



SUPPORT THE BLACK FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH

UNITED LEAGUE
OF MISSISSIPPI
ON WEST COAST
TOUR!

ENDORSERS (Partial List)

Black Education Commission-
LA City Schools

Chinatown Progressive Organizing
Committee

Black Women Lawyers of Calif.
So. California Chapter

New Age Dance Theater

Justice for Carlos Montes Committee

Third World Coalition-LACC

Nat'l Conference of Black Lawyers

Black Faculty & Staff Association-
LA City College District

Little Tokyo Peoples' Rights
Organization

Black Student Alliance-UCLA

El Concilio del Condado de Ventura

Greater Watts Justice Center

Movimiento Estudiantil de la Raza-
CSULA

People's Action Center

Black United Fund

Rev. Edwards (Emmanuel Church
of Christ)*

Dr. Ed Kendricks (Afro-American
Cultural Education Center)*

Annie Richardson (Parents for
Peaceful Integration)*

Henry Dobson (NAACP-Director
Los Angeles Chapter *)

Unity Newspaper

Southern Christian
Leadership Conference-West

East Wind Collective

Black Employees Association-
LACC

United Tenants Action Council

*Organization for identification purposes only

Black people's struggle for freedom is continuing throughout the Black-Belt South. Black lands are being stolen while Black workers are forced to work in low-paying, non-union shops. The KKK is openly organizing and the murder and harassment of Blacks is still common. Tupelo, Mississippi has become a symbol of resistance to this oppression.

On September 13, 1977, a white storeowner murdered a Black man, following two other killings of Blacks by whites in the area. The Black community had had enough! They marched for the first time in Tupelo and packed the courthouse. The result: for the first time a white man was convicted of killing a Black man in Tupelo.

The people vowed to build on this victory and continue the struggle for justice. They forced two racist policemen to resign after they beat a Black man into confessing. Since March there has been a boycott of the white businesses to demand affirmative action and an end to the harassment of United League supporters by the government.

The UNITED LEAGUE (UL) has been instrumental in the Tupelo struggle. At the same time the UL is involved in struggles in Corinth, Okolona, and other Northern Mississippi towns. While mobilizing thousands of people to win their demands the UL has also replied bullet for bullet when attacked by the Klan.

The Anti-Bakke Decision Coalition (ABDC) participated in a UL march on Nov. 25 that drew over 3,500 people from across the country. To build more support the ABDC is sponsoring the UL on a tour of the west coast, including Los Angeles.

Here in LA Black and other minority communities are fighting cutbacks caused by Prop 13, while Black and other Third World students are opposing the planned fees/tuition at the community colleges like LACC and cuts because of the Bakke decision. Our struggles against national oppression are the same!

SUPPORT THE TUPELO STRUGGLE AND THE UNITED LEAGUE!

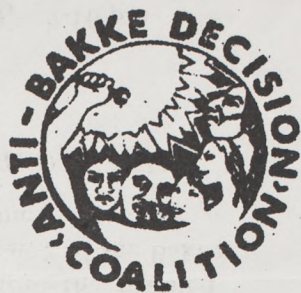
END NATIONAL OPPRESSION!

MONDAY JANUARY 15 12-2 pm
Los Angeles City College,
855 N' Vermont.

SATURDAY JANUARY 20, 7-10 pm
Holman United Methodist Church
3320 Adams Donation: \$1

For more information call 224-2595

Labor Donated



APOYAN EL MOVIMIENTO PARA LIBERTAD DE LOS NEGROS EN EL SUR

La lucha para libertad de el pueblo Afro-Americano continua en el Sur 'Cinto Negro'. La tierras de los Afro-Americanos ha sido robados mientras trabajadores negros estan forzados a trabajar en trabajos de sueldo bajo y sin union.

El K.K.K. está organizando abiertamente y las matanzas y hostigamiento de los negros es comun. TUPELO, MISSISSIPPI es un simbolo de la resistencia de este opresión.

Despues de dos muertes de negros cerca de Tupelo, un merchante blanco mató a un negro el 13 de septiembre de 1977. Con esto la comunidad negra ha dicho 'YA BASTA!' Marcharon y protestaron por la primera vez en Tupelo y llenaron el corte en protesta cuando el merchante blanco fue a corte. El resultado: ¡por la primera vez un hombre blanco ha sido declarado culpable por haber matado a un negro en Tupelo!

La gente de Tupelo se ha dedicado a construir en esta victoria y en continuar la lucha pro justicia. Tambien forzaron que dos policias racistas en resignarse despues que golpearon a un hombre negro en confesar. Desde Marzo de 1978 empezaron un boicoteo de los negocios blancos en Tupelo con las demandas de acción afirmativa y alto al hostigamiento de los apoyantes de la Liga Unida por el gobierno.

La LIGA UNIDA ha sido instrumental en la lucha en Tupelo. A la misma ves, la Liga Unida está integrada en las luchas de Corinth, Okolona y otros ciudades del norte de Mississippi. Mientras moviliza a miles de gente a ganar sus demandas, la Liga Unida ha respondido bala por bala cuando ha sido atacado por el K.K.K.

La Coalición Contra el Decision Bakke (A.B.D.C.) participó en la marcha de la Liga Unida en Tupelo el 25 de Noviembre. La marcha tuvo mas que 3,500 personas de todo el país. Para construir mas apoyo el A.B.D.C. está auspiciando la Liga Unida en una gira de la costa oeste, incluyendo a L.A.

Aqui en Los Angeles, la comunidad negra ademas de otras comunidades minorias está luchando contra cortes causado por el Proposicion 13, mientras estudiantes negros y del pueblos tercer mundos están oponiendo el costo de tutoría en los colegios de la comunidad como L.A.C.C. y otros cortes en educación causado por el decision Bakke. ¡Nuestras luchas contra el opresión nacional son iguales!

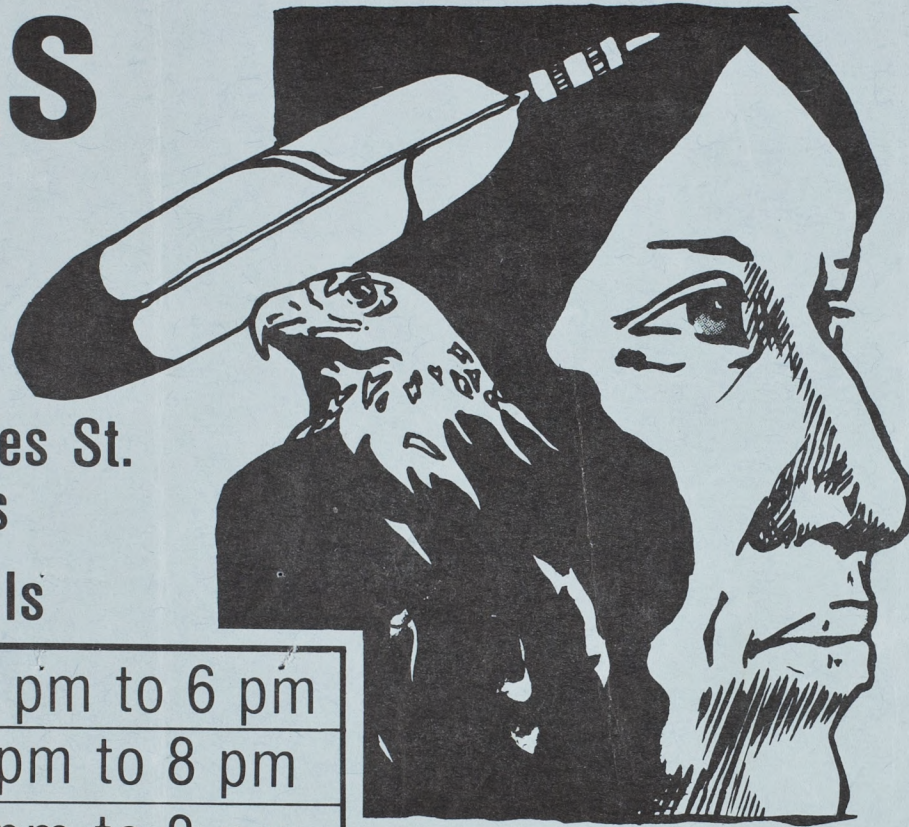
APOYEN LA LUCHA EN TUPELO Y LA LIGA UNIDA! ¡ALTO A LA OPRESIÓN NACIONAL!

LUNES' el 15 de ENERO 12-2 de la tarde
LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE
855 N. VERMONT

SABADO el 20 de ENERO, 7-10 de la noche
HOLMAN UNITED METHODIST CU
3320 ADAMS Donacion \$1

Para mas informacion llame a 224-2595

VIGILS



300 N. Los Angeles St.
Drum & Speakers

Vigils

Jan. 10	12 pm to 6 pm
Jan. 11-12	3 pm to 8 pm
Jan. 17-19	3 pm to 8 pm
Jan 24-26	3 pm to 8 pm
Jan. 30	3 pm (all night)
Jan. 31	12 noon (rally)

For Information Call
385-8015 or 484-8029

RALLY

Jan. 31, 12 pm
300 N. Los Angeles St.
Federal Bldg.
Drum & Singers

Speakers

ERNIE PETERS A.I.M.
SYD WELSH A.I.M.
KOTE LOTAH
LAURA VILLEGAS A.I.M.
CARLOS MONTES

FREE LEONARD PELTIER

SPONSORED BY INDIGENOUS COALITION OF LOS ANGELES

AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT • JUSTICE FOR CARLOS MONTES COMMITTEE



CANDIDATES CAMPAIGN STATEMENT

SHORT FORM

(GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 84200-84214)

FORM 470

Period 1/84 through 2/91

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

A

B

A candidate or elected official for whom not more than \$200 has been received or spent on behalf of his candidacy (since the date of the most recent post-election statement) may file this short form. NOTE: Once contributions or expenditures exceed \$200 for the ENTIRE CAMPAIGN, or for the reporting period, the candidate or office holder must file Form 430.

Name of candidate or office holder FRANK J. MEZTA

Residential address 27³42 E. 24th National City, Ca Phone 477-9577
(No. and Street) (City) (State) (Zip Code) 98050 (Area Code)

Business address State Service Center, 47th North Ave Phone 262-0841
(No. and Street) (City) (State) (Zip Code) (Area Code)

Type of Election GENERAL Date of Election SAN DIEGO 3 8 77
(Primary, General, Special) (Month, Day, Year)

Office for which you are a candidate or office held NATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Political party and district number (if applicable) DEMOCRAT

VERIFICATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that to the best of my knowledge not more than \$200 has been received or expended on behalf of or in support of my candidacy, or since the date of my last post-election statement, by myself or by any committee of which I have knowledge.

Executed on 2/25/77 at SAN DIEGO
(Date) (City and State)

(Signature of Candidate or Officer)

January 12, 1977

Mr. Raul Yzaquirre, National Director
National Council of La Raza
1025 Fifteenth St., N.W.
Fourth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Yzaquirre:

Our organization is greatly concerned with reports that the National Council of La Raza has endorsed the INS door to door survey (see enclosed packet). Please correspond to us your official position in order that this matter may be cleared up.

Sinceramente,

HERMAN BACA, Chairman

Enclosure



AD HOC COMMITTEE



ON

CHICANO RIGHTS

1837 Highland Ave.

Nat'l City, Cal. 92050

(714) 477-3620

EXECUTIVE BOARD

January 21, 1977

Chairman
Herman Baca

Mr. Jack Lindsey, President
Sun Harbor Industries

Vice Chairman
Albert Puente

1995 Bay Front
San Diego, California 92113

Secretary
Albert Garcia

Dear Mr. Lindsey:

Treasurer
Pete Rios

Enclosed are copies of a letter and signed petitions from the workers of Sun Harbor (Reduction Department) requesting our organization's help. The letter requests help in resolving what appears to be a serious problem between the workers in that department and one of your foreman, Mr. Pedro Aran.

At our January 17, 1977 general membership meeting our membership unanimously voted to support the demands of the workers by:

- A) Requesting a meeting with the appropriate union and management officials
- B) Requesting an investigation to look into the allegation
- C) Having management and the union establish guidelines in order that this problem will not occur again.

Members of our Executive Board and attorneys will meet with you at your convenience. Please contact me at the number above.

Sincerely,

HERMAN BACA, Chairman

cc: Board of Directors
Roy Cazares, Attorney
Ralph Arreola, Attorney
Ignacio Cota, Attorney

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

C.A.S.A. Justicia-Chicano Federation-G.I. Forum-Hermandad Igualdad de Derechos-M.A.A.C.-M.A.P.A.

Mecha-Padre Hidalgo Center-Servicios de Inmigracion-S.S.P.A.-Trabajadores de La Raza-U.C.M.A.A.

January 21, 1977

Mr. Jack Lindsey, President
Sun Harbor Industries
1995 Bay Front
San Diego, California 92113

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Sincerely,

HERMAN BACA, Chairman

cc: Board of Directors
Roy Cazares, Attorney
Ralph Arreola, Attorney
Ignacio Cota, Attorney



AD HOC COMMITTEE

ON



CHICANO RIGHTS

1837 Highland Ave.

Nat'l City, Cal. 92050

(714) 477-3620

EXECUTIVE BOARD

January 21, 1977

Chairman

Herman Baca

Mr. Steve Edney

United Cannery & Industrial

Vice Chairman

Albert Puente

Workers of the Pacific

510 North Broad Avenue

Wilmington, California 90744

Secretary

Albert Garcia

Dear Mr. Edney:

Treasurer

Pete Rios

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Sincerely,

HERMAN BACA, Chairman

cc: Board of Directors

Roy Cazares, Attorney

Ralph Arreola, Attorney

Ignacio Cota, Atty MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

C.A.S.A. Justicia-Chicano Federation-G.I. Forum-Hermandad Igualdad de Derechos-M.A.A.C.-M.A.P.A.

Mecha-Padre Hidalgo Center-Servicios de Inmigracion-S.S.P.A.-Trabajadores de La Raza-U.C.M.A.A.

January 21, 1977

Mr. Steve Edney
United Cannery & Industrial
Workers of the Pacific
510 North Broad Avenue
Wilmington, California 90744

Dear Mr. Edney:

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Sincerely,

HERMAN BACA, Chairman

cc: Board of Directors
Roy Cazares, Attorney
Ralph Arreola, Attorney
Ignacio Cota, Atty

January 31, 1977

Mr. Jesse Beltran, Chairman
American G. I. Forum
Greater San Diego Chapter
P. O. Box 936
National City, California 92050

Estimado Jesse:

This is to inform the G. I. Forum that the Committee on Chicano Rights at our January 30, 1977 meeting voted once again to support the boycott against Coors Co.

Sincerely,

HERMAN BACA
Chairman

January 31, 1977

Supervisor Jim Bates
County of San Diego
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, California 92101

Dear Jim:

Because of other commitments I will be unable to be present at your reception regarding Affirmative Action. Therefore, our organization voted to have Ms. Vicky Rivera represent us.

Please pass any information regarding Affirmative Action on to Ms. Rivera.

Sincerely,

HERMAN BACA
Chairman

February 22, 1977

Mr .Ronald Kurtz, Executive Officer
State Personnel Board
801 Capitol Mall 579
Sacramento, Ca 95814

Mr. Kurtz,

A matter has come to our attention concerning Mr. Henry Collins interview for Drug Abuse Consultant Classification and subsequent decision made by the Qualification Appraisal Panel.

It appears to us that a grave error has been made by the Panel and a great injustice has been committed against Mr .Collins.

Our complaints are based on the following concerns:

- (1) The lack of ethnic representation on the Qualifications Appraisal Panel .
- (2) The blantant inability by the Panel to regognize Mr .Collins qualifications and expertize in the field of Drug Abuse, Narcotics Treatment and Rehabilitation .

It is unbelievable to us that the Qualifications Appraisal Panel could not acknowledge what is commonly known through out Chicano Communities in the United States, the work experience and qualifications of Mr .Collins speak for itself. I and many other persons who have worked with Mr. Collins both personally and professionally can attest to this fact .

It is our organizations position that a thorough investigation of the Panels ~~decision~~, its make up and the procedures and regulations concerning the ~~decision~~ against Mr. Henry Collins be initiated immediately.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca, Chairman
cc Governor Brown, Mario Obledo

February 22, 1977

Peter Chacon, Assemblyman
5106 Federal Blvd.
Suite 207
San Diego, California 92105

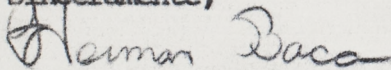
Mr. Peter Chacon,

As per our conversation on Saturday (2/19/77), I wish to reiterate the following request:

- (1) A letter of support from you for a Congressional hearing on the total issue of Immigration and its effects on the various segments of our community. (e.g. Chicano community, Business, etc.) and its impact on local, state, national and international relations. Please send a c.c. to Congressman Roybal.
- (2) That your office set up meetings in Sacramento with the various Chicano Assemblymen, Senators and other concerned persons in order that a contingent from San Diego can meet with them and express the need for a Congressional hearing. Also, to seek their support.

Thank you for your support on this issue .If any questions arise, feel free to call me at the above number .

Sinceramente,


Herman Baca, Chairman

February 22, 1977

Senator Alex P. Garcia
Room 5095
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Senator Garcia,

This letter is in reference to express our support of the two bills which you are planning to introduce. The first states that it will be a misdemeanor for a state or local law enforcement officer to interrogate a person or arrest a person suspected of being in the United States unlawfully. It is our organizations position that this type of law is long over due in light of the fact that:

- (1) It is clearly illegal for local or state law enforcement agencies to involve themselves in Immigration law enforcement. This jurisdiction belongs to the Federal Government.
- (2) Under the "cover" of looking for so called "illegal aliens" our people in communities through out the State of California have had their rights violated solely on the basis of there skin and nationality in direct violation of rights guaranteed under the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Enclosed is information relating to the whole issue which proves that there has been and still is a calculated effort by local and state law enforcement agencies to systematically involve themselves in the area of federal immigration matters .

The second draft bill would require that lawful residents charged with simple possession of Marijuana must be advised before entering a plea in court, that conviction could lead to deportation under subsection (a), Section 1251 of Title 8 of the United States Code.

We support this bill for the simple fact that a person whose future should not be jeopardized with out their prior knowledge of the implications of a plea as it relates to immigration.

We fully support your effort in introducing these two bills and we are at your disposal in helping in what ever will help your effort .



AD HOC COMMITTEE



ON

CHICANO RIGHTS

1837 Highland Ave.
February 24, 1977

Nat'l City, Cal. 92050

(714) 477-3620

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman
Herman Baca

Vice Chairman
Albert Puente
Gerald Warren
Editor
San Diego Union

Secretary
Albert Garcia
P.O. Box 191
San Diego, Ca 92112

Treasurer
Pete Rios
Dear Mr. Warren,

My sincere thanks for meeting with us on Monday February 21, 1977. I, at this this time want to reiterate our organizations concern and purpose for attending that meeting.

Due to the large number of complaints from residents and other Chicano organization in the community, the Committee On Chicano Rights feel that it has a duty to voice a strong protest against the following:

- (1) The San Diego Unions recent press coverage on the "illegal alien" issue. It is our opinion, based on the large number of calls from concerned individuals and organizations that this negative biased coverage is creating a "climate of fear" in the Chicano community. It is contributing to the steady deterioration of relations between the two largest ethnic groups (the Chicano and Anglo community) in San Diego County.
- (2) The San Diego Unions one sided coverage of the "illegal alien" issue has not taken into consideration the negative impact on the human, civil and constitutional rights of the 250,000 persons of Mexican ancestry in San Diego County.

