

CENTRO DE INMIGRACION

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER
600 NEW JERSEY AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

DRAFT OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

Meeting of the Proposed
National Immigration Coalition
Washington, D.C.
January 24-25, 1977

1. Amnesty: With no cut-off date and no deportations.
2. Work with other groups to obtain a United Nations Charter of Immigrant's Rights.
3. Defense of individual victims of INS harrassment, e.g.,:
 - a. Manzo Case
 - b. Jacobo Rodriquez Case
 - c. Jose Medina Case
 - d. Others
4. Oppose Rodino-type bills
5. Work to eliminate Eilberg Amendments
6. Oppose INS informer ("fink") programs
7. Initiate a media project to change misrepresentation of immigrants.
8. Call for national hearings on adverse effect of multinational corporations and their impact of Third World countries which in turn destabilizes economies and causes people to migrate.
9. Work with Unions to change their concepts about immigrants and jobs.

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600 NEW JERSEY AVENUE, N.W.
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DRAFT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF UNITY

Meeting of the Proposed
National Immigration Coalition
Washington, D.C.
January 24-25, 1977

1. To effect positive and fundamental changes in immigration laws, policies and practices of government, private enterprise, trade unions, churches, institutions, organizations and people of the United States.
2. To concentrate especially upon all immigrants so adversely affected by present immigration laws, policies and practices, but especially upon the Mexican people and other Latin American people from which over 90% of all immigrants to the United States come at the present time.
3. To resist all forms of racist, repressive and exploitive immigration laws, policies and practices and to fight against the conditions and forces which cause and maintain them by working to bring together as broadly as possible those groups and forces that can collectively maximize our strength.

4. To work unceasingly for the improvement of the economic, social political, educational and cultural conditions of immigrants and their familial ethnic groups in the United States.
5. To seek and facilitate the participation of immigrants themselves in the self determinative efforts for liberation from the exploitation of people through immigration laws, policies and practices.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

Itinerary

Monday, January 24, 1977

- 1:30 p.m. Esther Hearst
National Coalition Against Repressive Legislation
510 "D" St., N.W.
- 3:00 p.m. Pat Tobin
Longshoreman's Union
Centro de Inmigracion office
- 5:00 p.m. Centro de Inmigracion Staff
Centro de Inmigracion office
- 8:00 p.m. Reception
2480 16th St., N.W.
Apt. #221

Tuesday, January 25, 1977

- 9:00 a.m. John Flemming, Legislative Aide
Senator Cranston's office
Room
Russel Bldg.
- 10:30 a.m. Dan Maldonado, Legislative Aide
Congressman Roybal's office
Room 2404 (4th floor)
Rayburn Bldg.
- 12:30 p.m. Susan Sullivan & Aviva Kempner
Task Force on Immigration Reform
110 Maryland Ave., N.W.
- Dan Sheean
Jesuit Conference
Centro de Inmigracion office

Castelo

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

March 2, 1977

Herman Baca
Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Civil Rights
San Diego, California

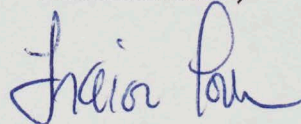
Estimado Herman:

Enclosed please find copies of the Draft Principles of Unity and Draft Objectives and Priorities which were drawn up when you met with the other immigration representatives on January 24-25, 1977 here in Washington, D.C. Please review these drafts and submit your comments for possible ratification.

Enclosed also is a copy of the Centro's proposal for funding as submitted to the Campaign for Human Development on January 31, 1977. This will give you a good idea of the projects the Centro has proposed. Enclosed also is a copy of the most recent INS Media Digest report. Centro de Inmigracion receives these reports on a weekly basis. Let us know if you would like to be placed on the mailing list for this digest.

Finally, you may wish to suggest a name for the proposed national immigration coalition. We also request your permission to use on our letterhead your organization's name as a co-sponsor.

Sinceramente,



Isaias Torres

enclosures

cc: Lupe Anguiano
Bert Corona
Rosalio Munoz
Peter Schea
Domingo Gonzalez



1977



APPLICATION FOR FUNDING

CAMPAIGN FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
ALLOCATIONS COMPONENT
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
TELEPHONE: (202) 659-6650

Please read Criteria and Guidelines before completing application form. All twelve (12) application forms, along with twelve (12) proposals, must be submitted (postmarked) to the Campaign for Human Development National Office in care of the Allocations Component on or before January 31, 1977.

Name of Proposal CENTRO DE INMIGRACIONTotal amount of proposal \$ 101,225.00

Organization Submitting Proposal

Funds requested from CHD \$ 101,225.00Name Centro de Inmigracion

Has this organization been funded by National CHD in past years?

YES ☐NO ☒Address 600 New Jersey Ave., N.W.

If yes, complete the following:

City Wash. State D.C. Zip 20001

Proposal 1972 _____ Amount _____

County _____

Number: _____ 1973 _____ Amount _____

Telephone 2020624-8374

1974 _____ Amount _____

Diocese National

1975 _____ Amount _____

(for geographical identification only)

1976 _____ Amount _____

Has this organization been funded by Local CHD in past years?

YES ☐NO ☒

Person with whom CHD should communicate.

If funds are to be channeled through a different organization—
Please identify it.Name Jose A. MedinaName Georgetown UniversityAddress 600 New Jersey Ave., N.W.Address 37 and O Streets, N.W.City Wash. State D.C. Zip 20001City Wash. State D.C. Zip 20056

County _____

Telephone 202-625-4134Telephone 202-624-8374Contact person Rev. Timothy Healey, President

FAILURE TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS OR MAKE PROPER ENTRIES MAY AFFECT THE EVALUATION
OF YOUR PROPOSAL.

A. OBJECTIVES [A brief statement on the purpose of this proposal (Must use this space only.)]

The purpose of this proposal is to establish an immigration center in Washington, D.C. The center will work in conjunction with a network of field organizations around the country to foment change in immigration law and policy. The chief means to accomplish this objective will be through monitoring of legislative, judicial, and administrative actions at both the state and federal level; development of a communications system; legislative and administrative educational programs; publishing of resource materials; and a summer internship program.

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

B. ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY TO BE SERVED:

1. The Campaign for Human Development addresses itself to those living in poverty.

- a. How do you define poverty in your community? (You may use economic/social/political indicators.*) Attach additional sheet, if needed.

Centro de Inmigracion defines the community to be served as the immigrant community, particularly undocumented immigrants, who are the most vulnerable to attack and abuse. An extensive discussion of the background and definition of the serviced community and of the problem is presented in Part I, Background to the Problem, of the Proposal.

2. Complete the chart in full using the definition given above. Provide the figures for the organization and community participating in and benefitting from the project.

