

"EL CHINGAZO"

(JAN 1, 1990)

LA PRENSA MUNOZ STILL FULL-OF-IT. WE WONDER IF THE I.R.S. KNOWS HE IS LYING TO HIS CLIENTS ABOUT THE QUANTITY OF NEWSPAPER HE ACTUALLY DISTRIBUTES TO COSTUMERS.

BOY, WHAT A FRIEND-OF-HIS GENTE. HE CONTINUES TO PICK ON THEM - ANDREA SKOREPA, RACHEL ORTIZ, JOE MONTOYA, THE REST. WHO NEEDS A NEWSPAPER LIKE THIS OR A FRIEND LIKE MUNOZ.

IT WAS NICE TO SEE, AGAIN, AND AGAIN, AND AGAIN, THAT MUNOZ CONTINUES TO QUOTE & SHOW PICTURES OF HIS FAMILY IN ALL HIS NEWSPAPERS.

WHO CARES!!!

LOOKS LIKE DAUGHTER ANGELA IS MARRYING OLD MAN FOR MONEY & PROPERTIES. THE PICTURES SHOWED HIM KNEELING TO PROPOSE AND COULDN'T GET UP.

GUESS HE HAS TO FILL THE PAPER WITH SOMETHING.



AZTEC PRINTING
710 E. 3RD. ST.
NATIONAL CITY, CA 92050

2/2/1990

* DIRECTIONS TO NEXT MEETING *

National Chicano Moratorium Committee
L.A. Region

The next meeting of the National Chicano Moratorium Committee has been scheduled at Glendale Community College on FEBRUARY 10, at 10:00 a.m.

Attached are directions to the meeting site, which is:

Glendale Community College
San Rafael Building, Room 115
1500 North Verdugo Road
Glendale, CA 91208

PAGER - 818-778-8121

For your convenience, the following maps have been attached:

- * L.A. area freeway map
- * Glendale map
- * Glendale Community College campus map

For information on the meeting place, contact Arnulfo Casillas at the following numbers:

Office: (818) 240-1000, ext. 511
Home: (818) 786-0637
Pager: (818) 372-3708 (Leave number)

Parking will be off of Mountain Street, at the Campus Center area, in Parking Lots "A" and "E". Please mention to Campus Security staff at the entrance you are here for the Moratorium Committee meeting.

**1990 NATIONAL CHICANO
MORATORIUM COMMITTEE
NATIONAL MEETING**

Minutes of Meeting Held on

January 6, 1990


Meeting was called to order at 10:45 AM by Ernesto Bustillos, National Co-ordinator.


1. Motion made and passed by consensus that we end at 4 PM.
2. Motion made and passed by consensus to set lunch at 1 PM.
3. Motion made and passed by consensus to identify voting members and people who are here who may have the opportunity to speak, based on criteria from first meeting.
4. Motion made and passed by consensus that people who are here and do not represent a region should be allowed to give input but not vote.
5. Voting people identified were:
Regions: San Diego-Juan Casteñano, LA-Carlos Montes & Arnulfo Casillas, Santa Barbra-Gabriel Gutierrez, San Fernando-Xenaro Ayala.
Tasks Committees: Finance-Carlos Pelayo, Security-David Rico, Program-Antonio Velasquez.
Total 7 votes 8 with chair voting.
6. Motion made by LA that LA and San Fernando regions meet to discuss working as a joint region and that a report be brought back to the next National Committee meeting. Passed by consensus.
7. Motion made by LA that each region make an initial donation of \$100 to the National Committee. Passed by consensus.
8. Motion made that simple majority vote be used for making decisions. Motion failed 2 yes 4 no.
9. Motion made that 2/3 of votes of representatives present at National Committee meetings be used for making decisions. Passed by consensus.
10. Motion to eliminate task committees as voting committees to the National Committee. Motion failed Yes 1, No 6.
11. Clarification made that for Security and Logistics and other important tasks; that they be organized and implemented with the co-ordination of LA.
12. Motion made that we decide on a logo at the next meeting. Amemdemment made and accepted that we initiate a national youth poster contest. Motion Passed 6 yes, no 1.
13. Motion made that August 25, 1990 be set for the 20th Anniversary of August 29th. Motion passed yes 7, no 1.
14. Motion made that no literature be passed out without prior approval by the National Committee. Passed yes 8.
15. Motion made that Principle of Unity #1 be changed to read " Members the National Committee and Local Committees must be representative of Chicano Mexicano non-government funded organizations".
Motion passed 8 yes .
16. Motion made that we take a position supporting the FMLN etc. Motion tabled. Suggestion made and approved that someone prepare and present a resolution at the next meeting and to include the PRD.