Hopefully the Monday meeting served the purpose of informing the San Diego Union of its responsibility to all segments of the community and will take into consideration the communities legitimate complaints which our organization has brought fourth.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca, Chairman

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

C.A.S.A. Justicia-Chicano Federation-G.I. Forum-Hermandad Igualdad de Derechos-M.A.A.C.-M.A.P.A.

cc: Helen Copley

Mecha-Padre Hidalgo Center-Servicios de Inmigracion-S.S.P.A.-Trabajadores de La Raza-U.C.M.A.A.

February 24, 1977

Edwin Miller, District Attorney
220 West Broadway
County Court House
San Diego, Ca 92101

Dear Mr. Miller,

Enclosed is a statement concerning the brutal beating, macing and the inhumane treatment suffered by Mr. Albert Puente at the hands of the San Diego Police Department.

Mr. Albert Puente, a veteran of 20 years with the department, was recently exonerated by a jury of his peers of all charges. Because of this, our organization is officially requesting an investigation by your office into the assault against Mr. Puente by police officers.

It is our position that your office consider the filing of charges against the police officers involved under Penal Code Section 147 and 149.

We will be awaiting your answer on this matter.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca, Chairman

cc: Mr. Albert Puente
Mr. Phil Saenz

FROM THE DESK OF
ALBERT R. GARCIA

02-27-81

For your information.



SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT ORDER

September 2, 1977

TO: ALL PERSONNEL
FROM: W. B. KOLENDER, CHIEF OF POLICE
SUBJECT: UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS

This order is intended to clarify the Police Department's policy with respect to the handling of undocumented aliens who come to the attention of San Diego police officers.

The primary responsibility for the enforcement of the federal immigration laws rests with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Border Patrol. Although state and local peace officers have the authority to assist in enforcing the immigration laws, it is the policy of the Department that officers shall not make an effort to look for violations of the immigration laws.

Officers may not therefore stop and detain individuals solely because of a suspicion the individual may be an undocumented alien. If, however, in the normal pursuit of an officer's investigation of criminal activity, the officer makes contact with an individual who admits or otherwise evidences his violation of 8 U.S. Code, Section 1325 (unlawful entry into United States-misdemeanor), a temporary detention would be justified. If probable cause exists to believe the individual has committed a criminal offense unrelated to unlawful entry into the United States, the individual may be taken into custody and either booked into County Jail or turned over to Border Patrol officers, depending upon the nature of the offense and other circumstances.

If probable cause to arrest for a criminal offense does not exist, the individual may nevertheless be turned over to Border Patrol officers at the location where the detention takes place. Except in situations where the detention occurs near the immediate area of the border, such as San Ysidro, the individual should not be transported by police officers to a federal booking facility.

Please read at squad conferences and post

CAMARA DE COMERCIO MEXICO AMERICANA

(Mexican American Chamber of Commerce)

318 E. San Ysidro Blvd. • San Ysidro, CA 92173

(714) 428-2565

February 28, 1977

Congressman Tom Steed
Chairman, Committee on
Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Steed:

This letter will serve to bring to your attention serious problems which we feel merit your immediate attention. They involve employees of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, Customs, and other federal agencies who continue in their misconduct, abusive behavior and discriminatory practices against the public on a daily basis.

The seriousness of these incidents has now affected the business community due to the fact that people are afraid to cross the border.

The magnitude of the problem is such that we feel it merits on-site investigations in San Diego and Los Angeles. These abuses are not only perpetrated on U.S. citizens of Mexican-American ancestry but also on Mexican nationals who cross the border to consume our products and to do business with local merchants throughout the State of California. The complaints continue to pour in from businessmen who are feeling the stress of the situation which has worsened to the point of forcing many businesses into bankruptcy. Also, you are certainly not unaware of the stress on international relations due to incidents involving shootings.

We feel very strongly that the only solution to these problems is the re-opening of congressional hearings into these matters. Hearings which were held in San Diego in April, 1972, pertaining to border inspection procedures provided some long-awaited relief to similar abuses and it is for this reason that we are requesting that the same type of action be taken now.

Witnesses are available and ready to testify as soon your committee begins to take proper action in this matter.

Hoping to hear from you soon regarding this matter, I remain,

Cordially yours,

Albert R. Garcia
President



Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking

2114 W. Commerce St.
P. O. Box 7306

San Antonio, Texas 78207
(512) 224-7526

March 2, 1977

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Lupe Anguiano

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Most Rev. Patrick F. Flores
San Antonio, Texas

Most Rev. Robert F. Sanchez
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Mr. Gene Benton
Tucson, Arizona

Mr. Santiago Chavez
Denver, Colorado

Mrs. Luz Gutierrez
Crystal City, Texas

Mr. Alfonso S. Lopez
Dallas, Texas

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Most Rev. Francis J. Furey
San Antonio, Texas

Rev. Ramon Aragon
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Honorable Gonzalo Barrientos
Austin, Texas

Rev. Enrique Bravo
Houston, Texas

Most Rev. Charles A. Buswell
Pueblo, Colorado

Mr. Robert Caballero
Phoenix, Arizona

Mr. Andrew Gonzalez, Jr.
Lubbock, Texas

Mr. Manuel Lopez
Brownsville, Texas

Most Rev. Andrew J. McDonald
Little Rock, Arkansas

Rev. Joseph Montoya
Pueblo, Colorado

Rev. Jesse O. Muñoz
El Paso, Texas

Rev. Raymond J. Peña
Corpus Christi, Texas

Most Rev. John R. Quinn
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mr. Raymond Rodriguez
Ft. Worth, Texas

Rev. Robert A. Torres
Little Rock, Arkansas

Honorable Joe F. Staley, District Director
United States Immigration and Naturalization Service
727 E. Durango, Suite A-301
San Antonio, Texas 78206

Dear Mr. Staley,

Our office (Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking) is working in conjunction with the law schools of two Catholic Universities--Georgetown Law Center in Washington, D.C., and The University of San Diego Law School at Alcalá Park, California, on matters pertaining to the representation of individuals, in particular families, having immigration problems. SWROSS has been working on Immigration issues for the past four years.

Our information and knowledge of immigration comes from the research of the appropriate statutes, regulations, directives, as conducted by our office or the above legal centers. Our experience is reflected in everyday workings with persons seeking our assistance.

Finally our office also has access to the legal assistance of lawyers and legal aid attorneys, in particular, Mr. Al Campos is most cooperative in assisting legally.

Sincerely,

Lupe Anguiano

cc: Most Rev. Francis J. Furey
Archbishop of San Antonio

Most Rev. Thomas J. Drury
National Council of Catholic Bishops in Region X

and Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking
Executive Board

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Nationalization Service

Request for Recognition as a Non-Profit Religious, Charitable, Social Service, or Similar
Organization Established in the United States under 8 C.F.R. 292.2

San Antonio Texas February 28, 1977
(City) (State) (Date)

TO: IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(For transmittal to the Board of Immigration Appeals)

1. Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking (Pro-requests
(Name of Organization) ject of National Council of Catholic Bishops)
recognition pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 292.2 so that it may apply for accreditation of persons
of good moral character to represent others in immigration proceedings before the Immi-
gration and Naturalization Service and the Board.

2. Location of Organization 2774 W. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas 78207
(No.) (Street) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

3. Type of recognition requested:

Religious Charitable Social Service Other
If other, specify _____

4. Is organization chartered? Yes If yes, please attach copies of constitution and
by-laws.

5. What charges or membership dues, if any, are imposed? None

6. A statement should be attached regarding the knowledge, information, and experi-
ence in immigration and nationality law and procedure that is at the disposal of the
organization.

Ms. Lupe Anquiano, Executive Director
(Type) Name and title of authorized official of applicant

Lupe Anquiano
Signature

NOTE: This request should be filed in DUPLICATE only with the District Director of the Immigration and
Naturalization Service with jurisdiction over the place where the organization is located. Recognition, if
granted, does not provide automatic accreditation to the organization's representatives; an application
in their behalf must be filed by the organization pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 292.2(d).

(414) 424-3043



INSTITUTE OF ETHNIC SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—OSHKOSH, OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN 54901

March 7, 1977

Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights
c/o Herman Baca
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, CA 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

The plight of the undocumented worker in this country is only one of many examples presented in the panel workshop "Dispute Settlement in the Chicano Community." This and problems such as institutional racism, community self-management, poverty, Bi-cultural Bi-lingual education needs will also be discussed by Chicanos from throughout the United States in the Third Annual National Ethnic Science Conference to be held March 16, 17, and 18, 1977 at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh campus.

The theme of this year's conference is "Balancing Justice Through Science and Technology." I would like to take this opportunity to formally invite you to participate in one of our panels, and attend our conference. I am sending along a tentative agenda, copy of a journal published from last years papers presented, and a letter informing you of reimbursement policies for your travel expenses.

After reviewing the tentative agenda, would you please confirm or reply as soon as possible. The programs for the conference will be printed within the next week or so; hopefully your participation will establish a link between Chicano concerns in the San Diego area, Southwest and those here in the Midwest.

Hasta La Victoria Siempre,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carlos R. Mireles".

Carlos Raul Mireles
Chicanos Unidos
UW-Oshkosh

CRM/11k

Enc.

American Ethnic Science Society

University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
751 Algoma Boulevard
Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901

(414) 424-3043

Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights

Dear *yo Herman Baca*

This is a letter of formal invitation to have you participate in the Third Annual Conference on Ethnic Science sponsored by the American Ethnic Science Society. The meeting is scheduled for March 16-18, 1977 at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

The Society agrees to cover all travel expenses incurred by you in arriving and departing from this meeting. We are not able to get pre-paid tickets. Therefore, you may either pay in cash or charge it (keep all original copies) and be reimbursed at a later date. This years meeting promises to advance and project ethnic science and ethnic mediation practice as the forefront of the civil rights movement.

We look forward to your enthusiasm and professional contribution.

Respectfully,

John H. Smith
John H. Smith
Provisional Chairman

Carl R. Miles

CONFERENCE
CHAIRMAN

JHS/11k

DETAILS FOR SUBMISSION OF
CONFERENCE PAPERS

Abstracts or letters requesting consideration for papers should include (1) Title of paper, (2) Outline giving relation to conference theme, (3) Name, address and telephone number of author, (4) Equipment needed, (5) Colloquia preference (indicate number) to present paper.

PRESENTATION OF PAPERS

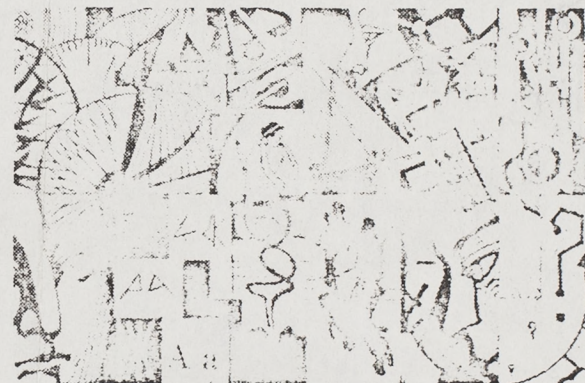
Each participant will have a designated time period to present their paper and the further opportunity to discuss the presentation. Papers to be considered for publication in the Ethnic Science Journal may be of any appropriate length and should be submitted in duplicate to the editor of the Ethnic Science Journal. The style should follow that of the American Ethnic Science Society.

GOALS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
ETHNIC SCIENCE

1. To discuss and develop ethnic related and management related practices organized to positively resolve, eliminate and prevent conflict and disputes between ethnic groups, ethnic groups and educational institutions public community agencies, and specialized community programs.
2. To discuss future directions and organization of the field of Ethnic Science and the profession of ethnic mediation.
3. Organization of the American Ethnic Science Society as the professional association of ethnic mediation professionals in the United States.
4. Development of scientific support for Title X of the 1964 Civil Rights Law.

THE
NATIONAL ETHNIC SCIENCE
CONFERENCE

Balancing Justice Through
Science And Technology



Sponsored by:

The American Ethnic
Science Society

University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

MARCH 16-18, 1977

MARCH 16

Morning: 9:30

1. Ethnic Mediation And Community Relations Practice

(Ethnic mediation and community relations procedures as demonstrated by the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Dept. of Justice will be reviewed and presented.)

2. Ethnic Mediation And Civil Rights Legislation

(Civil rights legislation and recent court decisions on community, political, and economic design will be discussed in relation to community relations practice)

12:30 LUNCH

Afternoon: 1:30

3. Dispute Settlement In The Chicano Community

(Illegal alien questions and bilingual design needs to reduce conflict and disputes between the Chicano community and public institutions.)

4. Dispute Conflict Issues In The Indian Community

(Treaty issues, rights of Indian Self Determination, Federal Indian Law Policy Discussed As Community Relations-Ethnic Mediation Concerns.)

Either panel it's up to you.

(C = Chicanos Participating)

MARCH 17

Morning: 9:30

5. Scientific Foundations Of Mediation And Conciliation

(Methods and significance of studying the art and practice of mediating and understanding disputes through science will be explored.)

6. Ecological Factors In Ethnic Disputes And Conflict

(Organization of individuals and groups in spacial relationships, cultural patterns and disruption of relationships of custom and tradition by law and new demands for interaction in the human settlement.)

12:30 LUNCH

Afternoon: 1:30

7. Research Methods In Ethnic Science

(Experimental social cybernetics and techniques of analyzing and interpreting ethnic differentials will be proposed.)

8. Ethnic Psychology And Its Relation To Ethnic Mediation Practice

(The behavioral foundations of ethnic development motivations and adaptations are explained as self-governed phenomena.)

MARCH 18

Morning: 9:30

9. Architectural Solutions To Community Conflict And Rehabilitation

(The use of architecture as a technical and artistic tool to promote harmony and positive interaction among and between groups - the understanding of structure and form and its impact on human behavior is presented.)

10. Technical Solutions For Economic Development And Community Self Management

(Resource distribution, community self-help programs, new designs for human settlement management.)

12:30 LUNCH

Afternoon: 1:30

11. Procedures Of Technological Assessment In Dispute Resolution

(Methods of technology assessment and socio-technical design are discussed as new procedures in solving ethnic disputes and conflict in ethnic relationships.)

12. Design Methods In Preventive Mediation

(Factors which result in the avoidance of certain conflicts and design methods to arrive at such factors.)



City of Sacramento

CALIFORNIA

MANUEL R. FERRALES
COUNCILMAN
ROOM 202, CITY HALL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
1000 W. EL CAMINO AVE.
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

March 16, 1977

Congressman Tom Steed
Chairman Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Steed:

I strongly urge that an appropriation be made for a congressional investigation into the immigration problems in Southern California.

I sincerely hope the appropriation will be made and a study conducted since this represents a big step forward in solving the present legal issue on non-documented residents as well as the documented ones.

I'll appreciate your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

Manuel R. Ferrales
Councilman
District #1

MRF/la

cc: Alberto R. Garcia, President
United California Mexican-American Assn
318 E. San Ysidro Blvd.
San Ysidro, CA 92073

✓ Herman Baca
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

Henry Collins

March 17, 1977

The Honorable Thomas Steed
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Steed:

I respectfully request that your committee conduct hearings in Southern California on harassment by Immigration and Naturalization Service officials against Hispanic Americans, legal resident aliens and undocumented persons.

It is my belief that such hearings would also clearly demonstrate the need for a complete reorganization of INS.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

ALEX P. GARCIA
State Senator

APG:cf

cc: Congressman Edward R. Roybal
Chicano Caucus
Albert R. Garcia
Herman Baca

OFFICE OF STATE SENATOR ALEX P. GARCIA
Room 4032, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814

CONTACT: Bob Ryan
(916) 445-3456

March 18, 1977
21-77

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SACRAMENTO--State Senator Alex P. Garcia, D-Los Angeles, introduced legislation today which would prohibit peace officers from stopping or detaining anyone solely to find out if an individual is in the country legally.

"This bill would codify the policy of the Los Angeles Police Department not to initiate a police action for the primary objective of discovering the legal status of an individual," Garcia said.

The bill (SB600) also provides for \$500 damages to be recovered by an aggrieved party and legal remedies for injunctive and declaratory relief.

"Legislation is necessary to protect the privacy rights of many citizens and legal residents who have had their freedom and dignity challenged all too often in the past by some local law enforcement officers who have seen fit to engage in investigative immigration work," Garcia said.

"Federal law gives clear authority to the Immigration and Naturalization Service with respect to immigration investigations and does not make any reference whatsoever to state or local law enforcement in this regard," Garcia said.

"Moreover, Congress appropriates money to the INS to carry out such investigations and related duties," Garcia

more. . .

OFICINA DEL SENADOR ESTATAL ALEX P. GARCIA
Room 4032, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814

LLAMAR A: Bob Ryan
(916) 445-3456

18 de Marzo de 1977
21-77

PARA PUBLICACION INMEDIATA

SACRAMENTO--El Senador Estatal Alex P. Garcia, D-Los Angeles, hoy introdujo legislación que prohibiría a los oficiales del orden o policías el detener a alguien solamente para saber si el individuo está en el país legalmente.

"Este proyecto de ley codificaría la política del Departamento de Policía de Los Angeles de no iniciar una acción policial con el primordial objetivo de descubrir el estado legal del individuo," dijo Garcia.

El proyecto de ley (SB 600) también provee por el pago de \$500 dólares para el individuo agraviado por los gastos de corte.

"Es necesaria esta legislación para proteger el derecho a la privacidad de muchos ciudadanos y residentes legales que han tenido su libertad y su dignidad puestas en tela de juicio muy a menudo en el pasado por algunos agentes del orden o policías, que han creído necesario el hacer trabajo investigativo de inmigración," dijo Garcia.

"La ley federal da una clara autoridad al Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización respecto a la investigación de inmigraciones y no hace ninguna referencia sobre este respecto a los miembros locales del cuerpo de paz," Garcia dijo.

"Más aún, el Congreso da dinero al Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización para que lleve a cabo dichas investigaciones y tareas relacionadas a ellas," continuó Garcia. "Los pagadores de

más. . .

continued. "City and county taxpayers should not be paying twice for the enforcement of federal immigration laws."

Garcia said his staff has compiled the following charges of harassment by local law enforcement officials against Mexican-Americans and permanent resident aliens of Mexican heritage:

- In East Palo Alto, a Mexican-American family had their house searched by sheriff deputies who apparently suspected that the family was in the country illegally. The search took place in April, 1975. The family is taking the matter to court.
- In Wasco, near Bakersfield, a local police officer stopped a car carrying six permanent residents and one Mexican-American and asked them to show their immigration papers. The papers were produced and the persons were let go. The Mexican-American passenger has been harassed so many times that he now carries identification indicating his citizenship. The incident occurred in September, 1976. The matter is being taken to court.
- In Madera last November, a California Highway Patrol officer arrested a naturalized Mexican-American man on a misdemeanor charge. The man was taken to the Madera county jail and held pending his arraignment. 36 hours later the man was arraigned and ordered by the court to be released on his own recognizance. He returned to the county jail to pick up his belongings but instead was held again at the county jail. After seeing the court's release order, the jail informed the court clerk that the man was being held for immigration authorities. It is alleged that the court clerk then scratched out the court's release order. The following day his wife came down to the jail with his naturalization papers but jail authorities still refused to release him. A community worker called the judge who ordered the man released three days earlier and he was finally let go. The matter is being taken to court.
- In San Diego last May, two Mexican-American brothers were unloading a motorcycle from a pick-up truck. A San Diego police officer asked one of the brothers to show the registration papers for the motorcycle. After it was established that one of the brothers

more. . .

impuestos de la ciudad y del condado no deberían de estar pagando por partida doble por el cumplimiento de leyes de inmigración federal."