REPRESENTATION (Specify)	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. OF PERSONS LIVING IN POVERTY	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDS AMERICAN	AFRO-AMERICAN (BLACK)	EUROPEAN AMERICAN (WHITE)	HISPANIC AMERICAN (SPANISH SPEAKING)	NATIVE AMERICAN (INDIAN)	OTHER, or SPECIFY PREDOMINANT SUB-GROUPINGS, IF DESIRED.
Board of Directors from Applicant Organization	13	6	-	-	2	10		
Policy-Making Board for this Project if different from above		N/A						
Project Staff	8	Not Appli- cable	-	-	-	8	-	
Members of Applicant Organization	8	1	-	-	-	8	-	
Total number of persons benefitting from this project	(see Narrative, Part I, of Proposal)							

3. How are the members of the poverty group who are being helped by the project involved in the planning, implementing and policy making of this project?

Immigrants are involved in planning, implementing and policy making of the project through the staff, which includes one immigrant and through the Board of Directors, who make the policy. Immigrants also share input into the project through the working relationships maintained by the Centro with field organizations.

- 3a. If 50% of the board members do not come from the area affected by this project or they are not participating as active board members, why not, and what steps are being taken to satisfy CHD's criteria?

The Board is composed of 50% immigrants. Additionally, the non-immigrant members of the Board are actively involved in advocacy and organizing efforts with immigrants on a daily basis.

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

B. ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY TO BE SERVED (cont.)

4. Give a brief history of the organization submitting proposal. (Use this space only.)

Centro de Inmigracion was established in September, 1976. It originated from the need to establish an immigration center to monitor activities in Washington, D.C. and maintain close contact with community organizations actively advocating immigration law and policy change throughout the country. Since its inception, the Centro has maintained strong monitoring programs and communication with field organizations. It is also developing resource materials and training sessions for use and benefit of community workers servicing the immigrant community directly. A detailed Activity Report is provided in Appendix C of the Proposal.

5. Is the applicant organization:
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| incorporated? | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (Channeling agency where applicable*) | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| non-profit? | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| tax-exempt? | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tax-exempt applied for? | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |

If the answer is "NO" to any of the above, indicate time schedule as to when they will be obtained and mailed to this office.

Attach to this application one copy of each of the following:

(Channeling agency where applicable)

Send ONE copy of the Articles of Incorporation.

Send ONE copy of the Constitution.

Send ONE copy of the By-Laws.

Send ONE copy of the Internal Revenue Service tax-exempt certificate or, application for tax exemption.

C. FUNDING SOURCES (OTHER THAN CHD) FOR: (1) THIS PROJECT and for (2) ORGANIZATION SUBMITTING PROPOSAL. Enter actual cash totals under category.

		Local/City	State	Federal	Foundations	Program Income	Misc. Income
PROJECT	Funds Received in past 5 years						
	Funds Received for Current Year						
	Funds Applied for for coming year		N/A				
ORGANIZATION	Funds Received in past 5 years						
	Funds Received for Current Year						
	Funds Applied for for coming year						

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

D. CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING. (CHECK ONE ONLY.)

1. This proposal can best be classified in the category of:

Communications	<input type="checkbox"/>	Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal Aid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social Development	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Indicate one: This proposal covers
- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------------------|
| an | Urban area | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a | Rural area | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| an | Urban/rural | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. This proposal will cover in scope
- | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a | LOCAL area | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a | STATEWIDE area | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a | MULTI-STATE area | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a | REGIONAL area | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a | NATIONAL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

E. SELF-SUFFICIENCY PLANS:

1. Over what period of time would this CHD funding be used? Three years, phasing out as
funds are generated by the project on its own and other sources (Months/Years)
2. Will this project become economically self-sufficient if this CHD funding is made? If no, what sources of income will then sustain the project?
The project will become self-sufficient for the bulk of the operating budget, and will depend only on small grants to pursue specific projects with a definite time frame.

F. HOW WILL THIS PROJECT BRING ABOUT INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE? (Use this space only.)

Centro de Inmigracion will be an instrument for social change in that it offers a D.C. outlet for field organizations that are involved with the problem on a day-to-day basis. The Centro will receive direct input and maintain a strong working relationships from these organizations. What sets the Centro apart from other back-up centers, in addition to the field contact, is the fact that the Centro concerns itself with the root causes of immigration problems and actively pursues to confront and challenge them. This manner of approach differs from that of servicing the individual immigrant, thus challenging symptoms, not causes. A more detailed articulation of this effect is given in Parts I and II of the Proposal.

G.

COMPOSITION OF POLICY-MAKING BOARD*

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	FALL ABOVE OR BELOW YOUR POVERTY INDICATOR (Indicate below or above)	IF TO BE EMPLOYED IN PROJECT, WHAT IS SALARY?	TERM OF OFFICE (Beginning date to termination date)	INDICATE HOW CHOSEN	
						Appointed	Elected
Eleanor Eaton	Box 42E, RD 1 Lincoln Univ., PA 19352	social action advocate	above	N/A	1-20-77 to 1-20-79	x	
Soledad Alatorre	13345 Glamis St. Pacomia, CA 91331	immigrant organizer	below	N/A	"	x	
Roberto Pena	Catholic Dioces of San Antonio San Antonio, TX	priest	above	N/A	"	x	
Eduardo Ruiz	2618 Pasadena Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90031	community organizer	below	N/A	"	x	
Irene Alcorta	322 Milpas St. San Antonio, TX 78207	welfare rts. organizer	below	N/A	"		
Guadalupe Anguiano	P.O. Box 7306 San Antonio, TX 78207	community organizer	above	N/A	1-20-77 to 1-20-80	x	
Bert Corona	P.O. Box 154 Pacomia, CA 91331	community organizer	below	N/A	1-20-77 to 1-20-80	x	
Baldemar Velasquez	FLOC Toledo, Ohio	farmworker organizer	below	N/A	"	x	
Rev. John Luce	St. Anne's Church & Street Bronx, NY	priest	above	n/A	"	x	
Juan J. Hinojosa	131 W. Bell Pharr, TX 78577	legal worker	above	N/A	"	x	
Mario Paredes	NEROSS/NCCB New York, NY	community organizer	above	N/A	"	x	
Rafael R. Garcia	460 St. Mary's El Paso, TX	legal worker	above	N/A	1-20-77 to 1-20-79	x	

BUDGET SUMMARY*

There must be a breakdown of specific line items of major costs in your written narrative (proposal).

