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SDSU

SUMMER TIME ⁷⁸

CONTAINING COURSE DESCRIPTIONS OF WEEKEND WORKSHOPS, ONE-DAY SEMINARS
AND SHORT TERM COURSES, TO:

NAME _____

STREET _____

APARTMENT # _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

MAIL COUPON ABOVE TO: SUMMER PROGRAMS, COLLEGE OF EXTENDED STUDIES,
SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92182

THE U.S./MEXICO BORDER: CHALLENGE OR THREAT?

A 2-Day Study

June 3 & 10

About the Instructor: Dr. Norris Clement, Professor of Economics at San Diego State, is currently conducting research in the area of causes and effects of devaluation of the Mexican peso and the political economy of U.S./Mexico economic relations and the U.S./Mexico border area.

When most of us hear the phrase *U.S./Mexican border*, we immediately think of the illegal alien situation. However, to the perceptive businessperson, public official, community leader and concerned citizen, the phrase elicits a picture of several far-reaching (but interlocking) problems—including trade, investments and migration. Through the use of films, lectures and discussion, the workshop will examine the various perspectives on the political-economic issues of *the border* including 1) the nature of the *border problems*, 2) their causes or origins, 3) their impact on the U.S. economy and 4) the possible policies to be pursued in ameliorating these problems. The issues will be examined in a historical framework. Various institutions that have evolved to manage these problems will be evaluated. The course should be helpful to citizens who wish to improve their general understanding of this important topic as well as professionals who are somehow touched by these problems in their work. Tentative guests lecturers will include San Diego City Councilman Jess Haro.

Course No.: Economics 496

Serial No.: 381

Dates: Two Saturdays, June 3 & June 10

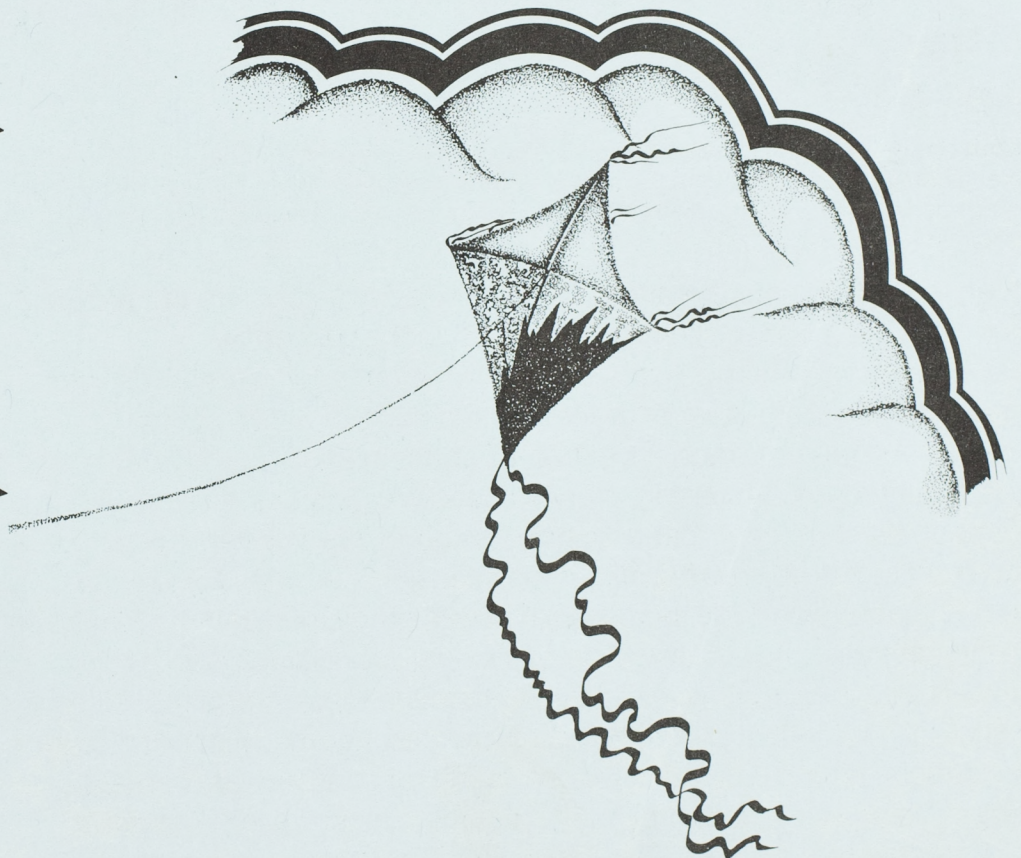
Time: 9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Room: Social Science SS-344

Credit for Course: 1 unit CR/NC

Tuition: \$37

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THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

7144773800 MGM TDRN NATIONAL CITY CA 300 06-01 0545P EST
ZIP
GOVERNOR EDMUND BROWN, JR
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO CA 95814

THE COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS INCORPORATED WISHES TO REQUEST THAT YOU AS GOVERNOR AND AS HEAD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ENDORSE MR. ABE TAPIA'S CANDIDACY FOR LT. GOVERNOR. IT IS OUR BELIEF THAT IN ENDORSING MR. TAPIA YOU WILL NOT ONLY BE ENDORSING THE MOST QUALIFIED CANDIDATE, BUT ALSO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LARGEST ETHNIC GROUP IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA WHICH HAS CONTINUALLY ENDORSED AND SUPPORTED YOUR POLITICAL EFFORTS. WHILE WE APPRECIATE YOUR APPOINTMENT OF CHICANO'S TO ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS WE FEEL THAT IT IS NOT ENOUGH. YOU AS WELL AS US UNDERSTAND THAT THE REAL POWER IS IN THE ELECTED OFFICES AND NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO SUPPORT A CHICANO FOR A STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICE. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE PAST HAS CHOSEN TO CONVENIENTLY IGNORE THIS RESPONSIBILITY BUT NOW THE CHICANO COMMUNITY IS DEMANDING THAT THEY PRODUCE, BY SUPPORTING MR. ABE TAPIA AS HE IS THE ONLY CANDIDATE RUNNING FOR A STATEWIDE OFFICE. WE BELIEVE THAT 130 YEARS IS LONG ENOUGH TO WAIT FOR A STATE OFFICE AND NOW IS THE TIME TO PROVE THAT YOU AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CARE FOR THE CHICANO COMMUNITY OF THIS STATE. YOUR FATHER EX-GOVERNOR BROWN, EX-SENATOR TUNNEY AND OTHERS WHO WERE DEFEATED BECAUSE THEY IGNORED THE CHICANO VOTE SHOULD SERVE AS A POLITICAL LESSON THAT THE CHICANO COMMUNITY WILL NO LONGER BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED. WE AWAIT YOUR RESPONSE ON THE ENDORSEMENT OF MR. TAPIA. THANK YOU.

HERMAN BACA
CHAIR PERSON
COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS INC

1752 EST



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

June 13, 1978

Councilman Jess Haro
202 C Street
San Diego, Ca. 92101

Estimado Sr. Jess Haro,

We have long observed your actions as a member of the San Diego City Council and have noted that your commitment to our people and their concerns is beyond reproach. You have always been there as a voice and defender of the rights and privileges of the Chicano citizens of San Diego.

Therefore, we wish to express that the Board of Directors of the Committee On Chicano Rights has given you a unanimous vote of confidence in your conduct as city councilman and that under no circumstances will we evade our duty to see that you remain in that position, nor will we tolerate any moves to force your resignation.

You have the full support of this group and if there is anything further that we can do to help you, please do not hesitate to contact us now or in the future.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca, Chairman

San Diego County NAM
P.O. Box 15635
San Diego, CA 92115
June 20, 1978

Dear Herman Baca:

The San Diego Chapter of the New American Movement would like to invite you to participate as a panel member in a forum entitled "California Earthquake: After Prop. 13 . . . ," to take place at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, June 29.

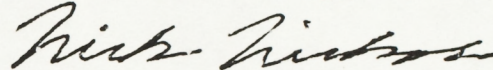
The program will feature two speakers, Stanley Aronowitz and Harry Boyte, who will present a socialist approach to the issue, and a six-person panel comprised of representatives from the following community and labor organizations: San Diego Community Congress, Chicano Rights Committee, NIA Cultural Organization, Iron Workers Local 627, San Diego Teachers Association, and San Diego Federation of Teachers. We will ask each of you on the panel to take five minutes to outline a Prop. 13 fight-back strategy from the perspective of your organization. We will then engage in questions from the audience and discussion of possible ways for groups and unions in San Diego to work together.

The forum will be held at the Neighborhood House at 2220 Broadway, and the time, once again, is 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, June 29.

Admission will be \$2 for employed persons and \$1 for others.

If you or some other representative of your organization can participate, please contact Nick Nichols (work: 286-5184 or home: 291-1158).

Yours in the struggle,



For the Forum Planning Committee

LOUIE GUERRERO B-89432
RM. #6316

La Raza Unida

P.O. Box A-E

San Luis Obispo, Ca.

93409



June 20, 1978

Estimado Hermano:

First of all, I'd like to introduce myself. My name is Louie Guerrero and I'm writing to your publication and you in particular, as a representative of our Chicano Organization here at the California Men's Colony. Our group is known as "La Raza Unida" and I am a member of the Public Relations Committee.

Unfortunately the name of our organization is not quite synonymous with the overall attitude of the Chicano population here at C. M. C. Our leaders and myself feel that the reason for this is due to the lack of material support in general which our community counterparts have shown towards us, in particular, and the Chicano Pinto in general.

Therefore we are now involved in an overall canvass of as many Chicano oriented groups, programs, publications, etc, etc, to let it be known that we are here, we exist and we will not be swept under the rug; so to speak.

We have something to contribute to our Causa but we need community support in order to polish our assets and channel them into a direction which will benefit Nuestra Raza as a whole.

As things stand now, the Chicano Pinto is being forced, literally forced, to relinquish his identity due to "the powers that be" continually perpetuating the already burned out stereotype of a passive, amiable but volatile race which can be controlled by an occasional anglo manipulated cultural activity.

Of course we are proud of our dignified heritage but in order to contribute to nuestro movimiento we need information which pertains to the present in order to establish priorities and instill contemporary pride into carnales.

The key word in any organization has always been Unity. In order to gain this unity here at C.M.C., definite goals must be established, goals which our Carnales can see as attainable and not just a bunch of farfetched ideas hatched in the minds of a group of sentimental idealists.

So to get to the main point of this correspondence I would like to solicit your publication's support in the form of a subscription of "EL TIEMPO CHICANO" and any or all other supportive services available. Also we will be most appreciative if you could refer us to other resources who may be willing to help revitalize the true concept of Chicano Carnalismo.

Muchas Gracias and please forward any response to either me directly or our organization here.

*A Sus Ordenes
Louie Guerrero*



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

June 26, 1978

To: Members of the Commission on Civil Rights

From: Herman Baca, Chairman

Re: Testimony on the Immigration Issue

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Commission on Civil Rights, I wish to thank you for allowing the Committee On Chicano Rights, Inc. to testify before you on the foremost "Human Rights" issue confronting the United States today; the Immigration issue.

The Committee On Chicano Rights, Inc. which was founded in 1971 is a community based, non-funded, membership organization established for the purpose of protecting the civil, constitutional and human rights of persons of Mexican and Latino ancestry in the United States.

Today you have requested that I address myself to President Carter's Immigration Proposals, but before I do that several other issues should be brought to your attention. First, it has taken the Commission on Civil Rights and the Federal government ten years to respond to our past request to investigate complaints of constitutional and human right violations occurring in numerous Chicano/Latino communities throughout the United States. Also, the negative manner in which the immigration issue has been portrayed nationwide by self-serving politicians and irresponsible reporting by a yellow journalism media. Because of these reasons numerous Chicano/Latino Communities find themselves literally under a "state of seige" regarding their constitutional and human rights. It is our opinion that these violations are occurring because of the unwillingness or inability of the federal government to formulate a just, realistic and human immigration policy.

More specifically, here in San Diego which can be best described as a "Vietnam" of sort (because of the border warfare and the Immigration and Naturalization Service militarization of the border) the local Chicano/Latino community since 1968 has been subjected and made to endure the following indignities, degradations and violations of civil, constitutional and human rights :

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

- (1) Con: requirement will apply to a small percentage of individuals, (c) The bankrupt I.N.S. has a long waiting period because of its racist and incompetent attitude. There is no reason to believe that individuals who are familiar with the I.N.S. will step forth and register. (d) Stringent abstickles which calls for seven years continuous residency in the U.S. based on producing utility bills, rent receipts and telephone bills etc., will also limit the number of individuals able to qualify.

The amnesty proposal also calls for a new immigration status. The new status which is called "Temporary Resident Alien" will be given to those who came in after January 1, 1970. These individuals will be allowed to remain in the U.S. for five years to work.

-We oppose the proposal because: (a) it will create a semi-slave status, (b) it will violate constitutional law (14th amendment) which guarantees equal protection under the law, (c) even though the individuals will work and pay taxes the new status will not allow these individuals to collect social services benefits.

- (2) BORDER ENFORCEMENT- Calls for increase in border patrol from the present 2,000 to 4,000.

-We oppose the proposal because: (a) Immigration is a socio-economic-political problem, not a law enforcement problem. The added agents can only mean more violations of the Chicano/Latino community's civil and human rights.

- (3) EMPLOYER SANCTIONS- Makes unlawful the hiring of undocumented aliens, with enforcement against those employers who engage in a "pattern or practice" of such hiring. Penalties would be civil injunctions and fines.

We oppose the proposal because: This proposal would make federal agents of every employer. The easiest way for employers to avoid fines would be to refuse to hire any brown or Spanish-speaking person. Chicanos would be threatened with increasing unemployment. A South African-type I.D. card for workers is being considered. This sanction attacks our community instead of the root of the problem.

- (4) FOREIGN AID-Proposes cooperation with the government which are major sources of undocumented aliens, in an effort to improve their economies and their controls over alien smuggling rings.

We oppose the proposal because: We can't stop unemployment here, let alone in other countries. Millions of dollars will be sent to these countries, but nothing is said of the billions in profit that Multi-National Corporations take out of these same countries.

- (5) IMMIGRATION POLICY-Reviews existing immigration laws and policies. It supports pending legislation to increase the annual legal limitation of Mexican and Canadian immigration to a total of 50,000 allocated between them according to demand.

We oppose the proposal because: This proposal is a bandaid. What we need are: 1.) Unconditional amnesty, 2) the immediate stopping of all deportations 3) Congressional hearings to form a just immigration policy.

- (6) FOREIGN WORKERS-Reviews the current temporary foreign worker (H-2) certification program so as to control the problem of undocumented aliens. It is possible to structure this program so that it responds to the legitimate needs of

(6) Cont:

employers, by providing a needed work force.

We oppose the proposal because: This proposal is proof that Carter is working to protect business interests. It would allow for the importation of workers to meet the demands of Agribusiness and other employers for cheap, easily exploitable labor. It is nothing but a sugar-coated "Bracero Program". This proposal is a contradiction when one considers that on the one hand Carter wants 2,000 Patrol agents to keep out immigrants and on the other hand Carter wants to import immigrants for big business.

- (a) The breaking into churches by local police looking for "Illegal Aliens". Persons being stopped and questioned by Border Patrol while going into or coming out of church. Local police officers questioning individuals who attend E.S.L. (English as a Second Language) classes at local churches.
- (b) Sexual advances, assaults and body cavity checks upon women by I.N.S. and Border Patrolmen at the International Border and at the inland San Onofre Checkpoint.
- (c) Breaking into private homes by U.S. Border Patrolmen and local police looking for "Illegal Aliens".
- (d) The stopping, detaining and interrogation of U.S. Citizens and Legal Resident Aliens in violation of the 4th and 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. These violations have occurred at airports, beaches and on streets and parks.
- (e) Physical beatings at the International Border, Airports and at San Onofre Checkpoint.
- (f) Illegal roving checkpoints at freeways and neighborhoods in violation of recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
- (g) Illegal and unconstitutional memorandums issued by local Police Departments.
- (h) The California Secretary of State, March Fong Eu with the assistance of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1976 questioned the entire San Diego County Chicano community's right to vote because so called "Illegal Aliens" supposedly were registering to vote.
- (i) U. S. Border Patrolman entering elementary schools in North County and in the Southbay area to question children if their parents are "Illegal Aliens".
- (j) Local I.N.S. officials giving their tacit approval and a red carpet tour of border facilities to the vigilante KKK organization.
- (k) KKK Members apprehending a legal resident alien and turning him over to Border Patrol at San Onofre checkpoint.
- (l) Border Patrol deporting young children without due process .

It is in this context that we present our opposition to President Carter's immigration plan. The plan was introduced to the U.S. Congress and the American public on August 4, 1977 as a solution to the immigration issue. The President's plan proposes six proposals which we oppose because of the following reasons:

- (1) AMNESTY- proposes permanent resident status for individuals who entered the United States before January 1, 1970.
-We oppose the proposal because : (a) Existing law already provides that an alien with seven years of continuous residence and equity can petition for permanent resident status, (b) The Litton Study of 1976 and other empirical reports have found that the medium stay of undocumented individuals is from four to six months. Therefore, the continuous residency

OPEN MEETING ON IMMIGRATION

California Advisory Committee
to the
United States Commission on Civil Rights

Seville Room
Little America Westgate Hotel
1055 Second Avenue
San Diego, California

JUNE 26, 1978

9:00 - 9:15

Opening Statement

Nadine I. Hata
Southern Vice Chairperson
California Advisory Committee

Open Meeting Participants

9:15 - 9:50

Juan Guicho
Director, Calexico Service Center
United Farm Workers

Alberto Garcia
Immigration Consultant
San Ysidro

9:50 - 10:15

Manny Najera
Director, Border Operations
U.S. Customs Service

10:15 - 10:30

BREAK

10:30 - 11:00

William Kolender
Police Chief
San Diego Police Department

R.G. Hutton
Harbor Police Captain
San Diego Unified Port District

OPEN MEETING ON IMMIGRATION

June 26, 1978 (Continued)

11:00 - 11:45 Timothy Barker
Attorney
Legal Aid Society of San Diego

Herman Baca
Chairperson
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

11:45 - 1:00 LUNCH

1:00 - 1:30 Beverly Yip
Executive Director
Union of Pan Asian Communities

Ernest Azhocar
Executive Director
I.M.P.A.C.T.
Servicios De Inmigracion

1:30 - 2:15 Fred Hetter
Attorney

John Cleary
Executive Director
Federal Defender

2:15 - 2:30 BREAK

2:30 - 4:00 Donald Cameron
Chief Patrol Agent
U.S. Border Patrol

Albert Franco
Deputy Chief Patrol Agent
U.S. Border Patrol

Richard Thut
Deputy Assistant Commissioner
U.S. Border Patrol

Robert Mitton
Deputy District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
San Diego

OPEN MEETING ON IMMIGRATION

June 26, 1978 (Continued)

4:00 - 4:20

James Roberts
President
San Diego County Farm Bureau

Harry Florentine
Manager
San Diego Tavern and Restaurant
Association

4:20 - 4:40

Joseph Tinch
Secretary Treasurer
Hotel and Restaurant Employees
and Bartenders Union

R.R. Richardson
Secretary Treasurer
San Diego Labor Council

4:40 - 5:00

Jesse Ramirez
Executive Director
Chicano Federation, Inc.

5:00 -

OPEN SESSION

JAN EDWARD RONIS

Ronis, Ronis & Ronis

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1515 HIGHLAND AVENUE

National City, California 92050

TELEPHONE 477-4143

CERTIFIED SPECIALIST, CRIMINAL LAW
CALIFORNIA BOARD OF LEGAL SPECIALIZATION

June 27, 1978

Mr. William Winters
Chief of Police
Chula Vista Police Department
276 Fourth Avenue
Chula Vista, California 92010

Dear Chief Winters:

As you are aware, your department was a defendant in a lawsuit filed in the San Diego Superior Court in September of 1974 entitled John Lujan, plaintiff v. Ted Symonds, et al., defendants.

A stipulation and judgment was entered into and filed with the court on June 25, 1975 by myself as attorney for the plaintiff and George Lindberg as attorney for defendants. A copy of said stipulation and judgment is enclosed herein for your reference. By the terms of the agreement, the defendants agreed, among other things, to be restrained from stopping persons of Latin American or Hispanic descent merely to determine their right to be within the United States.

On Sunday afternoon, June 25, 1978, at approximately 12:00 noon, I observed a Chula Vista police officer detaining two Hispanic appearing young men. This policeman identified himself to me as Officer Zoll. It was obvious that he was detaining these individuals for matters related to immigration as shortly thereafter, an immigration officer arrived and placed the two men into custody. It was also quite obvious that Officer Zoll had summoned the immigration officer after his own detention.

I consider this act by one of your officers as a violation of the restraining order of 1975. I further consider his act an abuse of his vested responsibilities based upon those responsibilities with which he is charged and his lack of expertise in matters relating to United States Immigration Law.

Ronis, Ronis & Ronis

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

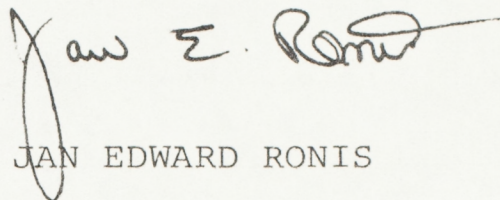
Mr. William Winters
June 27, 1978
Page 2

I feel an immediate investigation by you is warranted. I further believe that your officers should be admonished as to the limits of their expertise and authority. I remind you of a recent speech given by Attorney General Griffin Bell, the nation's chief law enforcement officer, when he admonished the nation's law enforcement officers that their functions are separate and distinct from matters relating to immigration.

I would appreciate hearing of the results of your investigation. I consider this an important issue and trust that you will make an appropriate inquiry.

Very truly yours,

RONIS, RONIS & RONIS

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jan E. Ronis". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial "J".

JAN EDWARD RONIS

JER:ck
Enclosure
cc: George Lindberg, Esq.
 Mr. Herman Baca



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

June 27, 1978

Mr. Jesse Ramirez
Executive Director
Chicano Federation
1960 National Avenue
San Diego, CA 92113

Dear Mr. Ramirez

The Chicano Federation restitution program has come to our attention and we wish to express our support for it. It is obvious to us that existing programs which have relied on traditional (prison) punishment have failed as a method to resolve the complex issue of crime in our community. And since a large majority of the victims are low income residents, such an innovative program as you propose would not only benefit the victim (thru reparation), but also the offender and his family. It is our opinion that such a program coordinated with the community, and other social agencies will present a new and innovative approach to the age old problem of crime in our community, and for these reason has our endorsement and support.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca
Herman Baca
Chairperson

C.C. Raul Portillo



CHICANO PINTO UNION

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

San Diego Region

June 28, 1978

Dear Herman:

I'm taking this opportunity to express our gratitude for your participation at the Prison Forum, Saturday, June 24th. It was gratifying to see that many people taking time from their families to share with others their experience and expertise.

I know that together we can bring awareness to our sometimes blind society and hopefully through that awareness, solicit their support to institute legislative change. Please stay in contact, so that together we can develop a method for the amelioration of all Pintos/Pintas (Ex-offenders).

