

POLITICAL COALITION DE LA RAZA

32699 Navajo Trail, Palm Springs, California 92262, (714) 328-6094

January 1, 1982

President
Sal Mesa
Vice-President
John Quiñonez
Secretary
Silva Vega
Treasurer
Elisa Mesa

Congressman Jerry Lewis
327 Cannon Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Congressman Lewis:

I am writing to inform you that the Indio U. S. Border Patrol has continued to harass and intimidate Mr. Chema Ramos, a local merchant in Indio, California.

In particular officer Nicholson has been bothering Mr. Ramos for some time now. Mr. Ramos feels that officer Nicholson is being vindictive because Mr. Ramos complained to you that Mr. Nicholson and some other officers had been harassing him and his Hispanic customers about six months ago.

Mr. Ramos is very upset with Mr. Nicholson's harassment, discrimination and intimidation and has lost a considerable amount of business due to Mr. Nicholson and officer Bingham illegally entering his store without his permission and questioning his customers and demanding proof of their legal status in the United States.

The following are two complaints made by Mr. Ramos against officers Nicholson and Bingham:

1. On December 7, 1981, 9:30 A.M. a customer was reading a Spanish newspaper in front of Mr. Ramos' store when the above officers questioned, detained, and took the man in question to the Indio U. S. Border Patrol office. The man's truck was searched. The man was released since he was a citizen of the United States.
2. On December 26, 1981, 11:15 A.M. the officers mentioned above entered Mr. Ramos' store without permission and began to question all the customers in the store as to their citizenship. Mrs. Ramos was pushed by officer Nicholson as she refused to allow him to enter her store.

Mr. Chema Ramos was hand cuffed and taken to the

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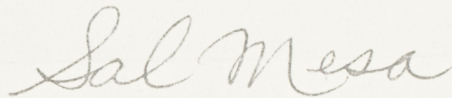
Treasurer
Elisa Mesa

Indio U. S. Border Patrol office and detained for two hours without being told why. According to Mr. Ramos all he wanted from the officers was their names. At that time the officers wanted identification as to who he was. Mr. Ramos refused and stated that they knew who he was. At that point he was hand cuffed.

Congressman Lewis, enclosed is a copy of a memorandum from Timothy S. Barker, National Center For Immigrants' Rights. The specific violations committed by the officers are numbers 2,3,and 4. We believe that the court injunction in the Zepeda case has been violated, therefore, the officers are in contempt of court.

We are hopeful that you will be able to help us solve this serious civil rights violation.

Sincerely,



Sal Mesa
President

cc: Senator Alan Cranston
Timothy S. Barker
Herman Baca
Chema Ramos



CITIZENS FOR FREEDOM

P.O. BOX 8952

PALM SPRINGS, CA. 92262

January 11, 1982

WHEREAS: Knowing well that curbing and eliminating racism serves to promote unity and peace, and that it is only through the struggle for equality that we can assure all our citizens freedom and come into compliance with the United Nations Provisions against ethnic genocide:

WE THEREFORE STATE THE PURPOSE OF CITIZENS FOR FREEDOM TO BE:

"To combat racism and to address the problems of human and civil rights."

STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES:

Recognizing that there are many and varied organizations within our community that want to oppose all racist groups by a wide variety of approaches, we hope all such organizations will become a part of Citizens for Freedom and in doing so they do not commit themselves in advance to any specific program or action other than our stated purpose. Our approach will be to offer autonomy to all members and groups to pursue the fight against racism as they see fit.

OUR GOAL AND OBJECTIVES ARE:

- 1) Involve youth in Citizens for Freedom activities by:
 - a) Organizing student groups at area high schools and College of the Desert.
 - b) Working to insure a truthful curriculum in our schools. We will encourage the adoption of anti-racist curricula developed by the N.E.A. and the council on inter-racial books for children.
- 2) Publishing a newsletter on a regular basis keeping our members and the public informed of our anti-racist activities; and publishing information relative to hate groups that pose a danger to our community.
- 3) Obtaining a legal consultant.
- 4) Organizing active demonstrations to counter hate groups.
- 5) To work through the legal and political system to outlaw organizations like the Klan.
- 6) Organizing boycotts against businesses sympathetic to organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, NAAWP, Nazi Party.
- 7) Serving and assisting other human and civil rights groups in their struggle to provide jobs for minorities and the underprivileged, also to represent individuals with specific discrimination complaints.
- 8) Encouraging the participation of all groups and individuals in Citizens for Freedom.



CITIZENS FOR FREEDOM

P.O. BOX 8952

PALM SPRINGS, CA. 92262

January 1, 1982

Election of new officers at our last meeting at the Palm Springs Library on December 14th brought us one step closer to consolidating an organization in the Coachella Valley which can not only put on a rally against the Klan at the Hotel Riviera, but which will be here to combat racism after the Klan is gone. Our membership instructed the officers to prepare the following statement of purpose and goals (for public distribution). We submit it as our collective statement. It is our hope that it will help to further consolidate our membership, get us active in the struggle against racism and begin to give us a more outward face.

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- 2) To publish a newsletter on a regular basis keeping our members and the public informed of our anti-racist activities. To publish information relative to right-wing groups that pose a danger to our community.
- 3) Obtain a legal consultant.
- 4) To organize active demonstrations for the purpose of prohibiting right-wing groups from rallying, speaking or otherwise spreading hate propaganda.
- 5) To work through the legal and political system to outlaw organizations like the Klan.
- 6) To organize boycotts against businesses sympathetic to right-wing organizations.
- 7) To serve and assist other human and civil rights groups in their struggle to provide jobs for minorities and the underprivileged, also to represent individuals with specific discrimination complaints.
- 8) To encourage the participation of all groups and individuals in Citizens for Freedom.

STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES:

Recognizing that there are many and varied organizations within our community that want to oppose all racist groups by a wide variety of approaches, we hope all such organizations will become a part of Citizens for Freedom and in doing so they do not commit themselves in advance to any specific program or action other than our stated purpose. Our approach will be to offer autonomy to all members and groups to pursue the fight against racism as they see fit. Over

PLEASE ATTEND OUR NEXT MEETING:

MONDAY, JANUARY 11th
6:30 P.M.
Palm Springs Library

JANUARY 11, 1982 - MEETING AGENDA:

1. Welcoming Remarks - Sal Mesa
2. Minutes of last meeting - Chuck Parker
3. Treasures Report - Louis Perlin
4. Presentation of Purpose and Goals as recommended by Executive Board

NEW BUSINESS

1. Report on Ramond Cree Students
2. Fund Raising
3. Question and Answer Period

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

Sal Mesa..... Chairperson
Joseph Beaver..... 1st Vice President
Emile E Duvernay..... 2nd Vice President
Chuck Parker..... Secretary
Louis Perlin..... Treasure
Lorenzo Thomas..... Parliamentarian

WE NEED YOUR HELP:

Meeting rooms, Postage, Letters and envelopes, Publishing of Newsletter and Legal Aid all costs money, and we need your help and assistance in bringing you the information of what is happening in our community.

Please make a Pledge to the Citizens for Freedom.

NAME _____ Contribution \$ _____

ORGANIZATION _____

ADDRESS _____

I would (would not) like to participate on a committee _____

START OF OUR YOUTH COMMITTEE:

Linda Villarreal - Palm Springs Highschool - Youth Representative

However, both Lois Carson and the President of Valley College, Mr. Jensen, maintained that the selection process was in order and denied that the Board violated the principles of affirmative action. "My support for Judy was based purely on academic and not political consideration," said Carson. "I have been on the Board for 8 years and my record will show that I am dedicated to affirmative action and I will continue that way and object to any pool that does



Lois Carson

not include minorities," she said.

The Voice was told by both Harrison and Baca that the selection process requires that the Committee submit three names for final consideration by the Board of Trustees, but that this was not followed. When the Selection Committee submitted the list, only two applicants qualified and that Judy Hert's name was not among them.

It was at this point they added, supporters of Hert complained about the irregularity, as such the list was revised to include Hert's name. It was also at this time they said, Lois Carson made a "passionate speech" in favor of Hert to be appointed the new Division Head. Her vote, they also added, influenced other members who they claim were already prepared to vote in favor of the Hispanic female candidate.

In a prepared statement objecting to the appointment, Baca observed that even though all three applicants had the required qualification, the decision of the Board negates affirmative action, in respect of the number of Hispanics currently employed at the College. The figure, he said, was far below any racial group say Blacks or Anglos.

"I deeply regret that Lois took such a decision and it signals that blacks condone and perpetrate facism, and they are sitting on the horn of the delima (racism). It should not have a place in our society," said Harrison.

Palm Springs Anti-Klan Committee Elects Officers

Citizens For Freedom, the group that rallied 500 people in the Hotel Riviera last August against the K.K.K. was meeting for the organization here in the Coachella Valley to meet the treat of the K.K.K. and the N.A.A.W.P. which have held two rallies in Palm Srpings and who say they are coming back. We also want to work to solve the deeper social problems and divisions which these hate groups try to profit from and aggravate.

Following the installation of all new officers, Sal Mesa added, "We are going to be a working organization, a serious organization which will not let one group of our citizens be attacked while the rest of us sit by and watch."

The outgoing leadership, which was, Dominique Fontaine, Chair; Sal Mesa, Vice-Chair; Murray Liebowitz, Vice-Chair; and Rudy Ramirez, Treasure; was not re-elected, with the exception of SalMesa.