EXPENSES		TOTAL CURRENT OPERATING BUDGET FOR PERIOD '76 TO '77	TOTAL PROJECTED OPERATING BUDGET FOR PERIOD '77 TO '78	PROJECTED USE OF CHD FUNDS FOR PERIOD '77 TO '78
A	Personnel Salaries (list positions)			
1	Director	--	16,000	16,000
2	Asst. Director	--	13,000	13,000
3	Legal Sec./Paralegal	--	10,000	10,000
4	Part-time Assts.	6,000	19,980	19,980
5				
6				
7				
8	Total Salaries & Wages	6,000	58,980	58,980
9	Total Fringe Benefits	--	7,800	7,800
	(itemize) Insurance, unemployment			
	compensation insurance, FICA			
	state and Federal income tax			
10	Total Personnel (8 & 9)		66,780	66,780
B	Office Expenses			
11	Consumable Supplies	600	600	600
12	Equipment Purchased	in-kind	1,000	1,000
13	Equipment Rented	--	--	--
14	Equipment Maint/Repairs	--	5,500	500
15	Reproduction/Printing	--	5,800	5,800
16	Postage & Freight	--	175	175
17	Telephone & Telegraph	--	6,000	6,000
C	Travel Expenses	--		
18	Staff		3,000	3,000
19	Consultant		--	--
20	Board or Committee		2,500	2,500
D	Occupancy Expenses	--		
21	Utilities			
22	Rent/Lease		2,400	2,400
23	Repairs/Renovations			
E	Program Expenses			
24	Materials			
25	Stipends		12,500	12,500
26	Insurance			
F	Outside Services			
27	Consultants			
28	Contractors			
G	Other (itemize)			
29				
30				
31				
Total CHD Expenses (A thru G)			101,755	101,755

INCOME			
CONTRIBUTIONS & GRANTS (monies)			
GOVERNMENT GRANTS & SUBSIDIES (monies)			
PROGRAM INCOME (itemize)			
IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS			
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME			
CHD GRANT		101,755	101,755
TOTAL		101,755	101,755

I. BACKGROUND OF PROBLEM

No segment of the Spanish-speaking community remains untouched by United States immigration laws or the officials that enforce them. From the harrassment and violation of civil and human rights in "Operation Deportation" in the 1930's to the harrassment and same violation of rights in "Operation Wetback" in the 1950's to the recent harrassment and violation of civil rights of citizens, permanent residents, and undocumented immigrants alike in connection with demand for proof of citizenship and denial of Federal and state program benefits, there is a consistent pattern of unconstitutional official behavior that the courts have been unable to halt.

In effect, Spanish-speaking citizens have been treated as less than full citizens. It is this segment of the citizen population that bears the brunt of any accelerated emphasis on deportation. Spanish-speaking citizens, native-born and naturalized alike, have been subjected to deportations in each cycle of mass deportations. Spanish-speaking citizens are also continuously victimized by obnoxious and abusive demands by government agents to provide documented proof of evidence. Other segments of the citizen population are rarely, if ever, subjected to such governmental abuse.

Although permanent residents theoretically enjoy all the fruits and protections of citizenship with the exception of the right to vote, their rights and protection continue to be eroded. Such residents have been barred from acquiring teacher certification or receiving student financial aid or participating in the petit and grand jury system or obtaining Medicare

and Food Stamp benefits. Furthermore, their right to such employment is extremely curtailed by the court-upheld ability of both private and public employers to give preferential treatment to citizens. All of this treatment is a direct result of their status under the immigration laws.

Persons without papers are at the absolute bottom of the social and economic heap, subject to discrimination, intimidation, and even extortion by smugglers, employers, sellers of goods and government officials. Such persons are forcibly removed from the country without regard to familial or economic ties and obligations. Under the guise that a deportation is a civil matter, undocumented workers facing deportation are denied basic constitutional safeguards against unwarranted search and seizure and guarantees of due process and equal protection. Their treatment, both during apprehension and through the deportation process, parallels criminal prosecution. Since the government's principal interest in the process is to expedite departure, undocumented workers face the probability of losing any benefits, such as workmen's compensation and back wages, to which they may be entitled simply because they can not be physically present to pursue the matter. Consequently, they must decide between forfeiting such benefits or undergoing an extremely complex and costly international legal action. Further aggravating the plight of undocumented workers is the refusal to seek services for basic needs such as health, education, and decent housing because of the fear of being turned over to immigration officials. Thus, undocumented persons live in a state of constant fear and have few, if any, rights and protections -- all because of their status under the immigration laws.

Current media campaigns focussing on undocumented migration intensify the problems of Hispano citizens, permanent residents, and undocumented workers. The media blitz, based on Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) assertions, has played a key role in generating xenophobic attitudes within the U.S. society. The INS assertions, themselves, are largely unfounded and tend to appeal to emotion.

Media hysteria has resulted in picturing undocumented workers as evil, sinister forces eroding the foundations of U.S. society. Media reports often use the INS-coined term of "silent invasion" in reference to undocumented migration. Such depictions, combined with the constant barrage of anti-alien sentiment expressed through the media, are principal causes of grave misunderstanding of the individuals involved and distortion of the issues.

Continued reliance upon INS to define the cause as well as issues surrounding undocumented migration results in failure to address root causes of the phenomenon. Undocumented immigrants accept their clandestine existence and constant fear of abuse and harrassment out of necessity, not choice. Economic conditions in their countries force them to look for work elsewhere where they can find it. To a large extent, U.S. corporations, in their constant quest for cheap labor and raw materials, are responsible for poor economic conditions in those countries. U.S. foreign policy either assists corporate investment or, at minimal, fails to regulate it in any fashion. While the corporations manage to maintain their profits because of a large abundance of cheap labor, the countries are plagued within extremely large unemployment and underemployment rates. Corporate activity also drains resources and capital necessary to further develop

economies. One of the principal results of this cycle is that people are forced to migrate to wherever jobs are available. Thus, U.S. economic interests in developing countries are a root cause of undocumented migration.

Traditionally, agencies working in the area of immigration are designed to meet the day-to-day needs of individual persons. As such, they deal principally with the symptoms, not basic causes, of the problem. Consequently, they assist in servicing the needs of individuals and in publicizing unjust practices. However, because of their design they are unable to address the root causes of the problem. Thus, they do not succeed in fomenting change in immigration policy. To foment this change, the policy and philosophy of immigration law must be analyzed and confronted. A new policy based on just and humane principles must be forged. Only in this manner can programs accomplish more than mere cosmetic change or successful treatment of symptoms.

An urgent need to unify efforts and strategy around immigration persists. This unity is necessary in order to systematically and consistently attack the problem of undocumented migration. By creating a more cohesive effort, existing groups can compliment each other's work rather than maintaining a duplication of effort. Although INS tactics may vary from region to region, patterns evolve that can be more effectively challenged through a united effort. By bringing together agencies and organizations doing immigration work, such a united direction may be generated.

II. NEED FOR AN IMMIGRATION CENTER IN D.C.

A pressing need exists for an immigration center in Washington, D.C., that coordinates its work with other organizations doing field work in other parts of the country. At present, a coalition of organizations and centers whose principal function encompasses immigration is being organized. Amongst participants are the Southwest Immigration Task Force (San Antonio), the Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws (West Coast), the Center for the Study of Alien Rights (San Diego), American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia), and Centro de Inmigración (D.C.). The purpose of the coalition is to establish a working network of communications so that efforts may be more easily coordinated. The coalition also will discuss and outline strategies for confronting common problems in a united, cohesive manner. Centro de Inmigración will play a key role in the coalition.

