

June 77



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Sincerely,

Herman Baca, President

Betty Suarez, Vice-President

Mike Castro, Secretary

Ralph Inzunza, Treasurer

Carlos Vasquez, Sargent at Arms

cc: Signors of Declaration of Self-Determination



COMMITTEE



ON

CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

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

Letters Editor
Newsweek Magazine
444 Madison Ave
New York, New York 10022

July 1, 1977

Dear Editor,

As a community-based organization committed to the protection of the civil, constitutional and human rights of our people, we object to your biased article (National Affairs, July 4) on the so-called "illegal alien" problem. It seems to us that Newsweek has reached a new depth in its inaccurate reporting of such a critical issue.

It is obvious that the Carter Administration (including the Immigration and Naturalization Service) is unable to propose effective solutions to the immigration dilemma because they lack any real understanding of the problem. Yet, the INS claims to have a solution that will cost the taxpayer only \$100 million.

While the INS asks for a government hand-out it preaches the gospel of an "alien tide of 6 million."

Your acceptance of biased INS statistics without questioning their motives proves to us that you are guilty of non-objective newsreporting at best. At worst, you have no qualms about acting as a press agent to the Border Patrol.

July 1, 1977

John Palmino
Office of Civil Rights
100 Van Ness Blvd.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Palmino:

It is important to the future of Chicano children that they receive a good education. If they must face daily discrimination from teaching staff, administration, and through their curriculum, the quality of their education is drastically diminished. This situation now exists in the Sweetwater Union High School District.

On paper the Sweetwater District looks great. In practice the district is not only insensitive to the needs of mono-Spanish or limited English speaking children, they are, through non-action actively working against these students. There are some teachers, in that district, who are circulating petitions calling for the abolishment of bi-lingual education classes. They claim that such classes are un-American. This petition began at a school whose student enrollment is 76% Spanish Surnamed.

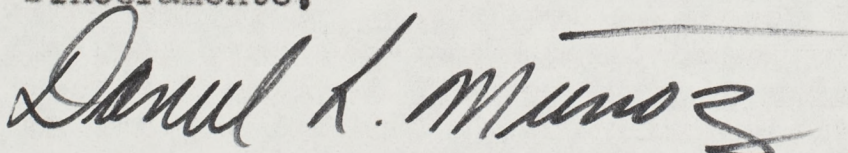
We, the California Chicano Caucus, also charge the school district with being out of compliance with Affirmative Action guidelines. Out of 1018 credentialed teachers, only 103 are minority. (The student body is over 50% minority.)

It is imperative that an on-site investigation be done, immediately, to:

- 1) Adequately assess the students educational needs;
- 2) Set up adequate instructional programs;
- 3) Investigate the retention of students because of language;
- 4) Investigate discrimination of ~~spedafite teachers~~ of minority background, because of their involvement with minority issues.

This investigation will clearly show that the Sweetwater Union High School District is guilty of non-compliance with the Lau-Nichols decision, and are not using the programs or funding provided by both the state and federal governments to meet minimum standards.

Sinceramente,



Daniel Munoz-Chairperson, California Chicano Caucus

cc: herman baca
elc/dm

California Chicano Caucus

Copy of
Original

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Sinceramente,

Daniel Munoz-Chairperson, California Chicano Caucus
cc: herman baca
elc/dm

CALIFORNIA CHICANO CAUCUS
P.O. BOX 22491
SAN DIEGO, CA., 92122

Mr. Clarence Pendleton Jr.
Urban League
4261 Market St.
San Diego, Ca., 92113

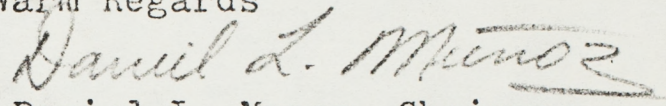
Dear Mr. Pendleton Jr.;

The members of the California Chicano Caucus, of San Diego, County wishes to express their support of your efforts to expose the existence of the KKK within the Camp Pendleton military base.

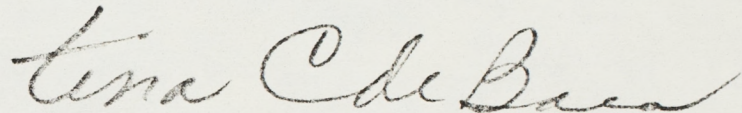
We join with you in deploring the reality that such a racist group could find a home within the confines of the Marine Corp base. It is an affront to all minority groups and a direct attack against our existence and participation within the fabric of American Society.

Let me assure you that we, as Chicanos, join our Black brothers in their struggle for justice and equality.

Warm Regards


Daniel L. Munoz, Chairman

Tina C de Baca, Vice ChairPerson



C/C Chicano Federation
AdHoc Committee on Chicano Rights
Chicano Democratic Association
Spanish Speaking Political Assoc.

July 5, 1977

Dear Community Advocate:

As part of his national campaign platform, President Jimmy Carter vowed to reform the welfare program which everybody agrees is an atrocious mess.

As advocates of the poor, we have reservations about the administration's plan for reform, particularly since it is committed to the same dollar amount as the present inadequate program.

An analysis of the administration plan reveals some serious defects that could result in regression, rather than reform.

Since the welfare of the most helpless human beings in our society is at stake, we have formed the National Welfare Reform Coalition to join with other groups in the nation in speaking out on the issue.

A group of welfare recipients, legal aid attorneys and community agency representatives, serving as a steering committee, have arranged a series of meetings to develop a set of principles on welfare for presentation to a broadbased group. You are invited to participate in this planning by attending any of these sessions:

Platform Committee Meetings

Wednesdays	July 13	Westside NAPP Center
	July 20	1909 South Harvard
1:00 - 2:30 p.m.	July 27	Los Angeles
	August 3	

Action Committee Meeting

Friday - July 15	Western Center on Law and Poverty
10:00 a.m. - Noon	1709 West Eighth Street
	Los Angeles

The platform developed will be presented at a general meeting on Wednesday, August 10, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, at the St. John's Episcopal Church, at Adams and Figueroa in Los Angeles.

A report on the National Welfare Rights Organization's position on welfare reform decided at its convention in early August will be presented. Also on the agenda will be discussion on strategy for action to achieve our objectives.

Enclosed are several papers on the subject as background for discussion. We urge you to take part in these meetings to unite around a position that will ensure an adequate quality of life for all people.

If you wish further information, call my office at the Hunger Ecumenical Action Task Force, 747-9611, Ext. 19, or Jean McDowell at the Greater Los Angeles Community Action Agency, 629-5511, Ext. 232; Lucy Fried at the Coalition for Economic Survival, 938-6241.

Sincerely,

Rosa Maria Negron (by J.M.C.)

Rosa Maria Negron, NWRC Convenor
1439 Venice Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90006



95 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016
(212) 679-3709

June 14, 1977

TO: Welfare Specialists
RE: President's Welfare Reform Proposal Taking Form; HEW Schedules Meetings
with States to Discuss Plan

As you know, the national Administration is working on the development of a "welfare reform" plan. Our mailings of February 25, (77/19), April 22 and 27, (77/26, 77/26A), and May 2, (77/29), set out the general background of how this plan was being developed and set out the various proposals and approaches that were being considered. A decision of sorts has now been made.

The White House and the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare have agreed upon a basic outline for the welfare reform proposal which the Administration will submit to Congress, and they have stated that they will draft a bill and send it to Congress by the first week of August. The proposal is still being set out in general terms which leave many questions unanswered and when they are questioned about these areas the Administration representatives are saying that there are no answers to these questions as of yet. In addition, they are still saying that those decisions which have been made are subject to change if they decide as they proceed that such changes should be made.

It appears to us that there is very little prospect of change on any of the major decisions before the Administration submits a proposal to Congress. It is our sense that the Administration would not now change any of the major points which have been decided upon, unless it was convinced that that particular point would meet unified and unyielding opposition from state and local governments. Even then, it might not change its position.

Although the proposal is still general, there is enough information to identify its major features and to determine that many of those features run contrary to the accomplishment of true welfare reform. It is clear that the program proposed will not provide equal aid to all poor people at the same level of need, and that it will not provide adequate benefit levels for all that are aided. The major reason for this fundamental inadequacy is that the President has stuck to his May 2nd decision that any new program must not increase federal expenditures.

(See our May 2 memo re "Welfare Reform", 77/29). He has tied this decision to his overall decision to make balancing the budget by 1981 his highest priority.

The decision to stay within existing levels does not mean that the projected costs of actual implementation must be held within current expenditures. It means that the projected cost of the program at any future date must be compared with what would be the estimated level of federal expenditures assuming that all the current programs which are to be replaced by this program remained in effect. This is why benefit levels, costs, etc., are described in reference to 1976 dollars, 1978 dollars, etc.

This decision to not expand the commitment of federal resources means that there simply is not enough money in the program for it to equally and adequately aid all those in poverty. As a result, the proposal sets benefit levels below adequacy and also gives some poor people less favorable treatment than others as a way of keeping total payments within the monetary limit which the President has set. It seems clear that there is little hope for total elimination of these inadequacies unless the requirement that the program be held within the level of federal expenditures for current programs is removed.

While there may be little hope of changing the President's mind on this point, it seems at least worthwhile to make sure that he knows what this decision means and how people feel about it. You should let the President know now how you feel about his decision to put this cap on welfare reform.

Although it is clear that the proposal falls short of full reform, this does not necessarily mean that it is worse than the current system. We are currently working on our analysis of the proposal which should help to provide the answer to the question of its relationship to the current system as well as other questions. In the meantime, we have outlined below key elements of the proposal for your information and use.

The proposal

As we said above, the proposal leaves many questions unanswered. While this makes it difficult to fully evaluate its pros and cons, it may also make it possible to modify some of the harsher aspects of the proposal. For example, a decision has been made to use a retrospective accounting period to determine initial eligibility but certain questions as to the extent and form of the accounting period have been left open.

The description set out below is based on all the information that we have been able to put together. The sources include public documents and statements,

conversations with Administrative officials and others working in the area, and putting together pieces from a combination of sources. We have set out only those facts and conclusions that we think are reliable.

The proposal adopts the approach of an integrated compulsory jobs and cash benefit approach which puts it generally within the second option described in our April 22 memorandum (77/26). Although, as outlined below, it "covers" all people regardless of age or family characteristics, it treats different groups of people differently. Accordingly, the proposed program can generally be described as "comprehensive" since it provides some degree of aid for all people whose income is below the standards which it sets. However, it still categorizes people on the basis of age and other characteristics including family situation and therefore still raises the host of issues resulting from differential treatment of people who have the same lack of available income to meet their needs.

The major categorization or distinction in treatment is the separation of those "expected to work" and those "not expected to work." In general those "not required to work" are the "aged, blind, and disabled" and single "parents" of "young" children. Based on this classification, people will be placed in two separate "tracks" with separate benefit levels and employment components. Thus, the proposal can be described as either one program with different treatment for different groups of people or two separate programs.

The essential features of the plan are as follows:

Benefits: Cash benefits and/or jobs -- the jobs component is described as including training and job creation in the form of fully subsidized "public service employment" slots and attempts to stimulate expansion of regular employment.

Coverage: All persons, with different eligibility conditions and benefit levels on the basis of categories within those covered.

Programs to be eliminated: AFDC, SSI, Food Stamps, housing assistance, extended employment compensation, and perhaps, CETA Title VI -- the categories of persons currently aided under these programs would be covered under the new program subject to the eligibility conditions imposed under the new program.

Cost of proposed programs: No increase over cost levels for the above programs.

Categories: All those eligible will be classified as "not required to work" or "required to work" --- in general, those "not required to work" would be persons under 65, blind, or disabled, or single "parents" of "young" children. The definition of blindness or disability has not been specified but it appears that what is being considered is simply a continuation of the definitions now used for SSI. Similarly the definitions of "young children" and "parent" have not been specified. With respect to children, ages from 6 to 18 are supposedly being considered but it appears that the ages of 12 and 14 are under most serious consideration. As to "parent," there does not appear to be any specific intention to change the coverage currently provided under AFDC of children living with relatives and it is possible that the term parent is just being used as shorthand to describe coverage of children living with a single caretaker relative rather than a parent.

Eligible persons classified as "required to work" would include two parent families with children, and individuals and couples without children in their care who are not aged, blind, or disabled, and single parents of children above the age limit set as the the definition of "young".

Jobs: Attempts are to be made to place those "required to work" in existing job openings in public or private sector and if this cannot be done the individual is to be placed in "public service employment" (PSE) or, as a last resort, training, to the extent available -- the program is supposed to finance creation of over a million PSE slots in state and local government agencies and private non-profit organizations for this purpose. Current planning is that these slots will pay the minimum wage and will provide 35-40 hours of work a week which would be at best \$4,800 at 1976 levels. (The announcements generally refer to \$5,200, on the assumption that Congress will increase the minimum wage to \$2.50.) These slots will be 100% federal funded. The responsibility for setting up these job slots and operating this part of the program would be left to state and local governments. Current planning contemplates virtually no federal standards or involvement,

although there may be pro forma requirements such as non-displacement of existing workers. Participants in PSE will not be considered regular employees of the agency or organization for which they work.

Training for periods up to six months may be provided. The training stipend will be \$1.95 per hour.

Cash Benefit levels: Different benefit levels for each track and for persons within each track on the basis of personal characteristics -- Examples of the benefit levels currently being considered in 1976 dollars are as follows:

(1) "Not required to work", referred to as "income supports" --

individual	\$2,500 ^{\$} 2,300.
couple	3,500
single parent, one child	3,000
single parent, three children	4,200

(2) "Required to work" and working, referred to as "earned income supplements", in 1976 dollars --

individual	1,100
couple without children in their care	2,200
two parents, one child	1,700
two parents, two children	2,300
two parents, five children	4,200

(3) "Required to work" but not employed or in training and not placed in employment or training by program --

(Families with children would be transferred to the higher "income support" track until they were placed or found employment while individuals and couples would be left at the level of the earned income supplement.)

individual	1,100
couple without children in their care	2,200
two parents, two children	4,200

Determination of eligibility and amount of payment: For all categories countable income will be compared with the applicable benefit level to determine eligibility and payment will equal the difference between countable income and such benefit level.

