that they walk into my bar," Rafael Garcia said. "The Border Patrol stops them before they come in and asks for identification or else the agents walk right into my business without getting permission."

"So people have stopped coming here. Before, I didn't close until 1 a.m."

Please turn to back page, this section

✓ San Ysidro residents feel threatened

# Chicanos claim Border Patrol harassment

(Continued from Page A-1)

Now I don't have enough business to stay open after 11 o'clock."

Before the officers started hanging around his tavern, Rafael Garcia said, he was pulling in \$200 to \$300 a night. Now he's lucky to see \$60 or \$70, he said.

Although he was angry, the business owner said he has been afraid to cause trouble.

"It I said anything to them, I might have been arrested and I could lose my liquor license. So I've kept quiet until now. Maybe they won't do anything with the chamber backing me."

**ANOTHER** San Ysidro businessman, Manuel Casas, has accused the Border Patrol of barging into his private office at the Arco service station he manages on San Ysidro Blvd.

Casas said he was angry the agents would walk into the office, marked "Private — Employees Only," where the station's money and private papers were stored.

"An agent told me he had found a lot of illegal aliens in our office before," Casas said. "But I have been working here for eight years and had never seen anybody taken out from our office."

"The agent said the sign did not mean anything and that he was a federal officer and could go anywhere he wanted."

Alberto Garcia contends the Border Patrol must have permission from the owner before entering a private business or residence.

**GENE WOOD**, chief of the patrol's Chula Vista sector, disputed that point, stating a federal agent "generally" could enter any business or residence within 2 1/2 miles of the international



**RAFAEL GARCIA CLAIMS THE BORDER PATROL'S PRESENCE HAS HURT BUSINESS AT HIS BAR**  
Other Chicanos and legal aliens in San Ysidro say they have been humiliated and harassed

"Each agent has to make a determination by the specific facts of a case," Wood said. "So it would be wrong for me to comment on whether they acted correctly or not unless I knew the circumstances surrounding each of the incidents mentioned in the complaints. But they've all received legal and field training."

"I don't think the agents would be wasting their time in areas or activities that had not proved productive in the past."

"There's more than enough work to do, and I think they've been doing a pretty good job with 340,000 ap-

the Border Patrol's basic authority is to "question anyone as to their right to be or remain in the United States," including persons just walking down the street.

"Perhaps Hispanic citizens resent that authority, but what would the alternative be?" Wood asked. "I guess the other alternative would be to ignore the illegal alien problem."

**WOOD ADMITTED** local residents of Hispanic descent probably were questioned more frequently than other folks because of San Ysidro's proximity to the Mexican border.

"I'm sure there's more Hispanics

But Alberto Garcia said if Hispanics were stopped on the street and asked for identification, then all persons should be stopped. Hispanics should not be singled out, he contended.

"Why should they check me and not you?" the chamber president asked an Anglo visitor. "We're both citizens; we both pay taxes. Just because my skin is darker and I'm not the all-American boy, should I be asked if I'm in the United States illegally?"

"The Mexican-Americans should not be singled out. Let's be equal and have the Border Patrol check us all."

**GUTIERREZ SAID** she would not

Patrol if she was not humiliated by the agents.

"It's a matter of attitude, of how they treat us," she said. "If the agent would have asked me professionally for identification, I probably would have reacted positively."

"But his abusive language and gestures and derogatory comments about the Mexicans made me upset and angry. I felt insulted, so I acted abusive toward him. We have to fight back and let the people know what is happening so it can change."

Wood said his office investigates all complaints of unprofessionalism brought to his attention, but they have to be less "nebulous" than the allegations made by the international chamber.

Those complaints did not come to his office anyhow, he said, but were sent directly to President Reagan.

"It's not my place to respond for the president," Wood said. "If the letter had been addressed to me, I would have responded the same day."

**HE SAID** he had not received word from the White House concerning the letter, but expected he would be asked to respond to the allegations.

"The bottom line is that we have a terrible illegal alien problem," Wood said. "Our agents are trained to be professional and productive. Occasionally we find that someone steps out of line either unwittingly or unprofessionally, and we have our own internal methods to deal with that."

"It's unfortunate, though, that the people cannot support us."

Alberto Garcia stressed that San Ysidro businessmen were not opposed to policing the border, but to the policing methods.

Being disrespectful to Hispanics, he said, will not solve the illegal alien

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Sunday, September 14, 1986

CC1/Part II

# 'I've Got Fences to Mend'

## Chief Kolender Emerges from Between a 'Rock and a Hard Spot'

By GLENN F. BUNTING, *Times Staff Writer*

A former police community relations officer who has worked nearly three decades to build support among San Diego's political, business and civic leaders, Bill Kolender is arguably the city's most popular public figure.

But as he begins his 12th year as police chief, Kolender finds himself for the first time the target of sustained, widespread criticism from San Diego blacks and Latinos. Several minority groups and individuals, frustrated by what they see as the Police Department's unwillingness to respond to persistent reports of police aggression, have demanded that Kolender resign.

"I have no confidence in Kolender," said Ernie McCray, the black principal of Fletcher Elementary School in Linda Vista. "Maybe he doesn't feel it, but there is a lot of resentment toward him and his popularity."

Many of the attacks on Kolender stem from the recent Sagon Penn police murder trial, which has

elicited powerful emotions throughout the city. Penn has claimed he acted in self-defense against a racist police attack when he shot and killed a police officer on March 31, 1985.

McCray, 48, said he was so incensed by Kolender's remarks challenging the innocent verdicts in the Penn case that he wrote in a black newspaper that Kolender must go if the black community and police are to resolve their differences.

More recently, Kolender has come under criticism from Latinos because of his department's policy toward undocumented aliens.

While strained relations between minorities and police are commonplace in many U.S. cities, they represent a new crisis in San Diego, where racial hostilities have been minimal. In addition, Kolender has enjoyed an outstanding reputation among nearly everyone as an honest, open-minded police administrator. His 1,400-member department has been routinely praised as

one of the most efficient and responsive police organizations in the country.

Kolender, who earns \$76,800 annually, continues to receive strong backing from City Manager Sylvester Murray, who is black, and the City Council.

"I think you have to acknowledge that Chief Kolender still has a tremendous amount of respect in San Diego as a good, innovative police chief, even though we are going through this period right now," said Councilman Ed Struiksma, a former San Diego police officer.

Struiksma and other council members say Kolender has been forced into the delicate position of having to choose between supporting his officers in the wake of the traumatic Penn shootings and acknowledging some legitimate complaints by minority leaders.

This conflict was illustrated by Kolender's reluctance to acknowledge any police problems in the city's minority neighborhoods. He

didn't concede any problem until after an Aug. 7 community meeting where 200 angry residents turned out to condemn the Police Department.

Even though he now says he recognizes police tensions with minorities, Kolender at times still tends to minimize the magnitude of the problem.

"I think those fires are out," Kolender said in an interview last week. "I think it's just dimmed. I think as we continue to communicate, as long as I'm responsive to the community and support meaningful change, that will create a better relationship. I don't see any problem."

City Manager Murray said that if Kolender has erred, it has been his failure to communicate his genuine sensitivity to the needs of all citizens. He said Kolender has not voiced his "value system" loudly enough to the hundreds of new officers recently hired and dozens

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BOB GRIESER / Los Angeles Times

**'Yes, I've taken some stands, and when you do that, whatever your occupation, eventually there are people who don't like your views.'**

**Police Chief Bill Kolender**

# CHIEF: Kolender Has 'Fences to Mend'

Continued from Page 1

of new sergeants and lieutenants recently promoted.

"I think that the chief of police is an individual who is sincerely honest and community oriented," Murray said. "And it means that we just have to make certain that all of the troops recognize this and try to mimic this. I think they will mimic it if they know what it is. Until recently, I don't think he has been stating that value system publicly . . ."

Kolender's reaction: "That's probably true and I'm working on it."

He added, "Look, nobody pleases everybody. I've been chief 11 years. I do my best to be progressive and to motivate and to hold this department accountable . . . Yes, I've taken some stands, and when you do that, whatever your occupation, eventually there are people who don't like your views . . ."

"I think overall the relationship between the Police Department and the community is very good, and me, too. Me personally."

Kolender, 51, has served longer than any major-city police chief in the country. He takes pride in the performance of his department, which has not suffered a major scandal under him. He became the department's first Jewish officer when he joined in 1956 and soon rose through the ranks, primarily as a "community relations officer." In that role, he was the Police Department's point man for minorities during the 1960s and served as the police liaison with City Hall.

Today, Kolender says he is determined to patch up relations with the city's minority community.

"First off, when a black person shoots a white officer, or vice versa, there's a built-in conflict, and we've recognized this from day one," Kolender said. "As I talk to the officers in the Southeast area . . . I find they feel that the negative response to the Police Department as a whole has been very minimal. They feel they still have an excellent working relationship with the vast majority of the black community we call Southeast."

"But because of this conflict, and because of the possibility of polarizing people, whether they be police officers or citizens, we want to do something."

Many blacks said they became outraged in June when Kolender expressed shock at the innocent verdicts in the Penn case and said he hoped that Penn would be tried again on several undecided charges.

"I'm very disappointed," Kolender said at the time. "This is going to leave my officers and . . ."

Michael Carpenter suggested that many blacks who witnessed the shootings were "hostile" to police and never tried to assist the fallen officers.

McCray said that nothing in his lifetime has affected him as emotionally as the Penn case.

"That's from being a black male and having been harassed on occasion by police [for] being a black male," said McCray, a San Diego resident for the past 24 years. "I thought it was really somewhat unprecedented that Sagon Penn was set free. It let me know justice can prevail. . ."

