



HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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Maria G. Obledo
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James W. Connor
DEPUTY SECRETARY

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DEPUTY ASST. SECRETARY

January 4, 1977

Mr. Bert N. Corona
Comite Nacional Organizacion Sindical
de Trabajadores Inmigrantes
P.O. Box 154
Pacoima, CA 91331

Estimado Bert:

Enclosed is the new guide for determination of eligibility for services of the Employment Development Department as relates to undocumented persons. You should take particular interest to the supplement in part five under completion. The guide card, I believe, meets our mutual interests in terms of making sure that those persons who have some reason for receiving services will appropriately receive them.

Thank you for the materials which you sent me. I have been reading them slowly. I was most interested to have an opportunity to review many of the items. I look forward to seeing you again in the near future.

Yours truly,

STEVEN J. Y'BARRA
Assistant to the Secretary

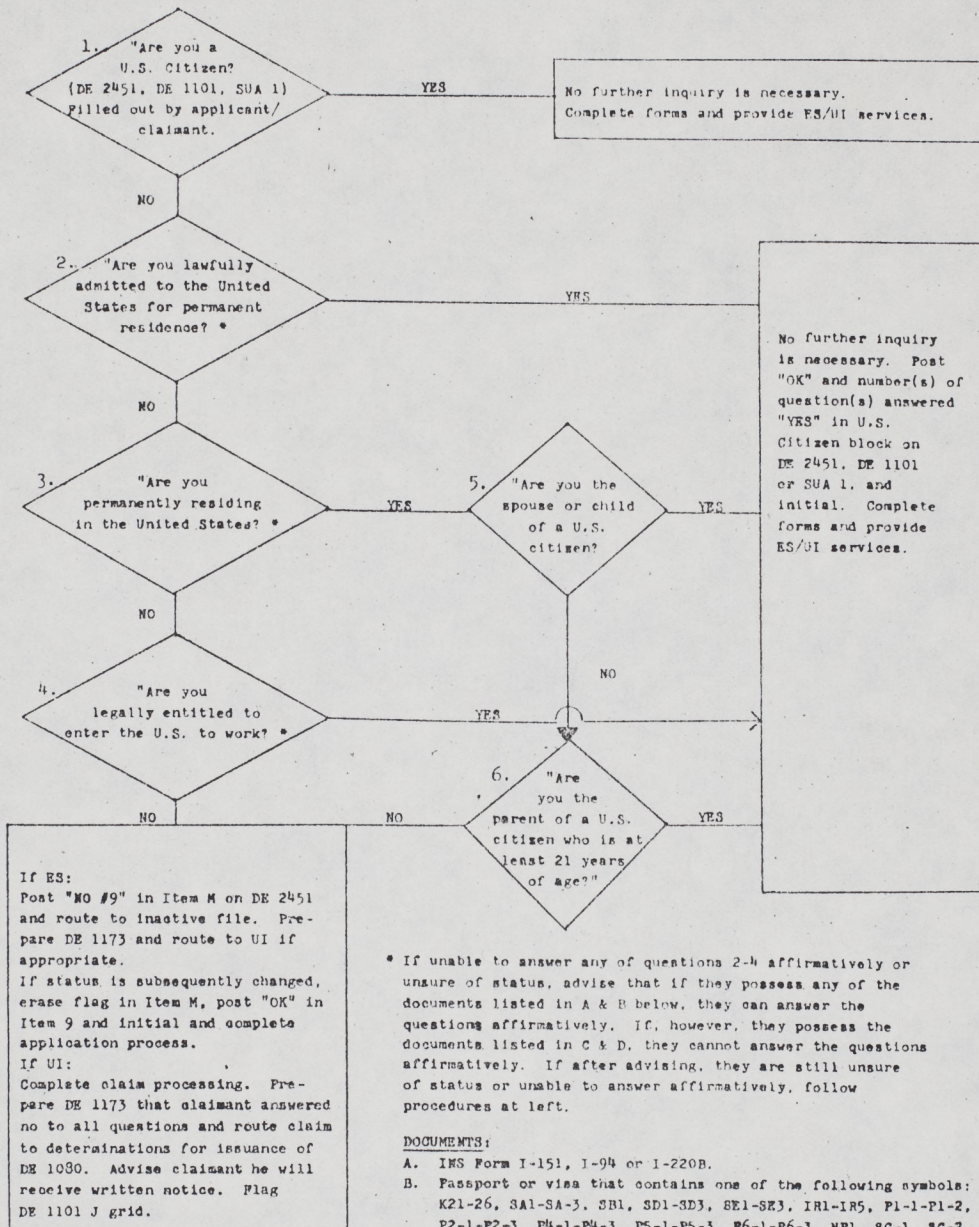
*See previous
of 9/16/76*

Citizenship Guide Card, DE 8425

1392

CITIZENSHIP GUIDE CARD (ES & UI)

This guide card is to be used to determine applicant/claimant status and eligibility to receive EDD services.



DE 8425 (12-76) EDD

ALIEN AVAILABILITY

1413

ALIEN'S PROOF OF AVAILABILITY

1413.2

The status of persons who indicate they are not U.S. citizens must be determined. The criteria to follow in this determination is outlined on the DE 8425, Citizenship Guide Card. See Sec 591 SUPPLEMENT OF COMPLETION FOM for facsimile of DE 8425. In order to be eligible for UI benefits a person must be a citizen, lawfully admitted for permanent residence, permanently residing in the U.S. under color of law or lawfully admitted to work in the U.S. The eligibility for EDD services for such persons may be established by asking a series of questions.

ALIEN'S
PROOF OF
AVAILABILITY

An individual who is permanently residing in the U.S. under color of law is an individual who is an immediate relative (parent, spouse or child) of a U.S. citizen, provided in the case of a parent, that the U.S. citizen child is at least 21 years of age.

R

E

V

1. When a clmnt is unable to affirmatively answer any of questions 2-4 or is unsure of his/her status, advise claimant that if he/she possesses any of the documents listed in A or B of the Guide Card he/she can answer the question affirmatively. If, however, he/she possesses the documents listed in C and D of the Guide Card, he/she cannot answer the questions affirmatively.

I

S

E

D

a. If 1173 from Completion that clmnt answered "no" to all questions on DE 8425, issue 1080 disq under Sec 1253(c) without further interview.

b. If clmnt after disq under a. above, is able to establish status:

- (1) Enter and initial "OK" and number of questions answered affirmatively in SWP block of 1101 J and in "Comment" section of CP, if available.
- (2) If claimant states that he/she possesses a temporary visa that has not expired, flag 1101 J for expiration date.
- (3) If 1173 from ES is present that indicates clmnt was unable to establish status at time of ES registration, send DE 2444 to ES informing them of the change of status and the questions answered affirmatively.

REMOVE:

SEC 1413 - 1413.2 - 1 SHEET

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

FILE:

SEC 1413 - 1413.2 (CONT. 1) - 1 SHEET

PEN AND INK INSTRUCTIONS: ENTER DATE FILED ON AMENDMENT RECORD.

1413.2
(cont.1)

ALIEN'S
PROOF OF
AVAILABILITY

- c. If clmnt is not able to establish status:
- (1) Assess disq under Sec 1253(c) and inform clmnt that disq will remain in effect until such time as clmnt can establish status.
 - (2) Do not assess disq when clmnt requests additional time to establish status.
 - (a) Inform clmnt that no payments can be made until status is established but to continue reporting as instructed while seeking to establish status.
 - (b) Take desk cert(s) and flag 1101 J to continue taking desk certs pending establishment of status.
 - (c) Schedule clmnt for next report in accordance with field office scheduling practices.
- d. If claimant is under deportation orders and a definite deportation date has been set that is imminent and which precludes acceptance of work or clmnt has INS Form I-186, which is only valid for 72 hours and within a 150-mile radius of the border, assess disq under Sec 1253(c).
2. If clmnt previously answered "yes" to citizenship question or was determined on the basis of the DE 8425 criteria to have acceptable status and information is subsequently received that raises a question about the claimant's status the following procedures should be followed. Clmnt should be asked to provide documentation in support of his/her answer to the question upon which the determination of eligibility was based.
- a. If clmnt is able to present acceptable documentation, take action as in 1.b. above.
 - b. Acceptable Documentation:
 1. INS Form I-151, I-94 or I-220 B.
 2. Passport or visa that contains one of the following symbols: K21-26, SA1-SA-3, SB1, SD1-SD3, SE1-SE3, IR1-IR5, P1-1-P1-2, P2-1-P2-3, P4-1-P4-3, P5-1-P5-3, P6-1-P6-3, NP1, SC-1, SC-2, E-1, E-2, I.
 3. Birth certificate or marriage certificate or other reliable documentation.
 - c. If clmnt is unable to present acceptable documentation, take action as in 1.c. above and consider FS in usual manner.
 - (1) When applicable, assess retroactive disq under Sec 1253(c) provided FS disq also assessed.
 - (2) If disq results in an overpayment, route to OP Interviewer.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

SACRAMENTO 95814 (916) 322-2614

• September 16, 1976

REFER TO:
40:13 md

- Mr. Bert N. Corona
Comite Nacional Organizacion
Sindical De Trabajadores Inmigrantes
P. O. Box 154
Pacoima, CA 91331

*Supervised
1/4/77
Luf*



Dear Bert:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Department policy as applied to certain unemployment insurance issues involving non-English speaking persons. The following areas should answer those questions in the order in which you presented them.

- A. On March 24, 1976 EDD abandoned entirely the question about citizenship in both our Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service programs. We have been required by the Department of Labor to reinstitute a citizenship question. We are therefore adopting a policy of distinguishing between undocumented persons, i.e., those who have status but have not had papers processed and illegal aliens.

As of August 31, 1976 in order to qualify for benefits, the claimant will be asked if they are a U. S. citizen.

1. If an applicant or claimant indicates he/she is a citizen, interviewers need not pursue the question by asking for proof. This is particularly important since asking for proof of status from some persons and not others could lead to charges of discrimination.
2. If an applicant or claimant indicates noncitizenship, interviewers are to clarify that individual's response and administrative status with the following questions:
 - a. Are you a noncitizen lawfully admitted to the United States and legally entitled to work?
 - b. Are you the parent, spouse, or child of a U. S. citizen?
 - c. Are you the parent, spouse, or child of a noncitizen lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence?

3. If the answer to any one of these three questions is yes, the applicant or claimant can be referred to jobs or can receive unemployment insurance benefits.
 - a. The legal basis for ascertaining citizenship status based on these questions is Public Law 8 USC 1182(a) (14).
 4. If the answer to all three questions is no, claimant should be scheduled for determination on able and available issue. The Employment Service will not refer the claimant to a job.
- B. I am aware of the problems of the Spanish speaking monolingual applicants who use the services of Employment Development Department and as a result, last year I established a multilingual task force to recommend procedures for our field offices to better serve our bilingual clients. One of the recommendations of this task force was to establish a translation unit in Sacramento. Their first duty will be to develop bilingual posters similar to unemployment insurance forms in order to assist the claimants in filling out their forms properly. Realizing that there are those persons who are unable to read, I have made a commitment to hire bilingual personnel at all levels in the Department, especially for those positions that require public contact.

In regard to unemployment insurance interviews, the initial claims form, which I have attached, notifies the claimant that false statements or withholding facts to receive benefits is cause for a fine and/or imprisonment.

In a determinations interview, when a question arises concerning eligibility, the interviewer is required to explain the claimant's rights, including the right to have witnesses or an agent present. This is also written on Page 19 of the Claimant Handbook (enclosed). My staff is investigating use of other appropriate warnings for determinations.

- C. While every effort is made by our field office personnel to provide the best possible service to all persons, problems with either our procedures and policies or actions by our staff members will sometimes occur. For this reason, a formal complaint procedure exists and signs, in English and Spanish, explaining the procedure are posted in the lobby of each of our field offices. Basically, the procedure provides that when a problem does arise, the first step is for the person to discuss it with the field office manager. If the manager is unable to resolve the problem, the complaint is documented and, if necessary, routed to the Regional Office of the Department of Labor. I have attached a copy of the procedure for those persons who wish to make a specific complaint regarding any of our field offices or our personnel.

Mr. Bert N. Corona

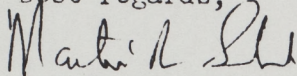
- 3 -

September 16, 1976

Since we have emphasized our complaint procedures especially in relation to migrant and seasonal farmworkers and broadened it to allow complaints that go beyond EDD responsibilities, the complaint process has produced some 5,000 cases, mostly dealing with wage and conditions of work disputes.

Thank you for writing and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Best regards,



MARTIN R. GLICK
Director

Enclosures



ESTHER A. LUJAN

Deputy Secretary

Health and Welfare Agency

Sherman _____
For your information



HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-6951

Mario G. Obledo
SECRETARY

James W. Connor
UNDERSECRETARY

September 11, 1980

James R. Laffoon
United States Marshal
United States Department of Justice
Southern District of California
San Diego, CA 92189

Dear Mr. Laffoon:

Your correspondence of August 21, 1980, is hereby acknowledged. It neither angered nor upset me; on the contrary, it saddened me. For I found it difficult to believe a public official, especially a member of the justice system, would write such a letter. Thus, it is you who should be pitied and it is our citizenry who deserve some sorrow.