If I or the Chicano Pinto Union can be of any assistance to you, don't hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely Yours

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Paul Rodriguez".

Paul Rodriguez
Director

TEATRO MESTIZO



Post Office Box 8251 • San Diego, California 92102 • (714) 235-6135

June 29, 1978

Dear Sir:

One June 4, 1978, PARADE published a brief blurb on the Jarvis-Gann proposition before the California voters.

The manner in which PARADE presented the issues merits special attention by members of U.S. "minorities", we feel, and we would much appreciate your association taking whatever legal or other steps you can to point out the racist-oriented semantic tactics that can be used against "minorities" in national publications like PARADE.

The semantic tactic in question is; 1) taking out of context a bit of information, 2) attributing it to some uncited source, and 3) mud-slinging or name calling a particular minority. The statement in question which appeared in PARADE is attached so you can study the tactic closely.

As you can see: no doubt there are some people who might say these things, in the same way that are some who would say other things. No doubt the issues mentioned are part of the Jarvis-Gann problems, in the same way that are other parts to the Jarvis-Gann legislation. No doubt there are many Mexicans in California, and for the same reasons that there are many Blacks in the South, many Italians, Irish, and Germans on the East coast. Those are either areas of long residence for these diverse cultures or else where they first settled in the U.S.

In sum, racism is being perpetuated and propagated in a national magazine. Anything you can do to stop this petty type of semantic for racist purposes will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Carolina Flores, Vice-President
Teatro Mestizo, Inc.

CF/Encl:

cc: NAACP
ACLU
CALIF. CIVIL RIGHTS DIV.
CENTRO DE SERVICIOS/CHICANO FEDERATION
GOV. J. BROWN
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
SECRETARY OF HEALTH & WELFARE
OFFICE OF SPECIAL ASSIST. TO THE PRES.
MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE & EDUCATION FUND
EAST L.A. COMMUNITY UNION
LT. GOV. M. DYMALLY
BLACK FEDERATION
CALIF. CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL
INDIAN CENTER
ASIAN PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION
JEWISH DEFAMATION LEAGUE
ITALIAN DEFAMATION LEAGUE
PARADE

VOTERS' OUTRAGE

A groundswell of outrage against rising property taxes is sweeping California.

On Tuesday the outrage will speak in votes.

Californians will vote on the Jarvis-Gann Amendment, which holds that no property tax shall exceed 1% of a property's cash value as assessed in the 1975-76 public records.

They will also have the opportunity to vote on the Behr Bill, which offers a 30% tax rollback in contrast to the Jarvis-Gann 60% rollback.

Surely one of these two will carry. Many Californians are angry at their governor and state legislators for amassing a \$3 billion surplus. Many are angry at an army of 1,422,000 state and municipal employees. Many are determined to restrict the role of local and state government in their lives.

In many cases their anger is unreasonable and shortsighted, but it is nevertheless omnipresent. Old folks talk of being taxed out of their homes, young folks of not being able to afford one.

Some Southern Californians say their state is becoming "Mexicanized," that Hispanics constitute the largest single group of public school students in their districts. They resent booming taxes to educate kids "whose folks are probably illegal immigrants."

Others predict that by 1980 more than 50% of the state population will consist of minorities--Hispanics, blacks and Orientals. The hostility against ever-rising property taxes lies deep within them. They want a mandated restraint on state expenditures. And a similar reaction is rising in other states.



MARK SPITZ AND WIFE SUZY

BACK IN THE SWIM

Mark Spitz, 28, who captured seven gold medals for the U.S. in the 1972 Olympic Games, was in London recently earning a few dollars by modeling a brand of swim shorts.

Spitz says that with today's techniques and equipment, he could have swum faster six years ago than he did. "But I'm yes-

terday's news, and that's as it should be," he adds.

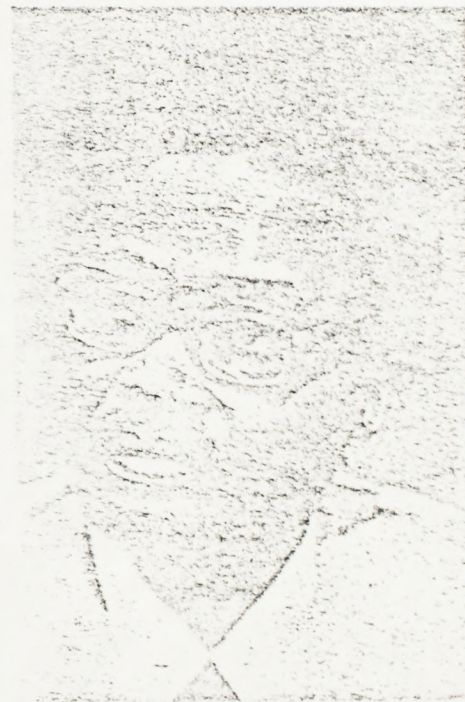
Having made a mint in commercial endorsements, Spitz now divides his time between dentistry, advertising and the house-building business. He and wife Suzy plan to move into a new four-bedroom home in Beverly Hills, which is being invaded these days by oil-rich Arab millionaires.

NETO OF ANGOLA

Several weeks ago, Soviet agents flew Agostinho Neto, Marxist president of Angola, from Luanda to Moscow, where his illness was diagnosed as leukemia.

In an effort to save Neto's life, Russian doctors phoned London for a supply of Razoxane, a new British drug that reportedly arrests leukemia.

The Kremlin does not want Neto to die at this point, because his death would foment a succession fight in Angola, currently under Russian and Cuban influence.



PRESIDENT AGOSTINHO NETO OF ANGOLA

SURPRISE STATISTICS

people public 35, according man in office

A BLOOD BUSTE

will re lion Vi film, " year's major c

The f star, M was sho pines, wrecked portedl

not enl of the partmen Vietnam tériel, insuran sonal p enough the pic

Coppe the fil foreign accord needs a recover tising

Last m "Apoca 500 th San Fra

COAL NEWS

Beetle ported Mexico ing 19 over t to aba Beetle and it Wolfsb on the expect 1500 B tire E year.

Mike, your Cop.
June



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

June 29, 1978

Dear Subscriber:

On behalf of the staff and myself, we would like to extend our sincerest congratulations for having subscribed to our community newspaper. We feel your selecting our newspaper, indicates a concern for chicanos and an interest in the community.

We hope that you are finding "El Tiempo Chicano" informative and educational. To continue this effort, it is important that our bills be paid. Attached is a statement that will help us meet our financial obligations.

Thank You,

David Avalos
Editor.



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Joseph C. Somoza
Major Markets Manager
16872 Limelight Circle, #D
Huntington Beach, Ca 92647

Dear Joseph,

This letter is a follow up concerning your request for more information about our newspaper, After our convention held at the G.I. Forum Convention on July 1, 1978.

El Tiempo Chicano has a circulation of 20,000. Distribution is by mail through out the United States, and by mail and by drops at key locations through out the state and the country of San Diego.

Our Goal is a readership of 50,000 by the end of the year. Enclosed is the last 3 issues of El Tiempo Chicano for your record.

Our rates are: \$350-Full page
\$200- $\frac{1}{2}$ page
\$150- $\frac{1}{4}$ page

For further information please call collect and ask for Jerry Apodaca or Jessie Martinez.

Sincerely,

Jessie Martinez



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Ruben C. Ramirez
Region Representative
P.O. Box 2113
Los Angeles, Ca 90051

Dear Ruben,

This Letter is a follow up concerning your request for more information about our newspaper, After our convention held at the G.I. Forum Convention on July 1, 1978.

El Tiempo Chicano has a circulation of 20,000. Distribution is by mail through out the United States, and by mail and by drops at key locations through out the state and the country of San Diego.

Our Goal is a readership of 50,000 by the end of the year. Enclosed is the last 3 issues of El Tiempo Chicano for your record.

Our rates are: \$350-Full page
\$200- $\frac{1}{2}$ page
\$150- $\frac{1}{4}$ page

For further information please call collect and ask for Jerry Apodaca or Jessie Martinez.

Sincerely,

1

Jessie Martinez



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Alberto and Maria Elena Ochoa
1615 Linbrook Dr.
San Diego, Ca. 92111

July 1, 1978

Dear Alberto and Maria Elena,

At our last Executive Board meeting it was unanimously decided that we invite both of you to be our guest at the next Sweetwater Coalition Fund-raiser to be held July 15, 1978 at the United Auto Workers Hall, in Old Town San Diego. Because of people like you, this fundraiser will bring us closer to our \$3,000 goal that we need in our suit against the Sweetwater Union High School District.

It was also agreed that we formally thank you for your donation of \$500 and your contribution toward our efforts throughout the years. It was pointed out that your efforts and contributions have helped us in the "Tato" Rivera Case", the recall efforts in National City, the Sweetwater suit, our trips to Washington, Denver, San Francisco, and New York, our efforts to Stop the Carter Immigration Plan, and the KKK issue.

Again Alberto and Maria Elena, muchisimas gracias for your outstanding contributions. We sincerely hope you can make it for the fund raiser. We look forward to seeing you.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca
Herman Baca, Chairman

SAN DIEGO NEWS

10 July '78

LINE

3609 4th Ave. San Diego, Ca. 92103
phone 299-2110

Herman Baca
Committee for Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Ca.

Dear Herman:

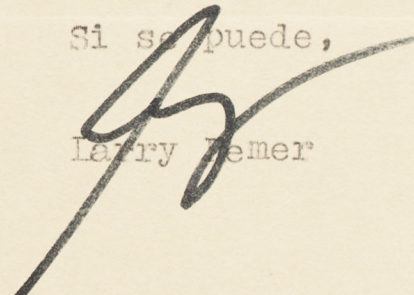
On behalf of the whole staff, I wanted to thank CCR for helping to make our Fiesta yesterday a smashing success.

These are tough times for starting a paper--especially one designed to appeal to the political/intellectual inclinations of the community. A definite reactionary trend appears to be loose in the country; and progressive forces will have to be strengthening their bases. Under circumstances like this, it's a great source of comfort to know that we can rely on our allies in grass roots organizations like CCR to muster support when its needed. For, as we both know, in the long run both the NEWSLINE and CCR have to work towards building a movement for social justice.

I recall a conversation you and I had a couple of years ago about a journalist named Carey McWilliams who, in your words, "knew about Chicanos before Chicanos knew about Chicanos". Carey embodies the kind of journalism we at the NEWSLINE aspire to--and I only hope we will prove worthy of inheriting his legacy.

Anyhow, we're here to serve our friends, and should you need anything from us, don't hesitate to call.

Si se puede,


Larry Lemer



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Rev. Ard
Southeast Interdenominational
Ministerial Alliance

July 11, 1978

Dear Rev. Ard,

This letter is to inform you that our organization has gone on record and supports the Black community's effort to seek justice in the shooting death of Tyrone Thomas, and your efforts to organize your community to insure that another "tragic incident" does not happen again. The issue of police brutality, murder, etc. is also an issue of great concern to the Chicano community. This issue has reached "epidemic proportions" and has become so serious that recently MALDEF (Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund) confronted U.S. Attorney General Griffen Bell with over 50 documented cases of police brutality and murders. MALDEF has labeled this treatment of Chicanos by law enforcement officials a "bloodbath".

It is obvious to our organization that Mr. Thomas here in San Diego was not a "tragic incident" but a continuing practice in the Black and Brown community. This practice appears to have the tacit approval of the San Diego Chief of Police, the District Attorney's office, and the Grand Jury because of their lack of concern and inaction. Furthermore it is our feeling that the issue will only be resolved when those who are the victims organize and demand that it cease. Please count on any support from us that will compliment your objectives.

Yours in Unity,

Herman Baca, Chairman

Association of Black Attorneys of San Diego County

P.O. BOX 821
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92112

CHAPTER MEMBER OF:
CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION
OF BLACK LAWYERS
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF BLACK LAWYERS

July 20, 1978

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Joseph K. Davis
263-9221

VICE PRESIDENT

Beatrice W. Kemp
237-7755

SECRETARY

Dennis Dawson
237-7880

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236-3719

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232-4252 ext. 1786

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263-9221

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237-7755

EMPLOYMENT

Delroy Richardson
232-4252 ext. 1786

MEMBERSHIP

Otis Jones
236-9381

PAST PRESIDENTS

Judge Napoleon A. Jones, Jr.
Delroy Richardson

COALITION FOR FREEDOM AND JUSTICE

Dear Fellow Coalition Member:

On July 19, 1978, I spoke with Deputy Attorney General Jeffrey Joseph regarding the shooting death of Tyrone Thomas.

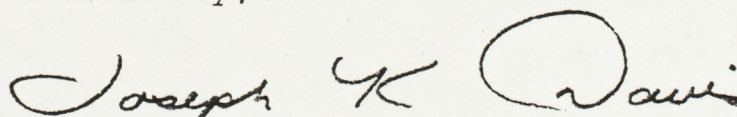
Mr. Joseph stated that the Attorney General will not conduct his own investigation of the shooting. As of now the Attorney General, as supervisor of all District Attorneys, is reviewing the District Attorney's conclusions in this matter to determine whether the District Attorney properly exercised his discretion. As you can see, this amounts to simply rubber stamping the District Attorney's conclusions since showing abuse of discretion is very difficult if not impossible in a case of this sort.

Mr. Joseph stated also that the Grand Jury was pursuing an investigation of its own. He said, however, that the Grand Jury would have to request the Attorney General to assist in the investigation of the matter if it (Grand Jury) didn't want the District Attorney to handle it. In Mr. Joseph's own words the matter is "stalled dead center."

For the District Attorney to conduct or assist the Grand Jury in its investigation is clearly improper in view of the District Attorney's existing conclusion that the officer's actions were legal.

We must conclude that Attorney General Evelle Younger will not exercise his constitutional duties and obligations in that he will not initiate an independent investigation of the shooting of Tyrone Thomas.

Sincerely,



Joseph K. Davis
Association of Black Attorneys



CHICANO FEDERATION
OF
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

1960 NATIONAL AVE., SAN DIEGO, CA 92113 (714) 236-1228
230 BIRMINGHAM DR., CARDIFF BY THE SEA, CA 92007 (714) 436-424

July 20, 1978

Judge Leland C. Nielson
940 Front Street
San Diego, California 92189

Honorable Judge Nielsen:

We, the Committee to support Councilman Jess Haro, are saddened by your unfortunate rejection of a possible meeting with us.

We felt that bringing our concerns to you before sentencing would have been uncalled for given our assumption about your fairness, in addition to the fact that other legal precedents pointed towards a fine and suspended sentence.

We do not know what kind of political pressures your office is subject to. We do know that your decision is most pleasing to those elements of San Diego who feel threatened by the coming of age of Chicano representation in San Diego's policy making bodies and would like to nip it in the bud. We do know that your decision will aid in the assassination of the public image of Chicano office seekers and hence considerably harm the political future of the Chicano Community in San Diego.

We urge you to modify your sentence on the merits of Councilman Jess Haro's dedication and service to the best interest of his constituency. Councilman Jess Haro, in our eyes, is not a criminal but, indeed a political scapegoat of the most conservative and racist elements thriving in San Diego. We hope that justice, as manifested by your decision on the sentence modification motion will side with the people and not with the special interest of San Diego's racist elites.

Jesse Ramirez
Jesse Ramirez, MPA
Executive Director

Representing the friends of Councilman Jess Haro

JR:zb



CHICANO FEDERATION
OF
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

1960 NATIONAL AVE., SAN DIEGO, CA 92113 (714) 236-1228
230 BIRMINGHAM DR., CARDIFF BY THE SEA, CA 92007 (714) 436-4242

July, 20, 1978

Mayor Pete Wilson
& San Diego City Council
202 "C" Street
San Diego, CA 92101

Honorable Mayor Wilson & San Diego City Council:

The Chicano Community of San Ysidro and Logan Heights have rallied their leadership and those of other disadvantaged communities, in order to voice their firm support for Councilman Haro's decision to remain in office. We, Haro's constituency, feel that Councilman Haro has consistently represented our interest and that his absence from the City Council would considerably harm the future of our communities as well as the political future of Chicano representation in San Diego.

Councilman Jess Haro has also decided to seek sentence modification, which we feel is absolutely in order, given the inequity and unfairness of Judge Nielsen's decision. In light of these events we hope the City Council members, in the best interest of justice, refrain from public comment and freeze all activities around the matter of replacement until such a time as the motion for modification is ruled upon.

We are committed to Councilman Jess Haro's leadership and integrity in his role as Councilman and shall not spare any means to insure that he continues representing our interests and not those of wealthy San Diegans who do not live in our district yet manipulate its politics and economics.

We, therefore, are asking permission to address the City Council at its July 25, 1978 meeting. We look forward to your approval. We would not need more than 15 or 20 minutes.

Jesse Ramirez

Jesse Ramirez, M.P.A.
Executive Director
Representing Friends of Councilman Jess Haro

JR/as

JOHN MURCKO
ATTORNEY AT LAW
861 SIXTH AVENUE (SUITE 806)
POST OFFICE BOX 8284
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92102

AREA CODE 714
TELEPHONE 235-6921

July 20, 1978

Michael Walsh
United States Attorney
940 Front Street
Room 5N-19
San Diego, California 92189

Attn: W.A. Bower

Dear Mr. Walsh:

Once again I am writing to request that your office investigate the fact that agents of the United States government who are working for the United States Navy are in direct violation of federal statutes.

On October 19, 1977, seven agents of the Naval Investigative Services (G.A. Auflick (Naval Station), R.J. Barrows (Naval Station), N.B. Collins (Naval Station), F.L. Lawing (Naval Station), E.A. Simon (Naval Station), L.V. Skinner (Naval Station) and D.B. Wright (Air Station N.I.)) were involved in a narcotics raid at 1151 Fourth Street, Chula Vista, California. The agents used Larry Fuchs, a crew member of the U.S.S. Decatur, U.S. Navy, to try to purchase drugs from Mr. Monti McPherson at this address. See NIS report 10-17-77N11-ND41-7NNI. The agents were acting pursuant to instruction of the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Decatur. As a result of that raid, four persons were arrested. The four were Monti McPherson, Kenneth Moore, James K. Hannigan, and Greg Dohr. As a result of that action charges have been filed in Municipal Court in Chula Vista, California against Monti McPherson.

On September 14, 1977, NIS special agent F.E. Lawing, working together with MMFR David Harzynski, U.S.S. Decatur, United States Navy, were involved in a narcotics transaction in the civilian community. Mr. Lawing and Mr. Harzynski were involved in attempting to purchase drugs from one John Horkan while they were at the civilian parking lot at Harbor Drive in San Diego. Mr. Lawing was using Mr. Harzynski as an undercover informant while he was a member of the U.S. Navy to attempt to induce John Horkan to sell drugs to him. See Record of Trial of Special Court Martial of J.J. Horkan (U.S.S. Decatur, Naval Station, San Diego, November 30, 1977) pages 21-27. As a result of these actions Mr. Horkan was prosecuted for possession and sale of marijuana.

On October 18, 1977, NIS special agent G.A. Auflick, working together with Fireman Apprentice R.A. Soileau, USN, U.S.S. Decatur, were involved in a narcotics transaction in the civilian community at 2644 1/2 44th Street, San Diego, California. R.A. Soileau, a member of the US Navy,

July 20, 1978

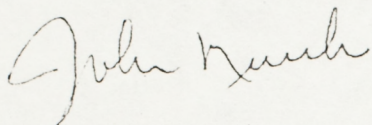
Page Two

These actions by the NIS agents were in violation of federal law. Under 18 U.S.C. 1385, the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878, the armed forces cannot be used to aid civilian law enforcement agencies. A violation of this statute is punishable by two years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. In United States v. Walden, 490 F.2d 372 (4th Cir.1974) the court held that it is the intent of Congress to prohibit the direct involvement of military personnel in civilian enforcement activities, especially where military regulations supplement the federal law. See Secretary of Navy Instruction 5400.12 (Jan.17,1969).

At this time I am again requesting that you investigate this matter and bring federal criminal charges against the agents who were involved in these actions.

Please notify me of your intentions.

Sincerely,



JOHN MURCKO
Attorney at Law

JM:kj

cc: Hon. James Carter
Senator Alan Cranston
San Diego Union
San Diego Tribune
Channel 8 KFMB-TV
Channel 10 KGTV
Channel 39 KCST
News-Line

7-22-78

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Mr Herman Baca

My theme for today is human rights and if any. My name is Tony Caro I live in 14134 Midland Rd Poway Ca, 92064 - ph 748-3240. I am asking you personally for your help and support in regards to my Industrial injuries that I have sustain while working for talone meat packing plant, weight meat packing plant, and last but not list least Palomar community college. My first injury came when I was sent to make deliveries in san diego county. The truck that I was driving went out of control near chula vista on I-5 and almost got kill and hurt other people. The reason the truck went out of control was because it had a mickey mouse patch job on the stirring control mechanism and broke. This accident was never and has never been put or written on my dissabilities. This accident has been white wash or anglo wash. talone meat company tryed everything in their power to blame me for this accident. I guess they didnt succeed. My next accident with this same company ^{injury} was when I was knock out with a beef hind while loading a reffer van without ~~pro~~ protective runner on the floor. The owner was there Henry talone

7-22-78

(2)

and so was his dispatcher Salvador
rendazzo and his helper Mick Bernardino
and Fernando Alvarez and Juan
Lozano leaders. This injury was
pure ^{negligent} negligence on the part of the
company. And it too was white
wash or anglo wash nothing was
said or written about pure negligent
on part of the company. After this
mistake I was fired unjustly and
for no reason at all. My next
step was to go and ask for the
union protection teamsters local 542
and got shafted, white wash-anglo
wash. I tried to reopen my injury
case with Mr Howard Scott union
attorney and again white wash-
anglo wash and sold down the
river. Then I went to work for
Wright meat packing co in National
city, ca and I was fired because
the union agent Zike Neredomsky
went and spoke strong language
against me with the owners. I
was told by Bill Hutton manager
of the plant. Then I went and
ask for help from legal aid in
Oceanside ca, and I was told
by one of the para legal to
lay off because I could get rubb
off kill by the teamsters
local 542 in San Diego ca. Next
I went around asking for help -

7-22-78

(3)

from alot agencies and no respond
white wash - anglo wash or sold
down ^{the} river. Next I went to work
for Palomar community college in San
marcos ca and got injured again
and up still now I haven't had
a fair hearing I got fired while
under medical care and nothing
has been done about it, again I
this one will be white wash
anglo wash or sold down the river.
By this time I was experiencing
Black outs and other detrimental
efferts on my life and health. My
next mishap was when I black
out and got into an accident
and almost got kill again and
the law said that I was driving
while under the influence in
which case I had feet under my
belt. I hired a lawyer to defend
me for \$200 and he ask me for
another grand to take this case
to a jury in which I didnt
have, then they put me before
a prejudice Judge Earl maas
and put in jail for 6 months
because some blancos were hurt
in the accident even though my
doctor came and testified in my
behalf and told maas not to
put me in jail. Now I am under
Probation for 5 years and paying -

7-22-78

(4)

restitution to allstate insurance co. judge mess orderd it. Mr Herman Baca for gods sake if there is justice and human right for this blancos, why cant there any for a mexican americano like me. To this date Mr Herman Baca all this has had a detremental affect on my health and life, all this has cause me to loose my wife and children, some lawyers have told me that I dont have a case to take to the workmen comp yet I have injured nerves and broken vertebrae on back of my neck to carry for the rest of my life. I have a doctor that has told me personally that he doesnt want me to work anymore and he told me that he was going to put me under permanent disability, yet I dont have a case to take to anybody. statue of limitations have run out. Mr Herman Baca what is this system trying to do white wash or anglo wash this too. have the insurance companys have any thing to do with my human rights, conspiracy to obstruct justice? I am hoping that you can help me in any way you can please, I am leaving the first week of agust to merced county. I figure that this part-

7-22-78

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of the country is Republican and I don't stand a chance of ever collecting for my injuries and I guess this is what those insurance companies want. Mr Hermann Brera will you please keep in touch with my doctor and any information that you might want don't hesitate to call on him please -

thank you

Tony Caro

Third World Coalition
King Hall School of Law
University of California
Davis, California 95616
July 24, 1978

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

This year sixteen students have been academically disqualified at Martin Luther King, Jr. School of Law. Thirteen were from the first year class (the class of 1980) and three were from the second year class (the class of 1979). Of all of those disqualified, 12 or 75% were minority students. There were forty-one minority students - Asian, Black, La Raza, Native American and Pilipino - in the class of 1980. 10 out of 41 (or 24%) are now academically disqualified. Considering that the disqualification rate for non-minority students in the class of 1980 is 2%, the number of disqualified minority students is disproportionately large. This is defacto racism.

