

LAW OFFICES
PANCER & LANDON

MICHAEL PANCER
ALEX LANDON

RECEIVED

JAN 5 1973

CHICANO FEDERATION
OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

January 3, 1973

Luis Navidad
Chicano Federation
1960 National Avenue
San Diego, California

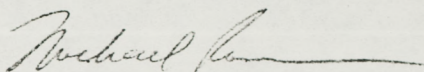
Dear Mr. Navidad:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter written to Sheriff John Duffy by Mary E. Freske, President of the San Diego Chapter of American Civil Liberties Union. That letter explains why the San Diego Chapter is opposed to Sheriff Duffy's memorandum of September 15, 1972, regarding the responsibility of taxicab drivers to report illegal aliens.

As Chairman of the Legal Panel of the American Civil Liberties Union, San Diego Chapter, I stand ready to offer whatever legal assistance is necessary to aid those unwilling to follow the dictates of Sheriff Duffy's memorandum. The Legal Panel will also be investigating any accusations made on behalf of aliens that they are being harassed or humiliated as a result of Sheriff Duffy's memorandum.

Please contact me if we can be of assistance.

Yours truly,



MICHAEL PANCER

MP:sd
encl.

295-7914



ACLU
 AMERICAN
 CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
 OF
 SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
 P.O. Box 6233
 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92106

TELEPHONE 223-3863

RECEIVED

JAN 5 1973

CHICANO FEDERATION
 OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

John Duffy, Sheriff
 San Diego County
 222 West C St.
 San Diego, Ca. 92101

Dear Sheriff Duffy,

The American Civil Liberties Union of San Diego strongly dis-
 agrees with your suspension of state. It respects the
 driver's responsibility to report illegal aliens.

We find it difficult to accept the placement of your ex-
 plicitly that the state was responsible that it was meant
 to protect citizens from being charged with illegal aliens.

If this was the true meaning of the state it could
 have been expressed more explicitly as well. It.

As it is now, the state puts a burden on the driver to make
 a superficial judgment as to whether an alien is
 even in their illegally or not.

Furthermore, it raises constitutional questions of racial pro-
 hibition. One group of people is being singled out, on the
 basis of appearance and "nationality" for scrutiny.

If the problem you seek to solve is purely one of drivers
 checking suspicious police to aliens, there must be a more
 specific method of doing so.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Freshe

Mary E. Freshe
 President, San Diego Chapter

cc: Lois Moradas, Chicano Federation
 Ed Alencaster, Transportation and Allied Workers Union
 H. H. James
 Harry Amabile

Box 370
Elkhart, IN 46514
January 8, 1973

Herman Baca
County Organizer
La Raza Unida Party
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, CA 92050

Carnal Herman:

Espero que este ano del 1973 sea un ano de mas victorias para el partido de La Raza Unida. Felicito a los carnales y carnalas de Califas por su trabajo por la Raza.

I enjoy the newsletter that comes out from San Diego County. It is a method by which I keep myself informed of what is happening in the Chicano community in California.

I, along with two other carnales, are trying to organize Raza Unida Party here in Indiana. We have gotten to a slow start due to the elections of this past year. As you might be aware, many of the Chicano people in the Midwest are on the Democratic Party bag. Thus, our efforts at organizing have been minute to this point, but we are starting with a small nucleus of dedicated persons who want Raza Unida activities in the state of Indiana.

As you are well aware, funds are one of the needs that organizers are confronted with. We need to raise funds so that our delegates can attend the congreso de Aztlan whenever it meets. Because of lack of funds, our delegation was not able to attend the congreso in Nuevo Mexico.

All of the crying that I've done on your shoulder is to ask you if we can use some of the posters that you have advertised as a fund raising method here in the state of Indiana. Those would be the poster of Zapata, Pancho Villa, Raza Unida Party, Viva La Raza, Chicano, Asi Era Mexico, and La Familia. Beyond the above named posters, we would like to know who to contact in reference to getting official authorization to use the La Familia poster in the form of a Christmas card for fund raising purposes of La Raza Unida Party de Indiana.

Until I hear from you, we will await word as to how you can help us in the area of fund raising with the posters that you have on hand. Que viva la raza y hasta la victoria.

Un carnal,



Lupe De Leon, Jr.
Indiana State Delegate
to Congreso de Aztlan

MAAC

PROJECT

SERVICES

EMPLOYMENT

REFERRALS

IMMIGRATION

825 "A" AVENUE

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050

(714) 474-2232

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
VICTOR NIETO

SERVICE CENTERS:

NATIONAL CITY
827 "A" Avenue
474-2247

OTAY
329 Anita Street
422-9236

SAN YSIDRO
286 W. Park
428-1139

January 24, 1973

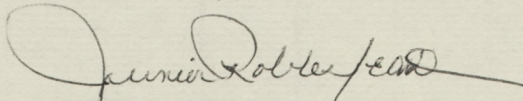
Carlos Vazquez
Chairman,
Mexican American Political Association
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Senor Vazquez:

On behalf of the MAAC Boxing Team, I would like to thank you and your organization for the \$25.00 donation. Without an organization like yours many Chicanos would be without recreational facilities to further excel in athletic events.

Once again, the MAAC Boxing Team would like to thank you and your organization for the donation. I wish your organization much success in the upcoming year.

Sincerely,



Junior Robles
MAAC Boxing Coordinator

MARA Letterhead

January 23, 1973

Leonard W. Gilman
Regional Commissioner
United States Department of Justice
Immigration & Naturalization Service

Dear Sir:

Once again the age old issue of border irregularities has come to our attention.

Mr. Albert Garcia has for a long period of time been in the forefront of citizens and Mexicans along the international border. Mr. Garcia has not himself become the latest victim in this vicious cycle of brutality and harassment which our people are subject to daily.

We fully support Mr. Garcia's efforts for an immediate investigation into the charges that he has leveled against your department.

Sincerely,

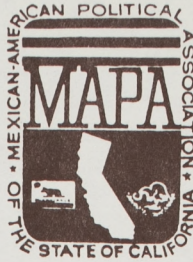
Very truly yours,
Richard Nixon

RM/

cc: Albert Garcia
Congressman Edward Roybal
Senator John Tunney
John H. Lewis, Deputy Regional Commissioner

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

February 15, 1973

TO: Sweetwater Union High School District Chairman & Board Members

Re: Jose Alvarez, Jr Case

Chairman & Board Members:

My name is Carlos Vazquez, Chairman of M.A.P.A. (Mexican American Political Association). My purpose here this evening is to make it known to this body the feelings of the Mexican American community in regards to the Jose Alvarez case.

The outcome against Joey Alvarez comes as no surprise to our community. There is a long history of injustices perpetrated against the Mexican American people in this country and the Sweetwater Union High School District has proven to be no exception to the rule. The Joey Alvarez incident is but one of many that have occurred over the past few years. Upon examination of incidents over the past few years, one can clearly see that the S.U.H.S.D. has had more racial riots, walkouts, and disruptions than any other school District in San Diego County.

The cause is very basic---a school district that has continually failed to respond to the needs and concerns of the citizens it serves.

Let M.A.P.A. go on record as being in total support of Joey Alvarez and his right to an education.

The Districts blatant shortsightedness is clearly reflected by its systematic punitive rather than corrective methods of dealing with school incidents.

Joey Alvarez is not going to learn much by sitting at home or roving the streets. Your responsibility here is to educate him---not avoid him!

We demand that this board begin immediate action towards providing him some alternative form of education during the course of his court appeal.

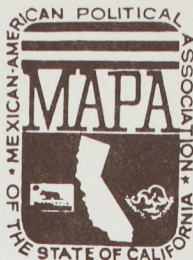
The fact that Chicanos have the lowest educational attainment levels in this bears evidence to the fact that we can no longer afford to tolerate a posture of indifference towards a system that fails to work for our people.

Thank you,

Carlos Vazquez

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

February 28, 1973

Press Release

The Mexican^{American} Political Association would like to extend an invitation to the residents of the South Bay area to attend an endorsement forum for the upcoming National, Sweetwater, and Southwestern School District elections.

The forum will consist of a five (5) minute presentation by each candidate in their district, followed by a five (5) minute question and answer period. Voting (by M.A.P.A. members only) will commence after all candidates have been heard.

The forum will be held at the M.A.A.C. Project, 827 "A" Avenue, National City, on Tuesday, March 6, 1973, at 7:00 P.M.

Hopefully, the forum will be attended by many in the South Bay area so that they may have a chance to hear and meet the candidates of their choice.

Respectfully submitted by,

Norma A. Mena
Corresponding Secretary

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

PRESS RELEASE

MARCH 9, 1973

On Tuesday night, March 6, 1973, the Mexican American Political Association held its School Board Endorsing Forum before a group of approximately 75 people, at the M.A.A.C. Project in National City.

Eleven of the candidates were present and six were absent.

Of the candidates that were present, a five minute time period was given for presentations followed by a five minute question and answer period.

Candidates were questioned sharply on issues effecting the Chicano community. Issues ranged from Trustees endorsing the Elks Scholarship, to the "gag rule", and the expulsion of Joey Alvarez.

A position of "no endorsement" was taken at the National School District level. After a presentation by Jay Sutcliffe, (the two incumbants, Oscar Canedo and Glen Dunn failed to appear and the fourth candidate Ms. Hodges, who was also present, failed to address the membership), it was the feeling of the membership that the candidates and those absent, were not, and have not been responsive and relevant to the needs of the Chicano community, who compromise 40% of the population in the National School District.

Carlos Vazquez, Chairman of M.A.P.A., stated, "the reason for the 'no endorsement' stand is quite evident, with three spanish surnamed trustees on the School Board, we have seen no significant change taken place and to have endorsed any of the candidates would have meant to perpetuate the existing status quo."

PRESS RELEASE

March 9, 1973

continued

Candidates running in the Sweetwater Union High School District, with whom M.A.P.A. has had major confrontations, also received a "no endorsement" position. Old and basic issues again resurfaced as candidates were questioned at great length about them.

Judy Bauer, the only incumbent present, when asked about the "gag rule", stated "I think its stupid!"

Fred Drew was the only candidate in favor of reinstating Joey Alvarez, while the rest of the candidates condoned the ruling made by the School Board. All candidates supported the Elks Scholarship, with the exception of Mr. Drew.

The "no endorsement" position was taken, stated Carlos Vazquez, because "the membership felt that a bad situation has become progressively worse. As long as the Sweetwater Union High School District is administered by racist, insensitive, and irrelevant administrators, we will continue to witness the polarization that has plagued the Chicano community, to this we will not be a part." Furthermore, it was felt that the incumbents have often failed to address themselves to the needs of the community. Needs such as Chicano counselors, Chicano teachers, and Chicano curriculum.

"This is obvious, when after four years of asking for meaningful change, we still see that a school like National City Junior High, with a 46% Chicano student enrollment, is yet to hire one Chicano teacher." Sweetwater High School is another example pointed out where not one Chicano counselor has been employed even though candidates promised in 1971 to address themselves to this need.

After hearing candidates for the Southwestern Board of Trustees, concerns were voiced about Chicano student recruitment and the fear of the Affirmative Hiring Plan not meeting its dead-line in 1976.

Of the three incumbents that were present, Dr. Frazer and Marilyn Lassman were endorsed because of "their efforts in recognizing the need for the total com-

PRESS RELEASE
March 9, 1973
continued

munity, and an Affirmative Hiring program. "Dr. Browning, on the other hand, was not endorsed because of his past voting record and his failure to vote on the Affirmative Hiring Plan, which deeply effects the Chicano community." On the issue of the Tax over-ride, the membership voted to endorse. Passing of the Tax over-ride would mean maintaining quality education. If defeated, there would be an adverse effect on the total community.



MEXICAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION



February 12, 1973

State Officers

State President

Armando O. Rodriguez
3340 E. Kerckhoff
Fresno, Ca. 93702
(209) 486-1479

First Vice President

Margaret Cruz
259 Monterey Blvd.
San Francisco, Ca. 94131
(415) 585-1163

2nd Vice President

Eliseo Carrillo
720 N. Leonard Street
Montebello, Ca. 90640
(213) 722-4618

Secretary

Mike L. Leyba
206 W. 4th Street #318
Santa Ana, Ca. 92701
(714) 542-2184

Treasurer

Frances Bojorquez
2315 S. Electric Avenue
Alhambra, Ca. 91803
(213) 282-7172

Legal Counsel

Primo Ruiz
3840 Railroad Avenue
Pittsburg, Ca. 94565
(415) 439-5300

Administrator at Large

Jess Quintero
1519 E. McKenzie Avenue
Fresno, Ca. 93701
(209) 268-6912

Corresponding Secretaries

Josie Mena
298 N. Poplar
Fresno, Ca. 93701
(209) 237-1703

Angela Cisneros
1336 W. Fedora Avenue
Fresno, Ca. 93705
(209) 229-0544

Mrs. Mary L. Soto
607 Harrison Road
Monterrey Park, California 91754

Dear Mrs. Soto:

This letter is in reply to your letter dated January 19, 1973. It addresses itself to the letter sent to your 40th A.D. Chapter chairman, Jessie Macias by the Regional Director, Toni Vega Curt. The question is as to the suspension of your Chapter's Charter.

I have consulted with legal counsel Primo Ruiz, who apprised of the situation has checked our bylaw provisions covering Expulsion and Suspension of members and chapters. Article VII of said bylaws, at section B spells out the reasons for expulsion or suspension, while section C thereof covers the notice requirements for said suspensions.

It would appear that there is no quarrel as to the ad that appeared; i.e., an ad was placed in the Kovner publication that indicated an endorsement by the 40th A.D. on November 2, 1972.

The State Executive Board voted a "no endorsement" for the presidential candidates, and thereafter, all chapters would be preempted on different actions; i.e., individual chapters who endorsed would be in violation of the Board's action.

Elections were held on November 7, 1972.

The administrators have power to denominate any Chapter acting in subvention of Board action, a "wildcat" chapter, inasmuch as the power of cancellation relates to the effective and vital existence of MAPA (Article XI).

Page 2
February 12, 1973

Since there is no appeal from the decision of cancellation of Charter, no resolution or order of cancellation shall be made until such time as a hearing is held, with seven days written notice to the affected body, in order that they may state whatever they deem pertinent. [XI-A-Z].

In light of the above, it appears the order issued by the Metro Region was not within their jurisdiction; that power belongs to the State Executive Body alone.

The knowledge of the publication became known after election day and therefore the action to denominate the Chapter a "wildcat-" group would be ineffectual.

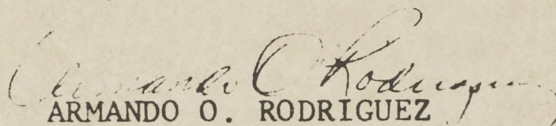
Apparently no notice was given to the affected Chapter to give them an opportunity to present their case.

Legal counsel has concluded that therefore the action taken by the Region is of no effect and the 40th A.D. is not suspended.

The matter is serious, however, and will be on the agenda for the State Executive Board Meeting on Saturday, February 17, 1973, to be held at Riverside. It would be my suggestion that both sides be prepared to state their case in the event it can be done there. It may be necessary to appoint a committee which must be approved by the Executive Board (VII-B-4-a).

It is also my feeling that the affected Chapter cannot gloss over lightly the actions of the person or persons responsible for the ad., i.e., that local chapter should pursue disciplinary action against the person or persons who have apparently disregarded the action of the State Body.

Very truly yours,


ARMANDO O. RODRIGUEZ

AOR:jf

cc: All State Officers
All Regional Directors
Jesus Macias



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

February 14, 1973

Estimado Amigo o Amiga:

I'm writting this letter to all concern, to clear up an issue that I feel is of great importance to me, you, and the future of our organization.

It seems very clear that we are all concerned with the problems affecting our people, and that we are all willing to do something in whatever way we can to alliviate these problems.

With no reservations I feel that under the circumstances and all of the problems surrounding the Federation board of the year 1972, and not putting the blame on anyone individual or group, that the staff and I did everything humanly possible to address ourselves to those issues that we felt had to be addressed to at the time. It's very hard to understand how so many people, with so many problems in the communities, find time to go out and find faults and do nothing but critizise others and don't try to do something constructive.

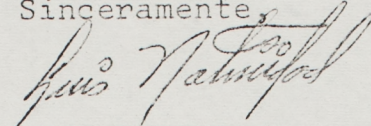
There are rumors that someone is out to get me out, there are also rumors that I'm going to resign, I'm going to try to explain my position once and for all, in order for us to continue to do the work at hand, and there is plenty!

" I, Luis Natividad, will not and have no intentions of quitting under no circumstances, I will not be pressurised by no one man or specific group to resign. I made a commitment seven months ago and I aim to keep it. Now, if the people that have elected me to this position, truly feel that I have let them down and have not done my work to the best of my ability and only by their request will I submit my resignation with no questions."

Amigo o Amiga
February 14, 1973
Page two

Thank you for the support that most of you have given me.

Sinceramente,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Luis Natividad". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

LUIS NATIVIDAD
Executive Director

LN/am



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

Febrero 14, 1973

Estimado Amigo o Amiga:

Estoy escribiendo esta carta, para todos aquellos que tienen interes en el futuro de la Federación, para aclarar alguna cosa que yo siento que es de suma importancia para mi, usted, y el futuro de ésta organización.

Parece muy claro que todos nosotros estamos preocupados con los problemas que afectan a nuestra gente, y que todos estamos dispuestos a ser todo lo posible para resolver estos problemas.

Sin ninguna reservación yo siento que bajo la circunstancias y todos los problemas que rodearon la mesa directiva de la Federación durante el año 1972, y sin culpar a ningun individuo o grupo, que los empleados y you isimos todo lo posible en enfrentarnos y tratar de resolver estos problemas que se exponian en el momento. Es dificil comprender como muchas personas, con tantos problemas en la comunidad, incuentran tiempo para buscar faltas y no a ser otra cosa mas que criticar a otros, sin tratar de a ser algo constructivo.

Hay un rumor, que alguien tiene interes en que yo no permanesca en mi posición, y tambien rumores de que yo voy a renunciar, voy a explicar mi posición de una ves y por todas, para ponerle alto a esos rumores, y poder continuar con mi trabajo pendiente y creanme que es bastante!

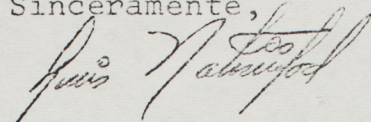
" Yo, Luis Natividad, no voy ni tengo ninguna intension de renunciar bajo ninguna circunstancia, no sere presionado por ninguna persona o siertos grupos, en conseguir mi renunciación.

Yo hise una promesa hace siete meses en cual tengo todo interes de guardar. Ahora, si la gente que me elijió a esta posición en verdad creen que los e defraudado y no e cumplido con mi trabajo a mi mejor capacidad y unicamente por la petición de ellos, sometere yo mi renuncia sin preguntas en absoluto."

Amigo o Amiga
Febrero 14, 1973
Pagina dos

Muchas gracias por el apoyo que muchos de ustedes me an
dado.

Sinceramente,

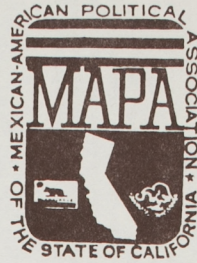
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Luis Natividad". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

LUIS NATIVIDAD
Director Ejecutivo

LN/am

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

February 16, 1973

Gary A. Garcia
Rm. 100 Dane Hall
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Dear Mr. Garcia:

I am enclosing the information you requested. We process our orders the same day we receive them, so you will receive your order within a week.

Thank you for your interest and we will be looking forward to hear from you.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca
County Organizer

HB/gv

Enclosure

JEROME R. WALDIE
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
14TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
Room 408
CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-5511
AREA CODE: 202

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

COMMITTEES:
JUDICIARY
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
CHAIRMAN OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON
RETIREMENT, INSURANCE AND
HEALTH BENEFITS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON CRIME

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:
E. A. "PAT" FERGUSON
P.O. Box 2099
805 LAS JUNTAS STREET
MARTINEZ, CALIFORNIA 94553
PHONE: 229-1974
AREA CODE: 415

RICHMOND OFFICE:
P.O. Box 1186
POST OFFICE BUILDING
11TH AND NEVIN STREETS
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA 94802
PHONE: 233-4425

February 21, 1973

Mr. Herman Baca
1839 Highland Avenue
National City, California

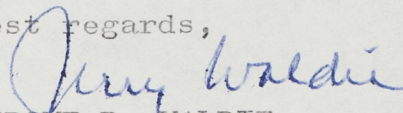
Dear Mr. Baca:

It was a great pleasure to meet you during the
Immigration Conference on February 3rd.

I thought the conference went exceptionally well.
Father Mark Day and Bert Corona certainly did an
excellent job in putting the whole thing together.

You can certainly count on me for further
cooperation as our efforts to defeat the Rodino Bill
progress. I hope we will have an occasion to talk
further in the very near future.

Best regards,



JEROME R. WALDIE
United States Congressman

JRW/dsj

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

February 21, 1973

On March 8, 1973, the Mexican-American Political Association will be having an endorsing forum for the National, Sweetwater, and Southwestern School Districts. It will start at 7:00 P.M. at the MAAC Project meeting room, 827 "A" Avenue, National City, California.

I wish to take this opportunity to invite you to speak on behalf of your candidacy. Your opponents, along with other candidates, have been invited to speak. You will be given five minutes for your presentation and a five minute question and answer period.

We will be looking forward to your attendance at our forum. Will you please confirm your attendance by calling 477-3620.

Sincerely yours,

Carlos Vazquez
M.A.P.A. Chairman

CV/nm

February 27, 1973

Mr. John F. Duffy, Sheriff
San Diego County Sheriff's Department
P.O. Box 2991
San Diego, California 92112

Dear Sheriff Duffy:

I am writing you to express MAPA's concern and dismay to learn of the memorandum your office issued on September 15, 1972, to all taxi cab drivers regarding transportation of "illegal aliens".

As State President of the Mexican American Political Association, I have received a considerable number of calls from all over the Southwest regarding that unfortunate memorandum.

I have spent a great deal of time studying the situation before I responded. I have met with the people of Centro de Accion Social Autonomo (CASA), the Chicano Legislative Caucus, Congressman Roybal, and many other officials regarding this memorandum and the effects of the proposed Rodino Bill now in Congress.

My question to you sir-is, do you realize how this memorandum will affect other innocent Mexican-Americans who merely want to ride a taxi cab?

As an American concerned about the civil rights of citizens, I feel there is a great danger to personal liberty of all citizens when one sergeant takes it upon himself to issue such an authoritative statement. The memorandum on its face is questionable, and in our opinion illegal. Such a memorandum assumes authority that we in MAPA feel your office does not possess and that it is an exercise in extreme authoritarianism. It is this sort of illegal authoritarianism that causes strong distrust and resentment among races and the community toward law enforcement agencies.

Page 2

Mr. John F. Duffy, Sheriff
February 27, 1973

MAPA feels that this matter is of such gravity that we are registering a formal complaint with your office. We would like to know about any corrective action you have taken or plan to take. We want you to know that we are also registering a formal complaint with the U. S. Justice Department requesting that a thorough investigation be made of this matter and any surrounding circumstances.

MAPA has enjoyed good working relations with many law enforcement agencies who have shared our concern for the preservation of fair and just law enforcement. We hope that this same kind of relationship may develop between our community and your department.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

ARMANDO O. RODRIGUEZ

AOR:jf

cc: All State Officers
Congressional Liaison - Dept. of Justice
Senator Cranston
Senator Tunney
Herman Baca

March 4, 1973

Mr. Carlos Vazques

M.A.P.A. Chairman

Regret to inform you that I can not accept your invitation to speak at your March 6th meeting, unless my wife Armida and I receive a public apology for the way we were treated by M.A.P.A. the last time we were invited. (Sweetwater High School Race, '71)

Remarks like, "Racist", "throw that bum out", and when I mentioned my 15 year marriage to my wife who is from Mexico, "is she still married to you", are not only insulting, but very childish.

I see no reason why I should subject my wife or ^{MYSELF} ~~X~~ to such insults again.

Bob Green

BOB GREEN

Candidate, College Board

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

March 13, 1973

Mira Costa College
c/o Board of Trustees
Barnard Drive
Oceanside, Calif. 92054

Attention: Dr. John MacDonald and Board of Trustees

Distinguished Gentlemen:

A problem has been brought to our attention by the North County Chicano Federation which we feel is of great importance to the Chicano community in your area.

The issue of providing quality education must become a reality if we are to progress as a society. One of the great problems in the Chicano community has been the failure of the educational system to produce qualified expertise to solve these problems. We know that when one deals with symptoms rather than causes, ready made answers and rationalizations are always available, e.i., not enough money, not qualified enough, etc. We also understand that change is always painful but **must** come about if we are to have true equality.

It is with this thought in mind that M.A.P.A. endorses the recommendations made by the North County Chicano Federation, and request that you gentlemen address yourselves to the just grievances being brought before you by the N.C.C.F. in behalf of a large portion of your voting constituency.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca
County Director, M.A.P.A.

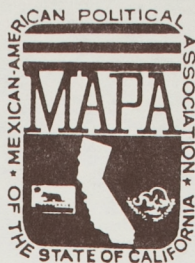
HB/nm

cc: Luis Natividad, Executive Director
San Diego Chicano Federation

Roberto Gutierrez, Director
North County Chicano Federation

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

March 13, 1973

Mr. Brad Mercer
KGB Radio
4141 Pacific Hwy.
San Diego, Calif. 92101

Dear Brad,

We wish to thank you for allowing us the time to give our side on a problem that deeply effects our community, the oppressive problem of the immigration and its racist policies.

Once again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Baca
County Director

HB/nm



LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY

1837 Highland Ave.

Nat'l City, Cal. 92050

(714) 477-3620

March 28, 1973

Roy Cazares
15 Everett #26
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Dear Roy & Marcia,

I was thinking of you guys today, so I thought I would jot down a few lines. I hope this letter finds you guys ok. As for Mark, Nicky and myself we are all fine.

Enclosed is some new paraphernalia and articles of what is going on around here. As for Raza Unida and Casa Justicia everything is going along well, considering all that is involved. I know you are probably very busy learning what "whitey" wants to inculcate in your mind (ha ha), but if you have time please write a few lines. Until then adios.

Your amigo,

Herman

March 28, 1973

To: All La Raza Unida Party Chapters in the Southern Region:

This letter is to inform you of the position taken by La Raza Unida Party--California at the State Caucus held on January 6, 1973 pertaining to Herman Baca's behavior at the last Congreso de Aztlan meeting (Nov. 25-27, 1973). Throughout the Congreso de Aztlan meeting in November, 1972 Herman Baca (one of the representatives from California) constantly stated that he represented five counties. This was incorrect. He was supposed to have been representing California as a whole, like the other two representatives from California.

Also, when Jose Angel Gutierrez walked out of the meeting, Herman Baca also walked out. This was an individual act which showed that he was not realistically representing California.

La Raza Unida Party of California has not only taken the position to condemn Herman Baca for his actions at the Congreso de Aztlan meeting; but La Raza Unida Party--California has also taken the position that the Southern Region permanently replace Herman Baca as representative to the Congreso de Aztlan with someone else from the Southern Region.

It was also discussed at the State Caucus that the Southern Region representatives have not been coming to the La Raza Unida Party--California State Caucuses. For the sake of unity, we would like to suggest that the Southern Region have representatives at the next State Caucus, April 7, 1973, at Fresno, Calif. We would also like to remind the Southern Region that the next State Convention is to take place in the Southern Region and the Southern Region is to host the next State Convention some time in June, 1973.