"Now here is the chief of police and he had problems with that . . . I think he disregarded what a lot of the case dealt with [and] the statements from black witnesses. What I heard through all his anger and sadness was that he didn't believe those people. Somehow they didn't have credibility. They must have gotten together and . . ."



BOB GRIESER / Los Angeles Times

## Police Chief Bill Kolender

said, 'Let's free Sagon Penn and tell a lot of lies.'

To many blacks like McCray, the Penn case represented more than a tragedy for the families of the victims. They believe that what happened to Penn is indicative of what takes place on a regular basis when police officers confront blacks in Southeast San Diego.

City officials point out that the Penn case placed Kolender in an untenable position because Riggs was the ninth San Diego officer slain in the line of duty in the past decade, giving the city the nation's highest per capita police mortality rate.

"I suspect that Bill is between a rock and a hard spot, in that if he were to make a statement along the lines that [black leaders] would like to hear, he could be substantially undercutting the morale of his own department," Struiksma said. "I don't suspect he wants to do that. But I've never perceived him as an . . ."

they in fact see the Sagon Penn incident as being part of the problem," Rollins said. "They do not see it as an isolated incident."

The black community is by no means united in its opposition to Kolender.

"I think that Bill Kolender . . . has done an excellent job in sensitizing his people and his department in trying to get them to relate to every segment of this community," said the Rev. George Walker Smith, a black leader for the past three decades. "The Penn case is passe as far as I'm concerned. It's not an indictment on the Police Department . . . The black community and the white community want to put that behind us."

But the Rev. Robert Ard, a black minister and longtime Kolender supporter who is running for the 79th Assembly District, said during a recent interview that Kolender is underplaying the significance of the Penn trial.

"After this incident, we're still hearing that [police abuse] is isolated," Ard said. "It is really symptomatic . . . I have been trying for a long period of time to get our chief to understand that yes, we do have a problem. Until such time we admit we have a problem, these things are going to continue."

Kolender recently drew criticism from another minority community when he sent a memo to his officers reminding them to record for statistical purposes any suspects who may be undocumented aliens. The July 28 memo said proof or confirmation is not required for officers to check a box marked "Undocumented Person" on arrest reports.

The memo opened the door for Latinos to denounce Kolender, who had already alienated many minorities by blaming undocumented residents for the large share of recent increases in San Diego's crime rate. Latino leaders began voicing long-standing complaints over police procedures that required officers to detain illegal aliens who were contacted but not arrested and turn them over to Border Patrol agents.

The decades-long practice drew protests from civil rights and Latino leaders, who said that judging a person's citizenship is not the job of the police. They said the practice could fuel ill will and a "vendetta" against Latinos.

The Committee on Chicano Rights, an independent group of outspoken Latinos, asked Murray and Mayor Maureen O'Connor to dismiss Kolender over the memo.

Kolender quickly reevaluated the policy and halted the police practice of identifying undocumented aliens and holding them for . . ."

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Black leaders say that, while they understand Kolender must stand by his officers, they expect him to admit when his officers are wrong, especially if they attack an innocent black man.

"I think that he should call it like it is, even if he may have to be cautious," McCray said. "He has the social graces and skills to do it smoothly."

At the Aug. 7 community meeting in Encanto—the black neighborhood where the Penn shootings took place—about three dozen people told a special citizens advisory panel that police sometimes treat residents as criminals, even when they are reporting crimes. One speaker declared that the community and police were "at war," while another said police relations were "about on a par with Johannesburg."

Several offered a simple solution—Kolender should be fired. Kathy Rollins, executive director of the Black Federation of San Diego, said she was not surprised to hear people calling for Kolender's resignation though her organization has not taken that step. "People in this community have had problems for a long time and . . ."

In July, Kolender told The Times, "We really don't feel the officers were wrong. We have problems with some of the evidence presented . . . The black friends I've had for many years, they understand it is an isolated incident."

Penn was found innocent of murder in the slaying of Agent Thomas Riggs and attempted murder in the shooting of Agent Donovan Jacobs. Jurors also voted overwhelmingly in favor of acquitting Penn in the attempted murder of Sarah Pina Ruiz, a civilian who was a ride-along in Riggs' patrol car.

According to courtroom testimony, Jacobs mistook Penn for a gang member, beat him repeatedly with night sticks and taunted him with racial slurs. Several defense witnesses said Jacobs warned Penn, "You think you're bad, nigger. I'm going to beat your black ass."

Jacobs denied using racial epithets and the Penn trial turned into a galvanizing force for many minorities, in part because the prosecutor sought to discredit black witnesses who testified that they saw Jacobs attack Penn and call him "nigger." Deputy Dist. Atty. . ."

You may have

# Chicano Group Demands Firing Of San Diego Police Chief Kolender

Chief Charged With Launching Racist Vendetta Against Persons Of Mexican Ancestry

by Daniel L. Muñoz

Angered over Chief of Police Bill Kolender's issuance of a Department Announcement, which requests Beat Officers to verify the citizenship of those arrested, the Committee on Chicano Rights today, asked City Manager, Sy Murray, Mayor Maureen O'Connor and the San Diego city council to fire Chief of Police Bill Kolender for politically and intentionally launching a racist vendetta against all persons of Mexican ancestry.

"The July 28, 1986 announcement by W.B. Kolender, Chief of Police, is illegal, unconstitutional and in clear violation of previous rulings issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Department of Justice and the State Attorney," said Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR).

The Kolender announcement was issued with the stated purpose of gathering statistical information to address undocumented alien crime. The announcement stated "Officers may ask if an arrestee is a U.S. citizen, if officers have reason to believe the arrestee may not be a citizen, proof or confirmation of undocumented status is not required. This information does not change the manner in which the arrest is processed. All undocumented aliens should be identified when arrested, (sic)"

The arresting officer is then required to check a box indicating that the person is an undocumented person.



Herman Baca, Chairman C.C.R.

"Kolender's instructions clearly place the Beat Officer in the position of carrying out INS duties, a function for which they are totally unqualified or incapable of carrying out, and in clear violation of the 1983 U.S. Department of Justice ruling which stated "it is the position of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that only the Service is authorized to enforce the civil provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

"This ruling was issued when National City Police Chief

Terry Hart authorized his police officers to stop and question those persons of Mexican ancestry because they had the appearance of

being undocumented aliens," said Baca.

The April 7, 1983 letter was signed by Maurice C. Inman, Jr., General Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice.

"It is becoming increasingly clear that Chief of Police Bill Kolender is attempting to manufacture bogus statistics to justify his total ineptitude and inability to control and end the rising crime wave in the city of San Diego. It is the worst case of racial-goating that I have even seen," said Baca.

"Like any other cheap two-bit tin-horn dictator, Kolender is attempting to distract the citizens of San Diego from his incompetency by attempting to lay blame on the defenseless

undocumented alien and supporting his contentions with bogus statistics which will have no validity what-so-ever. In the process, not only the Mexican-Latino undocumented suffer persecution and harassment, but so will all people of Mexican ancestry. We will be condemned by the rising racial hysteria being orchestrated by Chief of Police Kolender and supported by his counter-part in the Sheriff's department," Baca said.

The history of police harassment of the undocumented and all people of Mexican ancestry is clearly documented.

—In September 1972, law enforcement officials induce

taxi cab drivers to aid in the identification and apprehension of suspected illegal aliens under the threat of criminal prosecution for harboring and transporting illegal aliens. This little bit of racial persecution was launched by Sheriff John Duffy. The U.S. Department of Justice chastized and stopped the Sheriff from carrying out this policy.

Sheriff John Duffy was quoted, in the San Diego Union April 26, 1973, as saying "I have been legally advised that no one but immigration authorities, not even the FBI, has the right to detain, interrogate or arrest illegal aliens."

Shortly after Sheriff Duffy (See Police page 6)

## Los Clientes de Pacific Podrían Calificar Para Recibir Reembolsos

San Francisco — La Comisión de Servicios Públicos de California aprobó hoy un plan para asegurar que los clientes de Pacific Bell reciban solamente los servicios de teléfono que necesitan o desean. Esto podría hacer que miles de clientes recibiesen reembolsos que suman millones de dólares.

Este plan es en respuesta a una orden emitida en mayo por la Comisión de Servicios Públicos, solicitando que la compañía evite ciertas violaciones en las tarifas aprobadas por la Comisión, y de utilizar ciertas técnicas consideradas inaceptables por la Comisión en la venta de un servicio público. Las técnicas de ventas en cuestión, no han sido utilizadas desde el pasado mes de abril.

El plan fue desarrollado conjuntamente por la Comisión, la compañía y los grupos de consumidores "Toward Utility Rate Normalization" (TURN) y "Public Advocates, Inc."

Como parte del plan, Pacific Bell notificará a sus clientes a través de envíos especiales y anuncios publicitarios en California, que si están pagando por servicios de comunicación que no ordenaron, podrían calificar para un reembolso.

Aquellos clientes a quienes no les fue ofrecido el Servicio Universal "Lifeline" o que pagaron depósitos cuando no era necesario, también podrían calificar para un reembolso. Por ejemplo, una familia de cuatro personas que reciba menos de \$16,600 al año, es elegible para el Servicio "Lifeline" por \$1.48 al mes. No

(Mire Pacific page 6)

## Police Chief Kolender Abuses Authority!

was stopped, then San Diego Chief of Police, Ray Hoobler made a statement through Police Sgt. G.T. Reed that "Anytime we find illegal aliens we apprehend them."