The lack of an effective organization to concentrate efforts in monitoring governmental activity has hindered and slowed progress in the area of immigration. Passage of the Eilberg Amendments to the Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA) during the last few hours of the past session of Congress demonstrates the need for closer scrutiny of legislative and administrative action. The Eilberg Bill passed as a non-controversial piece of legislation although it was loaded with questionable provisions. Had an organization, such as the Centro, been in existence, field organizations could have been contacted and mobilized immediately to effectively block passage without full Congressional consideration. In a similar manner, rules are continuously proposed and adopted by agencies enforcing immigration laws. Community agencies more often

than not do not become aware of changes until the rules are enforced. To prevent these situations, an organization that will monitor, analyze, and disseminate information is drastically needed.

A need also exists for an organization to develop analytical studies, based on day-to-day experience of organizations involved in field work, in the area of immigration. Such studies are essential for a clear definition of the problem and generation of possible solutions. The studies can also serve as the basis for developing position papers on key issues and for developing legal writings conscious of daily realities. The position papers can be used for educational purposes and the legal writings can assure that legal work is attuned to community necessity as well as legal theory.

An immigration center in the District of Columbia is a vital necessity to any united strategy in immigration work. Any coalition of organizations will need a strong entity to maintain active vigilance upon legislative and administrative resources. Furthermore, the center is necessary in order to tap the resources available in the District. Although much of the information readily available to a D.C. group can be obtained from the field, the information is not as accessible nor can it be retrieved as expediently. As demonstrated by the Eilberg debacle, expedient action is a vital necessity to effective immigration work. Centro de Inmigración will fulfill this purpose. Since it is a key link in a national system of ongoing field organizations, its work product will enhance community and regional organizations directly servicing large numbers of people. Funding from the Campaign for Human Development will assist in initiating full operational activity.

III. PROGRAM DESIGN

Centro de Inmigracion utilizes the collective expertise of its Board of Directors and staff to carry out its purposes efficiently and with the widest possible impact. The Board of Directors (Appendix A) reflects a cross-section of immigrants, community organizers involved in day-to-day activity in the advocacy of just and humane immigration policies, representatives from umbrella organizations combining the efforts of regional agencies and groups directly dealing with immigration, and legal workers involved in immigration work. The staff (Appendix B) also reflects a wide range of experience, both geographically and in social action advocacy. The Board, in conjunction with the staff, defines the critical issues, prioritizing specific issues for development by the staff. The staff, in turn, fully develops the issue and disseminates the product through the Board and other key contacts.

To accomplish its mission, Centro de Inmigración is divided into seven components. All components compliment each other to efficiently carry out tasks defined by the Board. The components include Monitoring, Legislative and Administrative Education, Communications, Conferences, Resource Materials, Legal Back-up Services, and Summer Internships. Each of these is designed to advance a particular aspect of the program, to facilitate wide dissemination of information, and to assist in broad community mobilization around critical issues that directly confront institutional immigration policy.

A. Monitoring Component

The monitoring component is organized to provide current information and latest developments of immigration law and policy to legal workers and community organizers. Information is acquired concerning developments in the U.S. Supreme Court, federal courts, U.S. Congress, federal agencies responsible for enforcement of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA) and related statutes, and state courts and legislatures.

The U.S. Supreme Court is monitored through a tracking system whereby the status of each case pending review, argument or decision is maintained up to date. Briefs for key cases are acquired from the Court and made available to legal workers and community organizers whose work is affected by the particular case. Federal courts are monitored in a similar manner. Status reports of any pending legislation are maintained current. Proposed legislation and issues being addressed by general sessions or committee hearings are also analyzed for impact upon the community. Dissemination of the status reports is the key to community mobilization to impede the passage of negative legislation. In regard to congressional activity, hearing dockets are surveyed in order to contact particular groups or agencies to alert them about hearings where their testimony may be important or have an impact. Detailed analysis, including assessment of legal charges as well as their practical effect, of any bills enacted are formulated and disseminated as rapidly as possible to the community so that community organizers may be prepared when the laws become effective.

The upholding by the U.S. Supreme Court of the constitutionality of the California labor statute making it illegal to hire undocumented workers has prompted other states to consider similar legislation. Besides state regulation of employment and undocumented immigration, state legislatures deny undocumented immigrants public education, and both documented and undocumented immigrants are denied teacher certification, student financial aid, and participation in the

grand and petit jury systems. For these reasons, Centro de Inmigración has incorporated a monitoring system for state governmental activities. Under this system, the Centro maintains a current docket of state court and legislative activities concerning immigration either directly or indirectly. Organizations or agencies in the particular states are provided with detailed analyses of the case or legislation to facilitate their own activity around the issue. Additionally model briefs and memoranda are prepared and made available to legal workers interested in pursuing particular cases or issues as they arise.

Monitoring of federal administrative agencies is accomplished by the close scrutiny of the Federal Register for notices of proposed rules or hearings. As these appear contact is made with the agency in question to gain access to any documents formulating the basis for the proposed rule or hearing and to discuss in detail the reasons or intent of the agency for the activity. Detailed analysis of any such proposed rules are disseminated to field contacts so that they can actively respond to proposed rules and seek input into hearings.

B. Legislative and Administrative Educational Component

In conjunction with monitoring activities, Centro de Inmigración maintains an active program to formulate position papers concerning legislative and administrative proposals and activities. Upon request, the position papers are made available to appropriate entities and individuals within the legislature or administration.

The position papers focus on exhaustive analysis of the proposed action item. Analyses focus on both the legal perspective and practical effects or impact upon the communities and include specific considerations as well as broad overviews.

The position papers allow Centro de Inmigración to present well developed positions to key people within Congress and the Administration. Since the Centro can not pursue an active lobbying profile, prepared position papers serve to provide legislators and agency personnel who request assistance on a particular

issue with the tools to more competently debate an issue. In this manner the Centro de Inmigración can more actively pursue a policy of formulating institutional change at all levels.

C. Communications Component

The Communications Component is a key aspect of Centro de Inmigración work. This component is divided into a network of communications and a development of strategy to effectively counteract negative mass media portrayal of undocumented immigrants.

Centro de Inmigración maintains a strong working relationship with organizations and agencies actively doing field work in immigration. Additionally, the Centro maintains an active surveillance to develop as exhaustive a list as feasible of contacts throughout the country. In this manner Centro de Inmigración can more effectively function as a part of a unit interlocking groups advocating change in immigration policy into a more cohesive united effort.

Centro de Inmigración's working relationship with groups in the country entails utilization of resources to which the Centro has more readily available access due to its unique position in Washington, D.C. All aspects of Centro activity are regularly communicated to these groups, and all material developed is also made available immediately. The network also serves to provide the Centro the means of continuously soliciting input from field organizations so that its work is at no point done in isolation.