Although the officers are new, they have a history of activism both in the coalition, and in the community. The new officers are:

Chairperson: Sal Mesa, head of the Political

Coalition de la Raza, President of the Harry S. Truman Democrat Club, and teache at Nellie Kaufman Jr. High School

1st Vice-Chair: Joe Beaver, retired Foreign service officedr, lifetime member NAACP, publisher of a quarterly magazine focusing on International Review of Third World Culture and issues, developing countries and U.S. minorities.

2nd Vice-Chair: Emile Duverhay, President of the Retired Federal Employees Association, and D.A.R.E., a fair housing group.

Secretary: Charles Parker, member of the United Mineworkers union, and Candidate Democrat Club in Desert Hot Springs.

Treasurer: Lou Perlin, local real estate consultant.

Parliamentarian: Lou Lorenzo Thomas, retiree
Youth & Student Representative: Linda Villarreal, Palm Spring High School.

The new executive Committee will be meeting once a week for the next several weeks for the purpose of setting an agenda for a general membership meeting. Chairperson Mesa directed the new officers to

prepare a simple statement of purpose for Citizens For Freedom, as well as Goals, Objectives and a strategy to

place before the membership.

For further information contact Sal Mesa: 328-6094

Edison Pays \$8.9 Million Co. Taxes

Nearly \$8.9 million in property taxes will be paid to San Bernardino County by Southern California Edison Company for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, according to J. M. Falkner City/Area Manager.

In all, Edison will pay 19 California counties a total of \$66.4 million in property taxes this year, as compared with the \$57.4 million paid by the utility last year.

The first installment of more than \$4.4 million in San Bernardino County taxes was paid December 10.

Edison will pay the second installment in April.

Mr. Falkner said ad valorem taxes are assessed on the electric utility's properties, including power plants, transmission and distribution lines, substations, offices and other facilities needed to generate and distribute electricity to Edison's 3.1 million customers.

The SCE official noted that Edison's property taxes support local schools and city and county community services.

Black Voice

12124181

A2 - THE DESERT SUN, Palm Springs, Calif.—Wednesday, February 3, 1982

PS Klan recruiter is arrested for not registering with police

PALM SPRINGS — The local recruiter of the Ku Klux Klan is free on \$6,500 bail today after his arrest Tuesday on a warrant charging he failed to register as a convicted sex offender, police report.

Sgt. Lee Weigel said Cathedral City resident Allan Ronald Beshella, 32, was arrested shortly after noon, east of the city near Whispering Palms Drive and 30th Street, on the warrant issued out of Desert Municipal Court on Monday.

Weigel said police found a .357-Magnum revolver under the car seat, leading to his arrest also on suspicion of felony possession of a firearm by an ex-felon, and misdemeanor possession of a concealed weapon.

Beshella, during Klan appearances here in November, identified himself as Allan Entwhistle, the "kleagle," or Palm Springs area recruiter, for the Klan.

Weigel said that upon investigating his use of the name Entwhistle, police discovered Beshella was his name, and that he was an unregistered convicted sex offender.

State law requires people convicted of sex offenses to register with the police chief of the city in which they reside, or the county sheriff, if they live in unincorporated area.

Weigel said Beshella's offenses were in the Los Angeles area, and court records show he was convicted of child molesting charge in September 1972 in Los Angeles Superior Court.

The records also indicate Beshella's probation was revoked in January 1976 and he was sentenced to California Institute for Men at Chino where he was released in January 1978.

CONGRESO para PUEBLOS UNIDOS



Dr. Armando Navarro
President
747 W. 2nd Street
San Bernardino, CA 92410
714-888-0207

Jan. 27, 1982

Dear friend,

As someone concerned with immigration we are certain you are aware of the recent immigration policy changes and their resulting problems, especially to people with Silva letters. Congreso Nacional para Pueblos Unidos (CNPU) and the Immigration Committee of the San Bernardino Diocese Task Force are sponsoring a meeting Saturday, February 6th on strategy and consolidating efforts throughout Southern California to most effectively confront and deal with these concerns.

The meeting will be open to suggestions and discussion from the groups attending. We are asking you to make a presentation on the efforts of you and your group and to bring recommendations as to what can be done throughout Southern California. We are not attempting to displace any groups or duplicate efforts. The current wave of immigration changes and proposed changes have not only caused great concern among immigrants but have also left groups dealing with immigration in a quandry with very little power to confront the system - especially as a single group.

CNPU is working very closely with the Church and leaders from the Church from throughout the Southland will be attending the meeting. The meeting will be held Saturday, February 6th from 10a.m. to 2p.m. in San Bernardino at the Centro Pastoral Teyepac, 1467 West 6th Street (old convent). Lunch will be provided.

We hope you will be able to attend and unite with us in effectively dealing with immigration in Southern California.

We ask you to please contact us if you will be able to attend. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dr. Armando Navarro
President, CNPU
(714) 888-0207

Fr. Patricio Guillen
Director, Hispanic
Evangelization
(714) 884-4856

1/18/82

M A R C O

* c/o Pam Bookman, G.A.C.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN REHABILITATION CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
P. O. BOX 2000 LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA 93436

RE: "La Raza Latina 1982"
Cultural Revitalization

HERMAN BACA
1837 HIGHWAY AVE.
NATIONAL CITY, CA.

FRIEND/COMPAÑERO:

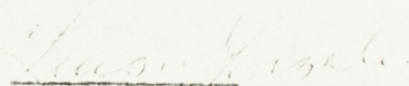
We are presently in a stage of revitalization for "La Raza Latina 1982" and wish to include films relating to our ethnic background.

Our plan will cover areas of education, sports, Mexican history (Latin history in general), journalism and economics; besides our concern for the present status worldwide.

We would appreciate your assistance and advise by supplying films and/or any available information which can add to enhance "La raza Latina 1982" in its endeavors.

Through cultural affinity, we remain,

Respectfully,


Luis Gonzalez
President

Public Relations:
Robert Maldonado



1/18/82

M A R C O

* c/o Pam Bookman, G.A.C.
MEXICAN-AMERICAN REHABILITATION CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
P. O. BOX 2000 LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA 93436

FRIEND/COMPAÑERO:

RE: "La Raza Latina 1982"
Cultural Revitalization

M.A.R.C.O. is concerned with you and your organization, subsequently, we are requesting your support for "La Raza Latina 1982" revitalization project which is now under way, here at Lompoc Camp.

We are soliciting help and advise regarding information that can, and will, add more knowledge for the Latinos HERE; and also, in what way can we be of assistance in your program too.

We welcome guest speakers in: education, journalism, music, art, Mexican history (Latin culture included).

Please feel compelled to react to this request:

" WE NEED YOU !!! "

We remain,

Respectfully,

Luis Gonzalez
Luis Gonzalez,
Presidente

Public Relations:
Robert Maldonado

Yes, I am interested in participating in an immigration network. Send me more information:

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

Phone _____

3

(S) SOLUTIONS OUR ENEMIES - TRAD.