Determination of countable earned income:

(1) "Not required to work" -- Fifty percent of earned income will be disregarded or not counted -- For example if a family of 4 has earned income of \$2000, its income support payment would be \$4200 - \$1000 ($2000 \times .50$) or \$3200, so that they would have a total gross income of \$5200.

(2) "Required to work" individual and couples without children in their care -- Fifty percent of earned income would be disregarded or not counted.

(3) "Required to work" parents with children --

(a) Earnings from PSE: The first \$1,900, and 50% of the income over \$1,900, will be disregarded.

(b) Earnings from regular public or private employment: the first \$3,800, and 50% of the income over \$3,800 will be disregarded.

For example, a family of 4 placed in PSE paying \$4,800 would receive an earned income supplement of \$2300 - \$1450 ($4800 - 1900 = 2900 \times .50 = 1450$) or \$850 for a total gross income of \$5650 ($4800 + 850$) while a family of 4 placed in regular employment paying \$4800 would receive an earned income supplement of \$2300 - 500 ($4800 - 3800 = 1000 \times .50 = 500$) or \$1800 for a total gross income of \$6600.

Relationship of payment to need: Eligibility and payment will be based on income received in past periods so that benefits will be denied to currently needy people or will be below the amount of their actual current need, that is, less than the difference

between their currently available countable income and the applicable benefit level -- The program will both determine the amount of income for a month on the basis of income received in prior months which no longer exists and will base payments for a month on the amount of income allocated to a prior month. These two procedures are:

1) "Accountable period" used to determine the amount of income to be allocated to a month based on income received over a past period -- The length of the period and the method of allocation have not been definitely decided. Consideration is being given to a six month period and use of a carryover in which only the excess income in each month of the six would be brought forward for allocation.

2) Prior month budgeting used to base payments on income allocated to a prior month -- The exact period has not been specified but HEW is currently testing a prototype system in Colorado which bases payment for a monthly period beginning on the 23rd day of the month on income for the preceding calendar month, that is, payment for period beginning August 23rd is based on income for the month July 1 - July 31.

It appears that the "accountable period" and "prior month budgeting" would be used in combination so that applicants would suffer from a double attribution of income. Eligibility and payment for the month of application and each month thereafter would be based on income for a prior month and the income attributed to that prior month would be determined by looking at income received in the accountable period which preceded that prior month. While the "accountable period" would phase out at some point after application, prior month budgeting would continue to ensure payments of less than actual need in many cases.

Filing units: All related persons living together will be considered a family and treated as one unit for purposes of determining eligibility and benefit amount -- This means that all income of related persons in the household will be considered in determining eligibility and payment, which would result, among other

things, in a decrease in benefits for many current recipients of AFDC and SSI. A decision has been made to provide a hold-harmless for current SSI recipients to protect them from losing income as a result of this provision. The increased cost attributed to this decision was accommodated by reduction of benefit levels for all categories.

Administration: Supposedly the federal cash benefits are to be administered either wholly by HEW or in a combined federal/state framework. Although the complexities of the eligibility and payment determination would seem to demand one unified system of administration, there is apparently consideration of separating out policy formulation and computerized benefit determinations from the actual direct contacts with claimants (leaving the latter to state and local governments).

The public service employment component would be administered by state or local units of government.

State "emergency assistance": Federal funding in the form of block grants is to be provided for state "emergency assistance" -- The federal funding is being authorized for state programs which provide aid to those needy persons who are denied aid because of the "accountable period" and/or prior month budgeting. Such programs would be optional with the states and apparently the scope of coverage and amount of benefits would be left up to the states. It is not clear whether federal matching would be available for state payments made for any other "emergencies".

State supplementation: The proposed federal benefit levels would be below existing cash benefits and food stamp bonuses available to ~~AFDC~~ AFDC recipients in the majority of states. No decision has been made as to whether or not to require or permit supplementation but no allowance has been made in the overall cost figures for any federal funding for supplementation.

AND to S.S.I
Recipients in
MANY States

Medical assistance: The proposal makes no decisions about provision for medical care -- Decisions about provision for medical care costs are supposedly being put off to await a decision on "health insurance reform". However, it seems improbable that a

plan could be sent to Congress without some resolution of the medicaid issue even if it is seen as a short term-one, since expansion or contraction of coverage under the cash benefits system has obvious implications for medicaid. It is at least possible that the plan would seek to avoid this issue by adopting the approach followed in enactment of SSI and allowing states to limit medicaid coverage to those currently covered.

Meetings with the states

We have learned that HEW has invited officials from each of the states to participate in meetings in Washington to discuss the implications of this proposal before the actual legislation is drafted. These meetings have not been announced publicly, but they are open and may be of interest to advocates from the affected states. The meetings for regions 1, 5, 9, 4, and 8, have already been held. The schedule for the remaining meetings is set out below:

<u>Region</u>	<u>States</u>	<u>Date</u>
10	Alaska, Idaho, Ore., Wash.	June 20
2	N.Y., N.J., P.R., V.I.	June 22
6	Ark., La., Okla., N.Mex., Tex.	June 24
3	D.C., Del., Md., Pa., Va., W.Va.	June 28
7	Iowa, Kans., Mo., Nebr.	June 30

The address and room number for each of these meetings may be obtained from the office of the Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation, (202) 245-1858.

We will advise you further as to the positions that states are taking at these meetings.

Adele M. Blong
Henry A. Freedman

Table of Proposed Welfare Reform Cash
Benefit Levels Prepared by HEW, June 1977
Distributed by Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law

Cash Benefits
(\$ 1976)

Single Parent Families Not Expected to Work

Family Size	Private Earnings						
	<u>0</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>4000</u>	<u>5200</u>	<u>6000</u>	<u>8000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
2	3000	2000	1000	400	0	0	0
3	3600	2600	1600	600	100	0	0
4	4200	3200	2200	1600	1200	200	0
5	4800	3800	2800	2200	1800	800	0
6	5400	4400	3400	2800	2400	1400	400
7 & Above	6000	5000	4000	3400	3000	2000	1000

Cash Benefits
(\$ 1976)

Two Parent Families with Children
(One Parent Expected to Work, Job Available)

Family Size	Private Earnings							PSE Earnings
	<u>0</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>4000</u>	<u>5200</u>	<u>6000</u>	<u>8000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>5200</u>
3	1700	1700	1600	1000	600	0	0	50
4	2300	2300	2200	1600	1200	200	0	650
5	2900	2900	2800	2200	1800	800	0	1250
6	3500	3500	3400	2800	2400	1400	400	1850
7 & Above	4100	4100	4000	3400	3000	2000	1000	2450

rec'd.
JUN 22 1977

June 16, 1977

TO: Welfare Specialists
RE: Corrections and Additions to June 14 memo re "President's Welfare Reform Proposal"

1. Page 5, Cash benefit levels, paragraph (1).

The benefit level for an individual not required to work should be corrected to read "2300".

2. Page 8, State supplementation

The first sentence should be corrected to read "The proposed federal benefit levels would be below existing cash benefits and food stamp bonuses available to AFDC recipients in the majority of states, and to SSI recipients in many states.

3. We are enclosing herewith a benefit chart for families with children prepared by HEW.

4. Recent HEW materials relating to the Administration's decision on welfare reform are available from the National Clearinghouse for Legal Services. They are "Welfare Reform Proposal (Tentative), 5/26/77", "The HEW Welfare Reform Simulation Model, 5/26/77", and "Statement of Secretary Joseph A. Califano, Jr. on Welfare Reform, May 25, 1977". The Clearinghouse number for these materials is CH 21,558.

Copy this section



COMMITTEE

ON



CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

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

Jimmy Carter
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

July 6, 1977

President Carter,

This letter is being addressed to you, Attorney General Griffin Bell and INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo. It concerns your administration's recent intervention on behalf of the farmowners of Presidio, Texas.

Press reports of what took place in the Presidio action agree on a number of points. Despite a Labor Department Standard requiring U.S. business to make an effort to provide U.S. workers with available jobs, the Presidio farmowners were encouraged by your administration to ignore the housing and wage standards and, thus, the unemployment problems of U.S. workers.

Furthermore, the Mexican Nationals that were hired by the farmowners were subjected to substandard working conditions again in violation of Labor Department guidelines. Commissioner Castillo declared that the action was necessary to save the onion crop and was carried on in the "national interest."

While we must wait for your solutions to the problems of immigration and unemployment, it appears that your administration is rushing to solve the problems of U.S. agribusiness. We wish to make it clear that we are against a "national interest" that dismisses the job rights of the unemployed and the human rights of Mexican Nationals while working so diligently to provide profits for the Presidio onion growers.

It appears to us that with your recent actions your administration is attempting to have it both ways. On the one hand without any regards to the unemployed, your administration (through the INS) continues to perpetuate the status quo by bringing in cheap foreign labor and allowing U.S. business to exploit it. While on the other hand, the INS advocates that "illegal aliens" must be kept out of the United States at the cost of hundreds of millions of taxpayers dollars because supposedly they are stealing jobs and causing unemployment. These two actions represent a Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde contradiction, and symbolizes a hypocritical approach by your administration in failing to solve the immigration problem which is currently before you.

It is our organizations wish that your administration will see the seriousness of our concern and will end the historical collaboration between the INS and agribusiness and will also instruct Commissioner Castillo to stop acting as a



COMMITTEE



ON

CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

1837 HIGHLAND AVENUE

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050

(714) 474-8195

"coyote" for those interests. We are also deeply concerned with current efforts by your administration to establish what appears to be a "sugar coated" Bracero program, as was exemplified by the Presidio action and the proposed liberalization of the H-2 visa program, now before you. It is our opinion that any type of Bracero program will not be accepted in the Chicano community.

In closing, our organization wishes to communicate to you that we sincerely desire to see a realistic program drafted by your administration which will resolve the complex immigration problem. It is for this reason that we request that your office re-examines the large number of negative proposals like the I.D. program, the Rodino type Bill, and the continual emphasis on police measures in your administrations "comprehensive undocumented alien" program. Since our communities are being subjected daily to violations of their human, civil, and constitutional rights by the INS because of the immigration issue, we feel that it is imperative that your office consider our concerns as a matter of top priority. It is our hope that this letter reaches you in the spirit of your "human rights" campaign and that you will see fit to act accordingly.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca Chairman

cc: news media
President Jose Lopez Portillo
Secretary of Labor Marshall
Ceasar Chavez
Senator Alan Cranston
Senator S.I. Hayakawa
Chicano Caucus
All Chicano organizations



COMMITTEE



ON

CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

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Furthermore, the Mexican Nationals that were hired by the farmowners were subjected to substandard working conditions again in violation of Labor Department guidelines. Commissioner Castillo declared that the action was necessary to save the onion crop and was carried on in the "national interest."

While we must wait for your solutions to the problems of immigration and unemployment, it appears that your administration is rushing to solve the problems of U.S. agribusiness. We wish to make it clear that we are against a "national interest" that dismisses the job rights of the unemployed and the human rights of Mexican Nationals while working so diligently to provide profits for the Presidio onion growers.

It appears to us that with your recent actions your administration is attempting to have it both ways. On the one hand without any regards to the unemployed, your administration (through the INS) continues to perpetuate the status quo by bringing in cheap foreign labor and allowing U.S. business to exploit it. While on the other hand, the INS advocates that "illegal aliens" must be kept out of the United States at the cost of hundreds of millions of taxpayers dollars because supposedly they are stealing jobs and causing unemployment. These two actions represent a Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde contradiction, and symbolizes a hypocritical approach by your administration in failing to solve the immigration problem which is currently before you.

It is our organizations wish that your administration will see the seriousness of our concern and will end the historical collaboration between the INS and agribusiness and will also instruct Commissioner Castillo to stop acting as a



COMMITTEE



ON

CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

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(714) 474-8195

"coyote" for those interests. We are also deeply concerned with current efforts by your administration to establish what appears to be a "sugar coated" Bracero program, as was exemplified by the Presidio action and the proposed liberalization of the H-2 visa program, now before you. It is our opinion that any type of Bracero program will not be accepted in the Chicano community.

In closing, our organization wishes to communicate to you that we sincerely desire to see a realistic program drafted by your administration which will resolve the complex immigration problem. It is for this reason that we request that your office re-examines the large number of negative proposals like the I.D. program, the Rodino type Bill, and the continual emphasis on police measures in your administrations "comprehensive undocumented alien" program. Since our communities are being subjected daily to violations of their human, civil, and constitutional rights by the INS because of the immigration issue, we feel that it is imperative that your office consider our concerns as a matter of top priority. It is our hope that this letter reaches you in the spirit of your "human rights" campaign and that you will see fit to act accordingly.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca Chairman

cc: news media
President Jose Lopez Portillo
Secretary of Labor Marshall
Ceasar Chavez
Senator Alan Cranston
Senator S.I. Hayakawa
Chicano Caucus
All Chicano organizations

Hues ✓



gense



file

Irene O. Ibañez
1337 Hoover Ave.
National City, CA.

RECEIVED
9 00 50

AUG 1 1977

CHICANO FEDERATION
OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

July 15, 1977

Mr. James J. O'Keefe, Director
U. S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Services
San Diego District Office
San Diego, California

Dear Mr. O'Keefe:

Mr. Lopez, a friend of mine and I recently discussed treatment that I received from one of your staff members while attempting to obtain immigration assistance. Since this treatment was negative, Mr. Lopez suggested that I alert you of the fact that I feel that this employee treated me very rudely, so that you can take necessary corrective action in order to prevent this from happening to others in the future. However, I asked Mr. Lopez to do this for me since he was currently conducting business near your office.

On June 8, 1977, Mr. Lopez telephoned your office and was referred to Mr. Mitton, your assistant. Mr. Mitton indicated that your office appreciated input from individuals about your organization and services. He also indicated that a letter from me be forwarded to him for follow-up and action and that it state the treatment received and the specific prior services requested.