Permit me to explain. At a public hearing held in San Diego by the State Task Force on Incarcerated Minorities, a person testified that children of material witnesses held in the Federal facility in San Diego were also housed there. Soon thereafter, Mr. Herman Baca inquired as to what action the Task Force had taken as a follow-up to that testimony. He was informed we were requesting a report on the matter from your office. Mr. Baca later contacted my office, asked whether a report had been received, and requested a copy when informed that a report had indeed been submitted to us. I instructed my staff to comply with Mr. Baca's request but through some misunderstanding, our copy of the report was forwarded to the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF). Failing to hear from us in due time, Mr. Baca again called our office asking for the information. Since we no longer had our own copy, Mr. John Martinez of my staff then attempted to arrange with you the furnishing of such report to Mr. Baca directly. Apparently this action resulted in your August 21 communication; it appears rather clearly that you do not wish Mr. Baca to have access to the report and its information.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE AGENCY

Aging • Alcohol & Drug Programs • Data Center • Developmental Services • Employment Development • Health Services
Mental Health • Rehabilitation • Social Services • Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

Have we learned nothing from Watergate, sir? Are we not first and last the servants of the people? Are not our files, except for precious few exceptions, the public's domain? Is it not best to conduct our activities under the full glare of public scrutiny? Does not secrecy allow the weakness of officials and the temptations of government to fester and spread their disease to the detriment of the body politic?

You state that Mr. Baca is hostile to your endeavors and has publicly belittled your programs. Please allow me to remind you that public officials are suppose to withstand public criticism. It is part of the job. In this country, the public has the right to subject its public officials to constant scrutiny and to demand as much information as is necessary to determine if official duties are being performed.

Mr. Baca follows in the footsteps of Patrick Henry, Paul Revere, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay; all were great critics of government in their day. Had it not been for their criticism, we would be a British Colony today. It takes courage to speak out, particulary when public officials become distrustful of the very citizens whom they serve.

If the report involved will vindicate you, as you so contend, why keep it secret? The challenge in government is not in wielding power; it is in wielding power under the bright light of public scrutiny. Are you up to that challenge?

Sincerely,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARIO G. OBLEDO
Secretary

RESEARCH

MARIO OBLEDO
PROPOSAL

DRAFT POLICY POSITION
VISITING WORKERS FROM MEX.

TASK FORCE ON IMM.
PLANNING COMMITTEE

TO

Herman Baca

ROOM/STA. NO.

FROM

Chledo

ROOM/STA. NO.

REPRESENTING

DATE

TIME

PHONE

5/4/81

Telephoned

Please Call

Was In

Returned Call

Will Call Again

Wants To See You

Information

Note and

Reply

Comment

Re-route

My Signature

Investigate

Return

Copy Me

Contact Me

File

Forwarded
Per Request

MESSAGE/REMARKS

BY

STD 7 (REV. 10-79)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COMBINATION OF STD 7 AND 118 (ROUTE SLIP) ANNUAL SAVINGS \$8,300.

MESSAGE

73602-750 10-79 OSP 36600M

Esther

FAIR

IMMIGRATION REPORT

Federation for American Immigration Reform

2028 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

APRIL 1981 IMMIGRATION REPORT SUPPLEMENT: FAIR ACTIVITIES AND NEWS

LETTER BY A MEMBER

G.R. Patterson's letter to the Chicago Tribune was published on April 7:

"I don't speak for FAIR, but I am familiar with its literature and its aims. While properly concerned about the growing tide of illegal entries into the country, FAIR has never suggested that we 'prohibit immigration.'

"Present immigration policies are haphazard, out of date, and out of control. Existing quotas have little rational basis, and border enforcement is virtually nonexistent. FAIR proposed that Congress undertake a full review of immigration policy to determine how many immigration and refugees our physical and social resources can safely absorb each year, that it set humane quotas based on that review, and that it control illegal entries.

"There is no xenophobia, racism, or selfishness in that agenda. A thoughtful, well-managed immigration policy will benefit 'old Americans' and 'new Americans' alike and should be particularly welcomed by poor and minority citizens competing for scarce jobs in a troubled economy. The aptly named FAIR deserves wide citizen support."

FAIR CHALLENGE TO CENSUS

On March 24, the Supreme Court announced without comment that it was letting stand the decision of the federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia which dismissed FAIR's census suit. The suit was brought against the Census Bureau, to prevent it from including illegal immigrants in the population totals used to apportion Congressional seats. With the defeat of the suit, it is presently legal to count illegal immigrants, who are not allowed to vote, in granting representation in Congress. The Constitutional issues raised by this have not been decided upon by any court, since the Appeals Court decision was based on FAIR's "lack of standing" to sue.

CONNER SPEECHES

Executive Director Roger Conner made four important presentations in March: on March 6, in Dearborn, Michigan, Conner debated Vilma Martinez, the executive director of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) before the Michigan Council on Federations; on March 10, he taped a Phil Donohue program which showed at various times in different cities; on March 17, he appeared on an immigration program in New Haven, Connecticut jointly sponsored by the Connecticut League of Women Voters and Yale University; and, on March 27, he spoke at a conference held by the Center for Migration Studies in Washington, D.C.

WALL STREET JOURNAL LETTER

In reply to an earlier article by Professor Julian Simon, the Wall Street Journal published a letter by Roger Conner which read, in part:

"The burden of Mr. Simon's argument, however, is that immigrants are younger than the population as a whole, and therefore an economic asset. The obvious conclusion is that society should be structured like a Ponzi pyramid, with ever-expanding, ever-larger generations, and that the model for a healthy economy would be a country like Mexico, with half its population under 15 years of age. One cannot argue that pumping up the base of the age pyramid with young immigrants is a long-term program for economic growth. . . ."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ARTICLE

An editorial by Roger Conner in the April 7 Chicago Tribune was on the report of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy:

"Recently, the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, headed by the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh of Notre Dame University, finished two years of hearings, deliberations, and studies by issuing its final report. It is a curious document -- almost a quarter of its 453 pages are devoted to the dissents of 12 of its 16 members. But the commission was never designed to reach a useful conclusion on which the American people could agree -- it was designed to postpone consideration of immigration until after the election of 1980. . . .

"The Select Commission has made some good suggestions, has ducked some of the harder problems, and has made some damaging statements. However, none of its recommendations is either law or policy. Laws will be made by Congress; policy will be set by the administration. And the people still have the power to affect what shall be done.

". . . the Commission has made some damaging statements. Because of the small regard it paid to population and resource considerations, the commission actually recommended raising the level of legal immigration. If all its recommendations had been taken, the level of legal immigration last year would have been more than a million people. And the commission recommended amnesty for illegal immigrants now in the United States, without a full and complete study of the results of such an amnesty. . . .

"I am glad of one thing: the Select Commission has completed its work. I am glad that the study period is over. Or, at least, it's almost over. President Reagan's reaction to the report of the commission was to appoint a study committee to study the report of the study commission. Congress will hold hearings in its Immigration Subcommittees both on the report and on the numerous bills which will follow from the conclusions of the report.

"And so the study period is nearly over. The time is almost arrived when real action will be taken to reform America's immigration laws. The time has just about come when we can begin to make serious efforts to control illegal immigration and to control the size of legal immigration, when we can give the Border Patrol and the Immigration and Naturalization Service the resources they need and the laws they need to do the job we ask them to do.

"The time is almost now, and we are almost ready to receive the long overdue relief that we need."

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES ARTICLE

Another editorial by Conner appeared in the April 14 Chicago Sun-Times:

". . . Letting Mexico determine our immigration policy is not a solution to illegal immigration, of course; it is simply an abrogation of our national sovereignty. We do have friendly, unmilitarized borders with Mexico and Canada, but friendly borders do not have to be open borders over which we can have no control. We don't have to allow unlimited immigration to have friendly relations or to have friendly borders. . . .

"When the world was large and populations were small, when tribes were nomadic and grazing lands were free for the taking, migration was the best solution for human problems. You could exhaust the land you lived on, and move on to the next land. Open borders made a lot of sense then. We are in a different period of human history now. There are no more open frontiers, and no more open borders. There are too many people, not enough food, not enough land, not enough water, not enough jobs. We can work on all of these problems, but one solution that we know will not work any longer is moving human populations around. No amount of nostalgia for that simple solution will bring that time back."

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACT

FAIR urges all friends and members to write to their Congressional representatives to support Senate bill S. 776 and House bill H.R. 2782 -- support for the Immigration and National Security Act is vital now to get it a prompt hearing.

VOL. II, NO. 7

APRIL 1981

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACT INTRODUCED

On March 24, Senator Walter D. Huddleston (D-KY) introduced the Immigration and National Security Act, S. 776. Its companion bill in the House of Representatives (H.R. 2782) was sponsored by Congressmen Robin Beard (R-TN) and Tony Coelho (D-CA). The I.N.S. Act responds to the need to control illegal immigration and to set a limit on legal immigration to the United States. Its main features include: (1) a **comprehensive limit of 350,000 immigrants** per year, including refugees, (2) a **Fair Hiring provision** to prohibit the employment of illegal immigrants, (3) **expanded support for law enforcement on the nation's borders**, including additional officers in the Border Patrol and adequate funding for Border Patrol operations, and (4) a requirement that the administration develop **contingency plans to cope with any future heavy flow of illegal immigrants** such as those who came in the Cuban flotilla.

Senator Huddleston said, in introducing the Act: "Today, I come to offer some solutions. Today I am offering specific proposals, not as a complete reform of our immigration system, but as a sorely needed way of insuring that our immigration problems do not continue to grow worse as we move forward on this problem. . . . **We must seize this chance for action and do something about immigration this year.**" Co-sponsors for S. 776 were Senators Lawton Chiles (D-FL), Wendell Ford (D-KY), Thad Cochran (R-MS), Jennings Randolph (D-WVA), Bennett Johnson (D-LS), David Pryor (D-AK), and James Sasser (D-TN).

EL SALVADORANS IN U.S.

The State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service will have to decide in mid-May what action to take about illegal immigrants from El Salvador. Until then, a **ninety-day freeze** has been placed on **either granting or denying political asylum to Salvadoran illegal immigrants** now in the country. The U.S. Catholic Conference and the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference are asking either for deferred departure for Salvadorans as a class, without individual case examinations, or for temporary refugee status for all Salvadorans in the United States either legally or illegally.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE APPREHENSIONS

Apprehensions of illegal immigrants by the Border Patrol and internal investigators of the INS **dropped below a million** this year for the first time in five years. David Crosland, Acting Commissioner of the INS, explained to the House Subcommittee on Immigration on March 17: "This **decline was caused by two factors**, which were unforeseen at the start of the year. One was **the influx of Cubans in the boatlift**, which required the assignment of 220 officers to refugee camps and to Florida to help maintain order in the camps and to ensure against the surreptitious landing of Cubans along the Florida coast. . . . The second factor was **the restriction placed upon checks of places of employment and residences during the 1980 Census**. Prior to the Cuban influx and the restrictions, apprehensions early in fiscal 1980 had been five percent above the previous year. We anticipate that apprehensions during this fiscal year will increase to more than one million." The number of apprehensions by the Border Patrol and internal investigators in FY 1980 was 864,000. Mr. Crosland also revealed that 25 Border Patrol officers are still on duty at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington guarding institutionalized boatlift Cubans.

AFRICAN REFUGEE COMMITMENTS

At a United Nations Conference in Geneva, the Reagan administration pledged the **United States to admit 8,300 African refugees** through 1982 and to give \$285 million to international assistance programs for African refugees. U.N. delegate Jeane Kirkpatrick, who replaced Vice President George Bush as the American delegate to the Conference, announced the pledge on April 9.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER ON REFUGEES STAFF

"The numbers of professionals on the UNHCR headquarters staff who are Americans is surprisingly low -- 22 of 225, or 11 percent. Since the United States contributes over one quarter of UNHCR's budget every year, far more than any other donor, **there should be more Americans on the staff at all levels** and at headquarters as well as in the field. The U.S. mission is not informed when UNHCR positions come open, nor consulted when UNHCR hires Americans. The U.S. mission should continue to urge UNHCR to openly discuss personnel recruitment with the United States and other major donors." From "Reports on Refugee Aid" by the staff of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives, published last month.

KUWAITI GUESTWORKER PROBLEMS

Jonathan Randal reports in the Washington Post on March 13 that the Kuwaiti Planning Ministry is trying to lessen dependence on immigration, simplify manpower problems, and motivate Kuwaitis to work harder. "Oil wealth and the welfare state have combined to raise the specter of a **potentially explosive Kuwait** whose first-class citizens are threatened by second-class residents who vastly outnumber them. Never officially mentioned, but rarely far from Kuwaitis' minds, is the question of **eventually naturalizing some of the foreign population** of 1.35 million Pakistanis, Egyptians, Palestinians and others who make up 70 percent of the work force."

JAMAICAN EMIGRATION PROBLEMS

Jamaica, as well as other Caribbean and underdeveloped countries, is feeling the **pains of mass emigration of its professionals and skilled workers to the United States**. The May 1981 Esquire column by economist "Adam Smith" quotes interviews with Edward Seaga, the current president of Jamaica, and Michael Manley, the former president. Seaga: "Michael told the Jamaicans: If you don't like me, there are five flights a day to Miami. A lot of them took him up on it -- doctors, lawyers, architects, businessmen. Now I have to get them to come home and help rebuild Jamaica." Manley: "I was trying to even the differences between the privileged class and the rest; I have no regrets about that; but the more emotional members of our own party reacted to the business group, and the business group to them, and the noise grew and the echoes grew, as in an echo chamber, and I failed to control it, and the business people began to flee. . . ."