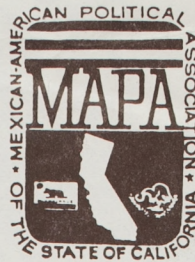
For more information contact:

David Rivera
5226 E. Whittier Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90022 or
(213) 266-0970/222-3778

La Raza Unida Party
Union City Chapter
P.O. Box 856
Union City, Calif.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

April 9, 1973

Raul Loya
Ideal
82-264 Oleander Ave.
Indio, Calif. 92201

Dear Raul,

Enclosed is the photo that you requested. We feel, that at the present time, there is a conspiracy being initiated against the Chicano people throughout the Southwest by very powerful economic and political interests.

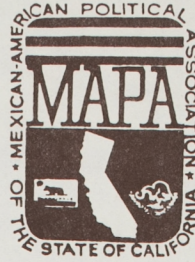
It has happened in the past (1930's & 1954) when similar economic conditions existed. Chicanos, we feel, are once again being used by racist politicians as scapegoats to explain the economic interest worsening economic conditions in the United States.

This is blatantly manifested by the behavior of our "elected" representatives here in San Diego. On March 15th the Magana Case (see attached article) was brought before our organization. To this date nothing has been done by the San Diego County Grand Jury, San Diego County District Attorney, U.S. Attorney and Federal Grand Jury. We are particularly disturbed by the attitude displayed by District Attorney Ed Miller and U.S. Attorney Harry Steward in not even acknowledging our request for an investigation into the violation of county and federal laws.

This again reenforces our fears that gestapo tactics along the "chain link curtain" will be condoned and sanctioned by officials of the law enforcement and judicial system. It is also ironic, but not unusual, that the local newspapers (San Diego Union and Evening Tribune) after bombarding the Anglo community with negative "yellow journalism" about the "illegal alien" scare has failed to report one single sentence about Mr. Daniel Magana even though it was reported in a neighboring newspaper, television and the Mexican press.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

We also feel this will be the end result of bills like the Rodino Bill if passed in every Chicano community in the Southwest.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca
County Director

HB/gv

Enclosure

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

April 10, 1973

Federal Grand Jury
325 W. 'P' St.
San Diego, Calif. 92101

Dear Sir:

On March 15, 1973, a letter was sent to your office requesting an investigation into the Magana Case. Since that time, we have not received a reply from your office.

Would you please at least extend us the courtesy to answer our correspondence and state your position on this vital matter.

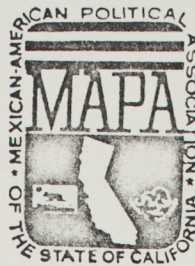
Sincerely yours,

Herman Baca
County Director

HB/gv

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

April 19, 1973

Chairman Board of Supervisors
Supervisor Jack Walsh
1600 Pacific Highway Third Floor
San Diego, Calif. 92101

Dear Supervisor Walsh:

On November 24, 1972 a meeting was held by various organizational heads (M.A.P.A., C.A.S.A. Justicia, S.S.P.A., Chicano Federation, San Diego Immigration Panel, G.I. Forum) and a cross section of concerned individuals (names will be provided on request) met to discuss the Duffy memorandum (see attached No. 1).

At that time, the position taken was to insure that Sheriff Duffy rescind his memo and make a public apology to the Chicano community. The means by which redress would be sought was through legal and political action.

Since that time we have communicated and corresponded with political "leaders", commissions, agencies, organizations and concerned individuals to attain the above objectives. All efforts to this date have been futile. Sheriff Duffy, a public elected official, has arrogantly and dogmatically refused to rescind the aforementioned memorandum despite the appeal of all concerned parties.

On March 21, 1973 another county agency (San Diego County Human Relations Commission) under your jurisdiction reneged on its position taken in public statements on January 17 (see attached No. 2) to subpoena Sheriff John Duffy if he failed to appear before its members to explain his memorandum.

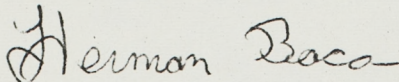
It is MAPA's position that the San Diego County Human Relations Commission has proven it is insignificant and has no power in dealing with major issues affecting our community. We cannot, in good faith, any longer justify our support of the San Diego County Human Relations Commission and its members.

Supervisor Jack Walsh
Page 2
April 19, 1973

In essence we are asking that you through your total control of the financial purse exert your influence on Sheriff Duffy by demanding that he rescind the aforementioned memorandum and issue a public apology to the Chicano community. Also, we are requesting that funding of the San Diego County Human Relations Commission be denied for the forth coming year.

We await your position and your prompt reply on this critical issue. For further information feel free to contact us.

Sincerely yours,



Herman Baca
County Director

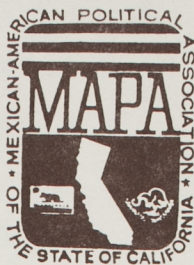
HB/gv

Enclosures

cc: Supervisor Jim Bear
Supervisor Lou Conde
Supervisor Dick Brown
Supervisor Bill Craven
Victor Villalpando
Augie Bareno
Louie Natividad, Chicano Federation Director
Victor Nieto, MAAC Director
Richard Resendez, G.I. Forum Chairman
Pete Rios, S.S.P.A. Chairman
Albert Garcia, United California Mexican-American Assoc.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

May 16, 1973

Phillip Kluber
1196 Broadway
P.O. Box 2671
San Diego, California 92112

Dear Sir:

This letter is to inform you that the Mexican American Political Association (National City Chapter) wishes to recommend Mr. Victor Nieto to sit on the United Ways Board of Directors.

We feel that Mr. Nieto has had the experience and background to further the goals set by the United Ways.

Sincerely,

Carlos Vazquez
Chairman

CV/nm

cc: Victor Nieto

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

June 11, 1973

Kenneth D. Zumwalt
Assistant to the Executive Editor
The San Diego Union
940 Third Ave.
San Diego, Ca. 92112

Dear Mr. Zumwalt:

Our sincere thanks for publishing our side of this issue.

Once again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca
County Director

HB/gv

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD PRESENTED TO: Larry Alvarado

June 12, 1973

The Mexican American Political Association is proud to present you, Larry Alvarado, a \$25.00 Scholarship in memory of Richard Portillo, for the furtherance of your education.

M.A.P.A. has chosen you to be the receipt of this award because of your impressive past record and your present endeavors to continue on to college. You will receive your award upon commencement of the school semester in September with the verification of this letter.

Hoping that your college years will be fruitful and memorable, we wish you luck.

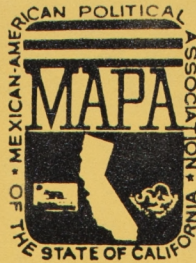
Sincerely,

Carlos Vazquez
Chairman

cc: MAPA file

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD PRESENTED TO: Eleanor Rico

June 12, 1973

The Mexican American Political Association is proud to present you, Eleanor Rico, a \$25.00 scholarship in memory of Andrew Vazquez, for the furtherance of your education.

M.A.P.A. has chosen you to be the receipt of this award because of your impressive past record and your present endeavors to continue on to college. You will receive your award upon commencement of the school semester in September with the verification of this letter.

Hoping that your college years will be fruitful and memorable, we wish you luck.

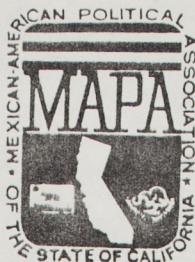
Sincerely,

Carlos Vazquez
Chairman

cc: MAPA file

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

August 10, 1973

Supervisor Jack Walsh
Chairman Board of Supervisors
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, Ca. 92101

Chairman Jack Walsh:

Please be advised that at the regularly held monthly meeting of the Mexican American Political Association on Thursday evening August 9, 1973, the general membership passed a motion to endorse E. W. Bill Dominguez as the appointee to the Fifth District Supervisorial vacancy.

We appeal to you as Chairman of the Board and as our representative to give Mr. Dominguez all due attention. Taking into consideration Mr. Dominguez's background and experience, it is our feeling that he is the most qualified candidate to serve the resident of the North County.

Respectfully,

Carlos Vazquez
Chairman

CV/gv

cc: Supervisor Lou Conde
Supervisor Jim Bear
Supervisor Dick Brown
E. W. Bill Dominguez

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

August 16, 1973

Jose Viesca
429 Third Ave.
Chula Vista 92010

Dear Jose,

Congratulations from all of us on your recent appointment by the Board of Supervisors.

As always if there is anything that we can do, to be of some help to you, feel free to contact us.

Buena Suerte,

Herman Baca

Herman Baca
County Chairman

HB/mp

~~fifth and olive bldg. • 440 olive street • san diego, CA 92103 • (714) 291-6970~~

*law offices of
Frederick
Hetter
attorney at law*

2214 Fifth Avenue
San Diego, CA. 92101
239-8185

September 27, 1973

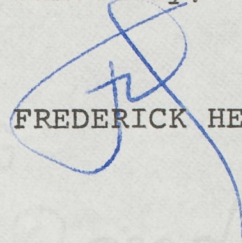
Mr. Herman Baca
1837 Highland
National City, California 92050

Dear Herman:

Several clients who have retained me within the past week indicated that a leading Chicano attorney, one Ray Caballero, 1903 Charter Oil Building, San Diego, made the following statements, in approximately these words: (in a case of this sort you should be careful.) When the proposed clients suggested contacting members of MOPA specifically Herman Baca, Caballero said: (you should stay away from those agitators. They will endanger your case. You should have someone that has connections with the power structure.

Specifically, at least two and possibly three times, Mr. Caballero indicated that the clients should keep away from both MOPA and Mr. Baca.

Sincerely,

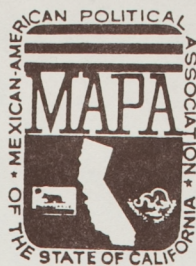

FREDERICK HETTER

FH:c
CC: Luis Natividad

RISING
Erasable Bond
25% RAG-CONTENT

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

October 4, 1973

Supervisor Jack Walsh
Chairman Board of Supervisors
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, California

Dear Jack:

On Tuesday, September 25, 1973, a meeting was scheduled with your office concerning the complaints of numerous individuals from the North County area; on the issue of misconduct by sheriff deputies. After a wait of one hour, due to your conflicting schedule, we departed.

This issue to this date is still unresolved. It was felt by us that after the unattended meeting your office would take the initiative to reschedule another meeting date. We are still awaiting another date.

Please inform our office if your office still wishes to discuss this pursuing matter at another time.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca

HB/na

Name Ronald McPherson
Box No. B-43663
Date 10 - 16 - 1973

Dear Mr. Baca:

My counselor has received your letter stating the offer of employment upon my release.

Thank you very much for going out of your way to help me with this matter.

I hope I will be seeing you soon.

Very truly yours

Ronald McPherson

MARINOS & STYN
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
111 ELM STREET
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

(714) 236-1717

JAMES S. MARINOS

October 23, 1973

Mr. Jess Gonzales
3612 Jackdaw
San Diego, California 92103

Re: Pitts v. Gonzales, Superior Court #309240

Dear Mr. Gonzales:

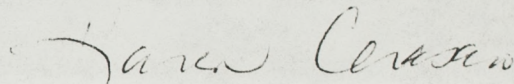
Per our telephone conversation of this date, this letter will serve to confirm to you that a settlement conference has been scheduled in the above referenced case for October 25, 1973, at 9:00 a.m. in the Superior Court of the County of San Diego in Department 16. A copy is attached for your files. As you can see we did not receive this notice until after Mr. Marinos' letter dated September 25, 1973, had been mailed to you.

Also enclosed for your information and files, is a copy of the Notice of Trial Setting. PLEASE NOTE that the trial in this action has been set for November 28, 1973, at 9:00 a.m. in Superior Court, Department 1.

Mr. Marinos is currently out of the state and will not be returning until some time next week. This letter will also serve to confirm that you will be returning the signed substitution of attorneys form prior to October 25, 1973, substituting James S. Marinos as the attorney of record out of the above referenced case and appointing yourself in his place. It is also my understanding that you will appear on your behalf at the scheduled settlement conference.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at the above number.

Very truly yours,



Karen Cerasaro
Secretary to
James S. Marinos

kc

Enclosures

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

PLAINTIFF
PITTS SAM

VS

GONZALES
DEFENDANT JESS

CASE NUMBER
E 309240

NOTICE OF TRIAL SETTING/PRE-TRIAL
SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE/TRIAL
READINESS CONFERENCE

Notice is hereby given that the above entitled case has been set for:

- Trial Setting Conference
- Pre-trial Conference
- Settlement Conference
- Readiness Conference*
- Trial

on NOVEMBER 28, 19 79, at 09:00 A. M., in Department No. 01

*The readiness conference shall be attended by parties, trial counsel, claims adjusters, right of way agents (condemnation) or any person armed with authority to conclude settlement negotiations.

Jesse Osuna
CLERK

DECLARATION OF MAILING

On the date stated below, I caused to be mailed (by first-class mail or airmail, postage prepaid) a copy of this Notice to the parties, addressed.

Dated SEPTEMBER 26, 1979 *Jesse Osuna*, Clerk

TROKAS MANNING
3746 5TH AVENUE
SAN DIEGO CA 92103

JAMES MANNING
111 5TH ST
SAN DIEGO CA

Calendar

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

PLAINTIFF
PIETS

SAM

VS

CONZALES
DEFENDANT

JESS

CASE NUMBER

309240

NOTICE OF TRIAL SETTING/PRE-TRIAL
SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE/TRIAL
READINESS CONFERENCE

Notice is hereby given that the above entitled case has been set for:

- Trial Setting Conference
- Pre-trial Conference
- Settlement Conference
- Readiness Conference*
- Trial

on OCTOBER 25, 19 75, at 09:00 A. M., in Department No. 30

*The readiness conference shall be attended by parties, trial counsel, claims adusters, right of way agents (condemnation) or any person armed with authority to conclude settlement negotiations.

Jesse Osuna
CLERK

DECLARATION OF MAILING

On the date stated below, I caused to be mailed (by first-class mail or airmail, postage prepaid) a copy of this Notice to the parties, addressed.

Dated SEPTEMBER 25, 1975, *Jesse Osuna*, Clerk

THOMAS TRAINING
3765 5TH AVENUE
SAN DIEGO CA 92103

JAMES TRAINING
115 24th ST
SAN DIEGO CA



C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA

CENTRO DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL AUTÓNOMO
(AUTONOMOUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTION, INC.)
A NON-PROFIT CALIFORNIA CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

1839 HIGHLAND AVENUE
NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050
TELEPHONE (714) 477-3155 477-3156

COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

November 8, 1973

Jose Angel Gutierrez
c/o Carta Noticiara
519 E. Crockett St.
Crystal City, Texas

Estimado Jose:

In behalf of C.A.S.A Justicia, let us congratulate el partido La Raza Unida and the Chicano cannery workers on their struggle to gain representation from Del Monte. Our people's demands for fair wages and equal parity in all administrative position is long over due. Del Monte and other giant Agri-business conglomerates must be made to understand their responsibilities to our people.

Once again congratulations!

VIVA LA UNION!

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca
Carlos Vaquez

Herman Baca
Carlos Vaquez
Directors

HB/na



THE CITY OF

SAN DIEGO

CITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING • 202 C STREET • SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92101

CLAIMS AND
INSURANCE
DIVISION
236-6395

November 15, 1973

Mr. Nicholas G. Inzunza
c/o Frederick Hetter, Esq.
440 Olive St.
San Diego, CA 92103

Re: City File: L73-15-022
Date of Incident: 6/29/73
Claimant: Nicholas G. Inzunza

Dear Mr. Inzunza:

Your claim, which was filed some time ago against the City of San Diego, was referred to this office for investigation, and, with the advice of the Office of the City Attorney, a determination of legal liability.

As you may know, the liability of a municipality to persons who claim damages is strictly limited by the acts of the legislature of the State of California governing municipal operations.

Because subsequent investigation and legal opinion determined that your claim cannot be honored, and because no formal denial has been caused to be issued by the City of San Diego within the 45 day time period as prescribed in California Government Code Section 912.4, your claim is deemed denied by operation of that law.

Subject to certain exceptions, you have only six (6) months from the date this notice was personally delivered or deposited in the mail to file a court action on this claim. See Government Code Section 945.6.

You may seek the advice of an attorney of your choice in connection with this matter. If you desire to consult an attorney, you should do so immediately.

Sincerely,

JULIAN A. JOHNSON
Claims Representative

JAJ:cp

1 In the Matter of the Claim of
2 Nicholas G. Inzunza
3 Claimant,
4 v.
5 THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO,
6 CALIFORNIA,
7 Defendants.
8

9 FREDERICK HETTER, acting as attorney for claimant, hereby
10 makes claim against the CITY OF SAN DIEGO and its employees and
11 in support of said claim declares as follows:

- 12 1. Claimant's name: Nicholas G. Inzunza
13 2. Claimant's post office address and telephone:

14 524 "Q" Avenue
15 National City California
16 714-477-5949

- 17 3. Post office address to which notice are to be sent:
18 440 Olive Street, San Diego, California 92103

19 4. On June 29, 1973 claimant was arrested by the San Diego
20 Police Department and detained against his will for a period of
21 two hours.

22 5. Claimant is a Chicano who on June 29, 1973 was held for
23 a prolonged period of time by an officer of a foreign jurisdiction.
24 Claimant had been engaged in the posting of signs calling for bet-
25 ter treatment of Chicanos and aliens by police. The arresting
26 officer, Luis Velasquez Badge #386, is an officer of the San Diego
27 Police Department. The arrest occurred in National City. During
28 detention claimant was informed that he was under arrest however
29 he was not given his rights nor was he informed of the charge
30 against him. Claimant was also subjected to procedures usually
31 accorded and administered upon an individual accused of a felony,
32 to wit: search of clothing and person, and search of his motor
vehicle(without permission). In addition claimant was subjected to

1 continued verbal abuse by the arresting officer.

2 6. The charges on which claimant was arrested were not made
3 clear to him. Before charges were explained claimant was re-
4 leased.

5 7. The nature of the activity that claimant was involved in
6 and the nature of the arrest itself suggests that the officer in
7 question was acting out of political and personal motivation and
8 not dedication to duty. The officer's actions resulted in a false
9 arrest and a deprivation of the claimant's civil rights guaranteed
10 him by the Constitution and Civil Rights Act of 1964.

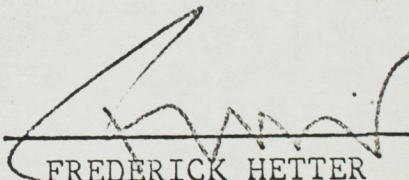
11 8. The amount claimed as a result of this false arrest and
12 imprisonment is \$20,000.00. This amount is based on the length
13 of time that claimant was held, and the amount of mental anguish
14 he suffered as a result of the arrest.

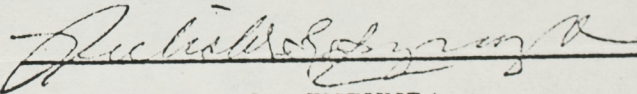
15 9. The name of the governmental entity who is responsible
16 for this incident is:

17 THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT
18 c/o City Administration Building
19 202 "C" Street
San Diego, California 92101

20 WHEREFORE, application is hereby made for leave to present
21 this claim of hereinbefore identified claimant by and through
22 his attorney, FREDERICK HETTER..

23 DATED: July 9, 1973

24
25 
26 FREDERICK HETTER

27
28 
29 NICHOLAS G. INZUNZA
30 Claimant
31
32

ATTORNEY:

CASE NUMBER:

FREDERICK HETTER
440 Olive Street
San Diego, California 92103
2916970

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY MAIL (C.C.P. 1013a and 2015.5)

I, the undersigned, say: I am a citizen of the United States, over 18 years of age,

employed in the County of San Diego, California,

in which county the within-mentioned mailing occurred, and not a party to the subject cause.

My business address is 440 Olive Street,

San Diego California 92103. I served the claim against the CITY

OF SAN DIEGO

of which a true and correct copy of the document filed in the cause is affixed, by placing a copy thereof in a separate envelope for each addressee named hereafter, addressed to each such addressee respectively as follows:

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT
c/o City Administration Building
202 "C" Street,
San Diego, California 92101

Each envelope was then sealed and with the postage thereon fully prepaid deposited in the United States mail by me at San Diego, California, on July 11, 1973.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on July 11, 1973, at San Diego, California.

Jay Steinman
(SIGNATURE)

ATTACH ORIGINAL OR TRUE COPY

SWEETWATER HIGH SCHOOL

January 8, 1974

MEMORANDUM

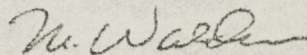
TO: Mrs. Branch
Mrs. Hopkins
Miss Gutierrez
✓ Mr. Inzunza
Miss Rachow
Mrs. Stevens

FROM: Mr. Walden

SUBJECT: Teacher Aides, A.B. 2284

The teacher aides in A.B. 2284 are assigned to Sweetwater High School for eight (8) hours per day. It is the responsibility of the teachers in A.B. 2284 to assign enough work that these people will be meaningfully involved for the full eight hours they are here each day.

Some of the aides must be short of work since at times they are leaving thirty minutes early.


M. Walden
Principal

MW:mf

SWEETWATER HIGH SCHOOL
January 9, 1974

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Walden

From: Maria Gracia
Ada Lara
Cesar Aguirre

SUBJECT: Memo, and work supplies

Regarding our discussion on January 8th 1974, over the memo that was sent to all the teachers involved in A.B. 2284 as to our leaving work 30 minutes early. We would like to remind you that the letter you agreed to sent out, clearing this baseless statement be sent out as soon as possible, in order that working relationships not be impaired.

Also regarding our supplies that were ordered without our knowledge or need will not be necessary. It conflicts with our already established budget. Taking this opportunity, we urge you to take interest in our difficulty in obtaining materials ordered over a month and a half ago. We are badly in need of one class set of English - Spanish dictionaries, six cassette tape recorders and one box of cassttes. Obviously our fifth request continues to not produce results.

Once again, we urge you that these matters be promptly taken care of professionally in order that we may continue our efforts to upgrade the educational status of the students at Sweetwater High School.

Maria Gracia
Ada Lara
Cesar Aguirre

M. Gracia
A. Lara
C. Aguirre

cc:

Gloria Samson
Mr. Ira Wetherill

National City, California
Feb. 14, 1974

Mexican American Political Association
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California, 92050.

Herman Baca, chairman:

Thank you for the honor of being invited to the open forum and giving me the opportunity to express my views.

I did learned more from you and your group. Such well informed on issues and interest in your community. Now, I know that with the work of young people like you and your generation, I have nothing to worry about the future.

Keep up the good work and thank you.

Respectfully,
Ruben Rubio



CHICANO FEDERATION
OF
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

From the desk of LUIS NATIVIDAD

Please send a
letter responding to
Mr. John Stull, news
regarding birth certificate
for school registration.



February 19, 1974

Mr. Luis Navitidad
Chicano Federation
1960 National Avenue
San Diego, California 92113

Dear Mr. Navitidad:

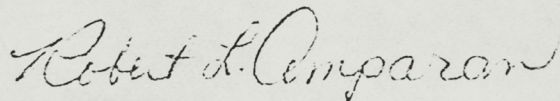
The attached letter, from the office of Senator John Stull, directly affects all Mexican American families with children attending school in California. Since proof-of-age is already a State requirement for school attendance, one must conclude that Senator Stull has something beyond age in mind when he speaks of requiring a birth certificate for school registration.

The legislation that is being proposed, will not be so much a deterrent to illegal entry as it will serve to under-educate the children of illegal entrants.

Since there is no physical delineation between Mexican Americans and illegal Mexicans, then this proposed legislation will create a wider prejudice and a legal form of harassment.

I invite you to respond to Senator Stull individually, so that he will have reactions from other individuals, or groups, in addition to "a local taxpayers' association."

Sincerely,



Dr. Robert L. Amparán
Specialist, Urban Affairs

RLA;ja

Attachment

Room 400
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95834
(916) 227-1111
4617 Farm Avenue
Suite 10
La Mesa, CA 92041
(619) 541-1100

California State Senate



COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE AND
WATER RESOURCES
HEALTH AND WELFARE
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
VICE CHAIRMAN
JOHN F. STULL
COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC POLICY, GOALS
AND EVALUATION

SAN DIEGO CITY SCHOOLS
ADMINISTRATIVE
SERVICES

FEB 09 9 22 AM '74

JOHN STULL
SENATOR
THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

February 6, 1974

TO: SCHOOL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS
FROM: SENATOR JOHN STULL

Recently, representatives of a local taxpayers' association contacted me regarding the costs of educating in our public schools children of illegal aliens. It was suggested that perhaps legislation might be developed to deal with the situation, such as requiring the showing of a child's birth certificate at the time of registration for school.

Before introducing such legislation, however, I would like to hear from various districts regarding this problem and learn what steps are presently being taken to prevent taxpayer money from being spent for the education of the children of illegal aliens. Accordingly, your comments are especially invited.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Stull".

JOHN STULL

February 19, 1974

Mr. Herman Baca
Mexican American Political Association
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

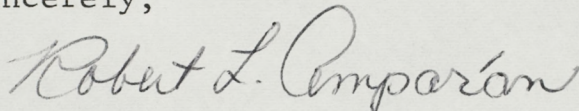
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Sincerely,



Dr. Robert L. Amparán
Specialist, Urban Affairs

RLA:ja

Attachment

California State Senate

AGRICULTURE AND
WATER RESOURCES
HEALTH AND WELFARE
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

VICE CHAIRMAN
JOINT COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATIONAL GOALS
AND EVALUATION



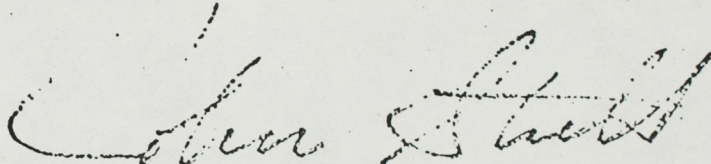
JOHN STULL
SENATOR
THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

February 6, 1974

TO: SCHOOL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS
FROM: SENATOR JOHN STULL

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JOHN STULL

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO 95814
(916) 445-3731

4817 PALM AVENUE
SUITE B

LA MESA 92011
(714) 402-5070

SAN DIEGO CITY SCHOOLS
ADMINISTRATIVE
SERVICES

FEB 8 9 22 AM '74

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

SOUTHERN REGION



National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

February 20, 1974

Jack Walsh-Supervisor
City Administration Bldg.
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, Ca.

Dear Mr. Walsh:

It is MAPA's understanding that your Mexican-American liason position is now open. This position deals and effects the Chicano Community and as such should (as it did in it's inception) have imput from those that it effects, in order that the best qualified, sensitive and revelant individual may be chosen.

We await your reply in order that we may communicate to your office our organization's concern.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca
Chairman

cc. Alberto Garcia
Louie Natividad
Victor Nieto
Ben Moreno
Carlos Vazquez

HB/na

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

PROPOSAL TO COMMITTEE TO ELECT JACK WALSH SUPERVISOR

1. MAPA will coordinate all efforts with all elements of the Mexican American community.
2. MAPA will install signs throughout the South Bay area, as requested by Jack Walsh Headquarters, in addition MAPA has designated sites for signs.
3. MAPA will pass out Spanish literature two Sundays in a row prior to election at St. Anthony's in National City, Our Lady of Guadalupe in Otay, Mt. Carmel in San Ysidro, and St. Charles in Imperial Beach. We will cover all masses in passing out this literature.
4. MAPA will lend approximately fifty (50) 4 by 8 signs to Jack Walsh Headquarters. These signs are to be painted by Jack Walsh Headquarters.
5. MAPA will pass out literature on the Monday prior to elections at Southwestern College. MAPA will also pass out literature at the South Bay Plaza and Chula Vista Shopping Centers on the weekend prior to elections. MAPA will pass out literature in San Ysidro, including Villanueva Complex, Otay, and National City.
6. On November 7th, MAPA will remind the Mexican American community to go out and vote with the aid of a loud speaker.
7. MAPA's telephone committee will be active election day minus four days until poll closing time.
8. MAPA will provide transportation to and from polls for those people needing transportation.
9. MAPA will pass out literature in Spanish throughout the target areas.
10. MAPA will continue their registration drive until October 6th, and in the process, will identify itself as the committee to elect Jack Walsh for Supervisor.
11. MAPA will be represented at all functions and activities sponsored by Jack Walsh Headquarters, unless otherwise requested.