In the Month of August 1975, I asked IMPACT, Servicios de Inmigracion to assist me in applying for U. S. citizenship certificates for my six children. Their names and birthdates and birth places are listed as follows:

Josue Ruben Ibañez Ozaeta	9-10-57	Mexicali, Baja Calif, Mex.
Marco Antonio Ibañez Ozaeta	8-6-58	Mexicali, Baja Calif, Mex.
Victor Manuel Ibañez Ozaeta	5-22-60	Mexicali, Baja Calif, Mex.
Reyna Miriam Ibañez Ozaeta	1-6-62	Mexicali, Baja Calif, Mex.
Erick Ricardo Ibañez Ozaeta	12-7-66	Mexicali, Baja Calif, Mex.
Paula Guadalupe Ibañez Ozaeta	12-7-66	Mexicali, Baja Calif, Mex.

On September 3, 1975, I mailed your office the above citizenship applications along with three photographs per child, birth certificates for myself and my six children, my marriage certificate and ten dollars per child via certified mail as advised by IMPACT.

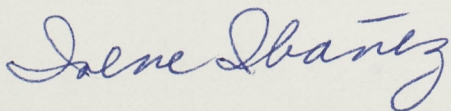
Approximately eight months later (May 1976), I was asked to personally appear at your office at 2223 El Cajon Blvd. in San Diego, along with all of my six children and with an interpreter. It was at this time that I feel that the man I spoke to was most rude in the manner in which he interrogated me. I think an interview instead of an interrogation would have been more appropriate. Especially if the interrogation is conducted in the rude, character assaulting manner in which this person interrogated me. Examples of this are listed below:

- (1) The man looked at my American Foreign Service Form No. 225B identification card and then asked me how I could prove that it was mine. I answered that it was mine and that the card in itself was sufficient proof. He then stated that maybe I had stolen it from someone's purse. I answered that I had no need to steal it when it was mine.
- (2) He asked whether the six children were all mine and I answered yes. He then said that he didn't believe me and that all I wanted to do is make other children American citizens. I told him that the proof of my relationship was in the documents presented in my applications.
- (3) He looked at my birth certificate and said that it had been altered and that it was not acceptable evidence of birth. Therefore, I would have to obtain another from Sacramento. Later I obtained another from Sacramento which proved the original to be valid and not altered.
- (4) At the conclusion of my interrogation, he said that I needed another birth certificate, certification that I had been counted in a census and proof that I had attended school in the U.S. before he could accept my applications.

It is in my opinion that the above mentioned items included in my interrogation were degrading and humiliating and most certainly fall within the realm of defamation of character. Especially when an American citizen is subjected to this type of interrogation simply because he or she is of Hispanic heritage. I seriously question whether any white European immigrant is questioned in this way. Nevertheless, I sincerely believe that your techniques in the San Diego office need to be reappraised. In conclusion, I would like to state that I left the interrogation, feeling that the man didn't believe nor like me. Meanwhile, I must maintain two separate households until my children can join me here in the U.S. Furthermore, since I feel this way, it further supports my feeling that this is the reason for the almost two year delay in processing my applications. Would you please look into the status of my applications and reply to the comments I've made about your personnel and interrogation methods.

Sincerely,

Irene Ibañez





COMMITTEE

ON



CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

1837 HIGHLAND AVENUE

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050

(714)474-8195

July 19, 1977

Mr. Ed Nichols, Associate Editor
The San Diego Union
P.O. Box 191
San Diego, California 92112

Dear Mr. Nichols,

We must agree with State Assemblyman Dixon Arnett's recent comment in the San Diego Union. It is true that the emotional issue of the undocumented worker, the so-called "illegal alien" has remained unsolved even though public awareness has grown. But it is just as true that Arnett's proposed remedy, enforcement of Section 2805 of the Labor Code, is no solution whatsoever.

Section 2805 (authored by Arnett in 1971) punishes employers for "knowingly" hiring undocumented workers where such a practice would have "an adverse effect on lawful resident workers". Arnett suggests that his approach will solve our complex immigration problem. The assemblyman would also like us to believe that as an added benefit our taxes will be reduced, law and order restored, and unemployment wiped out by Section 2805.

It is time for our elected representatives to stop assuming that U.S. citizens can be so easily fooled. In an attempt to buy votes, politicians try to cash in on racism by attributing most of our social and economic ills to "illegal aliens--foreign invaders who steal tax dollars. The facts prove that undocumented workers are adding to social funds rather than benefitting from them. A U.S. Labor Department research (the Linton Report) found that social security taxes were withheld for 77% of undocumented workers and Federal income taxes for 73%. On the other hand only 4% collected unemployment insurance, 1.3% obtained food stamps, and only .05% secured welfare.

The truth of the matter is that the immigration problem is a complex one caused by social, economic and international factors. In proposing a law-enforcement type solution Mr. Arnett attempts to make a mole-hill out of a mountain. U.S. corporations make profits in Mexico at the expense of Mexico's economy. Mexico must free itself from its foreign control debt before it can deal with the economic needs of its people. As long as U.S. business attempts to capitalize on Mexico's economic weaknesses, the united states will be faced with immigration problems.



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Page 2 con.

Even if immigration was merely a law-enforcement problem, which it is not, Arnett does not explain how the law will be enforced effectively.

We agree with him that employers should be held accountable when their actions have an adverse effect on workers. The question is : who is to hold them accountable? The most revealing aspect of the bill is that it would put the welfare of resident workers in the hands of business interests. They would be required to determine if job applicants were residents or "illegal aliens". It is these same business interests that have historically worked to bust unions, fight minimum wage laws, and block health and safety standards while unashamedly jumping through tax-loopholes. Somehow Arnett is attempting to convince us that if we only agree to let the rats watch the cheese all the working people's problems will be solved.

But the real failure of Arnett's scheme is that its most significant result is not to solve old problems but to create a new one. His measure results in job discrimination against 3.5 million Californians of Mexican ancestry who employers will not risk hiring for fear that they are "illegals". Arnett claims that some Mexican-Americans leaders support his measure. He does not name any of these so-called leaders. But because one of the most influential leaders, Cesar Chavez of the UFW, is opposed to his measure the assemblyman is reduced to slinging mud.

In an effort to discredit Chavez, Arnett implies that the UFW won farmworker's elections against the Teamsters with the vote of undocumented workers. A similarly irresponsible claim was made by agribusiness interests during the '76 Proposition 13 campaign.

The California Secretary of State looked into the allegation of voter registration fraud by investigating Spanish-surnamed voters in San Diego County. Out of 14,000 names investigated only two "possible cases" of illegality were uncovered!

Chavez is not the only influential leader opposed to Arnett's measure. In a recent letter to President Carter the Chicano Caucus of this state's legislature "vehemently opposed" federal legislation (Rodino Bill) which would make it unlawful for an employer to knowingly employ an undocumented worker. They are convinced that such a bill will have a "discriminatory effect...on Latin American citizens".

Representing the Mexican-American community these elected officials stated that "after a California law similar to the Rodino Bill was adopted, it was reported that while the law was in effect, employers in the garment industry discharged large



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Page 3 con.

numbers of brown-skinned persons because they could not be certain that they were legally within the United States". The law they referred to is the Dixon Arnett measure.

We opposed the measure in 1971 for these very same reasons. We oppose it today because nothing about the measure has changed. But public anxiety about the immigration problem has increased. Arnett knows this. Could it be that this politician hopes to play on the public's emotions and racism to promote his own ambitions.

After all, he is campaigning for lieutenant governor. His willingness to use the racial hysteria of the "illegal alien" problem to fuel the fires of his own personal ambition points to the underlying failure of Arnett's measure--- it is a non-solution aimed at the ethnic group instead of a problem!

Herman Baca,

David Avalos,

for the Committee On Chicano Rights

aug. 77



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Mr. Eduardo Morga
6061 Kiser Drive
Huntington Beach, Ca. 92647

Estimado Senor Morga,

Those of us involved in the struggle for human rights are in total agreement with the need for unity on a national as well as a local level. We also agree that our direction and leadership must come from within our own people.

We feel that a conference such as the one you're proposing is valid and necessary, and we applaud you in your effort to bring one about.

However, due to time constraints and previous commitments along with the large amount of work that needs to be done in our local communities, we will not be able to attend the conference.

In order to keep the lines of communication open, please inform us as to the contents and progress of the conference.

Thank you for the invitation and once again we regret we are not able to attend.

Sinceremente,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca, Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights

Bert Corona

Bert Corona
National Immigration Coalition

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA MC
1725 I ST NW SUITE 210
WASHINGTON DC 20006

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HERMAN BACA
1839 HIGHLAND AVE
NATIONAL CITY CA 92050

WE HAVE ASKED TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT CARTER BEFORE HE FINALIZES HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON IMMIGRATION THIS WEEK. WE INCLUDE NCLR, THE GI FORUM, SER, ASPIRA, MALDEF, AYUDA, IMAGE, LULAC, MANA, THE U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, HISPANIC LAWYERS ASSN, AND OTHERS. PLEASE SEND TELEGRAMS TO THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY SUPPORTING OUR REQUEST. WE OPPOSE PENALTIES AGAINST EMPLOYERS OF UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS, SUPPORT MORE INCLUSIVE AMNESTY, AND SUPPORT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INS HISPANIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

AD HOC COALITION ON IMMIGRATION
RAUL YZAGUIRRE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA

1549 EST

MGMCOMP MGM



COMMITTEE



ON

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(714) 474-8195

G.G. Nunez
317 W. Compton Blvd.
Compton, Calif. 90220

August 1, 1977

Estimado Mr. Nunez,

Our deepest gratitude from our organization for your donation of \$500. Being a non-funded community based organization, our existence is totally depended upon people like yourself. Your donation will insure that our organization can continue to address itself to the problems of Immigration, Police brutality, etc.

If you need any further information or if you ever come to San Diego, please feel free to stop at our office. Once again, Gracias.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca
Chairman

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RALPH INZUNZA
1837 HIGHLAND AVE
NATIONAL CITY CA 92050

THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

7144748195 MGM TDRN NATIONAL CITY CA 100 08-02 0426P EST
ZIP
PRESIDENT CARTER
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

WE SUPPORT THE EFFORT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA, THE GI FORM,
SAID SER, ASPIRA, MALDEF, AYUDA, IMAGE, LULAC, MANA, THE U.S. CATHOLIC
CONFERENCE, HISPANIC LAWYERS ASSOCIATION AND OTHERS IN SEEKING A
MEETING WITH YOU BEFORE YOU FINALIZE YOUR IMMIGRATION MESSAGE TO
CONGRSS .

THE COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS INC
HERMAN BACA CHAIRMAN
1837 HIGHLAND AVE
NATIONAL CITY CA 92050

1629 EST

MGMCOMP MGM



CORREO AEREO

SECRETARÍA
DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES

Dependencia Consultoría Jurídica
Adjunta.

Número D (2) 000099

Expediente

Tlatelolco, D.F., a 2 de agosto de 1977.

Sr. Herman Baca
Presidente del Comité de
Derechos de los Chicanos
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, Calif. 92050
Estados Unidos de América.

En referencia a la carta dirigida por usted al señor Jimmy Carter, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, fechada el 6 de julio del año en curso, de la que envié copia al señor licenciado José López Portillo, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos se le manifiesta que fue turnada a esta oficina para su atención.

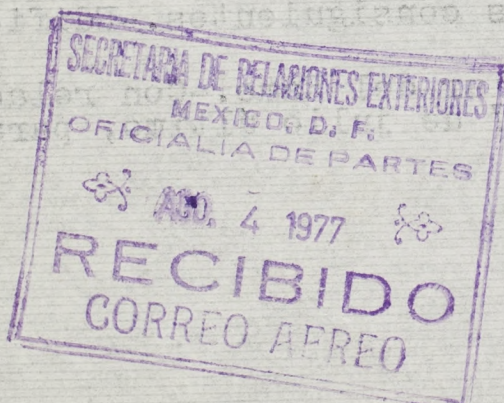
Se le informa que cuando se tuvo conocimiento de la contratación de mexicanos para la cosecha de cebolla del Valle Presidio, se giraron instrucciones al Cónsul de México de esa jurisdicción para que ejerciera sus funciones de protección y se evitaran violaciones a sus derechos laborales y humanos.

Como se comparten algunas de las preocupaciones señaladas por usted al "Plan Carter", mucho agradeceré a usted el envío de boletines, artículos o cualquier información que se relacione con estos problemas.

A t e n t a m e n t e .

Sufragio Efectivo. No Reelección.
P. O. del Secretario
El Consultor Jurídico Adjunto.

Lic. Juan Barona Lobato.



CORREO AEREO



SECRETARIA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

Dependencia Comisariato Jurídico Adjunto

Expediente Número D (S) 400033

México, D.F., a 2 de agosto de 1977.

Mr. Herman Bass
Presidente del Comité de
Derechos de los Chicanos
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, Calif. 92050
Estados Unidos de América.

En referencia a la carta dirigida por usted al señor Jimmy Carter, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, fechada el 6 de julio del año en curso, de la que envío copia al señor licenciado José López Portillo, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, se le manifiesta que fue turnada a esta oficina para su atención.

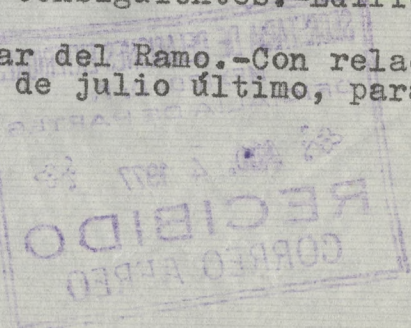
Se le informa que cuando se tuvo conocimiento de la contratación de mexicanos para la cosecha de algodón del Valle Presidio, se giraron instrucciones al Consuli de México de esa jurisdicción para que ejerciera sus funciones de protección y se evitaran violaciones a sus derechos laborales y humanos.

Como se comprueba algunas de las peticiones señaladas por usted al "Plan Carter", mucho agradeceré a usted el envío de boletines, artículos o cualquier información que se relacione con estos problemas.