X U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department announced on April 3 that March's **unemployment rate was 7.3 percent**; 7,764,000 Americans were unemployed. And the Los Angeles Times exploded one myth about illegal immigrants in its poll published on April 7: "**The widely accepted notion that some jobs are so menial only illegal aliens will take them is untrue**, a Los Angeles Times poll has found. Among unemployed people interviewed, 75 percent said they would apply for jobs paying between \$3.35 an hour, the legal minimum, and \$4.50 an hour. More than 48 percent of unemployed Americans surveyed said they would seek restaurant jobs and 40 percent said they would apply for garment industry jobs. Both industries employ large numbers of illegal aliens. . . . The public's perception of the number of Americans willing to take menial jobs is far different from the reality, the poll showed. Nearly half (48 percent) of those polled said that illegal aliens take only those jobs that Americans won't accept, while 40 percent believe Americans can be found to do the jobs, and 12 percent said they weren't sure. Yet the poll showed that a large majority of the unemployed said they would take such jobs -- nearly 5 million people. . . ."

IRANIAN VISAS

The State Department's **Consular offices began processing visa applications from Iranians** again on March 20. Previously, applications were being denied as a retaliatory measure against Iran. The State Department issued an assurance that Iranian applications would be closely scrutinized to identify possible terrorists.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION APPOINTMENTS

Appointments for immigration-related positions are proceeding slowly in the Reagan Administration. In the State Department, Assistant Secretary of State **Diego Asencio** remains head of Consular Affairs. Although **Julia Taft** is expected to be the next U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, she has not been appointed; since Victor Palmieri resigned, no one has been acting officially in his place. At the Immigration and Naturalization Service, **David Crosland** continues, as he has since October 1979, to be Acting Commissioner. The latest rumored possibilities for nomination as the permanent commissioner of the INS are **William Kolender**, police chief of San Diego, and **Durwood Powell**, the regional INS commissioner in charge of southern and southwestern states. **Doris Meissner**, formerly Deputy Associate Attorney General, and long familiar with immigration issues, has been named Acting Deputy Commissioner of the INS.

FEDERAL HOUSING SUBSIDIES FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Robert Pear wrote, in the New York Times on March 16: "Preliminary inquiries by Congressional investigators strongly suggest that substantial numbers of **illegal aliens receive Federal housing subsidies** while hundreds of thousands of citizens wait months or years for similar assistance. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has taken the position that 'there is no legal basis for inquiring into the citizenship status of persons applying for Federal housing subsidies.'" The General Accounting Office, Pear reports, found that "the manager of a 487-unit project in southern California estimated that illegal aliens accounted for 36 percent of his tenants. . . . The manager of a 685-unit project estimated that 100 to 125 units were occupied by illegal aliens. . . . The officials said that the value of subsidies varied from city to city but that some families might receive as much as \$100,000 in rent subsidies over 25 years." Representative Wayne Grisham (R-CA) has introduced a bill, **H.R. 1643**, to prohibit illegal aliens from receiving Federal housing assistance.

FEDERAL SUBSIDIES FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES CUT

The Refugee Act of 1980 ended special Refugee Assistance federal underwriting of welfare payments for refugees who had been in the United States for three years or more. On April 1, the first **refugees** eligible for the cutoff **began losing their federal assistance**. States with large numbers of Indochinese refugees, especially California, are now hard hit by the new burden on state welfare rolls, and are supporting extension of the 100% federal subsidy.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE BILL

On March 17, Governor John Dalton signed into law a bill which designated **English as the official language of the state of Virginia**. English is not the official language of the United States -- but Senator S.I. Hayakawa (D-CA) has announced he intends to introduce a Constitutional Amendment to so designate it.

LOS ANGELES HEALTH COSTS -- A SEQUEL

In response to the escalating costs of providing free health care to illegal immigrants, estimated at **\$121 million last year**, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors instituted a new policy: all patients who cannot prove that they can pay their bills at county hospitals and health centers must apply for Medi-Cal (state welfare) benefits. One form which is part of the Medi-Cal application is given to the INS. Those who refuse to apply for benefits will be turned away unless they have an emergency or a contagious disease. Critics of the policy say that sick illegal immigrants will be afraid to seek health care, and will constitute a health hazard for all citizens; they have obtained an injunction to prevent the policy from taking effect.

REAGAN STATEMENT

The following statement was made by Ronald Reagan in October 1974, while he was Governor of California: "The human population of the world is now nearing four billion and is expected to double again in 32 years. Unless major efforts are made to reduce that growth, vast numbers of people will face severe famine and misery. Our **country and state have a special obligation to work toward the stabilization of our own populations** so as to credibly lead other parts of the world toward population stabilization." We hope that this insight informs his immigration policy decisions.

BUSH STATEMENT ON CUBAN REFUGEES

In Naples, Florida, on March 15, Vice President George Bush was told by a reporter that Florida Governor Bob Graham was advocating "returning Cuban undesirables to Cuba." Vice President Bush replied: "He's not alone. . . . Why should the United States have inflicted on it, not legitimate refugees fleeing Castro tyranny, but people who are pushed out of the jails and put on boats to come to this country? It's totally unreasonable." Asked how the Reagan administration would respond to another flotilla from Cuba, he said, "With an enormous lack of enthusiasm." And asked what steps the administration would take to prevent such a boatlift, he said he was not certain, but that **"We're not going to let Fidel Castro determine the immigration policy of the United States."**

MINIMUM WAGE AND ILLEGAL WORKERS

The argument is often made that a Fair Hiring Act is not necessary to prevent the employment of illegal immigrants because strict enforcement of minimum wage laws would dissuade employers from hiring them. In the last Immigration Report, we noted the General Accounting Office report "Administrative Changes Needed to Reduce Employment of Illegal Aliens." That report counters: "Our review of the undocumented worker program showed that **nonagricultural undocumented workers apprehended by INS generally received wages above FLSA minimums.** Thus, Labor's undocumented worker program, designed to reduce an employer's economic incentive to hire undocumented workers by enforcing wage and hour standards, is ineffective against employers complying with wage and hour standards. Labor referred names of some suspected undocumented workers to INS for follow-up action, but such referrals often were of little use because INS had a large backlog of leads or the referral incorrectly identified an undocumented worker."

REAGAN GUESTWORKER STATEMENT

New groups continue to react to the statement by President Reagan that he was "intrigued" by the possibility of a guestworker program with Mexico. The National Coalition for Full Employment, a powerful coalition of national organized labor, religious, and minority groups that includes the AFL-CIO, the NAACP, MALDEF, the National Council of La Raza, the American Jewish Committee, and the U.S. Catholic Conference, issued a strong statement opposing any guestworker program. And AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said, on April 1, that any such recommendation is **"contrary to the interests of U.S. workers** and will exacerbate unemployment and undermine the already low level of wages" in industries likely to employ imported workers.

PLEASE ENROLL ME AS A MEMBER OF FAIR -- OR UPGRADE MY MEMBERSHIP. I WISH TO BE A

- () Sponsoring member (\$100.00) Name _____
- () Sustaining member (\$ 50.00)
- () Member (\$ 20.00) Street _____

Please enclose check or money order and send to: The Federation for American Immigration Reform: FAIR, Box 57066, Washington, D.C. 20037
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

RECEIVED
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
APR 23 9 42 AM '81

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor



HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1600 NINTH STREET, ROOM 443
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-6951

Mario G. Obledo
SECRETARY

James W. Connor
UNDERSECRETARY

July 1, 1981

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS AND REGISTRANTS
OF THE
JOINT STRATEGY NATIONAL COMMISSION
CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION

Dear Participant:

The Conference on Immigration, which was held in Berkeley in February, developed the recommendations to meet with the Secretary of the California Health and Welfare Agency, Dr. Mario G. Obledo, in order to consider the possibility of forming a state office of immigration. Representatives from the Joint Strategy and Action Committee (JSAC) and immigration task force representatives have met with Dr. Obledo and his staff, with the consultation of Mr. Joe Diaz, his executive assistant and deputy secretary of the Health and Welfare Agency. As a result, the task force has developed a preplanning process, scheduled for July 23 in Sacramento, in order to initiate and plan for the State Task Force on Immigration sponsored by the Health and Welfare Agency.

The preplanning meeting needs your thoughts, perspectives and involvement. The State Task Force would consider the impact of immigration on the state of California, develop research, determine policy and legislative advice and assist in the development of a master plan for immigration for the state of California. The State Task Force needs to be pluralistic, representing immigrant, racial, labor, community, legislative and business people and perspectives.

If you would be so kind as to return the attached questionnaire by July 12, 1981 so that the preplanning group can have your resources and thinking available prior to the July 23 meeting, this would be most appreciated. You will be receiving further

DEPARTMENTS OF THE AGENCY

Ageing • Alcohol & Drug Programs • Data Center • Developmental Services • Employment Development • Health Services

JSAC Participants/
Registrants

2

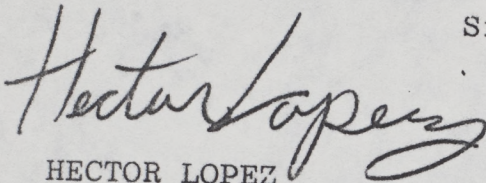
July 1, 1981

updates prior to the meeting and we would encourage you to make every effort to attend. Your input and recommendations are certainly important and valuable to us.

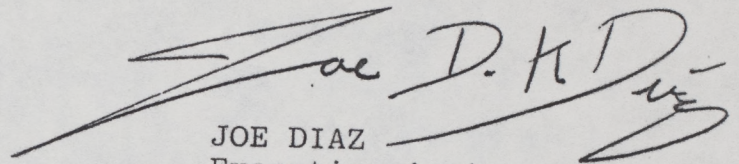
The meeting will be held in the large conference room of the Health and Welfare Agency in Sacramento, located at 1600 9th Street, Room 470, on Thursday, July 23, 1981, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. If you would be so kind as to contact Joe Diaz's secretary, Maggie Roggero, at 916/445-0196 or 916/445-0198, in order to confirm your attendance, this would certainly be appreciated.

Thank you for your early reply and we look forward to seeing you on the 23rd and working with you in the future.

Sincerely yours,



HECTOR LOPEZ
Coordinator



JOE DIAZ
Executive Assistant
to the Secretary;
Deputy Secretary

Attachment

IMMIGRATION TASK FORCE QUESTIONNAIR

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____ (home) _____ (work)

Involvement/past affiliation with immigration issues:

_____ Professional

_____ Volunteer

_____ Organizational

_____ Other

Would you be interested in participating in a task force on immigration? In what capacity?

_____ Member of the planning group

_____ Member of the Task Force

_____ Preplanning Committee

_____ Volunteer Researcher

_____ Other

What areas, issues and activities do you feel the State of California Task Force on Immigration should address?

IMMIGRATION TASK FORCE QUESTIONNAIR

If a Master Plan for Immigration is prepared by the Task Force, what areas would you recommend that the Plan include?

In order to insure that the Task Force on Immigration represents a diverse cross section of individuals and interests, your recommendations for potential members are needed.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

If you should have any questions, please contact my secretary, Maggie Roggero, at 916/445-0196 or 916/445-0198.

Please return the questionnaire by July 12, 1981. Thank you.

Health and Welfare Agency
1600 9th St., Room 450
Sacramento, CA 95814

TO

Herman Baca

FROM

Mario Obledo

REPRESENTING

DATE

TIME

PHONE

7/6

Telephoned

Please Call

Was In

Returned Call

Will Call Again

Wants To See You

Information

Note and

Reply

Comment

Re-route

My Signature

Investigate

Return

Copy Me

Contact Me

File

MESSAGE/REMARKS

I would appreciate any comments you may have regarding the attached material.

BY

TO

Herman Baca

FROM

Mario Obledo

REPRESENTING

DATE

4/18

TIME

PHONE

Telephoned

Returned Call

Please Call

Will Call Again

Was In

Wants To See You

Information

Comment

Investigate

Contact Me

Note and

Re-route

Return

File

Reply

My Signature

Copy Me

MESSAGE REMARKS

Information

BY

DRAFT POLICY POSITION:
VISITING WORKERS FROM MEXICO

FACT:

The provisional entry of undocumented Mexican workers to the United States, and their employment, has become institutionalized without benefit of regulation, law or control by the government of either nation.

CHALLENGE:

To bring this situation under control by mutual agreement that will demonstrate concern for the well-being of all affected parties.

AN APPROACH TO THE ISSUES:

America until 1875 had an unrestricted open door policy on immigration. There were attempts by state governments to restrict immigration. In 1876, the Supreme Court ruled certain such state statutes unconstitutional as violative of the exclusive federal power to regulate foreign commerce. Since then the federal government has been the instrument to regulate and impose both quantitative and qualitative restrictions on aliens seeking to enter as immigrants.

Recognizing that the states do not wish to intrude on the responsibility of the federal government, but that the enormous number of entries without the benefit of lawful entry and due process have increased in such magnitude, that the states, particularly those representing the most affected area, can no longer continue to witness the deterioration of our entry policy at our borders.