MAPA BUDGET

1. Phones (six weeks)	\$100.00
2. Spanish Literature	120.00
3. Loud Speaker rental (MAPA Will Man).	15.00
4. Coffee and snacks for volunteers	50.00
5. Mailing (special mailer)	25.00
6. Utilities	15.00
7. One months rent (MAPA will donate two weeks)	135.00
8. Coffees	100.00
9. Miscellaneous	40.00

TOTAL 600.00

February 20, 1974

Jack Walsh-Supervisor
City Administration Bldg.
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, Ca.

Dear Mr. Walsh:

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We await your reply in order that we may communicate to your office our organization's concern.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca
Chairman

cc. Alberto RRL Garcia
Louie Natividad
Victor Nieto
Ben Moreno
Carlos Vazquez

HB/na



Jack Walsh
supervisor
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101 • TELEPHONE 236-2249

February 20, 1974

Mr. Herman Baca
Chairman
Mexican-American Political Association
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Herman:

Thank you for your letter of February 20, 1974, and your concern for the status of the Mexican-American liaison position in my office. As you are aware, this position was vacated when Mr. Augie Bareno left for a job in another social service agency. My best wishes go with Augie in his new endeavor.

Realizing the importance of this position both to my office and to the South Bay community, my primary focus has been to assure that it will continue to be staffed. As you are aware, this position is funded under the Public Employment Program (PEP). As of June 30, 1973, the Federal government mandated that there were to be no new hirings in the PEP program. Therefore, in order to fill the vacancy created by Augie's leaving, it was necessary for me to locate a replacement currently employed within the PEP program.

We were fortunate to be able to transfer Mr. Joe Casillas into this position, effective February 22, 1974. I have attached a copy of a memo to the Board of Supervisors that references this action.

I have always appreciated the willingness of members of MAPA to work with me in areas of mutual concern. I look forward to continuing to work together for the best interests of the South Bay community.

Cordially,

JACK WALSH

February 20, 1974

Board of Supervisors

First District Supervisor

SUBJECT: TRANSFER P.E.P. POSITION

The Board of Supervisors by action in December, 1972 recognized the need for minority liaison in the offices of those Supervisors who have a large percentage of minority population in their district.

Mr. Robert (Augie) Bareno has filled this position for the past 14 months in my district office. Mr. Bareno has notified my office that he will be leaving Effective Friday, February 22.

Because of the demonstrated need for a minority liaison in District I to better meet the needs of the population I was elected to serve, I am requesting the transfer of an already employed P.E.P. employee, Mr. Joe Casillas, to my office to serve in this capacity for the remainder of the program.

JACK WALSH



THE CITY OF
SAN DIEGO

February 26, 1974

JIM BATES
COUNCILMAN

Mr. Herman Baca, Chairman
Mexican-American Political Assn.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

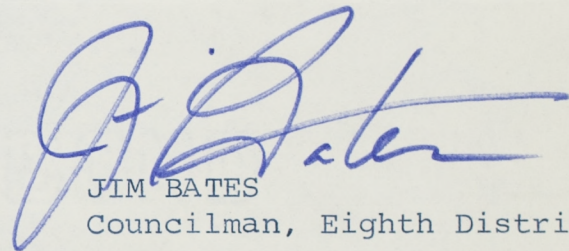
Dear Herman:

Thank you for your letter of February 20th requesting that I consider input from MAPA in the selection of my new Assistant in the South Bay.

The person who serves as my Special Assistant must be selected from among those which the City Manager can lend me off of City rolls. I requested interviews with bilingual persons only, and, having met with a number of well-qualified candidates, have selected Mrs. Teresá M. Hester to assist me when Richard Enriquez leaves. She is a bilingual Mexican-American with whom I am sure you will enjoy working. Richard will be introducing her to the community this week, and I know he will pay a visit to you.

Your input and concern are appreciated.

Sincerely,



JIM BATES
Councilman, Eighth District

JB/k



CHICANO FEDERATION OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

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

February 27, 1974

LUIS NATIVIDAD
Executive Director

- MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS
- ADULT BILINGUAL OFFICE
 - A.M.A.E.
 - ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN CONTRACTORS
 - BROWN BERETS
 - CASA JUSTICIA
 - CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CHICANOS
 - CHICANO COMMUNITY CENTER
 - BARRIO STATION
 - CHICANO WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
 - CLUB SOCIAL INTERNATIONAL
 - ORGANIZATION FEMENIL DE SAN DIEGO
 - AMERICAN G.I. FORUM
 - I.M.P.A.C.T.
 - MEXICAN-AMERICAN SENIOR CITIZENS CLUB
 - M.A.A.C. PROJECT
 - M.A.P.A. NATIONAL CITY
 - M.E.C.H.A. SAN DIEGO CITY COLLEGE
 - M.E.C.H.A. GROSSMONT COLLEGE
 - M.E.C.H.A. MESA COLLEGE
 - M.E.C.H.A. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO
 - M.E.C.H.A. CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT SAN DIEGO
 - M.E.C.H.A. UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO
 - N.P.E.S.I.
 - NORTH COUNTY CHICANO FEDERATION
 - OPERATION S.E.R.
 - SAN YSIDRO URBAN COUNCIL
 - TOLTECAS EN AZTLAN
 - TRABAJADORES DE LA RAZA
 - HARBOR CENTER ADVISORY BOARD
 - M.E.C.H.A. SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE
 - CHICANO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
 - NOSOTROS CAR CLUB OF SAN DIEGO

Honorable John Stull
38th District
4817 Palm Avenue, Suite "B"
La Mesa, CA 92041

Estimado senador Stull:

It has come to our attention that representatives of the Tax Payers Association have contacted you to suggest some legislation to require the showing of birth certificates when registering for school.

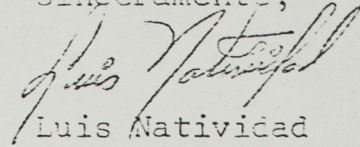
We certainly recognize the concerns of this lobby group, however, we are cognizant of the ramifications of such legislation and the affect that it would have on the Mexican/American population of this County, which comprises 18% of its total. We can easily see the intent of this legislation, perhaps this could be used effectively in rural areas, however, it can not be used in metropolitan areas such as ours. We have in fact been exposed to harassment by cab drivers, harbor police and all law enforcement agencies. We strongly oppose any legislation which arbitrarily and systematically identifies a certain ethnic group in this Country.

We resent the local Tax Payers Association's insinuation that they are the only ones who pay taxes in this County. We also are concerned about the misuse and the waste of tax payers' money in ill-guided government programs and if the concept of sending aliens back to their country of origin has any validity then let us send Germans back to Germany, English back to England, Polish back to Poland, etc., and we as direct descendants of the original inhabitants would be the only ones left. One would think that the Tax Payers Association would be more concerned with campiagn expenditures, government subsidy of corporations and special interest groups who benefit themselves only and not the public, instead of interfering with the education of children.

Honorable John Stull
February 27, 1974
Page two

We hope you will not be swayed by one special interest group but that you will consider equally and justly the needs of all your constituents.

Sinceramente,



Luis Natividad
Executive Director

cc: Chicano Federation Delegate Agencies
Senator Ruben Ayala
Chicano Caucus
Tax Payers Association

March 7, 1974

Leonard Zanville, Chairman
General Revenue Sharing Policy Committee
c/o United Way
1196 Broadway
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear Leonard:

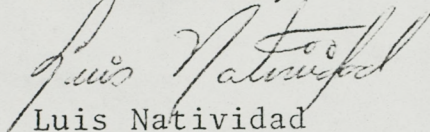
A coalition of Chicano organizations requests that the General Revenue Sharing Policy Committee meet with Chicanos in our community to discuss the needs and priorities of our barrios.

Several organizations, groups, and individuals addressed the three Revenue Sharing lay planning committees (Manpower, Social Services and Health) on February 28, 1974 to express our concern that the needs and priorities of the Spanish speaking communities will not be met. We feel that the Policy Committee should listen to us as a means of identifying not only the priority needs, but also the extent and intensity of the needs in our communities.

We are requesting that the Policy Committee meet with us as soon as possible and before the next Policy Committee meeting. Please contact the undersigned to make arrangements for this meeting.

Thanking you in advance we remain

Sinceramente,



Luis Natividad
1960 National Ave.
San Diego, CA 92113
714-236-1228

Victor Nieto
827 "A" Avenue
National City, CA 92050
714-474-2247

LN:VN:cyj



THE CITY OF

SAN DIEGO

1340 E STREET • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101 • PHONE 239-9341

March 11, 1974

COMMUNITY
RELATIONS
BOARD

OFFICERS

ARDELIA MC CLURE
CHAIRMAN
ETHELLYNN NEAL
VICE-CHAIRMAN
BETTY STEINBACK
TREASURER
OLLIE EDWARDS
SECRETARY
WILBUR HAGLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MEMBERS

GABRIEL ARCE
LUTHER CRAWFORD
PAUL COSSETTE
RUBEN DOMINGUEZ
PAUL FRANCIS
JUAN GALLARDO
ERSKINE GARRETTE
DORETHA GRAHAM
FRED KUNZEL
ROBERT MACDONALD
LARRY MARSHALL
REV. GEORGE MCKINNEY
OSCAR MORLETT
MARCUS MOSELY
SPENCER NASH
JOSEPH ORTEGA
PHIL SAENZ
MIKE SGOBBA
JOSE VILLA
CARRIE ENNIS WOODEN

Herman Baca, County Chairman
Mexican-American Political Association
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

Thank you for your letter of support for the stand this board is taking with respect to the police department's handling of individual complaints. On March 6, 1974, I, along with fellow board members Max Verduzco and Louise Washington, met with City Manager Kimball Moore and his assistants Ruben Dominguez and John Lockwood. We handed the City Manager my letter (herein enclosed) and yours; thereafter ensued an in-depth discussion of the problems at hand. I was convinced by the manner in which Mr. Moore asked questions, that he will earnestly look into this matter and take whatever steps are necessary. He promised us a report of his findings. We, in turn, shall pass that information on to you.

Remember that the Community Relations Board exists for the betterment of relations between the public and the institutions which serve the public. Whenever you have suggestions toward that end, do not hesitate to approach us--we need your input.

Sincerely,

Ardelia McClure
Ardelia McClure

AM/CWL/cf

Encl.



THE CITY OF
SAN DIEGO

March 14, 1974

JIM BATES
COUNCILMAN

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

Dear Herman:

Since our meeting the other day, I have given a great deal of consideration to your request concerning a liaison position to the Mexican-American community.

I feel that there definately is a need for such a position and that you should participate in the selection of any person who fills this position to work in the community.

Accordingly, I can guarantee that there will always be such a position as long as I am the Councilman for this District.

I also feel that any input relative to the present position would be most appreciated, and I look forward to hearing from you regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM BATES
Councilman, Eighth District

JB/k

CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

POST OFFICE BOX 907 - CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA 92012

APPLICATION, STATEMENT OF INFORMATION AND PERMIT FOR USE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES

The M.A.P.A. (MEX. AMER. POLITICAL ASSOC.) (Name of Organization)

Address 1837 HIGHLAND AVE. Zip Code N.C. Telephone 477-3155

Hereby applies for permission to use the MONTGOMERY ELEMEN. School

Facilities needed (check): Multipurpose Room ; Kitchen ; Other (specify) AUDITORIUM

Equipment needed (specify) MICROPHONE

Purpose of meeting SCHOOL BOARD (C.V.) CANDIDATE FORUM

Time requested for use 7:00 a.m. To 10:00 a.m. (Usual closing time for schools - 10:30 p.m.) Expected attendance 150

Will food of any kind be served? YES NO Will any admission fee, collection or solicitation of funds be involved? YES NO

The net proceeds will be used for _____

SCHEDULE			
Month	Dates	Month	Dates
September	/	March	<u>3-27-74</u>
October	/	April	/
November	/	May	/
December	/	June	/
January	/	July	/
February	/	August	/

KITCHEN USE

If kitchen is to be used, circle dates (to left) when it is needed and indicate time for use below:

a. m. a. m.
From p. m. To p. m.

APPLICATION APPROVED BY:
Charles R. Bauer
Principal's Signature

STATEMENT OF INFORMATION AND AGREEMENT

Applicant hereby agrees to hold the Chula Vista City School District, its Governing Board, the individual members thereof, and all district officers, agents and employees free and harmless from any loss, damage, liability, cost or expense that may arise during or be caused in any way by such use or occupancy of school property.

If this permit is granted, the undersigned, in use of the school premises under the same, hereby agrees to observe and obey all applicable laws of this state, and the rules and regulations (stated on the back of this application) of the Governing Board of the Chula Vista City School District governing such use of school premises, including but not limited to the following:

Any use, by an individual, society, group or organization for the commission of any act intended to further any program or movement the purpose of which is to accomplish the overthrow of the Government by force, violence, or other unlawful means while using school property pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Signature of Applicant BEN J. MORENO Official Position MAPA-MEMBER Date 3/18/74

RENTAL AND USE FEES - TO BE COMPLETED BY SCHOOL DISTRICT (PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SECTION)

Terms: Fees are payable in advance at the time application is filed. Groups using school facilities over an extended period of time shall pay monthly in advance.

Rental fee \$ _____
Cafeteria fee \$ _____ (per hour each employee)

IMPORTANT -- All copies of application should be completed and returned to the Business Office of the Chula Vista City School District, P. O. Box 907, Chula Vista, California 92012 at least ten (10) days prior to requested date of use.

Application granted Chula Vista City School District

By Joseph W. [Signature] ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, BUSINESS SERVICES DATE March 20, 1974

WHITE - APPLICANT YELLOW - SCHOOL GREEN - BUSINESS OFFICE

NOTE: PLEASE READ RULES AND REGULATIONS ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR USE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES AND AS A CIVIC CENTER

1. Use and occupancy of school property shall be primarily for school purposes. Any authorized use or occupancy of the property for other than school purposes shall be secondary and subordinate to this primary purpose. Any permit may be revoked without previous notice where conflicting dates have resulted or where need of the property for school purposes has subsequently developed. For other causes permits may be revoked any time upon reasonable notice.
2. Any person applying for the use of school facilities on behalf of any society, group, or organization shall be a member of such applicant group and, unless he is an officer of such group, must present authorization from such application group to make such application. No use shall be granted in such a manner as to constitute a monopoly for the benefit of any person or organization. All meetings must be open to the public.
3. The applicant in his application shall state the date of use requested, the hour of opening and closing, the names of the speaker or speakers, the topic of discussion, the title and nature of any entertainment, the name of the organization for which application is made, and the name of the owner, producer, or controlling agency if other than the applicant.
4. The Governing Board may require that it be furnished reasonably in advance with a complete program, with copies of all speeches and/or addresses and script of any entertainment proposed to be given in school property. If such copy reasonably demonstrates that the program will be in violation of law or of these rules the proposed use shall not be permitted. The Governing Board may inquire into the facts and may hold meetings at which all interested citizens may appear and present facts in support of, or in opposition to, any proposed use of school property. Any use contrary to or in violation of any law, rule or regulation shall be grounds for cancellation of the permit and removing the users from the property and shall bar such individual group or organization from further use thereof.
5. The Governing Board may, at its discretion, consider any statement of information or written authorization made pursuant to the requirement of this section as being continuing in effect for the period of one year from the date of such statement of information or written authorization. Written statements of information as required by the Education Code need not be under oath, but shall contain a written declaration that they are made under penalty of perjury, and any person so signing such statements who wilfully states therein as true any material matter which he knows to be false, is subject to the penalties prescribed for perjury in the Penal Code of this state.
6. Pursuant to the Education Code, no public meeting or entertainment held on school property will be permitted to reflect in any way upon citizens of the United States because of their race, color, or creed. No use of school property will be permitted that will result in picketing, rioting, or any other disturbance of the peace, or in damage to the property which will render it unfit for or will interfere with its proper use for school purposes.
7. Permission will not be granted free for use of buildings or grounds at which admission is to be charged or collection taken unless the funds so raised shall be used for the welfare of the pupils of the District or for charitable purposes. Fees will be determined by the Assistant Superintendent – Business Services in accordance with Schedule of Fees approved by the Governing Board.
8. Permission to use school facilities may be given to any church or religious organization for the conduct of religious services for a temporary period where such church or organization has no suitable meeting place for the conduct of such services upon payment of charge sufficient to pay the District the cost of supplies, utilities, and salaries paid necessitated by such use of school property.
9. The principal assigned to a school has full responsibility for supervision and management of all property of the school during school hours, which extend generally from early morning to late afternoon. He is authorized to assign use and occupancy of the property without charge during these hours for school-connected organizations, provided that such meetings are not inconsistent with and in no way interfere with the use of property for school purposes.
10. The Assistant Superintendent, Business Services, is authorized to issue all permits for the use and occupancy of school property by authorized individuals, groups or organizations in addition to those named in No. 9. If the Assistant Superintendent, Business Services has any question as to the availability of the building or the property, he shall refer the application to the Governing Board for its consideration and action.
11. Upon receipt of notice that a permit has been issued to a non-school agency for use of school facilities, the principal in charge shall designate a District employee to open the building, be in charge during its use, and close the building after the use. The District employee so designated is empowered to take all necessary means to enforce the rules governing use of school facilities. The District employee so designated shall open the building only upon presentation of a valid permit. He is authorized to permit use of areas as specified in the permit. Capacities of rooms shall not be exceeded.
12. School property shall be protected from any damage or mistreatment and permittees shall be responsible for the condition in which they leave the school building. In case school property is damaged, the cost thereof shall be paid by the permittees. School furniture or apparatus may not be removed or displaced by any permittee without permission from and under supervision of, the District employee in charge. In some instances the principal may direct the permittee to arrange furniture or apparatus in accordance with the group's need, and before leaving the building to rearrange the same to its original position.
13. All organizations or groups of juveniles seeking use of school premises must have adult sponsorship. Adults must be present during the entire period involving the use of school premises.
14. Use of intoxicating liquors or playing of any games for money are not permitted on school property.



COUNCILMAN JIM BATES

EIGHTH DISTRICT - CITY OF SAN DIEGO

April 1, 1974

Mr. Herman Baca, Director
Mexican-American Political Assn.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

Dear Herman:

I received your correspondence regarding the San Ysidro position. I appreciated your concern. I want to again say that I will take full responsibility for concept and continuance of the San Ysidro position.

In answer to your three questions, I realize the position is the issue, and I have total empathy for the need of a permanent position. It would be a stabilizing factor for all of us.

I was told that when Richard Enriquez left me I could fill the vacancy with another PEP employee. I evaluated the need and even if it's a "band-aid" type of representation, which I feel it is not, it's better than going back to no representation which is what we had before I was elected Councilman for the area.

When time permits and we make our move to convince all my other fellow Councilpersons the need for a permanent slot, I will be hoping that by working together we will have a very strong, logical position worked out to acquire the necessary votes. In the meantime, let's continue to build as we have been. It just might take many "band-aids."

I remain,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Bates".

JIM BATES

Councilman, Eighth District

JB/k

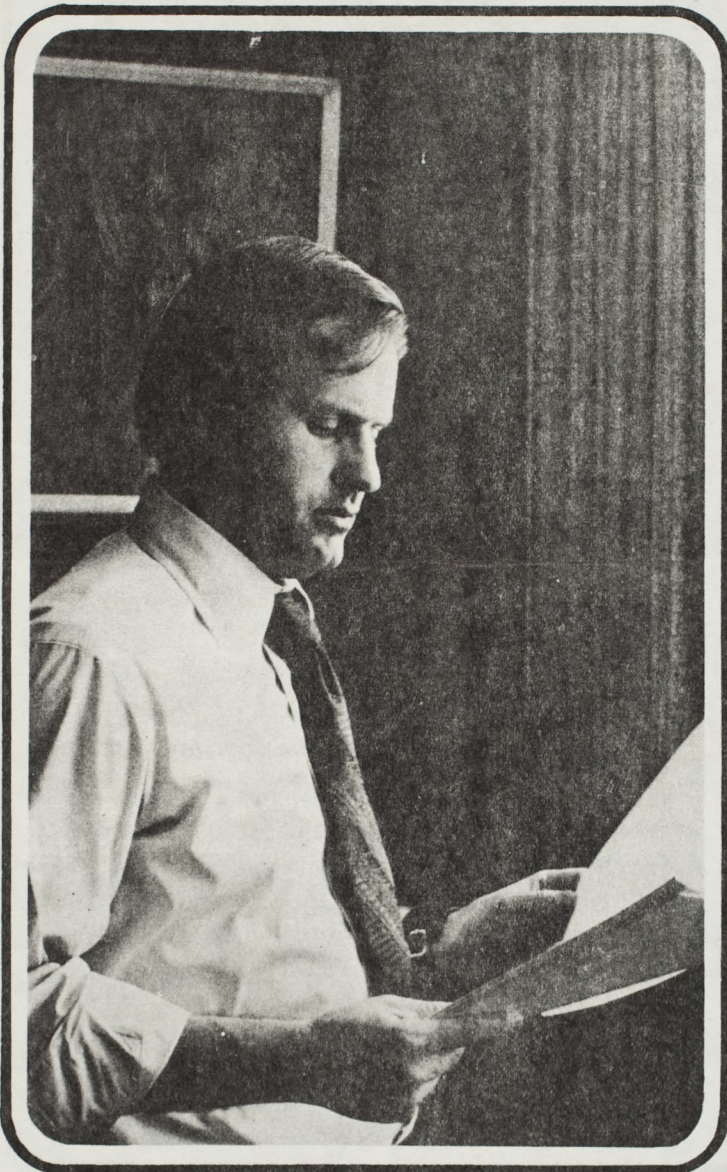
ANNUAL REPORT

of

Councilman Jim Bates

DECEMBER 1973

THIS NEWSLETTER NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE



A FULL-TIME COUNCILMAN

REVIEW 1973 — PREVIEW 1974

A second action-filled year on the San Diego City Council will be marked by Councilman Jim Bates at the end of this month.

Looking back on 1973, Bates terms the year "one of great activity and accomplishment" by the City Council.

Significant accomplishments listed by the Councilman include adoption of San Diego's first comprehensive noise control and abatement ordinance which he helped draft and introduced.

Other major actions included Council adoption of a campaign contribution and expenditure limitation ordinance, adoption of a measure requiring registration of lobbyists in the City of San Diego, annexation of six unincorporated county "islands" within the City, approval of the second City tax rate reduction in two years, and initiation of condemnation proceedings to acquire a portion of Tecolote Canyon at a fair price.

Bates also noted that final approval of a prohibition against use of the Cabrillo Freeway by heavy trucks during rush hours was received and the prohibition is in effect.

Additional progress on implementation of proposed Citywide bikeway and horse trail networks also was logged, according to Bates.

"I think our actions this year may rank us as one of the most innovative and energetic City Councils of San Diego or any other city, for that matter," Bates said.

Major capital projects in Bates' Eighth District included development of Azalea Park, final approval of the \$300,000 South Bay Recreation Building in the Nestor community, and development of Luckie Waller Park in Otay Mesa.

Looking toward 1974, Bates said he believes that the Council's major efforts will be directed toward more intensive and effective review and analysis of the annual operating budget.

"I think we made considerable progress during budget review this year, but much more

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

must be done to hold down the rising cost of government in San Diego," Bates said. "I anticipate that we will begin our review this coming year at least two months earlier."

The Councilman also predicted passage of his proposed ordinance regarding non-smoking in public meeting places, and continued improvement of San Diego public transit services.

"Additionally, we are working on an amendment of our park fee ordinance to require that redevelopment activity in older areas help pay for needed parks and open space in those areas," Bates said.

SOUTH SAN DIEGO OFFICE NESTOR, OTAY MESA, SAN YSIDRO

Inclusion of San Ysidro in Councilman Jim Bates' Eighth District became official in late March.

But several weeks earlier, the Councilman, recognizing the need for a branch office to serve the South Bay communities, took steps to open one in San Ysidro.

"City Hall in Downtown San Diego is too remote from many of the people it should serve," Bates said. "So I decided to take City Hall to the people."

Since opening of the office in the San Ysidro Community Center at 268 West Park Avenue, an estimated 300 citizens have received assistance.

"The response in the form of phone calls and visitors has been overwhelming," said Richard Enriquez, Councilman Bates' Assistant in the South Bay.

The office also is staffed by volunteers, and Bates works out of the office each Friday.

The office is shared with Augie Bareno, Assistant to County Supervisor Jack Walsh, who handles inquiries related to County government.

Other public service facilities in the same building include the Police Community Relations Office, the Child Care Center, the Dental Clinic and the MAAC Project.

Bates notes that the workload of the office continues to increase and urges that citizens interested in assisting as volunteers contact Richard Enriquez at 428-4414.

BATES PLEDGES NEW TAX CUTS

The San Diego City Council can proudly point to the second consecutive drop in its tax rate while many other agencies have had to raise rates, according to Councilman Jim Bates.

However, he noted that the cost of government continues to climb, primarily because of inflation. Additionally, many homeowners have received major increases in the assessed valuation of their homes, again as a result of inflation.

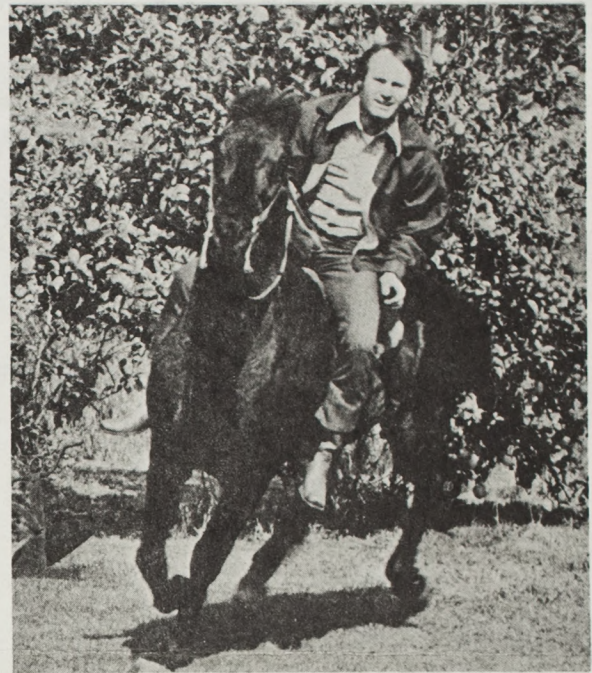
"Despite budget cuts and our reduction of the tax rate, many people are actually paying more in taxes this year than they did last year," he said.

He pledged continued efforts to reduce City expenditures to lessen the impact of the nationwide inflationary trend on San Diego taxpayers.

"During the coming fiscal year, we are planning to tackle the operating budget as it probably has never been tackled before," Bates said.

He said the Council is expected to begin its budget review this year at least two months earlier than previous years.

"This will give us a major head start in locating areas which can be reduced," he said.



Councilman Jim Bates riding his horse, Gypsy. Jim has been a strong advocate of horse and bike trails and of preserving our environment.

YOUR VIEWS

As YOUR Council Representative, it is important that I know YOUR views on major issues facing the Council. We can only be as responsive to your needs as we are aware of them. For this important reason, I welcome your telephone calls and letters.