Garcia dijo que los empleados de su oficina han compilado los siguientes casos de abuso policial contra los Mexicanos-Americanos y extranjeros residentes permanentemente de herencia Mexicana:

- En el Este de Palo Alto, una familia Mexicana-Americana tuvo su casa investigada por oficiales de la policía que aparentemente suponían de que la familia estaba en el país ilegalmente. La investigación tuvo lugar en Abril de 1975. La familia está llevando este asunto a la corte.
- En Wasco, cerca de Bakersfield, un oficial de la policía local paró un coche que llevaba seis residentes permanentes y un Mexicano-Americano y les pidió que le mostraran los papeles de Inmigración. Los papeles fueron mostrados y se les dejó a las personas ir. El pasajero Mexicano-Americano ha sido molestado tantas veces de que ahora lleva papeles de identificación indicando su ciudadanía. El incidente ocurrió en Septiembre de 1976. El asunto está siendo llevado a corte.
- En Madera, el pasado Noviembre, un policía de Carreteras de California arrestó a un Mexicano-Americano naturalizado por un delito de menor cuantía. El hombre fue llevado a la cárcel del condado de Madera y detenido hasta su presentación en el tribunal. 36 horas después el hombre fue presentado en el tribunal y ordenado por la corte que fuera libertado bajo su propio reconocimiento. Regresó a la cárcel del condado para recoger sus pertenencias pero en lugar de ésto fue detenido nuevamente en la cárcel del condado. Después de haberse visto la orden de libertad de la corte, la cárcel informó al empleado de corte de que el hombre estaba siendo detenido por autoridades de inmigración. Se alega de que el empleado de la corte entonces anuló la orden de libertad de la corte. Al día siguiente su esposa vino a la cárcel con los papeles de naturalización de él pero las autoridades de la cárcel se rehusaron a soltarlo. Un trabajador comunal llamó al juez quien había ordenado su libertad tres días antes y finalmente se le dejó ir. Este asunto está siendo llevado a corte.
- En San Diego el pasado Mayo, dos hermanos Mexicanos-Americanos estaban sacando una motocicleta de una camioneta pick-up. Un oficial de la policía de San Diego pidió a uno de los hermanos que le mostrase los

owned the motorcycle, another local police officer arrived at the scene and asked the other brother to show his green card (a work permit card issued by the INS). The man said he didn't need one because he was born in the United States.

--In Wasco last May, a permanent resident was walking down a street and was stopped by a local police officer who requested to see his driver's license. He was then asked to produce immigration papers. The individual showed the officer his green card and was let go. The matter is being taken to court.

--In Dinuba, Tulare County, a permanent resident of Mexican heritage was detained by city police overnight in the county jail on misdemeanor charges, although formal charges were never filed. The Dinuba police referred the matter to INS agents who came down the next morning and saw the man's legal residency papers. The man was then released. The incident occurred last May.

--In Wasco last summer, local police entered a bar frequented by persons of Mexican heritage and asked the customers for their immigration papers. No one was taken into custody. The matter is being taken to court.

--At the San Diego International Airport, a native born Mexican-American man and his permanent resident wife were stopped by a San Diego police officer while waiting to board a plane. Both were asked to produce immigration papers. The man demanded that the police officer also ask everyone else in the boarding area for their immigration papers. After discussing the matter for 15 minutes, the police officer backed off and the couple boarded their plane for a conference in San Francisco on immigration problems. The incident occurred in July, 1973.

"All individuals, without regard to their ancestry, should be able to move freely without fear of harassment by local law enforcement officers," Garcia said. "That is something that is taken for granted by most Californians, and I believe it should be made public policy in this state for all Californians."

more. . .

papeles de registro de la motocicleta. Luego de que se comprobó de que uno de los hermanos era el propietario de la motocicleta, otro oficial de la policía llegó a la escena y le pidió al otro hermano que le mostrara la tarjeta verde (una tarjeta de permiso de trabajo emitida por el INS). El hombre dijo de que él no necesitaba una porque había nacido en los Estados Unidos.

- En Wasco el pasado Mayo, un residente permanente estaba caminando por una calle y fue parado por un policía local quien le pidió ver su licencia de conducir. Luego se le pidió de que presentase sus papeles de inmigración. El individuo mostró al oficial su tarjeta verde y se le dejó ir. Este asunto está siendo llevado a corte.
- En Dinuba, Condado de Tulare, un residente permanente de herencia Mexicana fue detenido por la policía de la ciudad para pasar la noche en la cárcel del condado con acusación de un delito de menor cuantía, aunque cargos formales nunca fueron presentados. La policía de Dinuba refirió el asunto a los agentes del INS que vinieron la mañana siguiente para ver los papeles legales de residencia del hombre. El hombre fue luego puesto en libertad. Este incidente ocurrió el pasado Mayo.
- En Wasco, en el verano pasado, la policía local entró a un bar frecuentado por personas de herencia Mexicana y pidió a estas personas sus papeles de inmigración. Ninguno fue llevado a custodia. Este asunto está siendo llevado a la corte.
- En el Aeropuerto Internacional de San Diego, un Mexicano-Americano nacido aquí y su señora, residente permanente, fueron parados por un oficial de la policía de San Diego mientras esperaban tomar el avión. A ambos se les solicitó presentar sus papeles. El hombre demandó de que los oficiales de la policía también pidiesen a todas las personas en el área de abordamiento del avión sus papeles de inmigración. Después de discutir el asunto por 15 minutos, el oficial de la policía retiró lo pedido y la pareja abordó el avión para ir a una conferencia en San Francisco sobre problemas de inmigración. El incidente ocurrió en Julio de 1973.

"Todos los individuos, sin importar sus antepasados, deberían de ser permitidos de caminar libremente sin temor de hostigamientos por parte de los agentes locales del orden," dijo Garcia. "Esto es algo que es tomado como un hecho por la mayoría de los Californianos, y creo de que debe de hacerse una política pública en este estado

The bill may be heard in a senate policy committee in April.

#

para todos los Californianos."

El proyecto de ley puede ser escuchado en el comité de políticas del senado en Abril.

#

Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking

2114 W. Commerce St.
P. O. Box 7306

San Antonio, Texas 78207
(512) 224-7526

March 21, 1977

file

Mr. Joe F. Staley
District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
727 E. Durango, Suite A-301
San Antonio, Texas 78206

Dear Mr. Staley,

I have received complaints that your office pays persons to report "illegal aliens".

Under the Freedom of Information Act I would like to know if your office is involved in this type of activity.

Sincerely,

Lupe Anguiano

cc: Most Rev. Francis J. Furey
Archbishop of San Antonio

Most Rev. Thomas J. Drury
Bishop of Corpus Christi

Honorable Leonel Castillo

Mr. Joaquin Avila, Esq.--MALDF

Mr. Alfredo Campos, Esq.--Legal Aid

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Ms. Lupe Anguiano

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Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking

2114 W. Commerce St.
P. O. Box 7306

San Antonio, Texas 78207
(512) 224-7526

March 21, 1977

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Corpus Christi, Texas

Most Rev. John R. Quinn
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mr. Raymond Rodriguez
Ft. Worth, Texas

Rev. Robert A. Torres
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Leonard Chapman, Commissioner
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20536

Dear Mr. Chapman,

I have received complaints from different areas in our Region alleging that your office--Immigration and Naturalization Services pay persons to report "illegal aliens".

Under the Freedom of Information Act I would like to know if your office approves this type of activity. I would appreciate knowing your policy in this regard.

Sincerely,

Lupe Anguiano

cc: President Jimmy Carter
Most Rev. Francis J. Furey
Most Rev. Thomas J. Brady
Peter Schey, Esq., National Center for the Study of
Alien Rights

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF APPEARANCE AS ATTORNEY OR REPRESENTATIVE

In re: <i>Mr. Servando Guana Juato</i>	DATE <i>4-20-77</i>
	FILE No. <i>A21-303-1690v</i>

I hereby enter my appearance as attorney for (or representative of), and at the request of, the following *A21-338-576* named person(s):

NAME <i>Mrs. Guana Juato, Olivia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Petitioner	<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiary	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADDRESS (Apt. No.) (Number & Street) (City) (State) (ZIP Code) <i>127 Dorothy SAN ANTONIO TX 78210</i>				
NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner	<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiary	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADDRESS (Apt. No.) (Number & Street) (City) (State) (ZIP Code)				

Check Applicable Item(s) below:

1. I am an attorney and a member in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States or of the highest court of the following State, territory, insular possession, or District of Columbia _____ and am not under a court or administrative agency order suspending, enjoining, restraining, disbaring, or otherwise restricting me in practicing law.
(Name of Court)

2. I am an accredited representative of the following named religious, charitable, social service, or similar organization established in the United States and which is so recognized by the Board:

3. I am associated with _____, the attorney of record who previously filed a notice of appearance in this case and my appearance is at his request. (If you check this item, also check item 1 or 2 whichever is appropriate.)

4. Others (Explain fully.)
Respected person.

SIGNATURE <i>Lupe Anquiano</i>	COMPLETE ADDRESS <i>P.O. Box 7306-2114 W. Commerce St. San Antonio, Texas 78207</i>
NAME (Type or Print) <i>M. LUPE ANQUIANO</i>	TELEPHONE NUMBER <i>(512) 224-7526</i>

PURSUANT TO THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, I HEREBY CONSENT TO THE DISCLOSURE TO THE FOLLOWING NAMED ATTORNEY OR REPRESENTATIVE OF ANY RECORD PERTAINING TO ME WHICH APPEARS IN ANY IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE SYSTEM OF RECORDS:

(Name of Attorney or Representative)

THE ABOVE CONSENT TO DISCLOSE IS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOLLOWING MATTER:

NAME OF PERSON CONSENTING <i>Mrs. Olivia Zepeda Guana Juato</i>	SIGNATURE OF PERSON CONSENTING <i>Olivia Zepeda Guana Juato</i>	DATE <i>4-20-77</i>
--------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------

(NOTE: Execution of this box is required under the Privacy Act of 1974 where the person being represented is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.)

March 25, 1977

Mr. Carlos Raul Mireles
Institute of Ethnic Science
Chicanos Unidos
UW-Oshkosh
Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901

Estimado Carlos,

Please accept my ~~humblest~~ apologies for not being able to attend the University of Wisconsin's National Ethnic Science conference of March 16,17, and 18 which you invited me to as a participant ~~from~~ San Diego.

Due to an illness in my family, I was unable to be present. It is our hope that the conference was a success and that we will be able to work together in the future. Enclose is some literature, posters and information from our organization.

It is our hope too that we can continue to communicate in order that we will know what is effecting our people's struggle for social change.

Once again, please accept my apologies and extend it to your group and any other individual for any inconveniences that I may have caused you.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca, Chairman



COMMITTEE



ON

CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

1837 HIGHLAND AVENUE • NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050 • (714) 474-8195

March 25, 1977

Congressman Tom Steed, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Steed,

Our organization wishes to go on record in requesting for a congressional investigation into the immigration problem here in San Diego County.

We are greatly concerned over the large number of incidents and activities at the International border and the impact which it is having on the civil and constitutional rights of the 250,000 citizens and legal residents of Mexican ancestry. "Yellow journalistic" news coverage, political demagoguery and an orchestrated campaign by the Immigration and Naturalization Service has made this situation here in San Diego intolerable.

It is our hope that your committee will acknowledge the seriousness of this situation and will take immediate action on our request for hearings here in San Diego.

Thank You,

Herman Baca, Chairman

cc: Albert Garcia
Congressman Edward Roybal



COMMITTEE

ON



CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

1837 HIGHLAND AVENUE • NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050 • (714) 474-8195

March 25, 1977

Mr. John Cleary, Esquire
925 First Ave. Suite 260
San Diego, California 92101

Dear Mr. Cleary,

Enclosed is the article on the surprise freeway checkpoint and letters to Senator Cranston and Congressman Ed Roybal.

It is our position that these "roving patrol" checkpoints are illegal and pose a serious threat to the civil and constitutional rights of the 250,000 U.S. citizens and legal resident aliens 4th and 14th amendment rights.

Any information you can forward to our office will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca, Chairman

March 25, 1977

Mr. Jess Haro, Councilman
City of San Diego
202 "C" Street
San Diego, California 92101

Estimado Jess,

On March 3, 1977 you stated to Albert Garcia, Nedger Keiger, Ralph Arreola and myself that you were going to:

- (1) Ask for an investigation on the Al Puante case.
- (2) Ask the Public and Safety Committee to look into the San Diego Police Department Internal Review Unit.

Over the last three (3) weeks, we have communicated with your Administrative Assistant and have been informed by him that you are either unable or unwilling to carry out what you stated to us.

If this is the case I would like to get it straight from you, in order that we can proceed ahead with this important matter.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca, Chairman

National Center for the Study of Aliens' Rights

University of San Diego School of Law
16 Park, San Diego, CA 92110
(619) 291-6480

Director:
Peter A. Schey, Esq.
Research Associates:
Timothy Barker
Teresa Tico
Clinic Coordinator:
Stephen Legomsky

March 30, 1977

Leonel Castillo
Nominee, Commissioner
Immigration & Naturalization Service
c/o P.O. Box 1562
Houston, Texas 77001

RE: ATTACHED MEMORANDUM

Dear Mr. Castillo:

We have recently been contacted by a number of persons representing organizations concerned with Aliens' rights. We have been requested to prepare a series of recommendations, based on suggestions received from these groups, to present to you at our meeting scheduled for March 31, 1977.

The following is a partial list of those persons/organizations who we represent in this matter:

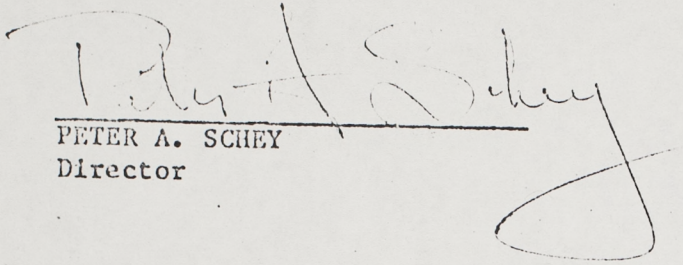
1. ALBERTO GARCIA, President,
United California Mexican American Association;
2. HERMAN BACA, Chairman,
Committee on Chicano Rights;
3. JESSE RAMIREZ, Director,
Chicano Federation, San Diego;
4. MARIA ELENA MARTINEZ, Chairperson
Texas Raza Unida Party;
5. JOSE MEDINA, Director,
Centro de Inmigracion, Georgetown
University, Washington D.C.;

6. JUANITA BUSTAMANTE Y LUERA,
Executive Director, Centro de Aztlan,
Laredo, Texas;
7. LUPE ANGUIANO, Executive Director,
Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking
8. BURT CORONA, Chairperson,
National Coalition on Fair Immigration Laws;
9. REV. DOUGLAS FRANKLIN, Chairperson,
National Alliance on Immigration Laws (NAIL),
New York, New York;
10. ADAM GREEN, Coordinator,
National Immigration Project
National Lawyers Guild;
11. BILL ONG HING, Director,
Immigration Law Center,
San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation
12. RALPH SANTIAGO ABASCAL, Director
of Litigation, California Rural
Legal Assistance Foundation;
13. JOHN PHALEN, Director
International Institute,
Los Angeles, California;
14. ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ, Chairperson,
CASA Brotherhood of Workers,
Los Angeles, California;
15. MARGO COWAN, Director,
Manzo Center,
Tuscon, Arizona;
16. ABE TAPIA, Coordinator,
Mexican American Political Association (MAPA)
17. JACOBO RODRIGUEZ DEFENSE COMMITTEE
Los Angeles, California;
18. ROSA MORENA, Chairperson,
Jose Jacques Medina Defense Committe;
19. AL JUAREZ, Director
One Stop Immigration Center,
Los Angeles, California.

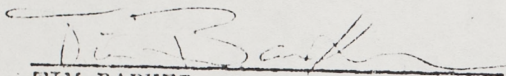
Leonel Castillo
Page 3, continued:

We hope that the attached recommendations receive your careful consideration and assist you in formulating realistic and humane policies for the future guidance of the Immigration & Naturalization Service.

Cordially Yours,

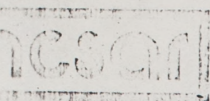


Peter A. Schey
PETER A. SCHEY
Director



Tim Barker
TIM BARKER
Associate Director

Attachments



National Center for the Study of Aliens' Rights

University of San Diego School of Law
1616 La Jolla Village Drive, San Diego, CA 92110
(619) 494-6480

Director:
Peter A. Schey, Esq.
Research Associates:
Timothy Barker
Teresa Tico
Clinic Coordinator:
Stephen Legomsky

MEMORANDUM

FROM: PETER A. SCHEY, Attorney
TO: Leonel Castillo, NOMINEE FOR COMMISSIONER,
Immigration & Naturalization Service
RE: POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF REPRESENTED ORGANIZATIONS
(ATTACHED PARTIAL LIST), AFFILIATES, AND MEMBERS OF THE
NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF ALIENS' RIGHTS - PROPOSALS
FOR MODIFICATIONS IN IMMIGRATION LAWS, REGULATIONS AND
POLICIES.
DATE: March 31, 1977

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO NCSAR

The National Center for the Study of Aliens' Rights (NCSAR) is a broad-based community supported legal institution developed to participate in impact litigation, legislative advocacy and education, in the area of aliens' rights. The goal of the Center is to establish a legal arm available to undocumented and recently documented persons. In order to maximize it's research and technical abilities and resources, NCSAR is associated with the University of San Diego, School of Law. Centros, coalitions, organizations, and projects, located throughout the United States, provide us with consistent input concerning their experiences with government policies affecting aliens. NCSAR acts as a resource and clearinghouse center for many of these projects.

CURRENT AND ANTICIPATED AREAS OF
LITIGATION AND LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY
SUPPORTED BY NCSAR AND RELATED RE-
COMMENDATIONS.

- A. Deportation Process
 - I. Right to Representation.

Indigent aliens are not entitled to representation at

*N.C.S.A.R. "Dedicated to the protection and promotion of aliens' rights through education, research, and litigation."

government expense. See, 8 U.S.C. 1252. Regulations promulgated by INS (8 C.F.R. 292.1) are overly restrictive in terms of who is allowed to represent an alien in proceedings before INS. This regulation furthermore provides unbridled discretion to INS officers in rejecting an indigent alien's choice of a non-attorney representative. While finding that deportation constitutes a "savage penalty", the United States Supreme Court has thus far held that "the rights guaranteed in criminal proceedings [e.g. right to appointed counsel] by the Fifth and Sixth Amendments do not in their strict terms apply to deportation hearing." Woodby v I.N.S., 385 U.S. 276 (1966). NCSAR is involved in litigation pending before the United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, on this issue. NCSAR assisted the Los Angeles Bar Association in a study which found that a high percentage of aliens could be successfully defended in deportation proceedings if represented therein. NCSAR is currently coordinating an effort to provide free representation to indigent aliens detained at the Alien Detention Facility in El Centro, California.