--During early 1973, the San Diego Police forces began a systematic surveillance and raids on the grounds of St. Jude's Catholic Church. "They were searching for illegal aliens," they said. That this was in clear violation of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution (illegal search and seizure) the First Amendment (freedom of religion) and the Fourteenth Amendment (due process) seem not to be of much interest to the guardians of law and order.

--In May, 1973, Assemblyman Peter Chacon appealed to California Attorney General Younger on police practices. Younger issued a ruling which stated that local police may detain persons they suspect as being illegal aliens if their suspicions are based on "specific facts."

However, local law enforcement officials may not make an arrest unless the act of crossing the border illegally is done in their presence or if the suspect has committed another crime.

The committee on Chicano Rights immediately led a political protest which eventually led to the firing of police chief Ray Hoobler for his racist policies against persons of Mexican ancestry.

--September 1977...the new San Diego Police Chief Bill Kolender issued a Memorandum which stated that "The primary responsibility for the enforcement of the federal

immigration laws rests with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Border Patrol. "It is the Policy of the Department that officers shall not make an effort to look for violations of the Immigration laws," Kolender said.

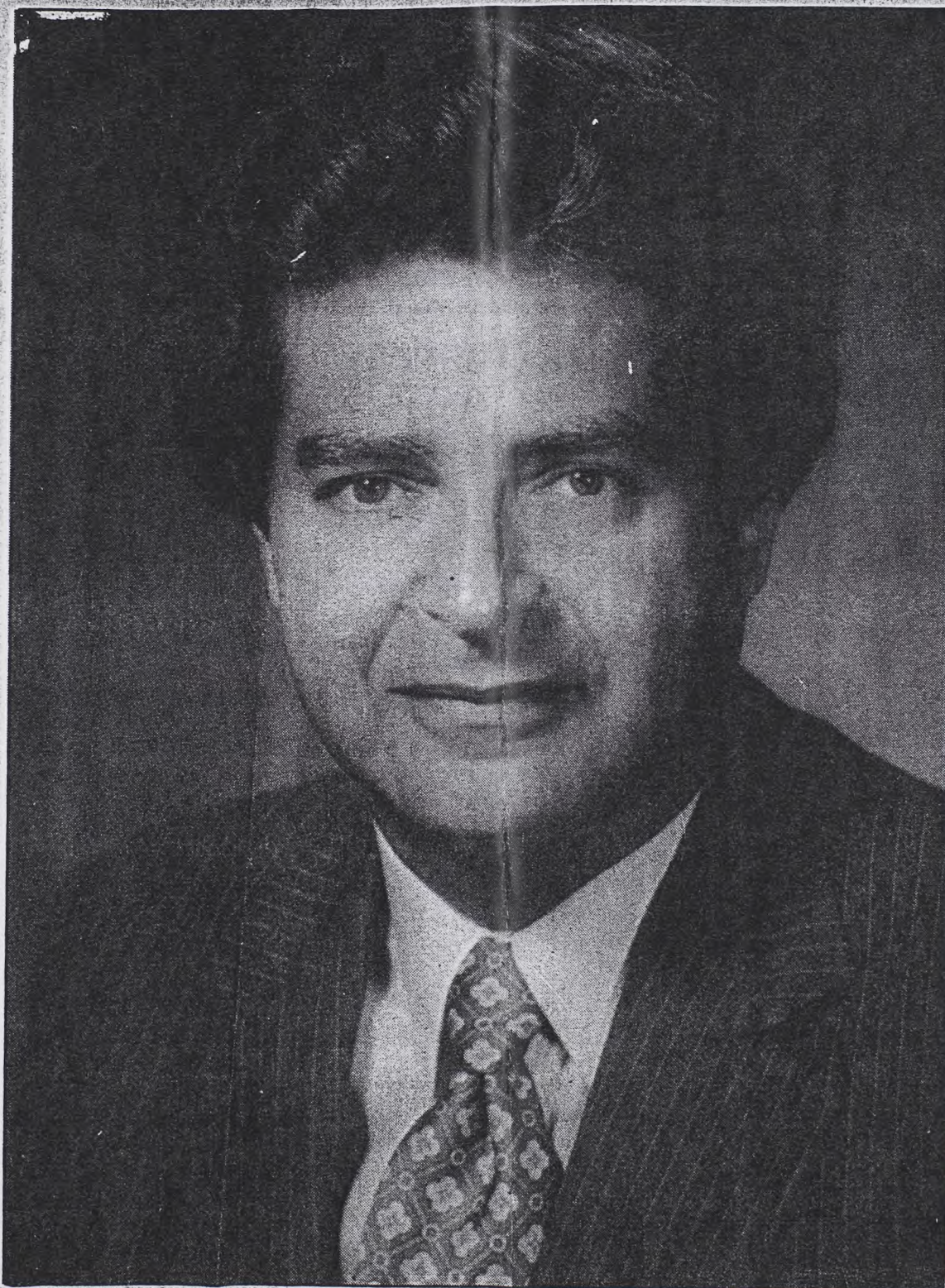
Between 1977 and 1978, the new Chief Of Police, Bill Kolender gained a "new perspective" and joined Sheriff John Duffy in the police game of scape-goating all crimes to the undocumented aliens.

--In August, 1978, Kolender issued his infamous memorandum, which required, much like the current announcement, that Beat Officers designate the immigration status of victims, witnesses and criminals, adults or juvenile.

Clearly, Kolender was once again intruding in an area out of his jurisdiction and competence. Community groups, along with the CCR, charged Kolender with launching a politically motivated racist attack against the Hispanic community.

The Committee on Chicano Rights, again, appealed to the U.S. Department of Justice which, on June 23, 1978, issued a reaffirmation of the departmental policy that the "responsibility for enforcement of the immigration laws rests with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and not with state and local police. The Attorney General at that time stated that state and local police forces were to follow the following guide lines:

--Do not stop and question, detain, arrest, or place on "immigration hold" on any persons not suspected of



San Diego Police Chief William Kolender

crime solely on the ground that they may be deportable aliens.

--Upon arresting an individual for a non-immigration criminal violation, notify the Service (INS) immediately if it is suspected that the person may be an undocumented alien, so that the service may respond appropriately.

Kolender was forced to rescind his infamous memorandum and stop his officers from playing INS officers.

--On July 24, 1984, Attorney General John K. Van De Kamp, State of California, issued the following opinion:

"There is no general affirmative legal duty in the sense of a legally enforceable obligation incumbent on peace officers and judges in California to report to the immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) any knowledge they might have about persons who entered the United States by violating Title 8, United States Code Section 1325."

"We are unaware of any California statutory authority which would impose on our California public officials an affirmative legal duty to report persons who they know have violated section 1325 to the INS..."

It is now evident that Chief Bill Kolender has a very short memory, cares little about the legal opinions of the State Attorney General or the U.S. Justice Department. When our own local law enforcement officers refuse to follow the law of the land, then we have no recourse but to ask for their removal as they no longer are carrying out the will of the governed," said Baca.

# Kolender Is One Of Two Finalists For Top INS Post

By STEVE LaRUE

Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

Police Chief William Kolender confirmed yesterday that he is a candidate for commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"Next week, I will know . . . If the President asks me, I will accept. But there has been no offer as yet."

Kolender, 46, conferred Tuesday in Washington with Attorney General William French Smith, Reagan appointments chief D. Pendleton James, and other Justice Department officials, he said at a news conference at police headquarters here.

"I was honored to be considered, and whether I'm appointed or not, I'm very pleased that they considered me," he said.

Officials and colleagues praised the leader of the city's 1,267-officer department — the nation's eighth-largest.

"Their (the INS's) gain would be our loss," said Councilwoman Lucy Killea. "If you have a good man, a good person, you can't hold him back. He has a reputation (as) an outstanding police chief."

Kolender said he received permission from the Justice Department to announce his candidacy after learning that a reporter in Washington had discovered he was under consideration.

"What they are looking for is a manager," he said, but declined to specify his thoughts on INS policy changes as "presumptuous."

"I do think the Immigration and Naturalization Service . . . needs some management . . . And I think it could be done."

The list of candidates has been narrowed to two, Kolender said he was told, but he does not know the identity of the second person. He declined to relate specifics of the inter-



The San Diego Union/Thane McIntosh

Police Chief William Kolender discusses his being considered by the Reagan administration for the job of commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

view. He said he does not know who recommended him.

"Why would he want the job?" asked John J. Cleary, head of Federal Defenders. "The country has no policy on healing immigration problems. No one who has been in that job has come out of it unscarred."

"I think he's well-qualified," said Donald Cameron, retired local Border Patrol chief. "He did much to help lessen tension and violence (along the border)."

U.S. Attorney M. James Lorenz said Kolender would be "an outstanding appointment," but said the commissioner is only as effective as his support in the administration.

"Problems have escalated faster than the government has responded," he said. "But, regardless of resources, the man who has the respect of the agency will . . . do more. In that regard, Kolender would be good." Most encouraging, he said, is that he would be the first INS chief with a law-enforcement background.

"I don't know Kolender well, but I'm very leery about people yelling for law-and-order types," said Attorney Neil H. Baxley, who specializes in immigration problems. "I don't care if he's The Messiah or Moses — without the power and the tools, he couldn't do a damn thing."

What Justice Department support

he could expect as commissioner was one of the topics discussed Tuesday, Kolender said.

Kolender said he is qualified because, "I've been involved in the administration of problems at the border for 20 years and have worked closely with the Mexican government, both in . . . law enforcement . . . and with . . . political figures."

Asked to comment on the job's difficulty, he said, "They said that about police chief, too . . . There's a risk, but I'm not concerned about the risk."