We, the Third World Coalition of King Hall, an organization comprised of representatives from Asian, Black, La Raza, Native American, Pilipino caucuses and other supporters, seek your help in getting all of our academically disqualified students readmitted to law school.

King Hall uses a forced curve grading policy that automatically and effectively excludes approximately 8% of the students in the first year class. These exclusions are not based on the quality of our work but are based solely on this grading device. Minority and other economically disadvantaged students have not had access to the same quality of basic education as have the majority of students. We are being penalized for this at King Hall.

The continued use of the forced curve as a grading policy and the refusal to consider differences in cultural background and educational opportunity continues to limit the numbers of minority and women lawyers. The profession will continue to remain in the hands of attorneys who are insensitive to our needs. King Hall is taking away the lawyers and advocates of the future from our communities.

We are demanding from the faculty and administration: general reinstatement of all disqualified students, more effective tutoring and support services to ensure that students admitted will continue and graduate, elimination of the forced curve and of disqualification, and a change in the grading policy.

Please send a letter of support for the disqualified students and for our demands to:

King Hall Faculty Members
c/o Dean Wydick
King Hall School of Law
U.C. Davis
Davis, California 95616

Include in your letter the following: 1) that you are concerned about the high number of minority students disqualified; 2) that all students should be reinstated; 3) that the forced curve and all disqualification procedures should be eliminated because they have an unequal impact on minority students; 4) that King Hall should adopt a comprehensive and effective supportive services program; 5) any other ideas or feelings you have concerning the importance of reinstating and graduating minority students to serve the needs of minority communities.

Please send copies of your letters to the Third World Coalition at the address listed on the first page. Additionally, we urge you to make phone calls and personal contact with both the dean and faculty members.

Also, write to the listed legislators and Regents of the University of California in support of our students and demands. Express disapproval of the situation at King Hall and ask what steps are being taken to remedy it.

We are DEMONSTRATING at the law school on August 18, the day that students must petition for reinstatement at the faculty meeting, at 8 a.m. Please be there. Community support is vital to persuade the faculty and administration that we are serious in our demands and that we will not allow our communities to be stripped of future lawyers. We have also scheduled a press conference at the State Capitol on August 15.

Fifteen students were academically disqualified last year. Sixteen were disqualified this year. This conforms to the forced curve. We need your help to get all of our brothers and sisters readmitted and to ensure that this will not happen again. Our communities need lawyers.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

THE THIRD WORLD COALITION
AT KING HALL

Write the following assembly people:

Richard Alitorre
Art Torres
Maxine Waters
Tom Bates
John Vasconcellos

Alex Garcia
Peter Chacon
Leona Egeland
S. Floyd Morre
Willie Brown

Address these letters to: Assemblyperson _____
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, California 95814

Write the following Regents of the University of California:

Mr. Sheinbaum
Mr. Dymally
Ms. Martinez
Mr. Wada
Mr. Turkell
Mr. McCarthy
Governor Brown

Address these letters to : Mr. or Ms. _____
Office of the Board of Regents of
the University of California
689 University Hall
U.C. Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT



CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, INC.

5053 CHURCHWARD ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92113 • (714) 263-2153

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
KEN MSEMAJI

VICE CHAIRMAN
GREG AKILI

2nd VICE CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM D. JONES

WOMENS AFFAIRS COORDINATOR
FAHARI JEFFERS

YOUTH GUIDANCE COORDINATOR
ELENA JACINTO

ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATOR
RODNEY McELVAINE

July 24, 1978

CHAIRMAN EMERITUS
VERNON SUKUMU

Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of San Diego
City Administration Building
202 "C" Street
San Diego, California 92101

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Council:

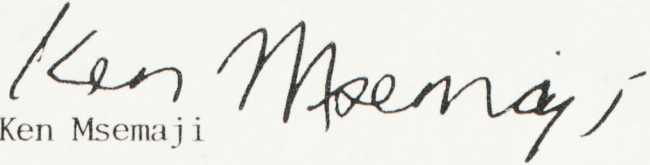
I have been asked by Rev. Robert Ard, Coordinator of the Coalition for Freedom and Justice to communicate to the City our request that Police Officer Christensen be suspended from duty pending grand jury investigation of the Thomas killing. The Coalition is a group of organizations who have come together to insure that justice be delivered in the Thomas case. It consists of memberships from the N.A.A.C.P.; Nia; Southeast Ministerial Alliance; Association of Black Attorneys; Committee on Chicano Rights; Baptist Ministers Union; African Liberation Support Committee; World Community of Islam in the West, Masjid Muhammad #8; and People for Better Foods and Services.

We believe that the suspension of Christensen must be done if the Police Department and the City in general is to maintain even a minimum level of public trust and confidence. A whole community is outraged at the seemingly lackadaisical handling of this matter and feel a lack of attention being given to some very crucial items. We feel the very least the City can do to demonstrate recognition of the serious issues surrounding Christensen's acts is to suspend him from duty until the results of the grand jury investigation have been addressed.

The harm that will be done by allowing Christensen to remain on duty will be much worse than that of temporary suspension. If Christensen is right you have only a financial matter to resolve. However, if his acts are not condoned you have lost more public trust than can be measured and the integrity of the Police Department and City government will always be in question.

We are expecting a timely response to this matter.

Sincerely,


Ken Msemaji

KM/fj

MECHA

MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIL CHICANO DE AZTLAN

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY

AZTEC CENTER

5402 COLLEGE AVENUE

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92115

(714) 286-6541

August 3, 1978

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chicano Community Organizations

FROM: M.E.Ch.A.
San Diego State University

SUBJECT: PRESS RELEASE BY MR. AUGUSTINE CHAVEZ, DIRECTOR OF E.O.P., SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY

Recently Mr. Augustine Chavez, the Director of EOP at SDSU called for the resignation of Councilman Jess Haro. We at San Diego State University M.E.Ch.A. feel that this public breaking of community unity was unwise. We neither agree with, nor support Mr. Chavez' decision.

We know Gus Chavez as a man of integrity who has continually worked for the good of all Chicanos. However, his recent statement does not seem to reflect the careful deliberation which he has traditionally shown on critical issues. We do not see the logic in his present position. It would appear that his action could only be justified if:

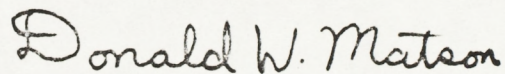
- a.) Councilman Haro were to resign as a result of his position or,
- b.) his position were to change the direction of community sentiment.

It appears obvious that neither of these were ever likely to occur. Therefore, his actions would appear to do little but create a public split in the Chicano community. It is our strong feeling that community unity should not be broken in public. Rather, what differences there are must be worked out between the members of the community and not in the press.

La union hace la fuerza,

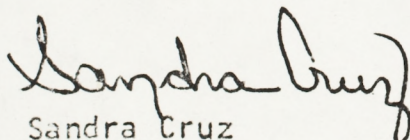


Gerardo T. Reyes
Vice-Chairperson

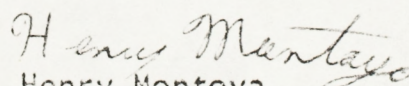


Donald W. Matson
Parliamentarian

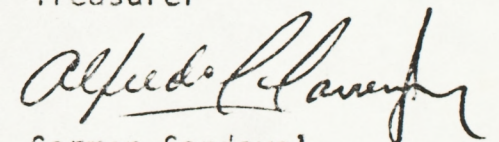
Alfredo C. Carrera
Treasurer



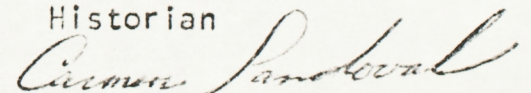
Sandra Cruz
A.S. Representative



Henry Montoya
Secretary



Carmen Sandoval
Historian



DWM:sc



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

7 de agosto de 1978

Sra. Herminia Cacho
1503 Albany Avenue
Chula Vista, CA

Estimada Sra. Cacho:

La presente es para expresar nuestro agradecimiento de parte del Comité por habernos donado el Mariachi el 15 de julio de 1978. Sin gente como usted, nos sería imposible perseguir causas como esta.

Mil gracias.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

August 7, 1978

Sr. Luis Cacho
1525 Albany Avenue
Otay, California

Estimado Luis:

De parte de Sweetwater Coalition, quiero expresar nuestro agradecimineto por habernos donado el Mariachi para nuestro evento del 15 de julio de 1978.

Luis, tambien quiero tomar esta oportunidad para darte las gracias por tus tantas otras contribuciones en el pasado. Quiero que sepas que tienes el respeto de la comunidad Mexicana.

Mil gracias de parte de mis colegas y yo.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca

CONGRESSMEN: William D. Ford
2368 Rayburn House Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20515

Mich. Office

P.O. Bldg
Wayne, Mich 48184
Phone# (213) 722-1411

Washington Office

Ted Kennedy
431 Russell Senate Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20510

Thomas P. O'Neill
Speakers Office The Capital H204
2231 Rayburn House Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20515

Mass. Office

Room 2400A Kennedy-Federal Bldg.
Boston, Mass 02203
Phone# (617) 223-2826

2200A Kennedy Federal Bldg
Boston, Mass. 02203

San Diego

Pete Chacon - Assemblyman
5106 Federal Blvd Suite #207
San Diego, Ca. 92105
Phone# (714) 263-2148

Sacramento

Rm 3151 State Capital Bldg
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

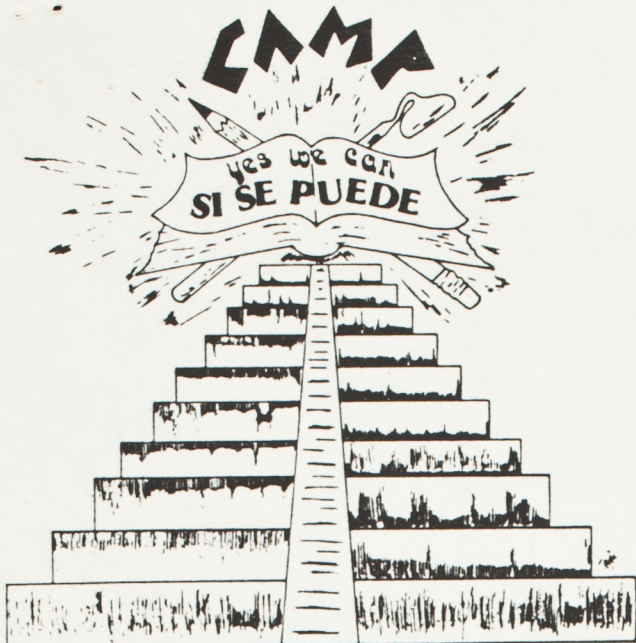
Los Angeles

Richard Alatorre - Assemblyman
6801 N. Figueroa
Los Angeles, Ca. 90042
Phone# (213) 355-7111

College Assistance Migrant Program

San Diego State University
San Diego, California 92182
(714) 286-5208

August 8, 1978



Mr. Ray Marshall
Secretary of Labor
201 Constitution Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20210

Dear Mr. Marshall

This letter is to ask you to continue funding for the CAMP program at San Diego State University. It appears that your department's decision to de-fund our program was based on the past performance of the program. Naturally, it is equally the responsibility of the Department of Labor to assure that this program functions effectively. Despite this, except for a few independent audits, the Department of Labor has never visited or monitored this program. If the Department of Labor had reservations about the effectiveness of this program, why wasn't this program put on probation one or two years ago instead of waiting for the program to deteriorate to such a degree that you have to terminate it two weeks before the fall semester is to begin? A probationary period would have allowed San Diego State to correct any deficiencies. It should also be noted that, as of today, August 7, 1978, we have not received written notice that we are to be terminated. We received our notice informally by telephone on July 27, 1978. By that time we had already recruited fifty (50) students for our summer program: fifty students who have also applied to enter San Diego State in the fall. Ideally, we should have been put on probation one year before the decision to de-fund was made; however, since that wasn't done, we should at least have been given ninety days written notice. If that had been done, we would not have recruited fifty students for fall 1978. As it was, the only written notice that we received was that published in the federal register. I attach a copy of that notice. As you can see, we had no way of knowing that we were going to be de-funded and even to date, we only have an informal (telephone) notice of termination.

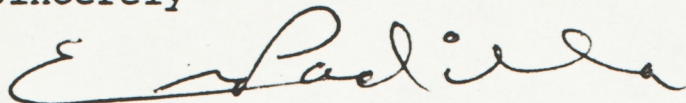
My request is that you put this program on probation for one year and give us a list of performance criteria to be met. San Diego State has already done much to improve the effectiveness of the program. We have a completely new staff and the full cooperation of all University support services. Our Summer Enrichment Program is as good as any program in the country. Every major problem that has come to our attention has been corrected. It doesn't make sense to terminate a program after it has made such great strides toward improvement. The decision to de-fund this program must have been made without any effort to monitor the success or failure of the summer program. This is a very frightening thought. In a democratic society, I would hope that there could be more dialogue than the Department of Labor has shown our program. We ought to be able to work cooperatively to improve services to farmworker children. Putting this program on probation seems to me to be one possible good faith alternative open to the Department of Labor. If you felt that our program was inadequate, then it was your responsibility to demand and obtain an adequate level of performance. As it is, your action can mean nothing less than an admission of incompetence on your part. I suggest that you not "gloss over" your problems by cutting our funding but that you provide us with competent leadership from your end. We need your help.

The tragedy of your decision is that the termination of our CAMP would leave California without any viable University admissions program for farmworker youth. California has the largest number of migrant farmworker students of any state in the union. Therefore this program is necessary; without it the farmworker youth are destined to work in the fields at poverty wages or augment the welfare rolls. The CAMP program at San Diego State University was initially developed to help migrant farmworker children attend college. Today, a greater number of migrant farmworker children are graduating from high school than ever before. Therefore, the need is greater today than it was when this program was first funded. We must provide an alternative to this cycle of poverty and human degradation.

Finally, I would like to ask you what you propose to do about the fifty CAMP students who have already applied for fall semester, 1978. They are scheduled to register August 18, 1978. They cannot register without the CAMP tuition stipend of \$600 which CAMP usually provides to help them get through the first month of the semester until their first financial aid check arrives in October.

All of these students come from families that have below poverty level incomes. Our guidelines require that this be the case. If we don't at least arrange for stipend assistance, the students that we have already recruited and promised to help will drop out. Our promise to these students has to mean something.

Sincerely



Ernest Padilla
Recruiter

EP:arb

cc:Lamond Godwin
Administrator, Office of National Programs

Harry Kranz
Acting Director, Office of Farmworker Programs

President Day
San Diego State University

Dr. Nowak
Dean of Student Affairs

Donald Basile
CAMP Project Director/SDSU

The following organizations were prime sponsors in fiscal year 1977 and expended the sums indicated below:

Susquehannock Area American Indians	\$63,407	Indian Center of Los Angeles, Inc.	1,237,720
Ahnesinable Enterprises, Inc.	115,669	San Joaquin Council for the American Indian	72,219
Cleveland Indian Center	196,140	Tanaina Corp. (Kenai Native Association)	62,376
Tecumseh Confederacy	103,259		
Oklahoma Tribal Assistance Program	322,320		
California Tribal Chairman's Association	131,711		
		Total	2,304,821

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 6th day of April 1978.

ALEXANDER S. MACNAIR,
Director, Division of Indian and Native American Programs,
Office of National Programs.

[FR Doc. 78-17796 Filed 6-26-78; 8:45 am]

[4510-30]

MIGRANT AND OTHER SEASONALLY EMPLOYED FARMWORKER PROGRAMS

Funding of HEP and CAMP Project

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the intention of the Department of Labor (DOL) to continue to fund High School Equivalency Programs (HEP's) and College Assistance Migrant Programs (CAMP's) for another year under Title III section 303 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 as amended. The next program year for HEP and CAMP projects will be September 1, 1978, to August 31, 1979.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Harry Kranz, Acting Director, Office of Farmworker Programs Department of Labor/Employment and Training Administration, 601 D Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20213, phone 202-376-6128.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Funds for the next program year of HEP and CAMP projects will be provided under Title III, section 303 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 as amended. HEP and CAMP projects have been notified in writing of the decision to continue direct funding and instructed to submit the documents required to receive funds. Following is a list of grantees to be refunded (subject to satisfactory program performance and completion of the grant funding process) and estimated funding amounts:

Grantee	Amount	Type of grant
Catholic University of Puerto Rico	\$302,587	HEP
University of Miami, Fla.	247,796	HEP
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	329,568	HEP
Eastern New Mexico University	400,920	HEP
Northern New Mexico Community College	314,993	HEP
Pan American University, Tex	330,083	HEP

Grantee	Amount	Type of grant
Pan American University, Tex	271,841	CAMP
St. Edward's University, Tex.	338,350	CAMP
University of Houston, Tex.	326,141	HEP
University of Texas at El Paso	305,235	HEP
Nebraska Human Resource Research Foundation, Inc.	255,222	HEP
Adams State College, Colo.	232,815	CAMP
University of Southern Colorado	354,222	HEP
California Polytechnic State Foundation	376,240	HEP
San Diego State University, Calif.	271,471	CAMP
University of the Pacific, Calif.	321,461	HEP
University of Oregon	344,255	HEP
Washington State University	343,822	HEP

Signed at Washington, D.C., June 16, 1978.

LAMOND GODWIN,
Administrator,
Office of Farmworker Programs.

[FR Doc. 78-17794 Filed 6-26-78; 8:45 am]

[4510-30]

PROPOSED JOB CORPS CENTER AT THE OUTLYING LANDING FIELD (OLF), SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Determination of Negative Environmental Impact

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice-Finding of Negative Environmental Impact.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to announce a determination by the Department under the National Environmental Policy Act and 40 CFR Part 1500 that the establishment of a Job Corps center at the Outlying Landing Field (OLF), San Diego, Calif. does not constitute a major Federal action which will significantly affect the environment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Raymond E. Young, Director, Office of Job Corps and Young Adult Conservation Corps, Room 6100, Patrick Henry Building, 601 D Street, NW.,

Washington, D.C. 20213, telephone 202-376-6995.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title IV of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 911 et seq., directs the Secretary of Labor to establish Job Corps centers to provide occupational training to disadvantaged youths ages 16 through 21. The Secretary has issued regulations published at 29 CFR Part 97a, implementing Title IV of CETA. Pursuant to his authority, the Secretary is planning to establish a Job Corps center at the Outlying Landing Field (OLF) location.

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 1500, the Department of Labor has conducted an environmental assessment as part of a site utilization study and has determined that preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required since the establishment of this Job Corps center is not a major Federal action which will significantly affect the quality of the human environment within the meaning of 40 CFR 1500.6(c). The proposed San Diego Job Corps Center will be a training center with residential, nonresidential and educational facilities for approximately 600 disadvantaged youth, men, and women, ages 16 through 21, who need and can benefit from intensive employment-related services. The function of the center and the staff of approximately 200 will be to provide skill training in selected vocational courses and continuing and/or remedial education in academic subjects.

The proposed use of the facility is intended for essentially the same purpose as used by the previous occupant, specifically, residential living and education.

The center will be a self-contained facility located approximately 20 miles south of San Diego, Calif. The site surveyed for use by Job Corps consists of 22 buildings.

All utilities, including municipal water and sewer, natural gas and electric power are provided to the site. All utilities are active. Required modifications will meet applicable Federal, State and local standards.

The proposed Job Corps center will be operated in compliance with the

● SEPTEMBER 16th COMMITTEE

DIEZ Y SEIS DE SEPTIEMBRE COMITE

August 9, 1978

Estimada Raza,

The 16th of September Committee extends a Revolutionary invitation to your organization to participate in this years 16th of September activities to be held from September 9th through the 16th. Our theme for this year is CHICANO MOBILIZATION AND NATION BUILDING. We are calling for a national day of protest in Denver, Colo., Aztlan. National speakers will attend from progressive Chicano organizations throughout Aztlan.

Community seminars in different barrios will be held from Sept. 11-15 addressing many issues on repression. A cultural-political performance will be held on Sept. 15th with Los Concheros, a Ballet from San Diego, California, performing Mexican and Indian dances. Also the Ballet Chicano de Aztlan y Teatro Luis Jr. Martinez from the Crusade for Justice. On Sept. 16th a demonstration and rally will be held in down-town Denver. Following the rally a city-wide Fiesta will be held.

VIVA LA RAZA

SEPTEMBER 16th COMMITTEE

DIEZ Y SEIS DE SEPTIEMBRE COMITE

UNA SEMANA EN AZTLAN
(16th of September 1978 Schedule)

September 9 - 11: 3RD Annual Chicano-Chicana Fast Pitch Softball Tournament. All teams from the State of Colorado.

September 12-14: Community-Barrio Seminars. Topics and issues include:

1. Chicano Education - Bakke
2. Chicano Politics - Legislative Apathy
3. Immigration- La Migra
4. Chicano History - 1848 through 1978

September 15: El Grito de Dolores y Aztlan National Rally and Protest at the State Capital, theme is CHICANO MOBILIZATION AND NATION BUILDING.
10:00 a.m.

El Grito de Dolores y Aztlan: Cultural-Political presentation featuring El Ballet Chicano de Aztlan from the Crusade for Justice and Los Concheros from San Diego, California.
8:00 p.m.

September 16: Chicano-Mexicano Fiesta at Chicano Park all day. (Till 11:00 p.m.) Music-food-fun.

For more information call 832-1145.

Aug 13th

Estimado Carnal Herman,

Well brother here i am thinking about how you people are. I hope everyone is fine and doing well. I'am writing to thank you for your letter, i sure appreciated your comments. Well Bro. friday i went to the board and i got a date for May 29, 1980 - Their (the feds) decision didn't surprise me at all, i figured they split the ten down the middle - 5 yr. in, 5 yr. out. A lot of people including the staff here thought i would be released sooner - but that's the way it is in a system that Chicanos have no voice.