RECOMMENDATION: THE COURTS AT THIS TIME ARE RELUCTANT TO CREATE A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS WHILE RECOGNIZING THE HARSH RESULTS THAT MAY BE IMPOSED IN THESE MATTERS. THREE POSSIBLE APPROACHES MAY BE TAKEN BY INS: (1) A LIBERALIZATION OF THE REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO REPRESENTATION; (2) A PILOT PROGRAM OF ASSIGNING ONE OR MORE TRIAL ATTORNEYS IN EACH DISTRICT OFFICE TO ACT AS COUNSELLORS FOR INDIGENT ALIENS; (3) SUPPORT OF OUTSIDE PROJECTS AIMED AT PROVIDING INCREASED REPRESENTATION FOR INDIGENT ALIENS (E.G., MAKING OFFICE-DESK SPACE AVAILABLE IN DISTRICT OFFICES, REFERRING INDIGENT ALIENS TO SUCH PROJECTS, ETC.) SEE ATTACHMENT I, 25 pages, ENTITLED "REPRESENTATION AT DEPORTATION HEARINGS: THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE INDIGENT ALIEN" PREPARED BY NCSAR.

II. Right to Retain Documentation Pending Hearing.

The current practice of INS is to confiscate an alien's documentation once proceedings are initiated against the alien and prior to a final agency determination. It is the view of NCSAR that this practice violates the Fifth Amendment guarantee of Due Process. Once such documentation is retrieved by INS, the aliens right to work, to travel, to receive public benefits, etc., is severely restricted. This policy reflects a "presumption of guilt" which in all probability violates the alien's Fifth Amendment rights. NCSAR is ready to proceed with class-action litigation in this regard.

RECOMMENDATION: A REGULATION SHOULD BE PROMULGATED, OR AN OPERATING INSTRUCTION ISSUED, WHICH WOULD SPECIFICALLY PROHIBIT INS AGENTS FROM SEIZING AN ALIEN'S DOCUMENTATION (INCLUDING I-151, I-94, ETC., AND FOREIGN PASSPORTS) UNTIL A DECISION IS RENDERED IN AN AUTHORIZED HEARING INDICATING THAT THE ALIEN IN FACT HAS NO LAWFUL RIGHT TO POSSESSION OF SUCH DOCUMENTATION.

IN THE EVENT AN ALIEN APPEALS SUCH A DECISION PURSUANT TO A SPECIFIC STATUTE OR REGULATION AUTHORIZING SUCH APPEAL, SEIZURE OF DOCUMENTATION SHOULD AWAIT OUTCOME OF THE APPEAL. IN THE ALTERNATIVE, INS SHOULD DEVELOP SECONDARY DOCUMENTATION THAT WOULD BE PROVIDED TO ALIENS WHOSE PRIMARY DOCUMENTATION IS SEIZED PENDING A HEARING ON THE ALIEN'S CONTINUED RIGHT TO POSSESS SUCH DOCUMENTATION.

III. Fifth Amendment Right Against Self-Incrimination.

See Attachment II, 18 pages, entitled "Admissibility of Confessions in Deportation Proceedings: Does Miranda Apply?" prepared by NCSAR. While some courts have allowed challenges to the admissibility of statements made by aliens who received no warnings concerning incriminating statements, the majority of judicial decisions seem to hold that Miranda type warnings are not required in deportation proceedings due to the "civil" as opposed to "criminal" nature of the proceedings. E.g., Diric v. INS, 400 F.2d 658, 661 (9th Cir. 1968). These holdings fail to recognize that a person in the United States in violation of the Immigration & Nationality Act may be liable under numerous sections of the law which provide for criminal penalties. E.g., 8 U.S.C. § 1324, 1325, 1326.

It is further interesting to note that INS utilizes a form (I-214) which specifically (and seemingly incorrectly) advises aliens that they possess "a right to remain silent." At a deportation hearing the alien is required to show the time, place and manner of his/her most recent entry into the United States.

NCSAR has interviewed virtually hundreds of aliens who allege that statements were extracted from them by INS agents following lengthy periods of intimidating and harrassing interrogation. Our experience remains that in the Deportation Hearing these statements may or may not be admitted into evidence depending on the peculiarities of the Immigration Judge presiding over the proceedings.

RECOMMENDATION: INS SHOULD PROMULGATE A REGULATION OR ISSUE AN OPERATING INSTRUCTION THAT WOULD DETAIL THE MANNER IN WHICH INS AGENTS ARE TO CONDUCT INTERROGATIONS OF ALIENS. THE REGULATION OR OPERATING INSTRUCTION SHOULD SPECIFY THAT STATEMENTS EXTRACTED IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH THE REGULATION OR OPERATING INSTRUCTION WILL NOT BE ADMISSIBLE IN ANY PROCEEDINGS INITIATED BY AGENCY. SUCH A REGULATION WOULD INJECT UNIFORMITY INTO THE INTERROGATING PROCEDURES UTILIZED BY ALL INS OFFICERS AND WOULD DISCOURAGE FUTURE ABUSES.

IV. Written Reasons Should be Provided on Denials of Applications for Extension of Voluntary Departure.

An alien may be granted voluntary departure in lieu of depor-

tation. See, 8 U.S.C. § 1252 (b) and (e). Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 242.5 voluntary departure may be granted to an alien by a District Director prior to the commencement of a deportation hearing. Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.2 an alien may apply for an extension of voluntary departure but the District Director is not required to provide written reasons upon which his/her decision is based. At least two unreported cases have recognized that an alien has a right to receive written reasons for a denial of such an application. See, Andres Silva Herrera v. Bartley, District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, 74-C-2704, and Palomares Herrera v. Bartley, District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, 75-C-3734. In contrast, an alien applying for a stay of deportation pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 243.4, is entitled by the terms of that regulation, to receive written reasons for a denial of such an application. Failure to provide written reasons in denying applications for extensions of voluntary departure encourages arbitrary decisions on the part of INS officers, promotes "secret law", and makes review by Federal District Courts an extremely difficult task. NCSAR is in the process of litigating this issue.

RECOMMENDATION: 8 C.F.R. 244.2 AND 8 C.F.R. 242.5 SHOULD BE AMENDED BY INS TO SPECIFICALLY PROVIDE THAT DISTRICT DIRECTORS MUST PROVIDE WRITTEN REASONS SETTING FORTH THE BASIS OF THEIR DENIAL OR GRANT OF AN APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE. SUCH WRITTEN REASONS SHOULD BE SIMPLE TO PROVIDE IF A REASONED DECISION HAS IN FACT BEEN REACHED. SUCH WRITTEN REASONS WOULD BE MORE LIKELY TO ELICIT RESPECT AND OBEDIENCE TO THE TERMS OF THE DECISION THAN WOULD AN INEXPLICABLE DECISION RECEIVED BY AN ALIEN.

V. Narcotic Offenses:

The deportation laws currently in effect allow for the deportation of an alien, regardless of the length of lawful residence in the United States and of the alien's family ties in the United States, for the simple possession of one marijuana cigarette. See, 8 U.S.C. 1251 (a) (11). Various defenses to deportation, available in non-narcotic cases (including serious charges such as murder) are not available to a lawful resident alien convicted of possession of a small quantity of marijuana. See, 8 U.S.C. § 1251 (b).

Many states have enacted laws that drastically lower penalties for simple possession of marijuana. As a result, large numbers of defendants simply enter guilty pleas and receive light penalties. The vast majority of defense attorneys, prosecutors, and judges are unaware of the devastating impact such a plea has on an alien's immigration status. The greatest number of persons effected are young immigrants who cannot accurately be characterized as "criminals."

After handling many such cases, NCSAR determined that the only approach, given the current federal law, was to initiate legis-

lation on a state level requiring judges to advise non-citizens of the consequences of such a plea. Such legislation, co-authored by NCSAR, is currently pending in California and is being pursued in other states by NCSAR. This is one of many areas in which the Commissioner could advise Congress on possible amendments to the Immigration Act.

RECOMMENDATION: THAT THE COMMISSIONER URGE CONGRESS TO AMEND SECTION 241 (a) (11) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT IN A MANNER THAT WOULD PROVIDE CERTAIN ALIENS, WITH CERTAIN FAMILY TIES IN THE UNITED STATES, TO AVOID DEPORTATION BASED ON A MINOR CONVICTION FOR SIMPLE POSSESSION OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF MARIJUANA. SEE ATTACHMENT III FOR A COPY OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATION CO-AUTHORED BY NCSAR.

VI. Detention of Aliens:

Many aliens are incarcerated pending a final decision as to their deportability. To the best of our knowledge only three detention facilities exist that are operated by INS. Conditions in these facilities are intolerable and the concept of due process simply does not exist within the walls of these camps. Aliens are generally detained hundreds of miles from their homes. Contact with the alien's family is often impossible and access to legal representation is virtually eliminated. No legal materials are available to aliens detained in these camps for possible use by aliens wishing to represent themselves.

The standards used to determine when an alien will be held in custody are contained in 8 C.F.R. 242.2. That section allows the District Directors to order detention when they determine such action to be "necessary or desirable." No further guidelines are established. The lack of definitive standards invites abuse of discretion. Furthermore, an alien once detained may apply for release to an Immigration Judge. See, 8 C.F.R. 242.2 (b). However, no standards or guidelines are provided for use by the Immigration Judge in determining what amount of bail to set or whether to release the alien on his own recognizance pending the deportation hearing.

RECOMMENDATION: THE FEDERAL BAIL REFORM ACT SHOULD BE CONSULTED AND SIMILAR CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED INTO AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS TO BE UTILIZED IN SETTING BAIL ON DETAINED ALIENS. ALIENS SHOULD BE RELEASED ON THEIR OWN RECOGNIZANCE WHERE THEY HAVE SUFFICIENT COMMUNITY TIES TO ESTABLISH A LACK OF DISPOSITION TO FLEE THE JURISDICTION. THE COMMISSIONER SHOULD AMEND 8 C.F.R. § 242.2 TO INCLUDE SPECIFIC GUIDELINES TO BE UTILIZED BY DISTRICT DIRECTORS IN DETERMINING WHETHER TO ORDER AN ALIEN'S DETENTION. SIMILAR GUIDELINES SHOULD BE DEVELOPED FOR USE BY IMMIGRATION JUDGES IN REVIEWING ORDERS OF DETENTION.

VII. Spanish forms and other materials should be prepared by INS:

Much of the alien population that is impacted on by INS speaks only Spanish. However, the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Code of Federal Regulations, the vast majority of INS instructions to aliens and forms that must be completed to gain benefits are all printed in only the English language. This presents unusual hardship to spanish-speaking persons attempting to exercise their rights pursuant to the Immigration & Nationality Act.

RECOMMENDATION: CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION & NATIONALITY ACT THAT ARE MOST FREQUENTLY APPLIED TO SPANISH SPEAKING ALIENS (E.G. SECTIONS 201, 202, 203, 212, 241, 242, 244 AND 245 OF THE ACT) SHOULD BE PRINTED IN SPANISH. INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS UTILIZED BY INS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE AT ALL DISTRICT OFFICES IN SPANISH.

VIII. Board of Immigration Appeals:

The Board of Immigration Appeals is delegated authority to hear various appeals by the Attorney General. See 8 C.F.R. § 3.1 (a)(1). The Board consists of five (5) members appointed by the Attorney General. The Board has jurisdiction to hear appeals taken from deportation hearings, exclusionary hearings, and various other applications for discretionary relief. See, 8 C.F.R. § 3.1 (b). The regulations specifically provide that "oral arguement" may be had before the Board, See, 8 C.F.R. § 3.1(e). However, the Board only convenes in Washington D.C. The result is that indigent aliens from throughout the Southwest are precluded from ever having oral arguments before the Board of Immigration Appeals. This result would appear to violate the Fifth Amendment right to equal protection and due process.

RECOMMENDATION: AT A RELATIVELY LOW COST A SECOND PANEL OF BOARD MEMBERS COULD BE DEVELOPED TO SERVE IN A MAJOR CITY IN THE SOUTHWEST. THIS COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY AMENDING THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS. SUCH A BOARD WOULD NOT ONLY MAKE ORAL ARGUMENT AVAILABLE TO A MUCH LARGER PORTION OF THE ALIEN POPULATION, BUT WOULD ALSO EXPEDITE MATTERS SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS. IN THE ALTERNATIVE, ONE BOARD COULD BE MAINTAINED WITH THE BOARD SCHEDULING ORAL ARGUMENTS IN TWO OR MORE KEY LOCATIONS, MAXIMIZING ACCESS TO ORAL ARGUMENTS. SUCH LOCATIONS COULD BE DETERMINED BASED UPON THE RESIDENCE OF ALIENS FROM WHOM THE BOARD RECEIVES THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF APPEALS.

IX. Law Enforcement.

a) "ALIEN AFFINITY STUDY": NCSAR recently completed a study of three Southern California communities, all populated by a high percentage of Hispanic residents. The primary purpose of the study was to determine people's attitudes towards several possible

law-enforcement mechanisms that could be utilized by INS in its efforts to locate deportable aliens. Interview data was coded, verified and analyzed through the computer facilities at the University of California, San Diego.

The essential findings were as follows: 56.5% of all interviewees stated that any effort on the part of INS to locate "illegal aliens" in their communities would result in discriminatory practices. 26.0% stated that such efforts would not result in discriminatory practices. Only 17.5% of all interviewees stated that they preferred law enforcement efforts be focused in their communities, while 50.6% stated they preferred that such efforts be focused at the International Border. 13.0% of all interviewees stated that they would be "very likely to report the presence of an "illegal alien", and 29.9% stated that they were "not at all likely" to report the presence of an "illegal alien." SEE ATTACHMENT IV, "ALIEN AFFINITY STUDY", 22 pages, prepared by NCSAR.

RECOMMENDATION: THE DOMESTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICIES OF THE PREVIOUS COMMISSIONER ARE IMPRACTICAL, UNREALISTIC, AND TOO COSTLY TO THE TAXPAYERS. THESE POLICIES INCLUDED INTENSE URBAN LAW ENFORCEMENT IN AREAS OF HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF HISPANIC PERSONS. INS HAS NOT AND WILL NOT RECEIVE THE COOPERATION OF THESE COMMUNITIES IN APPREHENDING DEPORTABLE ALIENS. URBAN LAW ENFORCEMENT CLEARLY RESULTS IN WIDESPREAD DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MANY LATINOS LAWFULLY IN THE UNITED STATES. UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS, ONCE LIVING IN URBAN AREAS, ARE LARGELY ASSIMILATED INTO THE COMMUNITY AND CAN EASILY EVADE DETECTION. URBAN LAW ENFORCEMENT THEREFORE COULD NOT BE SUPPORTED ON A COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS. MANY PERSONS INTERVIEWED BY NCSAR INDICATED THAT OF THE MINIMAL NUMBER OF PERSONS THAT ARE APPREHENDED IN URBAN SWEEPS, MOST MAKE THEIR WAY BACK TO THESE COMMUNITIES VIRTUALLY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING DEPORTATION.

b) INS ITSELF HAS CREATED A LARGE PORTION OF THE SO-CALLED "ILLEGAL ALIEN" POPULATION AND SHOULD IMMEDIATELY TAKE STEPS TO DOCUMENT "DOCUMENTABLE" ALIENS

It is the finding of NCSAR that the previous administration, under the leadership of General Chapman, Commissioner of INS, has intentionally and/or negligently subverted the entire Congressional concern in implementing the Immigration & Nationality Act of 1952; Namely, the reunification of families. In 1952 and in subsequent amendments, Congress has provided for the rapid immigration of "immediate relative" of United States citizens. See, 8 U.S.C. 1151. The entire purpose of the law was to provide for the immediate "unification" of families. The Operating Instructions of INS (which have the force of law) provide that a petition to immigrate an "immediate relative" should take 5 days to process.

Commissioner Chapman chose to ignore this Congressional mandate and during the past two years developed new internal priorities for INS. The largest adjustment involved withdrawing INS officers from the "documentation" process, and reassigning them to law-enforcement. As a result, at the present time a petition to immigrate an "immediate relative" takes eighteen (18) months to process in Los Angeles, California, instead of five (5) days as the law requires. This effect is visible throughout the country.

The net result of Commissioner Chapman's policies has been to expand the so-called "illegal alien" population due to a failure on the part of the agency to expeditiously document persons with petitions pending. Hundreds of thousands of documentable aliens continue to reside in the United States without documents because of the illegal delays caused by Commissioner Chapman's reorganization of priorities. The Commissioner would in turn use this expanding undocumented population to justify his continued expansion of a law-enforcement budget.

NCSAR is prepared to litigate this issue.

RECOMMENDATION: THE PROCESSING AND ADJUDICATION OF VISA PETITIONS SHOULD BE GIVEN TOP PRIORITY AND THE FIVE (5) DAY REQUIREMENT IN SECTION 204 OF THE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE ENFORCED. INS SHOULD DISCONTINUE JUSTIFYING A LARGE LAW-ENFORCEMENT BUDGET WHILE A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF THE POPULATION THAT THEY WISH TO APPREHEND AND DEPORT ARE DOCUMENTABLE ALIENS, NOT YET IN POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTATION SOLELY BECAUSE OF ILLEGAL INS DELAY IN PROCESSING THEIR APPLICATIONS.

IMMIGRATION PROCESS

a) Translation of Documents supporting Immigration Petitions.

NCSAR has become aware that various INS District Offices, in an effort to stem the tide of increasing visa petitions, recently instituted the requirement that all supporting document in Spanish for such petitions be accompanied by certified translations into English. Although 8 C.F.R. 103.2(b) provides the authority to request such translations, NCSAR is aware that this requirement was waived by INS prior to February, 1977. This shift in policy has caused great hardship and expense to persons submitting immigration petitions. The average cost of a translation is twenty (20) dollars per page. INS has previously demonstrated its ability to process documents (birth certificates, marriage certificates, divorce decrees, etc.) in the Spanish language. It is apparent that the only basis for the change in policy is the interest of the various District Offices to deter the number of Immigration petitions being filed.

RECOMMENDATION: A POLICY DIRECTIVE BE ISSUED STATING THAT FOREIGN DOCUMENTS SHALL BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT TRANSLATIONS IF SUCH DOCUMENTS CAN BE HANDLED IN THE NORMAL COURSE OF THE AGENCY'S OPERATION AND THAT THE REQUIREMENT FOR TRANSLATIONS BE MADE ONLY UPON THE BASIS THAT THERE ARE NO QUALIFIED PERSONS IN THE PARTICULAR SERVICE OFFICE ABLE TO TRANSLATE SUCH DOCUMENTS.

- b) Requirement that Form I-130 must be submitted to establish eligibility for preference status when Form I-550 has already been approved - Implementation of the preference categories to Western Hemisphere Aliens.

INS has taken the position that implementation of the 1976 Amendments to the Immigration Act require that aliens who have previously filed Form I-550 for the immigration of a spouse or child must now file a Form I-130, supporting documents, and filing fee, in order to establish eligibility under the second preference category. INS has also taken the position that they will now adjudicate the authenticity of the claimed relationship. Prior to the 1976 Amendments, the United States Consulates were given the task of adjudicating such relationships. Given the current work overload of INS in processing and adjudicating visa petitions, it is apparent that these policy decisions are unreasonable. There is no reason why a new visa petition should be filed by an alien when a I-550 has already been filed establishing the viability of the claimed relationship. It would be more efficient for INS to simply review the prior I-550 approvals and notify the Consulate that the alien now qualifies for the second preference category. Similarly, efficiency dictates that the Consulate should retain the task of verifying the authenticity of the claimed relationship.

RECOMMENDATION: IT IS NOT NECESSARY FOR AN ALIEN TO REFILE A FORM I-130 IN ORDER TO QUALIFY FOR SECOND PREFERENCE STATUS WHEN A FORM I-550 HAS ALREADY BEEN APPROVED. FURTHER, VERIFICATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP WILL BE EFFECTED BY THE CONSULAR OFFICIAL ADJUDICATING THE VISA PETITION.

- c) Procedural Guarantees in the Adjudication of Visa Petitions.