- c.c.p. C. Lic. Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Díaz.-Subsecretario "B" del Ramo.-Para su conocimiento y fines consiguientes.-Edificio.
c.c.p. C. Secretario Particular del Titular del Ramo.-Con relación a su volante número A-OP-227 de 27 de julio último, para su conocimiento.-Piso 19, Edificio.

Handwritten signature and name: Lic. Juan Carlos Lobato

JBL/bmn.





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SECRETARIA
DE RELACIONES
EXTERIORES

AHORRE TIEMPO
ENVIANDO SUS CARTAS
POR CORREO AEREO



SECRETARÍA
DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES

C. HERMAN BACA,
PRESIDENTE DEL COMITE DE
DERECHOS DE LOS CHICANOS
1837 HIGHLAND AVENUE
NATIONAL CITY, CAL. 92050., E.U.A.

PAR AVION

CORREO AEREO

AIR MAIL



August 2, 1977

Leonel Castillo, Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Re: Letter from Irene O. Ibanez

Dear Mr. Castillo,

During your recent visit to San Diego, You asked that all complaints of misconduct, harrassment, discrimination or maltreatment by any employee of the Immigration Service towards persons of Latin Ancestry be forwarded to you for further follow-up.

Enclosed is one such letter of complaint from Irene O. Ibanez regarding treatment she received during an interview for Citizenship of her six children (self explained letter of July 15, 1977).

We request that your office investigate this matter and request information on the status of the application for the ~~six~~ children know living in Mexico. Please keep our office informed on this matter.

We will continue to notify your office of any further complaints from the San Diego and San Ysidro Office of the Immigration Service.

Thank you in advance for the cooperation given in this matter.

Thank You,

Herman Baca, Chairman

cc; Irene O. Ibanez, 1137 Hoover Ave,
National City, Ca 92050

August 2, 1977

J

Leonel Castillo, Commissioner
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Re: Letter of complaint from Irene O, Ibanez

Dear Mr. Castillo,

During your recent visit to San Diego, you requested from us to send all complaints regarding comp



COMMITTEE

ON



CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

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Sweetwater Coalition
August 3, 1977

Greetings,

As per the meeting of July 28, 1977, I wish to inform you or your organization of the following decisions agreed to at the above mentioned meeting.

- (1) The Attorneys would continue with the effort to bring about a lawsuit against Sweetwater Union High School District in either the Federal or State courts. It is estimated that this course of action will cost us a minimum of \$2000.
- (2) The coalition will request an on-the-site investigation from the Office of Civil Rights (see enclosed packet).
- (3) An effort will be made by all organizations to raise funds as well as providing a list of individuals who might wish to contribute to the effort. The money will be used for the attorneys in order that the lawsuit can be filed.

The following organizations: Legal Aid, California Chicano Caucus, G.I. Forum, Committee on Chicano Rights, United California Mexican-American Political Association, N.I.A., Black Federation, Chicano Federation, Spanish Speaking Political Association, MEChA, Chicano Park Steering Committee, La Raza Lawyers Association, Pinto Union, CASA Justicia have endorsed and made a commitment to implement the above proposals.

If your organization is either unable or unwilling to endorse this issue, please contact me as soon as possible, as your organization along with individuals will be listed as plaintiffs in the lawsuit.

Thank you,

Herman Baca
Chairman

P.S. The next meeting will be held at Ruben's 'Little Mexico' on Tuesday August 9, 1977 at 7:00 p.m. Please be prompt.

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

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

CO 300-C

August 8, 1977

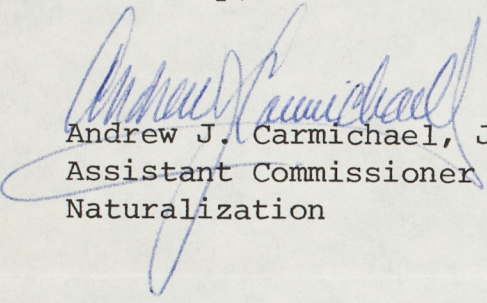
Mr. Herman Baca, Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

Reference is made to your letter of August 2, 1977 with enclosure from Mrs. Irene O. Ibanez.

I have this date replied to Mrs. Ibanez informing her that a full report concerning her complaint is being requested from our Western Regional Office. Upon receipt and review of same Mrs. Ibanez will be further advised.

Sincerely,


Andrew J. Carmichael, Jr.
Assistant Commissioner
Naturalization



CALIFORNIA COALITION TO FREE THE PENDLETON 14

August 9, 1977

To: Herman Baca
Committee on Chicano Rights

The California Coalition, along with the National Council on Universal and Unconditional Amnesty and the National Association of Black Veterans, is planning a series of actions in late August, which we are calling the National Weekend of Solidarity with the Pendleton 14.

In San Diego, our plans center around a community rally in Chicano Park on August 27. We are hoping to draw together the issues involved in the Pendleton case with the issues of the Jose Medina case, the struggles around undocumented workers, and the issues involved in the Bakke decision.

We are trying to arrange a program which will include Jose Medina, Vernon Sukumu, a representative of the Overturn Bakke Coalition, Pendleton 14 defendant Gregory Coffee, and a representative of our coalition. We hope that you can also join in the program. In addition to Gregory Coffee and a representative of the Coalition, Jose Medina has already agreed to speak. The Chicano Park Steering Committee has agreed to help us in preparation for the event.

Arrangements for entertainment have not yet been confirmed. We have contacted Los Alacranes Mojados. They have expressed interest, but scheduling problems need to be worked out. We will be contacting Ballet Folklorico, and hope to contact a third group.

The program is projected to last from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m., including music and speeches. During the program and after, we hope that the groups involved will have their own literature, petitions, etc., available to people in the park.

We are also seeking endorsements from the groups we are contacting. In addition to the California Coalition, the Pendleton 14 defendants and Legal Defense Team, the National Council on Universal and Unconditional Amnesty and the National Association of Black Veterans, we have received endorsement from Nia Cultural Organization, the Black Federation, and the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee.

San Diego Coalition
to Free the Pendleton 14
P.O. Box 33535
San Diego, California 92103
(714) 296-0442

Camp Pendleton 14 Solidarity Committee
1200 Treat Avenue #3
San Francisco, California 94110
(415) 647-7085 or (415) 648-3718

Los Angeles Coalition
to Free the Pendleton 14
2212 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90026
(213) 413-4430



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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

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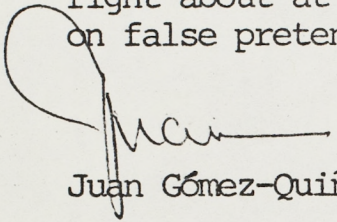
August 11, 1977

Dr. Armando Navarro
National Institute for Community Development
894 Rialto Avenue
San Bernardino, California 92410

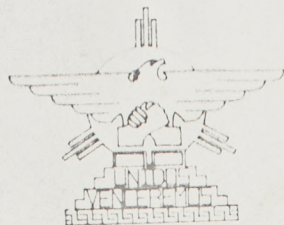
Armando,

I hold you personally responsible for the return of the \$200, not NICD, or other committee members. You verbally agreed to this on Saturday.

Take into account that given what we all have learned; this venture was from the first your group, your agenda, your goals, your methods, etc.; none of which you were forthright about at the beginning. Hence you accepted the money on false pretenses, for your ends, and your expenses.


Juan Gómez-Quiñones

cc



NATIONAL INSTITUTE
for
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Armando Navarro
Executive Director

894 Rialto Ave.
San Bernardino, Ca.

92410

Phone (714) 884-1145

18 de Agosto 1977

Dr. Juan Gomez-Quinones
Department of Chicano Studies
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Juan:

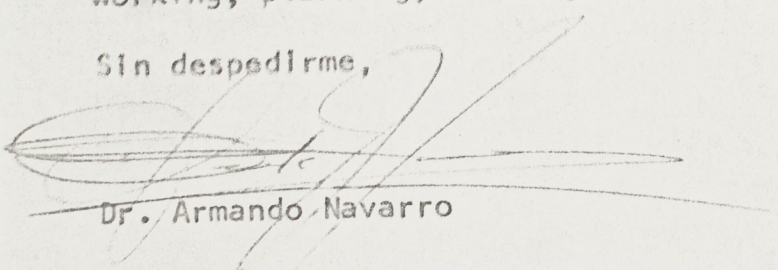
Your request asking for a return of your money will be granted. Usually, when somebody joins a group and then resigns the admission fee is never returned. However, in the spirit of forthrightness, I and most of the other Steering Committee members have agreed to return to you the sum of \$153.31. This amount was calculated on a pro-rated basis which included such costs as payment of two (2) telephone bills, air fare for two (2) to San Jose, use of the Los Angeles Press Club, and other miscellaneous costs.

As for the acrimonious and groundless allegations you make, I do not only categorically rebuke them; but remind you of your own obstructionist agenda, which has served to momentarily delay the commencement of a major reorganizational and mobilization effort among Chicanos here in California.

Nevertheless, I am informing you in lucid and explicit words that the Steering Committee's struggle to revitalize a moribund Chicano or Mexicano (as you would prefer to label it) Movement in California is just beginning. While realizing the difficultness of the task, the goals of developing a national political entity, a plan of action, and a mobilization of our communities will continue to be cardinal priorities.

Thus, in the subsequent weeks and months, the Steering Committee will continue working, planning, and organizing towards realizing the aforementioned.

Sin despedirme,


Dr. Armando Navarro

cc: Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza
Carlos Beltran
Norma Solis
Antonio Rodriguez
Rafael Hernandez
Raul Portillo
Raul Loya
Herman Baca
Felipe Aguirre
Rafael Arriola
Daniel Villanueva
Raul Ruiz



NATIONAL INSTITUTE
for
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Armando Navarro
Executive Director

894 Rialto Ave.
San Bernardino, Ca.

92410

Phone (714) 884-1145

September 29, 1977

Members

The Southern California Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza

The Committee will be meeting at 1:30 p.m. on October 8, 1977 at the offices of the National Institute for Community Development. This meeting is extremely important because major decisions must be made regarding the viability and status of the Committee itself. Let me inform you that two (2) other members of the Committee have withdrawn their participation. They are C.A.S.A.-Hermandad General de Trabajadores and the National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws & Practices.

If for any reason you cannot attend this meeting please contact us immediately.

Sinceramente,

The National Institute for Community Development

From: Dr. Armando Navarro

To: Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza Members

This is to inform you that the next steering committee meeting will be held on Thursday, August 25, 1977 at 7:30 P.M. in the offices of the H.I.C.D., located at 894 West Rialto Ave. in San Bernardino.

This meeting is especially important in that decisions will be made that could well determine the future of the Steering Committee and it's projects.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call at (714) 884-1145.



COMMITTEE

ON



CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

1837 HIGHLAND AVENUE

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050

(714) 474-8195

Lenard Fierro
Institute for Cultural Pluralism
School of Education
San Diego State University
5544½ Hardy Ave.
San Diego, California 92182

August 11, 1977

Dear Mr. Fierro,

We are aware that you are again submitting a proposal for the general Assistance Center - Type G Lau.

We are familiar with the impact your center has had in the education of students whose language is other than English. We are more impressed with the work you have done in the community, in the development of educational plans that will benefit our children.

We offer you our support and look forward to involving our organization in the area of school-community relations for the purpose of impacting the educational services of our children.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Baca
Chairman

Newsweek

444 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 • (212) 350-2000

August 16, 1977

Herman Baca, Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights Inc.
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Calif. 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

Please forgive the tardiness of this reply to your letter regarding our story "Amnesty for Aliens?" in the July 4th edition. We are concerned over your dissatisfaction with the story.

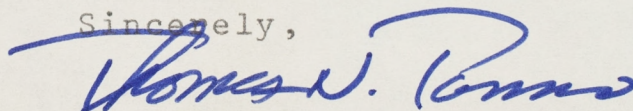
However, it seems to us that much of your dissatisfaction should be directed to the White House and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

With regard to Newsweek's use of U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service statistics, let us point out, as indicated in the article, that the numbers are last year's estimates. Moreover, the INS is the recognized official agency which compiles information pertinent to matters of U.S. immigration.

Be assured that it is not our purpose to offer opinions on any news story, but rather to report to the best of our ability the facts and events surrounding the story. We leave it to our readers to draw their own conclusions.

Thank you for your interest in Newsweek and for taking time to send us your thoughts.

Sincerely,



Thomas N. Tanno
For the Editors

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

August 22, 1977

Dr. Al Merino
San Diego State University
College Avenue
San Diego, CA 92115

Dear Al:

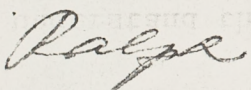
I have sent my check for \$30.00 to Norma Sierra, LULAC Treasurer but was unable to attend the work shop Saturday because of prior commitments. I may not have told you but I am running for the Presidency of the San Diego County Medical Society and this is pre-empting a lot of my extra-curricular time from now until November 1st.

I am truly concerned at the schism that apparently exists in the community with regard to the Coors matter. I read in detail the article in La Prensa and if the facts as outlined there are correct it will be very difficult for me to understand the national organization's position, unless it in fact consulted with the other groups who were participating in the boycott before accepting the alleged fifty thousand dollar donation by the Coors Company.

This matter will obviously become a subject for the next board meeting, and the only point that I would like to make is that changes in attitude should not be predicted on receiving funds but rather on producing enlightened change in both the private and public sector. The change that I am referring to of course is equal work opportunities for all Americans regardless of their ethnic background if they are qualified.

I assume there is some background to this issue that I ignore hence will reserve final judgement until I have had an opportunity to discuss LULAC's posture with the present board.

Very truly yours,



Ralph R. Ocampo, M.D.

RRO:jc

cc: Herman Baca, Chairman
Chicano Rights Organization

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

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

September 1, 1977

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

CO 893.1-C

Mr. Herman Baca
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

Your recent letter to President Carter has been referred to my office for consideration and reply.

In order to better serve you and expedite a reply, I have asked our local Immigration and Naturalization Service office having jurisdiction over your area of residence to provide a reply to your inquiry. Further information regarding the status of your inquiry may be made to our local office at the address below.