Development of exhaustive contact lists is essential for more effective performance of purposes and tasks. The contact lists are maintained in the form of data banks including individuals and organizations. Information included in the data bank is the type of work performed (i.e., legal, advocacy or delivery of services), region and locality serviced and ability to effectively deliver on any given task. The data bank is important for two principal purposes. The first is that its existence provides an effective means for rapid mobilization

around the country to address critical issues. The second is that it facilitates referral by the Centro to appropriate legal, advocacy or services offices of individuals contacting the Centro for assistance on an individual case. Since the Centro is not designed to service individual cases, such a bank still allows the Centro, through its referral program, to be of assistance to the individual by placing her/him in contact with someone who can serve the need within accessible distance.

Development of the media project is designed to have a long-range effect on changing public attitudes about immigrants. Current media distortion has resulted in strong, negative sentiments against "aliens." Consequently, a strong campaign to counterattack such reactions is essential. This component is designed to research the means by which short films and public service announcements (PSAs) can be filmed and disseminated as broadly as possible to present topical issues in a more objective manner. In conjunction with this component, Centro de Inmigración also writes form press releases concerning topics and issues currently being put forth by the media. The press releases are designed to allow community organizations to challenge media assertions in a uniform manner consistent with the positions other groups around the country are setting forth. Since the Centro has the facility to develop and disseminate such uniform releases, this is another manner in which Centro de Inmigración impacts on a broad range and large number of people.

Essentially, the communications component serves as a mouthpiece for all other aspects of Centro work and is a vehicle for generating broad unity within those groups and individuals actively advocating institutional change in immigration law and policy.

D. Conferences and Forums Component

Conferences and forums provide an effective means of disseminating information to a wide variety groups and individuals at one time. Additionally, they serve

to generate dialogue around current issues and to formulate collective plans of action to actively involve participants in day to day advocacy. This component organizes the Centro's contribution to those conferences staff attend or in which they participate and conferences organized by the Centro itself.

Participation by Centro de Inmigración in conferences and forums allows it to contribute substantively to the issues under consideration. It also serves to inform Centro staff of any current developments and to share with other participants perspectives on the issues. The benefit of participation in these conferences can be better appreciated by a survey of the Centro contribution and benefit from conferences in the past. This survey is presented in the Centro de Inmigración Activity Report: September, 1976--January 1977, Appendix C. Of primary importance is the contribution to the unification process. By bringing people together, conferences serve as a catalyst for defining common ground and fomenting united action around issues of common concern.

Conferences and forums organized by Centro de Inmigración offer a greater vehicle for direct utilization of the end result. Centro de Inmigración organizes such events for a variety of purposes. These include discussion of monitoring activity, legal developments, and socio-economic factors affecting immigration work. A survey of conferences and meetings the Centro has organized is provided in the Activity Report, Appendix C. The main purpose of these conferences is to produce resource materials, such as reports, recommendations and action proposals, that can be used to facilitate field work.

E. Resource Materials

As a function of its role to keep groups and individuals informed on current and ongoing developments in immigration, the Centro will develop and publish handbooks and pamphlets for circulation. The means by which the staff will gather such information is discussed in the Monitoring Section of this proposal.

The types of publications which the Centro will develop are as follows.

a) Immigration Handbook

A top priority of the Centro is development of an Immigration Handbook. This Handbook will be geared toward use by community and legal workers involved in immigration. It will be printed in both English and Spanish. Bilingual publication of the handbook will help meet the purpose of providing to the community a handbook helpful to the largest number of persons.

The handbook will describe the recent changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act and will explain the additional requirements Western Hemisphere Latinos must meet because of these changes. It will furnish community organizers and legal workers a functional, easy to use tool.

A vital component of the handbook will be a description of forms and procedures required under immigration regulations. A copy of each needed INS form will be included, with a description of when and by whom it is needed.

In addition to being a general source of information for persons working in immigration, the Handbook will serve as an educational tool in workshops arranged by agencies and groups affected by immigration. The target date for the first printing is early 1977.

b) Newsletter

A newsletter will be published by the Centro as a means of reaching the largest number of people about current developments in immigration. To assure the broadest distribution, the Newsletter will be published in both English and Spanish.

The newsletter will describe developments in immigration law, analyze the impact of court decisions, administrative regulations and legislation. Suggestions and strategies for local groups to utilize in overcoming or capitalizing on such developments will be included.

In addition to Centro staff contributions to the newsletter, written articles will be solicited from other persons working in the field of immigration.

c) Pamphlets

There are many areas of immigration law that have a particular impact on Hispanos, whether they are citizens, documented or undocumented immigrants. It is important that persons be aware of laws that will affect them and of their rights.

As a means of assuring that the rights of Hispanos are not jeopardized or ignored, the Centro will develop pamphlets and brochures in specific areas of this nature. They will be bilingual and oriented toward community readership.

A pamphlet on rights during police questioning regarding citizenship has already been written and is presently being printed. Circulation of this and similar pamphlets is another mechanism through which the Centro has a direct impact upon a large number of people.

F. Legal Back-Up Services Component

This component is a key element of the Centro de Inmigración structure. For a wide variety of reasons, amongst these being the failure of most legal educational institutions to train legal students in the area, the number of legal workers actively pursuing an immigration practice is minimal. Most of those doing so charge fees higher than most people in need of the services can pay. As a consequence, these people must turn to legal assistance societies and social service organizations for help. The primary purpose of this component is to provide these agencies the necessary assistance to where they can more effectively provide the services.

The legal back-up services will provide field workers direct phone and letter consultation problems pertaining to specific issues. Any legal worker or community organizer with a problem can call or write for assistance in solving it.

This assistance may range in scope from basic instruction concerning forms and procedures to consultation on complex issues involving a particular case. In addition to providing the service, this component will assist those utilizing it to develop knowledge and expertise in immigration law and procedure.

A second aspect of the legal back-up services is the legal writing services and bank. Legal workers needing more extensive assistance in developing a particular aspect of a case can contact the Centro for assistance. The Centro will then research the issue, produce a legal memorandum or portion of a brief, and put the legal worker in contact with other people involved in the same issue. As a part of this service, the Centro will define, in conjunction with field organizations, issues that may be solved in part or totality through a legal approach. Having defined the issues, the Centro will produce exhaustive legal memoranda and model briefs that can be placed into a legal writings bank. As actual cases evolve concerning these issues, field workers can have access to the material to facilitate and expedite legal action that can have a broad impact.