In the case of Stokes v. INS (U.S.D.C.S.D.N.Y.: 74 Civ. 1022 CLB), a challenge was made to the procedure involved in the adjudication of visa petitions. The challenge basically called for the application of the procedural guarantees of the Administrative Procedure Act. The Consent Judgement in that case calls for, in part, the separation of investigatory and adjudicatory process, a verbatim record of the hearing, right to representation at all times, right to call witnesses and cross-examine adverse witnesses, disclosure of investigative reports, specific reasons for the denial of a petition, and the stay of deportation of the alien spouse pending the determination of the petition.

RECOMMENDATION: THE STANDARDS OF THE CONSENT JUDGEMENT IN STOKES v. I.N.S. BE IMPLEMENTED ON A NATIONWIDE BASIS.

d) Extended Voluntary Departure to Documentable Aliens.

As previously noted above, hundreds of thousands of documentable aliens are currently residing in the United States not yet in possession of their documentation due to illegal administrative delays by INS. Title 8, Section 1252(b) and 8 C.F.R. 242.5 allow for the granting of voluntary departure prior to the commencement of a deportation hearing. Operating Instruction 242.10, which in part implements this authority, was recently updated to provide that immediate relatives and the unmarried sons and unmarried daughters of permanent resident aliens can be given extended voluntary departure until their visa appointments at the Consulate are available. The up-date extended this right only to such aliens who had the appropriate relationship and were in the United States on or before December 31, 1976. The update excluded from this benefit the spouses of permanent resident aliens who were included under the prior Operating Instruction. Given the administrative delays in the processing and documentation of alien beneficiaries by INS, and the hardships caused by family separation, the Operating Instruction should be amended to allow for the granting of extended voluntary departure to all immediate relatives and the spouses, sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens in the United States, regardless of the time of entry or establishment of the relationship.

RECOMMENDATION: OPERATING INSTRUCTION 242.10 BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR INDEFINITE VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE FOR ALL IMMEDIATE RELATIVES OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND SPOUSES, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIENS. IN EFFECT NCSAR HERE RECOMMENDS THAT ALL DOCUMENTABLE ALIENS (I.E., ALIENS DOCUMENTABLE UNDER EXISTING LAWS), BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES PENDING PROCESSING OF THEIR APPLICATIONS. THIS APPROACH REALISTICALLY APPRAISES THE PROBLEM, RECOGNIZES THESE ALIENS WILL IN ALL PROBABILITY NEVER BE APPREHENDED, AND WOULD ALLOW THIS GROUP OF DOCUMENTABLE ALIENS TO EMERGE FROM THE UNDERGROUND EXISTANCE THEY ARE NOW FORCED TO LEAD.

e) Employment Authorization.

The current INS practice of granting "employment authorization" is without standard or regulation and is administered in an arbitrary and capricious manner. The failure of INS to develop regulations concerning this fundamental right has caused great hardship and confusion in the alien community.

The denial of employment authorization to aliens awaiting documentation has forced many into the receipt of public assistance, thus jeopardizing their future admissibility for permanent residence. It has forced other aliens into electing to continue in

unauthorized employment to support their families thus giving up the opportunity to adjust their status in the United States pursuant to the 1976 Amendments to the Immigration & Nationality Act.

NCSAR is aware of many ad hoc policy determinations concerning work authorization. For example, denial of work authorization to persons protected by Preliminary Injunction issued in Silva v. Levi, United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, No. 76 c 4268; the denial of work authorization to aliens qualified for suspension of deportation relief (Section 244 of the Act) who INS has no intention of deporting.

RECOMMENDATION: RULEMAKING PROCEEDINGS UNDER 8 C.F.R. 100.6 BE INITIATED TO DEVELOP STANDARDS FOR EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION. SUCH GUIDELINES WOULD CREATE UNIFORMITY IN DECISION-MAKING, WOULD DISCOURAGE ABUSE OF DISCRETION, AND WOULD ENCOURAGE ALIENS TO ABIDE BY INS DECISIONS IN THESE MATTERS.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

I. Legislation Introduced before the 94th Congress Concerning Aliens:

NCSAR has prepared a summary of all legislation introduced in the 94th Congress relating to aliens. A copy of that study is affixed hereto as Attachment V, for your interest and review.

II. Hiring of Hispanics and Women:

NCSAR is currently involved in administrative proceedings that will probably lead to class-action litigation on the issue of INS employment discrimination against Hispanics and women. Virtually every organization represented by NCSAR agrees that INS practices such discrimination and recognize the negative impact such practices have on the alien population impacted by INS agents. NCSAR recommends that the Commissioner thoroughly re-examine the hiring and promotion practices of INS. NCSAR further recommends that INS intensify its human relations training programs, particularly for officers stationed at the various ports of entry along the international border fronting Mexico.

III. Penalizing Employers for Hiring Of Undocumented Workers:

NCSAR is in the process of completing an exhaustive study of the history of prior efforts (both state and federal) to enact laws penalizing employers for hiring undocumented workers. We can only report preliminary findings and recommendations at this time.

RECOMMENDATION: EMPLOYERS ARE NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETENTLY ASSESS A WORKER'S IMMIGRATION STATUS. KNOWLEDGE OF HUNDREDS OF LAWS, REGULATIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL INTERPRETATIONS IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO MAKE REASONABLY ACCURATE DETERMINATIONS OF AN ALIEN'S RIGHT TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES. ULTIMATELY THIS DECISION CAN ONLY BE MADE BY AN IMMIGRATION JUDGE IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS. EMPLOYERS SHOULD NOT BE REQUIRED TO MAKE A PRE-DETERMINATION ON SUCH A COMPLEX QUESTION. SUCH LEGISLATION RESULTS IN NUMEROUS INCIDENTS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SPANISH-SPEAKING PERSONS AND WORKERS NOT IN POSSESSION OF PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP OR LAWFUL RESIDENCE. SMALLER COMPANIES/CORPORATIONS, THAT DO NOT HISTORICALLY RELY ON UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS, ARE THE MOST LIKLY TO AVOID POTENTIAL LIABILITY BY DISCRIMINATING AGAINST THIRD WORLD WORKERS. LARGER CORPORATIONS, THAT HISTORICALLY DO RELY ON UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS, WILL NOT BE DETERRED BY THE TYPE OF LEGISLATION PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS (E.G., RODINO AND EASTLAND BILLS) DUE TO THE NEGLIGIBLE PENALTIES PROVIDED. SUGGESTED SANCTIONS WOULD NOT ALTER EXISTING MARGINAL COST-REVENUE FACTORS. OUR ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 94th CONGRESS FURTHER INDICATES THAT ENFORCEMENT TECHNIQUES WOULD BE LARGELY UNMANAGEABLE. A COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF SUCH LEGISLATION WOULD NOT JUSTIFY THE LARGE INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS INTO ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS WHEN CONTRASTED WITH THE MINIMAL IMPACT SUCH LAW WOULD PRODUCE ON THE LABOR MARKET. STUDIES CONCLUDING THAT UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS DISPLACE AMERICAN WORKERS NEED TO BE REEVALUATED IN LIGHT OF CONTRASTING STUDIES THAT CONCLUDE THAT UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS CREATE SURPLUS VALUE AND JOBS, PAY MORE IN TAXES THAN THEY DRAW IN GOVERNMENTAL BENEFITS, AND GENERALLY DO NOT AVAIL THEMSELVES OF SOCIAL SERVICES. OTHER POSSIBILITIES, SUCH AS CONSISTENT ENFORCEMENT OF MINIMUM WAGE LAWS, NEED TO BE EXPLORED. THE IMPACT OF LARGESCALE FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN MEXICO NEEDS TO BE EXAMINED TO DETERMINE EFFECTS ON THE MASS MOVEMENT OF WORKERS BOTH NATIONALLY AND TRANS--NATIONALLY.

Mr. Alfredo Astorga, Teacher
Oceanside High School
First and Horne
Oceanside, CA 92054

March 31, 1977

Mr. Roderic Moore
Superintendent
Oceanside Unified School District
2111 Mission Avenue
Oceanside, CA 92054

Dear Sir:

Is there anything the school district can do to prevent Immigration and Naturalization Service officers from detaining Mexican-American children on their way to school?

One of my students, Miguel Cordova, age 14, has reported to me that on or about Thursday, March 10, 1977 at 8:00 a.m., he was walking to school using the sidewalk on Mission Avenue across the street from Burger King. Miguel alleges that two Border Patrol officers in green uniform were standing on the sidewalk and stopped him. They asked him if he had any identification papers. Miguel told the officers he had no identification, but he stated he was an American citizen. The officers asked him where he was born and where he was going. Miguel answered he was born in Hollister, California and that he was on his way to Oceanside High School. Miguel tells me he is still very nervous from this experience.

Sincerely,

Alfredo F. Astorga
Alfredo F. Astorga

cc: Mr. Don Holton, Principal, Oceanside High School
Ms. Gene Guyer, Board of Trustees
Ms. Marina Sanchez, Director, Chicano Federation
Mr. Victor Villapando, San Diego County,
Community Relations Officer
Mr. Rodrigo Mayorga, Director, La Raza National
Lawyers Association, Sacramento, CA
Mr. Dan Munoz, La Prensa

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Members of CBAAC

FROM : Enus M. Moss

SUBJECT: Meeting of Council

DATE: April 4, 1977
MAN-1-03-C:E:EM

The Community-Border Agency Advisory Council will meet April 12, 1977, in the Custom's District Director's Conference Room, Number 5S-9, 5th floor, 880 Front Street, San Diego. The time of the meeting will be at 10:00 A.M.

It is imperative that all members attend this meeting in order that we may determine the future of the Council.

The Council has been successful the 1½ years it has been in existence, and we feel it should continue. Communications between Customs and other government agencies and the community are necessary for greater understanding and smooth operations between agencies and the community.

We all lose if we permit this Council to die. It is for the Community's benefit as well as government agencies.

Please make a special effort to be present at 10:00 A.M. on April 12, 1977.

Enus M. Moss

ENUS M. MOSS
Equal Opportunity Officer



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Members of the Border Affairs Advisory Council

DATE: April 5, 1977
MAN-1-03-C:E:EM

FROM : Equal Opportunity Officer
Los Angeles Customs Region

SUBJECT: Meeting of Council

The next meeting of the Border Affairs Advisory Council will meet on May 10, 1977, at the District Director of Customs Conference Room, Number 5S-9, 5th floor, at 10:00 A.M.

It is requested that all members be present as business of vital importance will be transacted. The election of a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson must be acted upon among other things.

We strongly feel it is to our mutual advantage to keep this Council operative whereby communication can continue to flow between our governmental agencies and concerned community leaders on both sides of the Border. The Council has been effective the past 1½ years but has not reached its potential. Bigger and better things can come from it.

The minutes of the April meeting are attached.

Enus M. Moss
ENUS M. MOSS



COMMUNITY-BORDER AFFAIRS ADVISORY COUNCIL
APRIL 12, 1977

A meeting of the Community-Border Affairs Advisory Council was held on April 12, 1977, at 10:00 A.M. in the District Director's Conference Room. Minutes of the March 8 meeting were approved as written.

Border Problems

Rather significant traffic delays occurred at San Ysidro on Easter Sunday. This can be attributed to the many travelers over the three-day holiday weekend. Mr. Bergesen requested information on the conditions of these delays, including number of lanes open, number of inspectors on duty, etc. Mr. Najera reported that the average delay during a normal week is from 10 to 15 minutes, usually commencing at 11:00 A.M. During the month of February, an average of 98.6 cars per hour were processed at San Ysidro. The only alternative to insure decreased waiting time would be a reduction in enforcement effort. Backups in excess of 30 minutes occur basically only during holiday periods. Mr. Bergesen stated that every effort will be made to process people and cars as expeditiously as possible, but enforcement effort cannot be diminished. More manpower is required and management will assure that manpower utilization is maximized. The present departmental freeze is having an adverse effect on operations.

Mr. Fink suggested to Mr. McKinney that his office may be interested in meetings of the San Ysidro and Tijuana Chambers of Commerce, which deal with some of the same issues this council is concerned with.

Mr. Chavez of the Tijuana Small Business Administration related an incident, translated by Mr. Najera, wherein an individual's passport was taken from her as she was in the company of a person attempting to enter the United States on an illegal passport. Mr. Mitton of the Immigration Service advised Mr. Chavez to meet with Mr. Clayton of Immigration and Naturalization Service at San Ysidro and the matter will be given full consideration.

Mr. Mitton also stated that persons entering the United States for commercial purposes should obtain a business visa, which is valid indefinitely.

Future of the Council

Mr. Moss has written to each council member urging their continued participation in activities of the organization.

Dr. Karenga recommended that a person of Mexican ancestry be appointed to the position of Chairman of the Council. He feels that this would prove more effective as a person of such background will be better able to relate to the problems of the community. Also, Dr. Karenga stated that travel and other commitments make it difficult for him to insure attendance at the meetings. After much discussion, it was agreed that Dr. Karenga will meet with Messrs. Fink, Najera, and Moss in the near future to determine those individuals of Mexican-American heritage who could make a contribution and are interested in assuming the position of chairman. Mr. Ibarra will also be invited to this meeting. A selection will be made at the next regular meeting of the Council. In the interim, Dr. Karenga will continue as

Acting Chairman.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 A.M. The next meeting will be held May 10, 1977,
at the District Director's Conference Room.

Attendees:

Albert G. Bergesen
Enus Moss
George Candish
Herbert Fink
Manny Najera
Robert Perkins, Jr.
Bob Mitton
Peggy Lago
Dr. Ron Karenga
Jim McKinney
Mark Tangalifa
Jorge Rodriguez
Daniel R. Moore
Silverio Chavez



MEMO FROM
ED TORRES

Carlos Vasquez :

The attached is
for your information.

Can you send me a
note on your organization.

Thank you.

Esteban

NBC

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Thirty Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10020 212-247-8300

Barbara G. Hering
Law Department
Senior Counsel

April 7, 1977

Mr. Esteban E. Torres
Assistant Director
International Affairs Department
1125 Fifteenth Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Torres:

This is in response to your letter of March 23, 1977 to Mr. Herbert Schlosser, NBC President, commenting on the March 17 TODAY program.

Of course, NBC regrets your dissatisfaction with TODAY's treatment of the subject of illegal aliens, and we have reviewed the program in light of your criticism that the problem of illegal Mexican immigration is being blown up by the INS so that it will be allocated funds for modern border surveillance personnel and equipment.

The topic of illegal aliens was selected because it is of general interest and the subject of legislation now pending before Congress. The underlying basis is in large part a belief that illegal aliens are a significant factor in the unemployment of American citizens and aliens legally resident in this country. References to the dimension of the problem both by NBC News reporters and interviewees did not purport to be precise either as to the number or composition of the illegal alien population in this country, but the NBC News estimates were based on reliable and informed sources.

April 7, 1977

Mr. Esteban E. Torres

-2-

With regard to whether the solution lies in better policing of our southern border, two views were given. One was the view of General Chapman that we should do so and should provide the manpower and equipment necessary to do the job. However, contrasting with this was the view of Senator Packman, who pointed out that his bill would eliminate the need for such surveillance by legalizing the presence of aliens already in this country and putting the burden on employers with regard to future illegal entrants.

While your letter does not refer to the economic impact of illegal immigration, I would like to point out contrasting views were also presented on this vital issue. Opposing the view of those who feel that illegal aliens are a burden on the economy and a cause of unemployment, Rev. Baboloqua pointed out on the program that illegal aliens typically fill jobs that Americans will not accept even as an alternative to unemployment; that they pay income taxes, sales taxes, and real estate taxes; and that they accept few of the services provided by the government. The program also quoted at some length from a study prepared for the San Diego County Board of Supervisors which concludes that the illegal alien population fills a felt need of farmers and various industries for low-cost labor.

For the foregoing reasons, we believe that the program satisfied the Fairness Doctrine as well as ordinary considerations of fairness. Accordingly, we do not plan to schedule

April 7, 1977

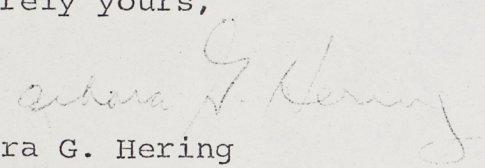
Mr. Esteban E. Torres

-3-

additional programming on illegal aliens at this time. However, since legislation is pending, it is not unlikely that there will be developments that will warrant additional coverage and your views have been transmitted to the TODAY staff.

Thank you for writing and giving us this opportunity to state our position.

Sincerely yours,


Barbara G. Hering

/mjn

cc: Mr. Herbert S. Schlosser

NATIONAL HEALTH LAW PROGRAM

(NHeLP)

10995 Le Conte Avenue, Rm. 640
Los Angeles, California 90024
(213) 825-7601

April 12, 1977

John H. Larson
County Counsel
County of Los Angeles
648 Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

RECEIVED
APR 21 1977
FUND AND CONTRACT
PLANNING DIVISION

Re: MEDICAL CARE FOR UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS

Dear Mr. Larson:

In a series of County Counsel letter opinions, dated August 29, 1975, June 10, 1976 and February 24, 1977, you have expressed the opinion that it is illegal for the County of Los Angeles to provide non-emergency medical care to undocumented aliens. Additionally, implicit in each of these letter opinions is the conclusion that the Board of Supervisors does not have the authority to allow non-residents and undocumented aliens access, as private pay patients, to county health facilities.

I believe that your legal analysis is faulty in that it ignores grants of authorities that allows, and in cases requires, counties to provide all necessary medical care to non-residents and undocumented aliens. The troublesome aspect of your opinions is that they deprive the Board of Supervisors, if they unquestioningly rely on them, of the discretion that is theirs to determine the proper use of county health facilities.

Your conclusion that it is illegal to provide non-emergency medical care to undocumented aliens is based on the following logic:

1. Counties do not have the obligation, under Welfare and Institution Code (W. & I.) §17,000 et seq., to provide general relief, including non-emergency medical care, to non-residents of the county;
2. Undocumented aliens are non-residents of Los Angeles County; and
3. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County does not have the authority or power to provide-- in fact, they are prohibited from providing--non-emergency medical care to undocumented aliens.

The obvious flaw in this syllogism is that it jumps from the assumption that there is no obligation to provide care to the conclusion that it is illegal to provide care. Besides faulty logic, this conclusion overlooks traditional powers held by

California counties.

Although there are numerous additional errors in your opinion, such as the issue of whether the county may discriminate against undocumented aliens, the remainder of this letter will demonstrate that the Board of Supervisors has ample authority to provide medical care and to allow access to county medical facilities to undocumented aliens.

AUTHORITIES OF COUNTIES

California counties have broad authority. Specifically, California Constitution, Article XI, §7 states:

A county or city may make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws.

Under Article XI, §7, if a legislative field has not been pre-empted by the state, the counties have police powers as broad as those exercisable by the state. Birkenfield v. City of Berkeley, 17 C.3d 129, 130 C.R. 465 (1976).

Therefore, in determining whether the Board of Supervisors has the authority to provide non-emergency medical care to undocumented aliens, two issues are relevant:

1. Whether the state has pre-empted the field of providing health care and thus prohibiting county action; and
2. If the state has not pre-empted the field, whether the provision of such medical care is justified under the police powers of the state.

In determining whether the state has pre-empted a legislative field, the courts have articulated the following factors to be considered:

1. Whether the state has expressed the intent to pre-empt the field;
2. Whether there is a comprehensive state plan or program that demonstrates the implicit intent to pre-empt the field; and
3. Whether county action will unduly interfere with a general state scheme.