Hey Bro. i saw you in the front page of the paper - Man what nerve those people have to give ol' jess 90 da. when ol' C. Arnold

robbed them blind and got away
"with a vacation in the Bahamas".
I'm telling you Bro. if your color
ain't white then justice means
exactly what you said, "Just us".
Even in here!

I'm hoping to get a
transfer to California — I'm
shooting for Terminal Island.

Bueno Bro. Herman I
gotta go. Give the kids a big hug
and give my regards to Nadine
and friends. And once again
thank's for everything Bro.

"Mi Vida Loca 10."
Frankie

FPS

F. D. Portillo

P. O. BOX 1000

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON 98388

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUSTICE
JUS 434 JUS 434



St. Herman Baca

1837 Highland Av.

National City, Calif.

92050

registration form

STAMP

NAME: _____

ORGANIZATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

NUMBER OF PEOPLE INCLUDED IN
YOUR GROUP _____

NOTE: PLEASE HAVE EACH INDIVIDUAL
ATTENDING COMPLETE A REGISTRATION
FORM.

REGISTRATION COST PER INDIVIDUAL
IS \$12.50. PLEASE INCLUDE THIS
WITH THE FORM.

DETAILS REGARDING THE SIGHT OF
THE CONVENTION AND ACCOMMODATIONS:

Y.M.C.A. Hotel
826 S. Wabash Ave
Chicago IL

Registration on 3rd Floor
Friday September 1, 1978
from 6:00 pm -

MAIL TO:

EQUAL RIGHTS CONGRESS
P.O. BOX 2488, LOOP STATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60690

NATIONAL OFFICE:

EQUAL RIGHTS CONGRESS
53 W. JACKSON STREET, SUITE 1361
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
(312) 922-4860

EQUAL RIGHTS CONGRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 2488, LOOP STATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60690

IN DEFENSE OF OUR RIGHTS



National Convention for Unity of Action Against the Nazis and the Ku Klux Klan

**EQUAL RIGHTS
CONGRESS**
Labor Day Weekend
Sept 2, 3, 4, 1978
Chicago, Ill



Statement of Purpose

July 9 in Chicago has proven beyond all doubt that the people and their democratic rights are being attacked by a nationally coordinated, well financed right-wing offensive. The spearhead of this assault is the various Nazi parties, the KKK and a variety of lesser known but equally vicious fascist gangs.

Bearing the brunt of the rapidly developing fascist offensive are the national and religious minorities, especially Blacks, Latinos and the Jewish people. By waging a campaign of terror, intimidation and race baiting against minorities and progressive people they aim to divide our people along lines of color and religion. In so doing, they hope to realize their dream of a fascist America.

There is only one force capable of defeating the fascist drive for conquest. That force is the people themselves. Thousands of anti-fascist fighters poured into the streets of Chicago and Detroit in a show of militant resistance. Only the shield of thousands of police prevented them from tearing the nazis limb from limb.

However, the history of Germany and Italy show that the people cannot defeat the fascists unless they fight in an organized and united manner. At the present time our heroic forces are scattered, dis-united, and without strong leadership. Victory is possible only through a united effort embracing all those who believe in equality, democracy and peace.

AGENDA

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1978

Registration 9:00-10:00 A.M.
General Session 10:00-10:30 A.M.
(Rules and instructions)
Keynote Address 10:30-11:30 A.M.
LUNCH.....11:30-12:45 P.M.

WORKSHOPS

Instructions for Workshops

SESSION I 1:00-2:50 P.M.
A. History and nature of Nazis/Klan terror, their aim.
B. New directions in the struggle for equality. Strategy and tactics.
SESSION II 3:00-4:50 P.M.
A. Role of labor in the struggle for equality.
B. Youth - Guarantee a bright future.

Plenary Session 5:00-6:30 P.M.
DINNER 6:30 P.M. -
SOCIAL 9:00 P.M. -

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1978

General Session 9:00-9:45 A.M.
Guest Speaker 9:45-10:30 A.M.
Panel Discussion 10:30-11:30 A.M.
LUNCH.....11:30-12:45 P.M.

WORKSHOPS

SESSION I 1:00-2:50 P.M.
A. Coalition Building, Legislative Lobbying (National and Local)
B. Building People's Defense Groups
SESSION II 3:00-4:50 P.M.
A. Fundraising and publicity/press
B. Community Education and Mobilization
PLENARY - SUM-UP 5:00-6:00 P.M.
DINNER 6:30 P.M. -

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1978

Demonstration in front of Nazi Headquarters 1:00 P.M.
2519 W. 71st Street
Chicago, Illinois

It is for this reason that the Equal Rights Congress has called for a national convention and demonstration to outlaw the Nazis and the KKK. If you agree with our goal, you must attend and support this Convention!



September 7, 1978

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

Dear Herman:

On November 6-9, 1978 in El Paso, Texas, the National Federation of Priests' Councils will sponsor a meeting on the issues raised by the migration of undocumented workers into the United States. Persons attending will include representative clergy and laity from all the border dioceses between California and Texas plus interested parties from other parts of the United States.

Some U.S. and Mexican Bishops will also be in attendance and the conference has received the promise of support of the U.S. Catholic Conference. All facets of this problem will be addressed with the hope of coming up with appropriate action resolutions.

The organizing committee, aware of your interest and competency in this area, would like to invite you to address the assembly on the general topic of "grass-roots organizing and services" with perhaps special emphasis placed on the commitment to work for justice for the undocumented.

We are prepared to pay your round-trip fare to and from El Paso and supply housing and meals. We would hope you could participate in the whole three days of meetings, or at least a major part.

Please advise me, as soon as possible, as to your availability. We can discuss later at more length the dynamics of this meeting and what points in your presentation might be of special interest to the group.

Thanking you for your assistance in this matter, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Rev. John F. Blethen
Member, Program Committee

14 September 1978

3550 Ruffin Rd. #260
San Diego, CA 92123

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

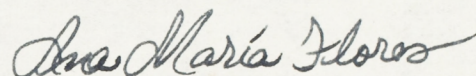
Dear Herman:

As you know M.E.CH.A. Central San Diego County will be hosting the M.E.CH.A. Statewide Conference on October 14, 1978. The conferencia will take place at the Chicano Federation building.

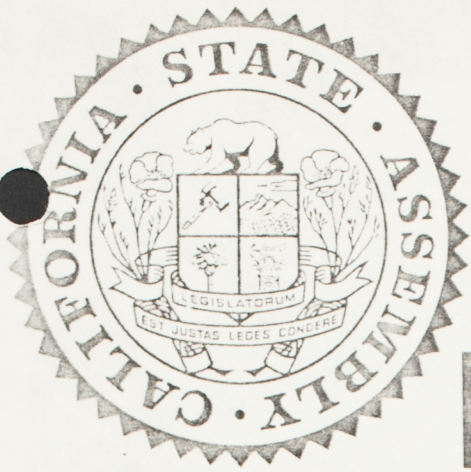
We request your participation as a guest speaker on the issue of immigration. Speakers will address the general assembly at 10:00 am. We will also be holding a workshop on this same issue and would like a member of your committee to facilitate the workshop. Please give this matter your immediate attention as we need your response in order to advance in our plans.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

La Unión Hace La Fuerza



Ana María Flores
Chairperson
M.E.CH.A. Central-San Diego



NEWS FROM

ASSEMBLYMAN

PETER R. CHACON

CONTACT: 263-2140

For Immediate Release:
Thursday, September 14, 1978

Assemblyman Pete Chacon (D-San Diego) today called on the members of the San Diego City Council to appoint a Mexican American who is a Democrat to fill the vacant 8th District Council seat.

"The Council already has a woman and a black serving on it. Both are Democrats. The other six are Republicans. This constitutes an imbalance in party affiliation and in ethnic background. The largest ethnic minority in the City is left unrepresented. Thus, the Council should appoint a person of Mexican extraction who is a registered Democrat," Chacon said.

Chacon strongly urged against the Council making the appointment contingent on the appointee's agreement not to run for election when his or her term is up. "Such a condition," declared the Assemblyman, "assures the Mexican American community of a Council voice for only a short time and could very well result in a loss of this representation within a year. Let the appointee run for election when his or her term expires and the voters can decide whether the Council made a good choice or not."

News from the Office of Assemblyman Pete Chacon
Thursday, September 13, 1978
Page 2

Chacon concluded his statement by suggesting that Council members look to responsible leaders in the Chicano community for recommendations of competent and qualified candidates. He noted that there is a serious effort now underway in the Chicano community to identify such persons for recommendation to the Council.

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Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

September 27, 1978

Honorable Pete Wilson, Mayor
City of San Diego
City Administration Building
202 "C" Street
San Diego, California 92101

Re: Endorsed Candidates

Dear Mr. Wilson:

This letter is to inform you and the members of the City Council of the selection and endorsement of the three candidates by the Chicano community at the First Chicano Community Convention held on September 24, 1978 at the Carpenter's Hall.

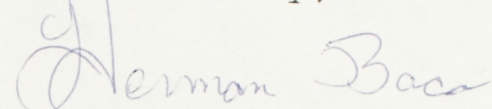
The convention was sponsored by twenty-five organizations and was attended by over 500 persons. The basis for the convention was to listen to the feelings of the community and to obtain input as to the selection process as well as the appointment to the vacant 8th District seat.

The following candidates were selected and endorsed by the Chicano community (alphabetical order): Uvaldo Martínez, Mario Palomino, and Salvador Torres.

It is the position of the twenty-five (25) organizations that the community's input and feelings should be respected and that one of the three candidates be appointed to the 8th District seat. In making this recommendation, we are fully aware that the candidates must go through the screening process as required by the City council, but we are confident that all three candidates meet the City's criteria and are fully qualified to serve on the City Council.

We sincerely hope that you and the City council will give serious consideration to our recommendation and select one of the three candidates.

Respectfully,



Herman Baca, Chairperson
Community Convention

HB/cv

cc: CITY COUNCIL

1. Bill Mitchell
2. Maureen O'Connor
3. Bill Lowery
4. Leon Williams
5. Fred Schnaubelt
6. Tom Gade
7. Larry Stirling

ORGANIZATIONS

Comm. On Chicano Rights, Inc.
Chicano Federation
Chicano Democratic Assoc.
La Raza Lawyers Assoc.
G.I. Forum
Spanish Speaking Political Assoc.
United. Calif. Mex-Amer. Assoc.
MECHA Central-County wide
Chicano Park Steering Comm.
Mex. Amer. Chamber of Commerce
Brown Beret
Mutualistas, San Ysidro
Calif. Chicano Caucus
Padre Hidalgo Center

Casa Justicia
Organizacion Femenil
P.U.E.D.O. Otay
Latin Assoc of Golden Hills
Paradise Senior Citizens
San Ysidro Urban Council
West Logan Heights Coordinating Committee
Chicano Pinto Union
Padres Unidos



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Estimado Miembro:

We would like to thank you, your organization and your membership for the time, effort and financial contribution on behalf of the community for making the "First Chicano Community Convention" the success that it was.

Enclosed for your organization's information are the convention results which I was instructed to distribute to all the coalition members.

- (1) The following persons were endorsed by the convention delegates: In alphabetical order; Uvaldo Martinez, Mario Palomino and Salvador Torres.
- (2) Over 500 persons through out the day attended and participated the "Community Convention".
- (3) 343 persons officially registered for the Convention.
- (4) 264 persons voted for a candidate.

The following 16 candidates made presentations and received the following votes:

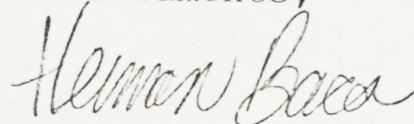
Margaret Castro	22
Armando Coronado	3
Victor Esparza	1
Don Gullons	3
George Henry	0
Lucy Killea	2
Uvaldo Martinez	35
Victor Mendoza	14
Rudy Murillo	4
Tony O'Donnell	1
Mario Palomino	85
Al Puente	15
Jonathan Dunn-Rankin	12
Virginia Shanaker	0
Salvador Torres	53
Carlos Yturralde	14

IMPORTANT ***** IMPORTANT ***** IMPORTANT ***** IMPORTANT

The next meeting of the Coalition will be held on Tuesday October 3, 1978 at 7:00 P.M., PADRE HIDALGO CENTER, 2277 National Avenue, San Diego, Ca.

The basis for the meeting is to analyze and discuss the Convention. In addition, we should discuss what we should do next with regard to the selection and appointment to the 8th District seat and to terminate unfinished business and finances.

Sinceramente,



Herman Baca, Chairperson
Chicano Community Convention

HB/cv



THE CITY OF
SAN DIEGO

BILL MITCHELL
COUNCILMAN

October 2, 1978

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

Dear Mr. Baca:

Thank you for your recent recommendation regarding the nomination of a person to fill the vacant Eighth District seat.

Your letter will be helpful in aiding me to make the best decision for the Eighth District and the entire City of San Diego.

If I or my staff can be of any further assistance, please contact my office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bill Mitchell".

Bill Mitchell
Councilman, First District

BM:fgn

October 2, 1978

Mr. William Darton,
Principal
2900 Highland Avenue
National City, Ca. 92050

Dear Mr. Darton:

This letter is to request that my son, Nicholas Herman Baca, be transferred from his present counselor to Mrs. Maria Elena Ochoa. If you have any questions on this matter please call me at 475-0554.

Thank You,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca

FOUR STAR BOND

SOUTHWORTH CO. U.S.A.

25% COTTON FIBER



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

MEChA Central
c/o Ana Maria Flores
3550 Ruffin Rd. #260

October 4, 1978

Estimada Ana Maria,

It has recently come to our attention that the Centro Cultural de la Raza which is the location for the October 14, 1978 fundraiser, is not up to fire-code. Due to this fact the Committee on Chicano Rights Inc., cannot obtain a permit to solicit funds from the Police Department.

Because of this, we must regretfully withdraw our co-sponsorship of the event. If we can help you in any other way please feel free to contact us and once again we're sorry.

Sincerely,

Mike Castro, Secretary



Pacific Southwest Region
980 N. Fair Oaks Ave.
Pasadena, California 91103
791-1978

American Friends Service Committee
Oct. 12, 1978

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

Dear Herman Baca:

In the early part of this year, the American Friends Service Committee in cooperation with the Chicano Studies Department of California State University, Los Angeles hosted a series of conferences on the theme of "United States - Mexico Economic Relations: The Role of California." The purpose of these conferences was to bring together citizens of Mexico and the United States to discuss the current economic relationship between the two countries, and to analyze its effects on economic and social development in Mexico. I enclose a copy of the flyer of our fourth seminar to give you an idea of them.

We have recently been in contact with some persons in the San Diego area to investigate the possibility of holding a similar series along the Mexico - California border. This new series would focus on specific local issues related to economic development along the border. I have enclosed a preliminary draft to give you an idea of our ideas at the present.

I would like to invite you to participate at our next meeting. It will take place in San Diego at Balboa Park in the Barcelona Room (#103) of the Casa del Prado on Wednesday, Oct. 18th from 9:30 - 12:00 noon. I hope you will be able to attend. If you are interested, but are unable to attend, please get in contact with me by letter or phone and I will inform you of our further plans.

Sincerely,

Frank Galvan

Frank Galvan

FG:PB

Encl - 2

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Pacific Southwest Region

BORDER DEVELOPMENT: THE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF CALIFORNIA
AND BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE

I. INTRODUCTION For over a year and a half, the Pacific Southwest Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) has concentrated program work on the issue of "United States-Mexico economic relations." This arose from a desire to respond in some positive manner to the issue of the migration of Mexican undocumented workers to the United States from the perspective of the Quaker concern for a more equitable relationship between the developed and developing countries. Most of the public media attention being focused on the issue of Mexican migrant workers had concentrated on their alleged domestic impact on the U.S. economy; little attention has been placed on the background reasons for their migration - the poverty in Mexico resulting to a large degree from the lack of adequate employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas. For this reason, AFSC organized a series of four conferences held in Los Angeles from December 1977 through April 1978 that sought to focus public attention on U.S. policies, both governmental and corporate, and to examine their impact on economic development in Mexico. These seminars, co-sponsored by the Chicano Studies Department of California State University, Los Angeles, and partially funded by the California Council for the Humanities in Public Policy, drew the participation of a number of resource people from both sides of the border, including Hugo Margain, the Mexican Ambassador to the U.S., and Patrick Lucey, the U.S. Ambassador to Mexico. Since the conclusion of that series, we have been engaged in a series of dialogues with various persons and organizations to determine the nature of our follow-up work, which will continue to focus on U.S.-Mexico economic relations as expressed in the border region of California and Baja California Norte.

II. BACKGROUND California and Baja California Norte are closely affected by the U.S.-Mexico relations that are formulated between Washington and Mexico City. Nevertheless, California and Baja California Norte have a particular relationship of their own that arises from their geographical proximity to each other. The areas where this particular relationship is most obvious are those areas of each state which lie closest to the international border separating them.

Across the border between California and Baja California Norte flow people, commodities, and information which affect the level and nature of economic activity and standards of living of the border region. One phenomenon, unique to the border areas, is the "twin cities," such as San Diego/Tijuana and Calexico/Mexicali, which exist in a symbiotic relationship with each other. Calvin Blari, University of Texas economist, describes this relationship in economic terms as follows:

"On a microeconomic level, pairs of sister cities exist in a kind of economic symbiosis on opposite sides of the U.S.-Mexico border. The Mexican city typically furnishes some workers to the agricultural and service trades of the U.S. side. It also acts as entrepot

(Border Development, cont.)

for goods moving into the Mexican interior, serves as an assembly point for location of one of "twin plants" which produce for U.S. markets, and draws to its tourist attractions large numbers of U.S. and Canadian travelers who reside temporarily on the U.S. side and spend there while passing through. Its growing population of Mexican consumers spend heavily on the U.S. side of the border, in the past accounting for anywhere from 10% to 90% of the retail sales of individual establishments. The sister city on the U.S. side provides similar entrepot and expenditure stimuli to its Mexican counterpart, and it often contains the other half of the "twin plants." Because of reciprocal influences, each city is larger than could be expected on the basis of geographical setting, natural resources base, or location with respect to its own national markets. The high incomes in Mexican border cities, relative to the rest of Mexico, serve as a strong attraction to in-migration from areas of lesser economic opportunity. Because the number of respondents greatly exceeds the number of jobs, the migration wave continues northward, legally and illegally. This process is facilitated by a network of family and friendship relations in U.S. border cities and in key interior points: Los Angeles, San Antonio, Chicago."

Another factor contributing to the uniqueness of the border region is the population growth which has been much higher in both the U.S. and Mexico border regions than for either nation as a whole. For example, between 1970 and 1975, population growth was 15% for the three counties of the California border region as compared to 4.6% for the U.S. On the Mexican side, the four municipios of Baja California increased their population by 33.8% during the same period while the nation's population increased by 18.9%.

In terms of levels of economic development the disparities between the border municipios in Mexico and the border counties in the U.S. are narrowing, but the U.S. side is undoubtedly still more developed. In terms of such factors as output, standards of living, educational development, the border area ranks among the highest of any region of Mexico - itself an attraction for internal Mexican migration. But when examining the economic indicators on the U.S. side, it can be seen that, although living standards, educational attainment and employment rates are higher than in Mexico's border region, the area can be considered by most measures as depressed when compared to the U.S. as a whole.

A factor which frequently is linked to the depressed status of the U.S. border region is the large number of undocumented workers and documented commuters from Mexico. While it is not clear that these workers actually do contribute to unemployment and depress wages in the border region, public opinion certainly believes that to be the case.

Another indicator of border activity and therefore border problems is border crossings. More border crossings usually indicate more spending on both sides of the border - a decrease in border problems. Thus, fewer crossings

(Border Development, cont.)

either are caused by some exogenous event (such as President Echeverria's bad public relations in 1975), or by economic conditions themselves (such as the recession of 1973-75 or the devaluation of 1976). One-way border crossings at the San Ysidro (San Diego) port of entry have more than doubled in the last 20 years, but have not increased significantly in the last few years due to the reasons given above. This fact itself accounts for much of the recent interest in the border. In late 1976, as a consequence of the peso devaluations, the increase in border crossings decreased. This in turn meant less border trade, fewer jobs and lower profits.

Most border observers tend to agree that further binational integration of the border at all levels is desirable and possible. There are a number of governmental agencies in California and Baja California that seek to address the problems associated with the border. International cooperation and friendship seem to abound at the present time at high political levels, among business persons and labor officials. What will occur in the future in terms of real economic development will depend on a variety of political, cultural and economic factors, both within the U.S. and Mexico and between the two countries.

Until the Mexican government finds alternatives which will absorb the un- and under-employment that exists, presently estimated at 50% of the labor force, Mexicans will continue to be drawn to the border region. As the migrants come to or through the border region, they add, at least marginally, to the environmental problems associated with sewage, air and water pollution, land use, mass transit, law enforcement, un- and under-employment, housing, education, and so on. However, as more information becomes available as to the magnitude of the labor, capital and commodity flows and their specific impact in the border region, rational and coordinated binational policies can be formulated and implemented which conceivably could lead to lowering the costs and raising the benefits associated with those flows.

Binational planning and coordination on the U.S.-Mexico border is becoming a reality but it remains to be seen whether or not such efforts will a) be based on hard data and analysis, which so far do not exist, and b) if those efforts will be based on development strategies which will help solve the problems which face the border region today.

III. OBJECTIVES What is being proposed by AFSC is a series of conferences to take place along the California-Baja California Norte border, on both sides of the border, which would have the following objectives:

1. To analyze the economic integration of the three border counties of California (San Diego, Imperial and Riverside) and Baja California Norte, and the social political and economic impact on both areas.
2. To analyze the current economic development plans being proposed by government agencies of both California and Baja California Norte and their social and economic effects on both sides of the border.

(Border Development, cont.)

(The above can be described as short-term objectives. The long-term objectives would be to contribute to a better relationship between U.S. and Mexican citizens through a better understanding by both of the issues involved in their interaction.)

These objectives would be realized through the following set of three main question areas:

1. What is the specific nature and magnitude of the present binational relationships, especially the economic ones, both legal and "illegal" that exist in the border region? Not only do we need to know about trade, migration and physical flows affecting the environment (e.g., water, sewage and air pollutants), but we need to know more about the flows of "illegal capital" (i.e., capital flows which for a variety of reasons do not conform to U.S. or Mexican laws), and the smuggling of arms, drugs, and consumer goods.

2. What is the impact of these various flows on the economic and social systems of each side, and who is benefiting and losing by their presence? While it is clear that both Mexico and the U.S. are, under present conditions, benefiting from their present symbiotic relationship on the border, it is not clear how these benefits are distributed. Which side benefits most and which sectors of the population are hurt or helped by the present arrangements? Specifically, the impact on both sides and among different sectors of the population of the Free Zone and the Border Industrialization Program on the Mexican side should be explored as should that of the green card commuters and the allegedly large numbers of undocumented persons living on the U.S. side. Perhaps the policies of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service should be explored with respect to their impact on local economies. The industrial and agricultural potentials of Baja California and San Diego, Imperial, and Riverside counties and possible employment opportunities should be examined. The current development of U.S. resorts construction in Baja California (such as Bajamar) might be another area for exploration.