On behalf of President Carter, your interest in Immigration and Naturalization Service matters is greatly appreciated and your reply will be forthcoming shortly.

Sincerely,

Leonel J. Castillo
Leonel J. Castillo,
Commissioner

Immigration & Naturalization Service
District Office: 880 Front Street
San Diego, CA 92188

president
HOWARD J. BECHEFSKY

vice-presidents
ROBERT B. BOTTOMLEY
JOHN J. McCABE, JR.
GERALD L. McMAHON
DONALD L. MELOCHE
J. MICHAEL REED

secretary
COLIN W. WIED



san diego county
bar association

1200 THIRD AVENUE, SUITE 604 • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101
TELEPHONE 231-0781

treasurer
KEVIN MIDLAM

directors
WILLIAM G. BAILEY
NELSON P. BRAY
GERALD S. DAVEE
JAMES A. MALKUS
JAMES R. PENFIELD
JAN E. RONIS
PETER SHENAS
SIDNEY A. STUTZ

executive secretary
JULIE A. HEGG

September 2, 1977

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

Dear Mr. Baca:

The bar association has formed a committee to study the problem of the undocumented alien and the wisdom of President Carter's recent proposal. I am enclosing a copy of that proposal.

Please send in writing as soon as possible any ideas you have on the matter to the Chairman of the committee, Gerald Lopez, California Western Law School, 350 Cedar Street, San Diego, CA 92101.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Howard J. Bechefskey". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Howard J. Bechefskey
President

HJB:ah
Enclosure

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

September 6, 1977

Mr. John Palomino
Education Branch Chief
United States Office of Civil Rights
100 Van Ness
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Palomino:

This letter is pursuant to the issues brought to my attention by the Committee on Chicano Rights, of National City.

On August 25, my office was in receipt of an informative packet sent by members of the Chicano Rights Committee. This packet provided a delineation of the situation as perceived by minority students and constituents of the Sweetwater Union High School District of San Diego County. The analysis and synopsis provided by my consultants has indicated that the problems addressed by the Committee are controversial and in need of examination.

This letter is in support of the request by the Committee on Chicano Rights that your office investigate the allegations against the Sweetwater High School District. As you know, minority students have traditionally been victims of educational barriers and inequities, notwithstanding charges of failure to provide meaningful education, as in this case.

Mr. John Palomino
Education Branch Chief
Page 2
September 6, 1977

I know fully well that you will address this matter with utmost urgency. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

RICHARD ALATORRE
Assemblyman

RA:lm

cc Wilson Riles, Superintendent of Public Instruction
and Director of Education

bcc Committee on Chicano Rights ✓

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 7, 1977

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced that he will nominate Esteban E. Torres, formerly of Los Angeles, California, for the rank of Ambassador during his assignment as U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris. He would replace William B. Jones who is being transferred to another post.

Torres was born January 27, 1930, in Miami, Arizona. He has attended California State University at Los Angeles, American University, and the University of Maryland. He served in the U.S. Army from 1949 to 1953.

Since 1963 Torres has been with the United Automobile Workers of America, serving as international representative (1963), inter-American representative (1964-68), executive director of The East Los Angeles Community Union (on loan, from 1968 to 1974), and assistant director of UAW International Affairs (since 1974).

Torres has also served as consultant to the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment, and as a member of the National Citizens Committee for Public Broadcasting. He has been a member of the National Center for Community Economic Development and the International Development Conference, and is former president of the Plaza de la Raza Cultural Center of Los Angeles.

He is married to the former Arcelia (Arcy) Sanchez of Los Angeles and they have five children: Mrs. Carmen Garcia of Houston, Texas; Rena Allen of Annandale Virginia; Camille 19, Selina 17 and Esteban 15.



COMMITTEE

ON



CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

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

September 7, 1977

Estimados Amigos,

We are taking this opportunity to remind you of the upcoming elections for the executive board.

In order that we can assure ourselves of a viable and active political organization, it is important that all of our active members participate in this election.

The voting will be taking place at our next meeting on Sept. 13, 1977 at the home of Charlie Vasquez at 7:00 p.m. The address is 1022 E 8th St., in National City.

Only those members who are currently paid up will be eligible to vote, so if you haven't paid, please do.

We'll see you on Tuesday. Please be prompt!

Thank you,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca,
Chairperson

HB:lg

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

880 Front Street
San Diego, California 92188

SND 71/15.1-C

September 9, 1977

Mr. Herman Baca
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

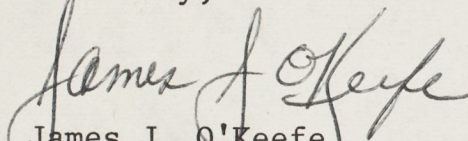
Your letter of inquiry dated July 6, 1977, addressed to the President, the Attorney General, and Commissioner Castillo, has been referred to this office for appropriate reply.

We share with you your dedicated interest in the rights of citizens and residents who will always receive our highest priority toward full and meaningful employment. We equally share personal and public commitment to preserve the human dignity of all persons, including aliens, who may be present in the United States or in any area where the people of our Nation may help them.

In his effort to apply standards of fairness, the President has addressed the full range of immigration problems to the Congress in comprehensive proposals. In the same spirit, interim decisions pending the deliberations of the Legislature must be reached in answer to the problems which require immediate solution. The working and living conditions of temporary workers petitioned for under the present Immigration and Nationality Act will continue to receive the closest scrutiny of the several concerned branches of the Executive.

Thank you for your inquiry in the interest of better government.

Sincerely,


James J. O'Keefe
District Director

750 South Fulgham Road
Visalia, California 93277
September 12, 1977

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

Dear Mr. Baca,

As a resource teacher for the Migrant Education Program, I, too, am concerned about newsstories on the "border problem" and the effects illegal workers have on the employment situation. Our program deals with children whose parents are in agriculturally-related jobs and who migrate with the crops. Consequently, many of the children we seek to help are children whose families are here without papers.

We have found that our families, contrary to public opinion, seldom seek public assistance or collect unemployment believing that in order to get papers their chances are better if they have always been self-supporting. Another reason they do not apply for these programs is fear- fear of being deported if the authorities know their names and addresses.

Talking with children and parents, I know first-hand that these workers pay taxes; more taxes than they ever can hope to collect in social services. Police services are seldom utilized because of unfair treatment and by the fear of discovery.

These workers are not taking jobs from American workers. Few, if any, Americans will work for the low wages or long hours that our families are forced, by necessity, to accept. The leaders of agribusiness are happy to use these people because they know that the people cannot complain or if they do they can be sent back to a place where there is little work and at that salaries are not high enough for bare survival. They know that the workers are between a rock and a hard place and must accept what they are given.

What should we tell these people about Carter's proposal? I am reluctant to send them wholesale to the immigration office because thus far, we have heard no guarantee that the information they give will not be used against them.

I would very much appreciate some assistance from your organization to enable me to more adequately serve migrant families.

Very sincerely yours,

Patricia J. Meredith
Patricia J. Meredith

j|O|V|E

Project Jove, Inc. 1196 Broadway San Diego, California 92101 (714) 233-5285

September 13, 1977

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

Dear Mr. Baca,

Enclosed you will find a very rough draft of the proposal which Judge Rosado will work from when he solicits the support of the other Superior Court judges who sit on criminal cases. This will give you and the Board a good idea of the progress that has been made on instituting a restitution program for San Diego,.

If you need any clarification or additional information on the enclosed material, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Dorene Isenberg

Dorene Isenberg

M*O*R*E

A Coalition of Ex-Offender Agencies

Motivation is the creative core of human existence and extends from career potential to personal growth. The purpose of this program is to stimulate this core creating a more mature individual.

On the Job Training offers the opportunity to apply vocational skills in a realistic job setting. Employment means less crime, less financial loss for the taxpayer, and the ex-offender becomes a productive member of society.

Restitution means more than monetary payment to compensate the victim's losses. It also means to recompense the community through offender participation in community service. The offender gets the opportunity to make personal and societal amends and to become a contributing member of society.

Education is a first priority to establish a positive identity for the ex-offender. It means overall, comprehensive learning and increase of skills which ultimately aid in securing employment. Creating a positive self-image and utilizing effective survival techniques advances the offender's possibilities for establishing and maintaining a productive life.

The use of the word M*O*R*E as caption for this program has a greater significance than just the words used to describe its intent. It means that this program is M*O*R*E than just assisting an ex-offender to find a job, M*O*R*E than an assistance in solving her/his family, health, or financial problems. It means that this program will cut costs, establish alternatives to incarceration, provide restitution, and establish formal cooperation between existing social services and community agencies.

We are the Assoc. of Ex-Offenders drawing our support from the many service agencies in San Diego. Our membership represents Chicano Pinto Union, Chicano Federation, Project JOVE, SPAN, MECHA, MAAC, Committee on Chicano Rights, METRO, OCJP, the office of Pete Chacon, and Mayor Pete Wilson. This coalition has been formed to set in motion the necessary mechanisms for creating a restitution program in San Diego. The criminal justice system as it is now structured neglects the loss of the victim of crime besides not rehabilitating the offender. Our goal is to redress the monetary loss of the victim and provide a program for the offender which will root out the reasons behind the crime

This program as it is now envisioned will act as a diversionary alternative and will intercept the offender at the pre-sentencing stage. His/Her involvement is completely voluntary. Not only a first offender, but a multiple time offender will be accepted as a participant as long as s/he has no holds, detainers, or warrants. Second, third, and even fourth time offenders would make good program participants. They've experienced incarceration, but upon release have had no alternative, legal way of generating income.. This caused a return to operating outside the legal system. Given the opportunity of a good job, counseling which will aid in readjustment, and the support of the family, rehabilitation will be in process.

This program views criminal acts as a combination of economic, social, and personal problems. All of these must be dealt with if any require a probation officer to do an economic feasibility change is to be effected.

report on appropriate offenders. This report could be incorporated into the comprehensive evaluation which the restitution counselor will run on the offender. The restitution evaluation will also consider the offender's past criminal record, the family situation, personal problems, occupational possibilities, and his/her motivational level as well as motivations for being in the program. This evaluation process will be implemented by counselors well aware of the games that inmates can play. A sincere desire must be expressed by the offender and his/her family's backing is also a requirement. The support of the family is an absolute necessity since rehabilitation will take place in the community where the problems were fostered. Making the change to operating within the system will require all the support the participant can gather.

Once the decision is made to work with an offender, a contract is drawn up outlining the individualized program that will be undertaken. For those participants for whom it is deemed necessary, a referral to a substance abuse program will precede their actual involvement in the restitution program. The program will have a residence which will allow the whole spectrum of contracts to be negotiated from live-in to out-client participation. The agreed upon contract will determine the amount of time spent in the residence and the degree of participation in the other services offered.

The services which will be made available to the offender include not only the in-house resources of counselors and

3

administrators, but the combined resources of many of the agencies throughout the community. These additional resources would in most cases be unavailable to the offender since they are aimed at sepcific populations. It's only by working together in a coalition that they can be used for this wider population.

A major emphasis in the rehabilitation program will be employing the offenders. One of the most often cited reasons for committing a crime is lack of economic resources. Placing offenders in jobs which they have expressed interest in acquiring and which will pay them more than the minimum wage is an effective mechanism for channeling the offender back into the mainstream of society. A battery of tests will be administered to the participant which will aid her/him in the selection of an occupation. After s/he has chosen the field of interest the many community service agencies which offer employment services will start their search for the needed positions. If educational or vocational training is first necessary, then the participant will be placed in the appropriate program.

As a result of the restitution project approaching the participant as a whole person, aware that the reasons behind her/his crime are not centered in just one area of life, it's imperative to know and use the variety of services which the community offers. This utilization of already available community resources will provide the necessary components for personalized rehabilitation at a fraction of the normal cost. Individual, family and group counseling, employment and legal counseling, job placement, survival skills and

4

financial counseling are the major services which the program will provide. The in-house counselors will be a mixture of ex-offenders who are skilled in interpersonal counseling and professional counselors. Having a blend of these two groups is like drawing on the best from both worlds. As it is presently planned, the community services will be supplied by Project JOVE, Chicano Pinto Union, Chicano Pinto Inc., Metro, SPAN, MACC, ECS, the Welfare Dept., Probation Dept., Chicano Federation, and SDSU.

Restitution is viewed as making reparation to the individual along with the community at large. Written into the contract will be the terms of restitution. A combination of community service and monetary reparation to the victim covers the different facets of restitution and the differing philosophies on rehabilitation. The offender will be expected to include both of these aspects of restitution in her/his contract.

Written into the contract also will be a payment to the restitution residence ~~from~~^{from} the offender which will help to defray the costs of operations. This shifts the burden of rehabilitation costs off the shoulders of the taxpayer on to the shoulders of the program participant. Eventually, it's hoped that the program will be self-supporting with the payments of the participants.

The rate of failure in other restitution projects is small when compared to the recidivism rate for offenders committing the same type of crimes who have gone through the existing institutions. In the event that a participant defaults on

5

her/his restitution payments or fails to uphold other parts of the contract, s/he will be returned to the court where a sentence will be passed and the offender will serve a jail term.

This program is structured after the many effective restitution programs that already exist throughout the country. They've shown that restitution can be a positive force for the victim as well as the offender. The victim gets repaid for the monetary damage done while the offender gets insights into why s/he committed the crime plus education and counseling which can help her/him from committing more offenses. The program also acts as a stabilizing factor on society's basic unit, the family. The family member instead of being torn away from the family, remains within that unit carrying out his/her specific role. In many families when an income-earning member is incarcerated, they become an addition to the welfare roles. By allowing the offender to remain in the community as a tax paying family member, family disruption is kept to a minimum as well as costs to the community.



COMMITTEE

ON



CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

1837 HIGHLAND AVENUE

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050

(714) 474-8195

September 14, 1977

Estimado Miembro,

I am writing on behalf of the newly elected Board of Directors of the Committee on Chicano rights, Inc.

Recently I sent you an original of the attached letter. In that letter we asked two things of you; pay your monthly dues to be eligible to vote, and secondly to participate in the elections of September 13, 1977.