See: Birkenfield v. City of Berkeley, supra; In re Hubbard, 62 C.2d 119, 41 C.R. 393 (1964); City of Santa Ana v. Board of Education, 255 C.A.2d 178, 62 C.R. 863 (1967).

There is no general state program or scheme to provide medical

care to undocumented aliens. There are provisions scattered throughout the codes that require or allow counties to provide specific types of medical care. See, for example: Gov't Code §§23003, 23004 & 25207; Health and Safety Code §§320, 1100 & 1445; Welfare and Institution Code §1400.2 (It should be noted in passing that the line of cases typified by Goodall v. Brite, 11 C.A.2d 540 (1936) which limited admissions to public hospitals and which you relied on heavily in your opinions, has been overruled by W. & I. §1400.2.)

It is difficult to argue that this hodgepodge of statutes is a comprehensive state plan intended to pre-empt the field. Such a conclusion becomes even more tenuous when it is noted that these statutes are all grants of authorities to counties and not limitations, and furthermore, that none of them concerns health care to aliens, documented or otherwise. Therefore there is no preemption by the state of the field that would prohibit the county from exercising its traditional police powers to provide health care.

POLICE POWERS OF THE COUNTIES

A traditional function of local government has been the provision of indigent health care. McQuillian, Municipal Corporation, §24.228. As early as 1917 a California court stated:

It has never been, nor will it ever be, questioned that among the first or primary duties devolving upon a state is that of providing suitable means and measures for the proper care and treatment, at the public expense, of the indigent sick...; and, as is true of the duty of the state in the matter of taking proper care of the impecunious or indigent who are afflicted with disease and who have no means for caring for themselves... they are duties which the state may perform in the exercise of its sovereignty, even in the absence of direct constitutional authority therefor--indeed, duties which it may discharge under its inherent power of police. County of Sacramento v. Chambers, 33 C.A. 142, 164 P. 613 (1917).

In the early 1930's primary responsibility, along with the inherent authority, to provide medical care for indigents was shifted from the state to the counties. "California Welfare Law--Origins and Development," TenBroek, 45 Cal. L.R. 241 (1957). As a portion of this duty, counties have traditionally provided medical care to non-residents, undocumented aliens, and illegal aliens. See: Hearing Before the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (June 1975); "A Study of the Impact of Illegal Aliens on the County of San Diego on Specific Socioeconomic Areas," San Diego County (Nov. 5, 1975). See also the data collected by the California Department of Health pursuant to Senate Concurring Resolution 117 (1974).

Finally, in interpreting the scope of the counties' police powers, it must be recognized that contemporary moral standards require that all persons have access to necessary health care. See: Memorial Hospital v. Maricopa County, 415 U.S. 250 (1974) (holding that non-emergency medical care is a fundamental necessity of life); Estelle v. Gamble, U.S., 96 S.Ct. 1691 (1976) (holding that the denial of medical care to a prisoner constitutes cruel and unusual punishment.)

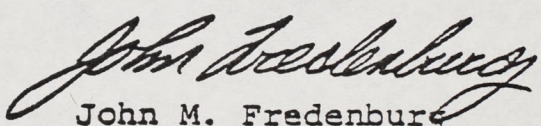
Based on the broad traditional authority to provide necessary medical care, the long practice of counties of providing such medical care to undocumented aliens, and community moral standards, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has sufficient authority, under its general police powers, to provide medical care to undocumented aliens.

CONCLUSION

I hope, over the next few weeks, to provide you with additional legal analysis. I have, however, considered the issue of the Board of Supervisors' authority first because it concerns the fundamental power vested in the Board. The disturbing aspect of your analysis and conclusion is that it shifts the decision-making process from an issue of general good of the community to be decided by the Board with the advice of the professionals in the Department of Health Services, to a legal issue to be determined by lawyers and courts.

I hope that this letter has been helpful and that it will now modify your opinion.

Sincerely,



John M. Fredenburg
Staff Attorney

JMF/rwf

- cc: Edmund D. Edelman, Chairman, Board of Supervisors
- Peter F. Schabarum, Supervisor
- Kenneth Hahn, Supervisor
- James Hayes, Supervisor
- Baxter Ward, Supervisor
- Liston A. Witherill, Director, Department of Health Services



COMMITTEE

ON



CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

1837 HIGHLAND AVENUE • NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050 • (714) 474-8195

April 13, 1977

Attorney General
Griffin Bell
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned in behalf of our organization and the Chicano Community, hereby request a private meeting with you when you attend the April 21-22-23 Border Crime Conference here in San Diego.

The issue that you and others will be discussing with State and Local officials do not take into consideration the impact and effects that any proposal or further policy changes will have on the Human Civil and Constitutional Rights of the more that 15 million persons of Latin Ancestry in the United States.

Please communicate your answer at (714-474-8195) as soon as possible. We will be awaiting your response. Thank you.

Herman Baca, Chairperson
Committee on Chicano Rights

Dr. Ralph Ocampo
Spanish Speaking
Political Assoc.

Jesse Ramirez, Director
Chicano Federation

Carlos Vasquez, Dir.
C.A.S.A. Justicia

Roberto Pacheco, Pres.
Chicano Democratic Assoc.

Roy Cazares, Pres.
La Raza Lawyers of
San Diego County

Juan Cruz,
Mecha, San Diego
State College

Albert Garcia, Chairperson
United California Mexican-
American Association

Jesse Beltran,
G.I. Forum

WESTERN UNION
1405 G ST NW
WASHINGTON DC 20005

 **Mailgram**[®]



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07090 MGM WASHINGTON DC 100 04-14 245A EST

COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS
1837 HIGHLAND AVE
NATIONAL CITY CA 92050

YOUR TELEGRAM DATED APR 13 TO ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIFFIN BELL
AT JUSTICE DEPT WASHDC WAS DELIVERED APR 14 230A EST
WESTERN UNION

0322 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

April 14, 1977

Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, CA 92050

Companeros y companeras,

In the February '77 issue of Voz Fronteriza there was an article "A Knock at Your Door" concerning the Immigration and Naturalization's door to door survey to determine how many undocumented workers reside in the United States. Here in El Paso we have to deal with constant harrassment and immigration abuse. We are interested in getting more information regarding this survey and any further actions by your committee. Please send any information to the February 29th Committee for Justice, P.O. Box 3934, El Paso, Texas 79923. We are an organization that documents and exposes police and immigration abuse, and we are interested in all migra and police abuse cases throughout the nation especially the Southwest.

Gracias y unidad para siempre
Lupe Villegas

February 29th Committee for Justice
P. O. Box 3934
El Paso, Texas 79923



Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Ave.
National City , CA 92050



April 14, 1977

Mr. Ramon Castro, Esquire
3104 4th Avenue
San Diego, California 92103

Ramon,

Enclosed is a copy of the contents of the telegram and the organizations which signed the telegeram.

We are trying to : (1) request a private meeting with Attorney Bell on his visit to San Diego on the 21, 22, and 23.

(2) Reason will be to communicate to him that it is imperative that the Chicano communities be included in any talks in order that Attorney Bell can become aware of the impact and that any solution or policy change on the Immigration issue will have on the human, civil and constitutional rights of the more than 15 million persons of Latin ancestry in the United States.

and

(3) I wish to request the following of you:
(a) Communicate to any "big Wheels" who can get to Griffin Bell that our request is valid and ask them that they put the pressure on him to meet with us.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca, Chairman

Centro de Servicios Sociales Aztlán
520 Garza
Laredo, Texas 78040

'724-6244

15 de abril, 1977

Estimado Socio,

De parte de la mesa directiva y los empleados de el Centro Aztlán le invitamos a que atienda la junta general de la miembrecía de el Centro Aztlán. Uno de los propositos mas grandes del Centro Aztlán es de facilitar la union y la cooperación entre los miembros. Hay muchas actividades y ideas de como llevar esto acabo pero la participación de todos los miembros es indispensable.

Le pidemos que por favor participa en la junta general con su presencia el sabado, 30 de abril a las 6:00 de la tarde en el Salon de Obreros por 1417 San Eduardo. También habra eleccion de miembros a la mesa directiva.

EN LA UNION ESTA LA FUERZA,

Juanita Bustamante y Luera
Directora

Vicente H. Molina
Presidente



Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking

2114 W. Commerce St.
P. O. Box 7306

San Antonio, Texas 78207
(512) 224-7526

MEMO

TO: Lupe Anguiano

FROM: Soledad Herrera *Soledad Herrera*

RE: Immigration's Constant Humiliation Toward Undocumented Workers

DATE: April 15, 1977

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ms. Lupe Anguiano

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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San Antonio, Texas

Most Rev. Robert F. Sanchez
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Mr. Gene Benton
Tucson, Arizona

Mr. Santiago Chavez
Denver, Colorado

Mrs. Luz Gutierrez
Crystal City, Texas

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Corpus Christi, Texas

Most Rev. John R. Quinn
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mr. Raymond Rodriguez
Ft. Worth, Texas

Rev. Robert A. Torres
Little Rock, Arkansas

On Monday, April 4, 1977, I accompanied Sra. Magdalena C. Guajardo and her daughter, Maria Guajardo, to the Office of Immigration and Naturalization. Maria Guajardo had been sent a notice from this Office to meet with the Assistant District Director for Travel Control, Mr. C. V. Catuogno. When we met with Mr. Catuogno, his manner was discourteous, inconsiderate and his tone of voice was very rash and nasty. His questions directed to Mrs. Guajardo and her daughter were similar to an officer questioning a suspected criminal. His statements directed at me were that if I was not an attorney, then there was no need to even speak to me (disregarding the fact that I was there to represent Mrs. Guajardo and her daughter). I asked Mr. Catuogno a question which he appeared not to have heard, but nonetheless he did not respond. He seemed to be very annoyed with the letter that Maria had written to President Carter, so he asked Maria to read it out-loud even though he had already read it.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Catuogno told us that Mrs. Guajardo and her daughter would have to be processed at the Department of Immigration. He led us to another office and left. At that office, we were told that that was not the right office to be processed but that it was at another branch several blocks away. Obviously Mr. Catuogno knows where undocumented workers are processed since he has been working in immigration matters long enough to become Assistant District Director -- so why this run around and humiliation process. Mr. Catuogno has a job to do, however, I doubt if his job duties include harrassment and degrading tactics.

Mr. Catuogno failed in showing us at least some basic human respect, manners and consideration, therefore, I believe a complaint against Mr. Catuogno would prevent him from repeating such ill-mannered actions.

NATIONAL HEALTH LAW PROGRAM

(NHeLP)

10995 Le Conte Avenue, Rm. 640
Los Angeles, California 90024
(213) 825-7601

April 20, 1977

John H. Larson
County Counsel
County of Los Angeles
648 Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: PRENATAL CARE FOR NON-RESIDENTS AND UNDOCUMENTED
ALIENS

Dear Mr. Larson:

In a letter dated June 10, 1976 to Mark H. Bloodgood and reiterated in a letter dated February 24, 1977 to Liston A. Witherill, your office expressed the opinion that Los Angeles County is prohibited from providing prenatal care to non-residents and undocumented aliens. Your argument is that the county may provide only public health and emergency medical services to non-residents and undocumented aliens; that routine prenatal care is neither a public health or emergency service; and, therefore, the county must deny prenatal care to all expectant mothers who are non-residents or undocumented aliens.

In addition to being callous, shortsighted and threatening to leave many children permanently disabled, your conclusion is legally incorrect. As will be demonstrated in this letter, not only does the county have ample authority to provide prenatal care to non-residents and undocumented aliens, the county is, in fact, required to provide prenatal care to all expectant mothers regardless of residency or immigration status.

IMPORTANCE OF PRENATAL CARE

Good prenatal care is vital for the health of both the mother and the child. Prenatal care is essential to prevent many of the complications that may arise during pregnancy. On the other hand, the lack of prenatal care increases the risk of infant mortality, mental retardation, and infant morbidity. For example, the greatest single source of injury to an infant is prematurity; but this can often be prevented with adequate early care. Similarly, severe brain damage, and resulting mental and physical retardation, is often caused by blood incompatibility; yet this can easily be avoided by the use of a simple prenatal blood test. Furthermore, the risks to the mother can also be substantially reduced with routine early care. See: Prenatal Care, Children's Bureau Publication No. 4-1962, U.S. Dept. of HEW (1962); Prevention of Handicap

Through Antenatal Care, I.R.M.M.H. Reviews of Research and Practice, 18 (1976).

Therefore, if we wish to have healthy mothers and children, barriers to early and good prenatal care should be removed and not increased. Your position, however, will create at least two sets of additional barriers: The first is the absolute denial of prenatal care to non-residents and undocumented aliens. The second is more subtle, but just as dangerous; a complicated screening and eligibility determination process, required under your position, will have the effect of discouraging and intimidating many women from seeking care.

The health policy of the county should be to encourage prenatal care. The leading text on obstetrics succinctly states the appropriate policy:

"Every word and every act by all who come in contact with the pregnant woman should impress upon her both the importance and the availability of prenatal care for her fetus and herself. All too often, especially in public clinics, the strong impression has been propagated that such care is not really available without great expenditure of physical and emotional effort, and at times, of money beyond the woman's capability to pay. It is tragic when women and their fetuses are denied adequate prenatal care simply because of lack of funds. Over and above the humanitarian aspects, the cost for good prenatal care is modest compared to the expense of caring subsequently for serious, but preventable, complications in the mother and her fetus. It is also unfortunate that, among those who in one way or another come in contact with the pregnant woman who seeks prenatal care, there may be some who display an intolerance for the poor, for the unwed, and for the mother's particular ethnic group. In such circumstances, the best of medical care often goes to waste." Pritchard and MacDonald, Williams Obstetrics, p. 247 (15th ed. 1976).

Additionally, prenatal care, well baby clinics, and maternal and child health programs have long been considered so important to the health of the community that local government has a special responsibility to assure that these services are available to all mothers and infants. Even at a time when it was considered improper by some for local public health programs to provide "curative" medical care--the theory being that local government should not compete with private physicians--an exception was recognized for mother and infant programs. For example, in 1940 the American Public Health Association adopted a list of "public health services" that should appropriately be provided by local government. The services on the list, known as the "Basic Six", were vital statistics, sanitation,

communicable disease control, laboratory services, and, most importantly, maternal and child health programs. See: "An Official Declaration of Attitude...", American Journal of Public Health, 30:1099-1106 (1940). See also: Local Health Units for the Nation, H. Emerson, The Commonwelath Fund, N.Y. (1945).

In summary, a good public health svstem should include, and has traditionally included, aggressive prenatal and maternal and child health programs. The poor are obviously the families that benefit the most from such county health programs; it is also the poor that will be harmed by new and additional barriers to these health services. Poor families in Los Angeles already face serious difficulties in finding adequate prenatal and maternal care. It is irrational, inhumane and, as will be demonstrated below, illegal for the county to increase barriers to prenatal and maternal care. It is the children who suffer and it should be remembered that the children, regardless of the residency or immigration status of the mother, are American citizens entitled to the equal protection of the law.

OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE PRENATAL CARE

It is your opinion that the county does not have the authority to provide medical care, or to allow access to county health facilities, to non-residents and undocumented aliens. You do allow two exceptions in that it is also your opinion that the county may provide emergency and public services to non-residents and undocumented aliens. However, you have further argued that routine prenatal care is not an emergency or public health services and, therefore, the county is prohibited from providing such care to non-residents and undocumented aliens. In a letter dated April 12, 1977 we demonstrated that, contrary to your opinion, the county has ample authority to provide all necessary medical care, including prenatal care, to non-residents and undocumented aliens.

In the case of prenatal and maternity care, not only does the county have the authority to provide it, they have, in fact, an obligation to provide it to all expectant women regardless of residency or immigration status. This obligation is clearly stated in Health and Safety Code (H. & S) §1454 which reads:

"In any county where a county hospital has been established, any expectant mother who is unable to pay for her necessary care shall be admitted to the county hospital, and the cost of her maintenance and care shall be a proper charge against and shall be paid by the county of her residence."

This statute requires that the county provide all necessary prenatal, obstetrical, and postpartum care to all indigent

women. See: Madison v. City and County of San Francisco, 106 C.A.2d 232, 234 P.2d 995 (1951).

The type and the quality of the care provided by the county must meet minimum professional standards. These minimum standards are imposed by the professional responsibility, and corresponding malpractice liability, of the county and its professional staff. Furthermore, the legislature recently reaffirmed the high standards when they adopted H. & S §1442.5(c), which provides that:

"Whether this duty is fulfilled directly by the county or through alternative means, the availability of services, and the quality of treatment received by the people who cannot afford to pay for their health care shall be the same as that available to non-indigent people receiving health care services in private facilities in the county."

I have enclosed a copy of the prenatal section of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Standard of Obstetric-Gynecologic Services adopted in 1974. These standards are strong evidence of the minimum acceptable professional standards that the county must meet in providing prenatal care. You should particularly note the section on the frequency of prenatal visits which states:

"The normal patient should generally be seen at least every 4 weeks for the first 28 weeks of pregnancy, every 2 weeks until the 36th week, and weekly thereafter. Patients with active problems of necessity are seen more frequently."

The final scope of service issue is whether the county must, along with prenatal care, also provide elective abortions. Throughout your opinions you make the distinction between routine prenatal care and elective abortions. However, the right of a woman to terminate her pregnancy through an abortion is a fundamental right protected by the Constitution. The courts have held that if the county offers treatment for pregnancy it cannot interfere with the woman's choice of treatment, including her right to an abortion. Therefore, since the county is obligated to provide all indigent women with prenatal and maternal care, the county must also include in its package of service elective abortions. Doe v. Poelker, 497 F.2d 1063 (8th Cir. 1974) cert. granted 96 S.Ct. 3220 (1976); Doe v Hale Hospital, 500 F.2d 144 (1st Cir. 1974); Roe v. Norton, 408 F.Supp. 600 (E.D. Conn. 1975) prob. juris. noted sub non. Maher v. Roe, 96 3219 (1976); McRae v. Mathews, 421 F.Supp. 533 (E.D.N.Y. 1976).

CONCLUSION

The legal analysis produced by your office is incorrect because it overlooked the mandatory duty, created by H. & S §1454, of the county to provide prenatal, obstetrical and postpartum care to all women regardless of residency or immigration status. More importantly, your analysis leads to a conclusion that is morally intolerable.

Sincerely,

John M. Fredenburg
National Health Law Program
Attorney at Law

Dorothy Lang
Western Center on Law and Poverty
Attorney at Law

David Arredondo
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice
Attorney at Law

Charles F. Elsesser
Los Angeles Legal Aid Foundation
Attorney at Law

cc:

Edmund D. Edelman
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
Peter F. Schabarum, Supervisor
Kenneth Hahan, Supervisor
James Hayes, Supervisor
Baxter Ward, Supervisor
Liston A. Witherill,
Director, Department of Health Services

SECTION V

OBSTETRIC CARE

ANTEPARTUM CARE

Antepartum care may be defined as a planned program of medical evaluation and management, observation, and education of the pregnant woman directed toward making pregnancy, labor, delivery and the postpartum recovery a safe and satisfying experience. A well-designed program should also provide the opportunity (1) for the physician and the patient to become better acquainted, (2) for the physician to learn something of the patient's emotional attitudes toward pregnancy and labor, (3) for instruction of the patient and her husband in optimal care for her and the coming baby, and (4) for optional instruction of the patient and her husband in a prepared childbirth program.

Records

The antepartum record should assist in the accumulation of a data base that includes the history, physical examination, and appropriate laboratory work. (See also *The Medical Record*, p. 23.) This data base may well vary with the community and its geographic location. Much of this information can be recorded by the patient or obtained by trained assistants. The development of a printed questionnaire for this use is helpful.