(1) BORDER PATROL

(2) RACIST - KLAN - NAZI

(3) REAGAN ADMIN - MEDIA
LIBERALS

~~REAGAN ADMIN.~~

ENVIRO - ZERO POP. - ABORT, LIBERAL POLICY

LABOR HEIR. HISPANIC

SOLUTIONS

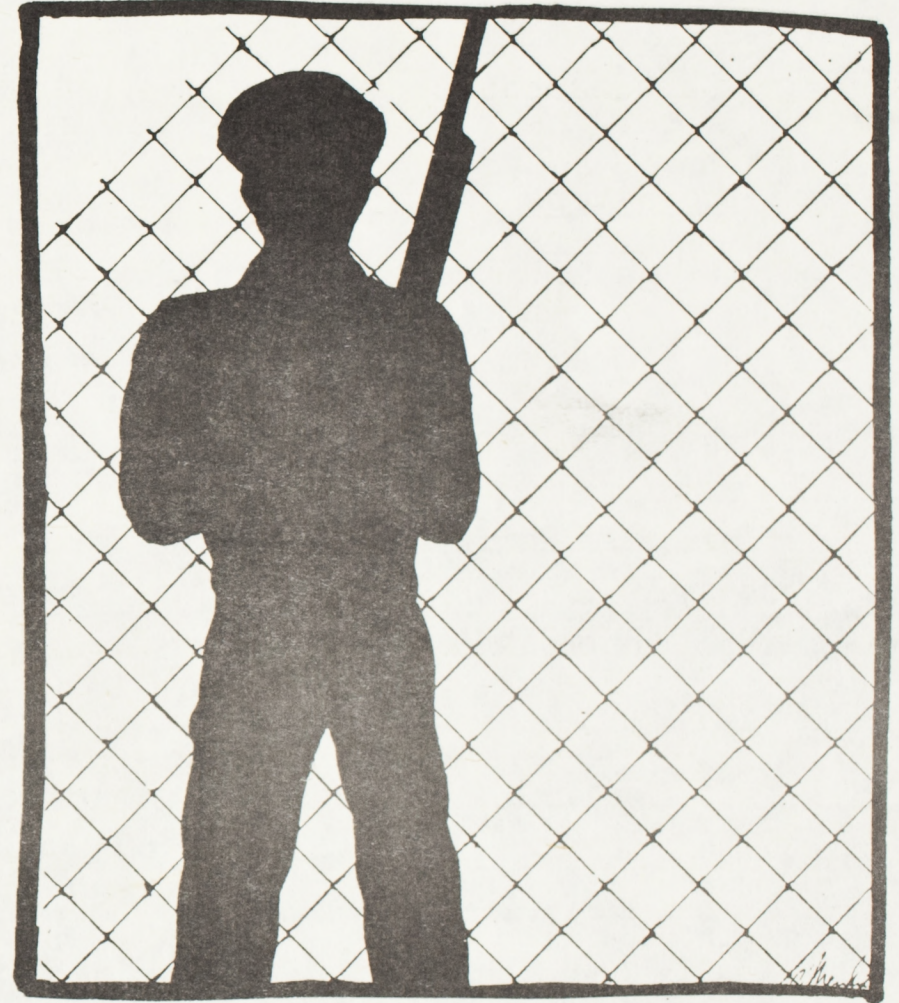
VS

453-2844

UCLA MEChA Presents

REPRESSION Y RESISTENCIA

CONFERENCE ON REAGAN'S IMMIGRATION PLAN



Feb. 28, 82

Sunday/Domingo

9am - 5pm

UCLA Ackerman Union Grand Ballroom

PROGRAM

9am-9:30am Registration

9-10:30am General Assembly

Herman Baca: Committee for
Chicano Rights
Carol Jacques: County Health
Alliance

10:30-12pm Workshops

1. Labor

Chair: Pete Beltran, UAW
Panelists: Elisa Chavez, ILGWU
Pepe Medina, IUGW
Miguel Salas,
business-agent
Ironworkers

2. Reagan Immigration Plan

Chair: Jose Calderon, Al Frente
de Lucha
Panelists: Rebecca Morales, UCLA
Gilbert Varela, MABA

3. Refugees

Chair: Jorge Gonzales, El Rescate
Panelists: Representatives from
Guatemalan Information
Center & Casa Salvador
Dr. Fontaine, UCLA

12-1pm Lunch and Entertainment

1-2pm General Assembly

Bert Corona: Hermandad Mexicana
Jose Calderon: Al Frente de Lucha

2-3:30pm Workshops

1. Democratic Rights

Chair: Linda Wong, MALDEF
Panelists: Antonio Rodriguez,
Center for Law and
Justice
Maria Rodriguez, MALDEF
Lalo Delgado, Colorado
Migrant Council
Soledad Alatorre, UAW

2. Chicano Political Power

Chair: Bert Corona
Panelists: Miguel Garcia, MALVRA
Victor Griego, Assembly-
man Richard Alatorre's
office

3:30-5pm Closing Assembly

Reports and Resolutions

Carleton College
Northfield, MN 55057
February 2, 1982

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

Dear Mr. Baca:

I am a senior political science major at Carleton College, located in Northfield Minnesota. I am currently working on my senior thesis, entitled "Illegal Immigration from Mexico: Are the Proposed Solutions Acceptable to All?"

The current economic situation in the United States is such that the illegal immigration of Mexicans has become a serious problem, especially in the southwest. Illegal Mexican immigration seems to be harming both Americans and Mexicans alike. American workers argue that they now have additional competition in the work force and Mexican workers are often exploited by their American employers.

The federal Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy has recommended various solutions to the problem, but as of now no formal policy has been adopted. The proposed solutions include legalizing a substantial portion of illegal aliens now residing in the U.S., imposing sanctions on those employers caught employing illegal aliens, enforcing the current laws against U.S. citizens who aid aliens who don't have proper visas to enter the U.S., deporting illegal aliens, and developing a "guest-worker" program.

Since you represent one of the Hispanic organizations, I feel that your opinions will be a valuable addition to my research. I would appreciate your responses to the following questions. I would also appreciate any other information or knowledge that you might have regarding illegal Mexican immigration into the United States.

- 1.) Do you feel that illegal Mexican immigration into the U.S. needs to be controlled?
- 2.) What do you feel is the best and most viable way to stem the flow of illegal Mexican immigration?
- 3.) Do you feel that the U.S. should issue more residence and/or work visas to Mexicans? If so, why?
- 4.) What do you feel are the political and economic ramifications of the Reagan guest-worker program and the recommendations made by the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy? Do you agree or disagree with the proposed solutions? How will the U.S. Hispanic community benefit or suffer from the proposed solutions?
- 5.) If you do not agree or approve of the proposed solutions,

what do you feel is wrong with the solutions and how can they be changed or improved?

- 6.) One of the criticisms that is frequently expressed is the belief that illegal aliens are hired and exploited as cheap labor, and the illegal Mexicans, because they are hired at a low wage, fill jobs that could go to unemployed American workers (either citizens or resident aliens). Could you please comment.
- 7.) Should the U.S. perhaps give assistance (financial and technological) directly to Mexico so that Mexico can improve its economy and increase its job market in order to encourage Mexican workers to find employment in Mexico instead of in the U.S.?
- 8.) Do you feel that the Mexican government is helping to control the permanent and temporary immigration into the U.S.? If it isn't, why isn't it?

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

Richard S. Howard, Jr.
Richard S. Howard, Jr.

1950
EATON'S
(CORRESPONDENCE)



RECEIVED FEB - 4 1982
CHICANO FEDERATION

OF
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.
CENTRAL OFFICE

920 "E" STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101 (714) 236-1228

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

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

1571 ALBANY AVENUE, CHULA VISTA, CA 92010 (714) 426-2510

February 3, 1982

Estimado Amigo (a)

Please be informed that there will be a meeting of the 'Silva-Levy Task Force' on Wednesday, February 10, 1982, at 5:30 P.M., at The Chicano Federation, 920 'E' Street, 2nd floor, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

Enclosed is the agenda for the meeting. Please plan on attending this high priority meeting. If you are unable to attend, please call me at 236-1228.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sinceramente,

Yolanda Gonzales
Community Analyst



CHICANO FEDERATION

OF

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

CENTRAL OFFICE

920 "E" STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101 (714) 236-1228

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

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

1571 ALBANY AVENUE, CHULA VISTA, CA 92010 (714) 426-2510

SILVA-LEVY LETTER TASK FORCE

FEBRUARY 10, 1982

5:30 P.M.

A G E N D A

- I. CALL TO ORDER
- II. ROLL CALL
- III. FOLLOW-UP FROM 1st. MEETING
 - A. Distribution of fliers
 - B. PSA'S
 - C. Other
- IV. STRATEGY PLANNING
 - A. Coalition
 - B. Policy statement
 - C. The media
 - D. Bill HRES 310 - Congressman Edward R. Roybal (D)
 - E. Other
- V. OTHER BUSINESS
- VI. ADJOURNAMENT





County of San Diego Board of Supervisors

JIM BATES

SUPERVISOR FOURTH DISTRICT

February 12, 1982

Herman Baca
1835 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Herman:

On February 17, 1982 the County Board of Supervisors will discuss the proposed legislative policy on immigration recommended by the "Border Task Force."

Please review the attached recommendations of the Task Force and advise my office of any concerns you have regarding this report, or attend the County Board of Supervisors' meeting on February 17, 1982, at 8:30 a.m. in the County Administration Center, located at 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 303.

Thank you for assisting me with this matter. Your input will greatly assist me in making a decision when this item comes before the Board.

I look forward to working with you on this and other problems that affect our community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "J. Bates".

JIM BATES, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego

JB:gjg

JBS

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENDA
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO - AGENDA ITEMS

TO: BOARD OF Supervisors

FROM: Border Task Force

DATE: February 3, 1982

MEETING DATE February 17, 1982	SUBJECT Legislative Policy on Immigration
PREVIOUS RELEVANT BOARD ACTION: 12/15/81 (166)	REFERRAL <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
RECOMMENDED ACTION: SUPV. DIST: All	

1. Adopt the attached Legislative Policy on Immigration.
2. Designate a member of your Board or the Chair of the Border Task Force to present testimony on this Policy to the Congress.

SUMMARY OF REQUEST/REPORT:

As directed by your Board on 9/15/81(126), the Border Task Force has assessed the potential impact of President Reagan's Immigration Policy on San Diego County, and makes the following recommendations for amendments to the legislation currently before Congress:

1. Establish a Registration Program, as outlined in the Legislative Policy, for certain undocumented immigrants currently residing in the U.S. This is an alternative to the Administration's proposed legalization program.
2. Support the Administration's proposal to raise Visa Limits for Canada and Mexico; give special consideration to the Second Preference for Mexico; bring Mexico's preference backlogs down consistent with other countries. (See additional information sheet.)