The third aspect of this component is implementation of a series of workshops designed to provide technical training to legal workers, students and community organizers in immigration law and procedure. Centro de Inmigración is developing the training materials and a format for the workshops. Centro staff will conduct initial workshops in areas such as Detroit, where a critical shortage of trained technicians exists. A principal purpose of the initial workshops will be to train participants in the conduct of such training sessions. Participants can then organize and stage other workshops in the area, utilizing the training, materials and format developed by Centro de Inmigración. Through this aspect of the program, the Centro will assist the community not only by providing specific services but also, by training technicians that can provide assistance on a day to day basis. This is another manner in which Centro de

Immigración will provide services for a large number of people without becoming directly involved in delivery of services to individuals.

G. Summer Internship Program

This component will greatly enhance the working relationship between Centro de Inmigración and field organizations. It will facilitate the placing of people directly working with the Centro or closely associated to it in field offices and workers from the field organizations in the Centro. Internships will range from eight to twelve weeks. The time spent by the interns in the placement is dependant upon the time necessary to effectively complete the assigned tasks.

One aspect of the program places students from the District of Columbia that have worked with the Centro for a period of at least three months, in either a part-time or voluntary capacity, with priorly identified agencies or organizations. The nucleus of groups with whom these interns are placed comes from those with which the Centro maintains strong relationships. However, other organizations may be selected based upon an assessment of necessity in the area and the ability of the program to constructively demonstrate that the intern's services will be utilized for immigration work. Five interns from the District of Columbia will be placed in the field, Each will be placed in a different region to assure that the program covers a broad perspective of need. Each of the interns takes with her/him the skills acquired through Centro work to share with the field organization. Upon returning, the intern provides the Centro with experience and insights gained from direct field work.

The other aspect places workers from the field organizations with Centro de Inmigración. The Centro receives the benefit of their expertise, and the interns receive exposure to activity in the District of Columbia and first-hand knowledge of the type of assistance that the Centro can provide their organization.

The Summer Internship Program is of mutual value to Centro de Inmigración and

the field organizations. Each receives the benefit of sharing workers with expertise gained in either environment. The interns themselves receive the pedagogical value of more clearly understanding how to effectively integrate Centro and field work. Of even greater importance is the fact that through this program, more concrete and stronger ties are fostered between the participants. In this manner, the program serves to bring a greater unity in work and direction of advocacy for change in immigration law and policy.

IV. UTILIZATION OF STAFF

Centro de Inmigración staff includes three full-time and five part-time staff members. The Centro also utilizes volunteer staff. The full-time personnel are the Director, Assistant Director and Secretary. Profiles of each member of the staff are provided in Appendix B.

The Director is responsible for the smooth operation of the program as a whole. This entails responsibility for assuring that deadlines are met on all projects and that contact with field organizations remains constant. This person is further responsible for assisting the staff with the direction and methodology of research. Additionally, the Director is personally responsible for the compilation and circulation of the newsletter. Working in conjunction with the field organizations, this person is also responsible for identifying and developing sites for the technical training workshops. In conjunction with the Board of Directors, this person will also identify and pursue funding sources to assure continuity and self-sufficiency of the program. Also in conjunction with both the Board and the field organizations, the Director assumes full responsibility for securing placement of summer interns and direct supervision of field interns at the Centro to assure their experience includes full exposure to the intricacies of the program.

The Assistant Director supports the work of the Director. Additionally, this person is the immediate supervisor of the five part-time assistants and co-ordinates activities of volunteer staff. Further responsibilities

include facilitation of regular staff discussion sessions to maintain abreast of legal, political and social developments in immigration.

Centro de Inmigración utilizes a legal secretary. In addition for responsibility for office management, this person will gradually assume a paralegal role. In this role, the Secretary will be trained to do basic legal work, assist in monitoring of legal materials, receive initial telephone requests for legislative information and requests from social service organizations for assistance with particular problems.

Centro de Inmigración draws chiefly from the large legal student population in the area to staff its part-time and volunteer positions. Since no program can rely mainly on volunteer resources to function, the Centro utilizes five part-time salaried staff to assume responsibility over different program aspects. Additionally, efforts are made to obtain academic or clinical credit for volunteers to provide an extra incentive assuring continuity in their work. Part-time assistants carry major responsibility for Centro programs. Each is responsible directly for one of the following: Monitoring Component, Communications Component, Legal Back-up Services Component, Resource Materials Component, and Conferences and Forums Component. Each is responsible for assuring that all work assignments and products are completed. Working in conjunction with the Director and Assistant Director, each is responsible for assuring quality work products. Each part-time assistant is responsible for initiating specific projects and for immediate supervision of volunteer staff assigned to work within their component.

V. BUDGET

In order to function at its full capacity Centro de Inmigración will necessitate the following budget. This budget reflects the necessary funds on a per-year basis.

Staff

A. Director	\$16,000		
B. Assistant Director	13,000		
C. Secretary/Para-legal	10,000		
D. Part-time Assistants (5 for 20 hours/week, @ \$4.50/hr.; full-time in summer)	19,980		
E. Summer Interns (stipend) (5, @ \$2,500)	12,500		
F. Fringe benefits for A, B, & C (includes project share for insurance, FICA, federal and state taxes and unemployment compensa- tion insurance, @ 20%)	<u>7,800</u>		
Subtotal	\$79,280	\$79,280	

Office and Equipment

A. Office Rental (400 sq. ft. @ \$6/sq. ft.)	\$ 2,400		
B. Office furniture (including 2 used desks, 7 used chairs, shelves, 2 used filing cabinets, 2 used typewriters)	1,000		
C. Supplies	<u>600</u>		
Subtotal	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	

Operating Costs

A. Printing (newsletter, 9 issues, @ \$300; pamphlets)	\$ 4,600		
B. Xeroxing	1,200		
C. Postage	175		
D. Periodicals subscriptions	500		
E. Telephone (\$500/mo.)	6,000		
F. Travel			
Staff	3,000		
Board	<u>2,500</u>		
	Subtotal	\$17,975	\$ <u>17,975</u>
	TOTAL		\$101,255

A. Explanation of Budget

1. Staff

As outlined in Part IV, Utilization of Staff, of the proposal, salaried staff is maintained at the minimum level to assure project effectiveness and continuity. Salaries are based on competitive levels for similar work positions in the area.

2. Operating Costs

The sum requested for a printing budget, \$4,600, represents the total necessary to maintain production costs for the newsletter and pamphlets. Resources to publish the manual have been obtained from other sources. The newsletter, to be published a minimum of nine times during the year, will cost approximately \$300 per issue. The figure represents typesetting, printing, distribution and postage for 1,000 copies per issue. Pamphlets will cost approximately \$190 each. This includes printing (approximately 4 pages each) of 2,500 pamphlets for mass distribution through the communications network and Board of Directors.

3. Telephone

The budget request for telephone expenses is based on extensive long-distance necessity. The telephone is used for state monitoring as well as contact with field organizations and to respond to telephone consultation requests. Consequently, approximately \$500/month is necessary to maintain an effective level of operation.