Sincerely,

JIM BATES
City Councilman
236-6440—Office
291-1215—Home
202 "C" Street
San Diego, CA 92101

CITIZEN RESPONSE FORM

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

- Please put me on your mailing list.
- I wish to be a neighborhood advisor.
- I have the following citizen action request:

Other: _____

Dear Voter,

I am running for the 79th Assembly District because of the following reasons:

- . The incumbent is non-responsive to the needs of the 79th Assembly District.
- . The incumbent is controlled by the Big Monied People: Los Alamitos Race Track, La Costa Land Co., Union Oil Co., Standard Oil Co., Southern California Racing Association, Rancho La Costa Land Developers, Teamsters of San Francisco. THESE AND OTHERS CONTRIBUTED OVER \$58,000 TO HIS 1972 CAMPAIGN!
- . The incumbent as a legislator is ineffective and is unable to promote productive legislation for the 79th Assembly District or for the State of California.
- . The incumbent seem uncomfortable with the majority of the voters in the old 79th Assembly District and has just recently moved into a \$70,000 home in Coronado.

As your Assemblyman I promise to address myself to the issues of crime, gasoline shortages, unemployment, inadequate housing and other problems effecting the voters of the 79th Assembly District.

Sincerely,

(9)

A VOTERS of the 79th A.D. AL Puentes is in the
RACE FOR THE 79th Assembly Seat Because

B 1. THE INCUMBENT IS NON-RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS
OF THE 79th A.D.!

2. THE INCUMBENT IS CONTROLLED BY THE BIG MONIED
PEOPLE - LOS ALAMITOS RACE TRACK - LA COSTA LAND CO -
UNION OIL CO - STANDARD OIL CO - SO CALIF RACING ASSO -
RANCHO LA COSTA LAND DEVELOPERS - TEAMSTERS OF SAN FRANCISCO -
THESE AND OTHERS CONTRIBUTED OVER \$58,000 TO HIS
1972 CAMPAIGN!

3. THE INCUMBENT IS INEFFECTIVE AS A LEGISLATOR AND IS
UNABLE TO PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE LEGISLATION FOR THE 79th
A.D. ^{district} OF FOR THE STATE ^{of California}.

4. THE INCUMBENT IS ^{Seems} NOT ⁱⁿ COMFORTABLE WITH THE MAJORITY
OF THE VOTERS IN THE OLD 79th A.D. AND ^{has} JUST RECENTLY
MOVED INTO A \$70,000 HOME IN CORONADO.

C 5. WHILE THE VOTER HAS PROBLEMS WITH GAS SHORTAGES, HIGH
COST OF GROCERIES, INADEQUATE HOUSING AND MANY MORE, THE
INCUMBENT HAS PROMOTED HIMSELF INTO SOME HIGH CLASS LIVING.

ON JUNE 4 - 1974 VOTE

ELECT ALBERTO (AL) G Puentes Democrat

AN ESTABLISHED RESIDENT OF THE OLD 79th A.D.

When is

THE LAST TIME

THAT YOU HAVE MET WITH YOUR INCUBENT?

~~FOR THAT MATTER WHO IS THE INCUBENT?~~

Energy Crisis is MORE THAN SHORTAGES

Energy Crisis is your INCUBENT'S LACK
of REPRESENTATION TO YOU THE VOTER ^{of the 79th}

~~WHILE THE AVERAGE VOTER HAS TROUBLE~~
Buying ^{CAS} Groceries, ^a Homes ^{other basic} AND NECESSITIES.

THE INCUBENT IS NOT SUFFERING FROM THIS.

Has moved out of ^{the old} dist. and has

~~HE JUST BOUGHT A BEAUTIFUL HOME~~
~~IN CORONADO FOR \$70,000~~ ^{home} in Coronado.

THE RIGHTS OF BLACK AND CHICANO PEOPLES:

For more than ten years, George McGovern has been in the front lines of the battle for equal rights and equal opportunities for all Americans.

McGovern Actions include:

He was in the City of...

- ~~Strong~~ support for the Congressional Black Caucus *program*
- Vigorous criticism of the Administration's delay in implementing desegregation guidelines,
- Early and active opposition to the Haynesworth and Carswell Supreme Court nominations,
- Participation, as the only member of Congress besides Rep. John Conyers, in the "March Against Fear" in Atlanta in May of 1970,
- Participation in all Washington gatherings sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on behalf of equal rights and the nation's poor. Senator McGovern has also raised thousands of dollars for the SCLC anti-war effort.
- Full support of Cesar Chavez in his efforts to insure a fair income for California farm workers.

McGovern Proposals include:

- Full Congressional investigation of the F.B.I. and the resignation of its director, J. Edgar Hoover. Senator McGovern has found that the F.B.I. devotes more time and effort to cases involving minorities than those involving other Americans, that blacks are discriminated against in F.B.I. hiring practices, and that under Mr. Hoover's leadership the F.B.I. has failed to fulfill its responsibility to protect the civil rights of all Americans.
- Home Rule for the District of Columbia,
- Equal representation for Mexican-Americans on all levels of government, full and equal employment for Mexican-Americans, and an Institute of Mexican-American Studies.

McGovern

Legislation: (~~sponsored or co-sponsored by Senator McGovern~~);

- Senator McGovern has co-sponsored every piece of civil rights legislation enacted during the past decade.
- *(see Department Act)*
-- The Omnibus Civil Rights Bill of 1969, sponsored and introduced by Senator McGovern, contained new and sweeping proposals to bar discrimination in employment, housing, and education.
(S. 2029)

2
8 1/2 x 11
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85/10000
12/29

586

Legislation cont.;

- The School Lunch Program of 1970, of which Senator McGovern was principal sponsor, doubled the number of children receiving free and reduced-price lunches. (S. 2548)
- The Food Stamp Reform Act of 1970, sponsored by Senator McGovern, doubled the amount of money for the food stamp program and created a national standard of eligibility for participation in it. (S.)
- Legislation which would ^{make} ~~have made~~ Rev. Martin Luther King's birthday a national holiday, 1971. (S. 743)
- The District of Columbia Election Law Amendments of 1970, introduced by Sen. McGovern, would modify election laws in the District of Columbia to increase voter participation. (S. 4567)
- The District of Columbia Election Act of 1971. (S. 810)
- The Quality Integrated Education Act of 1971. (S. 683)
- Legislation to set up a Commission on Afro-American History and Culture, 1969. (S 14)
- Senate Res. #13, the Employment of Persons with Spanish Surnames, which stated that, within five years, the Federal rate of employment should reflect the percentage of persons with Spanish surnames in the population, June 24, 1971.

McGovern on Rights:

"I am a firm believer that when it comes to equal opportunity, the first opportunity must be for equal political power. For it is from that fundamental opportunity, that all others spring."

"You can't play games with people anymore. You either give them what they deserve, or they will give you what you deserve."

"It seems to me that this country, which is in danger of becoming completely homogenized culturally, should prize the diversity and uniqueness of the different peoples that are Americans."

-- April 3, 1971

"The Administration's Southern Strategy seeks to turn the strong passions of white southerners to the advantage of the Republican Party, at the expense of black civil rights."

--

Victor A. Nieto
1075 Peterlyne Dr.
San Diego, California 92154

Telephone:
Home - 423-4757
Office - 474-2232

Personal

Married, 5'9", 180 lbs. 32 years old,
three children.

Professional Objective

Administrator to an organization oriented to
community development. (Chicano, Black, Asian,
Indian, etc.)

Education

A.S. 1969, Southwestern College
Major: Business emphasis in administration and
management.

While in the armed services attended the
following:

University of Maryland Extension
University of Denver
U.S. Armed Forces Institute-Courses in
Supervision, Administration, and Admini-
strative Psychology.

Experience --
1971 to Present

Metropolitan Area Advisory Committee, (MAAC Project)
825 "A" Ave., National City, California. EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR. Develop and supervise all facets of
corporate structure of this agency: Administration,
Field Operations, logistics, proposal writing and
lay volunteer participations. Set up guidelines
for lay participation at organization committee and
board levels. Participate as advisor on human re-
lations matter to a variety of public/private
agencies. Also, I attend and/or give lectures on
human relations to a variety of groups active in
current multi-cultural and inter-racial activities
in San Diego county.

MAY 2, 1971

Is He Really Serious About Becoming President? Yes.



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 117

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1971

No. 69

House of Representatives

McGOVERN FOR PRESIDENT

HON. JAMES ABOUREZK

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to share with my colleagues the following article which appeared recently in the New York Times Magazine. It follows:

[From the New York Times Magazine,
May 2, 1971]

IS HE REALLY SERIOUS ABOUT BECOMING PRESIDENT? YES

(By L. Clayton DuBois)

(NOTE—L. Clayton DuBois, a former contributing editor of Time magazine, is a freelance writer based in Washington.)

WASHINGTON—His hamburger is getting cold, his glass of milk warm and his time short. George McGovern is strolling around Mavis's Sunnyside Cafe, an old diner on the road from the Milwaukee airport, introducing himself to all the people who hadn't recognized him a few minutes before: "Hello, I'm George McGovern . . . Hello, I'm . . ." He seems genuinely content talking plain talk with plain people. Nice guy.

After lunch, McGovern leads his tiny entourage—a secretary, a 25-year-old advance man and two reporters—out to their two rented cars. It seems unreal that anything like this could ever turn into the Presidency, and one of the reporters, accustomed to Birch Bayh's private jet and Ed Muskie's motorcades and police escorts, complains about what a drag this is. That's McGovern's problem, the reporter observes. He's not exciting. Is he really serious about winning?

The answer to that most frequently asked question about George McGovern is "yes." With the Presidential polls showing him at 5 percent (up from 2 percent since he announced his candidacy), with his reputation as a mild-mannered liberal idealist pure in his policy stands and gentle with people, there is some feeling that he must be in the race merely as a self-appointed "conscience of the party" or as a "stalking horse" for Ted Kennedy.

Both notions are nonsense. George McGovern is a very ambitious politician; he wants power, and he wants it badly. "Richard Nixon himself never wanted

to be President any worse than George does," says a former staffer who doesn't mean that as a compliment. Similar remarks—without the comparison to Nixon—are frequently made by McGovern staff members who wish people could understand his determination to beat Muskie and all the others.

McGovern has come to Wisconsin this weekend in early March to begin putting together the organization he needs to convince skeptical pros and a skeptical press that he can win. Though he has a year before the state's primary, his schedule of meetings, receptions and speeches reads like the last booking five days before the election.

At Marquette University, in Milwaukee, he tells 1,200 students jammed into the biggest available hall that his campaign is based on the ideals of "bringing the military monster under control," then getting on with "the redemption of this deeply troubled society." He received a long standing ovation.

After Marquette, there is a private meeting with newspaper editors, then a drive to the University of Wisconsin in Madison—Berkeley in the heartland, only worse. A few years ago disruptions prevented Ted Kennedy himself from delivering a speech there, and only hours before McGovern's arrival a crowd of 1,000 sat by passively and let a few dozen radicals tear Birch Bayh apart in a bitter dialogue about whether the "system" is worth saving.

McGovern has dinner with Gov. Patrick J. Lucey, also an outspoken dove, then makes the short ride to the Stock Pavilion, where cattle shows are held and where tonight about 5,000 people are waiting. The radicals who took after Bayh are seated right behind the podium doing their Ho Chi Minh chant when McGovern enters, but the entire audience rises and draws them out with an emotional ovation. "The last guy to get a reception like that was Gene McCarthy," says a surprised local reporter.

McGovern calmly goes through his usual attacks on the war and its hypocrisies with frequent interruptions for applause. Later, his car is surrounded by students reaching to touch him, to tell him they're with him. It is almost as exciting as some of Robert Kennedy's departures.

Fair enough. On a liberal campus

what else could be expected for the Senate's leading dove? But he gets enthusiastic responses all weekend from audiences of party workers, farm leaders and old McCarthy people who must be convinced that McGovern isn't a "lost cause," that he isn't going to take a powder on them before the convention.

Everywhere he goes, he stresses the "credibility gap." He doesn't expect people to agree with him on all his strong stands, he says, but at least they know they can trust him to be truthful. After nearly a decade of Johnson and Nixon and promises about the war, that is an extremely sensitive nerve, and no one in American politics is more effective than McGovern at touching it.

On the small private plane that carries him around the state, there isn't much idle conversation. The aide has the black book out, and he and McGovern are going over it methodically: names, precincts, voter registrations. This guy has money, that guy helped McCarthy, this area is Polish and we're going to have to work like hell to beat Muskie out of it. For the aide it is a luxury, after working for McCarthy in 1968, to have a candidate who throws himself into the details of a campaign.

At an airport news conference in Wausau, a local student mentions that a McGovern petition has already got 150 signatures. McGovern quietly tells his aide to get the list, and the aide will have those 150 at work, count on it. McGovern is one of the most conscientious list-keepers in the business and it pays off: when he announced his candidacy, he sent nearly 300,000 letters to the names on those lists, and got back \$250,000 in small contributions.

The Wisconsin weekend is a success. It includes a breakfast with labor chiefs, meetings with party officials and black leaders and—naturally—a visit to one of Milwaukee's Polish sections. After this trip, McGovern is more convinced than ever. You've seen what happened here, he says to a reporter. What's behind the idea that I can't generate excitement?

The problem, it seems, is that by conventional political measures McGovern is not a glamorous figure. He is tall enough—about 6 feet 1— and trim from regular workouts in the Senate gym. And he has learned that there are some ways a man can improve his image without sacrificing his principles. In

1968, he showed up in New York for a TV talk show looking pale and wearing a baggy old suit and socks that would have exposed his slims to a national audience. His friend Gloria Steinem, the writer, brought him long socks and a sunlamp, and apparently taught him a lesson. Now he dresses in modish, well-tailored suits and wears colorful shirts and wide ties. He slips off to Florida frequently, in the fashion of Richard Nixon, to keep some bronze on his face. At 48, he is growing bald but remains handsome, leading women meeting him for the first time to say (with a little surprise, for he is anything but bewitching on television) things like: "Why, he's a fine-looking man."

The rub is that he doesn't seem aggressive. He radiates pleasantness, not power; there is no swagger about him as he moves through his days at the emotional pitch of Gary Cooper ambling down the street waiting for "High Noon." (The matter is so serious that, when McGovern asked some friends recently how to improve his image, Frank Mankiewicz, Robert Kennedy's press secretary in 1968, replied: "Well, George, the first thing you ought to do is to get the rumor spread that someone at a cocktail party made a remark that you didn't like, and you gave him a quick karate chop that broke his arm.")

McGovern's legendary air of calm has led some aides to explain, almost defensively, that there is variance in his behavior, he is human. Once, they recall, when no one notified him of a terribly important Senate vote a couple of years ago, he even got angry, yelled at people and everything!

His fans say McGovern's unflappable temperament is an important quality for a President; his critics say he's just boring, and in one sense, that's true. McGovern—without ebullience, not given to displays of great warmth, lacking in mirth—just isn't much fun. He has a kind of twinkle about him and an easy smile that leads one to believe he has a firm grip on the absurdity in politics, but he offers little of the wit of irony of a Kennedy or a McCarthy.

There is no aloofness, though—he is never anything but straightforward, always patient, always polite. It is almost impossible not to like him. And what he lacks in entertainment value he makes up for in other ways. He has a keen intellect, curiosity, and is clearly a "dreamer" about what could be. He talks longingly, for instance, of what such men as Ralph Nader, Ramsey Clark and Gen. James Gavin could accomplish in the top levels of Government, backed by a bold President. He is one of the few politicians who saw—and liked—"Easy Rider" and "Joe," and he is even candid enough to admit that he read "The Greening of America" and liked most of that too.

One of the ironies of the 1972 campaign is that this supposedly boring man is the most challenging candidate in sight. He may come closer than any competitor to achieving the "fundamental re-ordering of priorities" that has become a liberal cliché. His first press release on hunger, an issue kept in the news by his crusading, was headlined: "McGovern proposes to make hunger illegal in America after June 30, 1972." He has introduced "economic conversion planning" legislation designed to ease the shock of a drop in defense orders. It would require that companies bidding for defense contracts file with their bids workable plans for a conversion to civilian production as defense spending is reduced.

In the first major foreign-policy speech of his campaign, McGovern called for the recognition of Communist

China, an attempt to open trade relations and a drive to get her admitted to the U.N. Next, he called for a cutback of at least \$20-billion (or 27 per cent) in the 1971 Pentagon budget request. The real goal, he says in his speeches, should be about 50 percent. "George's greatest strength," says a friend, "is that when the Joint Chiefs came in with all their brass and charts and slides, he'd be tough enough to not cave in to them. I couldn't do that."

He has re-introduced in the Senate the McGovern-Hatfield amendment, which would pull all U.S. troops out of Southeast Asia by the end of 1971, a move, he points out in responding to "extremist" charges, that polls say is now supported by a majority of Americans.

McGovern's perseverance with that amendment gives rise to one of the regular criticisms of him—that he is emotionally riding one issue, Vietnam. As a statesman, the critics say, he is lacking, for his view of the world begins and ends in Indochina. McGovern insists that his record proves that he considers Vietnam only the most immediate problem, one that fits into his much broader and systematic analysis of foreign policy. A prime reason he is running for President, he says, is that he still isn't convinced that some of his opponents who have lately become dovish comprehend that the war is a logical extension of conventional American assumptions about the military and the world, not simply an isolated accident. "To be opposed to our senseless support of a corrupt and unrepresentative regime in Saigon," he says, "does not mean that I see no essential American interests abroad."

Generally, McGovern supports Nixon Administration policy in the Middle East, and he is baffled that some critics see an inconsistency between that stand and his call for immediate, total withdrawal from Vietnam. Israel, he reasons, is a democracy with the support of its people, not a propped-up dictatorship, and it is in the interests of the United States to see Israel survive, whereas Washington doesn't suffer if the Saigon regime fails.

A Ph.D. in history from Northwestern and a college debate champion, McGovern is a formidable advocate for his views. "Probably no one in the Senate has studied Vietnam more than George," says a friend.

His analysis starts with China, and he calls "pure myth" the assumption that China "seeks to, or can, conquer... her Asian neighbors." Chinese military operations in Tibet and India, he argues, were taken "to claim disputed territory, not to elevate new ideology." China's support for "wars of national liberation" demonstrates that she, not unlike the Soviet Union, desires "to be the ideological center of the world revolution, but she seems to cherish with equal fervor her role as noncombatant." With a defense budget one-twelfth that of the United States, a population 85 per cent agricultural and enormous internal problems, he says, "she has neither the military nor the industrial capacity to seriously threaten our safety at levels beyond the protection we can readily supply."

The war in Vietnam, to McGovern, has always been a battle between a nationalist, antidemocratic dictatorship in the North and successive, antidemocratic dictatorships in the South; not a fight between Chinese-backed international Communism and the free world.

The "Nixon doctrine," he says, "hopes in vain that [our objectives] can be achieved with fewer American lives

and more American money. ... It confirms that we still cling to outmoded assessments of our real national interests." In his laconic way, he is just as abrupt about "Vietnamization." "I don't care much about the future of General Thieu," he says. "If you're in a business that is bankrupt, you liquidate the firm instead of prolonging the agony."

A sufficient deterrent is necessary, McGovern says, but a sharp cutback in American defense spending would help persuade the Russians to start a reduction, too: "At present, we have enough overkill that, without reference to what the Soviets are doing, at least \$20-billion could come out of our budget, as well as what we save by leaving Vietnam."

As a rule, McGovern's speeches, which he writes himself, are cerebral and often as eloquent as those of his hero, Adlai Stevenson. When he starts talking about the barbarity of the war, though, there is nothing cerebral in his language. On that issue, one friend says: "George has a real fire in his belly."

Moments before the Senate voted, 55-39 against his withdrawal amendment last fall, McGovern gave dramatic testimony to his feelings. "We foolishly assumed," he said, "that war was too complicated to be trusted to the people's forum—the Congress of the United States. The result has been the cruelest, the most barbaric and the most stupid war in our national history. And every Senator in this chamber is partly responsible for sending 50,000 young Americans to an early grave. This chamber reeks of blood! Every Senator here is partly responsible for that human wreckage at Walter Reed and Bethesda Naval and all across our land—young boys without legs or arms or genitals or faces or hopes. There aren't very many of these blasted and broken boys who think this war is a glorious venture. Don't talk to them about bugging out or national honor or courage. It doesn't take any courage at all for a Congressman or a Senator or a President to wrap himself in the flag and say we're staying in Vietnam. Because it isn't our blood that is being shed."

Already, McGovern is being applauded by supporters for his courage in staying so far on the left when the conventional wisdom is that the country has moved to the right; and he is being accused by others of allowing himself to be pushed into this risky stance because the center is occupied by Muskie, Humphrey et al. The truth, I think, is that he is both temperamentally unable to say anything he doesn't believe and convinced that a blunt "something-is-terribly-wrong-here" approach is most likely to sweep him to victory.

And he is consistent. Almost without exception, he hasn't been anywhere in his campaign that he hasn't been for years—a demonstration, perhaps, of what one reporter calls his "near genius" for seeing what is coming many years before most people and speaking out about it without destroying himself.

Take the China policy, for instance. The idea of relations with Peking is gradually entering the "mainstream" of political dialogue, but McGovern hasn't moved an inch on it in 20 years. As a liberal young history professor at Dakota Wesleyan in the early fifties, he advocated recognition. ("I caught a lot of hell for that," he says casually.) He has been arguing for drastic "conversion legislation," the bill requiring that defense contractors provide for an orderly shift to civilian production, since 1964. And in 1963, a couple of years before dissent became popular on campuses, he was the first to speak on

At Nevada
San Francisco
Berkeley - insurance

the floor of the Senate against the war. McGovern's admirers liked to recall that speech as the first of the loud protests, but while it was prescient, it wasn't really loud and McGovern wasn't persistent.

In 1964, while Wayne Morse and Ernest Gruening alone bitterly attacked the war, McGovern backed off, supported Lyndon Johnson (that year's "peace candidate") and voted for the Gulf of Tonkin resolution; he was "deceived," he says, into believing that it represented no change in policy. (This factual withdrawal from the dove ranks—which lasted until the Senate convened in January, 1965, and McGovern made a major speech against the war—is a bit of history that is glossed over in his speeches, which refer to his having "spoken out against the war for the last eight years.") In July, 1965, he began arguing for an "enclave" strategy, which, he wrote later, "seemed the most sensible alternative to withdrawal." Not long after that, McGovern moved to his present position, calling the war "madness [and] the most tragic diplomatic failure in our national experience."

The usual analysis of McGovern's political philosophy is that he is an old-fashioned isolationist, prairie radical with all the appropriate suspicions about big business and wicked foreign entanglements.

Asking McGovern what influenced him doesn't elicit much more than a dutiful acknowledgement of his Depression experiences in Mitchell, S.D. He talks a bit of his father, a Methodist minister who brought his son up with the ideal of helping his fellow man. But what he seems to regard as more important in his politics are Adlai Stevenson, book learning and World War II. Listening to Stevenson speeches on the radio persuaded him to leave his comfortable teaching job for politics. His experiences in World War II permanently shaped his convictions on war and hunger.

As a B-24 bomber pilot flying over Germany, Austria and Italy, he saw many of his friends killed. On the 30th of his 35 missions, his plane was hit by flak and he managed to crash-land on an island in the Adriatic (he thereby won the Distinguished Flying Cross, making him perhaps the highest-decorated dove in the Senate), but the navigator died of his wounds. "I vowed," he says, "that if I got out of that alive I would dedicate my life to peace."

He was appalled at the war's brutalizing effect, and the story he tells most often is about overhearing two fighter pilots joking about the Italian peasants they had shot off a bridge that afternoon, just for the hell of it. He also remembers Italian kids risking their lives to swim out to the troop ships in the Naples harbor for a chance at a chocolate bar thrown overboard. He concluded that that, too, was intolerable.

McGovern considers himself as "deeply read" as any politician, and he says his study of American history left him determined "to play a part in the history of my own time." It also provided him what can only be described as a monumental sense of confidence in his own capacity to govern. From him you will hear none of the usual talk about how humbling it is to contemplate the Presidency. To McGovern, it's the biggest classroom in the world, and he is the ablest professor. "I'm . . . just . . . convinced," he says, with what passes for heavy emphasis, "I could lead the country in a way that would win broad popular acceptance. I've got great faith in my capacity to lead that kind of change."

As a rule, it is taken pretty much for granted in American politics, which has compromise as its only truly firm principle, that there is a contradiction between the idealist and the seeker of power, and McGovern's admirers and critics are still analyzing him in those terms when they praise him as courageous or put him down as naive for being unwilling to "trim" on controversial issues. Politics, to McGovern, is something different, not a struggle to maintain one's principles but a crusade to thrust them forward. In an essay published in 1968, he wrote: "If I have learned anything worth passing on to others in 15 years of active political life, it is the importance of saying what one really believes rather than trying to tell the other fellow what he may want to hear at the moment. I have kept silent or modified my views a time or two because I feared public reaction, but I was wrong in doing so from the standpoint of my peace of mind; furthermore, it is bad politics. The people prefer straight talk to the 'credibility gap.'"

A former staff member who is critical of McGovern for "sliding off conflict" in making difficult administrative decisions nonetheless believes every word of the essay: "Whatever he lacked personally, he made up for ideologically. Once he got something doped out and knew what it was about, he couldn't be budged. In March, 1969, Kennedy, Fulbright, Mansfield—all those guys—really gave him a lot of heat for speaking out so soon against Nixon's Vietnamization. George just said, 'Sorry, that's the way I think.' He nailed Nixon on what Vietnamization really meant, even back then, and that's something because everyone told him he was making a fool of himself. He's that way on all issues, like iron. It's impossible to bully him."

Now, while Muskie develops the reputation for holding back, looking for the consensus on the touchy issues and hitting hard on the easy ones like the environment, McGovern figures to establish his own brand of "charisma," the soft-spoken idealist of such frank honesty as to be, above all, trustworthy—no mean quality at a time of so little faith in the word of politicians.

This aura of absolute honesty took McGovern straight up in South Dakota politics. It is an interesting success story, comparable to Muskie's in Maine. South Dakota was so Republican in the early fifties, Democrats say with some hyperbole, that it was an act of courage for a small businessman to admit to being a Democrat. There were counties that lacked a Democratic chairman, let alone an organization, and of the 110 members of the State Legislature, only two were Democrats.

In 1953, after everyone else had turned it down, McGovern was offered the job as Democratic party secretary, and—despite the advice of all his friends—took it as a way to break into politics. With his usual earnestness he toured the state talking to Republican groups, Rotary clubs, anyone who would listen. By 1956, the state had both a rudimentary Democratic organization and its first Democratic Congressman in 20 years, George McGovern—despite the advice of all his friends, who told him that it was too soon to run.

In 1958, the Republicans ran a Congressional Medal of Honor winner, but McGovern won again. Two years later, he ran for Karl Mundt's Senate seat—again against the advice of his friends. This time they were right, but McGovern's unwillingness to be "pragmatic" didn't help. Jack Kennedy was a cinch to lose the state, and the smartest

strategy for McGovern was to dissociate himself from the national ticket. Instead, McGovern went all over the state with the Kennedy brothers, leading Jack to quip as they were leaving: "Bob, we just cost that fellow a seat in the Senate." Kennedy lost by 50,000 votes, McGovern by 15,000.

In that campaign, though, McGovern earned the high regard of the Kennedy brothers—Robert later called him "the most decent man in the U.S. Senate"—and John appointed him director of the Food for Peace program, where he remained until he ran again for the Senate in 1962 and won by 597 votes. In 1968, notwithstanding the ruptures in the Democratic party and his own 18-day campaign for the Presidency, which dropped him for a while in state polls, McGovern boosted that margin to 38,000 votes, or nearly 57 per cent.

The flurry of national publicity made McGovern famous and if not rich at least more comfortable (his 1969 speaking fees, second in the Senate only to those of Muskie, exceeded \$60,000). And perhaps his re-election with more than half the vote produced a new sense of security, for after years in the Maryland suburbs he bought a \$115,000 Japanese-style home in Northwest Washington (he no longer maintains a residence in South Dakota, a fact that has given rise to some criticism there).