<input type="checkbox"/> ORDINANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> RESOLUTION	CITIZENS COMMITTEE STATEMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<input type="checkbox"/> AGREEMENT/CONTRACT	NO.	<input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL SERVICE APPROVAL NEEDED		
APPROVED BY COUNTY COUNSEL AS TO LEGALITY		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE	<input type="checkbox"/> STANDARD FORM
FUNDING SOURCES: N.A.	CURRENT YEAR COST:	ANNUAL COST:	BUDGETED: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
WILL PROPOSAL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL? NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IF YES, STATE NUMBER..... PERMANENT..... TEMPORARY..... OTHER.....			BOARD POLICY (IES) APPLICABLE M-2; A-74a	
CONTRACT REVIEW PANEL ACTION		CONCURRENCES (If Applicable)		
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVED	<input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE		
<input type="checkbox"/> AUDITOR APPROVED	<input type="checkbox"/> OMB APPROVED	<input type="checkbox"/> CAO APPROVED		
JOHN W. PEARSON	236-2012 (A227)	<i>Peter H. Mackauf</i> PETER MACKAUF, Chair		
CONTACT PERSON	PHONE AND MAIL STOP	CAO OR DEPT. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE		

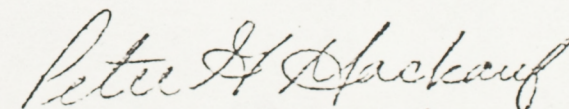
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT FORM

SUBJECT: Legislative Policy on Immigration

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

3. Support the Administration's proposals relating to increased Enforcement; identify and separate the administrative and service functions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service from its enforcement functions.
4. Oppose the Administration's proposal for Employer Sanctions; support increased resources for Labor Department enforcement of fair labor laws; modify statutes requiring prosecution for harboring undocumented workers.
5. Oppose the Administration's proposal for an experimental Temporary Worker Program for Mexican nationals; oppose any form of temporary (guest) worker program.

The Subcommittees on Immigration of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees are currently conducting hearings on the Reagan Administration's proposed Immigration Legislation. In order to present your Board's Legislative Policy on Immigration to the Congress with the maximum impact, we recommend that you designate one of your own members or the Chair of the Border Task Force to deliver the testimony in person.


PETER MACKAUF, Chair

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS POLICY

<u>SUBJECT</u>	POLICY NUMBER	PAGE
LEGISLATIVE POLICY: IMMIGRATION	M-	1 of 4

Purpose

To establish legislative policy guidelines for the presentation of testimony to the Congress, and to enable the County's Washington representative to provide timely input to legislators, concerning the County's recommendations on immigration.

Background

San Diego County's border with Mexico annually experiences the heaviest flow of immigration, both legal and illegal, of any international border in the world. Because of this impact, the County's interests are directly affected by Federal legislation concerning immigration.

The Board of Supervisors directed the 1981-82 Border Task Force to assess the potential impact of President's Reagan's Immigration Policy on San Diego County and to present a report to the Board based on public and expert testimony and their own deliberations. This legislative policy represents the recommendations of the 1981-82 Border Task Force on immigration legislation, as adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

Policy

It shall be the legislative policy of the County of San Diego with regard to immigration to:

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS POLICY

<u>SUBJECT</u> LEGISLATIVE POLICY: IMMIGRATION	POLICY NUMBER	PAGE
	M-	2 of 4

1. Registration Program

Support legislation which would establish a Registration Program for certain undocumented immigrants currently residing in the United States. This is an alternative to the Administration's proposal to legalize the status of such residents, as follows:

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Border Task Force</u>
Terminology	Renewable Term Temporary Residency	Registration
Eligibility		
- Timing	January 1, 1980	2 years before enactment
- Residency	Continuous, uninterrupted	Continuous, interrupted
Term	10 years; 3-year requalification	3 years, no requalification
Benefits/ Taxes	No benefits; pay all taxes	Full rights to benefits; pay all taxes
Language Requirement	English proficiency to become Permanent Resident	Existing immigration law (no requirement)
Family Reunification	Not until Permanent Residency (10 years)	Not until Permanent Residency (3 years)
Family Maintenance (family already in U.S.)	No recommendation	Family units qualify for participation
Adjustment of Immigration Status	No recommendation	No bar to adjustment of status during Registration process

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS POLICY

<u>SUBJECT</u>	POLICY NUMBER	PAGE
LEGISLATIVE POLICY: IMMIGRATION	M-	3 of 4

2. Visa Limits

- a. Support the Administration's proposed legislation to provide an increase of 20,000 each in the separate annual country ceilings for permanent immigration from Mexico and Canada, including a compensating increase in the global limit (with allotments not used by one of these countries being transferrable to the other) -- to reflect a Good Neighbor Policy for our closest neighbors, Mexico and Canada.
- b. Support legislation which would give special consideration to increased visa allocations for the Second Preference from Mexico (spouses and children of Permanent Residents) for a 5-year period from the start of the Registration Program.
- c. Support legislation which would allocate a flexible number of visas to Mexico to bring Mexico's preference backlogs down to a reasonable waiting period consistent with other countries.

3. Enforcement

- a. Support the Administration's proposed legislation for increased enforcement as detailed in Title IV, The Fair and Expeditious Appeal, Asylum and Exclusion Act, Title VII, The Immigration Emergency Act, Title VIII, The Unauthorized Entry and Transportation Act, and Title X, The Emergency Interdiction Act.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS POLICY

<u>SUBJECT</u>	POLICY NUMBER	PAGE
LEGISLATIVE POLICY: IMMIGRATION	M-	4 of 4

b. Support legislation which would clearly identify and separate the administrative and service functions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service from its enforcement functions.

4. Employer Sanctions

a. Oppose the Administration's proposed legislation relating to employer sanctions as detailed in Title II, The Unlawful Employment of Aliens Act

b. Support the Administration's proposal for increased resources for Labor Department enforcement of fair labor standards and laws.

c. Support legislation which would modify harboring statutes so that provision by employers of needed housing, water and sanitary facilities would not be grounds for prosecution for harboring undocumented workers.

5. Temporary (Guest) Worker Program

a. Oppose the Administration's proposed legislation relating to a Temporary (Guest) Worker Program as detailed in Title VI, The Temporary Mexican Workers Act.

b. Oppose legislation establishing any form of temporary (guest) worker program.

Reference

B/S Action 5/27/80(52)

B/S Action



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
1600 PACIFIC HIGHWAY • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101
TELEPHONE (714) 236-2722

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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

1981-82 SAN DIEGO COUNTY BORDER TASK FORCE

RECOMMENDATIONS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S IMMIGRATION PROPOSALS

February 1, 1982

Introduction

Immigration reform has become a major national issue in the United States. The San Diego County Board of Supervisors has long recognized this important issue, and has actively contributed to the national debate, commissioning research and publishing expert and community testimony. We commend the Reagan Administration for addressing itself to this politically sensitive issue. Its commitment to developing a reformed immigration policy shows it to be a courageous and responsible administration willing to address an issue that has traditionally been a no-win proposition. We seek to provide constructive criticism from the perspective of those who live along the border.

We who live along the California-Mexico border are well aware that immigration policies have profound implications for both Mexico and the United States. We accept the fact that the present flow of undocumented workers produces economic benefits for both Mexico and the United States, while simultaneously creating serious social and economic problems. We prefer to address the issue of immigration reform from a positive perspective, facilitating positive contributions to both of our national economies and to the personal

lives of the individuals concerned. We seek to highlight the positive foundations of the Administration's proposals, while opposing specific restrictive and punitive conditions of the proposals that ignore the realities of the borderlands.

1. REGISTRATION PROGRAM

Our basic premise is that with regard to certain measures, the Reagan Administration's proposal to legalize the status of certain undocumented immigrants currently residing in the United States is overly restrictive, to the point of being unworkable. Its complexity ensures that it will confuse and intimidate the very people it seeks to encourage to come forward and enter mainstream America. We perceive this to be punitive in nature, and suggest this to be a shaky foundation for a "Good Neighbor Policy". We offer constructive criticism designed not only to make the program more effective, but also to address the Administration's basic attitude toward immigration reform in general.

Terminology

As an initial matter, we would propose that any "legalization" or amnesty program be designated a "Registration" program, so as to promote a positive connotation to the status to be conferred, rather than to accentuate the negative. The terms "legalization" and "amnesty" reflect a premise of forgiveness for illegal acts, whereas the term "registration" reflects an attempt to encourage individuals to embrace the program in an orderly fashion, stepping forward and gaining the controls and protections of America's workforce.

While this concession with regard to terminology may seem unimportant to some, we feel that its acceptance is a commitment to a positive approach to workable immigration reform. For those who would argue that any form of "amnesty", however termed, amounts to "rewarding lawbreakers", we would remind them that in President Reagan's own words, "the United States has historically benefitted from Mexicans obtaining employment in the United States," and that these immigrants "are a basic part of our work force."

We understand, then, that a positive attitude is necessary to resolve problems between neighbors. We accept President Reagan's call to recognize "our special relationship with our closest neighbors, Canada and Mexico," and to ensure that "our immigration policy should reflect this relationship." And lastly, we are aware that anything other than a positive approach toward immigration reform will result in a restrictive and punitive immigration policy that will fail and will destroy the gains we have made in friendship, trade, and cultural awareness as neighbors.

The Reagan Proposal

The Reagan Administration's legalization proposal would permit undocumented immigrants who entered the United States prior to January 1, 1980, and who have resided continuously in this Country and are not otherwise excludable, to apply for "Renewable Term Temporary Residency". The proposal would require undocumented immigrants to wait ten years from the

date of their entry before they could apply for permanent resident status. During this ten year period the person would have to requalify every three years for "renewable term temporary resident" status.

During the ten year period the immigrant would be permitted to work legally in the United States. While such workers would be forced to pay Social Security, income, and other taxes, they would be ineligible to receive unemployment and disability compensation, food stamps, federally-assisted housing, and welfare benefits. They would also be barred from bringing in their spouses and children. After satisfying the ten year continuous residency requirement, a "renewable term temporary resident" would have to demonstrate proficiency in the English language in order to obtain permanent resident status. Those wishing to become U.S. citizens would have an additional five year period after receiving permanent resident status before they could apply for citizenship.