Texas has attempted to evolve a policy recommendation to the federal government through the consultative process. We recognize the need for a system which will permit legal entry on a temporary, controlled basis.

The options which face us are:

1. Negotiate with Mexico a modern Provisional Visiting Workers Agreement.
2. Enforce U. S. immigration law - hardly feasible but should it be done, the action would effectively close the border since Mexico's legal quota since 1976 has been only 40,000 per year.
3. Ignore the law - this best describes current situation, in spite of INS efforts, yet to continue is adverse to U. S. interests.

GENERAL CONCEPTS:

- A. The issue of undocumented workers needs to be addressed. And it should be addressed in the context of a cooperative agreement with the Government of Mexico.
- B. Important human and civil rights are involved and require attention in the formulation and carrying out of any program.
- C. Part of any arrangement should be the adjustment of status of those undocumented workers who have developed roots and a stake in American society.
- D. Need to develop an economic base which will take the pressure off the need for Mexican immigration to the U. S. for job opportunities but recognizing the concern by the Mexican government that development of petro-chemical industry will accelerate growth and result in further inflation, and that President Lopez Portillo wants hard industry with an integrated production base to export products.

POSSIBLE TERMS OF MODERN AGREEMENT:

- A. Time limit on visit, say 6 months, not necessarily consecutive.
- B. No restriction as to location or employer.
- C. Entry under previously agreed quota, but worker free to change jobs or return home.
- D. Minimum or adequate wage to be guaranteed.
- E. Negotiable point: whether, and if so, how "need" for workers in various regions to be established.
- F. Provision for medical/hospital insurance jointly funded by worker and employer.
- G. No contribution to or eligibility for social security retirement program. If such taxes are withheld, there should be a provision for refunding them.
- H. Access to public schools for children: a negotiable point for those already in U. S. whose status would be "adjusted"; it would be preferable in future to limit visiting workers to single and/or unaccompanied persons.

STATUS OF VISITING WORKERS ALREADY IN U.S.:

- A. Objective: to make legal entry under Agreement attractive enough to induce some of recent influx of workers to return to Mexico voluntarily and re-enter.

Note: the Carter draft legislation of August 4, 1977, is quite detailed regarding this point, and there should be room for accommodation; this is one of the most sensitive points to interested American citizens.

- C. "Adjust status" of such workers, whatever the time limit (1970-1972); no grant of "amnesty."

TREATMENT OF EMPLOYERS OF ILLEGAL ALIEN WORKERS:

- A. Widely publicize advance notice, say 30 days, of provisions to be applied.
- B. After elapsed time assess such employers a \$1000 fee for each illegal alien apprehended on their premises, said fee to apply to cost of enforcement procedure and return of alien to home country.
- C. Objective: to "decriminalize" sanction of employer, yet make cost of such practice excessive.

COROLLARY PROBLEMS:

- A. Economic development in Mexico to reduce "push" factor of emigration.
 - 1. U. S. policy should be one of cooperation when mutually advantageous but not tied to Provisional Visiting Workers Agreement.
 - 2. Encourage trade with highest priority to energy products.
- B. Population planning
 - 1. Excessive zeal from the U. S. or any other outside source will likely be counterproductive.
 - 2. Commendable attention has been given to this problem in recent years in Mexico; it is now in the realm of public discussion; progress is measurable.

NARCOTICS

4-11-77

4-11-77

4-11-77

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4-11-77

DRAFT POLICY POSITION:
VISITING WORKERS FROM MEXICO

FACT:

The provisional entry of undocumented Mexican workers to the United States, and their employment, has become institutionalized without benefit of regulation, law or control by the government of either nation.

CHALLENGE:

To bring this situation under control by mutual agreement that will demonstrate concern for the well-being of all affected parties.

AN APPROACH TO THE ISSUES:

America, until 1875, had an unrestricted open door policy on immigration. There were attempts by state governments to restrict immigration. In 1876, the Supreme Court ruled certain such state statutes unconstitutional as violative of the exclusive federal power to regulate foreign commerce. Since then, the federal government has been the instrument to regulate and impose both quantitative and qualitative restrictions on aliens seeking to enter as immigrants.

Therefore, we recognize that the authority to conduct foreign policy rests with the federal government. But while the actual entry and status of a person from a foreign country is within the jurisdiction of the federal government, the actual caring of their needs, whether they be protection under the law, health, transportation or other needs, this falls to the local government and the state.

Also, there is ample precedent for state input to the discussion and ultimate formulation of U.S. policy prior to negotiation. Witness the water distribution problem and the discussions which led to the Treaty of 1944-45, witness the Treaty of 1963-64 which settled the question of El Chamizal.

In fact, it would be helpful to the state department if consensus were reached by the Gobernadores Fronterizos de los Estados Unidos de Mexico y Norteamerica...on a whole gamut of areas of mutual interest and concern.

The options which face us are:

1. Negotiate with Mexico a modern Provisional Visiting Workers Agreement.
2. Enforce U.S. immigration law - hardly feasible, but should it be done, the action would effectively close the border since Mexico's legal quota since 1976 has been only 20,000 per year.
3. Ignore the law - this best describes the current situation, in spite of INS efforts; yet to continue is adverse to U.S. interests.

GENERAL CONCEPTS:

- A. The issue of undocumented workers needs to be addressed. And it should be addressed in the context of a cooperative agreement with the government of Mexico.
- B. Important human and civil rights are involved and require attention in the formulation and carrying out of any program.
- C. Part of any arrangement should be the adjustment of status of those undocumented workers who have developed roots and a stake in American society.
- D. Need to develop an economic base which will take the pressure off the need for Mexican immigration to the U.S. for job opportunities, but recognizing the concern by the Mexican government that development of petro-chemical industry will accelerate growth and result in further inflation, and that President Lopez Portillo wants hard industry with an integrated production base to export products.

POSSIBLE TERMS OF MODERN AGREEMENT:

- A. Time limit on visit, say three, six or nine months, not necessarily consecutive.
- B. No restriction as to location or employer.
- C. Entry under previously agreed quota, but worker free to change jobs or return home.
- D. Minimum or adequate wage to be guaranteed.
- E. Negotiable point: whether, and if so, how "need" for workers in various regions can be established.
- F. Provision for medical/hospital insurance jointly funded by worker and employer.
- G. Visiting workers will contribute a portion of the cost of necessary social benefits that would accrue as a result of their legal status.

TREATMENT OF EMPLOYERS OF ILLEGAL ALIEN WORKERS:

- A. Widely publicize advance notice, say 30 days, of provisions to be applied.
- B. After elapsed time, assess such employers a \$1,000 fee for each illegal alien apprehended on their premises, said fee to apply to cost of enforcement procedure and return of alien to home country.
- C. Objective: to "decriminalize" sanction of employer, yet make cost of such practice excessive.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is intended to provide you with background information on the undocumented worker and the various aspects of immigration.

As a background paper, it makes the following points:

- Immigration is the most complex, the most fragile issue confronting Mexico-U.S. relations.
- While immigration is a Federal concern, the impact of illegal immigration falls to local government within the State.
- The process of legalizing the undocumented workers has a historical precedent.
- This is not a Bracero Program. The Bracero Program was designed specifically for agricultural workers, to meet the needs of the American farmer.
- The concerns which created the need for a Conference of Governors was the uncontrolled entry of undocumented workers and the need to discourage the continued growth of this migration.
- Granting temporary work permits proves to be an inducement to continue to have the illegal immigrants return home.
- The H-2 Temporary Worker Program is an employer-specific program with many characteristics of the Bracero Program.
- The quotas for immigrant visas from Mexico are inadequate and have a particularly adverse effect on Mexico-U.S. relations.
- "Blanket" amnesty is objectionable.
- Mexican workers generate employment for the U.S. citizen.
- Far from impeding the unionization of the work force, Mexican workers constitute an untapped reservoir of new recruits for the U.S. labor movement.



HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1600 NINTH STREET, ROOM 443
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-6951

Mario G. Obledo
SECRETARY

James W. Connor
UNDERSECRETARY

September 30, 1981

TASK FORCE ON IMMIGRATION PLANNING COMMITTEE

Dear Member:

At the last meeting on Tuesday, September 15, 1981 it was agreed that prior to our next meeting on Wednesday, October 21, those in attendance would submit recommendations to this office of potential members to the 21 member Commission on Immigration.

In order to insure equitable representation of individuals to the Commission it was agreed that, in addition to statewide geographic representation, this body needed to be representative of the following categories:

- . The public/private sector
- . Business
- . Labor
- . Religious
- . Voluntary/non-profits
- . Immigration experts
- . Academic
- . Legal
- . Ethnic
- . Cultural

To date, this office has received eight letters which have included, as per our agreement, resumes for consideration in order to properly review the nominations for this Commission.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE AGENCY

Aging • Alcohol & Drug Programs • Data Center • Developmental Services • Employment Development • Health Services
Mental Health • Rehabilitation • Social Services • Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

September 30, 1981

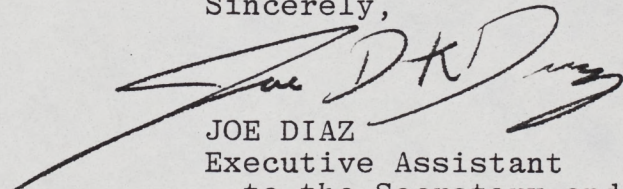
Moreover, the excellent statements of interest which have been submitted by these individuals have assisted to catalyze much of the thinking which was shared by our planning committee on Tuesday, September 15. However, I am concerned, that unless additional recommendations are made in time, prior to our Wednesday, October 21 meeting, this office will not be in a position to adequately review a significant pool of recommendations to impanel a commission prior to that date. For this reason, I am requesting that all recommendations for this body be submitted to this office prior to Friday, October 16, 1981.

In order to assist you in considering possible individuals to recommend to this body, I am enclosing an alphabetized list of those individuals who attended the meeting on September 15.

Your assistance in making recommendations of individuals you believe can contribute to this effort would certainly be appreciated. Please try to obtain a resume of your nominee and/or, if at all possible, a biographical sketch which will assist this office in reviewing all the recommendations.

The next scheduled meeting of the Task Force on Immigration Planning Steering Committee is for Wednesday, October 21, 1981 at 2:00 p.m. in the large conference room of the Health and Welfare Agency. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



JOE DIAZ
Executive Assistant
to the Secretary and
Deputy Secretary

Enclosures

Sarah Aguirre
P.O. Box 2397
San Jose, CA 95109

Froylan Magana
914 13th Street
Modesto, CA 95351

Sister Sheila Walsh
926 J Street, St. 1100
Sacramento, CA 95814

Leticia Alejandrez
926 J St., Ste. 1100
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mariana Marin
914 W. 11th Street
Merced, CA 95340

Hong-Duyen Dang
433 Jefferson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

Irma U. Martinez
2940 16th St., Room 204
San Francisco, CA 94103

Latu Eveline Fusimalshi
P.O. Box 8788
Stanford University
Palo Alto, CA 94305

Jesse Martinez
2078 N. Drake Avenue
Merced, CA 95340

James Hoffman
582 Market, Room 518
Palo Alto, CA 94303

Sister Margaret Phelan
2940 16th St., Room 204
San Francisco, CA 94103

Rev. Michael Kortright
San Francisco Ministry
400 Randolph Street
San Francisco, CA 94132

Jane Quarfot
1018 Pomona Avenue
Albany, CA 94706

Sister Patricia Krommer
1429 Sutherland St., #5
Los Angeles, CA 90026

Maria Ines Rayces
2110 E. First St., Ste 123
Santa Ana, CA 92705

Hector Lopez
617 1/2 Manchester Terr.
Inglewood, CA 90301

Elias S. Romo
P.O. Box 606
Merced, CA 95341

Ron Lovato
2175 The Alameda
San Jose, CA 95126

Maria Gonzalez de Sclafani
6120 Terrell Dr. #1
Citrus Heights, CA 95610

Pat H. Luce
1855 Folsom Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

Peter A. Schey
2511 S. Catalina Street
Los Angeles, CA 90007

IMMIGRATION TASK FORCE
PARTICIPANTS
9/15/81



HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1600 NINTH STREET, ROOM 443
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-6951

Mario G. Obledo
SECRETARY

James W. Connor
UNDERSECRETARY

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS AND REGISTRANTS
OF THE
JOINT STRATEGY NATIONAL COMMISSION
CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION

The Conference On Immigration which was held in Berkeley in February, developed as one of its recommendations to meet with the Secretary of the California Health and Welfare Agency, Mario Obledo, in order to consider the possibility of forming a statewide office of immigration. Representatives from the Joint Strategy and Action Committee (JSAC), and immigration task force representatives have met with Secretary Obledo and his staff. Consequently, a preliminary series of meetings have been held in order to receive recommendations on possible directions and goals which may be considered in order to plan for the State Task Force on Immigration.

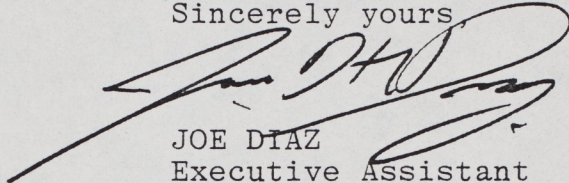
This important process needs your thoughts, perspectives and involvement. The State Task Force would consider the impact of immigration on the State of California, develop research, determine policy and legislative advice and assistance in the development of a master plan for immigration for the State of California. The State Task Force needs to be pluralistic, representing immigrant, racial, labor, community, legislative and business people.