Pertinent data including a list of problems, assessment of the course of pregnancy, and plans for management should be readily available when the patient enters the hospital. Methods to assure this should be developed. Consideration should be given to a record that can be continued to include the data obtained in the hospital.

A general physical examination should be performed. Particular attention should be given to the breasts, the general and pelvic bony architecture, and to the genital organs. It is desirable for a pelvic examination to be performed at the first visit. If the pelvic examination must be postponed, this fact should be recorded. Usually, an accurate measurement of the pelvic capacity can be done at this time. It is important to look for problems that would cause dystocia, such as pelvic tumors, abnormalities of the shape or size of the bony pelvis, and genital anomalies.

Laboratory examinations in pregnancy should include:

- Complete blood count, including smear and differential. Sickle cell preparation in patients at risk.
- Complete urinalysis.
- Screening test for tuberculosis if not recently performed.
- Chest roentgenogram on specific indication.
- Serologic test for syphilis. Cervical smear and/or culture for gonorrhea when indicated.
- Rubella titer if status is unknown.
- Cervico-vaginal cytologic study.
- Blood group and Rh determination. If antibodies are present, refer to appropriate ACOG Technical Bulletins for further details.*

Other laboratory examinations depend on history, physical findings, and locality.

Following the accumulation of these data, a problem list should be developed.

* Available from The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

The Initial Interview — Assessment and Development of Plan

After the data base has been acquired, special effort should be made to identify the patient at high risk and to record this. Special scoring systems are available and should be considered as aids.*†

At this time the physician should:

- Inform the patient of any problems and discuss his plans for management.
- Begin his antepartum educational program.
- Explain future visits during pregnancy, encouraging the patient to write down questions between visits.
- Discuss with the patient the economic aspects of pregnancy.

Subsequent Visits

Follow-up information obtained during pregnancy can be recorded on appropriately designed and easily read flow sheets. From such flow sheets, in association with appropriate progress notes for each active problem, assessment of the patient at each visit can be quickly and accurately determined. Patients previously or currently identified as being at high risk should receive special attention, and their records should be prominently marked.

The information and the record on which it is recorded should facilitate the care of the patient by another physician or a consultant. It should also be possible to transmit it easily to the hospital.

Frequency of Visits

The normal patient should generally be seen at least every 4 weeks for the first 28 weeks of pregnancy, every 2 weeks until the 36th week, and weekly thereafter. Patients with active problems of necessity are seen more frequently.

Essential Data

Weight, blood pressure, urinalysis, height of fundus, abdominal findings on palpation, and character and location of fetal heart tones should be determined at each visit. Unusual symptoms or physical changes should be noted. Hemoglobin and/or hematocrit should be determined again between the 28th and 36th weeks.

After the 30th week, vaginal examinations may be performed at appropriate intervals to determine the location and condition of the cervix, and the status of the presenting part, and to check the measurements of the bony pelvis.

During the last month, the patient should be told what to expect when labor begins, how it may be recognized, and what rupture of the membranes or the bloody show means. Plans for analgesia and/or anesthesia during labor should be reviewed. Patients should be advised of the hazards of ingesting food or fluid after labor begins, particularly if general anesthesia is contemplated.

Educational Program

Patient education is an essential part of health care, especially in the field of

* Nesbit, R. E. L., Jr., and Aubry, R. H.: High-risk obstetrics. II. Value of semiobjective grading system in identifying the vulnerable group. *Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.* 103: 972. 1969.

† Hobel, C. J., Hyvarinen, M. A., Okada, D. M., and Oh, W.: Prenatal and intrapartum high-risk screening. 1. Prediction of the high-risk neonate. *Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.* 117: 1, 1973.

obstetrics and gynecology. By this means, current apprehensions may be allayed and future problems alleviated.

Education can be accomplished by personal interviews, reading material, clinic-based group discussions, and hospital classes.

Programmed audiovisual aids can reduce much of the discussion time on the many subjects that can be covered; such as, (1) care of the breasts and infant feeding, (2) hygiene of pregnancy, (3) immunizations, (4) the Rh factor, (5) exercise, (6) analgesia and anesthesia, and (7) family planning. (See also *Special Topics*, p. 58.)

Many hospitals now have classroom demonstrations and discussions given by their obstetric nurses. Attending staff members also participate. Classes depend on the personnel and facilities available. Each community can tailor its own program. The importance of bilateral discussion far outweighs the technical material that may be presented. With many different agencies providing antepartum education, the obstetrician-gynecologist should be familiar with the qualifications of the instructors and the quality of the instruction their patients may receive.

Nutrition

Nutritional advice is an important aspect of obstetric-gynecologic care. Obstetrician-gynecologists should be aware of the principles of sound nutrition and the use of nutritionists in the care of all obstetric-gynecologic patients. Pregnancy is a particularly important time for sound nutritional advice.

A woman's nutritional status before, during, and after pregnancy contributes to a significant degree to the well-being of both herself and her infant. Therefore, what a woman consumes before she conceives and while she carries the fetus is of vital importance to the health of succeeding generations.

Nutritional assessment and advice are essential components of good antepartal care. The obstetrician-gynecologist, as leader of the obstetric-gynecologic health team, is responsible for including these in the care of all pregnant patients under his supervision. He may do this personally or by ensuring that qualified members of his team do so.

Ideally, nutritional assessment should be made before conception. Failing that, it should be repeated at regular intervals during and after pregnancy. A basic technique of nutritional assessment is to obtain and analyze a 24 or 48 hour diet history. This should be supplemented by clinical evaluation of possible nutritional deficiencies and, where indicated, appropriate laboratory tests.

Nutritional advice to the pregnant woman depends on the knowledge of sound nutritional principles. Although the components of optimal maternal diet have not been determined precisely, several important principles may be stated:

- Adequate intake of protein, particularly protein from animal sources, should be ensured.
- Caloric intake approximately 10 per cent above non-pregnant requirements is advisable.
- Weight gain during pregnancy should not be restricted unduly, nor should weight reduction normally be attempted. The average weight gain in normal pregnancy is 10 to 12 kg. (22 to 27 lb.).
- Essential nutritional elements, such as sodium, should not be restricted during normal pregnancy.
- Dietary supplements of iron and iron-containing foods are indicated during pregnancy. Other dietary supplements, such as vitamins or additional sources, may be helpful where deficiencies in nutritional status are determined.

Nutritional advice should be continued during the puerperium. Restriction of dietary intake should not be advised during the early postpartum course nor for the lactating mother.

In implementing these principles of good nutrition in obstetrics, the obstetrician-gynecologist may utilize written or pictorial materials. However, the most important factor in persuading a patient to establish sound nutritional habits before, during, and after pregnancy is continued personal encouragement by the obstetrician-gynecologist and the members of his health team, with emphasis on the positive rather than the negative aspects of nutrition.

The Pregnant Employee

It is desirable that the working woman see her physician during the first two or three months of pregnancy, both to verify the pregnancy and for a thorough initial examination. At this time, a recommendation can be made regarding work during the remainder of the pregnancy.

If the patient continues in good health and feels well, and the pregnancy proceeds normally, there is generally no reason why a normal working schedule cannot be continued until close to the expected date of delivery.

The pregnant working woman, like other pregnant women, should maintain a good state of nutrition and get adequate rest and exercise. The patient and her employer should give consideration to these basic health needs in determining if a normal work schedule can be continued.

Regular visits to the physician are an important part of good antepartum care, and this should also be taken into consideration. At these visits the patient and her physician can determine how long she should continue to work.

After delivery, adequate time should be allowed for complete recovery from the effects of childbirth before resuming a full workload. Six weeks is generally required for physiologic changes to return to normal, but in individual instances a longer time may be required for this or for adjustment of feeding or other problems of baby care. A postpartum checkup is important, and the physician can determine at this time if the patient is able to resume a normal work schedule.

INTRAPARTUM CARE

The labor and delivery suite is often among the most active areas of any hospital. Within a relatively short time, the welfare of mother and baby, often exposed to unforeseen emergency complications, is in the hands of the various people who compose the obstetrical team. It is thus important that every department of obstetrics, regardless of size, has written policies and standards establishing procedures for both normal and emergency care and indicating the areas of responsibility of both medical and nursing personnel and the extent to which the responsibility of the attending physician can be delegated.

Task responsibility of individual team members, both medical and nursing should be based on their varied training and capabilities. These policies and procedures should be approved by the chairman of the department, available to all members of the team, and should be reviewed at least once a year.

Admission Policies

The labor and delivery suite is often the portal of entry to the hospital for most obstetric patients and in this way serves a triage function. It is therefore necessary that each hospital establish specific policies indicating which patients, in addition to labor patients, are appropriate for admission to labor and delivery, which patients are not suitable; and regardless of where the patient is admitted



NATIONAL INSTITUTE for COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Armando Navarro
Executive Director

894 Rialto Ave.
San Bernardino, Ca.

April 23, 1977

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
c/o Herman Baca-Chairperson
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, Ca. 92050

Dear Mr. Herman Baca:

This letter is to confirm your participation in the Cinco de Mayo Parade to be held in Ontario on Euclid Avenue. Please find enclosed a geographical lay-out of the parade route and location of the Check-in Booth. The Alan G. Smith office of Chaffey High School which is located on 5th Street just west of Euclid Avenue will house the Check-in Booth.

Arrival at the Check-in Booth is as follows:

Date: May 7, 1977
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Division: II - 2

This should provide ample time for preparation before the scheduled 10:00 a.m. start of the Parade.

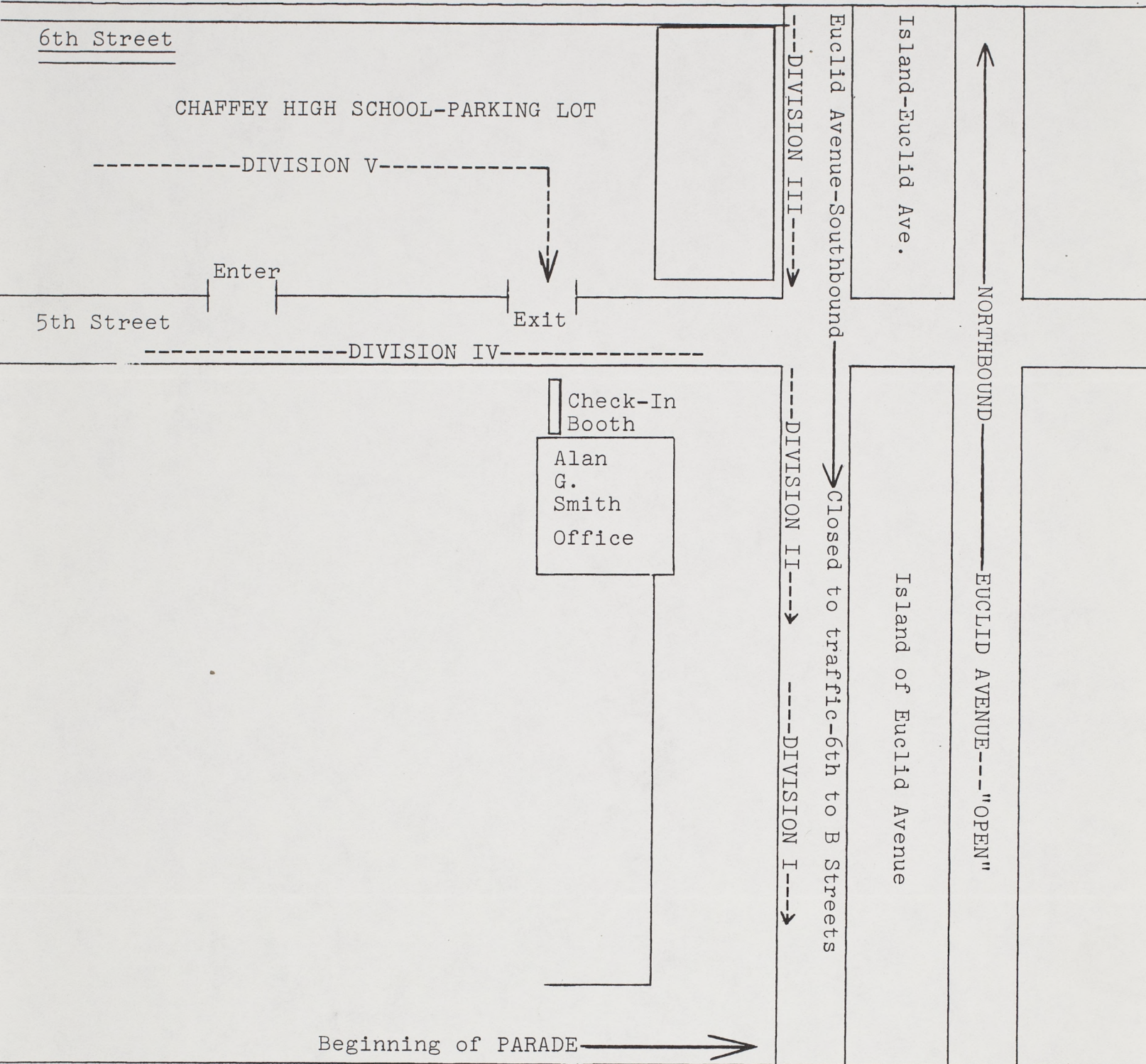
We looking forward to your participation. If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you.

Yours truly,

L.A.-Q.

Lorenzo Archuleta-Quintana
Parade Coordinator
(714) 884-11-45

CINCO DE MAYO PARADE ASSEMBLY AREA



MOTE: All parade entrants for Divisions I & II will assemble on the southbound lane of Euclid Avenue between 4th & 5th Streets. You should enter your area through 5th Street. Division III will assemble on the southbound lane of Euclid Avenue between 5th & 6th Street. You should enter your area from 6th Street. Division IV will assemble on 5th Street between Euclid Ave. & Chaffey High School. You should enter on 5th Street, preferably from the West going East. Division V will assemble in the Chaffey High School parking lot as indicated on the map above.

At the request of the Ontario Police Department, all buses, horse-trailers, and other transportation should be moved to the "B" Street area immediately after your scheduled Check-In time.

DIVISION II - GREEN

- 1- Banda De Guerra--Mexicali
- 2- Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
- 3- Division Leader
- 4- Mayor Treadway
- 5- Bob Townsend--Chairman, Board of Supervisors, San Bernardino City.
- 6- Pharoahs Car Club--Princess Julie Catano
- 7- " " " --Princess Mary Esparza
- 8- " " " --Princess Ramona Hodghill
- 9- " " " --Princess Sonya Hernandez
- 10- " " " --Princess Bridget Guzman
- 11- " " " --Princess Adelita Marquez
- 12- " " " --Princess Nancy Roque
- 13- " " " --Princess Cecilia Soria
- 14- " " " --Princess Stephanie Lumas
- 15- " " " --Princess Marsha De La Garza
- 16- " " " --Princess Maria Elena Licea
- 17- Las Adelitas de Redlands
- 18- Epics--Adolfo Rios, Jr.---Cars for City Queens--Lisa Navarrette
- 19- " --Daniel Martinez -- Marcelina Herrera
- 20- " --Ralph Rocha -- Bonnie Rivera
- 21- " --Rene Zarate -- Yvonne Aponti
- 22- " --David Zarate -- Yvonne Theresa Santana
- 23- " --Albert Ochoa -- Roberta Mendez
- 24- " --Tony Baca -- Judy Estrada
- 25- " --Ernie Fematt -- Lucille Molina
- 26- " --Manuel Velasquez Jr.--Sylvia Juarez
- 27- " --Albert Mario Gallo --Lola Alvarado
- 28- " --Jose Gonzalez -- Elena Artiaga
- 29- " --Cesar Munoz -- Dolores Cabrera
- 30- " --Cinco De Mayo Queen Float
- 31- " --Ballet Folklorico El Aguila

Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking

2114 W. Commerce St.
P. O. Box 7306

San Antonio, Texas 78207
(512) 224-7526

April 28, 1977

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Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Joseph Staley, District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
727 E. Durango Blvd.
San Antonio, TX 78206

Dear Mr. Staley,

I would like to file a formal complaint of rude, abusive, insulting and uncooperative behavior toward clients by Mr. C.V. Catuogno in your Travel Control Division. On various occasions, members of my staff, volunteer law students and myself, have been treated with a great deal of lack of respect by Mr. Catuogno.

I will mention a few such incidents -- the enclosed memo by a member of my staff explains one. Another incident happened to me a few days ago, when upon her request, I accompanied Mrs. Olivia Zepeda Guanajuato, a U.S. born citizen, to the Travel Control Division to inquire why I.N.S. was delaying her Visa application process on behalf of her husband, a Mexican citizen. Mr. Catuogno refused to see us.

Mrs. Guanajuato came by our office and again requested that I call Mr. Catuogno to inquire about her husband's case. Mr. Catuogno spoke to me by phone in a very rude and abusive language--stating that I had no business working on Immigration cases because according to him, my application to your office requesting to represent persons at I.N.S. had not and was not going to be approved. I would appreciate knowing if you have in fact made such a decision and why.

On April 20, 1977, Mrs. Guanajuato again asked me to accompany her to a meeting she had obtained with Mr. C.V. Catuogno. Even though Mrs. Guanajuato signed an I.N.S. G-28 form requesting that I represent her, Mr. Catuogno humiliated me in public stating that I have no right to make such a request, that I.N.S. did not honor my petition and that I should leave. I argued that our office was

Page Two
April 28, 1977

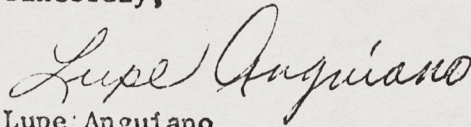
sponsored by the National Council of Catholic Bishops and that the United States Catholic Conference was working with I.N.S. in many parts of the country; particularly in helping in the settlement of Vietnamese people. Mr. Catuogno again very rudely stated that I would not be permitted to accompany Mrs. Guanajuato.

Mr. Staley, I believe that some members of your staff are angry because of our office's effective participation in the March 10, 1977 court order against I.N.S. Also, because we have exposed publicly cases of abuses in I.N.S. activities.

In the same tone, I'd like to clarify that many of your District I.N.S. staff members are most cooperative and are courteous.

I would appreciate assurance that corrective measures will be taken regarding Mr. C.V. Catuogno, Assistant District Director for Travel Control.

Sincerely,


Lupe Anguiano
Director

LA:SH

cc: President Jimmy Carter
The Honorable Griffith Bell
Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez
Congressman Bob Krueger
Richard Avena, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Peter Schey, Esq.
Mrs. Olivia Guanajuato
Most Rev. Francis J. Furey
Most Rev. Thomas J. Drury
Sra. Magdalena C. Guajardo

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20536

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO

CO 893.1-C

April 29, 1977

Ms. Tina C. de Baca
6515 Osler Street
San Diego, California 92111

Dear Ms. Baca:

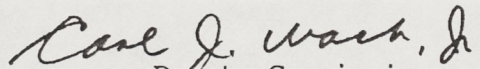
This is in reference to your recent letter addressed to the President of the United States, in which you indicated your concern with the illegal alien situation in the United States and the granting of amnesty. Your letter was referred to this Service for a direct reply to you.

The granting of amnesty to illegal aliens requires legislation and is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of Congress.

You make reference to families being divided, causing suffering for many United States citizens and permanent resident aliens. Public Law 94-571 provides a preference for spouses of permanent residents and exempts spouses of citizens of the United States from numerical limitations. Thus, they should either be able to secure immigrant visas or adjust their status.

We do appreciate your interest in this matter of mutual concern.