BORDER TASK FORCE "REGISTRATION PROGRAM"

Eligibility Date

The Border Task Force recommends that certain undocumented immigrants already present in the United States, and not otherwise excludable, be granted the status of "Registered Residents", in which they would be permitted employment.

In recognition of the Administration's goal of creating an expansive program designed to incorporate the largest possible percentage of millions of undocumented immigrants in the United States, the Border Task Force suggests that

eligibility be established at a date no more than two years prior to the date on which Congress enacts the program.

Moreover, as the Administration has stated as its purpose the recognition and granting of legal status to undocumented immigrants who have established equities in the United States, we recommend that eligibility conditions be established to reflect this intent. That is, the need for continuous residence in the United States should be recognized as only one factor in qualifying the equities established by an individual. And therefore, a short disruption of an individual's long-term residency in the United States should not disqualify that individual from the Registration Program.

Single-Phase Program

The Administration proposal would create a new status of "Renewable Term Temporary Residency", which could be "rolled-over" every three years indefinitely through requalifications. After ten years of continuous residency the alien could then apply for the status of permanent resident, providing he or she was not otherwise excludable, and could demonstrate English language capability.

The Border Task Force finds these qualifications to be unnecessarily complex and burdensome, and to be counterproductive to the stated goal of encouraging registration by undocumented immigrants. Moreover, it would create a new "temporary" status for the immigrant that could last "indefinitely", and which would create bureauratic nightmares for an already overburdened U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

We recommend that the basic concept of a "renewable term" residency be rejected, and that a single-phase program be implemented, whereby qualified persons would register and be granted the status of "registered residents". Upon the completion of a three-year period from the date of entry, the Registered Resident would apply for permanent residency. The Border Task Force totally rejects the concept of successive requalifications as unmanageable and expensive. The need to requalify is inconsistent with the premise of encouraging undocumented immigrants to apply for a simple and straightforward program designed to incorporate them into our society and workforce, with all of its accompanying protections, benefits, and responsibilities.

English Language Provision

The requirement of proving proficiency in the English language as a condition to permanent residency is singularly restrictive and without merit, even under existing law. That is, even under existing law an applicant for permanent residency need not show any ability to speak English. That requirement applies only to those permanent residents who choose to apply for United States citizenship. The language requirement would unnecessarily exclude many individuals who otherwise would qualify for the Registration Program, as many are employed in positions where proficiency in the English language is not required. It is not an uncommon phenomenon to find recent immigrants to the United States residing in groups or communities where their native language is the prominent language used, whatever language that might be.

Eligibility for Social Services

The overriding premise of the Border Task Force is that for any Registration Program to be successful, it must recognize the realities and respond to the needs of those who will be encouraged to register. If the Administration truly desires to incorporate qualified undocumented immigrants into mainstream America, it must offer them all of the benefits and advantages of traditional permanent resident status. Of course, the responsibilities of such a status must be borne by the person as well.

Accepting this premise, the Border Task Force believes strongly that as in the case of any other permanent resident workers in the United States, Registered Residents will be expected to pay Social Security, income, and all other taxes, and therefore, should be eligible for all of the benefits of these contributions. "Registered residents" would be subject to the same immigration laws as traditional permanent residents with regard to becoming a public charge within five years after entry to the United States, and with regard to exclusion and/or deportation.

Family Members

The goal of family reunification was expressed as a high priority by the previous Border Task Force in its recommendations and final report published in May, 1980. Family reunification has long been a prime consideration in our present immigration system based on family relationships.

The Administration proposal would not allow family members to join "Renewable Term Temporary Residents" in the United States, until such time as the temporary resident applies for and is granted permanent resident status. After obtaining permanent resident status the person would be eligible to petition under the Second Preference for the family members to join him or her in the United States. The drawback, of course, is that such applications would be processed through the existing preference system with its over-subscribed numerical limits, meaning that the waiting period for family members could be excessively long.

The Border Task Force agrees with the Administration with respect to this issue. However, we feel that those Registered Residents who already have their families in the United States should be allowed to keep the entire family unit in the United States. The Administration has stated that its goal is to recognize and legalize those undocumented aliens who have established equities in the United States. As such, family members present in the United States may logically take priority over those outside the United States.

The Border Task Force recognizes the probable impact upon local services and schools of thousands of minor children and spouses who immediately settle in the United States, and in San Diego County in particular. We feel that an organized and gradual immigration of the families of registered residents into our society will prove more acceptable to county residents, as well as more equitable to all concerned. We recognize that the waiting period under the preference system may be long, and we have recommended changes in the visa limits to mitigate that problem.

2. VISA LIMITS

The Border Task Force supports the Reagan Administration's proposal to maintain the present preference system, with amendments to reflect a new Good Neighbor Policy for our closest neighbors, Canada and Mexico.

The Administration's proposal would raise numerical limits from 20,000 to 40,000 each for permanent residence from Canada and Mexico, and would include an increase of the global ceiling from 270,000 to 310,000.

The proposal makes provision that if in any fiscal year the number of visas issued to immigrants from either Canada or Mexico falls below 40,000, in the next fiscal year the unused visas shall be added to the other country's allotment. Ordinarily, Canada does not reach its present 20,000 limitation; therefore, Mexico might have at its disposal as many as 70,000 immigrant visas per year.

The Border Task Force recognizes that even 70,000 immigrant visas per year might not be sufficient for effective immigration reform. We support the general increase in immigrant visas. However, only by providing reasonably short waiting periods will the U.S. be successful in encouraging aliens wishing to immigrate to do so through the legal process. It is unreasonable to expect spouses and children of lawful U.S. permanent residents from Mexico to wait over ten years in their home country after applying through the existing system before they can legally live as a family unit in the United States. This is exactly the situation facing intending immigrants from Mexico as of January of 1982.

The Border Task Force recommends that special consideration be paid to the Second Preference for Mexico for a five-year period from the start of the Registration Program. Since the families of those "registered residents" attaining permanent residency will in all likelihood be the beneficiaries of Second Preference petitions, that preference category will naturally swell. And, as the category is already oversubscribed to the point of a ten year backlog, the addition of the spouses and children of "registered residents" who become permanent residents will create a hopeless delay in the receipt of Second Preference visas. The reunification of families will have lost all significance under the immigration laws, thereby encouraging more illegal immigration.

Alternatively, if this temporary modification of the Department of State's visa allocation formula should prove unreasonably difficult or disruptive, we propose that the overall number of immigrant visas to Mexico be increased even beyond the possible 70,000 figure, for a period of years deemed necessary to reduce the backlogs on all of Mexico's preferences. Again, after the backlogs are cleared, 70,000 annual visas might be sufficient to stabilize Mexico's preference needs under the U.S. immigration laws.

As a final measure, we recommend that the number of visas allocated to Mexico be set at whatever figure is necessary to bring Mexico's preference backlogs to a reasonable waiting period. We recommend the backlog of each of the preferences listed on the latest Department of State Visa Bulletin for the category commonly referred to as the "All Foreign States" category as a flexible base to measure the standard of "reasonableness". It is inherently reasonable to treat our immediate neighbors no worse than we do the majority of most foreign states, since the Administration has deemed it in the national interest to establish a "Good Neighbor Policy" with regard to our immigration policies toward Canada and Mexico.

If this proposal were to be adopted, Mexico's backlogs would be at worst a two year waiting period under a few of the preferences and much shorter under the others. This recommendation will do much to ensure the success of the Registration Program, and to encourage future legal immigration, thereby ensuring the success of our immigration policy as a whole.

3. ENFORCEMENT

The Border Task Force recommends support for the Administration's proposed provisions relating to increased enforcement as detailed under Title IV, The Fair and Expeditious Appeal, Asylum and Exclusion Act, Title VII, The Immigration Emergency Act, Title VIII, The Unauthorized Entry and Transportation Act, and Title X, The Emergency Interdiction Act.

The Border Task Force recommends that the administrative and services functions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service be clearly identified and separated from actual enforcement functions.

Discussion

The proposed provisions generally provide for:

1. Increased budget and other resources for Border Patrol and other Immigration and Naturalization enforcement aspects.
2. Increased measures to stop aliens from entering.
3. Stricter penalties for transporting aliens.
4. Increased enforcement of laws concerning arrivals of undocumented immigrants by sea, including interdiction, seizure of vessels, establishment of facilities to detain individuals requesting asylum.
5. International cooperation within the Americas to enforce immigration laws. Included are discussions with Mexico to stop third country nationals from crossing Mexico to enter the U.S. illegally and reduce smuggling in the border areas.

4. EMPLOYER SANCTIONS

The Border Task Force recommends opposition to the Administration's proposed provisions relating to employer sanctions as detailed under Title II, The Unlawful Employment of Aliens Act.

The Border Task Force recommends an increase in resources for Labor Department enforcement of fair labor standards and laws. If laws regulating fair labor practices, health and safety in the workplace, and proper housing were enforced, there would be less incentive to hire undocumented workers.

The Border Task Force recommends the modification of statutes requiring prosecution for harboring undocumented workers. Such laws inhibit employers from providing needed housing, water and sanitary facilities for undocumented workers for fear of prosecution if undocumented workers are found on the premises. Such laws have not stopped hiring of undocumented workers but rather have created inhumane living conditions for workers. We recommend that provision of necessary facilities for workers regardless of legal status not be grounds for prosecution for harboring undocumented workers.