I have enclosed for your examination, several documents which I believe you will find useful in preparing for the next meeting which will be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1981, at 2:00 p.m. in Sacramento, California, in the large conference room of the Health and Welfare Agency which is located at 1600 9th Street. Also, I have enclosed a copy of a questionnaire in the event you or someone you may be aware of who may have an interest in this matter and has not had the opportunity to respond. Your assistance in bringing this survey to their attention for completion, will certainly be deeply appreciated.

Your input, recommendations and participation at the next Task Force meeting will be important and valuable to us. If you would be so kind as to contact my secretary, Maggie Roggero, at 916/445-0196 or 0198, in order to confirm your attendance it would certainly be appreciated.

Thank you for your early reply and we look forward to seeing you on the 15th and working with you in the future.

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Diaz", written over a horizontal line.

JOE DIAZ
Executive Assistant
to the Secretary and
Deputy Secretary

Enclosures: Agenda
Memo
Immigration Proposal (by Reagan)
Testimony (William French Smith)



HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY

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1600 NINTH STREET, ROOM 443
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-6951

Maria G. Obledo
SECRETARY

James W. Connor
UNDERSECRETARY

TASK FORCE ON IMMIGRATION

Third Section of Planning Steering Committee

Tuesday, September 15, 1981
2:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m.
Health and Welfare Agency

AGENDAI. Old Business

- * Role of the Task Force
- * Statement of Goals
- * Issues
- * Timetable
- * Resources
- * Assignment of Responsibilities
- * Task Force Membership
- * Criteria for Membership
- * Responsibilities of Task Force Members

II. New Business

- * Communication
- * Appointment Letters
- * Follow-up of Written Recommendations
- * Recommendations of Potential Members
- * Sources of Additional Recommendations

III. Proposed New Immigration and Refugee Policy

- * Impact on the Work of the Task Force
- * Long-Term effect of Task Force Recommendations
- * Task Force Activities in Reacting to Proposed New Policy

IV. Statement of Purpose and Task Force Philosophy

Recommendations by Steering Committee To Date:

- * "To be knowledgeable of U.S. immigration law and policy and to consider their impact on the State of California; to have as much information as

possible on the 'problem' of immigration, with its good aspects as well as difficult aspects; to have available and to listen to all points of view from people throughout the State; to remember we are talking about human lives; and, when policy is finally evolved, to be sources of education for the people of California."

Additional Comments Made To Date:

- * "Immigrants are not a problem but an asset to the state."
- * "State systems--EDD, DSS, HCA, don't care about immigrants or their problems or their potential--they respond only under pressure and we will lose federal affirmative action as a tool."
- * "The task force should reflect a large percentage of total immigrant population."
- * "I don't understand the need for two groups. I feel refugees and immigrants share common potential and need for service."
- * "New York was the major immigrant state, now we are--how can we show leadership?"
- * "How can the task force be blessed and given some power by the Governor and his cabinet?"
- * "Be realistic! Federal legislation and federal administration in immigrant and refugees is political, responsive and seldom subject to real planning efforts. A California state 'plan' that allowed for responsiveness would be unique and appreciated."
- * "How can the plan, task force, recognize the need to educate and sensitize state personnel?"
- * "It should obtain facts, figures, numbers, impact, etc., of the immigrant, refugee, and undocumented people in California. It should make these facts available to other states, the national government, California state agencies, the public, etc."
- * "The Task Force should define long and short range goals, objectives, and strategies. These would be available to all agencies, on all levels of state work. This would enable a feeling of communication and cooperation between agencies. It would also give California a concrete, intentional policy or program from which to make decisions about immigration questions as they affect California."
- * "The Task Force should be an advocacy group in dealing with immigration questions on a federal, State, and local level."
- * "The Task Force should determine each year one or two major areas in which it will work. I have served on too many 'Task Forces' which die because they do not become actively involved in the issue and problems with which they are intellectually dealing."
- * "The Task Force should be an educational body which reaches out to the citizens and communities of California which have little or no contact with immigration. It is only through public support can we hope to change the myths and atmosphere surrounding immigration; and it is only through education on all levels of society that we can reach that public support. Education will help people understand and support Task Force recommendations, understand the plight of the immigrant and new arrival, and begin to see the immigrants plight (one area would be adequate use of media). It is only by working together can we develop a more just society!"

* * *

TASK FORCE ON IMMIGRATION

AREAS OF CONCERN/ISSUES

1. Lack of relationship between U.S. immigration policies and U.S. foreign policy.
2. Lack of Federal responsibility for services needed as a result of U.S. immigration policies.
3. Denial of the impact of immigration on institutions: schools and hospitals, etc.
4. Building of multi-culture coalitions statewide as a way to impact change.
5. Statistics on major ethnic groups entering California legally and in what proportions.
6. Statistics on major ethnic groups entering California illegally and what proportions.
7. Job outlook.
8. California's responses to U.S. Immigration policies.
9. Changing the atmosphere of California's attitudes towards immigrants and recognizing their contribution to the strength of the State.
10. The Immigration Task Force as an advocacy arm at the State level.
11. Protection of the rights of the immigrants.
12. Enforcement of existing labor laws; health care for immigrants.
13. Impact of immigration on local communities/services.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MASTER PLAN ON IMMIGRATION

1. Education - a process by which all sectors, both private and public, can experience the impact as an opportunity (rather than a problem) in which they want to be invested.
2. Elimination of dependency-oriented programs.
3. Transitioning of immigrants.
4. The California labor market and use of immigrants.
5. General statement of principles of immigration policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MASTER PLAN ON IMMIGRATION (cont)

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Department of Justice

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE AT 9:00 A.M. EDT
THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1981

TESTIMONY

OF

WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BEFORE

THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE POLICY

AND

THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, REFUGEES, AND
INTERNATIONAL LAW

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1981
9:00 a.m.

It is a pleasure to appear before these distinguished subcommittees of the Senate and the House in a unique and important joint session. Like all of you, this Administration is committed to a major overhauling and strengthening of this nation's immigration and refugee policies. This morning, the President proposed that kind of a major change.

The history of America has been in large part the history of immigrants. Our nation has been overwhelmingly enriched by the fifty million immigrants who have come here since the first colonists. For nearly our first century and one-half as a nation, the Congress recognized our need for new arrivals by imposing no quantitative restrictions on immigration. Since 1921, however, the government and our people have recognized the need to control the numbers of immigrants and the process by which they enter our country.

In recent years our policies intended to effect that necessary control of our borders have failed. Last year, the number of immigrants legally and illegally entering the United States reached a total possibly greater than any year in our history, including the era of unrestricted immigration.

We have lost control of our borders. We have pursued unrealistic policies. We have failed to enforce our laws effectively.

No great nation -- and especially a great democratic nation -- can long countenance ineffective and unenforced laws. That is especially true when the unsettling results are so apparent to our people.

We must more effectively deter illegal immigration to the United States -- whether across our expansive borders or by sea. The proposals announced this morning by the President would have that result. They represent a comprehensive and integrated approach. They recognize the realities we face and the fact that no policy will be enforceable if it ignores the true facts. Those basic facts are:

- the presence of from three to six million illegal aliens in this country; and
- the continuing growth of their numbers by from one-quarter to one-half million each year.

The overriding purpose of the President's proposals is to make our laws and policies more realistic -- and then to enforce those laws effectively. He believes that we must modestly expand the opportunities for legal employment to reflect the reality of America's attractiveness to much of the world. He believes that we must squarely recognize the existence of a hidden class of illegal aliens who work and live within our society but are beyond its sanctions and protections. And he believes we must develop new enforcement techniques that would allow us to enforce fully laws and policies that reflect those realities.

The proposals announced today are the result of wide consultations both within this country and internationally. They are the result of many months work by the President's Task Force on Immigration and Refugee Policy, which I had the privilege of chairing. They represent the Administration's best ideas on how to regain control of our national borders without closing the doors to this unique land of opportunity.

The President this morning stated the essential purposes of a workable immigration policy.

We must ensure adequate legal authority to establish control over immigration; to enable us, when sudden influxes of foreigners occur, to decide to whom we grant the status of refugee or asylee; to improve our border control; to expedite (consistent with fair procedures and our Constitution) return of those coming here illegally; to strengthen enforcement of our fair labor standards and law; and to penalize those who would knowingly encourage violations of our laws. The steps we take to further these objectives, however, must also be consistent with our values of individual privacy and freedom.

The Administration's policy proposals will fulfill these purposes. They may be divided, for discussion, into four areas: Illegal immigration; Mass arrivals of undocumented aliens; Legal immigrant and refugee admissions; and Benefits for refugees and persons granted asylum.

Illegal Immigration

Illegal immigration to the United States has increased drastically in recent years, to a point where it likely equals or exceeds legal admissions. In 1964, approximately 50,000 illegal

aliens were apprehended in the United States. By 1979, the number of apprehensions had risen to more than 1 million. Although estimates vary considerably, most fix the illegal alien population of the U.S. at between three and six million, perhaps one half of whom are Mexican nationals; and the illegal population grows by 250,000 to 500,000 persons each year.

While illegal immigrants once were concentrated in agricultural employment in the southwestern states, they now reside in all regions of the country. Only 15% of the illegals are estimated to work in agriculture; 50% are employed in service industries; and 30% are in blue collar jobs.

The American people correctly perceive this as a major national problem. In a recent poll, nine of ten Americans said they favored "an all out effort" to stop illegal immigration. Americans justifiably want their government to take steps to bring immigration within effective regulation.

The Administration proposes five related initiatives to cur-
(tail illegal immigration: (1) increased enforcement of existing)
immigration and fair labor standard laws; (2) a law imposing
penalties against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens;
(3) a new experimental temporary worker program for up to 50,000
Mexican nationals annually; (4) legal status for qualifying illegal
aliens currently residing in the United States; and (5) inter-

national cooperation within the western hemisphere to enforce immigration laws and discourage illegal migration.

Together, the five elements of the President's strategy should reduce substantially illegal immigration by expanding opportunities to work lawfully in the United States -- through the experimental temporary worker program and legalization -- and by prohibiting employment of those outside of these programs.

The first element is a long-needed strengthening of enforcement of existing legal authorities. We will communicate to you and the Appropriations Committee our support for the addition to the President's FY 1982 budget for INS of \$40 million in Fiscal Year 1982 to provide for more effective interior and border enforcement and \$35 million to detain those who come here illegally pending their exclusion. Those funds will provide the INS with 564 additional positions, including 236 more Border Patrol. The additional funds will also provide for the operations of helicopters and other needed equipment; an expanded program of vehicle seizure in smuggling cases; an improved Nonimmigrant Document Control System; and improved control of alien records. We expect that the additional funds for border and area control operations should result in substantially increased apprehensions annually. Moreover, by targeting resources in priority locations, such as Chula Vista, El Paso, Miami, New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago, the INS will further enhance the results of its enforcement program.

Expanded compliance visits by officers of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor will discourage employment of illegal aliens, as well as others, in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Additional funding and resource requirements are currently under review. We will seek an additional \$6 million for this purpose in FY 1982, which would permit us to identify significantly increased numbers of workers employed in violation of fair labor standards.

Second, the Administration will propose that it be made unlawful to hire illegal aliens. We cannot depend solely upon deterrence or interception at the border. The availability of employment in this country at relatively high wages without regard to legal status will continue to "pull" illegal migration. We cannot seal the border, and efforts to apprehend and deport illegal aliens in the interior is a costly and, at best, partial solution. The only credible enforcement measure remaining is a prohibition on hiring illegal aliens. The Administration will therefore propose legislation prohibiting employers of four or more employees from knowingly hiring illegal aliens. Civil fines of \$500 to \$1000 would be assessed for each illegal alien hired. The Department of Justice would be authorized to seek injunctions against employers who follow a "pattern or practice" of hiring illegal aliens.

The Administration is opposed to the creation of a national identity card. But, to make employer sanctions a workable deterrent, the Administration recognizes the need for a means of compliance with the law that would provide an employer with a good

faith defense if he examines documentary proof of eligibility to work. Acceptable proof of eligibility to work would be (a) documentation issued by the INS, such as a permanent resident alien card or temporary worker visa; or any two of the following: (b) birth certificate, (c) driver's license, (d) Social Security card, and (e) registration certificate issued by the Selective Service System. In addition, the new hire and the employer would sign a form certifying, respectively, that (i) the new hire is eligible to work in the United States, and (ii) the employer has examined the specified identifiers and has no reason to believe the employee is not eligible to work. The form stating the citizen or alien status of the individual and the documentation presented would be retained by the employer and be available for inspection by INS and Labor Department compliance officers.

We believe that this new law can and will be enforced without discrimination and without burdensome regulation. Since employers may rely on existing documents and will not be required to make judgments about the authenticity of the documents, they would have no occasion to make subjective and possibly discriminatory judgments about persons who may appear to be foreign. We believe, too, that a system which relies on existing forms of documentation will effectively screen out illegal aliens, who will not ordinarily have the necessary documents.