(Continued on B-4, Col. 1)



# CHIEF: Kolender Faces Task

Continued from Page 7

the Border Patrol. Kolender said he acted because he was "concerned about the 'appearance' of treating people differently who are of Hispanic descent."

Herman Baca, chairman of the Chicano committee, said, "Kolender is a wolf in sheep's clothing. That is the way he projects himself in terms of his policies toward the Chicano community . . . This glossing over by Kolender through public relations hoopla is simply not going to resolve practices taking place out in the communities."

In an interview last week, Kolender assailed Baca.

"Baca is a nobody," Kolender said. "No one supports him. He don't have no group. He is not interested in anything but himself, in my judgment. I think he has no credibility at all."

Responded Baca: "The halo is not as bright as it used to be. It's unfortunate . . . I don't think Herman Baca is the issue. I think the issue is Bill Kolender and the way he is addressing his job. I don't think Kolender is in control of his department."

Kolender said he regularly consults with Latinos he respects, such as his deputy chief, Manuel Guaderrama, city planning commissioner Ralph Pesqueira, businessmen Gil and Sal Contreras and the Chicano Federation, which has not called for his resignation.

"[Kolender] may have a lot of sensitivity," said Irma Castro, executive director of the Chicano Federation. "We're not sure that has been translated to his staff. Our everyday contact is not with the captain or the chief. It is usually with patrolmen, and at that level we're hearing a lot of dissatisfaction."

Kolender contends he is making progress toward improving police-community relations in San Diego's minority communities.

Today, Kolender carefully chooses his words when asked about the Penn case, and declines to discuss his personal feelings about a possible second trial.

"I still meet with the black community," Kolender said last week. "We are still friends. Yes, we had a difference of opinion when it

comes to [the Penn] case. I'm hopeful that it doesn't have a negative effect on the department as a whole or me personally, and I'm going to work to maintain that positive relationship with the black community. I think it's very important. . . .

"Yes, I've got some fences to mend. I'm going to do it."

Kolender said he believes that police-community tensions in Southeast San Diego stem from high crime rates in minority areas and a "built-in resentment" toward police by people suspected of crimes.

He listed a number of revisions that should benefit police-community relations, including the replacement of human relations courses at the Police Academy with cultural awareness training. Kolender said he hopes the new training will educate officers about special conditions and problems that exist in the minority community.

"It's not the panacea, but you must give the officers the knowledge to work effectively," he said.

Kolender said he wants to hire more black officers on the department. He also said he has instructed his commanders that he wants his best officers assigned to the Southeastern station and others who exhibit poor attitudes transferred out. So far this year, five officers in Southeast San Diego have been reassigned to other areas of the city because they were "burned out," said Capt. Dave Johnson.

Kolender said the added stress in the past year has not caused him to look for another job. He has twice turned down opportunities to run for mayor and rejected an offer in 1981 to head the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Even though he became eligible to retire last year, Kolender does not plan on leaving unless "something overwhelming takes place or comes along," he said.

"I like the relationship I feel with the community as a whole. People throughout the city are very nice to me. I feel very comfortable. There's a lot of positive things that outweigh some of the negative things we're talking about."

# U.S. post for Kolender?

By VICKI TORRES

TRIBUNE Staff Writer

Astonishment, praise and criticism has greeted reports that San Diego Police Chief Bill Kolender is being considered to head the federal Immigration and Naturalization Service, parent agency of the Border Patrol.

"You're kidding," said Gene Wood, chief of the patrol's Chula Vista sector. "Boy, that's a surprise. I wasn't aware of that."

Wood, who is new in the post, said he has never met Kolender, who would be his boss if the police chief is nominated by President Reagan.

Kolender reportedly told only the mayor, city manager and assistant Police Chief Bill Burgreen he was



**BILL KOLENDER**

## **Tough immigration bill introduced in House, Senate (A-2)**

going to Washington to be interviewed for the job. He was to return today.

Burgreen, second in command in the Police Department and a possible successor as chief, would say only that he talked to Kolender by telephone yesterday.

"He asked me to relate he is in D.C. at the request of the Reagan administration to investigate the possibility of taking a position in the administration," said Burgreen.

Kolender said he was "honored to be considered" for the post, Burgreen said.

Burgreen said the 1,400-member police force has "learned a lot because of his leadership. Because of him, we are a better department," he said.

Otto Bos, a spokesman for Mayor Wilson, said Kolender would be a splendid choice for head of the INS.

"Bill has built a record as a progressive, innovative chief of a border town," said Bos, "and his very delicate handling of some of our border problems probably caught the attention of immigration officials."

"It's certainly an honor for San Diego that the police chief would be considered," said Bos, "but we'd greet it with mixed reactions. We'd suffer a loss but it would be a gain for the federal government."

See **KOLENDER, A-10**

## ★Kolender

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Joe Francis, secretary treasurer of the San Diego Imperial Counties Labor Council AFL-CIO, once worked as a representative of firefighters on a task force on which Kolender represented the Police Officers Association.

"I think Bill is extremely competent," Francis said. "San Diego is quite a difficult city for public employees and under those circumstances, he's done a good job."

"He's demonstrated some abilities in human relations. He's able to work with people and relate to people quite well."

Francis said Kolender should do a good job handling "the very human problems of the illegal alien situation."

Other San Diegans were not as pleased.

Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, which believes the Border Patrol should be disbanded, called Kolender an "opportunist" and a "true

liberal" who speaks humanistic words but allows his officers to hassle Chicanos.

Baca cited as an example a police department policy that forbids the detention of illegal-alien witnesses by officers investigating crimes committed by others.

"The policy is not to do that (detain aliens) but deeds carried out by his department are something else," Baca said. "In his department he has had a lot of experience in apprehending undocumented aliens."

Tom Metzger, Grand Dragon of the state Ku Klux Klan, said naming Kolender "would be a disaster of monumental proportions. That man would open up the borders completely, he's so liberal." Metzger said the head of the INS should be "someone who approaches a military general." He said Kolender "is not even a good cop."

But members of the San Diego legal community took issue with Metzger's evaluation.

E.T. 3-26-81

# Kolender Has Come A Long Way

(Continued from B-1)

volved and there was talk of a confrontation."

Kolender and several community leaders mediated the dispute with the students, their parents and school leaders. It worked.

"If you are going to give people credit for keeping the lid on things, he deserves some of it," said Vernon Sukumu, a former leader of the Black Federation. "Historically, Bill Kolender has been very accessible to the black community. I haven't always agreed with him."

In a 1967 presidential commission's report entitled "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," Kolender is pictured in one of the many minority-group meetings of that time where he functioned as department spokesman and, he agreed, designated whipping boy.

One of the contacts Kolender made in the 1960s was Pete Wilson. Wilson was an attorney and program chairman of the Kiwanis Club in 1966, and they became friends. As mayor, Wilson was one of the first to support Kolender for chief when Chief Ray Hoobler resigned.

Out of his experience of the 1960s came what Kolender calls the "humanistic" approach he ushered in when named chief in 1976.

"It means you care about people," he said. "You care about their welfare. You care about how they feel about themselves."

"You also hold them accountable for what they do, and that's just as much a part of it as the concern part."

Another legacy was a foundation of minority support that survived later incidents such as the 1978 shooting of an unarmed black burglary suspect by a police officer. Kolender and the U.S. attorney's office exonerated the officer amid eruptions of protest from the black community, but the chief and the department nonetheless survived.

"I went to the community and tried to explain it," he said. "I don't think I lost minority support. I was involved in integrating the schools at the same time."

"He's probably the strongest police chief in the United States because of his community support," said Jack Pearson, president of the National Association of Police Organizations, who deals with about 45 police departments nationwide.

"Most chiefs forget that they are part of a political structure," Pearson said. "A weaker police chief that didn't have a stronger link with the minority community, or the credibility, couldn't have withstood that."

A City Hall insider, who asked not to be identified, said: "I've always felt that he, (County Supervisor) Roger Hedgecock and (former City Councilwoman) Maureen O'Connor would be in the inner circle for mayor in 1984. I thought Hedgecock would be doing handstands when this INS thing came along."

Kolender said he has neither encouraged nor discouraged those who want him to run for mayor.

"I'd say that I would be interested in serving in that capacity," he said. "But I've stayed away from making any comments or any overtures toward that office for a couple of reasons."

"First, we have a mayor, an extremely competent one. And, second, I don't think people in appointed positions like me should be shooting for political elected office while they're appointed."

This would be impolitic, he said — "so I've kind of low-keyed it."

"He's a consummate politician," a former co-worker on the school district's integration task force said of the chief. "He's always got his eye on the door — a real politico."

When read that statement, Kolender's reaction was: "Well, I am a politician, aren't I? That's my job — I've got to deal with a lot of people."

"You've got to survive. The average tenure for a police chief is 3½ years in this country. I've been chief for more than five years..."

Appointment as INS commissioner would thrust Kolender into the national political arena, and even some of his followers agree that much of the local minority-race support he built over 24 years could erode as a result.

Kolender, they agreed, may not be able to accept federal office and return to run for mayor.

"I think it is a risky thing to do in his relations with the minority person," said Harold Brown, an assistant dean at the San Diego Community College District and a fellow member of the integration task force.

"I would have never thought he was a Republican," Sukumu said. "I don't see how a lot of blacks are going to support a conservative Republican who says he supports Ronald Reagan."

Any INS commissioner is likely to lose Hispanic support just in the process of doing his job, Ocampo said, but added: "I think Bill would address that in a more effective manner than his Mexican-American predecessors."

Said Kolender, "If that were my only goal, to be mayor, then I wouldn't go. If that were my only

goal. But that's not necessarily true."