Since you failed to attend the scheduled meeting and or have not payed your dues, we are requesting a response as to whether you wish to remain a member of the Committee or not before the next regular meeting of September 20, 1977 to be held at Charlie Vazquez House, 1022 E. 8th Street, National City.

Hope to see you at the next meeting. Thank you in advance for your cooperation in the above matter.

For further information, please call the Committee Office at 474-8195.

Thank You,

Herman Baca
Herman Baca, Chairperson

HB/cv
Attached (1)



CONSULTORES TURISTICOS

ASOCIADOS

TIJUANA, B. C. 20 SEPTIEMBRE DE 1977.-

HERMAN BACA, PRESIDENTE.-
COMITE PRO-CHICANO 1837,
HIGHLAND AVENUE,
NATIONAL CITY, CAL.

HE SEGUIDO EN UNA FORMA INTERESANTE LOS DESARROLLOS ---
QUE USTED HA LOGRADO A TRAVES DE DICHA ASOCIACION TENGO SU-
MO INTERES EN ENCONTRAR FORMAS PARA LA AYUDA A NUESTROS CON-
CIUDADANOS, POR TAL MOTIVO RUEGOLE ATENTAMENTE ME ENVIE TO-
DA LA INFORMACION QUE TENGA AL RESPECTO.

ATENTAMENTE:

EDMUNDO BUEN ABAD.
DIRECTOR GENERAL DEL CENTRO
DE CAPACITACION TURISTICA.



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

HUMAN RESOURCES AGENCY • COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
348 W. MARKET STREET • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101
TELEPHONE (714) 236-3631



VICTOR A. NIETO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 21, 1977

Max Verduzco
3646 Sunset Lane
San Ysidro, CA 92073

Dear Mr. Verduzco:

This letter is to inform you that the 1977 Community Action Partnership Administering Board Elections will be held on October 11, 1977, 6:30 to 10:00 p.m.

Attached for your information is the complete election process, procedures and election sites.

As you know, you are a legally nominated candidate for this election and are eligible to stand election in any one of the five election sites within your region.

It is extremely important that you notify Bob Quinlivan or myself at 236-3631 before Tuesday, September 27, 1977, and inform us of the site you wish to stand election in.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and please contact us if you have any questions.

Cordially,

Sam Sanchez
Election Coordinator

SS:md
Enclosure

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

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

CO 1430-P

*Cydo Sen
600C.*

Honorable Alex P. Garcia
Room 4032
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Senator Garcia:

This is in response to your letter of June 7, 1977, transmitting various immigration related materials to me for review and comment.

As you are aware, the President announced his legislative recommendations pertaining to undocumented aliens in his message to Congress on August 4, 1977. I support these proposals. Although I realize that you may not agree entirely with the President's recommendations, the proposal deals with many of the areas of concern which you have expressed. I am presently studying the structure of the Service and I intend to take all measures necessary to insure the most efficient and effective operation of this agency in discharging its duties under the law.

* With respect to S.B. 600, I agree with you that enforcement of the immigration laws should be a matter of exclusive federal concern.

With respect to S.B. 276, I believe that this is purely a matter of state legislative policy.

Sincerely,

Leonel J. Castillo
Leonel J. Castillo
Commissioner

COMPLIMENTS OF
HONORABLE ALEX P. GARCIA
24th SENATORIAL DISTRICT



SEP 26 1977

September 30, 1977

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

Companeros:

Friends of NICH wishes to thank your organization for its participation in our event commemorating the four years of struggle of the Chilean people. We feel the event was successful because it afforded us the opportunity to come and work together with the understanding that ours is a common struggle.

As a recently created organization in San Diego, Friends of NICH has the following major goals:

- 1) Support the resistance;
- 2) Defend Human, trade union and democratic rights;
- 3) Support for political prisoners and refugees;
- 4) Isolate the dictatorship;
- 5) Educate the community about Chile and the U.S. role there;
- 6) Build solidarity and promote anti-imperialist unity.

Following these goals, and specifically the point of building solidarity and promoting anti-imperialist unity in the community, we wish to express our interest in working with your organization in the future.

We are in the process of evaluating our work and we would appreciate it very much if you would send us your comments and criticisms with respect to the political content and technical aspects of the event.

Once again we thank you and look forward to working with you in the future.

Friends of NICH
P.O. Box 33564
San Diego, CA 92103

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
CHICANO STUDIES CENTER
405 HILGARD AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024
CG-02

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3 October 1977



CCR Newsletter
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Señores,

The Chicano Studies Research Library at UCLA would greatly appreciate being placed on your Newsletter's mailing list. Your informative publication would be read with great interest by the large number of Chicano students and researchers which we serve. If at all possible, we would like to receive two copies of the CCR Newsletter for our collection.

If we can be of any service in furthering the objectives of your Committee, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sinceramente,

Francisco Garcia
Francisco Garcia
Coordinator, CSRL

FG:mm

Alameda Bond



CHICANO PINTO UNION

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

San Diego Region

Oct. 5, 1977

Dear Member:

This letter is to inform you that there is going to be a meeting of the Representatives of the Chicano Pinto Union from all over the State of California. It will be held at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, Oct. 15, 1977 in our office at 726 Broadway, 3rd tier, San Diego.

Subjects on the agenda for this meeting include:

1. Funding sources to develop an economical base.
2. Discussion on Procuring a business loan.
3. Issues surrounding the San Antonio National Conference.

Your attendance would be appreciated. Hope to see you there.

Any further information required may be obtained by calling our office; between Oct. 6, 1977 and Oct. 14, 1977. Our Phone number is 233-3587.

Unity,

Raul Portillo
Regional Coordinator
Chicano Pinto Union

RP :tm

SAN DIEGO
1960 National Avenue
236-1228 Ext. 68

NATIONAL CITY
827 "A" Avenue
474-5677

SAN YSIDRO
319 Hill
428-4244

21 October 1977

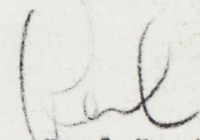
Armando Navarro
894 Rialto Avenue
San Bernardino, Calif.

Mr. Navarro:

Due to the urgency and our commitment here in San Diego with the Ku Klux Klan and the many other activities that are affecting our "Gente" here in San Diego County, we cannot at this time participate in the Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza. Please send our entire share of the money payable to the Committee on Chicano Rights.

The Committee on Chicano Rights is coordinating the entire effort against the Klan.

Sincerely,


Raul Portillo

Urgent: Please send to;
Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, Calif. 92050

STATEMENT BY JOSE ZAPATA

On September 17, 1977 at about 1:30 PM, my wife, myself and our four year old daughter were in downtown Fallbrook. My wife observed a young man in the custody of the U.S. Border Patrol who resembled our son, Carlos. I called out and it turned out to be our son. The immigration officers then demanded we park our car, which I did near the officers' two cars. As I got out of the car an "Anglo" officer struck me with an open hand and locked my hands behind me. At this point he had never asked for any identification or why he was treating me in such a manner. I told him, "I'm a U. S. citizen."

The officer released me and I showed him my original birth certificate. The officer then said, "This fucking thing won't work," and threw the certificate on the ground. My wife then produced a paper the U.S. Immigration Service had given me when we applied for her permanent resident status. (A voluntary departure letter for 12-6-77) The officer grabbed it from her hand and said, "This fucking thing won't work either." He then picked up my birth certificate and walked over to the patrol car. I might add these harsh words were said in front of my four year old daughter.

I then walked up to the patrol car and asked if I could go to my house and unlock the door because my children were coming home from school and they did not have a key to get in. The officer said I could go to my house but he and the other officers would follow me home. We all arrived at our house (860 Wisconsin Ave., Fallbrook, CA.) at the same time. Our kids were all waiting outside. I got out of the car and so did the officers, and unlocked the door and told the children to go inside. After the kids got inside the house I shut the door. The "Anglo" officer walked up to the door and shouted, "Who's in there?" and then kicked the door open with his foot breaking the door frame. The officer then entered the house and I followed. The officer started running through the house screaming at the children, "You fucking swine," and opening and slamming doors. Another officer entered about two minutes later, named Gonzales. He said, "Permit me to pass," and walked in. I never had time to respond to the officer Gonzales' question. Later a third officer entered.

The "Anglo" officer then asked, "Do your children have papers?" I didn't know what to say. I had been told by the Escondido clinic that my children were citizens by reason of my U.S. citizenship. I showed the officer the calling card of the Clinic with the name of an attorney on it. The "Anglo" officer tore it up and said, "This man is a charlatan." The officers then brought my son Carlos in the house and said, "This doesn't look like your fucking son. He looks like the milk man's son." The officers questioned various children, always using filthy language and shouting at them.

I was showing the officers pictures of my son Carlos to prove he was my son, because they would not believe it. My wife called the Legal Clinic and gave the phone to one of the officers. After a conversation with the attorney there the officers said, "Well, maybe he is your son and maybe you are a citizen", and left in a quiet manner as if nothing had ever happened.

Jose Zapata

Octubre 21, 1977

Honorable Licenciado Jose Lopez Portillo
Presidente de la Republica Mexicana
Plaza de la Constitucion
Los Pinos
Mexico, D.F.

Señor PRESIDENTE:

Las Organizaciones Mexico-Americanas y minorias de otras nacionalidades así como de grupos de gente de color estamos poniendo ante la carpeta de su escritorio y bajo la responsabilidad digna como representante que es de MEXICO las graves consecuencias internacionales que se suscitaran a lo largo de la Frontera de los Estados Unidos de Norteamerica y Mexico al parecer y proponer publicamente al Gobierno Federal de los Estados Unidos la sobrevigilancia que por su cuenta se proponen llevar a cabo a todo lo largo de la frontera los miembros de la temible secta u organizacion de los KU KLUX KLAN Organizacion racista quienes han pedido autorizacion al Gobierno del Presidente JIMMY CARTER para acabar con la entrada de indocumentados de nuestros hermanos de raza y que los metodos que estos desequilibrados mentales se proponen para regresar a nuestra gente es el uso de la violencia fisica a balazos o como de lugar ya que piden se les autorize el uso de armas de fuego.

Señor PRESIDENTE queremos que por su conducto presente una formal protesta por conducto de la Embajada de Mexico en Washington y hacerlo saber asimismo ante la Secretaria de las Naciones Unidas por los atentados a los derechos humanos que con frecuencia se suscitan en estas fronteras y que afectan a todos los trabajadores del mundo libre que buscan no robar sino ganar con el sudor de su frente el sustento para su familia y que por desgracia en sus paises de origen les ha sido imposible ganarlo. Esperamos nos atienda en nuestras quejas con la premura que el caso requiere.

POR UN MUNDO LIBRE Y SIN FRONTERAS DISCRIMINATORIAS

Grand Council of Hispanic Societies In Public Service Inc.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1170 OCEAN PARKWAY
Brooklyn, New York 11230

Lobby H
Tel. 338-2057
374-4443

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LEE ROBBINS, Esq.

Honorable James Carter
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

October 23, 1977

Dear President Carter:

I have just read an article written by Jon Sandefer staff writer, The San Diego Union, dated October 14, 1977 titled "Protesters Throw Rocks At Klansmen".

It is ironic that in the year of our Lord, 1977, Americans Citizens and or their relatives are still hounded and hunted by other so-called American Citizens, in this instance the Klu Klux Klan, in the name of "Justice"? When will this vigilante-type mentality cease? For how long must decent Americans live in fear of these people?

The problem of the illegal aliens has been and will be with us for years to come. You, Mr. President and your Cabinet must address yourselves to this situation and bring forth order out of disorder. There is no need in todays world for the Klu Klux Klan perception of justice.

As concerned citizens and as Hispanics we can not sit by and not speak out for justice when our neighbor is in danger. We, the Hispanic American Community have earned the right to live in peace with our fellow americans.

We have no idea how much of a force the Klan can muster in South Texas; however even one or two Klansmen self-appointed as Border Patrol, dispensing the Klans perverted "Justice" as they see it, is far to many.

There should be a statement from all Law Enforcement Agencies involved, from the Border Patrol to Local Sheriffs, that any Klan nonsense will not be tolerated and will be dealt with swiftly and severely.

The Grand Council of Hispanic Societies In Public Service Inc., must also add its voices of concern in this matter.

Sincerely,

Henry Velez
President



COMMITTEE



ON

CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

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

October 25, 1977

Honorable Licenciado Jose Lopez Portillo
Presidente de la Republica Mexicana
Plaza de la Constitucion
Los Pinos
Mexico D.F.

Senor Presidente,

Las Organizaciones Mexico-Americanas y minorias de otras nacionalidades asi como de grupos de gente de color estamos poniendo ante la carpeta de su escritorio y bajo la responsabilidad digna como representante que es de MEXICO las graves consecuencias internacionales que se suscitaran a lo largo de la Frontera de los Estados Unidos de Norteamerica y Mexico al aparecer y proponer publicamente al Gobierno Federal de los Estados Unidos la sobrevigilancia que por su cuenta se proponen llevar a cabo todo lo largo de la frontera los miembros de la temible secta u organizacion de los KU KLUX KLAN Organizion racista quienes han pedido autorizacion al Gobierno de Presidente JIMMY CARTER para acabar con la entrada de indocumentados de nuestros hermanos de raza y que los metodos que estos desequilibrados mentales se proponen para regresar a nuestra gente es el uso de la violencia fisica a balazos o como de lugar ya que piden se les autorize el uso de armas de fuego.

Senor Presidente queremos que por su conducto presente una formal protesta por conducto de la Embajada de Mexico en Washington y hacerlo saber asimismo ante la Secretaria de las Naciones Unidas por los atentados a los derechos humanos que con frecuencia se suscitan en estas fronteras y que afectan a todos los trabajadores del mundo libre que buscan no robar sino ganar con el sudor de su frente el sustento para su familia y que por desgracia en sus paises de origienles ha sido imposible ganarlo. Esperamos nos atienda en nuestras quejas con la premura que el caso requiere.