Third, the Administration will seek legislation to establish an experimental temporary worker program for Mexican nationals. The hiring of some illegal aliens may be attributed to an insufficient supply of American workers for certain categories of jobs in some localities. Historically, many of these jobs have been filled by foreign workers employed in the United States on a temporary basis -- frequently without having been legally admitted for that purpose. Where American workers have in fact not been available to fill these jobs, the presence of foreign workers has been enormously beneficial both to the United States and to Mexico.

Under our proposal, during a two-year trial period, up to 50,000 workers would be admitted annually for stays of from 9 to 12 months. The program would be targeted to specific areas and categories of jobs. Certain job categories would be excluded from this program in States where it was certified that there was an adequate supply of American workers. The Department of Labor would allocate the national ceiling among affected States.

Workers would be free to change employers during their stay here. Normal wage and working standards laws would apply to them, and employers would be required to pay Social Security taxes and unemployment insurance contributions. Workers would not be permitted to bring in spouses and children; would not have access to welfare or food stamps assistance, or be eligible for unemployment compensation.

During the trial period, the program would be evaluated for its impact on American workers, the feasibility of enforcing the program's restrictions, and the benefits to the United States and Mexico.

Fourth, we must find some practical way of dealing with the illegal aliens now residing in the United States. We have neither the resources, the capability, nor the motivation to uproot and deport millions of illegal aliens, many of whom have become, in effect, members of the community. By granting limited legal status to the productive and law-abiding members of this shadow population, we will recognize reality and devote our enforcement resources to deterring future illegal arrivals. Our purpose is to deter illegal immigration and to prevent the recurrence of the circumstances we are now facing.

We therefore propose to permit illegal aliens, who were present in the United States prior to January 1, 1980, and are not otherwise excludable, to apply for the new status of "renewable term temporary resident." The status would be renewable after every three years, and after a total of ten years continuous residence, those residents would be eligible to apply for permanent resident status if they were not otherwise excludable, and could demonstrate English language capability.

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These temporary residents would pay Social Security, income, and other taxes; but would be ineligible for welfare, federally assisted housing, food stamps or unemployment compensation. They would not be able to bring in spouses and children, but could leave the country for visits to their homeland without losing their status unless they interrupted their continuous residence for a substantial period of time.

We intend the proposed enhanced enforcement measures to precede the implementation of this legalization program to assure that illegal immigration is curtailed in the future. Those aliens who do not qualify for legalization or choose not to apply would either leave the country or be subject to deportation if apprehended.

Finally, the Administration recognizes that the causes of illegal immigration are international in scope and require international solutions. Accordingly, we plan to pursue negotiations with Mexico on two important matters. First, we will explore joint measures to prevent third country nationals crossing Mexico to enter the United States illegally; and second, we will seek increased cooperation in regulating immigration in the border areas, emphasizing measures directed against alien smuggling.

In addition, Secretary of State Haig has already met with the Foreign Ministers of Mexico, Venezuela and Canada to consider a hemispheric development plan. Further discussions are scheduled regarding the establishment of development projects that would alleviate the factors encouraging illegal migration within the hemisphere.

Mass Arrivals of Illegal Aliens

Mass migrations of undocumented aliens to the United States are a recent phenomenon. They are also a phenomenon for which the nation was woefully ill-prepared, and the consequences of our unreadiness have been disastrous.

The 1980 Mariel boatlift brought a wave of 125,000 Cubans to the beaches of south Florida. Among those persons were criminals and mentally ill, some of whom were forcibly expelled by Castro. Most of the Cubans have been resettled through the efforts of public and private agencies. But 1800 criminals remain in a federal penitentiary in Atlanta, and nearly 1,000 mentally ill and maladjusted remain at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. Cuba has thus far refused to accept back these persons, notwithstanding its obligations to do so under international law.

There is also a continuing migration to Florida of undocumented aliens from Haiti and elsewhere. Although the Government of Haiti is willing to accept the return of Haitians deported by the United States, exclusion proceedings have been blocked by time-consuming judicial challenges to INS proceedings. To be sure, the foreign policy character of the Cuban and Haitian migrations differs, but the domestic impact on our local communities and on the administration of our immigration laws is the same.

The Administration is determined not to permit another Mariel. In addition, we must act to curtail the ongoing arrivals of undocumented aliens to our shores in violation of our laws. Finally, we

must deal with the recent legacy of those Cubans and Haitians who are already here.

To provide adequate legal authorities to deal with future migration situations, the Administration has developed a seven-part program.

1. We will seek legislation (a) to prohibit bringing undocumented aliens to the United States; and (b) to strengthen existing legal authority for the interdiction, seizure, and forfeiture of vessels used in violation of our laws.

2. We will seek legislation to authorize the President to direct the Coast Guard to interdict unregistered vessels and to assist foreign governments that request such assistance to interdict on the high seas their flag vessels, which are suspected of attempting to violate U.S. law.

3. We will request increased resources for the development of additional permanent facilities in which to detain temporarily illegal aliens upon arrival pending exclusion or granting of asylum. We are now considering sites for these facilities; we will be requesting that \$35 million be made available for this purpose in FY 1982.

4. We will propose legislation to reform and expedite exclusion proceedings. Applications for asylum would be heard before newly established asylum officers within INS, with discretionary review by the Attorney General.

5. We will propose legislation to provide the President with special authority, in a Presidentially declared emergency,

to prohibit U.S. residents and U.S. registered vessels from traveling to designated foreign countries for the suspected purpose of transporting illegal aliens to the U.S.; to direct Federal agencies to take necessary actions, including the establishment of holding centers; to reimburse state and local governments for authorized expenditures resulting from an emergency; and to expend funds for those purposes from a newly established immigration emergency fund of \$35 million and to reprogram existing funds.

6. We will pursue international measures to secure the return to Cuba of those Cubans (currently detained at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, and certain other facilities) who would be excludable under U.S. laws; to seek additional resettlement opportunities for Haitians in other Western Hemisphere countries; and to increase cooperation with the Government of Haiti in restraining illegal migration of its nationals to the U.S.

7. We will submit legislation to repeal the Cuban Refugee Adjustment Act of 1966, but to permit Cubans and Haitians who were in the country and known to INS before January 1, 1981, to apply for a "renewable term entrant" status. The status could be renewed after three years, and after five years these residents could apply for permanent resident status, providing they were not otherwise excludable and could demonstrate English language capability.

The existence of these new legal authorities, and our commitment to their use, if necessary, should avert another Mariel. To assure immediate and effective government action in such an event, the Administration has prepared a contingency plan detailing the responsibilities of relevant government agencies.

Other representatives of the Administration will be pleased to discuss these proposed authorities in detail. I wish, however, briefly to explain two elemental changes of current practice embodied in the proposed policy: the reform of exclusion proceedings, and the necessity of detaining illegal aliens pending exclusion.

In the past, the United States has always screened and processed prospective immigrants, including refugees, overseas. Thus, those individuals actually arriving on our shores have been adjudged eligible for admission prior to arrival. Applications for asylum by persons already in the United States have been relatively few and the cases generally clear-cut. As recently as Fiscal Year 1978 fewer than 3,800 asylum applications were received. But in Fiscal Year 1980, 19,485 applications for asylum were received, and the number of pending applications will reach 60,000 during the current fiscal year, not including the approximately 140,000 applications filed by Cubans and Haitians.

In the face of these circumstances, our policies and procedures for dealing with asylum applicants, which have been generous and deliberate, have crumbled under the burden of over-

whelming numbers. Our procedures should be adequate to secure the national interest. The procedural reforms we propose are fair. Moreover, they are the only rational and workable way to preserve the framework that Congress has established to govern the inspection and admission of persons seeking asylum.

Second, the Administration will seek additional resources for the construction of permanent facilities in which to house undocumented aliens temporarily until their eligibility for admission can be determined. By treating those who arrive by sea in the same way we have long treated those who arrive over our land borders, our policy will be evenhanded, and we can avoid the severe community disruptions that result from large-scale migrations.

Legal Immigration

The basic legal framework governing immigrant admissions to the United States was established by the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act. These amendments retained the policy of numerically restricting certain preference categories of immigration. For the first time in our history, immigration from Western Hemisphere countries was limited, to 120,000 annually. Annual per country ceilings of 20,000 were extended to the Western Hemisphere in 1976.

With regard to refugee admissions, the Congress first dealt comprehensively with the question only recently. In the Refugee Act of 1980, Congress prescribed a uniform definition of "refugee" without geographic or ideological limitation, and established

a process for the annual determination of refugee admissions by the President, after consultations with Congress.

The Administration believes that these authorities in general provide a sensible and workable structure for legal immigration. There are, however, two aspects of the present system that need reform: (1) the existing unrealistic limitations on immigration from Mexico and Canada, and (2) the procedures required to certify need for the labor of non-family immigrants.

Imposition of country ceilings of 20,000 annually, in conjunction with the new preference system and labor certification requirements added by the 1965 amendments, resulted in a drastic reduction in immigration from Canada and Mexico. President Reagan has recognized that the ceiling on immigration from our two closest neighbors should be increased. The Administration will therefore submit legislation to create separate annual ceilings for numerically restricted immigration from Mexico and Canada raising the totals from the present 20,000 to 40,000 for each country. The unused portion of either country's allotment would be available to citizens of the other nation. The numerically restricted immigration from other countries of the world would be adjusted so as not to be affected by this change.

The proposed change recognizes the special relationship the United States has with its closest neighbors, the fact of common borders, and the need to find realistic alternatives to illegal immigration.

The Administration also will submit legislation to streamline the procedures for admitting "independent" or non-family immigrants with needed skills. Instead of the time-consuming and costly process of individual labor certification, the Department of Labor would annually publish a list of occupations for which adequate domestic workers were not available. Foreign workers in these occupations with a verified job offer would apply to the consular offices overseas for visas. This procedure would continue to provide protection for American workers while simplifying the procedure for both employers and prospective immigrants.

Refugee and Asylee Benefits

The Refugee Act of 1980 established financial assistance and social service benefits for refugees and those seeking and receiving asylum. Many require assistance during a period of adjustment. Since they are admitted as a matter of national policy, the federal government has assumed a special responsibility for them. Assistance is provided through grants to voluntary agencies and on a reimbursable basis to States and localities which fund local social service programs.

The Administration has reviewed these programs to assess the fairness of the present pattern of funding and to find ways to encourage self-sufficiency and to accomplish savings.

To assure effective and efficient use of refugee benefit funding, the Administration will continue the present categorical pro-

grams for FY 1982 and 1983, but the level of cash assistance payments will be reduced to those refugees who do not qualify for the normal welfare programs. It is believed that prudent economies can be achieved without imposing hardships on recipients. In addition, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will explore possible options for impact aid for those localities disproportionately affected by refugee admissions.

The Administration has reviewed the refugee program, including the interpretation of the definition of refugee as adopted in the Refugee Act of 1980, and we do not recommend any other changes at this time.

Conclusion

The dilemmas of immigration and refugee policy require the prompt attention of the Congress and the diligent efforts of the Executive Branch in order to regain control of our borders. I am confident that, working together, we can present to the nation an effective program of vigorous and fair enforcement of our immigration laws.

At the same time, we will continue to be a nation that is open to immigration and that does its share to assist and resettle the refugee.

As President Ronald Reagan has said many times, quoting John Winthrop, "we shall be a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us. . . ." Like a beacon, our freedom still blazes forth in a world filled with too much darkness. That beacon beckons the immigrant and the refugee to our shores -- seemingly in ever greater numbers.

I believe that the proposals the President has offered are in keeping with our modern and historic appeal to the citizens of other lands. Yet they are also fair and realistic in their consideration for the citizens of this land. Only a realistic policy of the type outlined by the President can fully provide for the well-being of our people while welcoming from throughout the world others who truly do desire to contribute to this nation's continuing experiment in liberty.

I would be glad to answer any questions you have about the President's proposals.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Washington, D.C.)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE AT 9:00 A.M. EDT
THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1981

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Our nation is a nation of immigrants. More than any other country, our strength comes from our own immigrant heritage and our capacity to welcome those from other lands. No free and prosperous nation can by itself accommodate all those who seek a better life or flee persecution. We must share this responsibility with other countries.

The bipartisan Select Commission which reported this Spring concluded that the Cuban influx to Florida made the United States sharply aware of the need for more effective immigration policies, and the need for legislation to support those policies.

For these reasons, I asked the Attorney General last March to chair a Task Force on Immigration and Refugee Policy. We discussed the matter when President Lopez Portillo visited me last month, and we have carefully considered the views of our Mexican friends. In addition, the Attorney General has consulted with those concerned in Congress, and in affected States and localities, and with interested members of the public.

The Attorney General is undertaking administrative actions, and submitting to Congress, on behalf of the Administration, a legislative package, based on eight principles. These principles are designed to preserve our tradition of accepting foreigners to our shores, but to accept them in a controlled and orderly fashion:

- o We shall continue America's tradition as a land that welcomes peoples from other countries. We shall also, with other countries, continue to share in the responsibility of welcoming and resettling those who flee oppression.
- o At the same time, we must ensure adequate legal authority to establish control over immigration: to enable us, when sudden influxes of foreigners occur, to decide to whom we grant the status of refugee or asylee; to improve

our border control; to expedite (consistent with fair procedures and our Constitution) return of those coming here illegally; to strengthen enforcement of our fair labor standards and laws; and to penalize those who would knowingly encourage violation of our laws. The steps we take to further these objectives, however, must also be consistent with our values of individual privacy and freedom.