3. Finally, in what areas should there be increased binational integration, both public and private, and what will be the social and economic effects of them? One such area might be the binational development of the geothermal potential of the Mexicali and Imperial Valleys as well as the development of solar energy throughout the whole binational border area. Also, what are the current economic development plans being proposed by government agencies of Baja California Norte and California, and what will be the economic and social effects of these plans on both sides of the border?

IV. SPECIFIC DETAILS These conferences are being scheduled in the following manner:

(Border Development, cont.)

1. The first would be in late January on a Saturday and Sunday, with one day in San Diego and one day in Tijuana.
2. The second in late March on a Saturday and Sunday, with one day in Calexico and one day in Mexicali.
3. The third in May, to take place somewhere along the border, drawing participants from the previous two conferences.

The reason for having the first conference in the San Diego/Tijuana area and the second in the Calexico/Mexicali area is to be able to draw a wider audience and also to be able to focus on more specific local issues and concerns of both geographical regions. The third conference, which is not intended to be as large as the first two, will be for the purpose of analyzing the previous two conferences and discussing future directions and follow-up work.

The type of resource persons who will be used as panelists in the conferences will be drawn from universities (particularly from the humanities disciplines of economics, sociology, history, geography and political science), government agencies, business, labor, community organizations, and religious institutions of both sides of the border. An attempt will be made to draw to the audience members of these same sectors.

The format to be used at the conferences is still in the process of being developed. However, ample time will be planned for the analysis by the panelists of the issues raised, for the presentation by government representatives of their specific economic development plans, and for public reaction to both. All of the sessions will be held in both English and Spanish.

The attenders of the three planning meetings held thus far are:

Norris Clement, economist, San Diego State University
 Lucy Killea, historian, director of Fronteras, San Diego
 Ernie Griffin, geographer, San Diego State University
 Bill Vega, Sociologist
 Barry Fadem, director, California Office, Southwest Border Regional Commission
 Marco Antonio Rodriguez, Chicano Studies, San Diego State University
 Juan del Rio, director, Chicano Federation, San Diego
 Eduardo Alvarez, economics student, San Diego State University
 Jim Brune, geophysicist, University of California, San Diego
 Rogelio Cova, director, Mexican Friends Service Committee
 Marcos Cazares, Mexican Friends Service Committee
 Arturo Carranza, member, Pico Rivera Friends Church, and intern minister,
 Mexicali Friends Church
 Guillermo Glenn, AFSC, Texas
 Phil Buskirk, AFSC, Philadelphia
 The following persons from AFSC, Pacific Southwest Regional Office: Lee Thornton (Executive Secretary); Bob Vogel (fundraiser); Gary Massoni (Field Secretary); Frank Shutts, Robyn Newkirk, and Jan Rus (Program committee members); and Frank Galvan (Program staff).

-Frank Galvan



MERVYN M. DYMALLY
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

916—445-9533

State of California
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

October 13, 1978

Mr. Michael Walsh
United States Attorney
United States Courthouse
940 Front Street, Room 5n19
San Diego, California 92189

Dear Mr. Walsh:

Numerous groups have contacted our office regarding the apprehension of a legal resident alien by members of the Klu Klux Klan. I have attached a copy of a KGTV News Release which provides details of the incident.

Our office would appreciate an answer from your office to the following questions:

1. Was a full scale investigation of the reported incident conducted? If so, what were the investigative findings?
2. Did the Border Patrol release the names of the involved individuals to appropriate law enforcement agencies? If so, what action, if any, was taken?

Your prompt attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Betty Jo Smith
Betty Jo Smith
Staff Counsel

BJS/bh

cc: Mr. Herman Baca
Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.



MERVYN M. DYMALLY
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

916—445-9533

State of California
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

October 13, 1978

Mr. Griffin Bell
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

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Sincerely,

Betty Jo Smith
Betty Jo Smith
Staff Counsel

BJS/bh

cc: Mr. Herman Baca
Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

Baca

Memorandum

TO : Special Assistants to the Commissioner:
A. Flores, T. Curi, G. Jasso, R. Thomas;
Federal Advisory Committee Members

DATE: October 16, 1978

FROM : Louis E. Delgado
Confidential Assistant to the Commissioner

L. E. Delgado

SUBJECT: Comments on Legislative Issues

Commissioner Castillo has asked me to get your opinion on some of the legislative issues that he feels are of primary concern to us.

Attached you will find listed the issues that Commissioner Castillo has identified. He would like for you to rate them in order as to the degree of difficulty you think they will encounter in being approved by the Congress. There is also a space provided where you can make any general comments you feel are appropriate. If there are issues that you feel are important but are not on the list, please add them.

Please return this to me as soon as possible, as the Commissioner is anxious to receive a report.

Attachment



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Louis Delgado

DATE:

FROM : Leonel J. Castillo

SUBJECT: Legislative Strategies for Immigration and Naturalization Service

It appears to me that we can divide the legislative possibilities into three groups ranged according to political difficulty.

I. Most Difficult

- a.) Employer Sanctions
- b.) Temporary Resident Aliens
- c.) Universal I.D. Card

II. Moderate Difficulty

- a.) INS efficiency package
- b.) 2nd Preference relief
- c.) 1970 Adjustment of Status date
- d.) I.D. Card at Border, on voluntary basis
- e.) Short range targeted econ. development moneys

III. Least Difficulty

- a.) Larger #'s for Mexico
- b.) 1968 Adjustment of Status date
- c.) More money for Enforcement
- d.) Confiscation of vehicles used by smugglers

Please check this list out with staff persons and with FAC members.



1968 Adjustment of States date

1970 Adjustment of Status date . . .

Confiscation of vehicles used by smugglers

Employer Sanctions

I.D. Card at Border, on voluntary basis

I.N.S. efficiency package

Larger #'s for Mexico

2nd Preference Relief

Short range target econ. development moneys

Temporary Resident Aliens

Universal I.D. Card

More money for Enforcement

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES



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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

Chicano Law Students Association
School of Law
Los Angeles, California 90024

Oct-17, 1978

Dear *HERMAN,*

Enclosed is a copy of a proposal for the implementation of Sakke submitted by the Chicano Law Students at UCLA. The proposed admissions program is designed to admit a substantial portion of each years entering class through a special category for disadvantaged students. This disadvantaged category encompasses not only economic factors, but linguistic, educational and social/familial as well.

We are confident that this program will serve the educational needs of California's ethnic minority communities, and we ask for your support in implementing this program at the UCLA School of Law.

Please send letters of support, telegrams, or mailgrams to:

Professor Kenneth Karst
UCLA School of Law
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024
Copies to: Dean Warren (same address)
Chicano Law Students Association (same address)

Hasta la Victoria Siempre,

Pete Espinoza
Chairperson
Chicano Law Students Association

PE/tsf
Enclosure

A Proposal for a
LEGAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS

Submitted by

The Chicano Law Students Association

October 13, 1978

INTRODUCTION

"Resolved, this faculty wholeheartedly supports the goal of the integration of this Law School and the legal profession, and will seek to promote that goal within the limits of the law."

Faculty Resolution, September 27, 1976

"Be it resolved, that since a final decision by the U.S. Supreme Court has not been rendered in the Bakke case, the Chicano Law Students Association maintains the position that all existing affirmative action programs, including LEOP, remain unaffected, and further, that once a decision is rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Bakke case, we will work to maintain and strengthen all affirmative action programs, including LEOP."

Resolution of the Chicano Law Students Association
November 4, 1977

The two above resolutions indicate a commitment to the legal education of minority students, and the following proposal provides a complete and comprehensive mechanism for the fulfillment of that commitment. This proposal for the implementation of the Bakke decision provides a means for both the integration of the law school and the legal profession, and the strengthening of all affirmative action programs including LEOP.

The Chicano Law Students Association of UCLA has prepared and submitted this proposal because of our commitment to the integration of the Law School at UCLA, and the amelioration of the underrepresentation of minorities in the legal field.

Currently, minorities comprise nearly 30% of the states' population, yet our numbers within the law school represent less than 20% of the population. Since UCLA is a public institution, supported largely by state tax revenues, it must have as its goal a minority admissions program which reaches parity with the states' ethnic population.

Furthermore, minority representation in the legal field is even less

impressive. Bar membership statistics show that minorities are grossly underrepresented in the field. A 1975 State Bar Resolution, passed at a Conference of Delegates to the State Bar, contained the following grim statistics:

- 1 Anglo Attorney for every 530 Anglos.
- 1 Asian attorney for every 1, 750 Asians.
- 1 Black attorney for every 3, 441 Blacks.
- 1 Chicano attorney for every 9,482 Chicanos.
- 1 American Indian attorney for every 50,000 American Indians.

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), using bar passage statistics and law school admission rates predicts that it would take 25 years at current standards to achieve a 5% minority representation among California lawyers.

With this in mind, we strongly urge the faculty at UCLA to make a strong commitment to minority admissions and to demonstrate that commitment by implementing a program which in the wake of Bakke will continue to provide disadvantaged minority students with an adequate opportunity to obtain a legal education.

This program fits within the parameters and guidelines of the Bakke decision, and is free from constitutional challenge. It does not provide for an established number of spaces specifically for minority students, but does provide that a designated number of those students admitted to UCLA each year may be admitted under a disadvantaged category which encompasses both minority and non-minority students. Although race is a major factor in disadvantaged admissions it is not the sole factor. As Justice Powell stated in the Bakke decision, "No such infirmity exists in an admissions program where race or ethnic background is simply one element to be weighed fairly against the other elements." University of California Regents v. Bakke, p. 49.

This program, aside from being constitutionally sound is a step in the direction of an admissions policy which is more humane in its application and

seeks to diversify the student body. The Bakke decision allows the law school to place less emphasis on numerical scores and give more weight to the various other factors. "...we do not compel the University to utilize only the highest objective academic credentials as the criterion for admissions" McC. Y. Bakke, (supra, p. 2).

The proposal is divided into five sections: Purposes, Criteria, Application Procedure, Applicant Interviews, and Admissions Committee. Included in each of these sections is a series of comments which were provided by the drafters of this proposal. The purpose of these comments is to expand on concepts which are key issues in any admission program, and to clarify the inclusion of various aspects of the program. Furthermore, the comments are used in certain instances to explain the reasoning and justification for consideration of the various criteria and development of the mechanisms which are proposed for the implementation of the program.

Minority students represent a vital resource to faculty members when considering an admissions policy. Our expertise as to the legal needs of our communities has been developed through years of experience in living and working in barriers and ghettos. We come to UCLA with a vast amount of knowledge which far exceeds the faculty's experience in this area. It is for this reason that minority student input into both the development of an admissions program, and the application of this program is essential.

LEGAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS

I. PURPOSE: The purposes of this program are:

- A. To make law school more accessible to individuals who would be otherwise unable to compete for admissions under traditional admissions criteria (GPA and LSAT) because of economic, educational, ethnic, and social deprivation.
- B. To meet the needs of the disadvantaged community. This purpose is to be met by admitting applicants who show a willingness and potential to serve these areas.
- C. To enrich the academic atmosphere of the law school.

Students from disadvantaged backgrounds enhance both the value of the classroom discussion and the general awareness of the law school community. By their presence, disadvantaged students contribute the value of their experiences, views, and analysis of the legal problems of the disadvantaged community.

- D. To admit candidates who have the ability to succeed in law school.

Choosing applicants who evidence an ability to succeed in law school is intertwined and necessary to the achievement of the other purposes of this program. In attempting to meet the legal needs of the disadvantaged community, we must concern ourselves with both the quality of services, and the ultimate delivery of those services to the community. Our concerns must be tempered, however, by the realization that objective data alone does not reflect the applicant's ability for success in law school. Academic data should, instead, be viewed only in conjunction with the applicant's motivation, perseverance, and strength of purpose as evidenced by his ability to overcome disadvantage and his past contribution to the disadvantaged community. Furthermore, we must be cautioned by the fact that objective data alone cannot be viewed as

an indication of future performance.

II. CRITERIA

In order to carry out the purposes of LEOP the following criteria are to be used to determine whether or not an applicant possesses the disadvantage, past contribution, and potential contribution that would merit admittance to the law school.

In evaluating an individual applicant, evidence of disadvantage, past contribution, and potential for future contribution must all be present so that no single criteria may be overriding.

A. DISADVANTAGE

A disadvantaged person is one who comes from an economically, educationally, and socially deprived background. No single factor is enough to qualify an applicant as having met the disadvantage criteria. But rather, the factors should be viewed as they interrelate with each other in each individual case. Additionally, the level of disadvantage of each applicant should be viewed in comparison with the level of disadvantage of other applicants.

The factors used to determine an applicant's level of disadvantage will be:

1. ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION--The applicant's economic situation during his/her childhood and up to the present.

Economic deprivation should not be equated with income level. The applicant's absolute income should only be viewed in terms of the obstacles it created, and the extent to which the created obstacles impaired the applicant's academic performance and opportunity for development.

- a. Total family income and capital assets during the applicant's elementary, junior high school, high school, and undergraduate level of education, as well as current family income and capital assets.

- b. Whether the applicant was forced to work during these periods in order to support his/herself or members of the family while simultaneously attending school (i.e., substantial work burden during the school years), or was forced to leave school for these reasons.

We distinguish the reasons why the applicant worked. Some applicants held jobs solely for the purpose of paying for their recreational needs. "Forced to work" means that the student worked for the purpose of helping to support his or her family.

- c. Whether the family received public financial assistance during the above periods. The kind of public assistance received (i.e., AFDC, Social Security, etc.). And, whether this constituted the sole, or a substantial portion of the family income.

Whether or not the family received public assistance during the applicant's life is relevant not only in terms of the obstacles created by the lack of available income, but also because of the stigma attached and its disruptive effect on family life. Studies have shown, that children whose families are recipients of public assistance have a lowered self esteem. In addition, they suffer the uncertainty and disruptiveness of having the father absent from the home, which is often due to the criteria which must be met in order to qualify for assistance. For these reasons, the fact that the applicant's family may have received public assistance is relevant in determining the applicant's overall disadvantage.

- d. The availability or unavailability of economic resources during the applicant's childhood and undergraduate education, including, but not limited to family assets.

The availability of additional sources of income (as from grandparents or other immediate family for educational purposes) is usually revealed during the student interview. This information is relevant in assessing the applicant's overall deprivation.

2. EDUCATIONAL DEPRIVATION

- a. Whether the applicant attended segregated and/or substandard

(i.e., lacking adequate facilities, having a high student/ teacher ratio, etc.) elementary, junior and senior high schools. If so, what was the percentage of minority enrollment at the school.

It is well settled that the quality of education received at racially segregated schools and at schools located in economically deprived areas is inferior to that received in predominantly Anglo schools. This fact is substantiated by the decisions in Serrano v. Priest and Crawford v. L.A. City School District. For this reason, the type of school the applicant attended throughout his or her school years must be closely evaluated in assessing his relevant level of educational deprivation. It must be cautioned, however, that, in some cases, the fact that a student attended a Catholic school, is not indicative of a higher quality of education. This is due to the fact that Catholic schools must generally rely on contributions from their parishioners for support. Thus, the effects of being located in an economically deprived area are obvious.

- b. Whether the applicant was placed on a non-college preparatory educational track during a portion of his/her schooling.

Some school districts have utilized a sequence system that placed students either in a college preparatory or vocational track for discriminatory reasons. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Toward Quality Education For Mexican Americans, February 1974, p. 24.

- c. Degree of community-related extracurricular activity requiring time otherwise available for study which was essential for the applicant's personal and intellectual growth.

Interviews have revealed that students from disadvantaged backgrounds often devote much time to community oriented activities. This activity is usually a necessary outlet to the alien environment of the academic institution. This need to alleviate the frustrations and anxiety of living in an environment, that is both alien and, to a large extent, irrelevant

to one's purposes and life experiences should be viewed as a disadvantage and should not be used as a basis for penalizing the applicant.

- d. Whether the applicant underwent constant re-enrollment in different schools and/or school systems.
 - e. Other factors reflecting an unfavorable school environment.
3. ETHNICITY--Whether an applicant belongs to a group that has suffered historical, and continues to suffer current discrimination due to its ethnicity. The recognized ethnic groups are:
- a. Blacks
 - b. Chicanos and other Latinos
 - c. Asians
 - d. American Indians

Ethnicity is a disadvantage for the purposes of this section, but must be distinguished from ethnic identity. (See section C (4)). Ethnicity--the status of belonging to a particular minority group--is to be considered as a factor apart from ethnic identity, which includes an awareness and understanding of the particular needs of the respective disadvantaged or minority community. Our concern here, as it relates to the goal of diversity, is that ethnicity and ethnic identity not be confused and/or used interchangeably. They are to be considered as two separate factors. Color or membership in a particular ethnic group does not alone equal diversity. And although studies have revealed that differences in MCAT scores are correlated with ethnicity rather than income, ethnicity is not in and of itself sufficient to qualify an applicant as disadvantaged. But rather, ethnicity is to be considered a disadvantaging element only to the extent that the relative meaning of the LSAT score is being interpreted. Waldman, B. Economic and racial disadvantage as reflected in traditional medical school selection factors: A study of 1976 applicants to U. S. medical schools, 1977.

4. SOCIAL/FAMILIAL DEPRIVATION

- a. The parental level of education, where that education was obtained, and the period in the parent's life and circumstances under which that level of education was achieved.
- b. Present occupation of the applicant's parents, spouse, siblings, and other persons living in the household. The occupation of such persons during the applicant's childhood (where relevant), and up to the present.
- c. Whether the applicant, his/her parents, siblings, and/or spouse are or have been enrolled in a special admissions program.
- d. Size of the applicant's household (number of persons) during his/her elementary, high school, college education, and up to the present.
- e. Immigration status of the applicant and his/her family during the applicant's childhood and up to the present.

The immigration status of an applicant and his or her family is an important factor in assessing the applicant's social and familial deprivation. Its relevance can readily be seen when viewed in terms of the effects which an uncertain immigration status can generate. An undocumented person lives in constant fear of deportation. Such an environment of fear and uncertainty creates an extremely disruptive home life which cannot but have a profound effect on a child's psyche.

- f. Whether the applicant and/or his parents immigrated from a foreign country.

Immigrants generally experience culture shock as a result of the different environment. This reaction to the alien environment can be manifested in several ways. For example, a recent study found that elective mutism of school age children is prevalent among recently immigrated families. The mutism is the child's way of coping with the alien

environment. This problem significantly affects the child's emotional and educational development. Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry, March 1977.

- g. Transiency of the applicant and his/her family during the applicant's childhood and up to the present.
- h. Absence in the home of one or more parent during the applicant's childhood and up to the present.
- i. The presence or absence of role models in the applicant's household to influence his/her decision to pursue an education, and to make the legal profession a realistic goal for him/her.
- j. Whether the applicant and/or members of his/her immediate household had chronic physical and/or mental health problems under oppressive economic conditions, which contributed to his/her overall disadvantage.

Chronic physical and/or mental illnesses impact members of disadvantaged groups more severely than other segments of society because of the lack of adequate resources to alleviate the problem. Moreover, in some cultures such problems are dealt with in the home rather than turning to institutions for relief. For example, an aging grandparent will be cared for at home rather than placed in a nursing home.

5. LINGUISTIC DEPRIVATION

- a. Whether the applicant was monolingual in some language, other than English, during his/her childhood and learned English as a second language. Whether the principal language spoken in the home during the applicant's childhood and undergraduate years was one other than English.
- b. Whether the applicant learned English and another language concurrently in such a manner as to deny him/her the opportunity to master (relatively) either language. (Whether the applicant was

schizolingual.)

Linguistic deprivation here applies to more than the fact that an applicant never fully mastered either of two languages. A substantial number of Chicanos are exposed to both English and Spanish during their childhood in such a way that they never fully learned to speak either language with ease.

- c. Whether the applicant was from an environment where nonstandard English was prevalent.

The linguistic deprivation described here is particularly applicable to Blacks. Non-standard English is not an inferior form of English, but is tantamount to a dialect.

- d. Whether the schools attended by the applicant offered programs to eliminate such linguistic handicaps.

6. GEOGRAPHIC DISADVANTAGE

- a. The location or type of neighborhood in which the applicant was raised--i.e., Barrio, ghetto, rural agricultural community, Indian reservation.
- b. The concentration of lower socio-economic class people in the neighborhood.
- c. Whether certain community factors worked against the applicant's educational development--i.e., high crime rate, lack of accessible recreational facilities, lack of accessible community services, substandard educational facilities, etc.

7. INSTITUTIONAL DEPRIVATION

- a. The denial of access to or the inaccessibility of institutions associated with the majority culture because of socio-economic, racial, or ethnic status.

Institutional deprivation can be defined both

in terms of a denial of accessibility to institutions associated with the majority culture as well as a form of institutional racism. Certain organizations and institutions (i.e., cultural, social, and athletic) have historically never been accessible to minorities, thus, depriving them of life experiences which are common to non-minorities. This lack of exposure can be directly related to an over-all inability to perform well on standardized tests which measure such familiarity and knowledge. There have been studies which have measured institutional racism and its effects on minorities. The Walton Study, *supra*, for example, indicates that disadvantaged whites have traditionally performed better on standardized tests than disadvantaged minorities due to the former's lack of exposure to institutional racism. See also the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights' Report, *supra*, p. 29, which relates the poor performance on IQ tests for Chicano children to their lack of exposure to the majority culture, and the failure of educators to address the needs peculiar to Chicano children.

B. PAST CONTRIBUTION

The measure of an applicant's past contribution is measured by the skills acquired through previous community involvement which reflect an applicant's potential for meeting the needs of disadvantaged and minority communities. These skills include organizational and administrative ability, leadership qualities, advocacy, and dialectical skills.

Previous community involvement can include:

1. Work Experience
2. Volunteer Work
3. Community oriented extra-curricular activities
4. Independent student academic studies related to community problems

Past and potential contribution interrelate to provide an assessment of the overall quality of the applicant as well as a measure of the ultimate quality of services which will be delivered to the community. An applicant

who has a history of past involvement in a minority or disadvantaged community will also have a greater understanding of the problems and needs of those communities. Additionally, past involvement in a minority or disadvantaged community is also evidence of the applicant's propensity to return to such a community.

There are numerous studies which give credence to this argument. A 1976 study by the National Planning Association showed a correlation which indicated that Black physicians had a greater tendency than their white counterparts to practice in fields that provided direct services to minority communities. A 1976 survey conducted by Mehany Medical College of its products, who were predominantly Black, showed that 80% of them were practicing in minority communities. A similar study by the Association of American Medical Colleges found that 78% of the minority students versus 41% of the white students exhibited an interest in working in "physician shortage areas," while a recent California study revealed that 84.9% of minority dentistry graduates of the major dentistry schools in California, were practicing in or adjacent to areas termed "critical", which have a 50% or higher minority population.

Past involvement is reflective of the character of the applicant. It is evidence of the applicant's growth to the extent that it reflects his/her ability to offer more to a community than a record of academic achievements. An applicant with past involvement has acquired distinctive skills through actual experience as opposed to merely learning them on a purely academic level. According to the report submitted by the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, those individuals who have exhibited a strong interest in community service possess certain characteristics which can be directly related to potential service within the profession.

C. POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION

Potential Contribution refers to those personal attributes possessed by an applicant which reflect his/her potential for meeting the needs of disadvantaged and minority communities. Factors relevant in measuring potential contribution are:

1. Academic Data--Factors reflecting the applicant's ability and potential to successfully complete law school.

The academic data are included in this section in order to put their value in perspective. An applicant must have the ability to complete the study of law if his or her stay in law school is to be of maximum value. A student who cannot finish law school will never be able to serve his or her community in a capacity as a lawyer. However, it must be recognized that academic achievement is not an end in and of itself. At this law school it is a means to the attainment of a law degree with the aid of public funds; and as such, should be for the purpose of serving the people of this state in a legal capacity.

Numerous reports, including those by the Task Force on Graduate and Professional Admission (Task Force), the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights (U.S.C.C.R.), and the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education (Carnegie), have concluded that, at best, grades and test scores identify only those students most likely to distinguish themselves academically and those who are most likely to fail. "They are insufficient particularly for determining the admission of a great many persons found between these extremes." (Carnegie) No study yet found has shown that a reliance on academic data beyond this point can be sustained. Therefore, over-reliance can only cause a great injustice to those applicants that would be excluded by such a practice. Moreover, it must be further cautioned that over-reliance on academic data will have a disproportionately adverse effect on minority applicants.

Academic Data includes:

a. Undergraduate Record

1. Whether the applicant has a Bachelor's Degree or its equivalent.
2. Whether the record indicates a pattern of improvement or increased acquisition of skills throughout the undergraduate career, and especially during the last two years of college.
3. The applicant's grades or grade point average.

It must be cautioned, however, that grades are not necessarily reflective of one's ability to succeed in law school. The Task

Force stated: "In many ways grades are a most imperfect measure of success in graduate or professional school. After all they are handed out by different instructors, under different circumstances, and with different purposes in mind." (p. 42) We believe that only one thing needs to be clarified with respect to the GPA. It has been suggested at various times that a student's GPA is adjustable by adding or deducting several tenths of a point, depending on the school which the student attended. We believe that this is a giant step backwards. Not only is it impossible for anyone to determine what the comparative weight that should be given to a GPA from each different school is, but the practice amounts to an invidious form of discrimination against economically poor students and economically poor schools.

b. Graduate Work

c. LSAT Score

1. The LSAT should only be considered and evaluated in conjunction with all of the criteria and not as the predominant factor.

All three reports cited in the preceding comment emphasize the high probability that the LSAT is a biased exam. The President of the Law School Admissions Council is quoted as urging that reviewers be "suspicious of traditional predictors of success for minority applicants because of the strong possibility of bias." (U.S.C.C.R.). Surely it cannot be argued that the LSAT deserves more weight when its creators argue against it. To use the LSAT as a predominant factor in determining the qualifications of an applicant to enter law school cannot be based on its predictability of bar passage—even if such a conclusion were true. This is because UCLA has never represented itself as a bar passage course. Indeed, the 1978-79 Enrollment Instructions and Schedule states that "there is no necessary correlation between the topics in the courses offered... and those covered by the bar Examinations of California or of any other jurisdiction."

2. Bilingualism--Demonstrable linguistic ability in a language,

other than English, of a disadvantaged or minority community.

The ability to speak a language other than English is a great asset to anyone in this state. The need is especially great in a profession not known for its preponderance of multi-lingual speakers. This need is further augmented by the pervasive presence of Spanish speaking people in California. Bilingualism promotes efficiency and would allow for a more effective access to clients by members of the legal profession.

3. Personal Goals--Evidence indicative of a desire or willingness to serve a disadvantaged community, and a commitment to improving the lives and conditions of the people within those communities.
4. Ethnic Identity--An applicant's ability to identify with the problems and needs of his/her respective ethnic group.

There is a qualitative distinction between ethnic identity and ethnicity. While a distinct ethnic background may be found among 28% of the California population, it is not indicative of the individual's ability to function within his/her respective ethnic group. The ethnic identity criteria serves the purpose of identifying those applicants who can identify with, and function within the minority and disadvantaged communities.

III. APPLICATION PROCEDURE

This section deals with application procedure requirements. All applicants must submit the following requirements in order to be considered for admissions.

A. Requirements accompanying the Application Form.

The applicant should indicate on the application form whether or not he/she wishes to be considered for admission under LEOP. The following items should accompany the application form:

1. Personal Statement--The personal statement should include a description of the applicant's background, the reasons why the applicant is applying through the program, a statement of the applicant's future

goals and how he/she arrived at those goals, and other data relevant to the purposes of the program.

2. Letters of Recommendation--The application should include at least two (but no more than four) letters of recommendation from employers, professors, and/or community leaders. The letters of recommendation should address the applicant's understanding and sensitivity toward the needs of the disadvantaged community, and his/her ability to meet those needs.
3. Financial Questionnaire--The applicant must complete and return the financial questionnaire, which will be used to determine his/her level of economic deprivation. (See Appendix A.)

The financial questionnaire serves as a basis for determining the applicant's economic deprivation. Experience has shown, however, that the ambiguities found in the answers to the financial questionnaire can only be properly addressed on a case by case basis through the student interview, since no questionnaire can be so thorough so as to be unambiguous in all cases.

4. The applicant must take the LSAT and register with the LSDAS service.

The LSDAS report should be sent to UCLA.

B. Predictive Index (P.I.)

The predictive index describes the minimum academic qualifications needed to successfully complete law school. Once the applicant has indicated on his application form that he/she wishes to be considered for admission under LEOP, the applicant's P.I. will be computed to determine whether or not he/she meets the pool of academically qualified applicants.

1. The P.I. is arrived at by combining the LSAT score and undergraduate GPA in the following arithmetic formula: $LSAT \text{ plus } (200 \times GPA)$.
2. The minimum P.I. will be set at 900. However, an applicant who has

successfully completed a post-undergraduate academic program has successfully rebutted the negative presumption attached to not having met the 900 P.I.

Recognizing that grades and LSATs do no more than identify those applicants most academically gifted and those most likely to fail, the P.I. must be set at a level which does not appear to invidiously deny consideration to applicants who do have the potential to succeed in law school, but whose academic records do not reflect that potential because of pervasive obstacles created by disadvantage. Such a practice would considerably limit the pool of applicants. The P.I. is set at 900 in order to keep such a practice from becoming a painful reality.

3. An applicant meeting the minimum P.I. shall be in the pool of presumptively academically qualified applicants for admission.
 - a. Once it has been determined whether or not the applicant meets the pool, the P.I.'s function ceases and will not be considered by the Admissions Committee.

If an applicant has been found to have met the P.I., it is unfair to turn around and exclude his or her on academic grounds at a later point in the process. We cannot emphasize enough that numerous ETS officials warn on both predictability and bias grounds, that the use of standardized tests beyond the point of setting the ends of the spectrum cannot be justified.

IV. APPLICANT INTERVIEWS

- A. All applicants who have made the pool shall be interviewed. The purposes for the interviews are:
 1. To solicit additional and more detailed information from the applicant which will be added to the applicant's file; including, but not limited to other supporting documents.
 2. To give the applicant the opportunity to articulate what he/she has

stated in the personal statement and to clarify ambiguities and questions regarding the file.

3. To provide an opportunity to determine whether the applicant meets the relevant criteria, and to allow for an analysis of the information compiled.

The student interviews are an indispensable component of the admissions process for a number of reasons, and many examples can be cited as to their usefulness. Although all applicants are required to fill out a financial questionnaire and prepare a personal statement, which are to be submitted with the application, experience has shown that these procedures do not allow for an adequate evaluation of the applicant. Furthermore, a review of these documents often reveals certain discrepancies in the information provided and information which may be misleading by virtue of the manner in which it is presented. The interview allows for the exploration of any discrepancy or ambiguity, and for a clarification of points in question. This clarification will facilitate a fair and well informed decision by the admission committee.

An example of such a misleading statement was found during an interview conducted by students during the 1976-77 admission process. An applicant had referred to her father's occupation in her personal statement as that of a farm laborer. During the interview, she revealed that her father actually owned and managed four large ranches in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico.

The student interviews are further justified by the need for input from minority students regarding the legal needs of their various communities. Minority students lend their expertise based on the experiences they have gained living and working in disadvantaged communities. The U.S.C.C.R. study further validates this claim. The study, which cites the UCLA School of Law process as a model, states: "The Minority panel offers familiarity with minority communities and schools, understanding of social, economic and educational disadvantage and the obstacles minorities face in higher education, and the knowledge of professional needs within minority populations. Thus participation of minorities in the admissions process provides some further assurance that the backgrounds of

minority applicants will be thoroughly understood and evaluated." (Emphasis added)

The participation of minority students in the admissions process provides an expertise that is otherwise unavailable within the law school community.

B. The interviews shall be a mandatory component of the LEOF admissions procedure.

1. Applicants who fail to interview will have their applications channeled through the regular admissions procedure.

Any suggestion that interviews should not be a mandatory component of the Admissions process because they deter students from applying to UCLA must be dismissed for two reasons. First, the value of the interviews to the admissions process outweighs the possibility that students might be deterred from applying. Secondly, the claim that minority students do not apply to UCLA in large numbers because they do not wish to be interviewed is highly speculative at best, and lacks any empirical data to substantiate it.

2. Out of State applicants must fill out in detail and return an Out of State Questionnaire in lieu of an interview.

- a. The Out of State Questionnaire shall solicit, to the extent possible, the same kind of information sought by way of the interview.

C. The interview teams shall consist of students only.

1. Each minority organization (Chicano Law Students Association, Black American Law Students Association, Asian American Law Students Association, and American Indian Law Students Association) will select students from their membership to interview those applicants belonging to their respective groups.

- a. Latino applicants will be interviewed by the Chicano Law Students Association.

- b. Each interviewing group will design their own interviewing form.
2. Non-minority students shall be interviewed by SBA appointed interview teams.
3. Each interviewing team shall be composed of both men and women.
4. Immediately after the interview, the student interviewers shall make a decision to "recommend", declare "marginal", or "not recommend" the applicant based on the criteria as set out above.
 - a. All decisions shall be substantiated in writing by the interviewing team.

D. Student Recommendations

In evaluating an applicant, the student evaluations shall be followed unless the Admissions Committee can demonstrate that the interviewers in arriving at their recommendation did not properly apply the criteria set out above.

1. A decision by the Admissions Committee to reject a candidate who has received a "recommend", or to accept a candidate who had received a "not recommend" by the interviewing body shall be substantiated in writing using the criteria outlined above as a basis. (i.e., disadvantage, past contribution, and potential contribution)

The requirement that all decisions by the Admissions Committee contrary to student recommendations be substantiated in writing is a necessary procedure. It insures that all applications have been thoroughly evaluated and understood, and lessens the likelihood that any misunderstandings have occurred. It further insures that all decisions have been made through a correct application of all the admissions criteria.

V. ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE

- A. The Admissions Committee shall be made up of five faculty and five student members.

1. Each interviewing group shall elect one of the five student Admissions

Committee members. (The five student groups are the CLSA, BALSAs, AALSA, IALSA, and the SBA.)

2. The five faculty members shall be subject to the approval of the student interviewing groups.
- B. A student representative from each interviewing group shall be allowed to present each applicant to the Admissions Committee in the order of his/her preference. The students presenting the applicants will be allowed to state the recommendations of the student interviews, and to give reasons for the recommendations based on the outlined criteria.
 - C. Each faculty and student Admissions Committee member shall vote to "Admit", "Hold", or "Reject" each applicant.
 - D. Should the Admissions Committee reject a student recommendation, the applicant shall be put on "Hold", for subsequent consideration by a binding arbitration committee. The Arbitration Committee shall make a decision as to the applicants in controversy by properly applying the criteria as set out above, and their decision shall be final, conclusive, and unappealable.

An arbitration committee to receive disputes between the students and the Admissions Committee removes, to a certain extent, the possibility that unresolvable controversies will arise. It provides for an expedient solution and an element of due process. Moreover, the students will be more apt to accept a decision which does not require a complete reliance on the good faith of the Admissions Committee.

1. The Arbitration Committee, not including members of the Admissions Committee, shall be composed of three individuals from the law school community. One member of the committee shall be chosen by the chairpersons of each student group (CLSA, BALSAs, AALSA, IALSA, SBA), one by the faculty, and one by unanimous agreement of both students and faculty.

culty.

2. The Arbitration Committee shall be set up before the start of the admissions process for LEOP.
 3. A student representative and a Admissions Committee representative shall be allowed to present their respective positions concerning the students in controversy to the Arbitration Committee.
- E. Acceptance letters shall be of sufficient numbers so as to insure that at least 40% of the applicants who ultimately enroll at the law school will be through the disadvantaged program.
1. In order to insure the above, the Admissions Committee shall establish a waiting list, giving preference to those applicants receiving favorable interview recommendations, then to those applicants receiving "marginal" status, and finally to those applicants "not recommended".

VI. PROCEDURES FOR CHANGE

The LEOP program as established through this proposal shall be changed or modified only upon prior agreement between the faculty and student groups (CLSA, Balsa, AALSA, IALSA, SBA).

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

October 17, 1978

San Diego Urban League
4261 Market Street
c/o Bessie Lee
San Diego, Ca.

Dear Bessie

Due to an error on my part invoice #4244 P.O. 2135 should have been \$119.20 tax 7.15 for a total of \$126.355 The break down should have been \$17.20 x 6 names plus typesetting and padding. A check for \$62.85 has already been received so a balance of \$63.50 is due. Thank you for your cooperation and sorry for the error.

Nadine Baca



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

President Jimmy Carter
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

October 24, 1978

Dear President Carter,

It is with great dismay that our organization has learned that plans are presently being made to build a 3.5 million dollar fence along parts of the U.S. and Mexican border. Our organization wishes to state that we are unequivocally opposed to the building of this "Berlin type wall" as a solution to the immigration problem because of the following reasons:

1. The proposed fence represents an escalation of the "militarization" of the border.
2. The proposed fence is an affront to Mexico and the Chicano community.
3. The proposed fence will not stem the flow of so-called "illegal aliens" and will prove to be a total waste of taxpayers monies.
4. The proposed fence will be viewed as a political "Berlin Wall" in this country's relationship with Mexico and the rest of South America.
5. The proposed fence is another simplistic, negative solution in resolving the immigration issue.

In the past this type of negative solution has not resolved the immigration issue and the building of this fence will not resolve it now.

In closing, we wish to state that with the shelving of your administrations Immigration Plan, that your immigration advisers are "bankrupt" and that this latest proposal to build a "Berlin Wall" is a political act of desperation. As our organization has done in the past we once again call on your office to have the U.S. Congress call for national hearings in order that a new, just, and humane immigration policy can be formulated.

Sincerely,
Herman Baca
Herman Baca, Chairman



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Estimado Sr. Carter:

Existe un gran descontento en nuestra organizacion desde que recibimos la noticia acerca de los planes para la construccion de una cerca de 3.5 millones de dolares en la frontera entre EEUU y Mexico.


Nuestra organizacion desea declarar que estamos absolutamente opuestos a la construccion de este "muro de Berlin" como solucion al problema migratorio por las siguientes razones:

1. La cerca que se propone representa un avance hacia la militarizacion de la frontera.
2. La cerca que se propone es un afrontamiento a Mexico y a la comunidad Chicana en los Estados Unidos.
3. La cerca que se propone no disminuira la migracion los supuestos "extranjeros-Ilegales" y provera ser un desperdicio total de impuestos.
4. La cerca que se propone sera percibida como un "Muro de Berlin" y por lo tanto una agrecion politica hacia Mexico y el resto de Sud-America.
5. La cerca que se propone es otra solucion simplistica y negativa que no solicionara en absoluto el problema migratorio.

En el pasado este tipo de solucion negativa no ha resuelto el problema migratorio y la construccion de esta cerca tampoco lo hara.

Como conclusion deseamos decir que con el aplazamiento que se ha dado al plan migratorio propuesto por su administracion, es notorio que sus consejeros y demas personal se encuentran en "banca rota" y la creacion de esta nueva propuesta es un acto politico que va guiado por la desesperacion. Tal como lo hemos hecho en el pasado nuestra organizacion de nuevo apela a usted y su personal para que se haga un llamado al Congreso estadounidense para que se proporcionen audiencias justas que nos lleve hacia la formulacion de un plan mas justo y humanitario.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca,  Presidente



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Estimado Sr. Carter:

Existe un gran descontento en nuestra organización desde que recibimos la noticia acerca de los planes para la construcción de una cerca de 33.5

millones de dólares en la frontera entre EEUU y México. Nuestra organización desea declarar que estamos absolutamente opuestos a la construcción de este "muro de Berlín" como solución al problema migratorio por las siguientes razones:

1. La cerca que se propone representa ^{sentida} un avance hacia la militarización de la frontera.

2. La cerca que se propone es un afrontamiento a México y a la comunidad Chicana.

3. La cerca que se propone no disminuirá la migración de los supuestos "extranjeros-ilegales" y provará ser un desperdicio total de impuestos.

4. La cerca que se propone será ~~una~~ ~~agresión~~ ~~política~~ ~~hacia~~ como un "Muro de Berlín" ~~una~~ ~~agresión~~ ~~política~~ ~~hacia~~ México y el resto de Sudamérica. Por lo tanto

5. La cerca que se propone es otra solución simplística y negativa que no solucionará en absoluto ~~en~~ el problema migratorio.

En el pasado este tipo de solución negativa no ha resuelto el problema migratorio y la construcción de esta cerca tampoco lo ~~solucionará~~. hara,

Como conclusión deseamos decir que con el aplazamiento que se ha dado al plan migratorio propuesto por su administración, ~~su~~ ~~administración~~ es notorio que sus consejeros y demás personal se encuentran en 'banca rota' y la creación de esta nueva propuesta es un acto político que va guiado por la desesperación.

~~Comunicación~~

Tal como lo hemos hecho en el pasado nuestra organización de nuevo apela a usted y su ~~oficina~~ personal para ~~a~~ Para que se haga un llamado al -congreso Estadunidense para que se proporcionen audiencias justas que nos lleve hacia la formulación de un plan mas ~~humano~~ y humanitario.

Sinceramente,

Susto

Community Border Affairs Advisory Council

318 E. SAN YSIDRO BLVD.

SAN YSIDRO, CA 92173

714-428-2565

October 25, 1978

Lionel Van Deerlin
Congressman
P.O. Box 729
Main Post Office Building
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear Van:

On September 20, 1978 the Community Border Affairs Advisory Council voted unanimously to seek your assistance to recognize The Border Field State Park which is located in the Imperial Beach area as an international park by the Federal Government.

This Advisory Council wishes to state its position and protest the involvement of the United States Border Patrol in trying to build a tortilla fence along the Mexican border, as you will recall since you participated back on September 27, 1974 where First Lady Pat Nixon dedicated this park as an international border park to symbolize friendship between the people of the United States and Mexico, where today the U.S. Border Patrol and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, D.C. under a democratic administration has come to tarnish the good will and friendship of the United States and Mexico.

I therefore request your immediate intervention to stop this abuse and to move in the direction of passing this bill plus the removal of this fence. Your assistance to your constituents in the South Bay Area and to the Border Affairs Advisory Council is needed immediately.

Sincerely,

Alberto R. Garcia
Chairman

ARG/am

c.c.: President Jimmy Carter
Congressman Bob Wilson
Leonel Castillo, Immigration & Naturalization Service
Herman Baca, Committee on Chicano Rights
Press



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Professor Kenneth Karst
UCLA School of Law
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, Ca. 90024

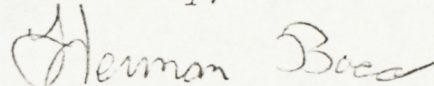
October 25, 1978

Dear Professor Karst,

This letter is to express our organization's support for the Chicano Law Student Association proposal for the implementation of a program for Chicanos and other disadvantaged students. It is also our position that the proposed program is needed and should be given every consideration by your office.

In the past Chicanos and others have been denied entrance to institutions of higher learning and if programs like the one which is being submitted to you is not implemented present and future generations will once again be denied. It is with this concern in mind that we communicate our position on this important issue.

Sincerely,


Herman Baca, Chairman

cc. Chicano Law Students Assoc.
Dean Warren



CHICANO FEDERATION

OF

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

CENTRAL OFFICE

2121 MAIN STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92113 (714) 236-1228

1960 NATIONAL AVE., SAN DIEGO, CA 92113 (714) 236-1228

527 ELM AVENUE, CARLSBAD, CA 92008 (714) 729-7955

1129 SOUTH 38TH STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92113 (714) 263-7785

3278 MAIN STREET, CHULA VISTA, CA 92011 (714) 426-2510

October 26, 1978

Mr. Herman Baca
C.C.R.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Herman:

This letter is a follow-up to the Press Conference that we had on September 25, 1978. It is also a follow-up to a conversation that you and I had in which we discussed the support for the boycott of Ms. Killea's office by various members of our coalition.

I was greatly surprised to learn that only Alberto Garcia and myself had been the only heads of organizations to publicly support the boycott.

As you know consistent with the authority given to me by my Board of Directors, I publicly supported CCR's boycott of Ms. Killea's office in behalf of the Chicano Federation of San Diego County, Inc.

Following the press conference, at a regular meeting of my Board of Directors and the general assembly meeting, I informed my Board of Directors of the action which I had taken and asked my Board to express its position whether to support or not support the boycott.

I also informed my board that it was our responsibility to get feedback from the Chicano community as to whether the community felt that we should continue the boycott.

In light of what you have told me about the silence on the part on other members of the coalition, I want to state here and now, that my Board of Directors did not reseed my decision to support the boycott. Therefore, this letter will serve to notify you that officially we are behind the boycott of Ms. Killea's office, and we will express that position to our community.

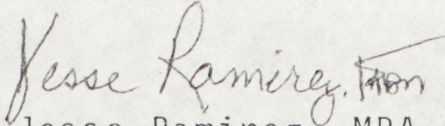


I fully understand the potential consequences of this action, but I believe that we must at one point or the other express that the Chicano Community must take certain positions on its own behalf and for its own survival, regardless of the consequences.

I will keep you advised of what action we will be taking to support the boycott and to develop the political power base that will give our community the strength and the recognition that it deserves which is so justifiable and so desperately needed.

I hope to see you at the next coalition meeting and I will be encouraging other organizations to support the boycott.

Fraternalmente,


Jesse Ramirez, MPA
Executive Director

JR:zb

RACERASE BOND
SOUTHWORTH CO. U.S.A.
25% COTTON FIBER

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

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



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF LAW
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

November 1, 1978

Dear Mr. Baca:

Thank you for your letter of October 25. I have distributed copies of it to all the members of our Admissions Task Force.

No one here knows the precise details of the admissions system that will emerge from the work of the Task Force and the Faculty's reactions to our report. Even so, it is possible to say that we are in general agreement that the Bakke decision will not prevent us from admitting substantial numbers of applicants from the various racial and ethnic minority communities. The school's commitment to educating lawyers to serve the whole state remains strong, and we appreciate your support for our efforts along those lines.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kenneth L. Karst".