The Senator's private life is as low-key as one might expect—a pretty blonde wife, Eleanor, whom he met at a school debating contest; occasional weekends at their Maryland country house; movies, less frequently now that the campaign is under way, and lots of writing and reading. A teen-age daughter and son (he's a guitar nut) are at home, and three older daughters have left; one is married to a hip writer and lives in Taos, N.M.

Back in South Dakota, McGovern has never really established a "machine." He relies on what he calls the coalition of "farmers, workers, teachers and preachers." "There's been a lot of misreading of George's popularity here," says a Republican foe. "It's mostly personal, not ideological. He's done a lot for the farmers, and the people see him as a fine man with high moral standards." A reporter who has covered him for years says: "George has an incredible hold on the farmers. They'll forgive him his statesmanship because he knows his farming A to Z."

McGovern likes being a spokesman for the farmers; food production and distribution are matters close to that favorite topic, hunger, and he is smart enough to know that for every environmentalist who would vote for Muskie, there is a farmer who would vote for McGovern.

He has consistently opposed attempts to reduce farm price supports, and he puts the blame for inflation in food prices on the war, on middlemen and retailers and on the increasing power of Big Agriculture ("corporate farming") which can manipulate food prices while the small farmer's position deteriorates. Asked how urban voters might feel about that, McGovern becomes positively eloquent in defense of the small farmer as a protection against price fixing, about the human values represented by small independent entrepreneurs and about the disastrous effects on the cities of heavy migration from rural areas.

The McGovern scenario for winning the nomination is simple enough. Muskie is his chief rival, and starts way ahead—not, McGovern insists, because of any real support but because of some good breaks that could have come as

easily to change his mind. As the campaign goes on, McGovern says, the record will show that he is better qualified to lead the country, rather than find the consensus and follow it. Take Vietnam, for instance. Even if Muskie is now a dove, and even if the war is not much of an issue by 1972, McGovern says, Vietnam demonstrates Muskie's falling as a leader: "I like Ed, but the first time I remember Ed saying anything at all about Vietnam was at Chicago, where he was the leader in the floor fight against the peace plank. Everybody's against the war now, and it requires neither courage nor intelligence to speak out. The question is whether we can afford that excessive caution when we'll be facing other problems where we can't wait 10 years to decide what the right course is." By the time the primaries roll around, McGovern says, the race will be narrowed to himself, Muskie and maybe Humphrey. The choice then will be clear, between "vision and imagination" (McGovern) and "caution and convention" (Muskie).

Muskie will win in New Hampshire, according to the scenario, but McGovern will take him in Wisconsin, with its large peace vote and farm vote, and thus become a "serious contender" with strong followings in other key primary states.

In the scenario, the convention will be more open than ever, thanks mainly to the party commission to reform delegate-selection procedures, formed after the 1968 fiasco and, happily, chaired by McGovern. "It's a political revolution that has gone unnoticed by the press," he says. It isn't really a revolution, but there is general agreement that the commission's guidelines will help an "insurgent" candidate like McGovern.

"McGovern was the happiest surprise in the world to me," says one commission staff member. "I thought he'd use party reform to show the regulars, 'O.K., I'm a nut on hunger and on Vietnam, but, on party reform, I'll put my arm around you and be a regular guy.' Not at all. He didn't go out of his way to annoy anyone, but he certainly was firm with people on the issues."

The commission produced a set of guidelines for the '72 convention, providing, for instance, that all delegates are to be selected in the year of the convention (previously, nearly a third had been chosen as long as two years in advance), that no delegate could be required to pay an "honorarium" (they'd ranged up to \$500), that each state must have a set of rules for delegate selection and make them available for inspection (15 states had lacked rules) and that a delegation must bear some reasonable resemblance to the state's population in age, sex and race.

Though McGovern's optimism is real, his scenario is tenuous. If Ted Kennedy decides to submit to a "draft," which McGovern considers highly unlikely, or John Lindsay changes parties and makes a run, McGovern can forget about being sole owner of the old Kennedy-McCarthy forces. Hubert Humphrey is showing surprising strength in the polls. And even if Muskie remains the prime competition, in politics as in everything else, momentum builds its own momentum, and Muskie seems to have it all.

Many party regulars are suspicious of McGovern. "They like Ed," says a party official. "They feel comfortable with him. They don't see any risk with

him, and they do it with McGovern." Except for isolated pockets, McGovern is the weakest of the candidates with big labor. "George Meany and his boys get emotional about McGovern," says a union official. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. conspicuously boycotted the "McGovern Commission" hearings; there is resentment at his dovishness and his attempt to stop Humphrey at the 1968 convention, but there is more resentment at a classic blunder McGovern made in 1965. He voted against cloture of a conservative filibuster aimed at preventing the repeal of Section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act—the "right to work" law allowing states to outlaw the union shop. Afraid of adverse reaction in South Dakota, McGovern voted with the conservatives. "People thought it was opportunistic," he says, "which it was. I was afraid it would defeat me, but it just put one blemish on my record of always voting what I thought right." He shakes his head. "The best thing in politics is to stick with your conscience."

Some of McGovern's critics say that his image as a "soft," overly gently man is justified, and that he is weak as an administrator and a legislator. "Beyond introducing bills and speaking about them, which anyone can do," says one critic, "McGovern gets bored and doesn't like to push. I have to say that isn't true on Vietnam and hunger, and it may not be entirely to his discredit. How good was J.F.K. as a legislator? But for a President with some radical ideas, you have to have the stuff that was glorified in Johnson's early years as President, that tough one-on-one that counts so much more than people understand." The Senator's defenders reply that he is more effective with his "gentle persuasion" than he would be stirring animosity.

There is specific criticism of McGovern's "softness" as chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on Indian Affairs. He wanted the subcommittee to take an activist role; the Interior Committee chairman, Henry (Scoop) Jackson, didn't. McGovern, the critics say, was never able to wrench control of the staff and the subcommittee from Jackson, and the subcommittee remained nearly dormant, prompting Ted Kennedy's Labor and Education Committee to run away with Indian affairs.

McGovern's defenders say the subcommittee's complicated problems were impossible to deal with without making it a full-time job. McGovern concedes: "I feel guilty about not having done more for the Indians, and I don't mind being quoted on that." That will change, he adds, but he is defiant, still in his polite way, about the charge of softness: "They say I'm too soft, not tough enough. Somehow, people have the notion that unless you're an obvious tough guy you can't solve the country's problems. The obvious answer is that you just can't get elected in a tough Republican state like South Dakota without toughness of mind and tenacity."

McGovern's admirers see him as potentially a great President—honest, intelligent, idealistic, visionary, compassionate, learned and soothing. There's no question he has those qualities. The question for his staff, which is small and without celebrity but efficient and determined, is whether the country is ready for George McGovern, with his refusal to bend toward the so-called middle of the road, where most of the voting traffic generally

passes. "If McGovern had a problem," says his campaign manager, Gary Hart, a 33-year-old Denver lawyer who worked for Robert Kennedy in 1968, "it's that he's right on the issues too soon."

The ultimate irony of McGovern's campaign may be that with his reputation for being ahead of things, his candidacy comes precisely four years too late. It is one of history's dramatic but most easily forgotten little details that George McGovern missed his chance to be in 1968 "the real McCarthy," as a campaign button for him later joked. After Allard Lowenstein, the organizer and leader of the "Dump Johnson" movement, was turned down by Robert Kennedy in his search for a candidate, he went to McGovern. McGovern thought Lowenstein's idea was sound, but with a tough race coming up in South Dakota suggested that Lowenstein seek a candidate who was not facing a re-election campaign. Lowenstein then went to McCarthy. Says one party pro: "George's assets, courage and foresight, gave him his moment, but he didn't take it, and now time has caught up with him. . . . It was a clear-cut call to conscience, and no Democrat could have mistaken it for anything else. How much courage will they see in a challenge to a Republican President? McGovern is as smart as McCarthy and with the same unflamboyant style, but in 1968, McCarthy developed charisma-by-event. Now, there's not that event. If he had taken his chance when it came, there's good reason to believe he'd be President today."

By the time McGovern entered the 1968 race in July, he could offer little but a safe harbor for Kennedy delegates who hated the idea of voting for McCarthy or Humphrey. He says that Robert Kennedy's delegates, at least 32 of them in the California delegation alone, had begun to drop out, and he entered to keep them in. Others say he was hoping for a deadlock and a miraculous victory.

If McGovern had any questions about whether to run in 1972, it was answered for him, say his friends, before he left Chicago in 1968, when he was the victor, by unanimous verdict, in the nationally televised California caucus debate with Humphrey and McCarthy. By the end of the year, McGovern was interviewing people for jobs on his campaign staff, and before Chappaquiddick he had told Ted Kennedy that he was running.

McGovern doesn't talk much about that missed opportunity in 1968, but his friends say it has never stopped bothering him. If only he had gotten in first. If only his close friend, Robert Kennedy, had backed him instead of running. If only the peace movement had been thus unified. "He's still trying to get it back," says one of McGovern's old friends. "But he isn't going to, without some enormous crisis in the country or some enormous stupidity by all the others in the race."

Maybe so, and that certainly is the conventional wisdom. But McGovern is no conventional politician, and his staff is quick to point out some recent historical parallels where convention was wrong. Where was Gene McCarthy in the polls before New Hampshire, they ask? What about all the predictions immediately after Chicago that Ed Muskie would be ineffectual? Wait until Wisconsin, they say. That's when 1972's surprises begin.

Mexican-Americans' Campaign for Legislative Power Begins

Chicano and Anglo Political Activists Join Forces to Gain Representation in Elective Offices Through Redistricting

L. A. Times

BY BILL BOYARSKY
Times Political Writer

1/21/71

A new drive to persuade the Legislature to increase the representation of California's largest ethnic minority — Mexican-Americans — was announced Wednesday.

"The tokenism of the past will no longer be tolerated," said Eleanor Wagner, executive secretary of Californians for Liberal Representation.

She was one of several political activists — Chicano and Anglo — who told a news conference of the plans for Mexican-Americans to get a bigger slice of the pie when the Legislature draws new State Senate, Assembly and congressional districts in this year's reapportionment.

Refers to Redistricting

The appeals will be made at hearings of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Thursday and Friday in Sacramento and at the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee in the capital during the weekend.

Referring to the Democratic-controlled Legislature's failure to create districts with substantial Chicano population in the 1961 reapportionment, Richard Calderon, who ran and lost in a Congressional race last year, said: "The Establishment, the Democratic Party, is doing a very good job of radicalizing our community."

This year, the Legislature is again under Democratic control and Calderon and others at the press conference pointed out that the Mexican-

American vote is predominantly Democratic.

Calderon released figures showing the Chicano vote in East Los Angeles has been split up so that Mexican-Americans are in the minority in all districts.

"With the . . . past pattern of gerrymandering, it is very difficult to achieve a base for representation at any level" he said.

The Californians for Liberal Representation put it this way: "The new census reveals that 15% of our California population is composed of Spanish-surname residents. And yet we find only two assemblymen out of 80, or less than 3%; no state senators . . . only one congressman out of 38 . . ."

Dr. David Lopez Lee, Cal State Los Angeles professor and a candidate for the Community Colleges Board of Trustees, said: "Given that most Mexican-Americans live in cities, we should then have about 12 assemblymen, six senators and six congressmen."

A Politically Touchy Issue

Calderon acknowledged that the issue is a politically touchy one because Los Angeles is due to lose three assemblymen in the current reapportionment. That is because population is shifting to Orange County and other suburban areas.

This means, he said, that incumbent legislators will be trying to create districts to save the jobs of colleagues—and won't be in a mood to worry about drawing districts to help newcomers.

In Sacramento, Chairman Henry Waxman (D-Los Angeles) of the Assembly Elections and Reapportionment Committee, said the "Mexican-American Community is one of several groups" seeking more representation and all will be given a chance to present their views at legislative hearings. Waxman is a member of the Californians for Liberal Representation.

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Show Mexican-Americans hold few government jobs

Mexican Americans, with nearly 12 percent of California's population, hold less than two percent of the state's key elective and appointive jobs, a special staff report to the United States Commission on Civil Rights revealed recently.

The report, titled "Participation of Mexican Americans in California Government," showed that none of the top 40 posts in the state are held by Mexican Americans, and that in Los Angeles County only 3 percent of the top city and county officials are Mexican Americans. Los Angeles County has 13 percent Mexican American population.

OPEN MEETING

The statistics were released by the Commission's Western Field Office here in Los Angeles: A full report will be presented during a two-day open meeting of the agency's State Advisory Committee in Sacramento on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 21-22.

Using the 1970 California roster of federal, state, county and city officials, issued by the Secretary of State of California, the report shows that of the state's 15,650 major elected and appointed officials at all levels of government, only 310 (1.98 percent) are Mexican American.

The majority of these—241—are officials in city or county offices. The remaining 69 hold federal or state offices in California, representing only 1.2 percent of the officials in such positions.

KEY AREAS

In several key areas, including the roster listing of the state's 40 top offices, there are no Mexican Americans at all.

The roster shows 132 judicial positions at the state level, including seven supreme court justices, the judicial council, the administrative office of the

courts, the commission on judicial qualifications and the state court of appeals. The report comments: "No Mexican Americans hold a high office in this state judiciary framework."

The roster lists 28 advisors in the governor's office and 31 in the offices of the secretary of state, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction, none of whom, the report states are Mexican American.

POPULATION

The report estimates that more than 90 percent of the state's Mexican American population reside in 18 of California's 58 counties.

Of these, the counties with the highest percentage of Mexican American city and county government officials are Fresno and Imperial, each with seven percent. (Fresno's Spanish-surnamed school population is 29 percent! Imperial's is 45 percent.)

Counties with high Mexican American population but with the least number of Mexican American officials are Kern (one out of 181), Monterey (three out of 205), San Joaquin (none out of 75), Colusa (none out of 32), Madera (none out of 60), and Yolo (one out of 80).

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Latin Leader Raps Reagan, Ex-Gov. Brown

Says Both Failed to Live
Up to Promises to Appoint
More Mexican-Americans

L. A. Times
BY JERRY GILLAM
Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO—A Los Angeles Mexican-American leader Thursday criticized Gov. Reagan and former Gov. Edmund G. Brown for failing to live up to campaign promises to appoint more Mexican-Americans to top state jobs.

In testimony before an advisory committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Dr. Francisco Bravo, a former Reagan appointee to the State Board of Agriculture, said Mexican-Americans "did a lot for the present Administration" in the 1966 and 1970 elections "but they (the Administration) just haven't come across" with enough high-level appointments.

As for Brown, Bravo said Brown told him he was not an "employment agency."

Bravo was appointed to the Board of Agriculture by Reagan in 1967 for a term that expired last Friday. The only Mexican-American member, he has been replaced by Warren H. Brock of El Centro, a grower-shipper.

Former Police Commissioner

Bravo, a former Los Angeles police commissioner, told the civil rights panel he strongly feels that a Mexican-American should serve on this board because of the farm labor problem.

Secretary of State Edmund G. Brown Jr., son of the former governor, testified election ballot material should be printed in Spanish in heavily populated Mexican-American areas, and bilingual voter registrars also should be provided.

In earlier testimony, the chairman of the Senate Elections Committee said there is no way to guarantee there will be a Mexican-American senator representing Los Angeles County after the 1971 reapportionment.

Sen. Mervyn M. Dymally (D-Los Angeles) said he wished it could be done, but it can not.

Dymally said no additions will be made to the county's 14 senatorial districts, based on 1970 federal decennial census population figures.

"A seat for the Mexican-American community would have to displace a current incumbent," he said. "My point is that no current Senate incumbent can realistically be expected to willingly offer up his seat to the Mexican-American community."

"And most obviously, while the Legislature can determine district lines, the democratic process precludes dictating who must be elected within a particular district."

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Says Information Is Lacking

Dymally also said that when the first census information is released next month, it will not locate Mexican-American population pockets. Not until the so-called fourth count, to be released sometime toward the end of this year or early in 1972, will this kind of detailed information be available, he said.

Dymally said his committee staff is trying to obtain valid figures from other sources regarding Mexican-Americans in Los Angeles County and a hearing will be held there shortly to discuss the problem.

Reapportionment, accomplished every 10 years following the federal census, is the redrawing of congressional and legislative district lines to reflect population changes.

It is important politically because the party in power can draw the lines to possibly maintain voting control of the Senate, Assembly and Congress until the next census.

The really big population gains in the last 10 years, Dymally said, have come in places like Orange County, Ventura, San Diego and the suburbs of the Santa Clara Valley—not urban

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BRAVO

Continued from Third Page

areas where many Mexican-Americans live.

The state's Mexican-American population is estimated at 2.5 million, or 12% of the total.

At present there are two Mexican-American assemblymen out of 80—Alex P. Garcia (D-Los Angeles) and Peter Chacon (D-San Diego) — and no Mexican-American senators out of 40. Los Angeles County has one Mexican-American congressman, Edward R. Roybal, a Democrat, out of 15 congressional districts.

Two Cal State Los Angeles professors, David Lopez Lee and Henry Pacheco, told the committee Los Angeles County should have three Mexican-American congressmen, three senators and six assemblymen, based on population.

Another witness, Sen. H. L. Richardson (R-Arcadia), Republican caucus chairman, said Mexican-Americans are not fairly represented in the Legislature or Congress "because they have literally put all their eggs in one basket."

"They have joined the Democratic Party," he said, "and have for years been systematically taken advantage of, much in the same manner as other minorities."

"They have lost their leverage. The Mexican-American is a hip-pocket vote."

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Plea For Chicanos

SACRAMENTO LEE

1-23-71

Bias At Polls Is Charged

Andreas Tovar, a young graduate student at Sacramento State College, said in an impassioned bilingual speech today that Americans of Mexican descent are discriminated against in the polling booth.

Tovar, former head of a Poverty War program at Mendota, Fresno County, told the State Advisory Commission on Civil Rights that attitudes of polling place workers often keep Mexican-Americans from voting.

He also described his attempts to register those who live in the barrios where he worked:

"Most told me they wanted to join the party of the Kennedys," he said. "But others asked me the differences between the two parties. But I found it hard to tell them the difference."

The reason, he said, is that neither political party in California cares about the Chicano.

Tovar's testimony came as the committee hearings rolled into their second day. Yesterday, freshman Assemblyman Peter Chacon told the group that the doctrine of one man, one vote does not go far enough.

What is needed, he said, is "ethnic parity" — a reapportionment that would guarantee Mexican-Americans a fair chance of electing officials of their own ethnic background.

Reapportionment became the overriding issue in yesterday's session. Testimony also was given that there is a lack of appointive or elective officials of Mexican descent in the state.

Although Mexican-Americans make up nearly 12 per cent of California's population, they hold less than 2 per cent of the state's key elective and appointive jobs, witnesses testified, and the situation may not get much better in the near future — at least on the elective front.

Both chairmen of the Senate and Assembly Reapportionment Committees testified population has not shifted enough to create any new districts where Californians of Mexican descent will be heavily represented.

And, they testified, it is extremely doubtful that any incumbent legislator will step down to allow a Latino to run for office.

Both chairmen — Sen. Mervyn M. Dymally and Assemblyman Henry Waxman, Democrats of Los Angeles County — also revealed a lack of statistics on which to base the reapportionment of legislative districts.

"It is difficult to talk in any great detail about the coming reapportionment as it relates to the political participation of California's Mexican-American citizens because no census informa-

tion about ethnic populations — their number, location, voter registration, or voter turnout is available at this time," Waxman said.

Earlier, Sen. Dymally had said all other minorities had replied to such information on the 1970 US census. However, there was no provision in the census for Mexican-Americans to identify themselves as such.

Other officials to appear before the committee included Republican Sen. H. L. Richardson of Los Angeles County, who scored Democrats, accusing them of ignoring the Chicano population:

"Mexican-Americans have literally put all their eggs in one basket," Richardson said. "They have for years joined the Democratic party and for years have been systematically taken advantage of, much in the same manner as other minorities. . . . The Mexican-American is a 'hip-pocket' vote. The question is: How many can you turn out for any given election?"

The legislature itself came under attack for what were termed discriminatory hiring practices by Lorenzo Patisino of Sacramento, president of Concilio, a federally funded Office of Economic Opportunity program, who noted that of a total of 678 employees working on legislative staffs, only seven are Mexican-Americans.

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SACRAMENTO SEE 1-23-71

Chicanos Walk Out On Unruh

By John Berthlesen

About 50 Americans of Mexican descent walked out on former Assembly Speaker Jess Unruh late yesterday to protest Unruh's role in reapportioning legislative districts in East Los Angeles during the last 10 years.

Shouting "Viva la Raza," they walked out of a meeting of the California State Advisory Committee to the US Commission on Civil Rights just before the end of two days of testimony on the exclusion of Americans of Mexican ancestry from politics.

Unruh, sitting in the audience, watched them go and commented:

"Well, it's better than being ignored."

Then the former speaker, once called the most powerful man in California legislative politics, walked up to the podium and gave a remarkably candid presentation.

Incumbents will always be protected in legislative and congressional reapportionment, despite the rise of militant minorities seeking greater elected representation, he said.

"No man that I have known in my political career has been ready, willing and able to lay down his own political life for another politician or for a group of people," he continued.

Legislative and congressional districts should be redrawn to give all minorities proper representation rather than on the basis of protecting incumbents, he said.

"I think it should be done differently. But it's the way it's been done and it's the way it's going to be done.

"I don't care if the party in power is black, or brown, or green, or yellow or red," he continued. "They will redraw the districts to their own advantage.

Unruh's role in three reapportionments — in 1961, 1965 and 1967 — was what got him in trouble with the Americans of Mexican heritage. But asked by a panel member what he would do in the light of rising minority expectations, Unruh answered:

"I'll have to answer you obliquely. If I were governor, I would do it differently. But if I were a legislator, I would do it the same."

Earlier, State Senate Democratic leader George Moscone conceded under questioning that the upper house had been gerrymandered to exclude Americans of Mexican background.

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Friday, February 12, 1971

REAPPORTIONMENT HEARING

Mexican-Americans Decry Representation Failures

The first hearing on reapportionment of Congress and the State Legislature this year opened this morning in East Los Angeles with Mexican-American spokesmen charging they have been denied their fair share of representatives.

The Senate Committee on Elections and Reapportionment convened at East Los Angeles College.

Herman Sillas, chairman of the California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, graphically demonstrated the situation of the Mexican-Americans in the current political process through use of a "pumpkin pie" analogy.

Sillas cut a piece of a pumpkin pie he had brought with him which he said represented the method by which the Mexican-American vote was split. He then covered the pie slice with whipped cream topping completely obliterating it, as an analogy to the way the Mexican-American vote was covered up by the white vote through gerrymandering.

Showing the concoction to the committee members, Sillas said "I defy anybody to find a Mexican-American in that mess."

Recent statements by the committee that difficulties in obtaining reliable figures on Mexican-American population were complicating their job were dismissed by Sillas.

"The community today knows you have the tools and resources to find us if you really want to," he said.

The committee chairman, Sen. Mervyn M. Dymally, Los Angeles Democrat, opened the hearing by declaring that the concern of California's 2.5 million Mexican-Americans over being gerrymandered out of representation is justified.

He termed the Mexican-Americans the state's "most clearly unrepresented" racial or ethnic group and said his committee would attempt to change that long-standing situation.

Assemblyman Henry Waxman, who chairs the Assembly's reapportionment committee echoed Sen. Dymally's sentiments.

Congressman Ed Roybal of Los Angeles, the only Mexican-American of California's 38 representatives and two senators, noted a mistrust of legislative intention which appeared likely to become a common theme among Mexican-American community representatives scheduled to appear at the hearing.

He said the same promises

(Continued on Page A-2)

IN EAST L.A.

Reapportionment Hearing Conducted

(Continued from Page 1) about improving Mexican-American representation had been made by the legislative committees studying reapportionment following the 1960 census.

Those promises had resulted in no real change, he noted.

If the situation is not corrected during this session of the Legislature, Roybal said, Mexican-Americans will become ever more disenchanted with the political system as it exists. That dissatisfaction could lead to the community choosing to boycott the Democratic party to which they had formerly given their allegiance, the Democratic congressman noted.

Also appearing at this morning's hearing was Norwalk Councilman Rudy Valdez who joined with Roybal in pointing to the disenchantment of the Mexican-American community with the political process.

This "almost complete political emasculation" through gerrymandering had led to a "whole and an understandable distrust" of the political system, Valdez said.

Speakers this morning took note of statements by State Sen. H. L. Richardson and Dymally that setting up of districts for Mexican-Americans face tough sledding in the Legislature.

They challenged the committee members to make their influence result in some meaningful change in districting of Mexican-American areas.

The Dymally and Waxman committees will prepare recommendations on reapportionment of their respective houses of the legislature for action on redistricting during the current session.

Redistricting occurs every 10 years following receipt of new population figures made available through the decennial U.S. census.

Latins Reported in Only 2% of Key State Jobs

L.A. Times 1-20-71
Mexican - Americans comprise nearly 12% of California's population, but hold less than 2% of the state's key elective and appointive jobs, it was noted Tuesday in a special staff report to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

The full report will be delivered Thursday and Friday during a meeting in Sacramento of the commission's state advisory committee.

The report, "Participation of Mexican-Americans in California Government," disclosed that none

of the 40 top state posts are held by Mexican-Americans.

Los Angeles County has a 13% Mexican-American population, but only 3% of the top city and county officials here are from that group, the report said.

Attorney Herman Sillas, chairman of the advisory committee, said the Sacramento meeting will hear from eight state legislators and more than 30 other witnesses detailing political nonparticipation of the Mexican-American in California.

Sillas said, "We will be

hearing allegations on denial of voting rights, on the Mexican-American's exclusion from effective participation in our major political parties, on election code inequities and on gerrymandering tactics and other political devices which have deprived Mexican-Americans of political representation at the city, county, state and federal levels."

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Political

Reapportionment Possibility: 81 Solons Could Retire,

THE SACRAMENTO BEE Saturday, February 6, 1971

Page A3

Draw Pensions Of \$6.6 Million

Eighty-one of the 120 state legislators could retire instead of running for re-election next year — if their districts are altered through reapportionment — and be eligible for pension bonuses totaling \$6.6 million.

An article in the current issue of California Journal, a magazine devoted to state government, notes that such bonuses would result from a law pushed through in 1965. It sought to "soothe the ruffled feathers" of legislators who would have been forced

to run against colleagues in 1966 in districts shifted around because of the reapportionment ordered under the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling.

Usual Procedure

Normally, a legislator cannot start drawing a pension until he has served at least 15 years or reached age 60. Full pensions are available only after serving at least 20 years or reaching 60.

But, the Journal says, the 1965 law permits them to retire and start drawing pen-

sions after serving only four years if their district's boundaries are altered even slightly by reapportionment. Most — or possibly all — districts will be altered this year through reapportionment based on the 1970 census.

So the 81 eligible under the special reapportionment pension plan can either retire next year and start collecting their pensions, or run for re-election with no fear of forfeiting generous pension payments, even if

they lose.

This would permit them to collect \$6.6 million more than if they had to wait until serving at least 15 years or reaching the age of 60.

Noted By Unruh

Last December, Jess Unruh, the defeated Democratic nominee for governor, took note of the special plan in an interview and contended that it will make for more honest campaigns next year by those who fear for their chances of re-election.

Unruh — who has applied

for a \$8,094 a year pension due him because of his 16 years in the Assembly — said the fact that legislators will not face loss of their pensions, even if they lose an election, will make the candidates less dependent upon lobbyists for campaign contributions.

In 1969 Sen. James R. Mills, D-San Diego County, now president pro tem of the Senate, authored a law to stop the generous retirement benefits for those

whose districts are reapportioned. However, the new law affects only those taking office in 1969 or later, the article notes.