- We have a special relationship with our closest neighbors, Canada and Mexico. Our immigration policy should reflect this relationship.
- We must also recognize that both the United States and Mexico have historically benefitted from Mexicans obtaining employment in the United States. A number of our States have special labor needs, and we should take these into account.
- Illegal immigrants in considerable numbers have become productive members of our society and are a basic part of our work force. Those who have established equities in the United States should be recognized and accorded legal status. At the same time, in so doing, we must not encourage illegal immigration.
- We shall strive to distribute fairly, among the various localities of this country, the impacts of our national immigration and refugee policy; and we shall improve the capability of those agencies of the federal government which deal with these matters.
- We shall seek new ways to integrate refugees into our society without nurturing their dependence on welfare.
- Finally, we recognize that immigration and refugee problems require international solutions; we will seek greater international cooperation in the resettlement of refugees, and, in the Caribbean basin, international cooperation to assist accelerated economic development to reduce motivations for illegal immigration.

Immigration and refugee policy is an important part of our past and fundamental to our national interest. With the help of the Congress and the American people, we will work towards a new and realistic immigration policy, a policy that will be fair to our own citizens while it opens the door of opportunity for those who seek a new life in America.

TOWARDS A STATE COMMISSION/TASK FORCE ON IMMIGRATION

submitted by the "JSAC" IMMIGRATION TASK FORCE (a coalition of church, community & labor organizations)
to the OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR/HEALTH & WELFARE AGENCY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

I. Introduction

IMMIGRATION is an important issue & concern for all Californians. Californians should be extremely sensitive & aware of the use & abuse of foreigners & newcomers to this state in light of our history. The history of the contributions of immigrants to California is evident almost everywhere from the fields to the variety of fishing industries now taken for granted in this very rich & gifted state. It has been said that California in fact, entered the union in 1850 on the backs of immigrant labor.

Immigrants (documented or undocumented) continue to be a major labor pool in California's workforce in terms of agriculture, the hotel & restaurant industry, the garment industry... In light of inter-ethnic, intra-ethnic & white & black backlash sentiments, the issue of immigration continues to be a major concern for all Californians. In times of economic recession/depression, you can be sure that it will be the immigrants, the foreigners, the "aliens" who shall be blamed for the economic ills in this state/country.

The JSAC Immigration Task Force formed in 1979 when church, labor & community groups came together hoping to learn & share with each other to better understand the situation of newcomers. Clashes between Hispanics & Asians, Whites & Asians, Hispanics & Blacks... hit the headlines. Cries like "HEY! THOSE DAMNED FOREIGNERS ARE TAKING OUR JOBS" could be heard by all. Even within ethnic communities, immigrants would resent the special treatment of "refugees" who had been so exploited by the media.

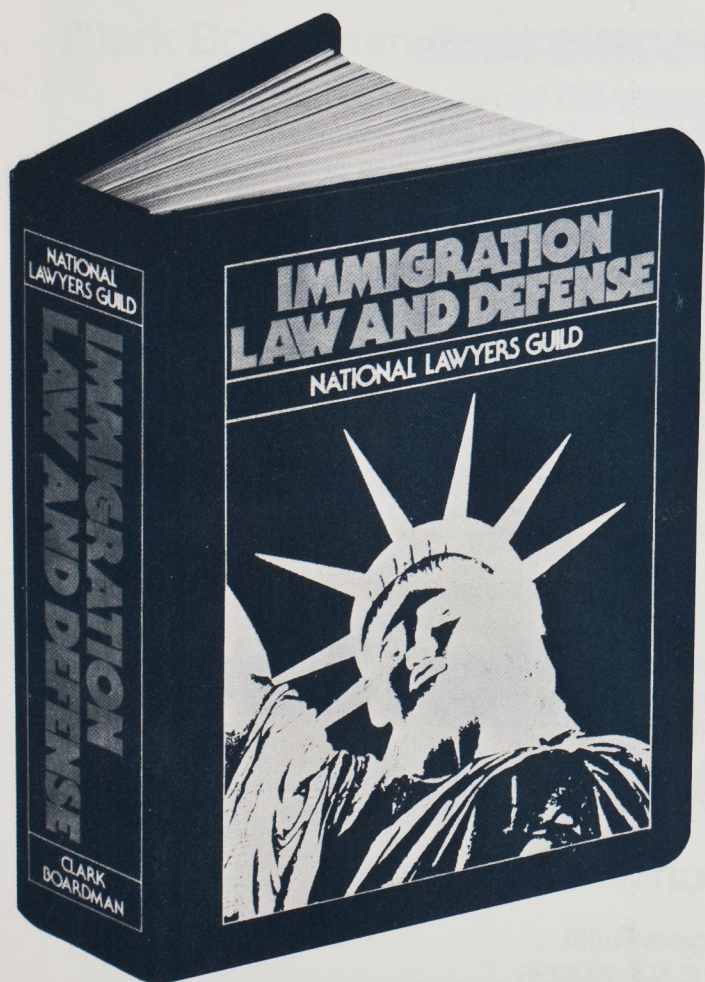
It is within this context that the JSAC Immigration Task Force was formed and mandated to explore the possibility of creating a state commission on immigration. At our last JSAC Conference on Immigration, Ben Junasa, Director of Hawaii's State Immigration Services, spoke to us and encouraged us to keep on exploring the idea.

Immigration & Refugee concerns, Documented or Undocumented workers,... will always be a special concern for Californians who receive an overwhelming percentage of our nation's newcomers population. We urge you to consider seriously the possibility of developing some kind of an immigration state commission. It really makes sense! Somehow, our state has to deal with these concerns on a more long-run & systemic basis rather than with ad-hoc knee-jerk reactions. We believe that such a state commission or task force on immigration could be extremely useful, not only in terms of finding out information & doing educational work for Californians, but also, as a source of "pressure" upon federal agencies or key federal / congressional committees who would benefit much from a California "perspective".

In light of our overwhelming percentage-share of receiving our nation's newcomers, do the percentages of federal resources for immigrant/refugee resettlement & adjustment match? How coordinated are efforts in our state's many counties/cities? Do agricultural growers have the largest say in our state? Whose information & statistics can we rely on? ETC. These are some questions that this proposed state immigration task force might deal with.

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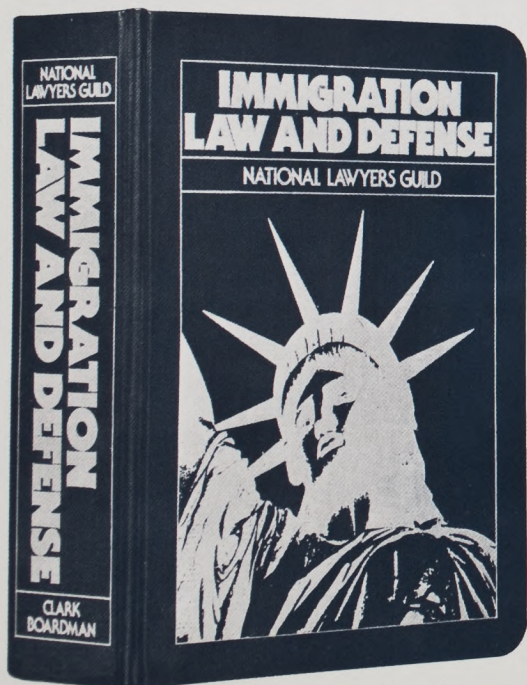
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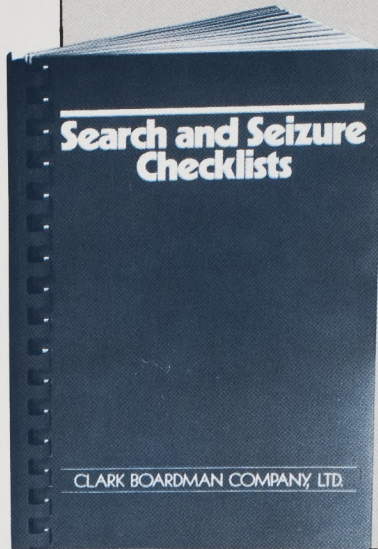
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A Rebuttal To Obledo's Open Border Proposal

*Lorna Egeland's
successor* →

By Helen Graham,
State Coordinator/Lobbyist,
Zero Population Growth California Inc.

I WOULD LIKE to take this opportunity to respond to Mario Obledo's call for an open border between the U.S. and Mexico (Forum, Feb. 1). Mr. Obledo neglects to mention the fact that if Mexico continues to grow at its present rate, its population will double by the year 2000. It is clear that simply allowing millions of Mexicans to immigrate to the U.S. will not solve this fundamental problem. Any attempt by the United States to aid the Mexican economy must be combined with an agreement for strong family planning efforts in that country. This concern has been brought up several times, but the question remains: How can the U.S. help the Mexican economy and influence them to the point of introducing a mass family planning program to the people?

Most of the illegal aliens come to this country for one reason — jobs. Although it would be simplistic to state that every illegal alien takes a job that a legal resident could fill, the magnitude of the numbers involved requires that we view the matter as extremely critical. Recent studies indicate that the presence of this large illegal labor force does depress both wages and working conditions in the industries they service.

By not securing our borders and therefore allowing Mexico to siphon off much of its unchecked population into this country, we are delaying the day when Mexico must come to terms with the fact that it has an overpopulation problem. If Mexico cannot provide adequate food, clothing, shelter and employment for the present population, how can it provide for the needs of a doubled population in the year 2000?

OUR ORGANIZATION believes that illegal immigration is wrong and cannot be justified or apologized for. It is wrong to create a sub-culture in this society and legalize it in a sense by simply ignoring it. Slavery was a benefit to our Southern states' economy at one time. It was said that they did work that no one else wanted; and it was also said that they were better off in this country under those conditions than in their country of origin. These same arguments are used in justifying undocumented workers, but it does not make it acceptable any more than slavery was acceptable.

It is the sovereign right of every nation to protect its borders. How can we continue to worry about threats to our borders from a country thousands of miles away, yet be unable or unwilling to prevent a silent invasion at our southern border? If the Immigration and Naturalization Service is to patrol this border effectively, they must receive a substantial budget increase. In 1980 they were allotted \$320 million and expected to patrol our several thousand miles of border with a Border Patrol of only 2,100. In contrast, the U.S. Capitol building and the parks in Washington, D.C., have 1,800 police personnel.

MARIO OBLEDO'S statement that no fences, threats, or reprisals will stop the flow of economic refugees from Mexico is a threatening ultimatum to the United States, rather than a workable and constructive solution to a difficult problem.

Clearly, U.S. policy towards illegal immigration must be re-examined. Our policy towards Mexico must be one that is in the best interest of both countries. An open border is in the interest of neither.

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Obledo Explains:

Sac Bee

'Open Border Would Benefit Both U.S., Mexico'

(Mario G. Obledo is the founder of the National Coalition of Hispanic Organizations. He is secretary of California's Health & Welfare Agency. His views do not necessarily represent those of the state of California or of the administration of Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.)

By Mario G. Obledo
 Hispanic Health News Service

RECENT REPORTS that the first four miles of the new, \$2 million fence between the United States and Mexico already resemble a sieve bring us more evidence of this country's proclivity to ignore its own best interests sometimes. Fences to keep out the undocumented worker aren't the answer. U.S.-Mexico well-being would be better served by an open, barrier-free border and increased understanding, interaction and cooperation.

Predictably, the immediate reaction to this proposal will be negative. The conventional but mistaken wisdom has been that the undocumented worker takes jobs from U.S. citizens, burdens our welfare system and creates other social problems.

It is becoming more widely recognized, however, that undocumented workers are not the liability they are thought by many to be. The truth is, they pay hundreds of millions of dollars in federal and state taxes and — for fear of detection, detention and deportation — rarely utilize the services their taxes support.

They migrate to this country only in quest of work. Generally, they take only menial, low-paying and low-prestige jobs unwanted by American citizens. They create skilled, high-paying and more desirable jobs for others by purchasing goods and services. The money they send back to their relatives has, in part, enabled Mexico to become the third largest purchaser of U.S. products in the world. Most return to their homeland within a matter of months and leave behind a record of contribution both to our economy and to our society in general.

WHILE THEIR treatment is another dismal chapter in the history of U.S.-Mexican relations, it is not too late for both countries to forge a pact leading to cooperation, mutual respect and prosperity. But to do so, the United States must abandon its barricade mentality and the paternalism prevalent in its policies toward Mexico.

Mexico, on the other hand, must avoid a perception of the U.S. as the principal cause of all bilateral problems and acknowledge the impact of its own policies on crucial concerns. Each must recognize its interdependence with the other and enter into a bold, different relationship which enhances both countries' economic well-being.

AN OPEN BORDER and a common market for goods,

ideas and human beings would provide the mechanism for such a relationship and would be truly in the best interest of both our peoples. Within the confines of Mexico and the U.S. are found all the material and human resources for a venture of this proportion. As the zero-growth population of the United States ages and the young population of Mexico explodes, the two countries could profit from these factors for their common good.

The available workforce in Mexico need not be seen as a problem, but as an opportunity to increase our productivity, strength and security. The U.S. has ample land, work and understanding to benefit from the now-surplus Mexican workforce. Jobs are available in this country which range from aeronautical engineers to the service industries and beyond. We need skilled as well as manual labor. People need only to be trained to fill the demand.