Kenneth L. Karst

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ATTORNEY

ROOM 430, GRANGER BUILDING

964 FIFTH AVENUE

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

TELEPHONE: 239-9611

11/9/78
Herman:
Please do not give
this cover page out.
I think it could hurt
if it is released
to anyone prior
to the [unclear]
information [unclear]
needed
Macho Cota
C/S

November 2, 1978

To: Sam Cota and Ralph Arreola

From: Amalia Meza

Re: APPLICABILITY OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT TO SWEETWATER UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

Issue and Conclusion

The Freedom of Information Act is inapplicable to the Sweetwater Union High School District.

Discussion

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) essentially provides that upon a proper request for records, an agency shall promptly make available such records to any person. 5 U.S.C. §55 2(a)(3). For purposes of the Act, the term "agency" is defined to include:

any executive department and military department, government corporation, government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the government (including the executive office of the president), or any independent and regulatory agency. 5 U.S.C. §552(e).

The criteria for "agency" status involves "sources of funding, independence of authority and control by the executive branch of the federal government." Conference Report on HR 12471, HR 93-1380 93d Cong 2d Sess. (1964) at 13-14, cited in James T. O'Reilly, Federal Information Disclosure, at 5-2, footnote 2 (1977 & Supp. 1978). If an entity does not fall within the "agency" definition, an FOIA request is unenforceable. O'Reilly, Id.

State and local governments and private corporations which have contracts with the government are excluded from the definition of agency. Id. In City of Concord v Ambrose, 333 F Supp 958, 961 (N.D. Cal., 1971) the court stated that "agency" means only agencies of the federal government and, in no case, agencies of the state or local government.

Since Sweetwater Union High School District is not a federal agency as defined by FOIA, it is not covered by the Act. Hence, the request for information that was made to Sweetwater is unenforceable under FOIA.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.

SOUTH BAY OFFICE

305 CENTER STREET
CHULA VISTA, CA 92010

TELEPHONE: 427-0491

Mr. Earl W. Denton
District Superintendent
Sweetwater Union High School District
1130 5th Avenue
Chula Vista, California 92011

Re: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
ACT REQUEST

Dear Mr. Denton:

On behalf of the "Sweetwater Coalition", the Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc., et al., and pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 USC §552, as amended by public law 93-502, 88 Stat. 1561 and the California Freedom of Information and Inspection of Public Records Act, California Government Code §6250 through §6261, et seq., we hereby request the following information:

1. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978 how much was spent under the heading bilingual curriculum from each of the following categorical funds:
 - a. SB 90 EDY
 - b. Title I
 - c. Title VII
 - d. AB 2284
 - e. AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)
 - f. ADA (i.e. General fund excluding State and Federal categories)
 - g. LES/NES
2. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978 how many bilingual teachers were hired under each of the following categorical funds:
 - a. S.B. 90 EDY
 - b. Title I
 - c. Title VII

- d. AB 1641 (SB90 Bilingual)
 - e. Any other categorical funds
3. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1978-79 through 1979-80 how many projected hirings of bilingual teachers are planned under each of the following categorical funds:
- a. SB 90 EDY
 - b. Title I
 - c. Title VII
 - d. AB 2284
 - e. AB 1641 (SB90 Bilingual)
 - f. ADA
4. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading bilingual curriculum from each of the following categorical funds:
- a. SB 90 EDY
 - b. Title I
 - c. Title VII
 - d. AB 2284
 - e. AB 1641 (SB90 Bilingual)
 - f. ADA
 - g. LES/NES
5. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979 how much is projected to be spent under the heading bilingual curriculum from each of the following categorical funds:
- a. SB 90 EDY
 - b. Title I

- c. Title VII
- d. AB 2284
- e. AB 1641 (SB90 Bilingual)
- f. ADA
- g. LES/NES

6. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading bilingual program administration from each of the following categorical funds:

- a. SB 90 EDY
- b. Title I
- c. Title VII
- d. AB 2284
- e. AB 1641 (SB90 Bilingual)
- f. ADA
- g. LES/NES

7. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-79 how much is projected to be spent under the heading bilingual program administration from each of the following categorical funds:

- a. SB 90 EDY
- b. Title I
- c. Title VII
- d. AB 2284
- e. AB 1641 (SB90 Bilingual)
- f. ADA
- g. LES/NES

8. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978 out of the general fund, please answer the following:
 - a. How many bilingual teachers were hired from the general fund and their respective salaries?
 - b. How much was spent from the general fund on the bilingual curriculum?
 - c. How much was spent from the general fund for bilingual administrative costs?

9. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979 how much is projected out of the general fund for the following:
 - a. How many bilingual teachers will be hired from the general fund and their respective salaries?
 - b. How much will be spent from the general fund on the bilingual curriculum?
 - c. How much will be spent from the general fund for bilingual administrative costs?

10. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978 , how much money was spent per pupil from the following:
 - a. local funds;
 - b. state aid funds;
 - c. federal funds;
 - d. state categorical funds;
 - (i) SB 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284
 - (iii) AB 1641 (S.B.90 Bilingual)
 - e. federal categorical funds;
 - (i) Title I
 - (ii) Title VII
 - (iii) LES/NES
 - f. total general funds per pupil

11. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979 how much is projected to be spent per pupil from the following:
 - a. local funds;
 - b. state aid funds;
 - c. federal funds;
 - d. state categorical funds;
 - (i) SB 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284
 - (iii) AB 1641 (S.B.90 Bilingual)
 - e. federal categorical funds;
 - (i) Title I
 - (ii) Title VII
 - (iii) LES/NES
 - f. total general funds per pupil

12. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, please answer the following:
 - a. What was the total student population for each district school during each year of the above-mentioned period?
 - b. What was the ethnic population at each district school during the above period for:
 - (i) Asian
 - (ii) Black
 - (iii) Hispanic
 - (iv) Native American
 - (v) Other white
 - (vi) White

13. What is the projected total student population for each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-79?
14. What is the projected ethnic student population at each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-79 with regard to the following:
 - (i) Asian
 - (ii) Black
 - (iii) Hispanic
 - (iv) Native American
 - (v) Other white
 - (vi) White
15. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, state how many new students enrolled under each of the following categories:
 - (i) Asian?
 - (ii) Black?
 - (iii) Hispanic?
 - (iv) Native American?
 - (v) Other white?
 - (vi) White?

16. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how many separations and new hires occurred in the job classification called "Administration" with regards to ethnicity:

- a. Asian?
- b. Hispanic?
- c. White?
- d. Black?
- e. Other White?
- f. American Indian?

17. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how many separations and new hires occurred in the job classification called "Credentialed" with regards to ethnicity:

- a. Asian?
- b. Hispanic?
- c. White?
- d. Black?
- e. Other White?
- f. American Indian?

18. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how many separations and new hires occurred in the job classification called "Classroom teachers" with regards to ethnicity:

- a. Asian?
- b. Hispanic?
- c. White?
- d. Black?
- e. Other White?
- f. American Indian?

19. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how many separations and new hires occurred in the job classification called "Classified bilingual teachers" with regards to ethnicity:
 - a. Asian?
 - b. Hispanic?
 - c. White?
 - d. Black?
 - e. Other White?
 - f. American Indian?

20. How many separations and new hires of all the above described ethnic groups in questions number 16 through 19 are projected through the 1978-1978 academic years for the following classifications:
 - a. Administration?
 - b. Credentialed?
 - c. Classroom teachers?
 - d. Classified bilingual teachers?

21. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how many Bilingual Teacher Aids were hired under the following funds:
 - a. Local funds;
 - b. State aid funds;
 - c. Federal funds;
 - d. State categorical funds;
 - (i) SB 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284
 - (iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 bilingual)
 - (v) OTHER

- e. Federal categorical funds;
 - (i) Title I
 - (ii) Title VII
 - (iii) LES/HES
 - (iv)

22. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1978-1979, how many Bilingual Teacher Aids are projected to be hired under the following funds:

- a. Local Funds;
- b. State aid funds;
- c. Federal funds;
- d. State categorical funds;
 - (i) SF 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284
 - (iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)
 - (iv) OTHER
- e. Federal categorical funds;
 - (i) Title I
 - (ii) Title VII
 - (iii) LES/NES
 - (iv) OTHER

23. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what were the salaries for Bilingual Teacher Aids hired under the following funds:

- a. Local funds;
- b. State aid funds;
- c. Federal funds;
- d. State categorical funds;
 - (i) SB 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284
 - (iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)
 - (iv) OTHER
- e. Federal categorical funds:
 - (i) Title I
 - (ii) Title VII
 - (iii) LES/NES.
 - (iv) OTHER

24. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what are the projected salaries for Bilingual TEACHER Aids hired under the following funds:

- a. Local funds;
- b. State aid funds;
- c. Federal funds;
- d. State categorical funds;
 - (i) SB 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284

(iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)

(iv) OTHER

e. Federal categorical funds;

(i) Title I

(ii) Title VII

(iii) LES/NES

(iv) OTHER

25. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what Employee Benefits were provided for Bilingual Teacher Aids under the following funds:

a. Local funds;

b. State aid funds;

c. Federal funds:

d. State categorical funds;

(i) SB 90 EDY

(ii) AB 2284

(iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)

(iv) OTHER

e. Federal categorical funds;

(i) Title I

(ii) Title VII

(iii) LES/NES

(iv) OTHER

26. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what are the projected Employee Benefits for Bilingual Teacher Aids under the following funds:
- a. Local funds;
 - b. State aid funds;
 - c. Federal funds;
 - d. State categorical funds;
 - (i) SB 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284
 - (iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)
 - (iv) OTHER
 - e. Federal categorical funds;
 - (i) Title I
 - (ii) Title VII
 - (iii) LES/NES
 - (iv) OTHER
27. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how many Bilingual Teachers were hired under the following funds:
- a. Local funds;
 - b. State aid funds;
 - c. Federal funds
 - d. State Categorical funds;
 - (i) SB 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284
 - (iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)
 - (iv) OTHER

e. Federal categorical funds;

- (i) Title I
- (ii) Title VII
- (iii) LES/NES
- (iv) OTHER

28. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how many Bilingual Teachers are projected to be hired under the following funds:

- a. Local funds;
- b. State aid funds;
- c. Federal funds;
- d. State categorical funds;

- (i) SB 90 EDY
- (ii) AB 2284
- (iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)
- (iv) OTHER (SB 90 Bilingual)

e. Federal categorical funds;

- (i) Title I
- (ii) Title VII
- (iii) LES/NES
- (iv) OTHER

29. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what were the salaries for Bilingual Teachers hires under the following funds:

- a. Local funds;
- b. State aid funds;
- c. Federal funds;
- d. State categorical funds;
 - (i) SB 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284
 - (iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)
 - (iv) OTHER
- e. Federal categorical funds;
 - (i) Title I
 - (ii) Title VII
 - (iii) LES/NES
 - (iv) OTHER

30. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what are the projected salaries for Bilingual Teachers hired under the following funds:

- a. Local funds;
- b. State aid funds;
- c. Federal funds;
- d. State categorical funds;
 - (i) SB 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284
 - (iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)

(iv) OTHER (SB 90 Bilingual)

e. Federal categorical funds;

(i) Title I

(ii) Title VII

(iii) LES/NES

(iv) OTHER

31. In each (S.W.U.H.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what Employee Benefits were provided for Bilingual Teachers under the following funds:

a. Local funds;

b. State aid funds;

c. Federal funds;

d. State categorical funds;

(i) SB 90 EDY

(ii) AB 2284

(iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)

(iv) OTHER (SB 90 Bilingual)

e. Federal categorical funds;

(i) Title I

(ii) Title VII

(iii) LES/NES

(iv) OTHER

For Questions 32 through 109, inclusive, please refer to and answer each question for each of the following funds:

- a. local funds;
- b. State funds;
- c. Federal funds;
- d. State categorical funds;
 - (i) SB 90 EDY
 - (ii) AB 2284
 - (iii) AB 1641 (SB 90 Bilingual)
 - (iv) OTHER (SB 90 Bilingual)
- e. Federal categorical funds;
 - (i) Title I
 - (ii) Title VII
 - (iii) LES/NES
 - (vi) OTHER

- 32. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what are the projected employee benefits for Bilingual Teachers?
- 33. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how many Bilingual Administrators were hired?
- 34. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how many Bilingual Administrators are projected to be hired?
- 35. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what were the salaries for Bilingual Administrators hired?

36. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what are the projected salaries for Bilingual Administrators hired?
37. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what Employee Benefits were provided for Bilingual Administrators?
38. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what are the projected employee benefits for Bilingual Administrators?
39. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for Special Bilingual Teaching Textbooks?
40. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent for Special Bilingual Teaching textbooks and other books?
41. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what textbooks and other books were purchased for Special Bilingual Teaching materials?
42. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what textbooks and other books are projected to be purchased for Special Bilingual Teaching materials?
43. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what textbooks and other books are projected to be purchased for Special Bilingual Teaching materials?
44. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for Special Bilingual Teaching Instructional Materials?
45. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what Instructional Materials were purchased for Special Bilingual Teaching Materials?
46. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what Instructional Materials are projected to be purchased for Special Bilingual Teaching materials?
47. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for all other supplies for Special Bilingual Teaching materials?

48. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent for all other supplies for Special Bilingual Teaching materials?
49. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what other supplies were purchased for Special Bilingual Teaching materials?
50. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what other supplies are projected to be purchased for Special Bilingual Teaching materials?
51. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Teacher's Salaries (Substitutes)?
52. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Teacher's Salaries (Substitutes)?
53. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what type of Special In-Service Training and Staff Development was provided for Teachers (Substitutes)?
54. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what type of Special In-Service Training and Staff Development is projected to be provided for Teachers (Substitutes)?
55. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Employees Benefits (Substitute Teachers)?
56. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Employee Benefits (Substitute Teachers)?

57. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development what type of Employee Benefits were provided for Teachers (Substitutes)?
58. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development what type of Employee Benefits are projected to be provided for Teachers (Substitutes)?
59. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs on Contracts for Personal Services (Substitute Teachers)?
60. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Development Costs on Contracts for Personal Services (Teachers)?
61. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what type of Contracts for Personal Services (Substitute Teachers) were executed under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs?
62. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what type of Contracts for Personal Services (Substitute Teachers) are projected to be executed under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs?
63. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Travel, Conferences, and Other Expenses (Substitute Teachers)?
64. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Travel, Conferences, and Other Expenses (Substitute Teachers)?

65. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what type of Travel, Conferences, and Other Expenses (Substitute Teachers) were provided under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs?
66. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what type of Travel, Conferences, and Other Expenses (Substitute Teachers) are projected to be provided under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs?
67. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Teacher's Salaries?
68. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Teacher's Salaries?
69. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what type of Special In-Service Training and Staff Development was provided for Teachers?
70. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what type of Special In-Service Training and Staff Development is projected to be provided for Teachers?
71. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Teacher's Employees Benefits?
72. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Teacher's Employees Benefits?
73. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development what type of Employee Benefits were provided for Teachers?

74. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development what type of Employee Benefits are projected to be provided for Teachers?
75. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs on Contracts for Personal Services (Teachers)?
76. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs on Contracts for Personal Services (Teachers)?
77. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what type of Contracts for Personal Services (Teachers) were executed under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development costs?
78. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what type of Contracts for Personal Services (Teachers) are projected to be executed under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs?
79. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Travel, Conferences, and Other Expenses (Teachers)?
80. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs for Travel, Conferences, and Other Expenses (Teachers)?
81. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what type of Travel, Conferences, and Other Expenses (Teachers) were provided under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs?

82. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what type of Travel, Conferences, and Other Expenses (Teachers) are projected to be provided under the heading Special In-Service Training and Staff Development Costs?
83. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading "Expenses For Parents Advisory In Groups on Bilingual Education" for Food Services?
84. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent under the heading "Expenses for Parent Advisory In Groups on Bilingual Education" for Food Services?
85. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading "Expenses For Parent Advisory Groups in Bilingual Education" for Staff Time (Hours)?
86. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent under the heading "Expenses For Parent Advisory In Groups on Bilingual Education for Staff Time (Hours)?"
87. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent under the heading "Expenses For Parent Advisory In Groups on Bilingual Education" for Other Expenses?
88. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what were the Other Expenses (itemized) under the heading "Expenses For Parent Advisory In Groups on Bilingual Education?"
89. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for Audio-Visual Equipment for Bilingual Education?

90. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent on Audio-Visual Equipment for Bilingual Education?
91. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what type of Audio-Visual Equipment for Bilingual Education was purchased?
92. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what type of Audio-Visual Equipment for Bilingual Education is projected to be purchased?
93. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for Other Special Equipment for Bilingual Education?
94. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent on Other Special Equipment for Bilingual Education?
95. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, what type of Other Special Equipment for Bilingual Education was purchased?
96. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, what type of Other Special Equipment for Bilingual Education is projected to be purchased?
97. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for field trips?
98. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent for Field Trips?
99. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for utilities and Housekeeping Costs?
100. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent for Utilities and Housekeeping Costs?

101. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for Contracts, Rents, and Leases?
102. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent for Contracts, Rents and Leases?
103. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for Physical Exams?
104. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent for Physical Exams?
105. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for Inter-Program Charges and Credits?
106. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent for Inter-Program Charges and Credits?
107. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic years 1972-1973 through 1977-1978, how much was spent for In-District Costs?
108. In each (S.W.U.H.S.D.) school for the academic year 1978-1979, how much is projected to be spent for In-District Costs?
109. Please send us a copy of each and every form that the district uses.

Since none of statutory exemptions from the above mentioned Freedom of Information Acts and its mandatory disclosure provisions apply, access to the requested information should be granted within fifteen (15) working days. In the unlikely event, however, that access is denied to any part of the requested records please disclose the delineated material in detail and specify the statutory basis for the denial as well as your reasons for believing that the alleged statutory justification applies in this instance. Please separately state your reasons for not making discretionary powers to release as this will be helpful to our clients in deciding whether to appeal an adverse determination, and in formulating their arguments in case they do appeal. The district's written justification might also help to avoid unnecessary litigation.

We anticipate, however, that you will make the requested materials available within the statutory prescribed period. We also request that you waive any applicable fees since the disclosure meets the statutory standard for waiver of fees in that it would clearly be in the public interest because the furnishing of the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the general public. 5 USCA §552(a)4(a). In this regard, we further point out that the Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc., et. al. is a non-profit organization which tends to give the requested information the widest possible circulation. We will await your prompt reply.

Very truly yours,

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF
SAN DIEGO, INC.

RAFAEL A. ARREOLA
IGNACIO S. COTA
CARLOS VAZQUEZ

Ignacio S. Cota by R.A.
by: Ignacio S. Cota
Attorney At Law

ISC/kh

DATE: November 9, 1978

TO: Herman Baca

RE: California Freedom of Information and Public Document Act.

As you requested, I am sending you the above materials for your file.

As any undue publicity or premature release of these documents could seriously hinder our negotiations with the school district, I would suggest conferring with Ralph Arreola before any such release.

C/S



FROM:

IGNACIO SAMUEL COTA



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

La Causa Legal Defense
P.O. Box 17111
El Paso, Texas 79917

November 16, 1978

Estimados Hermanos,

This letter is to inform you of the Committee on Chicano Rights' support for Ramon Arroyos' struggle from going to prison. Upon examination of the information we also feel that Ramon was "railroaded" and is now facing a prison sentence because of his political involvement and his struggle for our people.

In the past and right up to the present, the judicial and political system has used this maneuver against our people to stifle any opposition against our people. We believe that this is the case with Ramon and if we allow this "travisty" to go unanswered, anyone who is fighting for our people will be subjected to this.

This is why all of us must now stand united in order that Ramon Arroyos does not go to prison.

Please keep us informed and count on our committee support.

Venceremos,

Herman Baca, Chairman



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

IMPORTANT!

IMPORTANT!

IMPORTANT!

IMPORTANT!

Estimado Miembro,

A mandatory membership orientation meeting will be held on November 20, 1978, at 7:00 p.m. at Lowell Elementary School on the corner of Beardsley and Newton Ave in Logan Heights.

Presentations will be given on the history, philosophy, and by-laws of the CCR. Presentations will also be given by the various committee chairpersons.

Please excuse the short notice, but this is an important meeting. All members are required to attend.

Gracias,

Herman Baca, Chairman

Members and family only!



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

November 29, 1978

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

Re: CCR Proposal
1978-1979

Dear Ms. Kruger:

Enclosed please find the nine copies of the Immigration Advocacy application as requested for funding consideration with the United Methodist Church.

The proposal is in three parts, the application itself, the proposal outline, time table and samples of our Newspaper, Stop Carter's Immigration Plan and news-clippings.

The answer to the question with regards to the itemized total budget and the amount we are requesting can be found in Part I question 8 & 9, and the breakdown of the funds can be located in the last page of proposal outline.

If you have any further questions regarding the Committee On Chicano Rights, Inc, or on the proposal itself, please call us at (714) 474-8195 or 477-3800.

Thank you in advance for your assistance and consideration given this matter.

Yours Truly,

COMMITTEE ON CHICANO
RIGHTS, INC.

CV/cv

Herman Baca, Chairman

Enclosure-9

Carlos Vazquez, Contact Person



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Estimado Sr. Carter:

Existe un gran descontento en nuestra organizacion desde que recibimos la noticia acerca de los planes para la construccion de una cerca de 3.5 millones de dolares en la frontera entre EEUU y Mexico.


Nuestra organizacion desea declarar que estamos absolutamente opuestos a la construccion de este "muro de Berlin" como solucion al problema migratorio por las siguientes razones:

- 1. La cerca que se propone representa un avance hacia la militarizacion de la frontera.
- 2. La cerca que se propone es un afrontamiento a Mexico y a la comunidad Chicana en los Estados Unidos.
- 3. La cerca que se propone no disminuira la migracion los supuestos "extranjeros-Ilegales" y provera ser un desperdicio total de impuestos.
- 4. La cerca que se propone sera percibida como un "Muro de Berlin" y por lo tanto una agreccion politica hacia Mexico y el resto de Sud-America.
- 5. La cerca que se propone es otra solucion simplistica y negativa que no solicionara en absoluto el problema migratorio.

En el pasado este tipo de solucion negativa no ha resuelto el problema migratorio y la construccion de esta cerca tampoco lo hara.

Como conclusion deseamos decir que con el aplazamiento que se ha dado al plan migratorio propuesto por su administracion, es notorio que sus consejeros y demas personal se encuentran en "banca rota" y la creacion de esta nueva propuesta es un acto politico que va guiado por la desesperacion. Tal como lo hemos hecho en el pasado nuestra organizacion de nuevo apela a usted y su personal para que se haga un llamado al Congreso estadounidense para que se proporcionen audiencias justas que nos lleve hacia la formulacion de un plan mas justo y humanitario.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca,  Presidente

December 11, 1978

Delores M. Hise
2717 Plaza Blvd. #204
National City, Ca. 92050

Ms. J. Douady
Granger Jr. High
Sweetwater School District
National City, Ca. 92050

Dear Ms. Douady,

I want to reiterate my concern with how you handled Shaka (Msemaji) use of the term "Jesus Christ" while in conversation with another student during recess (which you had overheard). Shaka was not aware that he was "swearing", and I feel that as this was the first time he was guilty of this offense a verbal reprimand would have been sufficient. I certainly don't feel that the offense warranted the detention you gave him.