4. Travel

Based on the current requests for assistance from community projects, Centro de Inmigración anticipates various requests for on-sight assistance. Although local projects are requested to defray expenses, some can only do so in part. The Centro has also received various invitations to participate in conferences. Again, only minimal expenses are defrayed. Additionally, staff periodically travels to meet with field organizations for detailed consultation regarding specific projects. Although field organizations assume part of the cost, the remainder is absorbed by the Centro.

Travel for the Board of Directors principally represents the amount necessary to defray costs of travelling for those members who otherwise would not be able to attend annual Board meetings. Additionally, minimum amounts will be used to defray travel costs of these members to regional committee meetings. In this manner, Centro de Inmigración can assure effective and meaningful participation from those Board members directly representing community interests.

Appendix A

PROFILES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors combines direct immigrant experience, community organization, social advocacy, and legal expertise in the area of immigration. The Board is national in scope, including representatives from the various regions of the country affected by the issue. The Board also includes cross- denominational religious people and is multi-national in composition.

Board Members

Eleanor Eaton is the Director of the Committee on Boundaries and Migration of the American Friends Service Committee. Her address is as follows:

Box 42E, RD1
Lincoln University, PA 19352
215-869-8854

Soledad Alatorre is an immigrant. She has been a community organizer of undocumented workers for ten years and was a founder of CASA and the National Committee on Trade Union Organizing. Her family includes several undocumented workers. Her address is as follows:

13345 Glamis St.
Pacomia, CA 91331
213-896-1473

The Rev. Roberto Peña is the Chairperson of PADRES, the organization of Hispano priests. Fr. Peña has been active in immigrant and other community struggles in the Rio Grande Valle, Indiana, the District of Columbia, and San Antonio. His address is as follows:

Catholic Dioces of San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas

Eduardo Ruiz is an immigrant. He is a community aide and comes from a large family of undocumented immigrants.

Mr. Ruiz's address is as follows:

2618 Pasadena Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90031

Irene Alcorta is an immigrant welfare recipient. She is active in community welfare organizing. Her address is as follows:

322 Milpas St.
San Antonio, TX 78207

Guadalupe Anguiano is the Director of the Southwest Immigration Task Force. She has been active in community organization, including farm worker issues, education, welfare, and other social action issues. Her address is as follows:

South west Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking
2114 W. Commerce St.
P.O. Box 7306
San Antonio, TX 78207
512-224-7526

Bert Corona is a community organizer of immigrants, founder of Hermandad de Trabajadores, and a labor organizer with the Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union. His address is as follows:

P.O. Box 154
Pacomia, CA 91331
213-896-1473

Baldemar Velásquez is a farm worker organizer in the Midwest. He is a founder of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC). His address is as follows:

FLOC
Toledo, Ohio
419-243-3456

The Rev. John Luce has been an organizer and supporter of migrant and immigrant struggles. He has contributed to social action advocacy within the Hispano community as an active participant and organizer. His address is as follows:

St. Anne's Church
Saint Anne's Street
The Bronx, NY
212-669-5632

Juan Jesus Hinojosa is a legal worker in the Rio Grande Valle of Texas. He has experience with the Migrant Legal Action Program and the Nueces Legal Services, gaining experience in immigration at the latter. His address is as follows:

131 W. Bell
Pharr, TX 78577
512-682-4547

Frank Alvarez is a legal worker in Houston, Texas. He received extensive immigration training, legal and social, through his work with the Houston Immigration Project. His address is as follows:

4400 Memorial #1036
Houston, TX 77007
713-868-5607

Mario Paredes is the Director of the National Conference of Bishops Northeast Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking. He is an organizer in the New York Hispano community. His address is as follows:

Northeastern Regional Office for the Spanish Speaking
National Conference of Catholic Bishops
New York, NY

Rafael Ricardo Garcia is a legal worker from El Paso, Texas. He is a practicing immigration attorney and an organizer of the immigration bar in the city. His address is as follows:

460 St. Mary's
El Paso, TX 79907
915- 545-2737

Appendix B

PROFILES OF STAFF

Centro de Inmigración staff reflects the experience necessary to successfully carry out program goals and objectives. The following are profiles of the salaried staff. A secretary/para-legal has not as yet been selected.

Director

Jose A. Medina is a 1976 graduate of Antioch Law School, who is himself an immigrant. He has experience in co-ordination of research and social advocacy programs, having coordinated Research and Writing for the El Paso Educational Research Project and the Education Program of the El Paso VISTA office. He also has administrative experience, having served as Chairperson of La Raza National Law Students Association and MECHA at U.T. El Paso and the Executive Committee of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund Board of Directors. He has also been an active member of various community organizations and has experience in organizing social advocacy projects. Mr. Medina also has publication experience, having served on the Editorial Board of Nosotros Magazine, as Editor of Editorial Bilingual Newspaper, and as a staff reporter/feature writer for the Prospector Newspaper. He has had experience in fund-raising having written several funded proposals, the major one being a \$130,000 Special Services Program through the U.S. Office of Education to the Chicano Affairs Program at U.T. El Paso. He has done extensive original research, including a

study of the Scholastic Aptitude Test that resulted in a personal presentation of the results at the Educational Testing Services (ETS) in Princeton, New Jersey. He has extensive public speaking experience at the community and university levels. He wrote the script for a documentary film, Chicanos in Transition. His direct experience in immigration includes two full semesters of clinical work in the Antioch Law School Immigration Clinic as well as organizational experience in social advocacy regarding the issue.

Assistant Director

Carlos Marco Recio received his undergraduate education at Seton Hall University and is currently in his final year at Georgetown University Law Center. He is a former Co-chairperson of the Georgetown University Law Center La Raza Law Students Chapter. He also served as co-director of the GULC Legal Aid office. He has the benefit of work experience as an intern with the Florida Rural Legal Services. He has had a long-term interest in immigration as a result of his immigrant parents' near deportation in 1955. He has taken the Immigration Law class under authority Charles Gorden at GULC.

Part-time Assistants

Jose Acosta

Jose Acosta's interest in the fields of mass communication and Immigration are longstanding. This interest was manifested in his undergraduate degree with a dual major in Political Science and Mass Communications. In the area of immigration he had the opportunity to help with the development and final production of an immigration conference at the Georgetown University Law Center in regard to pending Congressional action in the 94th Congress.

He has also completed a course of study in immigration law at the Georgetown University Law Center. Further he participated in the Practicing Law Institute's Immigration and Naturalization Symposium where close study of the current status including the 1976 Amendments of the Immigration Act were discussed. Finally he is currently employed by the Centro de Inmigración.

In the area of mass communications, his involvement has been with both the print and electronic media. As an undergraduate student at the University of Texas at El Paso, he served as a reporter for the University paper. He then became assistant editor working on editing, layout, pasteup, proofreading and reporting. He received an award for an article on the Farah Strike. After serving on the Student Publications board, he then moved into electronic media. He was given a Doubleday Broadcasting Scholarship to study Broadcasting. He worked at the University contemporary radio station KVOF as a disc jockey and later worked as a projectionist and cameraman in KDBC television. This practical experience along with his academic study prepared him for the study of law and communications.