Kolender came out in 1977 in favor of "forgery-proof Social Security cards" bearing photos of their owners as one means of enabling employers to be held responsible for not hiring undocumented aliens. He still favors the idea, and the President's Select Commission on Immigration and Refugees recommends a similar plan.

"A national identity card would be something you would have to show a cop, see — this, you would not," Kolender said. "All I'm saying is that if the policy of the government is to put some onus on employers, they must be careful not to single out people who may be Hispanic!"

Still, some Hispanic groups, such as the San Diego-based Committee for Chicano Rights, reject the idea out of hand.

Kolender is noted for improving morale among his force of about 2,000 police officers and other personnel, in part by delegating more authority down the line to the point of making officers more responsible for knowing crime problems on their beat and developing methods to handle them.

Assisting in the department's management have been an informal brain trust of community leaders the chief meets with every two months, as well as ad-hoc community groups such as those formed when an internal departmental probe in 1977 found that some officers were using excessive force against blacks in Southeast San Diego.

"The first thing we did was sit down and tell everybody: 'This conduct will not be tolerated,'" he said.

He also is credited with raising the numbers of racial-minority members and women on the force, though their numbers still fall short of representing the "microcosm" of the community Kolender promised when made chief.

Kolender said the Reagan aides who interviewed him "stated they would give managerial authority to the head of the INS, and also that there would be the development of a national policy, and those are very important things if you are going to take that job."

Border Patrol agents, he said, "need support. They need direction. They need policy procedures which are clearly defined — which I don't think they have. They need authority to (carry out the procedures), which I don't think they have."

"And," he said, "they need somebody to support them and see they get the equipment and support that they have."

## FUNERAL KITES

(Continued from B-1)

Councilman Fred Schnaubelt credited Kolender with "a tremendous job of lifting the morale and esteem of the Police Department" and said, "I'm depressed that he might leave the city."

Schnaubelt added, "This is what happens when you underpay top-flight people." Kolender said the salary of the INS commissioner probably would exceed his annual \$47,769 as chief. He declined to say what figure, if any, he was quoted in the interview.

"I think he'd obviously do a fantastic job," was the reaction of Deputy Mayor Bill Mitchell. "He's talked of running for mayor or moving up to another post."

Asked if the INS position could become a political steppingstone, Kolender said, "I'm not looking at it from that standpoint. I would come back. What I would do when I came back, I have no idea."

Kolender said he has discussed his INS candidacy with

# Kolender A Finalist For Top INS Post

B-4 THE SAN DIEGO UNION

Thursday, March 26, 1981

City Manager Ray Blair and Mayor Wilson, and said, "Both would like me to stay. I'm pleased. But they understand the situation and would wish me well."

Should Kolender be appointed, the City Charter empowers the city manager to submit the name of a single candidate for police chief to the City Council for confirmation. John Lockwood, assistant city manager, said the council has approved the manager's first choice since 1941.

Kolender's local law-enforcement colleagues reacted with compliments.

"I think he would be a natural with his background and awareness of immigration problems," said Capt. Charles Schider, commander of the Police Department's Southern Division. "The men think highly of him; he's not afraid to stick his neck out."

Manny Lopez, who served as a sergeant on Kolender's Border Crime Task Force before starting his own business, agreed.

"He is a good administrator; they need that. He really cares for people, and that can give the INS some credibility. He can help morale, which is low... He took a big gamble (forming the task force) but he saw the need."

Inspector Manny Guaderrama, the department's only minority administrator, said Kolender's sensitivity and political adroitness would make him effective. "Mexican officials think highly of him," he said.

Kolender said he is not aware of a call for a Hispanic commissioner, adding, "I don't think the ethnic background... is relevant."

Said Vilma Martinez of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, "We are pleased that President Reagan is looking at someone like William Kolender. He has shown great sensitivity to border issues and is familiar with Chicanos."

Staff writers Bill Ott, Anthony Pery and Dave Polis contributed to this article.

# Chicano leader Baca opposes Kolender's INS job nomination

By HUGH GRAMBAU  
TRIBUNE Staff Writer

San Diegan Herman Baca has presented what he describes as an independent Mexican-American perspective on immigration problems to President Reagan in Washington and President Jose Lopez Portillo in Mexico City.

The report contains some 500 pages of statements alleging violations of human rights along the border, including mistreatment of children, emergency medical cases refused admission at the border and rapes and killings.

The report was delivered by Baca and other members of his Committee on Chicano Rights along with his statement of opposition to the possible naming of San Diego Police Chief Bill Kolender to head the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Immigration is on the agenda of the two presidents' meeting, now scheduled in Washington June 8 and 9. The meeting was to have taken place in San Diego and Tijuana this week but was moved after Reagan was wounded in an assassination attempt.

Baca alleged "illegal enforcement of federal laws by San Diego police" and harassment of Mexican-Americans by police in San Ysidro and said Kolender lacks experience in immigration policy.

He said appointment of Kolender would indicate a police approach to solving immigration problems.

Baca said statements gathered at the Chicano Na-

tional Immigration Tribunal here April 11 were presented, along with suggested immigration-policy changes, to a secretary to Lopez Portillo at Los Pinos, the Mexican executive's house, and to James A. Baker, Reagan's chief of staff at the White House.

Baca, in an interview,

said the CCR opposed recommendations of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, including an agricultural labor program, stepped-up border enforcement, a guest-worker program and national identity cards for citizens and legal immigrants.

## LETTER SENT TO REAGAN ON INS POST

### Baca Fights Kolender Nomination

Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, said yesterday that he had written President Reagan to discourage him from considering San Diego Police Chief William Kolender for the job of commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"The naming of the San Diego chief of police to the INS commissionership would legitimize and continue the current bankrupt law enforcement, military policy and approach in resolving the immigration issue," Baca quoted from his letter to Mr. Reagan.

Kolender, in Nashville, Tenn., for a meeting of the Major Cities Police Chiefs, said that Baca had "made unsubstantiated accusations against the police department and the Border Patrol for years. I don't believe he represents anybody."

Baca also said that the police department's "illegal enforcement of federal immigration laws ... has re-

sulted in churches (being) broken into, schools disrupted, individuals harassed and businesses disrupted in the Chicano community."

Kolender termed that charge "just a lie."

"The police department does not enforce immigration laws," he said.

Kolender said that he does not believe that the letter will harm his chances of being appointed INS commissioner.

Kolender said in March that he had met with Attorney General William French Smith and Justice Department officials to discuss the possibility of the appointment. Kolender, the leader of the nation's eighth-largest police department, said that he would accept the post if it were offered.

As of yesterday, Kolender said that there was no further word from Washington on the pending appointment of an INS commissioner.

S. D. UNION  
5-2-81



E.T. 5-18-81

## INS job vacant as acting chief resumes general counsel post

By BENJAMIN SHORE  
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — The acting commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service today was moved back to his original position as general counsel of the agency, leaving the top office vacant.

David Crosland, who had been acting commissioner since Leonel Castillo resigned the position in October 1979, said in an interview he was told the attorney general will be naming a permanent commissioner soon and wanted the office vacant.

However, a Justice Department official close to the process of selecting a commissioner said last week a decision is not imminent. Knowledgeable officials were not immediately available today.

San Diego Police Chief Bill Kolender is among several persons being considered for the post.

Crosland had been named general counsel of the INS, which is an agency of the Justice Department, during the Carter ad-

ministration. He took over the day-to-day management of the agency when Castillo left.

Crosland, making known to the incoming Reagan administration his interest in being appointed commissioner, volunteered to stay in the position until the new administration chose a permanent successor.

With Crosland now back as general counsel, the agency is under the nominal direction of the acting deputy commissioner, Doris Meissner, a career Justice Department official with extensive experience in immigration policy matters. Attorney General William French Smith asked her to take over the deputy commissioner position.

However, in the last two years former Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and now Smith have taken a closer interest in the operations of the agency and have assigned high-ranking Justice Department officials the responsibility of direct supervision.

## Chief stuck on hometown

BILL KOLENDER has been a good police chief for San Diego. Thus it's good news that he has withdrawn his name from the list of those who wish to become commissioner of immigration for the nation.

The chief made his withdrawal known this week, professing his love for this city and stating his future "lies in San Diego."

The police chief is a hard working cop — a real leader. He is needed in San Diego.

S.D. <sup>E.T.</sup> ~~UNION~~ 5-22-81

## San Diego's Gain

S.D. UNION  
5-21-81

Police Chief William D. Kolender is a man of rare managerial skill, integrity, and political acumen, all of which contribute to the good job he is doing for the citizens of San Diego. His decision to withdraw from consideration as U.S. Commissioner of Immigration is good news as far as San Diego is concerned.

In point of fact, Chief Kolender's withdrawal is something of a reproach to the Reagan administration, which has dallied with this important appointment since last March. The chief's initial re-

sponse to his nomination was favorable and, no doubt, he would have accepted the appointment if it had been offered within a reasonable time.

Chief Kolender is now free to devote his considerable talents to San Diego. With crime still on the rise, the city has more need than ever for his leadership. And if Chief Kolender wishes, as he says, for a future here, undoubtedly even larger challenges could await him.

As for the Washington job, the

administration should be moved by Mr. Kolender's action to hasten its choice among the remaining candidates. The office of commissioner has been vacant since Leonel Castillo quit in October, 1979, and morale in the Immigration and Naturalization Service is understandably poor from lack of sound administration, clear policy direction, and sufficient personnel.

We suspect, therefore, that whoever accepts the post of INS commissioner may soon envy Chief Kolender in San Diego.