State Pays Most

The legislative pension plan cost the state taxpayers \$600,000 last year, since legislators contribute less than 10 per cent of the cost of the pensions. In contrast, the article continues, the pension plan for Civil Service state employees requires the employees to contribute about 30 per cent of the cost.

Legislators contribute 4 per cent of the salaries into the plan. Eventually, they can receive up to two-thirds of their salaries — which now are \$19,200 a year, — plus cost-of-living raises.

Could Retire

Under the pension terms outlined in the article, Sen. Randolph Collier of Siskiyou County, dean of the legislature who has served since 1938 could retire on a \$15,006 pension. Assemblyman Vincent Thomas of Los An-

geles County, dean of the Assembly with 32 years of service, could retire on \$14,662 a year.

According to the article, nine other Assemblymen and 12 other senators could retire with pensions of more than \$10,000 a year. Thirty state legislators — 15 assemblymen and 15 senators — either retired or were defeated in bids for re-election in the 1966 shakeup, it adds, and benefited from the special reapportionment bonus plan.

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Senate and Assembly Committees on Elections & Reapportionment

ASSEMBLY
PROPOSED HEARING DATES

Friday	March 19	New State Building Room 1138 217 West First Street Los Angeles, California
Friday	March 26	Room 2170 Capitol Sacramento, California

SENATE
PROPOSED HEARING DATES

Friday	Feb. 12	Hearing - Mexican American Community Los Angeles
Saturday	Feb. 13	Hearing - Black Community Los Angeles
Thursday	Feb. 18	Regular Hearing - State Capitol
Friday	Feb. 26	Hearing - San Francisco
Wednesday	Mar. 3	Seminar - State Capitol
Thursday	Mar. 4	Regular Hearing - State Capitol
Friday	Mar. 5	Hearing - San Diego
Monday	Mar. 8	Hearing - Sacramento-Stockton Counties
Friday	Mar. 12	Hearing - Orange County
Friday	Mar. 19	Hearing - Santa Clara County
Friday	Mar. 26	Hearing - Riverside & San Bernardino Counties

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEES

Members of the Senate Elections & Reapportionment Committee are:

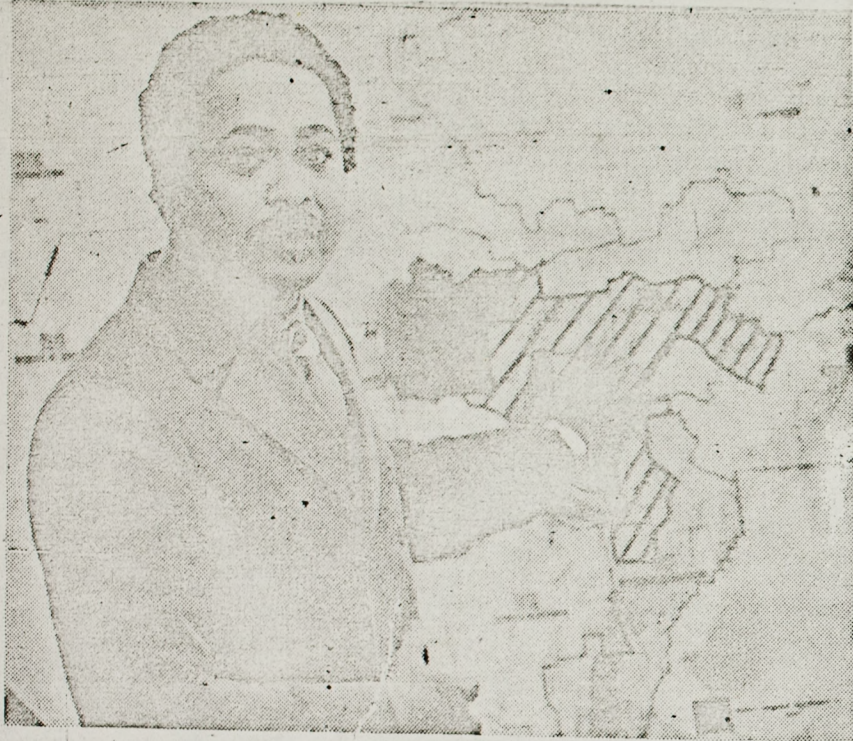
Senator Mervyn Dymally (D), 29th District Chairman
Senator H. L. Richardson (R), 19th District Vice Chairman
Senator Alfred E. Alquist (D), 13th District
Senator Clair W. Burgener (R), 34th District
Senator Dennis Carpenter (R), 34th District
Senator George Moscone (D), 10th District
Senator John A. Nejedly (R) 7th District
Senator Nicholas C. Petris (D), 11th District
Senator George N. Zenovich (D), 16th District

Members of the Assembly Elections & Reapportionment Committee are:

Assemblyman Henry A. Waxman (D), 61st District Chairman
Assemblyman Jerry Lewis (R), 73rd District Vice Chairman
Assemblyman John Briggs (R), 35th District
Assemblyman Kenneth Cory (D), 69th District
Assemblyman Robert Crown (D), 14th District
Assemblyman Jack R. Fenton (D), 51st District
Assemblyman Alex P. Garcia (D), 40th District
Assemblyman Walter J. Karabian (D), 45th District
Assemblyman Robert Monagan (R), 12th District
Assemblyman Carlos Moorhead (R), 43rd District
Assemblyman Robert Moretti (D), 42nd District
Assemblyman Paul Priolo (R), 60th District
Assemblyman Leon Ralph (D), 55th District
Assemblyman Newton Russell (R), 62nd District

Dymally Calls Mexican-American Under-Represented

SACRAMENTO BEE 1-21-71



Sen. Dymally Testifies At Hearing

Bee Photo

By John Berthlesén

State Sen. Mervyn Dymally told a committee on civil rights today that there is little chance of creating seats for Americans of Mexican descent in the state Legislature.

For one thing, said the new Senate Reapportionment Committee chairman, there is no way to reapportion areas which contain large numbers of Americans of Mexican heritage so that they could gain such representation.

Dymally was speaking to the California Advisory Committee to the US Commission on Civil Rights. He said Americans of Mexican ancestry are being ignored in their quest for political power.

Every major ethnic group in the United States was asked to state its national origin on the 1970 US Census — except for Americans of Mexican descent, Dymally said.

He added that while every person

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in the United States was asked if he is "White, Negro or black, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Korean, Indian or other," only 5 per cent of the population was asked if they are of Spanish surname descent.

"In my statistical naivete, I question whether a 5 per cent sample is sufficient for me to ascertain anything with certainty," Dymally said.

The conference held in the Capitol, was called to attempt to deal with the fact that Americans of Mexican background — who compose nearly 12 per cent of California's population — hold less than 2 per cent of the state's key elective and appointive jobs and even with reapportionment are not likely to make any gains soon.

A report titled "Participation of Mexican-Americans in California Government" that was released Tuesday showed that none of the top 40 posts in the state is held by Americans of Mexican descent.

Also, while in Los Angeles County only 3 per cent of the top city and county officials are Americans of Mexican background, that ethnic group makes up 13 per cent of the population.

Charges were made this morning by two professors at California State College at Los Angeles who are of Mexican descent — Dr. David Lopez Lee and Prof. Henry Pacheco — that gerrymandering has deprived their people of rightful political power.

"We have 16 per cent of the total population of this state," Lopez Lee told the committee. "Legally, we should have 16 per cent of the representation."

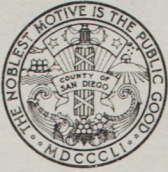
He added that six Assembly seats could be created for Chicanos in Los Angeles County, based on the ratio of one assemblyman per 25,000 persons.

There are now roughly 1½ million Americans of Mexican ancestry in Los Angeles County, he said.

Discussing Dymally's remarks on the census, he added:

"One has the impression the (exception of Americans of Mexican heritage) from the census was intentional. The Mexican-American was left out, yet he is the second largest minority in the United States."

2/2



Jack Walsh
supervisor
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

DISTRICT OFFICES:
225 West 30th Street
National City, Calif. 92050
(714) 474-5225

3045 Rosecrans Street, Suite 310
San Diego, Calif. 92110
(714) 222-0308

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101 • TELEPHONE 236-2249

September 6, 1974

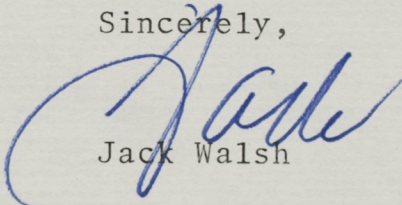
Herman Baca
Ad Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Mr. Baca

Congratulations on being officially appointed by the Board of Supervisors to the Mexican Alien Task Force. As you are well aware from your prior service on this Advisory Group to the Human Resources Agency Advisory Board, the legal and illegal Mexican aliens affect and are affected by the County services. It is only citizen inputs such as yours that will assist the County in identifying problems that may exist and finding solutions.

Since District One contains the largest Mexican-American population in San Diego County, I am especially cognizant of the need for a group such as this. I have asked Joe Casillas, my Minority Liaison, to sit in on your meetings. Joe has been working in the community, so please feel free to call on him to assist you in areas of mutual concern.

Sincerely,


Jack Walsh

California Chicano Democratic Caucus

(SOUTHERN REGION)

5035 ENSIGN STREET

(714) 276-5603

SAN DIEGO, CA. 92117

OFFICERS

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(LOS ANGELES)

TREASURER - AL HERNANDEZ
(LOS ANGELES)

Jack Walsh

Supervisor 1st District

County Administration Building

1600 Pacific Highway

San Diego, California 92101

Dear Supervisor Walsh;

I am taking this opportunity to express my deep concern at your recent actions in coming out against the proposed expansion of the Board of Supervisors. With the exception of Supervisor Bear, I felt that you were one of the few most aware to the serious shortcomings of the present size. It is very disconcerting to see you slid into a reactionary stance. Rule by the few doesn't necessarily mean that it is good representative government.

Forgetting for the moment the total lack of representation, accessibility, and political equality for Chicanos, Blacks, Orientals, Filipinos etc, your own experiences with the board must have alerted you to the fact that the present size has been detrimental to San Diego County as a whole. The most glaring example which points to the impotency of the board is the way that it allowed the growth of a totally undemocratic institution such as C.P.O which derives un-constitutional powers over people without accountability to the people of San Diego County. It is obvious that a vacuum exists within County government which has allowed this kind of totalitarian activity to a raise within our midst. This diminution of Supervisory effectiveness can be directly traced to having county government which is too small a unit to deal effectively with a geographical area populated by over a million individuals. The sheer volume of work that our population growth has brought is beyond the abilities of five men. Your effectiveness has been impaired, and your ability to adequately represent the people of this County has been diminished.

I do not want to believe that you have been blinded by personal pursuit of power and aggrandizement which has led you to this stance. For your future political growth, I would ask you to reconsider your position and remove your name on the proposed rebuttal to proposition A (To increase the Board from five to seven members).

Sincerely

Daniel L. Muñoz

Daniel L. Munoz

Vice Chairman Southern Region



C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA

CENTRO DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL AUTÓNOMO
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1839 HIGHLAND AVENUE
NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050
TELEPHONE (714) 477-3155 477-3156

COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

October 23, 1974

Attorney General
Evelle Younger
3580 Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles, Calif. 90010

Attorney General Younger,

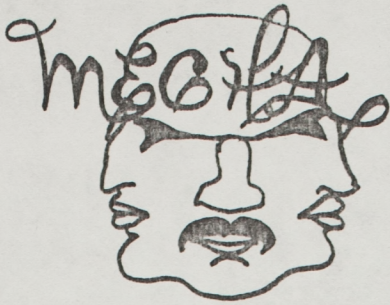
We would appreciate an opinion from your office before the November 5th election on the enclosed proposition (see attachment A) that is being submitted to the voters of National City.

Proposition R as written and submitted reads "Shall the city council rezone the westside of National City, as described from industrial to residential R-1 zoning? The question that we raise and would like an opinion on is, is proposition R under state law as written and submitted if voted upon mandatory and binding on the National City Council, or is the city attorney analysis (see attachment B) that **the** measure only request the advise of the citizens and that the vote is advisory and not binding on the city council, correct?"

Any consideration given this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely

Herman Baca,
Chairman



17 May, 1976

Dear Mr. Baca:

The M.E.C.H.A. students of Sweetwater Union High School would like to express their thanks for your interest in our Cinco de Mayo festivities and for sending us your photograph and a list of your current community activities.

We feel that many of our students are very proud to see our Mexican American leaders on display at our school.

We are sending you the display of your photo and your write-up which we used, to keep as a remembrance and as a thank you from Sweetwater High School's M.E.C.H.A. for the work you are doing for our people and our communities.

Sinceramente,

Estela Garcia

Estela García
MECHA Secretary

Flora Rivera

Flora Rivera
MECHA President

**CHICANOS: THE ONLY WAY
TO REGISTER TO VOTE IS THE
"DECLINE TO STATE" PARTY**

**TAXATION WITHOUT
REPRESENTATION**

14 October 1976

76-635

OCT 18 1976

Honorable Paul T. Bannai
Member of the Assembly
1919 West Redondo Beach Boulevard
Gardena, California 90247

Dear Assemblyman Bannai:

For your constituent, you asked for a copy of the bill introduced in 1851 which banned Chinese and Mexican people from working in California gold mines and designated such workers as foreigners. Subsequent to receiving your request, Ruby Isozaki, your secretary, asked that we provide only the party affiliation of the legislator who introduced this bill.

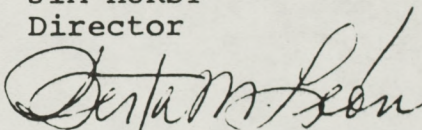
Chapter 97, Statutes of 1950 (copy enclosed), cited as the "Act for the Better Regulation of the Mines and the Government of Foreign Miners," was introduced by Senator Thomas J. Green. Since all Members of the Legislature in 1849 were elected on a non-partisan basis, the Legislative Sourcebook by Don A. Allen, Sr. (Sacramento: Assembly of the State of California, 1965) shows no party affiliation for Senator Green during his first term. During his second term beginning in 1851, however, Senator Green was registered as a Democrat representing El Dorado County.

Chapter 97, Statutes of 1850, was repealed by Chapter 108, Statutes of 1851, which was introduced by Senator George B. Tingley. According to the Legislative Sourcebook, Senator Tingley was registered as a Whig representing Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties.

We hope this information will be of service to you. Please let us know if we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

JIM HURST
Director



by Berta M. Leon
Analyst

Enclosure
cc: Capitol Office
BML:mb

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Chairman

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Bill Lancaster
Jerry Lewis
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OFFICE
OF
RESEARCH

Jim Hurst
Director
445-1638

Joan Gibson Reid
Assistant Director
445-0844

Room 111
1116 Ninth Street
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-9098

Editorial

Aquí la Raza

En un artículo anterior, hacíamos un paralelo entre los logros políticos, económicos y sociales obtenidos por las razas negra e hispana, al mismo tiempo que un análisis muy superficial de las causas que determinan la enorme diferencia entre los éxitos alcanzados por una y otra raza. La comparación no resulta caprichosa, porque GUSTENOS O NO, los índices de criminalidad en los barrios (ghettos), el número y actividad de las pandillas juveniles, el escaso adelanto de los niños en las escuelas, el porcentaje de adolescentes que abandonan la secundaria, los niveles de pobreza, el desempleo y hasta las multas por infracciones de tránsito, sitúan a los hispanos muy cerca de los negros.

Quince o veinte años atrás, la situación política, y económica del negro era mucho más difícil que la del hispano y la discriminación contra ellos era también mucho más intensa. En este período, mediante una inteligente lucha social y política, el negro ha ido alcanzando cada vez mayor representación en las esferas oficiales y ha avanzado un tremendo trecho en el aspecto económico, situándose casi al mismo nivel nuestro en los aspectos social y económico y francamente o por encima en el político.

Si nosotros hubiéramos avanzado al mismo paso que los negros, estaríamos ahora mucho más cerca que ellos de la igualdad social y económica con los anglosajones. Hay el ejemplo de otras minorías, como los polacos y los italianos que, cada uno a su turno también fueron discriminados y vivieron en Ghettos con altos índices de criminalidad y bajo aprovechamiento escolar y que ahora disfrutan del respeto y la consideración de la so-

ciudad americana. A estas minorías, **DESPUES QUE ALCANZARON ADECUADA REPRESENTACION POLITICA** para lo cual muchas veces emplearon métodos no muy limpios), nadie les discute hoy en día su participación en la RIQUEZA de esta tierra bendecida por Dios con la abundancia.

Yo vislumbro el día en que los hispanos tengamos también acceso a esa abundancia en que nuestros hijos reciban todos la educación que merecen en escuelas que estén al mismo nivel que las otras escuelas; en que nuestras calles tengan árboles frondosos y que corran por ellos carros del último modelo; que en nuestras zonas residenciales (ya no les llamo barrios) estén repletas de casas grandes y modernas con jardines bien cuidados y flores en Primavera. **Yo vislumbro el día en que los jóvenes americanos de origen hispano, en lugar de matarse unos a otros en guerras de pandillas, se estrechen las manos, A TODO CEREMONIAL CHICANO, en las graduaciones universitarias.** Yo vislumbro el día en que la bandera de Los Estados Unidos de América ondee orgullosa y libre sobre un país donde cada raza haya alcanzado adecuada representación política y equitativa participación en la riqueza que todos producimos.

Nosotros tenemos la inteligencia y la capacidad de trabajo para forjarnos nosotros mismos este futuro. **LO QUE FALTA ES LA UNIDAD.** La falta de unidad es la brecha por donde se nos está escapando la fuerza política. Sin fuerza política no podemos tener representación en los organismos DONDE SE APRUEBAN LAS LEYES Y SE DISTRIBUYEN LOS

CHICANOS: THE ONLY WAY
TO REGISTER TO VOTE IS THE
"DECLINE TO STATE" PARTY

Michael M. Fraga

DINEROS, nosotros no tenemos un solo concejal en el ayuntamiento de los Angeles ni un sólo supervisor en el consejo de supervisores del condado. Estamos políticamente indefensos ante los ataques racistas a todos los niveles. Es necesario sacudir la INERCIA que nos consume; lograr que no nos pinten más durmiendo la siesta bajo un sombrero grande, sino **BIEN DE PIE PARA QUE SE NOS VEAN LOS PANTALONES.** Hay políticos aquí que se han creído que ésta es una RAZA HEMBRA a la que se puede enamorar con palabritas dulces y traicionarla al doblar la esquina. A estos políticos **VAMOS A PEGARLES EN LAS MISMAS TORRES PARA QUE NOS RESPETEN:** no solamente no vamos a votar por ellos, sino que vamos todos a **VOTAR POR EL CANDIDATO CONTRARIO, utilizando la técnica del VOTO NEGATIVO.** Vamos, a hacer que nuestros votos cuenten dos veces, para ver si podemos ganar el tiempo que hemos perdido. Lo importante es que todos nos demos cuenta de que en una democracia la participación en el proceso político es esencial para la reclamación de los derechos. Que no se quede un hispano sin incorporarse a la política. Los que pueden votar, que voten, los calificados para aspirar a posiciones, que aspiren, los que gustan de escribir que escriban, los que saben hablar que hablen...y los demás...a recoger firmas y repartir papeles. Que cada uno ocupe el lugar donde sea más util. Vamos a marchar todos unidos hacia un futuro de prosperidad económica e igualdad política. **¡JUNTARSE ES LA PALABRA DE ORDEN!...;RAZA...LEVANTATE Y ANDA!!!**

Los Angeles, Abril 2, 1976



1830 SOUTH HOPE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90015
TELEPHONE (213) 748-0181

FEB. 22, 1977

GENTLEMEN:

THIS LETTER IS TO THANK YOU AND THE ORGANIZATION CALLED M.A.P.A. FOR WHAT YOU DID FOR OUR FRIEND AND CO-WORKER, MR. RAUL GUTIERREZ.

MR. GUTIERREZ WAS STRICKEN AT CHRISTMAS WITH A GRAVE KIDNEY FAILURE THAT BROUGHT HIM TO THE EDGE OF DEATH. WHEN WE, HIS FELLOW WORKERS AND FELLOW LATIN AMERICANS, GOT THE NEWS OF RAUL'S ILLNESS, WE IMMEDIATELY GROUPED TOGETHER TO SEE WHAT COULD BE DONE.

THERE WAS PLENTY OF WILL, BUT VERY LITTLE WAY. RAUL WAS IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, AND THE DIAGNOSIS WAS THAT HE NEEDED THE USE OF A KIDNEY MACHINE, OR EVEN A TRANSPLANT, EITHER ONE OF WHICH WERE TERRIBLY EXPENSIVE. MR. GUTIERREZ AND HIS WIFE WERE EMPLOYED AT OUR COMPANY. BECAUSE WE ALL KNEW THEM BOTH AS CO-WORKERS, AND MANY OF US AS FRIENDS, THEIR TRAJIC SITUATION STRUCK US DOUBLY.

THEY HAD NO HEALTH INSURANCE. THE SOCIAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT WHICH NORMALLY HAS JURISDICTION FOR PROVIDING AID IN SUCH CASES HAD ITS HANDS TIED BY THE FACT THAT RAUL WAS AN UNDOCUMENTED WORKER IN THE U.S. THEY SAID FOR THAT REASON THEY WERE NOT ALLOWED TO PROVIDE ANY FUNDS. COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL KNEW WHAT HAD TO BE DONE, BUT WASN'T ABOUT TO DO IT UNTIL SOMEONE COULD GUARANTEE PAYMENT OF THE BILL, WHICH COULD GO AS HIGH AS \$25,000.

SO, AS A GROUP WE KEPT LOOKING FOR SOMEONE WHO COULD HELP. IT SEEMED THAT EVERYWHERE WE TURNED FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO CHARITABLE AND FUND RAISING INSTITUTIONS, TO SPANISH LANGUAGE, RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS, WE RECEIVED GREAT EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY AND APOLOGIES AND REASONS WHY THEY COULD NOT HELP, BUT VERY LITTLE ELSE. WE BEGAN TO DISPAIR, UNTIL ONE OF US REMEMBERED HEARING OF M.A.P.A. OF THE WORK THEY DO, ESPECIALLY FOR ILLEGAL ALIENS.

MR. GUTIERREZ LACK OF LEGAL ALIEN STATUS SEEMED TO BE THE REASON NO ONE COULD OR WOULD HELP, AND SUDDENLY M.A.P.A. NOT ONLY SEEMED LIKE THE ORGANIZATION THAT COULD HELP, BUT TURNED OUT TO BE THE ONLY ONE THAT DID. AS SOON AS WE CONTACTED MR. AMARO, HE WENT INTO IMMEDIATE ACTION, AND HE WORKED ON MORE THAN ONE FRONT.

THE INITIAL THRUST WAS TO ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE MONEY TO BE ABLE TO GUARANTEE PAYMENT TO THE HOSPITAL, AND THUS GET THEM TO PROVIDE THE MACHINE RAUL NEEDED TO LIVE.



1830 SOUTH HOPE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90015
TELEPHONE (213) 748-0181

PAGE 2

MR. AMARO ORGANIZED US IN TO A COMMITTEE, AND WE BEGAN MAKING PLANS FOR FUND RAISING THROUGHOUT THE LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNITY OF LOS ANGELES. THE PLAN WAS TO GET ENOUGH PEOPLE BEHIND MR. GUTIERREZ TO SHOW THE HOSPITAL THAT THE BILL WOULD INDEED BE PAID. BUT AS WE STATED, MR. AMARO WAS NOT SATISFIED TO WORK ON ONLY ONE FRONT. HE ALSO PRESENTED THIS CASE TO MR. GUILLERMO DE LA LAMA OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, WHO HAPPENED TO BE IN LOS ANGELES AT THE TIME. NOW RAUL'S PLIGHT WAS SEEN FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE COUNTRY OF WHICH HE WAS A CITIZEN.

RAUL HIMSELF HAD ALREADY EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO GO BACK TO MEXICO FOR TREATMENT, FOR HE AND HIS WIFE FELT THAT THERE HE WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE, AND WOULD ALSO BE ABLE TO GET THE HELP OF THE NUMEROUS MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY WHO WERE STILL LIVING THERE.

TIME WAS OF THE ESSENCE. THE HOSPITAL WAS GIVING RAUL DIALYSIS TREATMENTS, WHICH WERE ONLY TEMPORARY IN EFFECT, AND LIMITED AS TO HOW MANY COULD BE GIVEN. THE FUND RAISING TO PAY THE BILL HERE BEGAN TO LOOK LIKE IT WOULD TAKE MUCH TOO LONG. THE THRUST THEN SHIFTED TO GETTING RAUL TO A HOSPITAL IN MEXICO. WHEN SOME OF US ORIGINALLY THOUGHT OF THIS, IT SEEMED LIKE AN IMPOSSIBLE ENTERPRISE.

BUT THANKS TO MR. AMARO AND MR. DE LA LAMA, IT WAS ALL ARRANGED ALMOST OVER NIGHT. IN LESS THAN 8 DAYS, RAUL WAS ON THE PLANE WITH HIS WIFE, ALL TRAVEL EXPENSES PAID, ACCOMPANIED BY A KIDNEY SPECIALIST BROUGHT IN FROM MEXICO WITH ALL HIS RECORDS FROM THE GENERAL HOSPITAL. EVERYTHING WAS PRE ARRANGED AT THE BIG HOSPITAL IN MEXICO.

WE WERE ALL AMAZED, AND VERY GRATEFUL. THE GOAL HAD BEEN ACHIEVED. RAUL'S LIFE HAD BEEN SAVED BECAUSE OF THE ACTION OF M.A.P.A. HE IS CURRENTLY RECEIVING THE BEST OF CARE IN ONE OF MEXICO CITY'S FINEST HOSPITALS, AND HE HAS NOW RECEIVED A NEW KIDNEY IN A TRANSPLANT OPERATION.

EVERYONE ELSE TALKED, BUT M.A.P.A. ACTED. WE KNOW OUR FRIEND RAUL AND HIS WIFE ARE GRATEFUL, AND SO ARE WE. WE WISH WE COULD LEND MORE MONETARY SUPPORT TO THIS ORGANIZATION, BUT AT THE MOMENT FEW OF US ARE WORKING AS BUSINESS HAS BEEN VERY SLOW IN OUR FACTORY. MAYBE THIS LETTER OF DEEPEST THANKS CAN BE OF SOME KIND OF CONTRIBUTION, UNTIL WE ARE ALL ABLE TO BEGIN TO REPAY SUBSTANTIALLY.

THANK YOU.



1830 SOUTH HOPE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90015
TELEPHONE (213) 748-0181

Jamaí Franco
Robert Hernandez
Sara Gonzalez.
Leopoldo de la Cruz

Agustin Brambila
Manuel Posillas

Ramon Gonzalez

Catalina Acosta

Fco JAVIER GUTIERREZ A.

Salvador Chavez

Mary P Williams

Justino Mendosa

Estela S Brito

Enrique Saldana O.

Manuel de la Cruz

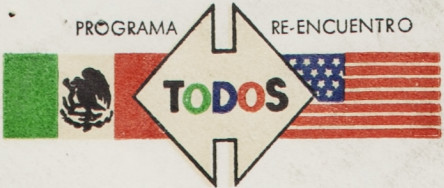
Francisco Gonzalez

Juan Garcia

Silvia Gil

Paul Chris

MEXICAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS



1124 SOUTH FEDORA STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90006



CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, INC.