Discussion

The Border Task Force believes experience has demonstrated that sanctions against employers cannot be adequately enforced and therefore will not be effective in restricting employment opportunities for undocumented workers, nor will they significantly reduce the major cause of illegal immigration. In addition, employer sanctions have the potential of increasing

discrimination in employment by discouraging employers from hiring U. S. citizens and Permanent Residents of Hispanic origin. Compliance with these provisions will also add to the employer's overhead costs. In general, the potential harm outweighs the potential benefits.

An important point to consider is that once the Registration Program is in effect the great majority of undocumented immigrants will no longer be subject to hiring restrictions as their status will have been adjusted. In our opinion, the more recent undocumented immigrants not legalized by the proposed legislation will be comparatively insufficient to seriously impact unemployment rates.

5. TEMPORARY (GUEST) WORKER PROGRAM

The Border Task Force recommends opposition to the Administration's proposed provision relating to a Temporary (Guest) Worker Program as detailed in Title VI, The Temporary Mexican Workers Act.

The Border Task Force further recommends opposition to any form of temporary (guest) worker program.

Discussion

The need for additional guest workers has not been adequately documented. In fact, recent research indicates that employers

agree that local labor is not lacking, but rather prefer the productivity of foreign workers over domestic workers. In addition, the high U.S. unemployment rates in the past few years indicate domestic labor is available and in need of work. If a test program of 50,000 temporary workers were to be approved and expanded after the test, the greater numbers envisioned would negatively impact the domestic labor market.

As written, the Administration's proposal creates a new sub-class of individuals in the United States even though their participation in the economy is said to be essential to the country's needs. Regardless of wage level, the worker cannot be accompanied by spouse or children, is ineligible for social welfare benefits despite paying taxes for those benefits as do other U.S. employees, and is barred from adjustment of status (i.e., becomes ineligible for legal immigrant status under other provisions of law).

The temporary (guest) worker program will encourage continued undocumented immigration after the temporary workers are no longer needed. This phenomenon has occurred in other countries and in the U. S. as a result of the Bracero program.

Mexico opposes the guest worker program because it encourages migration from Mexico of persons with higher than average education, income and personal drive—the Mexican pioneers who could contribute to their country's labor needs.

A final reason for opposing the proposal is that the one to three million individuals who become "legal" under the Registration Program will remain available to meet the labor needs of the various industries which depended on these workers when they were undocumented.

DISSENTING VIEWS

Opposition to employer sanctions is a majority but not unanimous view held by the Border Task Force. Some Task Force members believe that the problem of illegal immigration will not be alleviated until it becomes illegal for employers to hire undocumented workers. These members are also convinced that the proposed Registration Program cannot work unless employer sanctions are in place first.

Opposition to the Administration's proposed Temporary Mexican Workers Act is unanimous. However, opposition to any form of temporary (guest) worker program is not a unanimous view of the Border Task Force. One or more members believe that there is a need for certain kinds of temporary workers, especially in the agricultural industry.



County of San Diego BORDER TASK FORCE

1600 Pacific Highway, San Diego, California 92101
Mail Station: A-6 Telephone: (714) 236-2012 or 236-5073

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BORDER TASK FORCE MEMBERS:

J. Michael McDade, Chairperson
Arthur J. Apodaca
Beatrice J. Comstock
Neil G. Haas
Nick Hernandez
Terry Hughes
John V. Jeffredo
Lupe M. Jimenez
Peter Mackauf
Arthur E. Madrid
Mary Martinez
Patricia Clarke Myers
Daniel B. Nowak
David Nussbaum
Michael Raya
Ernest Schimmelman

NOTICE OF COMMUNITY MEETING

The County of San Diego Board of Supervisors established a 16 member Border Task Force on January 28, 1980. The Border Task Force was assigned the responsibilities to study and prepare a final report by April 30, 1980, to make policy recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on the following four issues related to the U.S.-Mexico Border:

1. LEGAL ENTRY OF SEASONAL WORKERS
2. PERMANENT RESIDENT VISA LIMITATIONS
3. FEDERAL/STATE REIMBURSEMENT FOR LOCAL SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS
4. IMPROVED U.S.-MEXICAN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

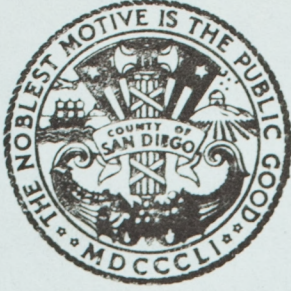
THE BORDER TASK FORCE MEMBERS WOULD APPRECIATE CITIZEN INPUT ON THE ABOVE FOUR ISSUES AT COMMUNITY MEETINGS LISTED BELOW.

Tues.	March 11	South Bay Area 7:00 p.m. Lauderbach School 390 Palamar St. Chula Vista	Thur.	March 13	East County 7:00 p.m. Cajon Valley Jr. High School 395 Ballantyne El Cajon
Wed.	March 12	North County 7:00 p.m. Jefferson St. School 3743 Jefferson Street Carlsbad	Wed.	March 19	Central/Metro Area 7:00 p.m. Lowell Elementary School 1110 Beardsley San Diego
Wed.	March 12	North County 7:00 p.m. Rose School 906 North Rose Escondido			

For further information call John Pearson 236-2012 or Alice Tana at 236-5073.

Thank You,

J. MICHAEL MCDADE
Chairman



County of San Diego BORDER TASK FORCE

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AVISO DE UNA JUNTA
EN LA COMUNIDAD

BORDER TASK FORCE MEMBERS:

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La MESA SUPERVISORA (JUNTA DE SUPERVISORES) del Condado de San Diego el 28 de Enero de 1980 establecio un Comite de 16 Miembros con el nombre de BORDER TASK FORCE, a la cual, los Supervisores les asigno la responsabilidad de estudiar y preparar, y para Abril 30 de 1980, entregarle y reportarle a la Mesa Supervisora acerca de este estudio con recomendaciones sobre los siguientes cuatro puntos relacionados con la Frontera de Mexico y Estados Unidos.

1. ENTRADA LEGAL DE TRABAJADORES TEMPORALES
2. LIMITAR O AUMENTAR EL NUMERO DE VISAS QUE SE PRODUCEN PARA RESIDENTES PERMANENTES
3. REEMBOLSAR O DEVOLVER EL DINERO AL GOBIERNO FEDERAL Y ESTATAL POR LOS SERVICIOS SOCIALES Y DE SALUD PARA PERSONAS SIN DOCUMENTACION (SIN VISA)
4. MEJORA DE NEGOCIOS COMERCIALES Y RELACIONES ECONOMICAS ENTRE MEXICO Y ESTADOS UNIDOS.

EL COMITE - THE BORDER TASK FORCE -
LES PIDE SU AYUDA Y OPINION ACERCA
DE ESTOS CUATRO PUNTOS EN EL LUGAR
Y EN LA FECHA INDICADA DONDE SERAN
LAS JUNTAS

Martes, Marzo 11	South Bay Area 7:00 p.m. Lauderbach School 390 Palomar Street Chula Vista	Miercoles Marzo 12	North County 7:00 p.m. Rose School, 906 N. Pose Escondido
Miercoles Marzo 12	North County 7:00 p.m. Jefferson St. School 3743 Jefferson Street Carlsbad	Jueves Marzo 13	East County 7:00 p.m. Cajon Valley Jr. High 395 Ballantyne El Cajon
		Miercoles Marzo 19	Central/Metro Area 7:00 p.m. Lowell Elementary 1110 Beardsley, S.D. San Diego

SI NECESITA MAS INFORMACION LLAME AL TELEFONO 236-2012
Y PREGUNTE POR JOHN PEARSON O AL 236-5073 Y PREGUNTE
POR ALICIA TANA.

J. MICHAEL McDADE
Presidente de la Junta

Mexican Awareness Through Association

P.O. BOX 2500

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68502

February 17, 1982

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

Dear Sr. Baca;

My name is Alvaro Escamilla, the MATA CLUB ADVISOR, and past president. This club has been in existence since 1975, and have focused our efforts in education, and the retainment of our very unique culture and Heritage. We are currently involved with a Chicano Youth Rap Program wherein we attempt to reach our young brothers and sisters, and deter them from entering a situation as ours, that of prison. I have been in this prison for 15 years and have realized who I really am through this great pinto club.

After I finished speaking with you over the phone this afternoon, I called the State Mexican-American Commission where I talked with the Assistant Director Ms. Gloria Riefenrath De Medina. After I shared the information we shared in our own conversation and the various possibilities, she informed me that she could spread the word throughout the Lincoln Chicano Community, should you decide to come. Then I called the Sacred Heart Church, where I talked with Father Tom Kozeny, and after sharing with him what we had shared, he also affirmed the support of the church to gather the Chicano Community as your audience, should you decide to come to MATA and the city of Lincoln, Nebraska. I was unable to reach The Campus Activities(Ennio Quevedo) so I will call him tomorrow, and get the information to you as soon as I hear, but, I really see no problem there with reference to your speaking to the University Chicano students, as Ennio works closely with MATA.