POR UN MUNDO LIBRE Y SIN FRONTERAS DISCRIMINATORIAS



THE CITY OF
SAN DIEGO

POLICE DEPARTMENT • 801 WEST MARKET STREET • SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA 92101
(714) 236-6566

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE

REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

IN REPLYING
PLEASE GIVE
OUR REF. NO.
15.33

October 25, 1977

Mr. Carlos Vazquez
Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc.
305 Center Street
Chula Vista, California 92010

Dear Mr. Vazquez:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your request for a parade permit for 10:00 a.m., Saturday, October 29, 1977.

It is with regret that this permit must be denied, under authority of San Diego Municipal Code Section 22.0207, subsection (d), failure to apply for permit within designated time frame, subsection (f), lack of complete parade planning, and subsection 2(ii), lack of sufficient manpower to assure the safety of parade participants and spectators.

Unfortunately, we have several previously scheduled events the same day and do not have sufficient officers available to handle your parade. However, I have no objections to the march route south and west of Interstate 5 which you discussed with me, provided you remain on the sidewalk and obey all traffic laws.

If you should desire a different date, please feel free to contact Lieutenant H. L. Eike or Lieutenant A. H. Lawson, 236-6183, of the Traffic Bureau and they will advise you of any open dates.

Sincerely,

W. B. Kolender
Chief of Police

Enclosure

CITY of SAN DIEGO
MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: 15.33
DATE : October 25, 1977
TO : A. H. LAWSON, Lieutenant
FROM : E. J. ZITTER, Sergeant
SUBJECT: Reasons for Denial of Parade Permit Request for October 29, 1977

Representatives appeared at the Traffic Office this morning in reference to a parade this Saturday, October 29, 1977, in South Bay, and on this date, requested a parade permit. I recommend that the permit be denied for the following reasons:

1. The requirements of Section 22.0207 of the Municipal Code, namely failure to give adequate notice and a complete parade plan, have not been met.
2. The manpower required, 32 officers plus sergeants, cannot be provided due to other previously scheduled events.
3. The possible parade route, per a conversation only, would require the closing of three (3) freeway ramps; two (2) of which are commercial vehicle exits. Cal-Trans refuses to close these ramps due to inspection procedures and the possibility of a serious accident at the border due to commercial vehicles backing up.
4. The foot of Border Village is the bus depot/cab stand and the parade would disrupt commuter service.
5. Border Village south of Avenida Caminoes would be denied fire and emergency vehicle service.
6. Residents on the possible route would be denied access to their own homes due to the limited roadways leading in and out.

E. J. Zitter
Sergeant

EJZ/mc

SECTION 22.0207 OF THE
SAN DIEGO MUNICIPAL CODE
RELATING TO THE REGULATION
OF STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES.

Section 22.0207 PARADES.

(a) Definitions. As used in this section:

1. "PARADE" means any march, procession or assembly consisting of persons, animals, or vehicles, or combination thereof, upon any public street, sidewalk, or alley, which does not comply with the normal and usual traffic regulation or controls.
2. "CONGESTED TRAFFIC AREA" shall include that part of the City of San Diego which is within Fire Zone No. 1, as defined by Section 91.09.1 of the San Diego Municipal Code, and all through streets.

(b) Permit required. No person shall conduct, manage or participate in any parade without a written permit from the City Manager.

(c) Parade Prohibited. No permit shall be issued authorizing the conduct of a parade which is to be held for the primary purpose of advertising any person, product, goods, wares, merchandise, or event, and is designed to be held purely for private or charitable profit. Permits will not be approved for a parade, if any major portion of the theme of the parade is directed at solicitation of funds, sale of merchandise, or tickets, or any other exploitation of the crowd.

(d) Application For Permit. Any person desiring to conduct or manage a parade shall, not less than thirty (30) nor more than one hundred eighty (180) days before the date on which it is proposed to conduct such parade, file an application for a permit.

If such parade is designed to be held by and on behalf of or for any organization other than the applicant, the applicant for such permit shall file a communication in writing from such organization, authorizing the applicant to apply for such permit on its behalf.

The application shall include information as to the sponsoring organization, the number of vehicles, animals, and persons to be in the parade, the nature of items of equipment to be utilized to produce sounds or noise during the parade, the name of the marshal or person in charge of the parade while it is being conducted, the proposed assembly area, route, duration in time, speed, and dispersal area of the parade, and the proposed alternate routes or times, if any.

(e) Application. The City Manager shall, within eight (8) days after the filing of such application, act thereon.

(f) Permit--Issuance of.

1. Outside Congested Traffic Area. If the City Manager finds that the parade is to be conducted wholly outside the Congested Traffic Area, the City Manager shall issue a permit therefor subject to the provisions of paragraph (c).

2. Within Congested Traffic Area. If the parade is to be conducted within the Congested Traffic Area, the City Manager shall issue the permit if he finds that:

(i) The parade will not interrupt the safe and orderly movement of other traffic along and across its route;

(ii) The conduct of such parade will not require the diversion of so great a number of police officers of the City to properly police the line of movement and the areas contiguous thereto, as to prevent normal police protection to the remainder of City;

(iii) The conduct of such parade will not require the diversion of so great a number of ambulances as to prevent normal ambulance service to portions of the City other than that to be occupied by the proposed line of march and areas contiguous thereto;

(iv) The concentration of persons, animals, and vehicles at assembly points of the parade will not unduly interfere with proper fire and police protection of, or ambulance service to, areas contiguous to such assembly areas;

(v) The conduct of such parade will not unduly interfere with the movement of fire-fighting equipment en route to a fire;

(vi) The conduct of such parade is not reasonably likely to cause injury to persons or property;

(vii) Such parade will move from its point of origin to its point of termination expeditiously and without stopping en route.

(g) Request for Hearing. If the denial of a permit is based in whole or in part upon the date, hour, or route of travel, the applicant may submit a new request proposing alternate dates, hours, or routes of travel. When a permit is denied, the applicant may within fifteen (15) days of such action appeal to the City Council by filing a petition therefor with the City Clerk. Such denial shall become final if an appeal is not filed. The City Council shall appoint a time for hearing the petition, and upon hearing the petition, the City Council may approve or disapprove the denial of the permit. The decision of the City Council shall be final as to all issues involved.

- (h) Alternate Permit. Within twenty-four (24) hours after completion of a hearing or denial of a permit, the City Manager shall make his order denying or granting said application, or the alternative application, if any, and shall (by special delivery mail) notify the applicant of his action. The City Manager, in denying such application, may authorize the conduct of such parade on a date, at a time, or over a route different from that named by the applicant, and if the applicant desires to accept the proposed date, time, and route, he shall, within two (2) days after notice of the action of the City Manager, file a notice of acceptance with the City Manager. The City Manager shall thereupon issue a permit. Such permit shall conform to the requirements of Sub-section (c).
- (i) City Manager May Consider Late Applications. The City Manager shall have authority, in his discretion, to consider any application for a permit to conduct a parade which is filed less than thirty (30) days before the date such parade is proposed to be conducted.
- (j) Interference With Parade. No person shall, without the consent of the permittee, join or participate in a parade, nor in any manner interfere with its progress or orderly conduct.
- (k) The City Manager, in his discretion, may delegate any or all of his functions hereunder, subject to all of the conditions hereof, to the Chief of Police.
- (l) It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or to fail to comply with any of the requirements of this ordinance. Any person violating any of the provisions or failing to comply with any of the requirements of this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

SAN DIEGO REGION

541 U. S. GRANT HOTEL • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

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S. Falck Nielsen

October 26, 1977

Dr. Ralph R. Ocampo
2850 Sixth Avenue, #407
San Diego, CA 92103

Dear Dr. Ocampo:

The enclosed mailgram regarding recent activities of the Ku Klux Klan in San Diego was sent by Dr. David Hyatt, President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, to Attorney General Griffen Bell at my request.

Copies of the mailgram have been sent to Senators Alan Cranston and Samuel H. Hayakawa, and to Congressmen Bob Wilson, Lionel Van Deerlin and Clair Burgener.

I thank you for your courage and leadership in resisting this evil movement which is trying to force its way into our community.

Sincerely yours,

Dennis C. Hart
Executive Director

DCH:rl
enclosure

*Herman,
Thought you'd be interested.
Rajya*

"... TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, AND AMONG ALL RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS IN OUR POPULATION, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND STRIVE TO ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO MAINTAINING AT ALL TIMES A SOCIETY IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIP."

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DENNIS HART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS
326 BROADWAY
US GRANT HOTEL SUITE 541
SAN DIEGO CA 92101

DEAR MR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

REGARDING THE RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN SAN DIEGO BY THE KU KLUX KLAN TO PATROL THE US-MEXICAN BORDER FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA TO OSTENSIBLY REPORT ILLEGAL CROSSINGS, WE EMPHATICALLY SUPPORT THE DIRECTOR OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, LIONEL CASTILLO, WHO SAYS THAT THE KLAN'S ASSISTANCE OR PRESENCE IS "NOT WANTED."

IT IS PATENTLY OBVIOUS THAT THESE VICIOUS HATEMONGERS ARE SEEKING TO EXPLOIT THE ILLEGAL ALIEN ISSUE FOR PUBLICITY PURPOSES AND GAIN OUTREACH FOR THEIR VENOMOUS RACISTS PROPOGANDA. THE KLAN IS AN ORGANIZATION OF HATERS AND HATE PROPOGANDAS AND ANY ESPOUSAL OF PATRIOTIC RHETORIC IS SIMPLY A DIVERSIONARY PLOY.

THE KLAN'S EXISTENCE IS MORALLY INDEFENSIBLE AND THEIR ACTIONS MUST BE DENOUNCED. IN THIS CURRENT EXPLOSIVE SITUATION, WE CALL UPON YOU TO PUBLICALLY DISCOURAGE THE KLAN'S EXPLOITATIVE ACTION WHICH CAN ONLY FOMENT GREATER DISCORD AND VIOLENCE.

DR DAVID HYATT
PRESIDENT
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS
43 WEST 57 ST
NEW YORK NY 10019

1741 EST

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1 7142988891 MGM TDRN SAN DIEGO CA 10-21 0624P EST

RALPH R OCAMPO M.D.
2850 6 AVE SUITE 407
SAN DIEGO CA 92103

THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

7142988891 NL TDRN SAN DIEGO CA 100 10-21 0624P EST
PMS CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR JERRY BROWN
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO CA 95814

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE KU KLUX KLAN IN THIS AREA ARE INCITING CIVIL
UNREST AND SHOULD BE STOPPED IMMEDIATELY. PLEASE RECALL THAT A
HANDFUL OF RACISTS ALLEDGING AN ECONOMIC THREAT BY A MINORITY TOOK
OVER GERMANY IN 1933.

GOD HELP US IF YOU AS OUR LEGALLY CONSTITUTED LEADERSHIP STAND
SILENT.

RALPH R OCAMPO M.D. 2850 6 AVE SUITE 407 SAN DIEGO CA 92103

1826 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

LIONEL VAN DEERLIN
42D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2408 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE
AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE ON
COMMUNICATIONS

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HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE:
815 E STREET, ROOM 201
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101
(714) 233-8959

October 27, 1977

Dear Dr. Ocampo:

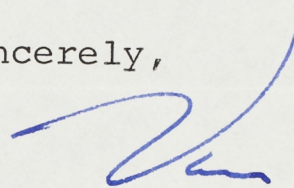
Thank you for your telegram about the activities of the Ku Klux Klan on the Mexican border of San Diego County.

I agree that this organization, with its Gestapo tactics and racist orientation, should be closely watched as it attempts to inject itself into the border situation. I do not wish, however, to give the KKK any unnecessary publicity by dramatizing their activities. I have indications that this program is an attempt by the KKK to get press coverage and so increase membership.

Please be assured that my office is closely monitoring this situation, and that I will not hesitate to take action if it becomes clear that such action will be helpful.

Your concern and continued interest are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,



Lionel Van Deerlin
Member of Congress

Ralph R. Ocampo, M.D.
2850 Sixth Avenue, Suite 407
San Diego, California 92103

LVD:c



COMMITTEE

ON

copy



CHICANO RIGHTS INC.

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

November 7, 1977

Bob Pacheco
Chicano Democratic Association
4742 Narragansette Avenue
San Diego, California 92107

Estimado Amigo Roberto,

On behalf of the Committee on Chicano Rights I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank you and the members of the Chicano Democratic Association for contributing to the success of our recent Carne Asada fundraiser. Please extend our special thanks to Dolores Arias, Ann Fayad and the other members of your entertainment committee.

As you know the cost of maintaining the lawsuit against the Sweetwater School District is very high and the members of the Committee on Chicano Rights have put in much time and hard work, so it is most gratifying when other groups join us in this worthy endeavor.

Once again, thank you. If we can assist you in any way in the future, please don't hesitate to call or drop in.

Agradecidamente,

Herman Baca, Chairman



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

November 11, 1977

Mr. Rodolfo "Corky Gonzales
Post Office Box 1834
1567 Dowing Street
Denver, Colorado 80218

Estimado Corky,

"Muchisimas gracias" for your participation at our "Unity March" of October 29. Our people here were deeply moved by your concern and commitment to our problems here in San Diego.

Corky, as you well know, cooperation amongst chicanos on a nationwide level is long overdue. Your example of brotherhood and sacrifice is one that should be imitated by all of us. If possible, I would some day like to talk to you further on this subject.

Also as agreed please accept the enclosed check to defray a few of your expenses for your trip to San Diego.

Again Corky, thank you for your concern and your participation. We sincerely appreciate it.

Atentamente,

HERMAN BACA,
Chairman,
Committee on Chicano Rights.

Enclosure

HB:lg



JESS D. HARO
Councilman 8th District

The City of San Diego
City Administration Bldg.
202 C Street
San Diego, Calif. 92101
Phone (714) 236-6688

November 15, 1977

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

Dear Herman:

Thank you for your work in organizing the recent Unity March in San Ysidro.

The march was extremely worthwhile in expressing our solidarity over the issue of human rights. It was also to your credit that numerous public officials have expressed their satisfaction with the march.

I hope that this effort will not now lose momentum because what some see as a threat has apparently passed.

More importantly, the Coalition should continue to work for those things it views as proper, such as changes in the Carter Administration's proposed new immigration policy.