Sincerely,



Acting Deputy Commissioner

RESIDENCY STATUS QUESTIONNAIRE

OFFICE USE ONLY

TOEC: 810
ATTN: CA SCREENER

PLEASE COMPLETE ITEMS AFTER YOU READ STATEMENT AT BOTTOM OF PAGE,

Your Social Security Claim Number		570-05-1266-M
Name	GERTRUDE VALLES	
Street Address	2328 E. 8th St.	
City	National City,	
State and ZIP Code	California 92050	

1. Have you applied to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence?

Yes. When did you apply? _____ (Show exact date if known; otherwise show the month and year in which you believe you applied.)

No.

2. At what INS office did you file your application? _____

3. What is your Alien Registration Number? _____

4. (a) What country are you a citizen of? Mexico
(b) What country were you born in? Mexico

5. Do you authorize INS to release to Social Security information concerning your residency status? Yes No

Your Signature	Date Signed
	February 9, 1977

This report is authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1395 o(2)(B) and 20 C.F.R. 405.205. While the furnishing of this information is not mandatory, your failure to comply may result in the termination of your SMI entitlement.

This information is also needed to enable the Social Security Administration to verify with the Immigration and Naturalization Service that you have in fact met all residence requirements of the law for continuation of your supplementary medical insurance.

Disclosure of data from our records may also be made to comply with Federal laws which require or authorize the release of information from social security records; and to facilitate statistical research and audit activities necessary to assure the integrity and improvement of the social security programs.

RETURN TO ANY SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE

Form WNPSC-3181 (12/76)

CALIFORNIA CHICANO CAUCUS

5035 ENSIGN STREET • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92117 • (714)276-5603

May 2, 1977

Herman Baca
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

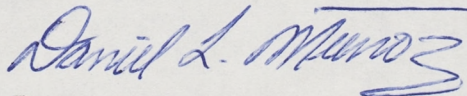
Estimados Hermanos,

You have the wholehearted support of the California Chicano Caucus in your up-coming meeting to be held in Washington, D.C., with Attorney General Griffin Bell.

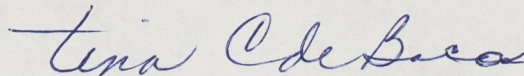
There are few others besides Jess Ramirez, Alberto Garcia, Peter Schey, and most certainly you, Herman, who could possibly be more informed and knowledgable in the area of immigration, undocumented workers and the border area problems. We do wish, however, that you especially emphasize that the civil rights of American citizens are being flagrantly violated daily and that this must cease immediately.

Mucha suerte a todos.

Sinceramente,



Daniel Munoz,
Chairperson



Tina CdeBaca,
Vice Chairperson

RALPH R. OCAMPO, M.D., F.A.C.S.

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

General and Vascular Surgery

2850 SIXTH AVENUE SUITE 407

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103

Telephone 298-8891

May 3, 1977

Mr. Cleveland Amory, President
The Fund for Animals
National Campaign to Save the Dolphins
1765 "P" Street , N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036

Dear Sir:

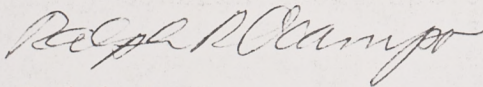
I am not a high-powered attorney, nor a PR specialist for the tuna industry. I am, however, a Director with the Mexican American National Bank of San Diego, and President of the Spanish Speaking Political Association here. In both of these capacities, and as a responsible citizen, I strongly protest your organization's insensitivity to the damage you are causing this city generally, and specifically the unemployment you will cause to impact most heavily on the Mexican American community.

The best opportunity to eliminate "the reckless killing of dolphins" for your organization is to keep the tuna fleet of our city in this country where the scientific resources are available to both fish for tuna on a cost-effective basis, and maintain the eco system that is even more essential to the fishermen than it is to you. I would suggest that you take the money you are raising and use it to address an international problem in an international arena.

The paradox of your broadside and emotional attack on the U.S. tuna industry is that it will cripple the most responsible and productive fleet in the world. Our people will be out of work and the growing sophistication of our tuna fleet will be lost while Russian and Japanese fisherman have a hey day on the high seas.

Yes, I am seriously concerned about saving the dolphins, as is anyone in this area who realizes how vital the tuna fleet and industry is to our community.

Very truly yours,



Ralph R. Ocampo, M.D.

RRO:lck

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS



May 4, 1977

Herman Baca
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Ca 92050

This letter will confirm the arrangements for your appearance at San Diego State University to present a lecture on the subject of Border Crimes and Amnesty of Workers without Visas, on May 5, 1977 at 7:00 p.m. in Montezuma Hall.
(date) (time) (location)

The Associated Students agree to pay you an honorarium of \$ 133.00 to include travel and lodging upon completion of your lecture.

If these arrangements are acceptable to you, please sign the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to me. We will be unable to release a check until we receive a fully executed contract.

Herman Baca

Susan Carruthers
A.S. Business Manager or authorized representative

Susan Carruthers
A.S. Budget Administrator

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION OF LOS ANGELES

1908 BEVERLY BOULEVARD • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90057 • (213) 413-2010

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:

May 6, 1977

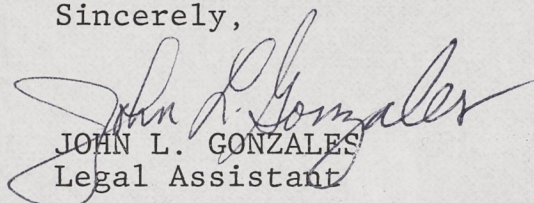
NAPA & NEPSI
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

There is a poster entitled "General Francisco Villa y Su Estado Mayor" that I have been trying to secure for quite some time. If you have copies of such a poster and any other "Chicano" posters, please advise as to what you have on stock and cost of each.

You may forward a brochure and order form to me at my business address. Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely,


JOHN L. GONZALES
Legal Assistant

JLG:im



Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking

2114 W. Commerce St.
P. O. Box 7306

San Antonio, Texas 78207
(512) 224-7526

May 6, 1977

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ms. Lupe Anquiano

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San Antonio, Texas

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Most Rev. John R. Quinn
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mr. Raymond Rodriguez
Ft. Worth, Texas

Rev. Robert A. Torres
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Joseph Staley, District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
727 E. Durango Blvd.
San Antonio, TX 78206

Dear Mr. Staley:

On April 28, 1977, I issued a formal complaint concerning mistreatment by one of your staff in Travel Control. I have not received a response from you.

I would like to register another complaint. This coming from the Investigation Branch in your District office.

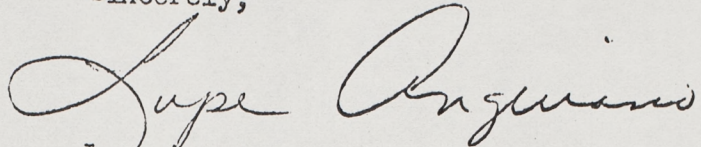
Mr. Staley, these complaints are but a few examples of the mistreatment of clients by some members of your staff. As I stated before, there are members in your staff who are courteous, polite and excellent civil servants. Unfortunately, when persons like Mr. Thompson who is the Director of Investigation mistreats persons, the example spreads to the rest of the staff.

Our office is consulting with our attorneys to see if your staff is requesting clients to sign voluntary departures covered under the March 10, 1977 court order constitutes a violation of the said court order.

It might be helpful if you explained to your staff that had not I.N.S. acted illegally in counting Cubans under the Western Hemisphere quota, the majority of the persons covered under the March 10, 1977 court order would have received their immigrant visas.

Page Two
May 6, 1977

Sincerely,



Lupe Anguiano
Director

cc: President Jimmy Carter
The Honorable Griffith Bell
Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez
Congressman Bob Krueger
Richard Avena, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Peter Schey, Esq.
The Honorable Leonel Castillo
Senator Lloyd Benson
Attorney General John Hill
Joaquin Avila, Esq.
Most Rev. Francis J. Furey
Most Rev. Thomas J. Drury



Southwest Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking

2114 W. Commerce St.
P. O. Box 7306

San Antonio, Texas 78207
(512) 224-7526

TO: Lupe Anguiano

FROM: Soledad Herrera *Soledad Herrera*

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ms. Lupe Anguiano

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Rev. Raymond J. Peña
Corpus Christi, Texas

Most Rev. John R. Quinn
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mr. Raymond Rodriguez
Ft. Worth, Texas

Rev. Robert A. Torres
Little Rock, Arkansas

RE: Violations of court order (March 10, 1977) by I.N.S. officials at the Investigation Office and their continuous harrassment of our clients

DATE: May 5, 1977

I would like to cite a violation of the March 10, 1977 court order by I.N.S. officials at the Investigation office. In addition, I would like to complain about the despicable treatment our clients are receiving by these I.N.S. officials at the Office on South Main Street; mainly Mr. Thompson, District Director of Investigation Division, Mr. B. Marsh and Mr. Turner.

Some of our clients have been asked to sign "voluntary departures" even though the I.N.S. officials know they have come in to get their I-94s. For example, on April 22, 1977, Mr. & Mrs. Vasquez were asked to sign "voluntary departures" by Mr. Turner. Mrs. Vasquez, knowing what she was asked to sign, refused. I.N.S. officials were then rude and abusive because they were forced to issue them their I-94s.

There have been continuous name calling and harrassment against these people who present themselves at the Immigration Office to be inspected and issued I-94s. For example, on May 5, 1977, Mr. & Mrs. Rojas were called "wetbacks-mojados", insulted and told to go back to their own country by Mr. B. Marsh. Mr. Marsh is very discourteous inconsiderate and very abusive. Many times he has attempted to confuse or coerce our clients into saying false statements as in the case of Mr. & Mrs. Ruiz on April 27, 1977.

Many of our clients have been threatened with deportation because I.N.S. officials think they are lying. For example, on April 25, 1977, Mr. and Mrs. Chavez-Cerpa were threatened with deportation for supposedly telling lies. These people were yelled at, insulted and degraded while being inspected. Mr. Cerpa was held for 2 1/2 hours. When I questioned Mr. Thompson as to the detention, he refused to answer me, was uncooperative and rude. He was later released and issued his I-94 and no explanation for the delay was ever given.

We should demand that I.N.S. stops this continuous harrassment and humiliation our clients are forced to undergo. President Carter, in his plea ond stand on human rights would not be very pleased to hear how I.N.S. is violating our client's basic human rights and how I.N.S. is humiliating their dignity.

Information Memo
Student Personnel Services

San Diego Community College District
3375 Camino del Rio South
San Diego, CA 92108
280-7610

May 11, 1977

TO: Stella Kellogg
FROM: Hil Crosthwaite
SUBJECT: Enrollment Information Form - Explanation for

Legislation has recently been approved by the California State Legislature which requires that all students enrolled in community college adult programs be classified as residents or non-residents of California. (SB 1641, AB 2790)

The Enrollment Information Form has been developed to assist us in determining residency of adult students, and will be administered to these students during the week of May 9 - 20, 1977.

The information provided by that form is essential to the district in developing budgets in the future for adult programs. Without this information the district may not be able to accurately assess sources of revenue for adult programs, and this could effect the future of our current programs.

The information provided by this form is a requirement for a student's continued enrollment in the adult programs.

The information contained on this form is considered confidential and may not be released without the consent of the student. State and federal law as well as district policy (2100.2) guarantee the confidentiality of this information.

HJC/rm



MERVYN M. DYMALLY
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

May 13, 1977

Ms. Maria Garcia
Balboa Elementary School
1844 S. 40th Street
San Diego, California 92102

Dear Ms. Garcia:

We need your assistance and expertise in giving us your comments, criticisms and suggestions on our preliminary analysis of the number and economic impact of noncitizen children of Mexican nationals on the San Diego County school system.

As you know, the state's border area counties are expected to qualify for additional federal funds for economic development projects, as part of the Southwest Border States Commission now being set up by the federal government and the border states with Mexico. The above report, when in final form, will be a part of the preliminary backup research from which the commission staff will determine problems of most critical need of federal funding. Thus, accuracy and local input is essential; that is why we need your help.

Keep in mind that this is a preliminary report. It is not an attempt to deal with all aspects of the problem but with the economic impact.

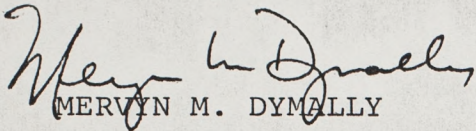
Please try to send us your response by June 10, 1977. Send it to:

Robert E. Holmes, Project Director
EDA Border Area Development Study
Lieutenant Governor's Office
State Capitol, Room 1028
Sacramento, California 95814

Ms. Maria Garcia
May 13, 1977
Page Two

Mark your comments on the draft or type them separately,
as you wish. If you have any questions, call Mr. Holmes
at (916) 322-2461 in Sacramento. Feel free to pass copies
on to others whose comments you feel we should have.

Sincerely,


MERVYN M. DYMALLY

MMD:pl



COMMITTEE

ON



CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

1837 HIGHLAND AVENUE • NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050 • (714) 474-8195

May 18, 1977

Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95184

Governor Brown,

Our organization supports your position on the death penalty and urge a veto on S. B. 1555.

This immoral bill which has been forwarded to you by the State Legislature instead of being a solution to the crime problem is an indication of morally weak legislators who would out of political expediency like Pontius Pilate wash their hands of all moral responsibility and trade human blood for votes.

Please count on our organization's assistance in helping defeat this immoral bill. For further information please contact us at the above address or call 474-8195.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca
Herman Baca, Chairman

May 23, 1977

Mr. Tony Rossi
Account Executive (Supervisor)
Bell Brand Foods
San Diego, California

Dear Sir:

When I was hired on September 30, 1968 my biligual ability was considered an asset since I would be running a route in Calexico, a predomiately Spanish speaking community.

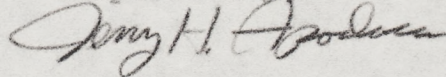
On Wednesday April 13, 1977, Jose Salazar (warehouseman) and I were conversing in Spanish when you approached us and told us that you felt our speaking Spanish was offensive to the other drivers, and that we should speak English. I later asked the two drivers who were there if they had been offended. They replied that they weren't.

On thursday April 14, 1977 you again approached Mr. Salazar and told him if he wished to speak Spanish he should go elsewhere, at the same time gesturing toward the back of the warehouse.

This is a blatant example of racism against people of Mexican heritage, violating our constitutional right of freedom of speech.

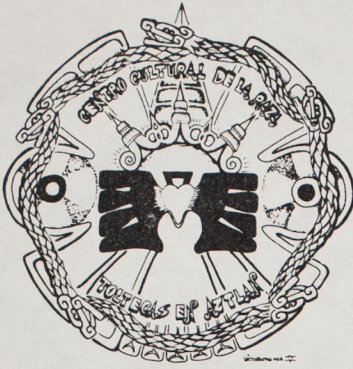
I feel a letter of apology is in order, to help rectify the humiliation Mr. Salazar and I have suffered in the presence of our fellow workers.

Respectfully,



Jerry H. Apodaca

cc: Committee on Chicano Rights Inc.
Chicano Federation
Teamster Local 683
Virgil Zappe
Leo Avila



CENTRO CULTURAL DE LA RAZA TOLTECAS EN AZTLAN

P.O. BOX 8251 SAN DIEGO, CA 92102 235-6135 or 235-6136

May 25, 1977

Committee on Chicano Rights
c/o Ralph Inzunza
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Ca. 92050

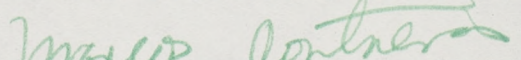
Companero Inzunza,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you about the upcoming Chicano Theater Festival. Centro Cultural de la Raza as a non profit and educational organization has been selected by TENAZ, the National organization of Chicano Theater groups, to host the Eight Annual Chicano Theater Festival. Fifteen to twenty Chicano Mexicano groups throughout the Americas will be participating in this years Festival. Accommodations and performances have been secured at the University of San Diego.

Centro Cultural de la Raza is very confident about the progress of the Festival. We are hoping to attract a large portion of the Chicano - Mexicano community of San Diego. We believe that this important event would not only bring cultural and political awareness about the reality of Chicano - Mexicano people in the U.S. but it would also prove to the public in general that Chicano theater has something very important to say about the realities of our people.

At this point we're in the process of printing a program-magazine with the names and dates of the groups that will be participating. In this magazine we would like to include "Un Saludo" al Festival from local organizations that historically have been involved in the struggle for Democratic rights of the Chicano-Mexicano people. For this reason we are asking if your organization is interested in being included in this magazine. For this we're asking for a \$50.00 donation in order to defray the cost of the magazine.

Sincerely,
Centro Cultural de la Raza


Marcos Contreras

M.C.:ra

LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS:
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO 95814
PHONE: (916) 445-7587

DISTRICT OFFICE:
6801 NORTH FIGUEROA STREET
LOS ANGELES 90042
PHONE: (213) 255-7111

Assembly California Legislature

COMMITTEES:
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
(VICE-CHAIRMAN)
LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND
CONSUMER AFFAIRS
JT. COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE
THE AGRICULTURAL LABOR
RELATIONS BOARD
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL
SAFETY

RICHARD ALATORRE

ASSEMBLYMAN

CHAIRMAN

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

ATWATER, BOYLE HEIGHTS, CITY TERRACE, CYPRESS PARK,
EAGLE ROCK, EAST LOS ANGELES, ECHO PARK, EL SERENO,
ELYSIAN VALLEY, GLASSELL PARK, HIGHLAND PARK,
LINCOLN HEIGHTS, MT. WASHINGTON

May 26, 1977

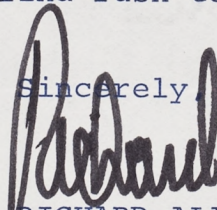
Herman Baca, Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Mr. ^{Herman}~~Baca~~:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your recent letter to Governor Brown opposing capital punishment. Your reservations concerning the death penalty are well taken. As a practical matter, the death penalty has neither been uniformly applied nor proven as a deterrent. Consequently, death rows have traditionally been populated by the poor and minorities.

I appreciate your taking the time to let me know your views on this controversial issue. I hope, along with you, that the Legislature will put its conscience above its politics and that logic and reason overcome the blind rush to jump on a law and order bandwagon.

Sincerely,



RICHARD ALATORRE
Assemblyman

RA:vn

May 31, 1977

CARLSON CRAFT
P.O. Box 87
Mankato, Minnesota 56001

ACCOUNT NO. 6891
INVOICE NO. 204698

To Whom It May Concern,

Enclosed is a copy of the invoice received from you on 5/18/77. Would you please check with original copy of the application we sent to see if the spelling of # 324 E RESP CDS 1760 Hermis should have been spelled "HERMES" and # 3241 INF MM SERNA should have read "SENA". Also, we would like to reorder the above mentioned items @ 150 each, plus the WEDDING INVITATION to read SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA and not IMPERIAL BEACH, CALIFORNIA. Also, the correction of CICILIO C. SENA. This is how it should read:

Mr. and Mrs. G. Owen Clark (150)
request the honour of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter

Jenelle Maria
to

Mr. Cicilio C. Sena
on Saturday the sixth of August
Nineteen hundred and seventy-seven
at one o'clock in the afternoon
Saint Charles Catholic Church
990 Nineteenth Street
San Diego, California

RSVP Envelops (150)
1760 Hermes St.
San Diego, California 92154

Thank You Cards (150)
Mr. and Mrs. Cicilio C. Sena

Please charge us for the reorder of the wedding invitations and if there are charges for the other two items because of an error on our part, please do so. If an error on the part of Carlson Craft occurred, would you please correct and send items reordered without charge. Thank you ahead of time for the cooperation.

Thank You,

Herman Baca, Owner