You also told me that it was against the "California State School Rules", to use the "Lord's name in vain", when I asked that you show me those "rules" you said that they weren't written down, but that you could write up a list. I then asked you if it was your personal rules/values that Shaka had violated or the schools. After some discussion regarding your personal values and the schools rules you agreed to withdraw the detention.

During this conversation (which was in your office) you made several derogatory comments concerning Shaka and Teddy's home upbringing. Both Shaka and Teddy have been taught to obey the rules and instructors (instructions) at their school. But you, Ms. Douady, have shown a gross lack of judgement in dis-

cipline and in your attitude towards these two young men. I refer to the time Teddy was given "cuts" by someone in the nutrition line. Instead of simply asking Teddy to come with you to the office, you grabbed and yanked him to the office. This was extremely humiliating for him in front of his peers. I have been told by several persons that since that incident, which happened in the early part of the school year, that you watch him constantly for any infraction of the rules. It became such an unbearable situation for Teddy, that for awhile it was difficult for me to convince Teddy of the importance of continuing his education at Granger Jr. High. He and I spent a great deal of time discussing his behavior and your behavior toward him. I have consistently instructed him to abide by the school rules, and to obey you and his teachers, but I will no longer tolerate your harassment of Teddy or Shaka. Nor will I tolerate your harassment and derogatory statements concerning their upbringing.

I refer also to a letter I received from you, dated November 30, 1978, postmarked December 4, 1978, and received by me December 6, 1978. Your footnote is but another example of the erroneous impressions you like to give. You know full well Ms. Doudy that you called me on Monday, November 27, 1978, to discuss Teddy's offense and the disciplinary action you were going to take. I told you then I was in accord with you because I felt the offense warranted a stiff discipline. For you to sent me a letter, footnoting that you were unable to contact me (and that I had not returned your phone call), and were left with no alternative but to take the disciplinary action, is a misrepresentation in its implication and intent. I called you twice Thursday December 7, 1978 regarding this, but you have yet to return my phone calls.

Sincerely,

Delores M. Hise
Delores M. Hise

cc. Committee on Chicano Rights
Herman Baca



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Al Perez
Washington, D. C.
(202) 393-5111

Liz Benedict
San Francisco, Ca
(415) 981-5800

Joaquin Avila
San Antonio, Tx
(512) 224-5476

PROPOSED BORDER FENCES BY INS DEPLORED BY CHICANO COALITION

Los Angeles, October 23 -- The proposed construction of three 6 to 8 mile, ten foot high fences at the U.S. - Mexico borders at San Ysidero, California, El Paso, Texas, and San Luis, Arizona in approximately sixty days by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) at a cost of 4.4 million dollars was sharply criticized here today by Chicano community leaders.

Plans to build the fences were revealed in an October 7 article in the El Paso Times.

"Building these fences is an act of unwarranted, stepped-up hostility-- directed both towards Mexico and Mexican Americans," said Vilma S. Martinez, President and General Counsel of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF). "Is this the Administrations new good-neighbor policy? Is this the new proposal to defend human rights--barbed-wire fences?"

"The Administration's decision to build these mini-Berlin walls is yet another example of its short-sightedness in addressing the complex

(MORE)

National Office

28 Geary Street
San Francisco, CA 94108
(415) 981-5800

Regional Offices

250 W. Fourteenth Avenue
Denver, CO 80204
(303) 893-1893

1636 West Eighth Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 383-6952

Petroleum Commerce Bldg
201 North St. Mary's Street
San Antonio, TX 78205
(512) 224-5476

1411 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 393-5111

Add One

problems of immigration. Where are the economic programs, the foreign aid, the reasoned attempts to confront the economic disparity between Mexico and the United States?

"We are fearful that the fences are the first legs of a 2000 mile barrier, which we oppose vehemently; and that the fences will escalate the already intolerable level of prejudice against U.S. citizens of Mexican descent."

The 10 foot high fences will be made of heavy metal and tightly meshed wire and will replace already existing and worn-out fences in both areas, though the new fences will be substantially more impermeable than the existing ones. According to one source, the contract to build the fences has been awarded to Anchor Post Products, Baltimore, Maryland. Another source indicates that the contract has not yet been awarded.

The border patrols in San Ysidero and El Paso requested these fences two years ago during the administration of former INS Commissioner Chapman according to the El Paso Times. U.S. Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona requested the San Luis fence. Congress appropriated \$1 million dollars each for fences in El Paso and San Ysidero in Fiscal Year 1978 and 1.5 million for San Luis and an additional \$900,000 for San Ysidero in Fiscal Year 1979.

There are conflicting accounts of the involvement in the matter of Leonel Castillo, current Commissioner of the INS. According to one source, Commissioner Castillo opposed plans to construct the fences; according to another, he made no efforts to do so.

(MORE)

Add Two...

"News of plans to build the fences comes at a time when the subject of illegal immigration from Mexico is fraught with conflicting and often erroneous information," Ms. Martinez explained. "The INS, for example, no longer offers estimations of the number of undocumented workers in the United States. Two recent studies suggest that Mexican immigrants perform jobs that Americans would not otherwise take; that Mexican immigrants do not avail themselves of welfare to any substantial degree; that immigrants, for the most part, remain in this country for only short periods of time, rather than becoming permanent residents." she said.

The Coalition cited a just released study by Wayne A. Cornelius of MIT who argues that "[C]losure of the border would be universally perceived within Mexico as an act of economic aggression by the United States--an act requiring a defensive, nationalistic response rather than the kinds of internal policy shifts which the U.S. sought to elicit. The result, in short, would probably be counter-productive."

Dr. Cornelius believes, as does MALDEF, that the only effective way to reduce immigration is to work with the Mexican government to implement and finance programs of job creation and income improvement in Mexico, such as labor-intensive public works construction, construction of small-scale irrigation works to permit double-cropping and increase employment opportunities; development of small-scale, labor-intensive rural industries, and channeling of credit to migrants who return from the U.S. with newly acquired skills.

MALDEF is currently investigating details about the fences due to be constructed.

#

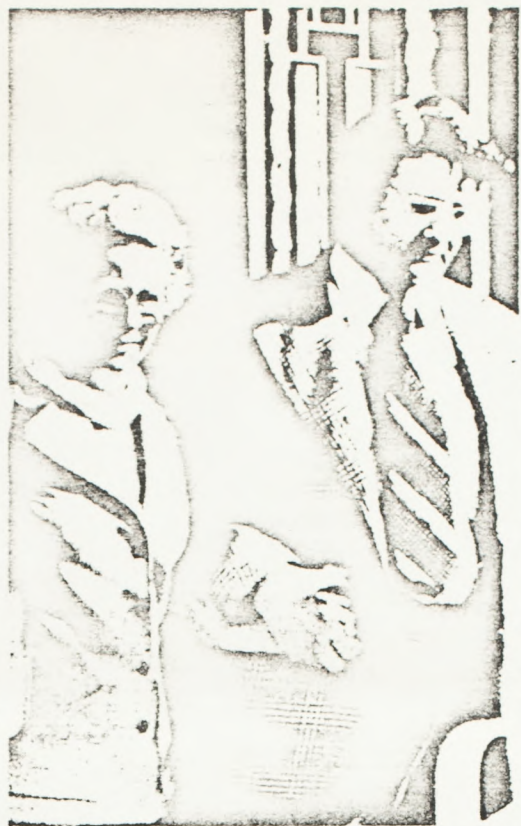
heart and lung size, oxygen uptake, hemoglobin content and sweat-gland function differ from a woman's.

What female physical limitations mean, reports the General Accounting Office, is that 62 of 97 Air Force women assigned to maintenance tasks were not strong enough to change aircraft tires and brakes or remove batteries and crew seats. When the Navy posted women on tugboats as boatswain's mates, moreover, few could lift the 100-lb. sandbags or heave boat lines weighing 7 lbs. per ft.

Such physical disadvantages, however, do not worry Pentagon officials. Explains John White, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower: "We've made the accommodations before, and we see no insurmountable problems." Pentagon psychometric experts are already redesigning equipment for women's use. The Air Force, for example, has introduced dollies upon which female mechanics can roll heavy tool boxes around hangars. Special oxygen masks have also been made for women pilots, accommodating their thinner faces and nose bridges. There is now even an Air Force maternity uniform: a dark blue, three-piece ensemble of a tunic worn with either a skirt or slacks.

One trend that may sharply reduce most of the impact of women's physical disadvantages is the changing nature of combat. While some troops will probably always be wrestling with heavy mortars and artillery shells, an increasing number of combat tasks will need much more mental than brute strength. Explains Democratic Congressman Jim Lloyd: "I'm an oldtime fighter pilot, and the hard maneuvers of oldtime dogfighting are no longer required. Women certainly seem able to do the job in an age of hydraulic boosts and electronic flight controls." And in firing remote-controlled antitank and antiship missiles, women have been doing as well as men.

Given women's performance in the armed forces so far, Congress may well follow the Pentagon's recommendation and repeal the law barring females from combat units. Even then, however, the extent to which women are assigned to such units will depend on the effect on national security. Pentagon officials clearly are cautious. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told TIME: "I think women are in the armed forces for the better, although it's too early to tell for sure. As a matter of equity and self-interest, they should be there. The key issue is to maintain the combat effectiveness of the armed forces." Adds one of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: "We must be absolutely sure that the military's basic mission is not compromised by the presence of more females. Men have proved themselves effective in combat since the days of caves; women may prove to be even more effective, more aggressive than men. But we do not know this yet."



Estes and wife leaving court

Steam Cleaning

Billie Sol Estes strikes again

In 1971 Billie Sol Estes was paroled from a federal prison after serving six years for amassing a \$150 million business empire through fraudulent land deals and nonexistent fertilizer tanks. He went to work in fundamentalist Abilene, Texas, as an overseer on his brother's cattle ranch and as a truck dispatcher for a petroleum company. Estes regularly assured his parole officer that, as required by the terms of his release, he was abstaining from business deals. He was happily working as a manual laborer, he said, and had "even washed trucks and fixed flats."

But the simple life portrayed by Estes turns out to have been an elaborate front. Last week federal prosecutors disclosed in a Fort Worth courtroom that as early as 1974, Estes was back wheeling and dealing. One deal involved conning a leasing operation of Borg-Warner Corp. of Chicago and other firms into paying for some nonexistent steam cleaners, used in washing down oilfield equipment. Estes then arranged for Wallace Oil Co. to pretend to lease some of the phantom cleaners. When the Chicago firm sent a representative to see its equipment, he was, according to a Justice Department official, "given a little bit of the run-around." Estes and associates are accused of taking the proceeds from the sale of the steam cleaners, paying the leasing cost and pocketing the remainder.

The federal investigators would not disclose how much money Estes made from the arrangement, but his partners have been ordered by a state court to re-

pay \$600,000 to the leasing companies. Said an investigator in the Texas attorney general's office: "The overall scheme bears a striking resemblance to the old fertilizer tanks. That was the first thing that caught our eye."

Federal prosecutors charge that Estes was also involved in eight or ten other deals. But after negotiations with Estes and his lawyers, the Justice Department decided to let him plead guilty to a single count of conspiracy to defraud the Government, a blanket charge covering tax evasion and mail and wire fraud. He faces a \$5,000 fine and up to five years in jail. Yet, through the same sort of sharp bargaining that made him his fortune, Estes is expected to be sent back to prison for only a couple of years at most.

Justice's Wall

Fencing out the "illegals"

China's despotic Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang-ti (221-206 B.C.) ordered up a wall in 214 B.C. to keep out fierce barbarian invaders. The Roman Emperor Hadrian completed one in northern England in A.D. 136 to hold the marauding Picts at bay. Now the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has decided to build its own border monument along sections of the boundary between Mexico and California and between Mexico and Texas. The invading foe: an estimated 1 million Mexicans who cross illegally into the U.S. each year.

The 10-ft.-high fence is intended to wall off two sections, totaling 12.68 miles, of the 1,950-mile U.S.-Mexican border that are most frequently crossed by illegal immigrants. The first is a 5.98-mile stretch from the Pacific Ocean, across Dead Man's Canyon and Washer Woman's Flats to Airport Mesa near Chula Vista, Calif.; the second, 6.7 miles of border running along the American side of the Rio Grande through downtown El Paso.

The U.S. wall will be the latest in fence technology: a 6-in. concrete base surmounted by 4 ft. of galvanized steel grating and 6 ft. of tightly woven chain links. Said George Norris, Houston manager for Anchor Post Products, Inc., which will build the fence for \$2,015,000: "It's the heaviest construction I've ever seen on a fence." Because the grating is razor sharp, Norris added, anyone climbing the fence barefoot would "leave his toe permanently embedded in it."

Whether the fence will actually keep out illegal immigrants is an open question even to Norris. Said he of the immigrants: "They'll run cars through it or put a cutting torch to it." Or simply walk around it. Mexican Americans regard the fence as insulting. Said Vilma Martinez, president of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund: "With all due respect to Robert Frost, good fences do not make good neighbors."

WASH. POST OCT 25, 1978

Mexican Border Fence Deferred

Reuter

The 12-mile fence the federal government planned to erect on the U.S. Mexican border to discourage illegal aliens went back to the drawing board yesterday.

The 10-foot-high barrier, as originally envisioned, had features that struck Commission Leonel Castillo, head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, as inhumane.

"In light of the complaints that a proposed new fence along a few miles of the southern United States border could injure individual," a statement released yesterday by the INS chief said, "the Immigration and Naturalization Service is consulting with engineers about redesigning the fence.

"The purpose of a fence is to deter unlawful entry—not to injure persons who might attempt such entry, as some reports have indicated."

Castillo took action shortly after The Washington Post carried an article in which the contractor who was chosen to build the fence boasted that the wire mesh in its lower four feet would be razor sharp.

If one tried to climb it with bare feet, the article quoted the contractor as saying, "you'd leave your toe permanently embedded in the fence."

The new fence has to be built in two segments—six miles at El Paso, Tex., and six near San Yeydro, Calif.

These areas are favorite of Mexicans sneaking into the United States.

Last year, 500,000 "illegals" were arrested in the El Paso and San Yeydro areas, more than were apprehended along the rest of the 2,000-mile border.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Castillo, there are 20 support positions requested to be employed in Chula Vista and El Paso. The staff visited Chula Vista in January. They found numerous cars awaiting repairs because of the lack of mechanics. Forty-eight vehicles were awaiting repair in Chula Vista, including 18 completely out of service.

In Yuma they needed a mechanic. They had waited 3 months for the Civil Service to send them a register of names. Are we putting too much emphasis on patrol agents and neglecting support personnel?

Mr. CASTILLO. I think the problem we had throughout the Service, not only in the Border Patrol but in other sections as well, was that the Service was not requesting enough support personnel. We are trying to change that and this 1979 budget request includes a lot of support people, and we are also trying to use other resources, such as CETA-funded positions. We have just completed a vehicle study program which would give us some ideas on how better to maintain our fleet and how better to make use of the support people we do have.

LEGAL RESTRAINTS FOR STOPPING INDIVIDUALS

Senator HOLLINGS. Is the Border Patrol under any restraints by court decisions for stopping illegal aliens on the highway?

Mr. CASTILLO. That is a constant charge and maybe Dave Crossland, General Counsel, can answer.

Mr. CROSLAND. I think they are able to perform their job adequately with the existing law. We are revising our handbook on matters of search and seizure, stopping persons for questioning, and I think it is the first revision that has occurred in some time. It should make more clear what the rights of individuals are who are stopped and the authority of the Border Patrol to stop them.

Senator HOLLINGS. You think the law is adequate and you are not restricted?

Mr. CROSLAND. We are restricted, but we are restricted for a purpose. There are some cases that have been stopped by district courts, but we are appealing. We don't know what the results of that are going to be. If those cases are upheld, we will have some problems, but the law as it presently exists is adequate, I think.

REQUEST FOR HELICOPTER

Senator HOLLINGS. If there is any inadequacy, let us know, since we have the bill before the Judiciary Committee now.

Specifically with respect to helicopters, did you request some \$254,000 for one helicopter?

Mr. CASTILLO. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is that to do, take visiting Senators around?

Mr. CASTILLO. We would, of course, take a Senator, but it is really to go to El Paso to be used on the line.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is your experience with helicopters?

Mr. CASTILLO. They have been quite effective in a number of ways. They have helped us with prevention, helped us block what we call turnaways. We can apprehend people, see them from a more advantageous position.

I have been up myself and it just extends the range of an individual that much more.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many would you have?

Mr. CASTILLO. This would bring it up to three.

Senator HOLLINGS. Bring you up to three?

Mr. CASTILLO. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do they get shot at very often?

Mr. CASTILLO. We had one incident where someone shot at us. Actually, the few times where the helicopters went down it has been either because it hit a telephone wire or because they were rescuing aliens who were in difficulty. Those were the reasons for damages.

FENCING

Senator HOLLINGS. Well now, let me ask about that \$4.8 million worth of fencing. Do you really believe that people wouldn't cut right through the fences. So is it worth it?

Mr. CASTILLO. Proper gage fencing would almost be impossible for someone to cut unless they had very expensive tools, and we think especially in the urban areas—San Diego, Tijuana, El Paso, Juarez—where there are large urban populations right next to each other and someone can get through and get lost very quickly, that adequate fencing and lighting would be a more humane way to regulate the flow of neighbors.

Senator HOLLINGS. The fencing at San Luis, in the Yuma sector, did you request that and OMB strike that or not?

Mr. MOSBACHER. The only fencing in the budget is for San Ysidro. It is \$900,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. None was requested for San Luis?

Mr. MOSBACHER. Not to my recollection. It was El Paso, Chula Vista, and San Ysidro.

Senator HOLLINGS. I know the Senator from Arizona, Senator DeConcini, thinks that you ought to consider that San Luis—here comes the DeConcini amendment in the door now. [Laughter.]

Senator HOLLINGS. I just asked about the fencing at San Luis. Do you know about that?

Senator DeCONCINI. Sure do. When are they going to put it up?

MR. CASTILLO'S PRIOR EMPLOYMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. What did you do before you ran the Immigration Service?

Mr. CASTILLO. I was a comptroller of the city of Houston.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have a lot of money?

Mr. CASTILLO. We did have a surplus every year.

Senator HOLLINGS. Sure, that is the richest place I know of. No time to zone, just grab it and build.

Mr. CASTILLO. We don't have zoning in Houston.

Senator HOLLINGS. I know you don't. You don't have time for it. Money decides everything in Houston. You went from riches to rags coming to Washington.

You seem to have an understanding and experience. You were the comptroller of Houston?

Mr. CASTILLO. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. Let me yield to Senator DeConcini here so he can get his questions in on Arizona, because while you have considered El Paso and these other stations, you seem to have neglected some in Arizona.

Go right ahead.

FENCING FOR THE SAN LUIS AREA

Senator DeCONCINI. Mr. Castillo, nice to see you here. I do want to thank you for the attention you and your Service have given Arizona recently, and I am aware that you are aware of the particular problems there along our border and I also am cognizant of the fact you have a lot of other borders that are very important to you.

We have a serious problem. At least the local community attributes a great deal of crime in the Yuma area to the illegal aliens, or undocumented aliens.

There is considerable sentiment in favor of your agency constructing and paying for a fence, which you may be aware of. I have been down there and have come to the conclusion that a fence would discourage anyone who is not coming over purely for the job, which appears to be some of the people that they do apprehend there. I am also concerned about the cost of that fence. It seems to be awfully high. The estimated cost, I think, was \$3-point-some million, and I realize it is not just one chain link fence that would be going along. I wonder if you had given any thought to if it is possible to do a fence for a little less money and still be effective.

Mr. MOSBACHER. Senator Hollings asked earlier whether we had requested fencing in San Luis and we said "No." We did when we went to the Department; we did not request it when we went to OMB. We have had some experience with fencing and what we are trying to do now is prevent them from cutting it and from going over it. I can't remember the exact gage of the wire, but it is supposed to be large enough so that the normal large pair of wirecutters can't make a hole through it.

As I understand, it will be set in concrete so they can't dig underneath it, which they have been doing. Right now we have a study being done by the Army at Fort Belvoir to determine the most effective type of barrier, be it a fence or some type of other restricting barrier that would allow us to control the flow.

What comes out of that will probably determine our future cost of these fences or barriers. We also have requested high-intensity lighting so the Border Patrol people can see what is going on down there.

Senator DeCONCINI. Well, what kind of a problem would it pose for you if the committee put some money in there for your fencing? Would that do any violence to your other border areas that don't have anything in there?

Mr. CASTILLO. No, if Congress wishes it.

Senator DeCONCINI. Am I correct that the estimates were around \$3 million?

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Mr. MOSBACHER. No. For the San Luis area we had estimated \$750,000. The 3.5, I believe, which Senator Hollings brought up, was 3.5 miles of fencing in San Luis.

Senator DECONCINI. I thought it was several million.

Mr. MOSBACHER. The budget includes only \$900,000 for fencing and lighting itself. We are estimating between \$40 and \$45 a running foot now for fencing.

Senator DECONCINI. Where is the \$900,000 projected to be spent?

Mr. MOSBACHER. San Ysidro.

Senator DECONCINI. I am going to ask the chairman somewhere down the line to assist me, if he can, to put some money in there for at least the beginning of a fence in that area.

POSITIONS FOR BORDER PATROL AND ANTISMUGGLING PROGRAMS

Mr. Commissioner, you are requesting a total increase for the Border Patrol of some 500 positions, including 293 positions for actual patrol duty, and 155 positions for alien smuggling prevention. How many of these would be assigned to Arizona?

Mr. CASTILLO. Fourteen for Yuma.

Senator DECONCINI. For the Yuma sector?

Mr. CASTILLO. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you know what their present request is? Have they asked for more than this?

Mr. CASTILLO. Oh, yes, our budget request is much less than—

Senator DECONCINI. How many did Yuma request?

Mr. MOSBACHER. You want what Yuma asked for? We have that information back in the central office.

Senator DECONCINI. Are they at full capacity now? They were under capacity because of some training problems some 6 or 8 months ago.

Mr. CASTILLO. They were quite close. Yuma is actually 24 short for the sector.

Senator DECONCINI. What is the number of assigned positions?

Mr. CASTILLO. 176.

Senator DECONCINI. And they are 24 short of that?

Mr. CASTILLO. Twenty-four short.

Senator DECONCINI. So in your budget you would have the funds to fill those 24 plus 14?

Mr. CASTILLO. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. Now, how many positions are assigned to the Tucson sector? I guess I have got that right here, 164; is that right?

Mr. CASTILLO. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. And are there any plans to increase that?

Mr. CASTILLO. Not in 1979, no, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Can you share with us your judgment on that? Is it just a matter of priorities?

Mr. CASTILLO. Yes. In terms of priorities in the 1979 budget, we put all of the money in three major sectors: Chula Vista, Yuma, and El Paso. That is all of the Border Patrol positions.

Senator DECONCINI. So if your budget is approved as it is now, we would have the full complement plus 14 new ones?

Mr. CASTILLO. Yes.

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