He took part in Georgetown's Communications Law Seminar writing a paper on the inadequacies of the fairness doctrine. Currently he is enrolled in the Communications Clinic working on the rewrite of the Communication Act of 1934 and preparing testimony for congressional hearings on the fairness doctrine.

Belinda Gómez

Belinda Gómez is a third-year law student at Georgetown University Law Center. She graduated from Pan American University in 1971, earning an undergraduate degree with a major in Latin-American affairs. Before working at Centro de Inmigración, she worked with the Migrant Legal Action Program in Washington, D.C., where she was introduced to immigration law. While at Centro de Inmigración, Ms. Gómez attended the Practicing Law Institute for attorneys working in immigration. Ms. Gómez has

three years working experience, and has been actively involved in community affairs during the past six years.

Eloise Rosas

Eloise Rosas is a second year student at Georgetown University Law Center. She has a B.A. from Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Arkansas, 1967. Before beginning law studies, Ms. Rosas worked as a legislative correspondent for Senator Alan Cranston of California. Before moving to Washington, D.C. she lived in Berkeley, California, where she worked as a project assistant on a technical assistance health grant. She was also employed by a minorities recruitment project at the School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley.

During the first year of law school, she worked at the Federal Energy Administration in the Office of Congressional Affairs. The summer after first year, Ms. Rosas returned to Berkeley and worked at the California Urban Indian Health Council for two months. Ms. Rosas has completed the immigration law course at Georgetown University Law Center. She began work at Centro de Inmigracion late October, 1976. She has prepared a memo on unauthorized practice of law for staff members. Together with Isaias of the Centro, she participated on a panel discussion on the issue of laws prohibiting the employment of undocumented immigrants at the 1977 National La Raza Conference in Houston, Texas.

Isaias Torres

Isaias Torres was born in Texas and maintains a Texas permanent address. He is currently a second year student at Georgetown University Law Center. He graduated from the University of Houston in May 1975 with a B.A. in Political Science.

As a student at Georgetown University Law Center he coordinated the 1976 Immigration Law Conference. He also co-chaired the Georgetown chapter of La Raza

National Law Students Association. Along with Houston Assistant District Attorney, Guadalupe Salinas, Mr. Torres co-authored a lengthy law review article on immigration law and the impact of undocumented workers on the United States. The article appears in the HOUSTON LAW REVIEW, Volume 13, Number 5, July 1976. He is one of the original founders of Centro de Inmigración and has been on its staff since its establishment in September, 1976.

Mr. Torres' interest in immigration law stems from his undergraduate years during which he wrote lengthy research papers with such titles as: "Racism in Immigration Law" (1973), "A Case Study on Mexican Immigration to the United States During 1923-1945" (1974), "El Inmigrante Mexicano - Un Analisis Historico y Legal" (1974), "Federal Court Cases Arising From the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo" (1974), "State Police Powers Versus Alien Employment Rights" (1974), and "Due Process and Deportation Proceedings: Judicial Application of the Fairness Principle" (1975).

Mr. Torres held a job as a legal intern with the Migrant Legal Action Program, Inc. (Washington, D.C.), during the summer of 1976. He held a job as a student assistant (GS-7) with the Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., during his first year of legal studies at Georgetown University. He also held a job as a law library desk attendant at the University of Houston Law School while an undergraduate at the University of Houston.

Appendix C

CENTRO DE INMIGRACION ACTIVITY REPORT: September, 1976 - January 1977

Staff members of Centro de Inmigracion were present at various conferences and forums. In August, 1976, in San Antonio, several organizations from Texas (Southwest Regional Office of the Spanish Speaking, Civil Rights Litigation Center, Bishop Patrick Flores, and Prof. Charles Cortrell) met with CDI organizing committee members Isaias Torres and Gilberto Hinojosa. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss formulation of the Centro and how it could relate more efficiently to the other organizations. The organizing committee presented its proposal and discussed the role of each organization as well as future projects.

Centro de Inmigración staff members attended the Civil Rights Commission Consultation Hearing in New York, September 29, 1976. The purpose of the hearing was to discuss the Commission's proposed two-year study of immigration law enforcement. The Centro presented a critique of the Proposal Outline and made recommendations on how to strengthen and make the study more meaningful.

During October 20 - 24, 1976, staff members attended the "Call to Action" Conference of the N.C.C.B. in Detroit, Michigan. The purpose of the conference was to outline a five-year plan for the Catholic Church in the U.S. on Peace and Justice. Centro staff drafted immigration resolutions, engineered their passage through work and general sessions, drafted a press release concerning immigration issues on behalf of the Hispano Caucus, and briefed the Hispano Bishops regarding the 1976 Immigration Law Amendments (Eilberg Bill).

Staff members also attended the annual Practicing Law Institute's Immigration Conference in New York, on December 9 - 10, 1976. This conference dealt with current developments in immigration law, such as the Eilberg Amendment. Attendance at the conference was a valuable experience because of the information received. The Centro plans to disseminate this information to other immigration projects.

During February 4 - 6, 1977, the entire staff will be attending and participating on panel discussions at the Annual La Raza National Law Students Association Conference in Houston, Texas. The conference will hold different workshops on Labor Law related issues. Three Centro staff members will make presentations on different workshops dealing with immigration law. A fourth staff member will make a presentation on a Federal labor law workshop. Position papers, resource materials, and conference resolutions on the various topics have been prepared by Centro staff.

During February 7 - 9, 1977, staff members will be attending an immigration forum discussion in Mexico City. A delegation from the U.S., composed mostly of Hispano organizations dealing with immigration, will meet with university professors, union representatives, government officials, and organizational representatives to deal with the issue of undocumented immigration from Mexico.

Centro de Inmigración has been meeting with many organizations to discuss legislative reform for immigration law. These organizations include: Center for Study of Alien Rights (San Diego), Chicano Ad Hoc Committee on Civil Rights (San Diego), SWROSS (San Antonio), American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia), Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union, Task Force on Immigration Law Reform (Washington, D.C.), and the National Council of Churches of Christ.

Centro de Inmigración is presently working on various projects which include: a bilingual pamphlet dealing with an immigrant's rights when confronted by the INS, an Immigration Law Handbook designed for community workers, a study on the feasibility of enacting a statute of limitations for the Immigration and Nationality Act, a study dealing with the impact the U.S. media has on the public with regards to undocumented immigration and a study dealing with the physical abuse of undocumented workers, particularly women. CDI has also been monitoring legislative, judicial and administrative developments in immigration law. This particular function has been most integral to CDI activity. A newsletter by which to more fully disseminate information is currently being planned.

BOOK POST

*S. Birch Esq
Peekskill*

New York

U. S. America