Tomorrow evening, MATA will hold its weekly meeting, where I will make a report to the entire membership on what we discussed and the certain costs involved in bringing you here as our speaker, should you accept this challenge. I will stress the cost of a round-trip ticket on an airplane from California to Lincoln, and request a small "Honorarium" be put together between MATA and our outside sources, the University and the Community. I am not at all concerned with this being a problem as I am sure everyone will take part in causing this venture to be successful for all.

In the past we have had such qualified people as Rueben Sandoval from San Antonio, Texas; Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez (twice) from Denver, Colorado; and Gil Pompa U. S. Justice Department from Washington, D.C. We have had very successful Fiesta's and we are looking for the same with you as our Key-Note Speaker, should you accept. We are always in search of people like yourself from who we can learn from and be able to

Mexican Awareness Through Association

P.O. BOX 2500

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68502

February 17, 1982

Page two
Herman Baca

learn much more imperative information of issues facing our people within this country, to better understand the impact of the cuts being made by "Ray-Gun." It is essential to all of us that we come to understand all the pros and cons involved with "immigration" because this is currently an issue with the Congress of the United States, and we must not allow ourselves to be rolled over merely from our own blindness over this imperative issue.

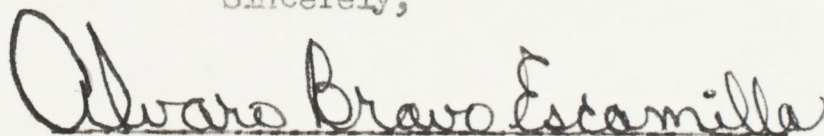
I sincerely hope you will accept this invitation to be the Key-Note Speaker at the May 2, 1982, MATA CLUB Eighth Annual Fiesta. Should you and your organization accept this challenging invitation, you will receive all the times and other important information concerning this program.

I am hoping that you can by return mail send me some information about yourself and your organization, for the purpose of affording you some publicity via the local newspapers and television. I would like to receive a personal Resume and a photo of yourself, for a News Release prior to your arrival. Even if you do not accept this invitation, I would still appreciate this special information on you and your organization.

With best regards, MATA awaits your decision and further information.....

Sincerely,

cc: MATA CLUB RECORDS



ALVARO BRAVO ESCAMILLA
MATA CLUB ADVISOR

ABE/blt



CHICANO FEDERATION

OF

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

CENTRAL OFFICE

920 "E" STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101 (714) 236-1228

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

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

1571 ALBANY AVENUE, CHULA VISTA, CA 92010 (714) 426-2510

February 19, 1982

Estimados Amigos,

This letter is to invite you to join our newly formed coalition. Our hope is to encourage organizations to join forces with us to bring attention to the plight being experienced by Mexican nationals who hold "Silva-Levy Letters".

The group decided on a name "Coalition For A Just Immigration Policy". The coalition has also established three sub-committees a) Strategy b) Policy Development c) Coalition Building. Each sub-committee has specific tasks and will report on each at our next scheduled meeting on

Wednesday, February 24, 1982
at 5:30 p.m.

Chicano Federation
920 'E' Street, 2nd floor
San Diego, California 92101

It is our desire to inform as many organizations about the impact and alternatives available to the many people that are being affected by the 'Silva-Levy' recall. We ask you to join the coalition, and help with suggestions. Plan on attending our next meeting. See you there.

Sinceramente,

Yolanda

Yolanda Gonzales
Community Analyst

3-1-82

DUE TO TIME CONSTRAINTS
THE CCR WILL NOT BE
ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN YOUR
COALITION.

J. ACOUSTA



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Coalition For A Just Immigration Policy

February 24, 1982

5:30 p.m.

Agenda

- I. Call to order

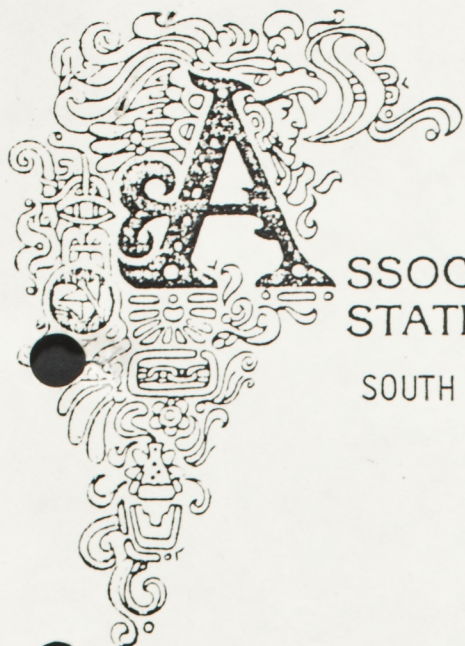
- II. Roll Call

- III. Reports from the three sub-committees
 - A. Strategy - chair: Roberto Martinez
 - B. Policy Development - chair: Leo Chavez
 - C. Coalition Building - chair: Rogelio Quesada

- IV. Follow-up
 - A. Bill HRES 310
 - B. March
 - C. Other

- V. Other business

- VI. Adjournment



ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN AMERICAN EDUCATORS, INC.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SOUTH BAY SAN DIEGO CHAPTER P.O. BOX 2818 CHULA VISTA, CA 92012



Date: Friday, February 19, 1982

Time: 4:00 to 6:30 p.m.

Place: *WTR STEAK RANCH (Formerly John Bull's)
220 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

Speaker: HERMAN BACA - "Silva Letter Update"

A G E N D A

- I. Call to Order
- II. Approval of Minutes
- III. President's Report
- IV. Officer's Report
- V. Committee Reports
- VI. State Action Items
- VII. Chapter Action Reports
- VIII. Old Business
- IX. New Business
- X. Announcements
- XI. Adjourn

President
RAMON LEYBA

Vice-President

Recording Secretary
MARIA TERESA GONZALEZ

Corresponding Sec.
LILIA BARTOLOME

Treasurer
ROSA BRACAMONTES

Membership
LUPE VALLADOLID

Elementary School Rep.
BERTA LOPEZ

Secondary School Rep.
HECTOR ESPINOZA

San Diego Rep.
ELVIA RUCKER

Classified Rep.
MARTHA FRAGA

Adult School Rep.
LETICIA SALIDO

Higher Education Rep.
BILL LOPEZ

MEETINGS THE REMINDER OF THIS YEAR:	March 19	May 14
	April 16	June 11

*The management of the WTR Steak Ranch requests that those attending the AMAE meeting refrain from parking their cars on the premises. Failure to abide by this agreement will forfeit any opportunity in the future to use their facilities. Please cooperate!


Thank You
D.E.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND RAISER

A.M.A.E., IN ORDER TO RAISE MONEY FOR ITS SCHOLARSHIP FUND, IS SPONSORING A FUND RAISER AT MACHOS FEBRUARY 20TH. FROM 3 P.M. TO 8 P.M. ---- TICKETS WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE MEETING OR BY CALLING MARIA TERESA GONZALEZ (714) 427-0770 OR GLORIA SAMSON (714) 423-3545.

SEE YOU THERE!

D.E.

MUSIC	DANCING	\$1.00 OF
		1st MARGARITA
 <p>A.M.A.E. —SOUTH BAY CHAPTER "Scholarship Fundraiser Tardeada" FEATURING MIDNITE CLASS BALLET FOLKLORICO DIRECTED BY CARLOS SANTOYO</p>		
		\$1.00 OF
		DINNER
MACHO'S	SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1982	
MIDWAY & ROSECRANS	3:00 TO 8:00 P.M.	
SAN DIEGO, CA.	DONATION: \$5.00 ADVANCE	
	\$7.00 AT DOOR	RAFFLE
MACHO'S REQUIREMENTS: 21 YEARS OLD, PICTURE I.D. REQUIRED, DRESS: INFORMAL.		
AMAE TICKETS VALID UNTIL 8:00P.M. ONLY.		

AN ORGANIZATION IS ONLY AS STRONG AS ITS MEMBERSHIP. PLEASE INVITE YOUR FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS TO JOIN A.M.A.E. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT ONCE DUES ARE PAID, MEMBERSHIP IS GOOD FOR TWELVE FULL MONTHS AND NOT THE REMINDER OF THE SCHOOL YEAR.

PLEASE! YOUR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN A.M.A.E. IS VITAL TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF CHICANISMO.
D.E. 1920's

THE ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN AMERICAN EDUCATORS
1642 Burton St. San Diego, Calif. 92111
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP - South Bay Chapter

Name: _____

Home address: _____
 number street city zip code

Home phone: _____ Work phone: _____

Work: _____
 location position

Credentials: _____

Type of membership:

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular \$15.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Classified \$8.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> New |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Associate \$15.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Student \$5.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal |

Membership card number _____

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Expiration date _____

Peripheral Canal - The San Diego Coalition is currently involved in a project whose main concern is to develop support for the Peripheral Canal, an initiative on the ballot in June of 1982. The Mexican-American Affairs Committee of the San Diego Coalition, chaired by Gil Contreras, has solicited AMAE's support for the Peripheral Canal. AMAE's involvement would be in the area of voter registration and leaflets in support of the Peripheral Canal. Action on this issue was tabled until additional information is presented at the February meeting.

Executive Board Vacancies - Lupe Valladolid was appointed to fill the membership position. Maria Teresa Gonzalez and Lilia Bartolome are heading the nominating committee, at present searching to fill the position of President-Elect.