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

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
KEN MSEMAJI

VICE CHAIRMAN
GREG AKILI

2nd VICE CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM D. JONES

WOMENS AFFAIRS COORDINATOR
FAHARI JEFFERS

YOUTH GUIDANCE COORDINATOR
ELENA JACINTO

ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATOR
RODNEY McELVAINE

April 27, 1977

CHAIRMAN EMERITUS
VERNON SUKUMU

Dear Friend:

On May 20, 1977 Nia Cultural Organization is sponsoring a Malcolm X African Liberation March. For the past ten years we have been celebrating the birth and teachings of Malcolm X. This year, in addition to commemorating his birth we are having the March to demonstrate Third World solidarity for the struggles for freedom in South Africa and Africa as a whole, and to draw attention and sympathy to the atrocities being committed against human beings there. The March is also designed to bring Congressional attention to the side of freedom in the struggling nations of Africa. This event is a peaceful, non-violent protest demonstration with a police escort, route permits, and all of the proper legal and civic arrangements. We would be honored and our March would have tremendous impact if you would attend and participate.

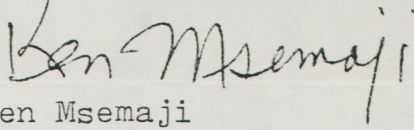
We feel that it is extremely important for persons of your stature and visibility to participate in events of social significance. We know that you share this view because of all of the work you have contributed to social causes and humanity over the years. We are calling on you to again take time from your schedule to participate in this March around perhaps the most important and historical struggles of this decade, the struggles in Southern Africa. These struggles reflect the efforts of our direct ancestors who are being dominated and oppressed in a manner worse than that which took place during slavery in America.

The March will be attended by hundreds of people of all ages, colors, religions and professions including Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally, Cesar Chavez, Tom Hayden, Councilman Leon Williams, Rev. George McKinney and a host of local and state officials and citizens. The March will assemble at San Diego City College's front lawn at 10:30 a.m. on Friday, May 20, 1977.

Because of the very crucial time restraints involved in the March and the surrounding arrangements we are asking that you give this matter your most urgent consideration.

We anxiously await your response.

Sincerely,


Ken Msemaji

KM/fm



NATIONAL INSTITUTE
for
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Armando Navarro
Executive Director

894 Rialto Ave.
San Bernardino, Ca.

92410

Phone(714)884-1145

October 13, 1977

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

Estimado Herman:

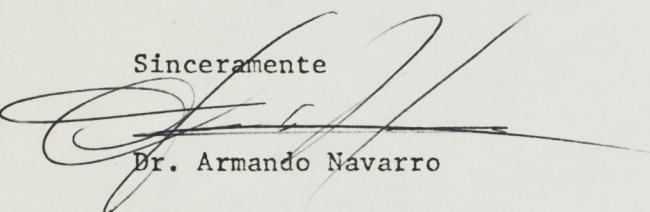
On behalf of the scores of people from all over the Inland Empire who comprise the Day of Unity Committee, we would like to extend to you and your organization a warm and cordial invitation to participate with us in this unprecedented event. The objectives of the Day of Unity are to foster greater unity among the Spanish-speaking communities; secondly, to present a plan of action which will enhance the aforementioned objective by calling for the formation of a mass-based, action and social change oriented organization.

This event will be held Sunday, November 13, 1977, and will start at 1:00 p.m. with a religious procession from La Plazita Park located on Mount Vernon Avenue between Victoria and Seventh Streets in San Bernardino to the Municipal Auditorium on the corner of Sixth and "F" Streets.

The program which is scheduled to start at 2:30 p.m. at the Municipal Auditorium promises to have an aura of pagentry with music, speakers and a religious service. The event is expected to draw at least two thousand people from throughout Southern California.

Thus, we await your participation and hope to hear from you as soon as possible for the purpose of confirming your attendance to this long overdue effort.

Sinceramente



Dr. Armando Navarro

10-17-77

Herm,

This is a copy of the paper I wrote on you as my favorite Community Leader. I read it to the class. I am not that much of a writer, and I may have made some mistakes, hope you like it. You have my permission to correct anything and use it in one of your magazines.

At this time, I have sold 25 tickets, have 10 out to one Chicana who will sell them for me, & I have 30 out to Comma at the Federation. I will sell as many as I can, by when is the deadline & by when do you need the stubs & ferris?

I am very busy with 15 units and homework and I make ribbon shirts on the side to help the Indians at Red Wind with ferris tambien, so I don't think at this time anyway, I'll be able to make the first meeting. I will continue to support you all, help distribute literature at City & sell tickets as much as I can.

Tu Amiga, Carmen
262-00581

4
Kopy, Carmen

Herman Baca

Mr Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, is very well known in my community as a community leader.

Herman was born in Las Lentes, Nueva Mexico, a rural community of two to three hundred people, in 1943. His family lived in this small town until he was in the fifth grade on grammar school, when they were forced to move because of lack of work. His father moved the family to California in 1955, made their way to San Diego and settled in National City. Here his father found a better living and enrolled Herman in Kimball Elementary School. He went on to National City Jr. High School and then on to Sweetwater High, where he graduated. He then enrolled in Juniper College where he completed one year.

After college, Herman went job hunting, and found work in a printing shop where he delivered orders. He enjoyed working for printing companies and decided to move on to others as their delivery man. He tried to organize unions in a couple of them and each time was fired.

In 1968 he became Assemblyman Pete Chao's campaign manager when he was first running for office. He joined N.A.P.A. and was actively involved with the organization until 1972. He then became involved with Raza Unida and Casa Justicia. Casa delect

with the problems of undocumented people.
It was around this time that Mr. Baca
bought his own printing company, *Aster Printers*.
Working with Lisa he became very much
involved with community problems, and
many of his friends and followers joined
him and this was when he decided to
incorporate. He changed the name to
Committee on Chicano Rights. His interest
and devotion to his community has gained
him many dedicated volunteer workers. The
committee has approx. one hundred members.
Each pay an initiation fee and monthly dues.
Board members meet once a week and all
others meet once a month. The committee is
a non-profit organization, community
based and deals with issues that affect the
community. But issues that other organizations
cannot or will not confront. Issues of
immigration, education, police brutality, the
high unemployment rate, zoning issues,
bad housing, bad jobs and bad education
which affect a lot of us Chicanos, and
the cause of the large number of Chicanos
that drop out of school. "The high unem-
ployment rate affects us badly", says
Mr. Baca. "30-40% Chicanos are un-
employed, and even higher 50-60%
of our youths are unemployed". This
is one of the reasons our youths turn to
crime and drugs.

Mr. Baca feels that fighting for the better

III

of the community, and by the community ~~getting~~
getting involved, standing up and speaking
for our rights is the only way we can get justice.
Korman says, "It's a great sacrifice, we are
totally dependent on ourselves as organizers,
and we try hard to do a good job. Our members
don't get paid, they get no mileage, no per diem,
just a lot of hard work. We have fund raisers,
to raise monies which we use for expenses that
we have, such as emergency food & housing
for destitute cases. Phone bills that run us
highly, gas for volunteers that have no funds,
but are willing to donate their time, which is
tax-deductable, by the way. There are many
jobs that require a lot of time running around.
For instance we helped out with donations to
the disaster in La Paz. We had many volunteers
going around the community gathering up
donations and working hard for our people
in La Paz. Attending meetings, organizing
fund raisers, selling tickets, stamping and
addressing letters." Mr. Baca also adds, "We
also deal with individual cases, such as; the
killing of Luis Lalo Rivera case, and also rape
cases. We were involved with the Jim Clemente
check pt. issue and stopped it from being
reinstated. Problems that concern us all."
He adds, "We try to get the people of our
community together and make them aware of
their human & constitutional rights, so we
can have unity on injustice issues that confront
us. We have to be masters of our own
Destiny."

LAW OFFICES OF
MACCABE & GEORGE

17777 CRENSHAW BOULEVARD
TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA 90504
532-1410 321-0011

WILLIAM J. MACCABE
RALPH N. GEORGE
KENNETH L. HARVEY
J. PATRICK MCCARROLL

April 26, 1978

Delfino Varela
Ed Sandoval
409 North Soto Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033

Re: MAPA Convention

Gentlemen:

This office represents Francisco Amaro who was illegally expelled by the MAPA Executive Board in December, 1977. That Executive Board was selected at the San Jose Convention where no legally constituted quorum was present. It is my understanding that this same executive board has selected the 56th Assembly Chapter to sponsor the state endorsing convention. It is the position of Mr. Amaro and his supporters that any action taken by the Executive Board is null and void for the reason stated above. This objection to any action by the Executive Board and/or any of the officers elected at the San Jose Convention has been expressed in writing to Mr. Primo Ruiz on January 17, 1978, and to Ed Sandoval on February 21, 1978. To date, I have received no response from either letter.

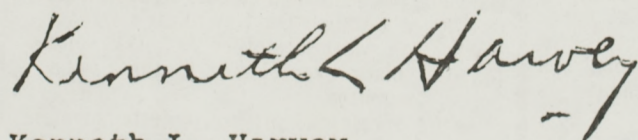
It would also appear that the convention for the express purpose of endorsing candidates prior to the primary election would be inappropriate under the MAPA by-laws, as amended July 21, 1973. As stated in Article XIII (A), the endorsing convention is to be called within 60 days after the State Primary Election. There is a clause allowing the Executive Board to "call a pre-primary convention for the purpose of endorsing candidates as hereinafter set forth." The only provision remotely related to a pre-primary convention is found in Article XIII D, which calls for a meeting of the officers, not the entire membership, of the Chapters, and the meeting is to be held at least 60 days before the election date.

It is my opinion that there is no provision in the by-laws for such a pre-primary convention as you have presently scheduled for May 13-14, 1978. Even if Article XIII D is construed to allow such a convention, it would violate the 60-day provision and any such endorsements would have no force and effect under the by-laws of MAPA. The Metro Region endorsing convention would also be bound by the 60-day rule.

A split is occurring within the MAPA organization which can only diminish its political power. As I have stated in my past communications, internal unity is essential to the political goals of MAPA. Mr. Amaro has been and still is willing to work towards this unification effort and he invites your cooperation therein.

Very truly yours,

MACCABE AND GEORGE



Kenneth L. Harvey

KLH/la

cc: ✓ Mr. Francisco Amaro

California Becoming 'Third World State,' Dymally Says

SACRAMENTO (AP)—Minorities are increasing so fast in California that it will soon be the first "Third World state," according to Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally.

Dymally, a black born in Trinidad, released a report over the weekend which said minorities had risen from 20.4% of California's total population in 1970 to 34.7% this year.

"If the present trend continues, by 1990 California minorities will comprise a staggering 60.7% of the total population," said the report prepared by interns sponsored by Dymally's office.

Dymally said the report was conservative.

"Most ethnic leaders believe that the (minority) population is anywhere from 38% to 41%, and I find myself in this category," Dymally said.

"Neither the media, the government, nor private interests are preparing for this emerging phenomenon and will consequently be unprepared to meet the challenge," he said.

The report listed the principal minorities in California as Mexican-Americans 4.2 million, black 1.6 million, Japanese 350,000, Puerto Ricans 350,000, Portuguese 350,000, Chinese 300,000, Filipinos 300,000, American Indians 239,000, and Koreans 150,000.

In addition, the report said, there are 80,000 Cubans, 80,000 Vietnamese, 78,000 Caribbeans, 50,000 Samoans, 40,000 Guatemalans, 30,000 East Indians, 30,000 Guamanians and 25,000 Panamanians.

The total is 8.3 million minority members in a total population of 24 million according to the report.

In addition, the report estimated there are 1.2 million illegal Mexican workers in the state.

There has been a record number of black appointments in the upper levels of the State Department: John Reinhardt, director of the USIA; Terence Todman, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs; Barbara Watson, administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. Half a dozen or more blacks have been made ambassadors.

But the best augury for racial progress is the trend of public opinion. In 1977 blacks had another top year at the polls. Nearly all black incumbent mayors were reelected, and in New Orleans and Oakland black mayoralty candidates won for the first time. More gains were also made in state legislatures.

From 1976 to 1977, the number of blacks in elective office jumped from 3,979 to 4,311, according to the Joint Center for Political Studies. Only two states now have no black elected officials. The greatest gains have been in the 11 states of the old South, where black elected officeholders currently number 2,129.

Mississippi leads all other states with 295 blacks in elective office, up 85 in one year.

Virginia's capital, Richmond, was also once a stronghold of white supremacy, but this year blacks won control of the City Council and elected Henry Marsh III as the community's first black mayor.

In the nation's capital, Burtell Jefferson has just been appointed Washington's first black police chief. Last month William B. Bryant became the chief judge of the U.S. District Court, the first black to hold that post, which was once filled by Judge John J. Sirica of Watergate note. And last month Lisle Carter Jr., a black born in New York City, became the first president of the University of the

District of Columbia.

Washington Episcopalians recently installed a revered black, the Rt. Rev. John Walker, 50, as their bishop, and in Mississippi Bishop Joseph Howze became the first black to head a Roman Catholic diocese since the 19th century. Also, Thelma Adair, a college professor, was elected moderator of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States, the first black woman to hold the office.

Even the Daughters of the American Revolution finally took in their first black member in December, while large labor unions like the United Auto Workers, the Teamsters and the Steelworkers have all elected blacks as vice presidents.

Perhaps the most significant straw in the wind is the way resistance to school busing receded last year. On Dec. 14, for instance, Seattle became the first major American city to desegregate its schools without a court order or other federal pressure.

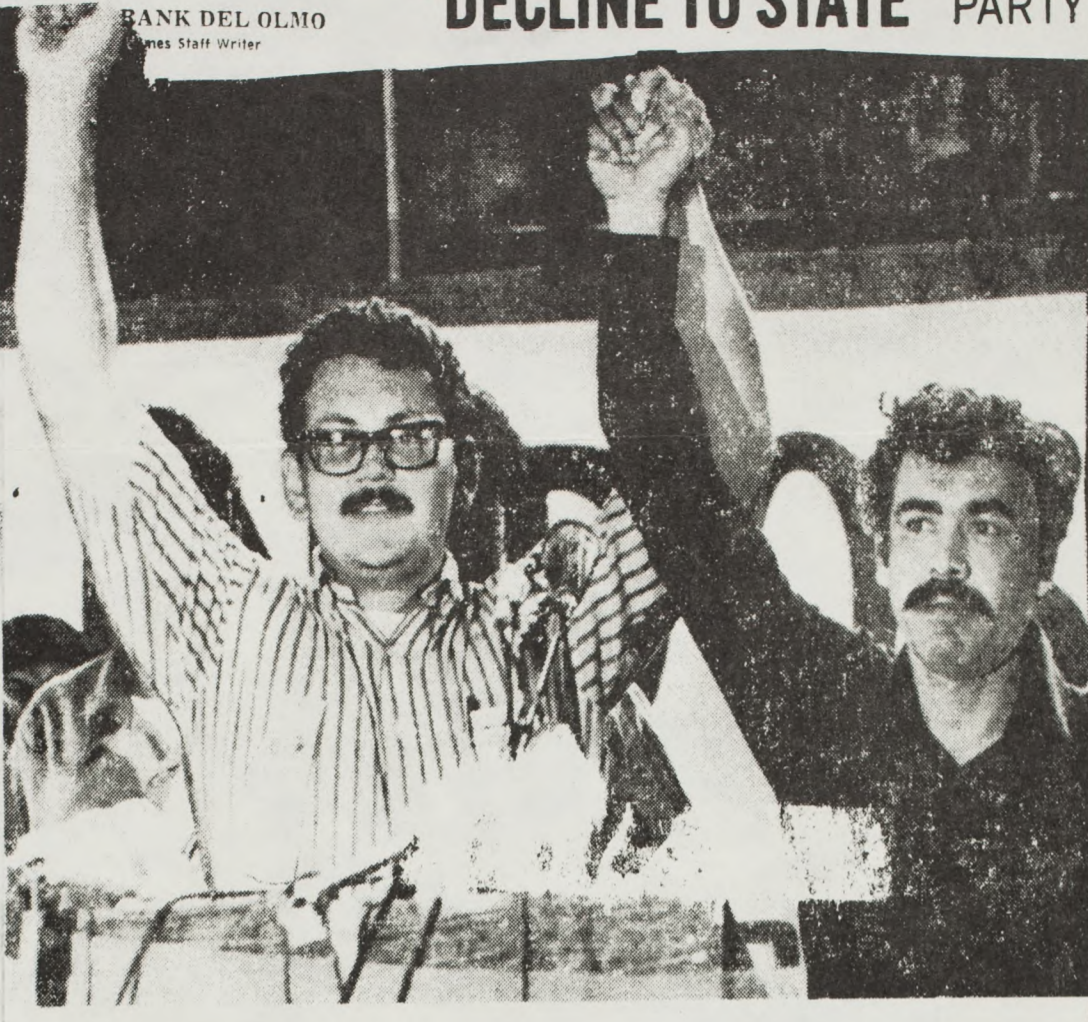
In Boston, the voters turned out three officials who had built their careers on opposition to "forced busing." On New Year's Day, a black judge swore into office John O'Bryant, the first black ever elected to the Boston School Committee.

As for sports and art and entertainment, blacks are already so acclaimed that it is hard to see how they could do better, but they did. Who can forget the dazzling performances of Alex Haley, Reggie Jackson and Earl Campbell, the 1977 Heisman trophy winner?

ANNEXED TO U.S. BY CONQUEST

CHICANOS: THE ONLY WAY TO REGISTER TO VOTE IS THE "DECLINE TO STATE" PARTY

La Raza Won't Back Either Candidate



THE WINNER—Jose Angel Gutierrez, left, and Rodolfo Gonzalez acknowledge the cheers of La Raza Unida conventioners after Gutierrez' election as chairman of party's steering committee.

For Blacks, a Very Good Year

BY CLAYTON FRITCHEY

"Black America Christmas Mood: Gloom, Suspicion, and Pessimism." That was the headline on a story reporting the views of various black spokesmen whose year-end consensus was that 1977 had been a disappointing period for race progress, and that the prospects for 1978 were dim.

All things considered, the last year of the situation, the last year of constructive thoughts—that body of blacks v. several abrupt resignations, intended to fight against the tempt by the Chicano community in the par becoming the dominant force. Sanchez noted prior to his resignation that Latino representation on the Fire Department has increased 300%.

Another complaint is that the President has not appointed enough blacks to key positions. It is true that he has not fulfilled all of the great expectations that he aroused, but under him we have for the first time two Cabinet-level black appointees—Patricia Harris, secretary of housing and urban development, and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Other key black appointments include Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander, U.S. Treasurer Azie Morton and the chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Eleanor Holmes Norton.

Wade McCree now holds the distinguished post of solicitor general, and Drew Days III, as assistant attorney general, heads the Civil Division in the Justice Department. Carter has also appointed a number of black U.S. attorneys around the country, and has promoted Judge Leon Higginbotham to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

There has been a record number of black appointments in the upper levels of the State Department: John Reinhardt, director of the USIA; Terence Todman, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs; Barbara Watson, administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. Half a dozen or more blacks have been made ambassadors.

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4.2 MILLION
1.2 MILLION
5.4 MILLION
CHICANOS

BANK DEL OLMO
Times Staff Writer

DEMOCRAT

Dymally to give talk at fund-raiser

Lt. Gov. Mervyn M. Dymally has been announced as the guest speaker at a Friday, Sept. 10, campaign fund-raising dinner honoring G. Tom Thompson, candidate for judge in the Compton Judicial District.

Honorary dinner chairmen will be State Assemblymen Leon Ralph and Frank Vicencia.

The fund-raiser will be held in the Steamfitters Hall, 18355 S. Figueroa St., Carson. A reception begins at 6:30 p.m. with dinner being served at 7:30 p.m.

Community chairpersons helping to organize the event include Bettye Howe and Lionel Cade, both of Compton, and Rev. Don Thompson of Paramount. Other community chairpersons represent Athens, Carson, Lynwood and Willowbrook.

For further information, call the Thompson for Judge Committee at 432-33. The committee office at 101 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach.

Herald Examiner Photo

MERVYN DYMALLY
THE PROMOTER



Mayor-elect Morial, a 1951 graduate of Xavier University, is caught here in "his town."



G. Tom Thompson,
THE WINNER

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION



Peter W. Rodino Jr.
RACIST
LAW MAKER

THE WINNER

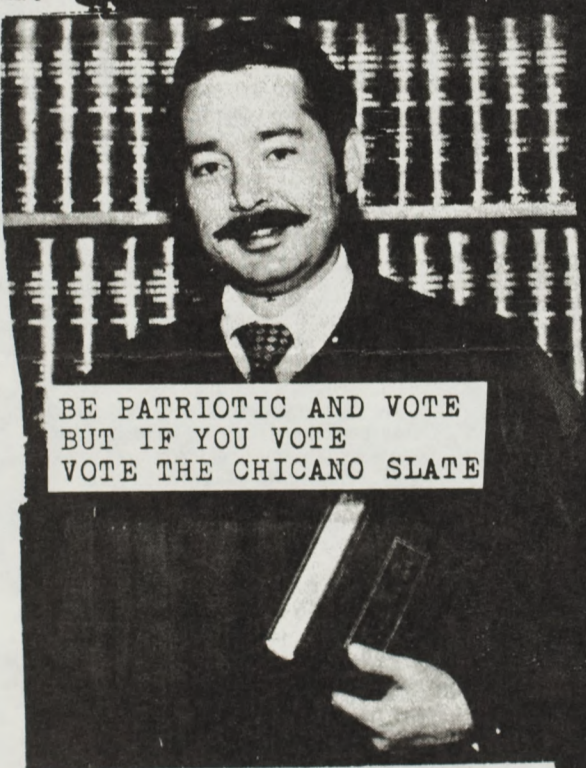


Andrew J. Young Jr., diplomat
THE PROMOTER

DEMOCRAT

CHICANOS: THE ONLY WAY TO REGISTER TO VOTE IS THE "DECLINE TO STATE" PARTY

Promoting Racism



BE PATRIOTIC AND VOTE BUT IF YOU VOTE VOTE THE CHICANO SLATE

A GREAT LOSER
JUDGE JOSEPH L. ARMIDO, JR.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Andrew Young, the nation's brash black ambassador to the United Nations, seems simply unable to stay out of contention caused by not thinking before sounding off. He proved it again the other day in his native city of New Orleans.

A hotly-contested mayoral election is to be held there on November 12. Although one candidate is black and the other white, both have responsibly attempted to play down their skin color differences and instead play up their campaign differences on various municipal problems.

They were doing just fine until Andy Young paid a visit. He opened up the whole hornet's nest of black and white friction by appearing before a black college audience and announcing that New Orleans is "on trial" in its forthcoming election.

President Carter's most undiplomatic ambassador did not endorse the black candidate by name.

He didn't have to. The whole city knew what he was talking about when he made incendiary statements like this:

"Industrial leaders and the world are taking note to see if New Orleans has indeed eradicated the problem of racism."

As might reasonably be expected, this placing of a city "on trial" created a continuing furor and has added to underlying racial tension rather than helping to ease it. Yet Ambassador Young, in promoting racism as the key election issue, seemed oblivious to the fact that his action was itself deplorably racist.

A bitter irony in the situation is that political experts in New Orleans had been giving the black candidate a good chance of winning the mayoral election on his performance record. If he loses badly now, it will be thanks to Andy Young and his gratuitous poisoning of the civic atmosphere.

L.A. mayor urges Weinreb election

By RITA RESARE

HAYWARD — Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley last night urged Hayward citizens to re-elect Mayor Ilene Weinreb, praising her leadership at the regional, state and national levels.

Bradley termed Mrs. Weinreb "a committed servant of the people who stands head and shoulders over the rest of us." He said he had worked with her in numerous organizations and was impressed by her willingness to work for the good of all people, "not just you."

Mrs. Weinreb has shown a willingness to put the same kind of effort into organizations that reach beyond Hayward as she has put into the city, Bradley said. He said the whole country needs "that kind of committed service" to counteract the loss of confidence in public officials that followed Watergate.

Bradley said people lose faith and confidence in their leaders, then in businessmen, doctors, lawyers, teachers and finally themselves.

"We have seen examples of societies that have lost faith, and they begin to die. Those in office must conduct ourselves to restore confidence," Bradley said.

He said this will produce a "ripple effect," restoring faith and confidence in the system. "I hope you say of Ilene, 'Here's one who has honesty and integrity.' She must continue to serve this community and nation. I hope your support here tonight is reflected throughout the city."

Victory on April 11, Bradley said, will not be just for Mrs. Weinreb, "but for local self-government. I congratulate you for choosing this candidate. I thank you on behalf of all elected officials."

Bradley said he is committed to supporting Mrs. Weinreb "because I know her, because I've seen her in action." He urged her supporters to "work hard and keep her for all of us."

Before making his serious pitch in behalf of the mayor, Bradley demonstrated a keen sense of humor which had the Elegant Ranch dinner crowd roaring with laughter. He began by remarking that master of ceremonies Al Lepore had "taken three times as long with the introduction as it will take me to speak to you."

Bradley praised Lepore's delivery of his flattering introduction — "every word I wrote, and it's all true." While the audience was still recovering from that, he went on to say that he had been brought to Hayward under false pretenses — "a dinner to honor the mayor, and I was led to believe that I was the mayor being honored."

Bradley went on, "I was asked how many times I'd been to Hayward. I said 'yes' to this invitation, so you know this has got to be my first time."

When he received his invitation, Bradley said, he noted that the dinner was at the Elegant Ranch. "Then we pulled into a parking lot. I was looking for the horses, and one by one, you folks showed up."

Turning serious, Bradley said, "Ilene ought to be proud of this collection of supporters — business people, housewives, elected officials, different racial and religious backgrounds — all in one room in support of one individual. That tells me something about your respect for that individual. It's a tribute to our friend, Ilene."

Lepore, pleading that he did not know all of the elected officials present and was afraid he'd slight someone, had asked them all to stand. Then he had read messages from some who were unable to attend.

Bradley said he had never seen it done quite that way before.

"I've been to a lot of dinners," Bradley said, "and it's a sacrifice for elected officials to get to them. Your master of ceremonies introduced them as a group, and I don't know any of their names."

"Those who are not here had their messages read. Next time I'll mail in my remarks."

Bradley termed anyone who would challenge Mrs. Weinreb in the political arena "foolish." He said he had been told that no Hayward mayor had ever been re-elected, but predicted that Mrs. Weinreb would change that.

"We're gonna wipe 'em out!" Bradley said. "It would be the mistake of the century not to return to office your mayor."

He said demands on his time make it nearly impossible for him to support candidates in other cities, regardless of his feelings for them.

"But when Ilene called, it wasn't a question of would I come, but when."

Mrs. Weinreb spoke briefly, thanking her family and introducing several family members. She said she had first planned a low-key campaign until "out of nowhere came some pretty formidable opposition."

Lepore announced a number of fund-raisers, including a St. Patrick's Day party at Mrs. Weinreb's campaign headquarters.

DEMOCRAT



PROMOTING A CAMPAIGN AGAINST A CHICANO

MAYOR TOM BRADLEY

A CONSPIRACY TO PREVENT CHICANOS FROM GETTING INVOLVED IN THE POLITICAL

-- A R E N A --



LOST BY 200 VOTES SOMEONE FORGOT TO RING DOOR BELLS TO GET THE VOTERS

TAXATION WITHOUT

REPRESENTATION

Jimenez hits Bradley appearance

HAYWARD — Mayoral candidate Matt Jimenez has criticized incumbent Mayor Ilene Weinreb for "importing the mayor of Los Angeles to tell the people who our next mayor should be."

Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley appeared at a fund-raising dinner for the mayor last week.

Mrs. Weinreb responded that, "The only Bay Area mayor that Bradley has ever helped besides me was Mayor Moscone of San Francisco."

"Obviously, San Francisco was not asking Los Angeles to tell San Franciscans how the city should be run."

"But it is nice to know that your mayor — whether you be a San Franciscan or a Haywardite — has the respect of his or her peers," Mrs. Weinreb said.

Jimenez also charged the mayor with "lack of leadership."