Again, I want to thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

JESS D. HARO
Councilman
Eighth District

JDH/g

December 13, 1977

Commissioner Leonel Castillo
Immigration Naturalization Service
425 "I" Street
Washington, D.C. 20536

Commissioner:

Enclosed is a serious complaint that our office has recently received involving brutality against a Mr. Jose Zapata (a U.S. citizen) and his family by some of your border patrolmen.

On your last visit to San Diego you stated that you had no plans to utilize dogs in your operation, but it appears that the officers involved with abusing Mr. Zapata and his family, have proven you wrong. This matter was turned over to your local I.N.S. officials but as always, they are side stepping the complaint and it now appears that they are heading (once again) towards their traditional whitewashing of the complaint. Actions by the accused officers and the handling of the entire matter by I.N.S. officials is in our opinion not an isolated incident, but rather an ingrained practice when it comes to dealing with the Chicano Community. Statements by your local I.N.S. officials that the matter is being resolved by another agency is not acceptable to us!

Because the Escondido Legal Clinic and the Zapata family have been unable to get redress on this matter, they have requested our assistance in hopes of resolving this matter. It is apparent to us that your local officers are either unable or unwilling to deal with this serious allegations and we therefore demand that you personally intervene in this matter by:

- 1) Calling for a full investigation of the allegations made by Mr. Jose Zapata and his family attorney.
- 2) A full public disclosure of the findings in this matter.
- 3) Immediate dismissal of the guilty officers and their superiors if they are found guilty.

The issue is before you. We will be expecting a prompt reply on this matter.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca
Chairman

December 13, 1977

Senator Alan Cranston
815 E Street Room 103
San Diego, California 92101

Dear Senator:

Enclosed is a complaint by a Mr. Jose Zapata involving brutality against him and his family by U.S. border patrolmen. Mr. Zapata and his attorney have attempted to seek redress but have been unable to because of side stepping by local I.N.S. officials. It is for this reason that we are requesting an investigation by your office into this serious matter. We will be expecting a prompt reply on this matter.

Thank you,

Herman Baca
Chairman



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

U.S. Grand Jury
U.S. Attorney's Office
U.S. Courthouse
940 Front St.
San Diego, Ca. 92189

December 13, 1977

Grand Jury,

Enclosed is a complaint by a Mr. Jose Zapata involving brutality against him and his family by U.S. Border Patrolmen. Mr. Zapata and his attorney have attempted to seek redress but have been unable to because of side-stepping by local I.N.S. Officials.

It is for this reason that we are requesting an investigation by your office into these serious allegations. We will be expecting a prompt reply on this matter.

Thank you,

Herman Baca, Chairman



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Terry Knoepp
U.S. Attorney
940 Front St. Rm. 5n 19
San Diego, Ca. 92189

Dear Mr. Knoepp,

Enclosed is a complaint by a Mr. Jose Zaqata involving brutality against him and his family by U.S. Border Patrolmen. Mr. Zapata and his attorney have attempted to seek redress but have been unable to because of side-stepping by local I.N.S. Officials.

It is for this reason that we are requesting an investigation by your office into these serious allegations. We will be expecting a prompt reply on this matter.

Thank you

Herman Baca, Chairman



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Senator S.I. Hayakawa
880 Front St.
San Diego, Calif. 92108

Senator,
En

Enclosed is a complaint by a Mr. Jose Zapata involving brutality against him and his family by U.S. Border Patrolmen. Mr. Zapata and his attorney have attempted to seek redress but have been unable to because of side-stepping by local I.N.S. Officials.

It is for this reason that we are requesting an investigation by your office into this serious allegation. We will be expecting a prompt reply on this matter.

Thank you,

Herman Baca, Chairman



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

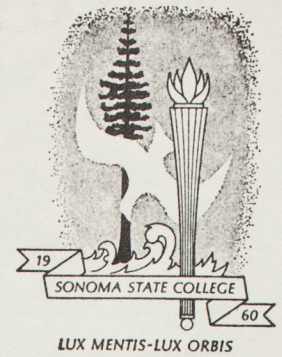
Enclosed is a statement from Mr. Jose Zapata (see enclosure A) alleging brutality against himself and his family by U.S. Border Patrolmen. Also enclosed is a letter to INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo (see enclosure B) and a letter (see enclosure C) to U.S. Senator Alan Cranston, U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa, U.S. Attorney Terry Knoepp, and the U.S. Federal Grand Jury requesting an investigation of this matter. For any further information call 474-8195.

SONOMA STATE COLLEGE

1801 EAST COTATI AVENUE

ROHNERT PARK, CALIFORNIA 94928

THE LIBRARY
(707) 664-2397



December 27, 1977

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

Dear Sir:

We would like to be placed on your mailing list to receive
copies of:

CCR-COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS, INC., NEWSLETTER

Please address to: Reference Desk - Library
California State College, Sonoma
1801 East Cotati Avenue
Rohnert Park, California 94928

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Bilsky
Barbara Bilsky
Periodicals Assistant

It's time . . .

evonne

Schulze for City Council

Dear Herman

I fully support your position regarding the involvement of the KKK or any other private group taking a vigilante role in our society.

I am appalled that an official agency of our government (INS) is joining together with a group such as the KKK -

Good luck

Peace

Evonne

P.O. Box 15782 - San Diego, CA 92115 - 286-2514

Committee to elect Evonne Schulze - Beverley Thomas, Treasurer - John Holtz, Secretary

EQUAL RIGHTS COUNCIL OF SAN DIEGO

P.O. Box 81562
San Diego, CA 92138

To: Chicano Federation

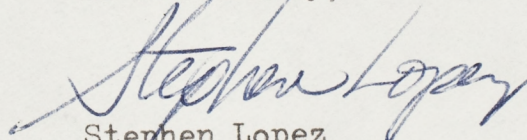
From: San Diego Equal Rights Council

To whom it may concern:

In its political platform, the ERC Congress of the United States calls for 1) the abolition of all right-wing hate groups, most notably the KKK, the Nazi Party, and the Posse Comitatus; 2) the formation of People's Defense Committees to fight in an organized way the attacks by these right wing groups on national minorities and the working people.

The San Diego ERC Council gives our unconditional support to the people of San Diego in their fight against these pro-fascist organizations. We recognize that attacks by these groups are not limited to national minorities; by their actions, right wing hate groups damage the position of all people, regardless of their race, color, or religious beliefs. Recognizing this fact, the San Diego ERC Council pledges its full support, physical, mental, or otherwise in this most important struggle against the organized reactionary forces in the United States.

In Solidarity,



Stephen Lopez
Chairperson, San Diego
Equal Rights Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department's regional offices have completed the most comprehensive outreach effort in HEW's history, hearing and learning the views of all interests in our society concerning our welfare system and its reform. During the past two months, over 10,000 individuals and organizations have provided written and oral comments in response to regional office invitations advising of your outreach interest. In addition, innumerable people were reached through more than 300 newspaper articles, radio and television interviews. Further, over 9,000 people attended 145 conferences and public meetings in all states. Their statements provided a rare insight into (a) the grass roots impact of our welfare system and (b) views as to what should be done about it.

In seeking comments from those not normally reached by the Department, we asked for information and views about the six major issues identified by the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and outlined in the March 7, 1977 Federal Register statement. We found a clear and strong consensus that our welfare system needs change, but no such consensus about what should be done. The following recommendations, however, received strong, widespread and recurring support:

- An adequate assistance level, with a national minimum as a base.
- Easily understandable and uniform eligibility rules.
- Meaningful jobs for recipients.
- Mechanisms that will, for welfare eligibles, implement our work ethic.
- Cover families on basis of need, without regard to status or present number of parents in family unit.
- End the fragmentation which "shuffles people from program to program and worker to worker".
- Eliminate practices which are punitive or demeaning.
- Devise a system that can be administered with integrity, efficiency and compassion.

As even this short list of recommendations reveal, our outreach efforts uncovered many inconsistencies and contradictions. Support is strong for enforcement of the work ethic and must be balanced against

the desire to place recipients in meaningful jobs and reservations about the wisdom of requiring mothers with school age children to work. There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed with the current performance of the WIN and CETA programs. The business community, on the other hand, did not feel it had a special responsibility to provide jobs for recipients. Widely endorsed demands for program simplification must be balanced against competing requests for the recognition of the special income needs of the aged, the handicapped, and recipients in emergency financial distress.

We also encountered a great deal of misinformation about the present welfare programs. Few people were aware of the deprivation sustained by needy persons who are unable to qualify for any assistance. Many persons were equally ignorant of how low and varied assistance levels are in many states for families with children.

A more detailed summary of the comments received is as follows:

1. Coverage and Benefit Levels

There is a strong and clear national consensus that something be done about welfare, but not on what should be done. The following emerged with reasonable clarity:

- Strong demand for adequate benefit levels from social scientists, voluntary agencies, recipients and many welfare administrators; many local officials and private citizens voiced concern that welfare not provide greater rewards than work without differentiating between those expected to work and those not expected to work.
- Virtual consensus for a national basic minimum assistance level, indexed to the cost-of-living; substantial support for geographic cost-of-living variations.
- National, strong sentiment that intact families, and especially their children, have too long suffered discrimination under our present welfare system. Accordingly, there is strong national support for coverage of families in need, irrespective of the status or number of parents in the family unit.
- Strong criticism of the inequities to people in need, resulting from the categorical bases for federal support in the cash assistance programs.

- The aged and handicapped are especially vulnerable and have special needs. We found strong support for retaining the categorical identity of these groups on which to base the income assistance supplementation they need.
- National strong support for uniform eligibility rules for all assistance programs that are based on need (i.e. cash, food stamps, medicaid, etc.)
- Sharp criticism of and dissatisfaction with the cash purchase requirement for food stamps came from virtually every quarter. Very substantial sentiment urged cashing out.
- Virtually no one suggested elimination of our social insurance programs, or their integration into a national welfare system.

2. Relationship Between the Income Maintenance System and the Labor Force

National consensus that work is part of our self-respect, carrying acceptance and dignity. Our American work ethic was voiced as strong, deeply rooted and fiercely defended. The roles of work and welfare generated intense response from people at all levels. The following points emerged with clarity:

- Able-bodied persons seeking welfare want and are expected to work; there was strong support for no work requirement for mothers with children in their care and for adults who in their homes care for others incapable of self-sufficiency.
- Welfare recipients strongly urged their preference for work over welfare subject to mothers' obligations to their families.
- If jobs are not available for welfare eligibles, they should be created by the Federal government as public service employment (PSE). PSE is regarded as a vital part of welfare reform by many. But a widespread view regards PSE as basically "make work" activity.
- A widespread view that WIN and CETA as presently implemented have failed because they lead neither to adequate nor lasting jobs, and, in the case of WIN, frequently to no jobs.
- The private enterprise sector is viewed by neither itself nor others as having responsibility to provide jobs for welfare eligibles.

- Jobs should have meaning, be productive, and provide earnings that enable the worker to live decently.

3. Roles for Federal, State and Local Governments

There was striking uniformity concerning the major aspects of roles for each level of government in funding and administering assistance based on need.

- A substantial increase in Federal funding was unanimously urged as an indispensable underpinning for effective welfare reform.
- Opinion was divided as between total Federal funding and some non-Federal share. The preponderant opinion urged the former, but substantial support urged State supplementation of a national minimum base, with Federal matching for such supplements.
- The national majority urged state and/or local administration (rather than Federal administration) with uniform, effectively enforceable Federal standards.
- Most who urged Federal administration preferred a guaranteed minimum income system or a negative income system administered by IRS, over the SSI model.
- Opinion in eight of the ten regions solidly supported Federal establishment of payment levels. Two regions had some support for states setting their own payment levels.

4. Impact of the Welfare System on the Family

Strengthening and supporting the family unit had universal consensus as did the view that our present welfare system is not so supportive. The following major views emerged:

- Present welfare programs have weakened family structure and family stability. Present AFDC requirements were oft-cited examples.
- Welfare reform must include strong supports for strengthening and maintaining family stability. If AFDC is retained even temporarily, AFDC-U should be mandated.
- Children in poverty, an important concern of our AFDC program, were virtually not represented in the response to the outreach effort.

- Economic insecurity in the family unit contributes to a wide spectrum of social problems; juvenile delinquency, increased crime, negative or poor self images, under achievement in school and negative attitudes toward work, were frequently mentioned.
- SSI group living in-kind income deductions were frequently cited as a disincentive to keeping older or dependent persons with their families.

5. Relationship Between Welfare and Social Services

Social services cannot substitute for inadequate cash payments; but welfare reform planning must take cognizance of essential social services.

- Fragmentation, lack of coordination and poor quality of social services were frequently criticized. Many urged that a major initiative to improve the management and coordination of the services sector parallel welfare reform.
- Widespread differences were expressed about eligibility for social services, i.e., from universal eligibility to only assistance recipients.
- The Title XX national role in major social services (Federal financing and local delivery) was strongly favored; many state and local officials urged increased Federal funding.
- There is a nationwide consensus that services for the elderly, the handicapped and urban youth are inadequate. Child care and family services were frequently mentioned as equally inadequate as were intervention services to prevent foster care and institutionalization.

6. Administration and Management

Existing administration of assistance programs was universally criticized.

- Reforms must recognize the right of a person in "need" to be treated with "dignity".
- The present system is fragmented and complex. Reforms must achieve corrections.
- Reforms should assure effective linkage between assistance and social services.

- Better training for welfare employees, both on program requirements and attitudes toward the clients, is imperative. Bilingual staff should be available to applicants who do not speak english.
- The anomalies and inequities in our present welfare system promote fraud and abuse.

7. Special Circumstances -- Two such circumstances developed:

1. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States Territories require special consideration in a Federal welfare reform program. To be considered concerning these jurisdictions are (a) changes in their entitlements as compared with those of states; and (b) the impact on their economies of increase in welfare assistance for any substantial segment of their population.

2. Assistance and services for American Indians residing on reservations require in-depth consideration. Reservations which straddle state boundaries experience particular problems because of differing state programs.