# Kolender Withdraws From INS Consideration

## Police Chief Says He Doesn't Want Job As Commissioner, Likes It Here In S.D.

By HENRY FUENTES  
Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

Citing a preference for San Diego over the nation's capital, Police Chief Bill Kolender said yesterday that he has withdrawn his name from consideration for the job of commissioner of the troubled Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Kolender, who was interviewed for the INS job by Attorney General William French Smith, made the announcement during a crowded press conference in his downtown police headquarters office.

Kolender, 45, said he had relayed his decision to presidential counselor Edwin Meese III yesterday morning. He was recommended for considera-

tion for the INS post by Meese.

The INS has been without a permanent commissioner since 1979 when Leonel Castillo resigned. David Crosland has been acting commissioner since October 1979. As a political appointee of the Carter administration, Crosland is not under consideration for the permanent position.

Kolender said that he had received no pressure to withdraw and had never received any indication that he was not in the running for the job. "In fact, my sources back there (Washington, D.C.) say I was a very strong contender," he said.

(Continued on A-10, Col. 4)

S.D. UNION  
5-20-81

# Kolender Withdraws From INS Post Race

(Continued from A-1)

"I just don't think I want to live anywhere else but here. I don't want to live in Washington," Kolender said. "The way I feel about the city (San Diego), I'd be silly to move somewhere that I don't want to go... I want my future to be here."

Although he withdrew his name for the INS post, Kolender left the door open for future work with the Reagan administration. In a letter to Meese, Kolender cited his interest in crime-related issues and volunteered to serve on federal boards or commissions involved in those areas.

He told reporters that his "managerial skills" could be applied to work with a border commission.

In saying that he prefers to stay active in San Diego, Kolender, a Republican, did not rule out seeking the mayor's job.

Kolender initially said his decision

not to seek the INS position should not be interpreted as the first stepping-stone toward the mayor's job. However, when asked if he wanted the mayor's job, Kolender said, "I would certainly consider it."

"I'm not looking for something, but if an opportunity came up that was what I felt in my best interests, and in the interest of the city, I would certainly look at it," he said.

Kolender said he was "overwhelmed" by the number of San Diegans who asked him to remain in San Diego, and he said that he has been contacted by potential backers about running for the mayor's job. Mayor Wilson is seeking the governorship in 1982.

Kolender, who became the Police Department's youngest chief when he took over the nearly 2,000-member force 5½ years ago, said there also are jobs in the private sector

that interest him. "But I'm not looking at this point," he said. "I like being the chief of police in San Diego, but obviously I'm a relatively young man and... I just don't know how long I'd like to do this."

Kolender said the slow pace of the Reagan administration in selecting an INS chief was advantageous to him in that it gave him time to "reflect" on the job. Kolender said that if he had been offered the job a few weeks ago he probably would have accepted the post, which he has said probably would have paid him a salary in excess of the \$47,789 he gets as chief of police.

He also said the current state of the INS, which he termed a "disaster," did not play a part in his decision to withdraw his name.

Don't pussy-foot around  
use lion-sized want ads.



# Kolender withdraws his name from INS list of candidates

By PRESTON TUREGANO  
TRIBUNE Staff Writer

Citing his love for San Diego and reluctance to move to Washington, D.C., Police Chief Bill Kolender has withdrawn his name from the list of persons being considered for commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"I've had an opportunity over the past several weeks to reflect on my future and that future is here in San Diego," Kolender said in a press conference yesterday.

"I'm honored to have been considered for such a position, but I'm also overwhelmed by the numbers of San Diegans who've asked me to stay."

In March, Kolender's name was submitted for nomination as INS chief after officials of the Reagan administration asked the police chief to come to the nation's capital for an interview.

Following his trip to Washington, Kolender said he would take the job with the INS if he was selected because the agency, in his opinion, was in need of reorganization and help.

Yesterday, Kolender said he was not pressured by anyone into withdrawing his name from others being considered for the prestigious post.

"After reflecting on it, I know that



**BILL KOLENDER**  
Sees future here

I want to stay here. I just love San Diego and I don't want to move to Washington," he said.

Kolender added that "sources back in Washington" informed him that his chances "were very strong" in getting the president's nod to take over the INS.

He declined to comment about which of the remaining candidates for the job his sources say has the best chance for getting the post. Kolender also declined to speculate why the Reagan administration is taking so much time in filling the INS chief job.

On Monday, David Crosland was removed by the administration as acting head of the INS following State Department criticism of the INS' handling of the Indochinese refugee program. Crosland, who had been temporary chief since October 1979, was replaced by Doris Meissner, a Justice Department official.

Kolender said the events this week with the INS did not influence his decision. He said he has been police chief almost six years and enjoys the job.

As for running for mayor if Mayor Wilson successfully runs for governor next year, Kolender remained evasive.

"I don't know what I would do. Right now, I'd rather not say," Kolender said.



## Latin activist calls for firing of police chief

The chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights has written letters to Mayor O'Connor and City Manager Sy Murray demanding that Police Chief Bill Kolender be fired.

Herman Baca, the chairman, said today that a memorandum recently issued by the chief to police officers is an "unlawful usurpation of federal power," the result of which will be "a racial vendetta against every person of Mexican ancestry."

The memo instructs officers to check an "undocumented person" box on police forms when an undocumented alien is arrested. Proof or confirmation of undocumented status is not required, according to the memo.

Kolender said the new procedure is merely a record-keeping tool to help the county keep statistics about arrests. He said Baca's assertions "are obviously not true."

"This is typical of him," Kolender said. "He is not interested in the truth; he is just interested in anything that would allow the most media attention."

Speaking at news conference this morning, Baca said the practice will result in "every legal resident, tourist, refugee and even U.S. citizen who is arrested, being classified as an undocumented for 'statistical purposes.'"

He said the procedure would result in a racial vendetta against people of Mexican ancestry because in the future when police officials release statistics, "undocumented will no doubt be held responsible for the increase in crime."

8/14/84

3) THE EDITORIAL POSITION OF OPPOSITION BY LA PRESS

WHICH SEVERELY CRITIZED KOLLENDER FOR

RIDING ROUGHSHOD OVER MEXICAN SOVEREIGNTY

AND FOR VIGILANTE ACTION COMMITTED BY

KOLLENDER POLICE (BORVER TASK FORCE)

RAIDERS. IT SHOULD BECOME APPARENT TO

THOSE IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO WHO

THE ADMINISTRATION <sup>S.D.P.D.</sup> OF

ARE CONCERNED WITH QUALITY LAW ENFORCEMENT

SHOULD INVESTIGATE

JUSTICE THAT C. of P.

THE <sup>RUNNING</sup> HANDLING &

ADMINISTRATION + POLICY OF CHIEF OF POLICE

THE S.D.P.D. + ASSURE <sup>in order that they may</sup> THEMSELVES IF

KOLLENDER IS GOING TO BE THE C. of P.

of S.D. <sup>or if he will opportuntly jump ship</sup> THE INS COMMISSIONERSHIP OF

THE INS (IF ASKED AGAIN), THE L.A.P.D. <sup>stands (call it)</sup>

<sup>HIS TIME NOW THAT HE HAS BEEN REJECTED</sup> IF HE IS GOING TO BE

ACCEPTED OR A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS OR

IS HE MAYOR? ACCORDING TO BACA " NO

MATTER THE DISMAL DIASTER

June  
8" x 11  
LT WHITE  
BLK - CAMERON  
READY  
1200  
1000 2x3 1/2  
GOLD - 2 SIDES  
CAMERA READY  
1 SIDE BLUE  
2nd side Red  
& BLUE  
575-0111  
MATTERS  
max  
421-9344-

IN CONCLUDING BACA STATED THAT "CHIEF

KOLLENDER AS HIS RECORD SHOWS WILL OPPORTI "JUMP  
SHIP" AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY <sup>Advantage</sup> ~~WHICH~~ <sup>QUESTIONS</sup> ~~HE~~ <sup>MUST</sup> SHOULD DECIDE  
~~PRESENT~~ ~~ITSELF~~

~~TO HIM~~ WHETHER HE IS GOING TO SERVE S.D. AS IT'S

CHIEF OF POLICE <sup>(AS HE IS BEING PAID TO DO</sup> OR WHETHER HE IS GOING TO BE USING

HIS OFFICE

<sup>CAMPAGN</sup> PUBLIC TIME TO RUN FOR MAYOR OR <sup>FOR</sup> CONGRESS."

I GUESS HE COULDN'T HANG WITH THE BIG BOYS

<sup>POLITICAL</sup> THE REAL REASONS OF COURSE ARE <sup>WHY HE WAS REJECTED</sup> MUCH ~~DEEPER~~ MORE PROFUND

DEFEATED

~~INVOLVE~~ (1) THE TOTAL REJECTION BY (A) THE MEXICAN

OUT OF THE RUNNING

PEOPLE IN MEXICO AS WAS COMMUNICATED <sup>BY GOVT. OFFICIAL</sup> TO ME IN MY <sup>MEX. CG., + THE</sup>

BECAUSE OF HIS L.E + M. BUDG

TRIP TO MEXICO CITY ON APRIL 15, 1981. ~~CHIEF KOLENDAR~~

(B) THE OPPOSITION OF THE CHICANO COMMUNITY

APPLE IS THE

CCR DEMANDS RESIGNATION OF C.O.P. B.K

HERMAN BACA CHAIRPERSON OF THE CCR TODAY

CALLED "FOR THE RESIGNATION OF CHIEF OF POLICE

BILL KOLLENDAR." ACCORDING TO BACA "~~IT SHOULD BE~~  
ENOUGH IS ENOUGH,

OBVIOUS TO EVERYONE IN S.D. THAT AFTER HIS DISASTROUS

CONTRARY TO PUBLIC PRONOUNCEMENTS THAT HE TURNED

ATTEMPT IN TRYING TO BECOME INS COMMISSIONER +

DOWN THE INS COMM. BECAUSE OF HIS LOVE FOR S.D.