"No political smog from Southern California can hide the facts from Hayward residents. The people can plainly see what city government has accomplished under its present leadership — a lot of nothing," Jimenez said.

Mrs. Weinreb replied that some of her accomplishments include the forming of the Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency to acquire bayshore lands for the enjoyment and education of the public, establishing Project Outreach — a special program for handling domestic disturbances — in the police department, and "pulling together city, state and area agencies to work together on the training and placement of employees of Hunt-Wesson put out of work by the recent closing of the B Street cannery."

Jimenez said that if the mayor "commanded the respect of the business and labor communities, she would have been consulted far ahead of the proposed closing" and might have been able to negotiate a phased shutdown.

Mrs. Weinreb called that "naive." "My dear opponent is very naive if he thinks corporate leadership consults ahead of time with the mayor of one of their branch plants. That kind of naivete would be detrimental to a city like Hayward, which has so many branch industrial plants affected by decisions in other cities," Mrs. Weinreb said.

8 Part II-Tues., July 4, 1978 K 205 Angeles Times ★

CHICANOS: Chicano Group to Back THE ONLY WAY TO REGISTER Own Candidates Only

TO VOTE IS THE La Raza Unida Organizers Refuse Support Despite Pressure From Democrats, GOP

TAXATION WITHOUT "DECLINE TO STATE" REPRESENTATION PARTY

BY FRANK DEL OLMO Times Staff Writer

CHICANOS: THE ONLY WAY TO REGISTER TO VOTE IS THROUGH THE "DECLINE TO STATE" PARTY

Minority workers hail Obledo

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Attacks on state Health and Welfare Secretary Mario Obledo are part of a "backlash" against Obledo's efforts to hire more minorities and women, a group of employees said Tuesday.

Leaders of the California Coalition of Minorities, Women and the Disabled praised Obledo in a news conference for increasing

the number of minority employes in his agency.

But they attacked the news media, without singling out specific organizations, for publishing stories "based on innuendos, falsehoods, misunderstandings and guilt by association."

Obledo has been criticized in news stories for alleged connections between his employees and

Mexican Mafia members, and for alleged mismanagement of his agency, which includes such troubled programs as Medi-Cal, state mental hospitals and supervision of private nursing homes.

But Dean Lau of the Asian State Employees Association, a part of the coalition supporting Obledo, said those charges were really inspired by ef-

forts to get Obledo for his affirmative-action hiring policy.

"Mario Obledo has attempted to open the doors of state government to those qualified segments of the population that in the past have traditionally been denied opportunities for equal consideration," said Lau, a Health Department worker.

"For these positive efforts, he now finds himself the target of the backlash element in our society," Lau said.

State Personnel Board employee Mike Vader, chief spokesman for the coalition, said that Obledo has made "a sincere effort" to improve job opportunities in his 40,000-employee agency and that the results, although small, are significant.

Vader said that in the past two years in Obledo's agency there has been a 1.5 percent increase in Spanish-surnamed employes, a 1 percent increase in women and increases of less than 1 percent in black, Asian and Filipino employees.

Los Angeles Times Thurs., Nov. 10, 1977 — Part 3

LACK OF EXPERIENCE CITED

Obledo Isn't Suited for Job, McCarthy Believes

BY LARRY STAMMER
Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO—Assembly Speaker Leo T. McCarthy (D-San Francisco) said Wednesday that state Health and Welfare Agency Secretary Mario G. Obledo lacked "management experience" to run the state's biggest agency.

McCarthy's criticism, which is privately shared by other Democratic legislative leaders, came in the wake of Obledo's disclosure that he intended to resign his post at the end of Gov. Brown's first term in December, 1978.

"I'm not going to be quoted as saying Obledo should step down," McCarthy told The Times.

"I think Mario Obledo is a superb human being who is strongly people-oriented and he would do an excellent job in many different roles. He would probably be a marvelous judge, for instance.

"But the chief administrator of the biggest agency in state government is

not his bag. I don't think you could find a guy who works harder at trying to do a good job.

"But he does not bring the management experience that is a necessary part of the equipment to be secretary of health and welfare," McCarthy said.

Without committing the governor to Obledo's reappointment, Gray Davis, Gov. Brown's executive secretary and chief of staff, Wednesday defended Obledo and said he "believed" that the governor was satisfied with Obledo's performance.

Obledo, a Mexican-American, was appointed to the cabinet post in 1975 by Brown.

The appointment was viewed then as an indication of the new governor's commitment to bringing more minorities into policy-making positions in state government.

But during the nearly three years
Please Turn to Page 24, Col. 1

CHICANOS: THE ONLY WAY TO REGISTER TO VOTE IS THROUGH THE "DECLINE TO STATE" PARTY

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Los Angeles Times

2-Part II — Sat., Nov. 19, 1977

Latins Ask Brown to Back Obledo in His Hour of Need

BY LARRY STAMMER
Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO—Gov. Brown was accused Friday by representatives of 18 Mexican-American groups of remaining "strangely silent" in the midst of growing attacks on state Health and Welfare Secretary Mario G. Obledo, and was urged to support Obledo in his "hour of need."

At the same time, the Mexican-American groups assailed published reports which they said impeached Obledo's "unquestioned integrity" by "innuendo, hearsay and guilt by association." They specifically singled out the Reader's Digest, and the Sacramento "daily newspapers."

The Reader's Digest in its November issue carried a story which purported to show that Obledo was a "supporter" of a man alleged to have connections with persons involved in

organized crime. Obledo has strongly denied the report and has asked the magazine to publish a retraction.

Meanwhile, some Republican politicians have called for Obledo's resignation, and Democratic Assembly Speaker Leo T. McCarthy (D-San Francisco), while declaring his confidence in Obledo's personal integrity, has said Obledo lacked "administrative experience" to run the state's largest agency.

Edward P. Morya, state director and national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, told a capital press conference Friday, "This controversy is not a state issue. This is a national issue."

"The implication for Chicanos and Latinos is very grave. This is a poker hand that the Mexicans are not going to lose. We are very dismayed that the governor has failed to come out and support Mario Obledo publicly in this hour of need."

Brown later Friday dismissed the controversy around Obledo as the result of prelection year politics.

But, in a telephone interview with United Press International, Brown twice declined to single out Obledo for specific commendation. Brown

Please Turn to Page 12, Col. 4

governor. We're not giving him a deadline. But we want the governor to support Obledo in no uncertain terms. We're looking for that support within a reasonable time."

CHICANOS: THE ONLY WAY TO REGISTER TO VOTE IS THROUGH THE "DECLINE TO STATE" PARTY



MEXICAN - AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

2390 Mission Street, Suite #201 San Francisco, CA 94110

STATE OFFICERS:

February 8, 1979

PRESIDENT:

Eduardo Sandoval
2390 Mission Street, Suite 201
San Francisco, CA 94110
Telephone (415) 826-4844

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

Victor Barrera
1360 West 37th Street
San Pedro, CA 90731
Telephone: (213) 548-4288

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

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

Alberto Carrillo
3056 Bayberry Lane
San Jose, CA 95122
Telephone: (408) 259-8651

Re: MAPA Resolution on the Undocumented

Dear Herman:

SECRETARY:

Blanca Alvarado
1190 E. Santa Clara
San Jose, CA 95116
Telephone: (408) 297-1339

Pursuant to our telephone conversation on Wednesday February 7, 1979, enclosed herein please find a copy of the MAPA Resolution on the Undocumented which was ratified by the California Democratic Party at its State Convention in Sacramento on July 21st, 1979

TREASURER:

Aurora Rodriguez
256 Sierra Drive
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Telephone: (415) 937-9723

Best wishes,

LEGAL COUNSEL:

Primo Ruiz
3840 Railroad Avenue
Pittsburg, CA 94565
Telephone: (415) 439-5300

EDUARDO SANDOVAL
MAPA State President

ADMINISTRATOR:

Joe Sanchez III
303 North San Fernando Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90031
Telephone: (213) 223-1348

PARLIAMENTARIAN:

Roberto L. Ferrera
306 South Sycamore Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90036
Telephone: (213) 935-6793

PAST PRESIDENT:

Manuel Lopez
Los Angeles, CA 90026

ES:aml
Enclosure



MEXICAN - AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

MAPA RESOLUTION ON THE UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS

Approved: January 28, 1978, San Francisco, CA

STATE OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT:

Eduardo Sandoval
2390 Mission Street, Suite 201
San Francisco, CA 94110
Telephone: (415) 826-4844

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

Victor Barrera
1360 West 37th Street
San Pedro, CA 90731
Telephone: (213) 548-4288

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

Alberto Carrillo
3056 Bayberry Lane
San Jose, CA 95122
Telephone: (408) 259-8651

SECRETARY:

Martha J. Galan
4548 East 6th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90022
Telephone: (213) 263-1604

TREASURER:

Aurora Rodriguez
256 Sierra Drive
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Telephone: (415) 937-9723

LEGAL COUNSEL:

Primo Ruiz
3840 Railroad Avenue
Pittsburg, CA 94565
Telephone: (415) 439-5300

ADMINISTRATOR:

Joe Sanchez III
303 North San Fernando Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90031
Telephone: (213) 223-1348

PARLIAMENTARIAN:

Roberto L. Ferrera
306 South Sycamore Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90036
Telephone: (213) 935-6793

PAST PRESIDENT:

Manuel Lopez
Los Angeles, CA 90026

WHEREAS, the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA) views the matter of the undocumented Mexican residing and working in the United States as the issue of the greatest magnitude in relations between the United States and the Republic of Mexico; and

WHEREAS, this issue is highly complex involving matters of history, geopolitics, economics and culture between the people of these two countries and their respective governments; and

WHEREAS, an effective solution in this area will require intelligence, great imagination, foresight, planning, patience and tolerance; and

WHEREAS, President Jimmy Carter has taken the indispensable first step towards a solution by proposing to the United States Congress on August 4, 1977, an "Amnesty Plan" for the undocumented alien; and

WHEREAS, President Carter's pioneering efforts should be applauded, and said "Amnesty Plan" can be used as a catalyst to develop the most equitable and just "Amnesty Plan" possible; and

WHEREAS, the United States Congress has a unique opportunity to assert its creativity and produce a bold, exciting and equitable legislative program in this matter; and

WHEREAS, this issue of the undocumented Mexican residing and working within the United States is of overriding importance to the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA) and to the nation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. Adjustment of Status to Permanent Residency;

All those undocumented persons who are residing in the United States at the time of the enactment of the pertinent Congressional legislation on this issue, shall be eligible to adjust their status to that of

MAPA RESOLUTION ON THE UNDOCUMENTED ALIEN

permanent residents, within the United States, provided the traditional statutory requirement of good moral character is satisfied.

MAPA feels that amnesty, as of the date of the effective Congressional legislation, is particularly symbolic and appropriate because countless Hispanics, both United States citizens and permanent residents, have fought and suffered fatalities or other casualties in defending the United States and its freedoms in times of declared and undeclared wars with "enemy" nations. Now, other Hispanics, some related by blood to those Hispanics who defended and defend this country, are seeking the freedom to work and live in this country, and, as such, MAPA argues that the latter are, at worst, indirect beneficiaries of the proven Hispanic patriotism to the United States.

2. Immediate Application For United States Citizenship:

Upon receipt of a permanent resident visa, each such recipient shall be permitted to apply for United States citizenship. Thus the present statutory waiting period of five (5) years before a permanent resident can apply for citizenship would be eliminated.

3. Citizenship Examination To Be Conducted In The Spanish Language:

Taking into consideration the history and the present social, cultural and economic development of the Hispanic people in this country, together with the fact that by 1983 the Hispanic community will be the largest minority in the United States, there is no rational or Constitutional justification in not utilizing Spanish language in the manner prescribed.

4. Increase Annual Allocation Of Visas To Mexico To 100,000:

Hand in hand with the recommendations concerning adjustment of status for undocumented persons (see #1 above), is the necessity to augment the annual visa allocation vis-a-vis Mexico.

5. Exemption From Labor Certification:

Parents of United States citizen children and parents of legal permanent residents, in qualifying for permanent resident visas, shall be exempt from labor certification procedures.

6. Rejection Of Five (5) Year Temporary Resident Proposal:

MAPA finds this recommendation unacceptable. While recognizing President Carter's good faith, this proposal is fraught with

MAPA RESOLUTION ON THE UNDOCUMENTED ALIEN

inherent social, political and Constitutional dangers for the intended subject population. On its face, this proposal appears to be violative of the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution. Thus, MAPA is compelled to register its complete disapproval and rejection.

7. Rejection Of Employer Sanctions And Employee Identification Proposals:

MAPA also finds these two proposals unacceptable. Briefly, these respective proposals are an open-ended invitation to employer discrimination against prospective Hispanic employees, both citizens and residents alike, and to the introduction of inspection powers (review of a prospective employee's "proper identification") in the hands of private employers, a practice totally adverse to the American tradition of Constitutional civil liberties. In this context, MAPA adopts the rationale spelled out by the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) in its Position Paper of September 23, 1977, pp. 3-17.

8. Establish A Joint United States-Mexico Industrial And Rural Development Fund, Jointly Funded, To Assure Comprehensive Economic Development In Mexico; Trade Concessions:

Indispensable to any plan to remedy the flow of undocumented persons across the United States' southern borders from Mexico, is the issue assuring sound economic development in the source country, Mexico. MAPA recommends the establishment of a \$100 million United States-Mexico Industrial and Rural Development Fund (with equal contributions by both countries) to stimulate and expand labor, intensive industry and rural development in Mexico. It is clear that flow of undocumented people would be significantly reduced by the presence of additional employment opportunities in Mexico.

Further, the United States must develop a program of trade concessions with Mexico, i.e., to buy Mexican made products. As a start, MAPA recommends that the American tourist be allowed to purchase, duty-free, \$500.00 worth of Mexican products.

9. Border Patrol; Affirmative Action:

The President's "Amnesty Plan" will increase the Border Patrol personnel at the Mexican Border by 2,000 additional new hirees. While MAPA sees the issue of increased Border Patrol personnel as a temporary measure, the governmental action to hire 2,000 new Border personnel must meet the requirements of affirmative action relative to the employing and promoting of Mexican-Americans.

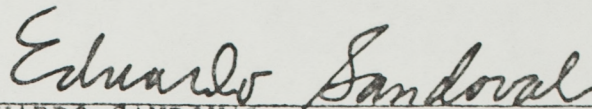
MAPA RESOLUTION ON THE UNDOCUMENTED ALIEN

An integral part of developing a more effective Border Patrol involves an ongoing program of sensitivity training for Border personnel so that they cope, civilly, with those who cross the Mexican Border.

10. Moratorium On All Deportations Pending Congressional Action:

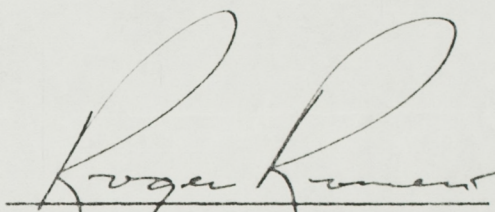
Pending final Congressional action on the undocumented population, the only just thing for the executive branch of the federal government to do is to put an immediate stop to the deportations by the Immigration Service. Otherwise, those undocumented persons who might be eligible for adjustment of status under the ultimate Congressional legislation, might well be prejudiced by having their residence in the United States interrupted by deportation.

DATED: January 28, 1978



EDUARDO SANDOVAL
MAPA STATE PRESIDENT

This Resolution is sponsored by
Roger Romero, Legislative appointee from
the 6th Senatorial District


January 5 1979

d) Twenty-one (23%) indicated that they were contacted by the Census Bureau, and understood the questions.

3) Four (4%) responded in either an inclusive or confusing fashion and therefore the results were not tabulated.

6. Set forth below are some quotes taken by our survey takers from families who had difficulties in completing or did not complete the census forms:

- a) "The person who contacted our family could not relate to us in our tongue so I did not return the questionnaire." (never returned form)
- b) "The person who came could not adequately communicate to us in Spanish. We understand very little English and can't read very well. We could not finish the form so we did not send it back." (never returned form)
- c) "The person who contacted us was Anglo and did not attempt to help fill out questionnaire, just gave it to us and left." (never returned form)
- d) "The person from the Census was told that I was a second family in the housefold but neglected to give me a questionnaire or enumerate my family." (entire family not counted)
- e) "The man was Anglo. He couldn't understand why I wanted to be Chicano. He did not except. He did not give me all the questions."
- f) "The person who contacted me could speak only English. He wrote answers without letting me know what he put on questionnaire."
- g) "I did not understand the questionor (sic) and the man did not know how to speak Spanish to explain."

7. These are my observations based upon our December 7th random survey:

- a) Even though we were Chicano and bilingual many people were reluctant to talk to us and of those who spoke to us many were fearful.
- b) Approximately 45% of those we contacted had substantial language barriers that would make it

impossible for them to adequately answer the survey conducted by the Census Bureau.

c) In my opinion, a maximum of one-third of the persons we contacted could accurately fill out a census questionnaire.

d) Most of the persons we contacted stated that the census taker was either Anglo or spoke such limited Spanish that there was a substantial language barrier between the census taker and the family.

e) Many persons stated that the census taker promised to return but never did and therefore they threw out the census form.

f) Many families stated that even though more than one family was living in their house the census taker only counted one family. In my opinion, in at least 15% of the houses more than one family resided.

g) Many of the people expressed the feeling that accurate answers were not important and that the census taker himself conveyed indifference to accuracy.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on December 13, 1971

in Alameda County.

MANUEL ALVARADO

Subscribed to and sworn to before me

this 13 day of December, 1971

CHARLOTTE S. MEYER
NOTARY PUBLIC

OFFICIAL SEAL

M. R. "MAC" BARRAZA 11B
PARA
DIRECTOR DEL DISTRICTO 38
UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA

A TODOS LOS MIEMBROS DEL DISTRICTO 38 DE OBREROS DE AMERICA:

Decearemos esta oportunidad para introducirles a nuestro candidato para Director de el Distrito 38 de los Obreros de America. Es raro que encontremos un hermano con tantas habilidades y experiencia. Aparte de juventud y dedicacion. Mac de 43 anos de edad a dedicado la mayor parte de su vida activa en el sindicato de M.M.S. por lo consiguiente a que les presentamos un pequeño resumen de nuestro candidato.

1. Ingreso activamente al movimiento obrero - a la edad de 16 años
2. Servio honorablemente en el Ejercito de los Estados Unidos - a la edad de 20 anos
3. Secretario de A.F.L. en el Sureste de el Estados Unidos - a la edad de 20 anos
4. Derjio la lucha para organizar la local 907 de la Union Internacional de Minas
5. Fue electado Presidente de Molinos y Esmeldas - a la edad de 22 años
6. Fue Representante Internacional de M.M.S. en ocho estados del sureste - a la edad de 24 años
7. Fue Director Regional de el M.M.S. - en 1958
8. Electado a la mesa executive del M.M.S. - en 1961
9. Relectado en 1963 y 1965

Cuandola M.M.S. y U.S.W.A. se juntaron en 1967 vino acabo mayormente por los esfuerzos de Mac Barraza.

Despues de la sumerjion lo asignaron cordinador de la gran huelga de cobre en el sureste.

Desde entonces a sido asignado a varios puestos importantes como:

ORGANIZADOR: Ha sido instrumental en organizar varias locales en el sureste de los Estados Unidos

NEGOCIADOR: Ha negociado contratos con ocho companias y ganado mejore contrrtos

DERECHOS CIVILES: Ha negociado programas de entrenamiento para minorias sin discriminacion

DISPUTADO: Ha sido delegado de U.S.W.A. a convenciones y conferencias a paises como Peru, Chile, Jamaica

Barraza en acutal es representante de U.S.W.A. trabajando con el departamento de politica de accion nacional con officinas en la capital del pais.

Su reputacion y actividades hablan por el hermano Barraza no cabe duda que ha dedicado su vida a el:

1. MOVIMIENTO OBRERO
2. EDUCACION
3. POLITICA
4. DERECHOS CIVILES
5. LIBERTADES CIVILES
6. LEGISLATURA

AHORA LES PREGUNTAMOS HERMANOS CREEN QUE SINCERAMENTE Y REALISTICAMENTE PUEDEMOS NEGARLE EL VOTO A EL HERMANO MAC BARRAZA. NOSOTROS CREEMOS QUE NO!!

COMITE PARA ELECTAR A
"MAC" BARRAZA
DIRECTOR DE EL DISTRICTO 38

Officina ubicada
6800 Pacific Blvd. Huntington Park, Calif. 90255
Telefonos 582-5461 O 0x9-9845
Para mas informacion yamenos o vicitenos hoy

BUB. OR
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BLACK + WHITE

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you
to ask about your organization
and if you could send
me information about
it. Thank you.

Sincerely,

José Cruz González

my address:

José González
9226 APARTMENT-F
LA JOLLA, CA 92037



MEXICAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY CHAPTER

"SERVING ALL OF THE COMMUNITIES OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT"

DISTRICT OFFICE:

817 W. BEVERLY BLVD • MONTEBELLO, CA. 90640

SUITE 5

(213) 722-2194

Committees:

EDUCATION

UNDOCUMENTED
WORKERS

CRIMINAL
JUSTICE

Honorable Pete Wilson, Mayor
City of San Diego
San Diego City Hall
San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Mayor:

This chapter of M.A.P.A. joins seventy others in the State of California in condemning and protesting your active and passive role in the indiscriminate violation of due process and other constitutional rights of Mexican-Americans and undocumented persons in the use law enforcement agencies with local mandates to ineptly try to perform as international agencies in the stop-and-detain tactics currently being employed in your jurisdiction.

Your complicity in these sleazy tactics become ludicrously aggravated since they interrupt and endanger international negotiation for much needed petroleum products from Mexico, including those fuels which run your vehicle and the vehicles being used at taxpayer's expense to violate the rights of citizens of this country and possible citizens of the country from whom we are begging resource assistance.

Your political ambitions and your efforts to appease and curry favor with the crypto-facist elements in this state will not be forgotten by those minorities which innocently supported your previous political ambitions.

We demand your active opposition to these tactics in a public forum and your contrite apologies for violation of your oath to support the Constitution of the United States as it applies to all Americans.

Insistently,

ABE TAPIA, Chairman
Criminal Justice Committee

CC: Press and Minority Rights Organizations

9:30 - 4:00 - MAIN
STATE CAPITAL
112

6:00 HOLIDAY INN
NO HOST

6:30 P. COFF.

7:00 DINNER

BZ



MEXICAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL / STATE

November 6, 1985

Mr. Herman Baca
710 East 3rd Street
National City, CA 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

This letter is to thank you for accepting to be part of MAPAs program in celebrating our 25th Anniversary and participating in the installation of the newly elected State MAPA Officers in Sacramento on November 16, 1985.

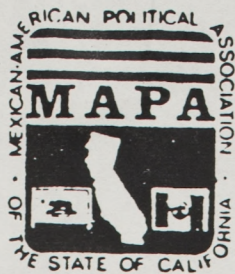
Information concerning the event is enclosed for your perusal. The program for that evening is not currently available, however, the early part of next week, I will mail it to you.

Again, many thanks for your support. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

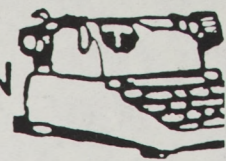
Sincerely,

BEATRIZ MOLINA
STATE CHAIR

Encl.



MEXICAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION



NEWS RELEASE

RELEASE DATE: Immediately

November 1, 1985

CONTACT: Bea Molina, National President

PHONE: (916) 442-3265

The Mexican American Political Association is installing its State/National officers on Saturday, November 16, 1985 in Sacramento, CA.

The installing ceremonies, which culminate a day-long quarterly meeting of the Executive Board, will take place at the Holiday Inn, Downtown Plaza in Sacramento. The Executive Board meeting begins at 9:00 a.m. at the Vagabond Hotel.

The new officers, elected at the Biennial Conference held in Bakersfield last August, will be officially meeting for the first time since their election. The actual installation will be conducted by the Honorable Armando O. Rodriguez, Municipal Judge from Fresno. Rodriguez is a past MAPA State President. All past presidents, which include California Congressman Roybal and Margaret Cruz, the first woman MAPA president, have been invited and will be honored at the dinner.

The 1985-87 officers include Ms. Beatriz Molina, Preisent from Sacramento, Ramon Magana, First Vice President from San Fernando; Henry Rodriguez from Bakersfield, Second Vice President; David Pacheco, State Treasurer from San Francisco; Valerie Valdez, Secretary from Alhambra; and Organizer, Phil Hernandez of San Jose; and Delfino Varela, Legal Counsel from Los Angeles.

"I believe I have an unusually strong board from all corners of the state. I look forward to working with everyone and I know this term will be an exciting and productive one" says Molina.

The public is invited to the installation ceremonies, which include a dinner and dance.

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Bea Molina

.....was elected President of the Mexican American Political Association at their State/National Convention held in Bakersfield this summer, August 1985.

Molina is only the second woman in the history of this twenty-five year organization to be elected as President. The first woman, Margaret Cruz of San Francisco was elected in 1973. Molina's term expires in 1987.

The 31-year old native of California is a resident of Sacramento. She is a graduate of Santa Barbara City College and California State University, Northridge. She has been a member of MAPA since 1978. Prior to her election, she had served as National organizer from 1983 to 1985, and State/National secretary from 1981 to 1983. She has served in various offices at the local level and chaired several state and local committees. Molina currently is employed as Program Director of the Citizens Advisory Council-Mental Health Advisory Board Program. Previous to that she worked in the State system as Planning Analyst for the Office of Economic Opportunity, Program Coordinator for the Department of Social Services and State-wide Project Manager for the California Commission on Alcoholism for the Spanish Speaking.

Molina believes that her training at the grass-root level of the community and her graduation up the ranks of the organization have prepared her well for her new role. She is a strong believer in networking and coalition building. She has good rapport with legislative representatives in both parties. She has been recognized as a motivating force in many Hispanic organizations.

Her first priority, however, now is MAPA and its objectives. That is; to work towards the election of Hispanic representatives at all levels of government. "MAPA was established twenty-five years ago because there was a need to have a vehicle that would make that possible, and that is what we need to concentrate on."

Molina believes that her election proves that the membership is ready to move away from the divisive infighting of the past and towards the rebuilding efforts necessary for the upcoming election years.



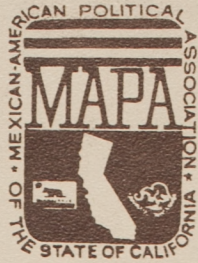
LEADERSHIP '85

MEXICAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Founded in 1960

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

PROPOSAL TO COMMITTEE TO ELECT JESS OSUNA COUNTY CLERK

1. MAPA will coordinate all efforts with all elements of the Mexican American community.
2. MAPA will install signs and posters throughout the South Bay area, as requested by Jess Osuna Headquarters, in addition MAPA has designated sites for signs.
3. MAPA will pass out literature two Sundays in a row prior to election at all Mexican American churches. We will cover all masses in passing out this literature.
4. MAPA will pass out literature on the Monday prior to elections at designated precincts by Jess Osuna Headquarters.
5. On November 7th, MAPA will remind the Mexican American community to go out and vote with the aid of a loud speaker.
6. MAPA's telephone committee will be active election day minus four days until poll closing time.
7. MAPA will provide transportation to and from polls for those people needing transportation.
8. MAPA will be represented at all functions and activities sponsored by Jess Osuna Headquarters, unless otherwise requested.

MAPA BUDGET

1. Telephones	\$100.00
2. Loud speaker rental (MAPA will man)	15.00
3. Coffee and snacks for volunteers	50.00
4. Mailing (special mailer to get endorsees)	25.00
5. Utilities	30.00
6. Rent (1/2 month)	70.00
7. Coffees	30.00
8. Miscellaneous	<u>50.00</u>
	\$370.00