In the commercial and industrial sphere, the U.S. has capital and technology, but appears more and more not to possess the vitality for creative expansion.

Mexico has people, oil, gas and other natural resources, but lacks the capability to explore, develop and market them. Such a situation provides both countries an opportunity to minimize their separate weaknesses, maximize their strengths and enter an era of mutual assistance which could provide benefits far into the next century for us all.

HOW CAN THE two countries take advantage of this situation? To begin, the presidents of the respective countries should meet to articulate an agenda of issues leading to the creation of a common market for textiles, medicals, foodstuffs, oil, gas, clothing and other products.

In addition, a center of higher learning at a border point should be established to supply expertise to structure the common market; interns in government service should be traded to learn and advise on the research and planning process of the respective governments.

Additional border crosspoints with available information and hospitality centers should be established and agreements reached on reciprocity in designated professions. A treaty should be signed providing for the incarceration of convicted persons in their own country; and both countries, acting jointly, should play a stronger role in strengthening trade and cultural ties within this hemisphere.



Mario Obledo

MEXICO SHOULD BEGIN drafting a long-term, reasonable compact with the U.S. for the supply of its energy needs. Investment preference should be given to American corporations. Foreign investment by Mexican citizens should be prohibited. These measures would encourage increased capital for Mexico, thus providing funds for resource development and jobs. Massive training programs should be established relating to employment opportunities in the U.S., and the instruction of English and American history should be required in every school.

The U.S. should give priority attention to Mexico and recognize it as an equal partner in socio-economic affairs. The ambassador to Mexico should be given direct access to the president; and the Agency for International Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank should be requested to give weighed consideration to Mexico. U.S. profits from Mexican investments should be excluded from federal income taxes, but deductions for any losses should be allowed.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service should be reorganized to exclude its present law enforcement activities. INS offices at border sites should be established to verify that incoming workers are Mexican citizens and to regulate an orderly entry process.

THE BORDER PATROL assigned to the Mexican border should be converted to a resettlement agency, providing information and referral services to Mexican immigrants an educational and employment opportunities in the U.S. They should be provided health, educational and social services while in the U.S. and permitted to join labor unions.

Southwest border states should cooperate with the federal government in accomplishing the goals of the common market. They should require courses in Spanish from kindergarten through the eighth grade. The teaching of Mexican history should be made mandatory and bilingual-bicultural programs should be expanded.

The recommendations set forth here are not inclusive. Other approaches will and should be advanced. To continue the status quo is the most futile of all. No fence, no threats and no reprisals will stop the flow of economic refugees.

The situation can only worsen if we fail to recognize and make accommodations to what is evident.

State Resources Chief *Sacramento Bee*
8-27-80

Population Controls Urged

By Leo Rennert
Bee Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON — California must develop a comprehensive policy to limit its population or face the "ultimate disaster" of social and economic collapse, state Resources Director Huey Johnson declared Tuesday.

The "beginning" of such a policy could include expanded abortion services, tax penalties for large families and cutbacks on low-income housing, he said.

Johnson acknowledged his push for population control may pose a problem for Gov. Brown, who has forged a close political alliance with Hispanic groups that want to ease restrictions on immigration.

He disclosed that he already has encountered stiff opposition from state Health and Welfare Director Mario Obledo, but predicted Brown eventually may come around to share his views.

As the first order of business, Johnson said the state should commission a full-scale study to determine how many people can be properly accommodated within California's borders.

Once the state's "carrying capacity" is known, he added,

public policies and programs ought to be adjusted accordingly.

Johnson said population growth also is a national problem and the federal government should tighten immigration rules.

Talking to reporters during a luncheon at the National Press Club, Johnson said he's been "haranguing" Brown at every opportunity to focus more directly on population growth and the need to tackle the problem head-on.

At the same time, Johnson conceded that his views are political dynamite for Brown, who has campaigned actively for Mexican-American support in his presidential races.

Johnson said his chief opponent in the Brown inner circle is Obledo, who has called for an open-border policy with Mexico.

"I absolutely disagree with Obledo," he declared. "He wants to open the gates."

Johnson said Brown, in the short run, may side with Obledo. But he predicted that the governor might turn around on the issue once he sees population as the central problem in this era of limits.



Bee File Photo

HUEY JOHNSON
... "ultimate disaster"

See CONTROLS, Back Page, A18

Controls

Continued From Page A1

"Population is the ultimate gun barrel at the head of society," said Johnson.

Throughout history, civilizations have disappeared because population increases outpaced available resources, he warned.

Johnson suggested that California has the means to curb population growth through various carrot-and-stick policies, including denial of personal tax exemptions beyond the first or second child in a family.

"We can no longer proceed with single-purpose decisions," he remarked. "For example, if you provide unlimited low-income housing, then you draw poor people from Vermont.

"We don't have the resources to continue to supply the population that is

coming in. Before you run out of rope, you ought to adjust.

"California and the U.S. can't continue to be the basin for everybody else's problems. We've got to start discussing lit."

Right now, Johnson said California policy-makers are concentrating on more productive use of available resources by focusing on renewable energy sources and reforestation. But the next step, he declared, will have to involve a direct look at many people the state can handle — even with optimum use of its resources.

He pointed to water as one major example of a key resource that's becoming increasingly scarce.

"We get another 400,000 Californians every year who have to take baths and we don't have the water," he said.

Johnson said he's urging Brown to take a second look at his support for the proposed Peripheral Canal to expand water deliveries to Southern California in light of the Legislature's refusal to enact strict water-conservation measures.

"Water waste is still rampant in populous Southern California and on farmlands he said.

On other matters, Johnson:

- Strongly endorsed veteran Rep. Harold T. "Bizz" Johnson for re-election, although he acknowledged that he's usually at odds with the pro-development positions of the Roseville

Democrat. "I've never dealt with Bizz or development except to oppose him," he said. But the incumbent's opponent, Republican Assemblyman Gene Chappin, is the "most pro-exploitive" member of the state Legislature and California needs the congressman's seniority, he added.

- Said California has had "remarkable success" with environmental legislation in this Congress. He credited the leadership of Rep. Phillip Burton, D-San Francisco, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., and Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus with helping to enact or advance legislation to establish 3.5 million acres of wilderness in the state and to protect the Channel Islands, Big Sur and Lake Tahoe.



HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY

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Mario G. Obledo
SECRETARY

James W. Connor
UNDERSECRETARY

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS AND REGISTRANTS
OF THE
JOINT STRATEGY NATIONAL COMMISSION
CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION

The Conference On Immigration which was held in Berkeley in February, developed as one of its recommendations to meet with the Secretary of the California Health and Welfare Agency, Mario Obledo, in order to consider the possibility of forming a statewide office of immigration. Representatives from the Joint Strategy and Action Committee (JSAC), and immigration task force representatives have met with Secretary Obledo and his staff. Consequently, a preliminary series of meetings have been held in order to receive recommendations on possible directions and goals which may be considered in order to plan for the State Task Force on Immigration.

This important process needs your thoughts, perspectives and involvement. The State Task Force would consider the impact of immigration on the State of California, develop research, determine policy and legislative advice and assistance in the development of a master plan for immigration for the State of California. The State Task Force needs to be pluralistic, representing immigrant, racial, labor, community, legislative and business people.

I have enclosed for your examination, several documents which I believe you will find useful in preparing for the next meeting which will be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1981, at 2:00 p.m. in Sacramento, California, in the large conference room of the Health and Welfare Agency which is located at 1600 9th Street. Also, I have enclosed a copy of a questionnaire in the event you or someone you may be aware of who may have an interest in this matter and has not had the opportunity to respond. Your assistance in bringing this survey to their attention for completion, will certainly be deeply appreciated.

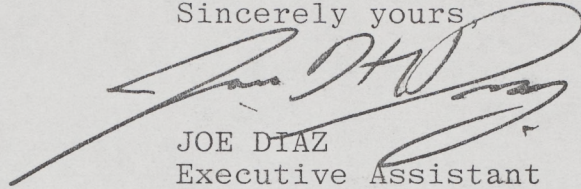
DEPARTMENTS OF THE AGENCY

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Mental Health • Rehabilitation • Social Services • Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

Your input, recommendations and participation at the next Task Force meeting will be important and valuable to us. If you would be so kind as to contact my secretary, Maggie Roggero, at 916/445-0196 or 0198, in order to confirm your attendance it would certainly be appreciated.

Thank you for your early reply and we look forward to seeing you on the 15th and working with you in the future.

Sincerely yours,



JOE DIAZ
Executive Assistant
to the Secretary and
Deputy Secretary

Enclosures: Agenda
Memo
Immigration Proposal (by Reagan)
Testimony (William French Smith)



HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY

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TASK FORCE ON IMMIGRATION

Third Section of Planning Steering Committee

Tuesday, September 15, 1981
2:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m.
Health and Welfare Agency

AGENDAI. Old Business

- * Role of the Task Force
- * Statement of Goals
- * Issues
- * Timetable
- * Resources
- * Assignment of Responsibilities
- * Task Force Membership
- * Criteria for Membership
- * Responsibilities of Task Force Members

II. New Business

- * Communication
- * Appointment Letters
- * Follow-up of Written Recommendations
- * Recommendations of Potential Members
- * Sources of Additional Recommendations

III. Proposed New Immigration and Refugee Policy

- * Impact on the Work of the Task Force
- * Long-Term effect of Task Force Recommendations
- * Task Force Activities in Reacting to Proposed New Policy

IV. Statement of Purpose and Task Force Philosophy

Recommendations by Steering Committee To Date:

- * "To be knowledgeable of U.S. immigration law and policy and to consider their impact on the State of California; to have as much information as

possible on the 'problem' of immigration, with its good aspects as well as difficult aspects; to have available and to listen to all points of view from people throughout the State; to remember we are talking about human lives; and, when policy is finally evolved, to be sources of education for the people of California."

Additional Comments Made To Date:

- * "Immigrants are not a problem but an asset to the state."
- * "State systems--EDD, DSS, HCA, don't care about immigrants or their problems or their potential--they respond only under pressure and we will lose federal affirmative action as a tool."
- * "The task force should reflect a large percentage of total immigrant population."
- * "I don't understand the need for two groups. I feel refugees and immigrants share common potential and need for service."
- * "New York was the major immigrant state, now we are--how can we show leadership?"
- * "How can the task force be blessed and given some power by the Governor and his cabinet?"
- * "Be realistic! Federal legislation and federal administration in immigrant and refugees is political, responsive and seldom subject to real planning efforts. A California state 'plan' that allowed for responsiveness would be unique and appreciated."
- * "How can the plan, task force, recognize the need to educate and sensitize state personnel?"

- * "It should obtain facts, figures, numbers, impact, etc., of the immigrant, refugee, and undocumented people in California. It should make these facts available to other states, the national government, California state agencies, the public, etc."
- * "The Task Force should define long and short range goals, objectives, and strategies. These would be available to all agencies, on all levels of state work. This would enable a feeling of communication and cooperation between agencies. It would also give California a concrete, intentional policy or program from which to make decisions about immigration questions as they affect California."
- * "The Task Force should be an advocacy group in dealing with immigration questions on a federal, State, and local level."
- * "The Task Force should determine each year one or two major areas in which it will work. I have served on too many 'Task Forces' which die because they do not become actively involved in the issue and problems with which they are intellectually dealing."
- * "The Task Force should be an educational body which reaches out to the citizens and communities of California which have little or no contact with immigration. It is only through public support can we hope to change the myths and atmosphere surrounding immigration; and it is only through education on all levels of society that we can reach that public support. Education will help people understand and support Task Force recommendations, understand the plight of the immigrant and new arrival, and begin to see the immigrants plight (one area would be adequate use of media). It is only by working together can we develop a more just society!"

TASK FORCE ON IMMIGRATION

AREAS OF CONCERN/ISSUES

1. Lack of relationship between U.S. immigration policies and U.S. foreign policy.
2. Lack of Federal responsibility for services needed as a result of U.S. immigration policies.
3. Denial of the impact of immigration on institutions: schools and hospitals, etc.
4. Building of multi-culture coalitions statewide as a way to impact change.
5. Statistics on major ethnic groups entering California legally and in what proportions.
6. Statistics on major ethnic groups entering California illegally and what proportions.
7. Job outlook.
8. California's responses to U.S. Immigration policies.
9. Changing the atmosphere of California's attitudes towards immigrants and recognizing their contribution to the strength of the State.
10. The Immigration Task Force as an advocacy arm at the State level.
11. Protection of the rights of the immigrants.
12. Enforcement of existing labor laws; health care for immigrants.
13. Impact of immigration on local communities/services.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MASTER PLAN ON IMMIGRATION

1. Education - a process by which all sectors, both private and public, can experience the impact as an opportunity (rather than a problem) in which they want to be invested.
2. Elimination of dependency-oriented programs.
3. Transitioning of immigrants.
4. The California labor market and use of immigrants.
5. General statement of principles of immigration policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MASTER PLAN ON IMMIGRATION (cont)

6. Specific rights immigrants have or do not have in the U.S. until they become citizens.
7. Medical services for immigrants.
8. Employment; public relations/community involvement.
9. Enforcement of labor and health/safety laws.
10. Impact of Amnesty, H-2 Program