NOW WITH HIS UNANNOUNCED <sup>ALL BUT TO</sup> BE ANNOUNCED CAMPAIGN

THAT

<sup>HIS P.D. OF  
ILLEGAL</sup>

HIS RECORD OF ENFORCING FEDERAL IMMIG. LAW THAT HAS

RESULTED IN VIOLATIONS . CAN NO LONGER BE TOLERATED <sup>should</sup>

"~~THE LATEST FISAC OF BILL KOLLENDAR HAS PROVED~~

<sup>APPLYING</sup> FOR L.A. CHIEF OF POLICE + HIS RECENT  
REJECTION BY WASH.

BY HIS EFFORT TO BECOME INS COMMISSIONER THAT HIS

+ MIND

of C. OF POLICE.

HEART IS NOT IN THE JOB HE WAS WILLING TO

IS T

Furthermore THE TRANSPARENT REASONS GIVEN BY

CONTRARY

BILL KOLLENDAR AT A PRESS CONF THAT HE ~~DOES~~ PREFER

S.D. OVER WASH. SHOULD PROVE THAT HIS HEART

+ MIND <sup>FULL ATTENTION</sup> ARE NO IN S.D. HIS JOB. OR

RECORDED

ACCORDING TO BACA " ENOUGH IS ENOUGH "

" BILL KOLLENDER "

WE ARE ASKING FOR MR KOLLENDER RESIGNATION  
FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS;  
THE COST

(1) HIS ILLEGAL ENFORCEMENT BY THE S.D.P.D

OF FED. IMMIG. LAW WHICH HAS RESULTED

IN BUS. GONE INTO, <sup>BEING BROKEN</sup> INDIVIDUALS HARASSSED

& CHURCH'S & SCHOOLS BROKEN <sup>OVER</sup> ~~THE~~ THE

LAST 10 YEARS.

(2) ~~THE FACT THAT~~ HIS CONTINUALLY ACTION

OF "JUMPING SHIP" CONTRARY TO HIS

"I LOVE S.D." OVER WASH. D.C. PRESS CONFERENCE

(5-19-51) AS <sup>HE</sup> ~~HIS~~ <sup>HE</sup> ~~PROVED~~ <sup>WAS</sup> BY

APPLYING FOR CHIEF OF POLICE OF L.A.,

HIS ACTIVE SOLICITATION OF THE INS

COMMISSIONERSHIP, & HIS <sup>IMPLIED</sup> INTENTION

TO RUN FOR MAYOR OF S.D.

245.95  
230.10  
-----  
476.05  
218.00  
-----  
257.95  
230.10  
-----  
124.05  
-----  
424.15

12.62



FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE  
CCR OPPOSES "I LOVE S.D." BILL KOLLENDERS BID FOR MAYOR  
HERMAN BACA CHAIRMAN OF THE CCR

RESIGNATION

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY SAID " THAT  
OUR ORGANIZATION <sup>WILL</sup> OPPOSES "I LOVE SAN DIEGO"

BILL KOLLENDERS ANTICIPATED CAMPAIGN FOR MAYOR  
~~SEEK~~ <sup>ORDER</sup> ~~THE~~

OR ANY OTHER PUBLIC POSITION UNTIL HE CLEANS UP  
THE S.D.P.D. <sup>PRACTICE OF</sup> ~~FROM~~ ILLEGAL ENFORCING FED. IMMIG. LAWS: " AT A PRESS CONFERENCE  
THE S.D.P.D. " <sup>BEING QUOTING FROM</sup> RECENT STATEMENT BY CHIEF OF

POLICE BILL KOLLENDER THAT HE HAD WITHDRAWN

HIS NAME FROM CONSIDERATION FOR THE JOB OF

INS COMMISSIONER <sup>WHICH HE IS</sup> ~~WAS~~ BECAUSE A PREFERENCE FOR

"I LOVE SAN DIEGO" OVER WASHINGTON WAS LABELED BY BACA

<sup>REAL</sup> A TEAR JERKER PERFORMANCE <sup>WHICH WAS</sup> POLITICAL  
AS "RIDICULOUS, + AND A DESPERATE " FACESAVING" TACTIC,  
<sup>BEING VERY</sup> SIMILAR TO EX PRESIDENT NIXON <sup>INFORMS</sup> ~~CHECKER~~ + YOU WON'T HAVE ME TO KICK AROUND <sup>PRESS CON</sup>

BY CHIEF KOLLENDER TO SAVE HIS CAREER IN SAN DIEGO."

IT IS PUBLIC RECORD THAT

ACCORDING TO BACA " OUR SOURCES IN WASHINGTON HAVE

<sup>INFORM</sup> STATED TO US THAT CHIEF KOLLENDER WAS NOT GOING TO

BE SELECTED BECAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING POLITICAL REASONS:  
<sup>TEAR JERKING REASON THAT HE GAVE, BUT</sup> <sup>RE</sup>

1)

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT POLICE CHIEF B. K

<sup>S.D.</sup>  
HAS WITHDRAWN HIS NAME FOR CONSIDERATION FOR

INS COMMISSIONERSHIP BECAUSE OF HIS GREAT LOVE

THE CITY OF <sup>was prompted this decision</sup>  
FOR SAN DIEGO WAS DENOUNCED BY CCR CHAIRPERSON H.B.

IT IS PUBLIC RECORD THAT  
AS PURE UNADULTERED BUNK. " ~~FOR~~ IT WAS JUST A

YEAR AGO THAT MR KOLENDAR APPLIED FOR THE POSITIO

OF CHIEF OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF L.A." <sup>Further</sup> A MONTH

+ A HALF AGO HE <sup>his cohorts been seeking</sup> ACTIVELY SOLICITED THE POSITION

OF INS COMMISSIONER" + STATED

<sup>IN ACCORDING TO BACQ</sup>

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT "THE COSMETIC REASON GIVEN

BY C. OF P. B. K TO THE S.D. NEWS <sup>PUBLIC</sup> ~~MEDIA~~ <sup>Extract was taken</sup> IS NOT

ONLY MISLEADING, <sup>+</sup> BUT TO A LARGE DEGREE UNTRUE,

TO HIDE THE FACT THAT C. OF P. B. K WAS NOT

<sup>(According to our sources)</sup>

GOING TO BE SELECTED + THAT THOSE WHO PUSHED

HIM INTO ACCEPTING THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE

TO GIVE HIS I LOVE S.D.

INS ADVISED HIM THAT ~~THIS~~ WITHDRAWING <sup>speech</sup> WAS

<sup>Free</sup>  
THE ONLY 'HONORABLE' WAY TO SAVE HIS CAREER'

WHAT BEAR HAPPEN  
TO I LOVE S.D. BILL KOLENDAR

I LOVE S.D. B.K  
AGAINST B.K  
FOR MAJOR OR  
ANY POST UNTIL  
HE CLEANS-UP  
THE S.D.P.D

REP

# THE REAL POLITICAL REASONS FOR C OF P B K

WITHDRAWAL ACCORDING TO BACA WERE

(1) ~~BECAUSE~~ OF THE STRONG "UNDER CURRENT"

OF OPPOSITION BY MEXICO AS WAS COMMUNICATED

TO HIM IN MEXICO CITY

BY ~~THE~~ SOME MEXICAN OFFICIALS IN PRIVATE

TALKS, MEXICAN ORGANIZATION + THE MEXICAN

NEWS MEDIA WHICH VIEWED THE APPOINTMENT

OF CHIEF K AS A DRAW BACK TO

THE ERA OF MARINE GENERAL LEONARDO

BEGUN THE CURRENT

CHAMPAIN, WHO SUGGEST LAW-ENFORCEMENT

MILITARY POLICY IN ADDRESSING THE COMPLEX

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC + POLITICAL IMMIGRATION

ISSUE.

(2) THE OPPOSITION OF <sup>THE CEE</sup> OUR ORGANIZATION

WHICH <sup>wrote RR. + spearhead a Nat'l Campaign of opp. to B.K. in T Polcaury</sup> DOCUMENTED <sup>the app of G B.K.</sup> THE ILLEGAL ENFORCEMENT

OF FEDERAL IMMIGRATION LAW BY THE

S.D.P.D. OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS + UNDER

THE ADMIN. OF

C. OF P. B. K., (B) THE COVERT INFILTRATION OF

THE

OUR ORG. (C) ~~THE~~ ISSUE OF P. B. AGAINST THE C. C.



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Ronald Reagan,  
President of  
the United States  
Page 2 of 2

In communicating these concerns it is the CCR's position that the immigration issue which is presently confronting the United States and Mexico and the 20 million Chicano/Latino's in the U.S. has reached a crisis level and the selection of an inexperienced lawenforcement individual can only aggravate this volital issue.

It is for this reason we strongly urge you to consider the enclosed information regarding our opposition and that your administration give serious consideration to the recommendations which were delivered to the Chief Counsel's office on April 23, 1981 by the Chicano National Immigration Tribunal representatives. We hope that by considering these matters, a new alternative can be formulated regarding this country's immigration policy.

Thank you very much for your consideration and cooperation in this matter and we await a prompt reply on this issue.

Respectfully,

THE COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS,

Herman Baca,  
Chairman

Enclosure



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

May 1, 1981

Ronald Reagan, President  
United States of America  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C.