Scholarship Committee - AMAE will be sponsoring a Fundraiser Tardeada for the Scholarship Fund on February 20, 1982 at MACHO'S. The tardeada has been organized by Maria Teresa Gonzalez and Gloria Samson.

Arroyo/Palomares Appointment - AMAE members are encouraged to write a letter or send mailgrams to Senators Roberti, Mills, Garamendi, Rains and Craven in support of Arroyo/Palomares confirmation to the State Board of Education. Members present sent mailgrams to the above senators.

A.M.A.E. MEMBER HONORED

This past January 27th., the Greater San Diego Industry-Education Council honored our Secondary School Representative, Hector L. Espinoza, for his contributions to education.

Born in Los Angeles, Hector is a graduate of USC, where he is now pursuing his credential in secondary school administration. Employed by Southwest Junior High School for the past four years, Hector was the instructor of a High Intensity Language Training (HILT) program for limited and non-English speakers. He has also served as an inspiring role model, providing students with a more positive attitude toward school and themselves. Hector has made a significant educational contribution to his students, the school and the community.

AMAE CONGRATULATES YOU, HECTOR!

D.E.

MEXICAN AMERICAN FACULTY ASSOCIATION MENTORSHIP PROGRAM/SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE

The Mexican American Faculty Association (MAFA) at Southwestern College is sponsoring a Pilot Mentorship Program with the goal to improve the retention rate of Mexican American students. The project had its inception during the summer of 1981, when MAFA members had their first meeting with the newly appointed Superintendent/President of Southwestern College.

The program was designed to provide the students with a awareness and knowledge of how the SWC system works. The students (50 participants) were selected at random from all those SWC applicants - self-declared Hispanics. They were sent letters to announce their selection and were asked to attend an intensive orientation. This proved to be a very successful experience according to the students evaluation. The students were randomly assigned to a Mentor (five students per Mentor), a Mexican American Faculty or staff involved in student services. They were then given a personalized Tour of the Campus introducing them to key people working in student services (i.e. Counselors, Financial Aid Advisors, and their respective services). Follow-up activities are subsequent and periodic meetings with their Mentors to guide the academic progress of the students, career and personal development workshops including social/cultural activities. It is expected that the Mex-Amer. Mentors will serve as role models. However, the underlined message is that if students have a contact person in the college, if they are provided with the appropriate information and help on student services, and ultimately that someone cares for them, they will have a positive academic experience. Hence, improve their retention to complete their educational goals.

Jaime Salazar.

COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS

"20,000 U.S. CITIZEN CHILDREN TO BE HERDED INTO MEXICO BY INS!"

"Over 20,000 U.S. born citizen children will be forced into Mexico if the immigration and naturalization service (INS) is allowed to carry out its inhumane deportation of 50,000 or more of the children's parents, Mexican adults who had for the last 4½ years been protected from INS actions by the federal courts", charged Herman Baca of San Diego's Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR).

The adults are victims of what a U.S. District Court in Illinois had ruled was an "unlawful" and "unconstitutional" INS administrative policy which arbitrarily decreased the congressionally-sanctioned annual quota of 120,000 visas for immigrants from the western hemisphere.

During the period of July 1, 1968 to October 1, 1976 145,000 visas were thus eliminated by the INS. The court ordered the INS to restore the stolen visas and prohibited the INS from deporting the 290,000 individuals throughout the United States who might be eligible to receive the visas.

In October 1981 the last of the 145,000 re-captured visas were issued and the remaining immigrants became subject to deportation proceedings when the federal court ordered an end to the injunction against deportation in December 1981.

According to CCR's Chairman Herman Baca, "The decision to force 20,000 or more U.S. citizen children from the U.S. will have the end result of debasing and devaluating the meaning of citizenship for 15 million persons of Mexican ancestry in the United States". "For the Chicano community and especially its children, United States citizenship has been rendered meaningless". "The committee on Chicano Rights strongly protests the present campaign being carried out by the U. S. Government which represents the de facto deportation of its own citizens".

This is nothing but a massive deportation of all persons of Mexican ancestry as has occurred historically in the infamous repatriation campaign of the 1930's and "Operation Wetback" of the 1950's when millions of individuals and families were forced from the United States. According to Baca the parents of these children should not be placed into the hands of the "outlaw" INS and forced to choose between voluntarily abandoning their U.S. citizen children or facing deportation to Mexico with their entire families.

Baca added that, "what the American public must understand is that 20,000 of its citizens who happen to be of Mexican ancestry are going to be forced out of the U. S. by the INS, an agency that has repeatedly violated the law and the constitution in the past. Baca then proposed a series of actions to prevent further injustices and injury to U.S. citizen children:

1. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL AND MORAL LAW, PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN ISSUE A DEGREE STOPPING THE INHUMANE DEPORTATION CAMPAIGN PRESENTLY BEING CONDUCTED BY THE INS,
2. ALL THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN PROTECTED BY THE COURT'S INJUNCTION AGAINST DEPORTATION AND WHO HAD STEPPED FORTH TO REGISTER WITH THE INS (BELIEVING IN THE HONESTY AND INTEGRITY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT) BE GRANTED IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY BY THE U.S. CONGRESS.
3. ALL UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS WITH U.S. CITIZEN CHILDREN REFUSE TO COOPERATE WITH THE INS UNTIL THEY SEEK LEGAL COUNSEL FROM AN ATTORNEY, A PUBLIC LEGAL AGENCY, AN IMMIGRATION ASSISTANCE AGENCY OR A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION ACTIVE IN THE DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS.

According to Baca the last provision was included after interviewing families of U.S. citizen children who had been given notice to leave the country by the INS. In concluding Baca stated, "UNLESS A REMEDY IS FORTHCOMING FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION HAS ABDICATED ITS RESPONSIBILITIES AND ALLOWED THE INS TO DETERMINE IMMIGRATION POLICY, FORCING AT LEAST 20,000 U.S. CITIZEN CHILDREN OUT OF THE COUNTRY AND IN THE PROCESS CREATING AN UNTENABLE SITUATION BETWEEN THE U.S. AND MEXICO". If this is an indication of president Reagan's commitment to the immigration issue, it would be fool-hardy for anyone to believe in any of his so-called amnesty proposals. (For more info. call the CCT (714) 474-8195)

ARROYO/PALOMARES APPOINTMENTS

At the December and January AMAE meetings, the issue of the confirmations of Robert Arroyo and Dr. Uvaldo Palomares to the State Board of Education have been discussed. AMAE is on record as supporting their confirmations. The letter below was sent to Senate Majority Leaders Dave Roberti with copies to Senators Mills, Garamendi, Rains and Craven. The members present at the January meeting also sent mailgrams to these key senators in support of the Arroyo/Palomares confirmation:

"On behalf of the Association of Mexican American Educators, I would like to strongly urge you to support the confirmation of Dr. Uvaldo Palomares and Mr. Robert Arroyo.

Both these outstanding gentlemen are highly respected in all areas of education; Dr. Palomares currently serving on the California State Board of Education and Mr. Arroyo a professor at Fresno State University.

Collectively, the two have spent more than twenty years on the job, dedicatedly amassing backgrounds that suit them to the task of contributing constructive, pro-social ideas to our State Board of Education.

I sincerely hope and trust that you will join with us in support of these two outstanding educators but, more importantly, allow all children of the State of California to benefit from their extensive educational expertise and experience."

MAILGRAM: First Name Last Name AMAE - South Bay San Diego Chapter

"I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO SUPPORT CONFIRMATION OF DR. PALOMARES AND MR. ARROYO APPOINTMENTS TO THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION. THEY ARE TWO EXTREMELY COMPETENT INDIVIDUALS THAT WOULD CERTAINLY ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE BOARD AND WORK FOR THE GOOD OF ALL CHILDREN."

ANNUAL CTA HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE - WORKSHOP 22-23, 1982

(A.M.A.E. members were in attendance at this workshop and brought back the following report.)

"PROTECTING HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION".

1. How to negotiate and implement nondiscrimination in hiring, transfers, promotions and dismissals.....

The National Education Association's (NEA) position provides solid support for an affirmative action policy as a positive approach for providing students with a school staff representative of the school population. CTA's state position reiterated the main points. However, Ed Foglia, CTASTate President, clearly disagreed on the maintenance of affirmative action in the wake of the budget cutbacks. He preferred instead to stand on seniority as the most important criteria for hiring, transfers, promotion and dismissals. His words received mild applause.

2. How to use negotiations to deal with bilingual and multicultural programs:.....


The point about salary increments in relation to special credentials was brought up. Individual districts have sometimes offered added incentives, such as added increments, in order to keep teachers with those special credentials. The political strength of the local CTA chapter can expand upon similar benefits for those members who have more to offer the children and the school district as a whole. Everyone was in agreement on the subject of allowing educators to become re-trained for meeting new demands in education. General consensus was that the districts should provide the courses.

ANNUAL CTA HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE (Continuation)

The conference was an enjoyable, educational experience. It was especially exciting to see so many fellow CTA members stand united on common strategies of defense against those who would limit or take away some of the human rights we have all achieved.

Submitted by Martha L. Benitez
Bertha J. Lopez

COMPANEROS FRIENDS TEACHERS PARENTS-AMIGOS
RESERVE MAY 15, 1982
SCHOLARSHIP-BANQUET/DANCE
AT

Islandia 
Hyatt House

1441 QUIVIRA ROAD / SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92109

(714) 224 - 3541