RE: Opposition of INS Commissioner

Dear Mr. President,

The Committee On Chicano Rights wishes to inform you of our unequivocal opposition to the selection of San Diego Chief of Police William Kolander to the Commissionership of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The CCR as a rights organization has devoted the last 10 years towards seeking a just and humane resolvment of the immigration issue bases it's opposition on the following reasons:

1. The appointment of San Diego Chief of Police William Kolander to the INS Commissionership will legitimize and continue the current "bankrupt" lawenforcement, Military policy and approach in resolving the Immigration issue.
2. Chief Kolander is totally inexperienced in his understanding of the complex issue of immigration.
3. Under the guidance of Chief of Police Kolander, the San Diego Police has illegally enforced federal immigration law for the last 10 years and has resulted in disruption of churches, schools, businesses and the harrassment of individuals in the Chicano community.
4. The illegal and covert infiltration of our organization by the San Diego Police under the cover of the Community relations Department.
5. Chief Kolander's lack of control on the issue of police brutality against individuals of the Chicano community.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MC-03490

DATE 3-28-81 TIME 1645 DAY OF WEEK SAT  
 NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) BARTOLO RAMOS HERNANDEZ  
 RESIDENCE ADDRESS 239 1/2 COTTON WOOD S.D. 92072  
 BUSINESS ADDRESS NONE

DRIVER'S LICENSE STATE NONE  
 RACE M HAIR BLK EYES BRO HEIGHT 5-11 WEIGHT 190  
 BIRTHPLACE MEXICO BIRTHDATE 8-27-29  
 EMPLOYED BY UNEMPLOYED OCCUPATION LABORER MILITARY   
 VEHICLE LICENSE NO. STATE NONE SOCIAL SECURITY NO. NONE  
 YEAR MAKE MODEL BODY STYLE COLOR

OFFENSE(S) CODE SECTION DESCRIPTION  
 44-0103 SPITTING ON SIDEWALK

LOCATION OF OFFENSE(S) 35806 SAN KIOWA BLVD  
 EVIDENCE IMPOUNDED BY  VEHIC  POLICE

CITIZEN'S ARREST   
 OFFENSES NOT COMMITTED IN MY PRESENCE. CERTIFIED ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT. EXECUTED ON THE DATE SHOWN ABOVE AT SAN DIEGO, CALIF.  
 ISSUING OFFICER L. Amos BADGE NO. 3014 DIVISION 5-2

WITHOUT ADMITTING GUILT, I PROMISE TO APPEAR AT THE TIME AND PLACE INDICATED BELOW.  
 X SIGNATURE Bartolo Ramos  
 NOTICE TO APPEAR

YOU ARE NOTIFIED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE IN THE:  TRAC  JUVENILE OR REFORMATION DEPT.  
 1750 CLAYTON WEGA BLVD, SAN DIEGO, CA  
 220 W BROADWAY, SAN DIEGO, CA  
 430 DAVIDSON ST., CHULA VISTA, CA  
 1230 APR 20 81  
 DAY OFF VACATION  
 M T

FORM P.D. 547 APPROVED BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIF. REV. 7-75 FC 833.9

Part time  
 gardener -  
 Citation  
 cancelled  
 3/30/81  
 THIS INDIVIDUAL  
 WAS STOPPED BY THE  
 S.D.P.D., ASKED FOR  
 HIS DOCUMENTATION,  
 & WHEN HE PRODUCED  
 IT WAS GIVEN A TICKET  
 FOR SPITTING ON THE  
 SIDEWALK!

Serving in South San Diego

# Time to listen: Role of the community cop



Star-News photo

STICK-ON POLICE BADGES HAVE WON HIM MANY FRIENDS  
Herman Iglesias hands one to Jose Tejada, 8



HERMAN IGLESIAS  
Time to listen

*Star-News*  
11/16/75

# Hoobler confirms club's claim of police-infiltration attempt

Police Chief Ray Hoobler has confirmed that an undercover officer did attempt to infiltrate the Mexican-American "Raza Unida" political party as a "one-shot deal."

The charge was made by Herman Baca, of the Mexican-American Political Assn. (MAPA) during a press conference earlier this week.

Baca said this incident was typical of tactics used by the department to intimidate people in the community.

"That was a one-shot deal," Hoobler said yesterday. "When people won't talk to us, then we must find other means to gather information to provide tranquility to our community."

Baca identified the officer as Herman V. Iglesias, who filed an application for appointment as a deputy registrar of voters in 1971.

Baca displayed a copy of the application where the name Reynaldo A. Chavez was used, but signed with Iglesias' name.

At the time of the infiltration, Hoobler explained, there was the potential of violence in the community and the assignment of an officer was no different "than using an undercover officer during a narcotics investigation."

The chief said such activity has not been conducted since by his department.

Baca was one of several speakers at the conference in the Chicano Federation office who have formed the Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights.

Several Chicano groups have called for the firing of Hoobler because of a department policy dealing with illegal aliens, claiming that citizens in the community have been harassed by officers because of their appearance.

"People are being stopped because their skin is a little darker, they speak Spanish and their clothes may not be the best," said Nick Sanchez, an attorney for the Legal Aid Society.

Evening Tribune

7-28-73



By BECKY BARTINDALE

Star-News Staff Writer

"Junior" stands quietly just outside the door peering into Herman Iglesias' office at the San Ysidro Community Center.

He stands there for a while without saying a word, just as he has done the last three days and many days before that. Inside, Iglesias sits at his desk, going about his business and looking up at the kid ever so often, waiting for him to speak.

It's becoming something of a game between the brown-skinned pair, the small boy and the big policeman, and each is learning the other's limits.

Today, Iglesias holds firm — no gold and white paper stick-on police badge for Junior ... but maybe tomorrow. Tomorrow Junior will be back, and Iglesias will probably hand him another paper badge identical to the many he's already given him.

The cop explains he must keep a handle on supplies.

AS SAN DIEGO PD's bilingual community relations officer, a post he's held the last month and a half, Herman Iglesias' job is to see beyond the black and white.

Though he's had his share of cops-and-robbers adventures, he spends his time these days "shooting the bull," attending community meetings, listening to complaints and generally trying to work out local problems.

The police department's soft-sell community relations program is aimed at more than improving a community's attitude toward its policemen, Iglesias explains.

He is there to cut through city bureaucracy, get people with problems in touch with others who can help, give out information and take it in. He's a cop with time to listen.

His program is part of a larger one, community-oriented policing, which Iglesias describes as the "old policeman on the beat type thing" — cops walking more, being more visible and developing better contact with the community on a one-to-one basis. It removes

the powerful barrier of the big white police car.

"There's a big difference between public relations and community relations," Iglesias says of his job. "Public relations tries to enhance an image, it's a one-way exchange. Community relations is a two-way communication."

AFTER SIX years as a San Diego policeman, Iglesias knows a few things about cops and how people look at them.

One thing he's called on to explain fairly often is why an officer didn't arrive till 30 minutes too late.

"It's an age-old problem — when you need a cop you can't see one ... he says, "and when you don't there's always one there," an office visitor throws in.

In South San Diego, for example, there are only 10 policemen per shift to serve about 40,000 residents. It makes for problems.

"And there is always that part



COMMUNITY RELATIONS  
It's a two-way exchange

of the community that will always resent police," he adds.

WHILE Iglesias' knows he can't personally solve every police-community problem nor convince everyone that cops are their friends, he's seen some headway through the community policing concept.

For the year and a half before assuming his present position, he was a member of the department's school task force.

Besides enforcing anti-loitering laws around the schools, he and his partner went into classrooms and talked with students about why they were there and whatever else came up.

"At first when they saw us they asked, "Who are you here to bust?" Iglesias remembers, "but after they kept seeing us every day, every day, we just became fixtures."

Not so surprisingly, it wasn't long before the cops could stop worrying about parking in school lots and coming back to find their tires deflated or some other mischief done.

Similar results have followed in the South Bay since the

was begun about five years ago.

THERE IS now a steady flow of people coming into his office, housed separately from the police substation on San Ysidro Blvd. And they come in for just about everything — inquiring about traffic citations, problems relating to other city departments, marital troubles, help getting information and often just to chat.

The kids come to get badges, look at his gun and try on handcuffs.

One of the most popular programs has been the "ride-alongs," one for adults and one for children between 14 and 18. Friday and Saturday nights they can ride in an unmarked police car chasing around wherever the action takes them.

THE MOST unique ride-along program, though, is more geared toward problem solving than just riding along for a kick.

Such a ride might be arranged for the person who complains that a cop got there 30 minutes too late — a one-night ride would probably resolve any problem understanding the policeman's problems, Iglesias says. It might also be just the thing for a citizen who wants to have some input in solving neighborhood vandalism.

Last month, Iglesias attended 13 community meetings. That's one of the best ways to stay in touch with what's happening, he says, and it has proved successful in publicizing his presence and interest in the community.

Last week he attended another, this one called by the Community Relations Board for the express purpose of hearing San Ysidro community concerns about police services.

Although he's only had one complaint registered about a policeman's conduct and another about poor police service in his month-and-a-half on the job, he got an earful from residents at that meeting who complained of youth harassment, too few bilingual officers and indiscriminate checks for illegal aliens.

He's keeping those complaints in mind, and with the help of his community, he's hoping to help work them out.



MAKING HIS PRESENCE KNOWN

ILLEGAL  
ENFORCEMENT  
OF  
FEDERAL  
IMMIGRATION  
LAW OVER A  
10 YR. PERIOD  
BY S.D.P.D.

ILLEGAL

+

COVERT

INFILTRATION

OF

CCP

BY S.D.P.D

POLICE

BRUTALITY

AGAINST

CHICANO COMMUNITY

BY

S. D. P. D.