17. Motion made that we support the FMLN-El Salvador, FSLN-Nicaragua and the Union Nacional Revolucionaria De Guatemala (URNG). Motion passed 8 yes.
18. Motion on non-violence presented by LA failed, 3 yes 5 no.
19. Regional reports were then given by the various representatives.
20. Committe Reports:
 - A. Outreach, none available.
 - B. Security by David Rico. Each region should send a list of 8 people to D. Rico by February 17. D.R. will call a meeting to include LA and SD and any other region. Send names to PO Box 5054 San Diego, Ca. 92105.
 - C. Program report given by Antonio Velasquez, copy distributed. Motion made that the program report be taken back to the regions for evaluation and feedback, passed by consensus.
 - D. Brief logistics report given by C. Montes and G. Suarez. Salazar Park has been reserved and the route permit is pending.
 - D. Finance report given by C. Pelayo.


Next meeting to be held on February 10, 10 AM at Glendale College, 2nd option is the ELA Library if Glendale College is not available.


OFF CAMPUS LOCATIONS

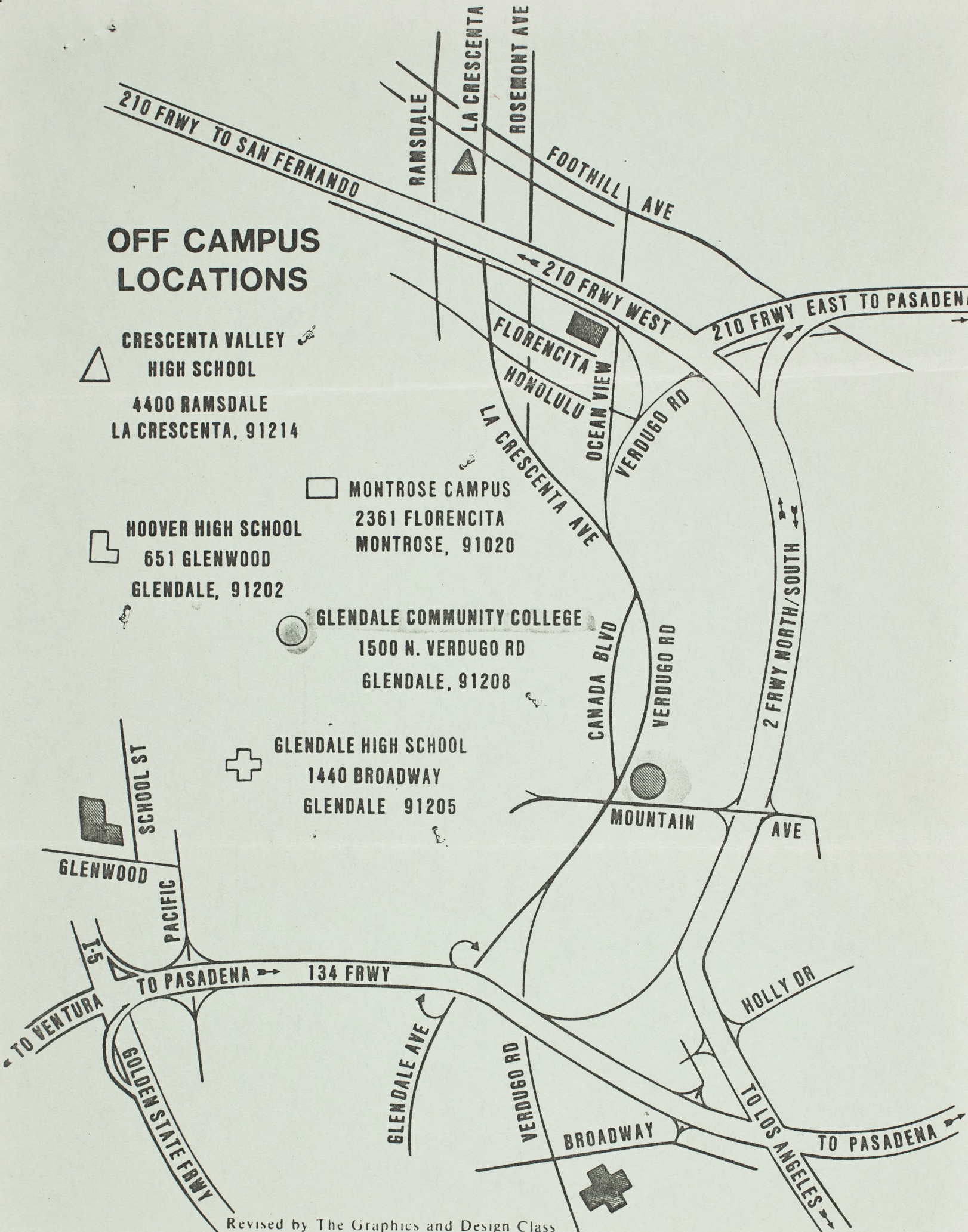

CRESCENTA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
 4400 RAMSDALE
 LA CRESCENTA, 91214


HOOVER HIGH SCHOOL
 651 GLENWOOD
 GLENDALE, 91202


MONTROSE CAMPUS
 2361 FLORENCITA
 MONTROSE, 91020


GLENDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
 1500 N. VERDUGO RD
 GLENDALE, 91208


GLENDALE HIGH SCHOOL
 1440 BROADWAY
 GLENDALE 91205

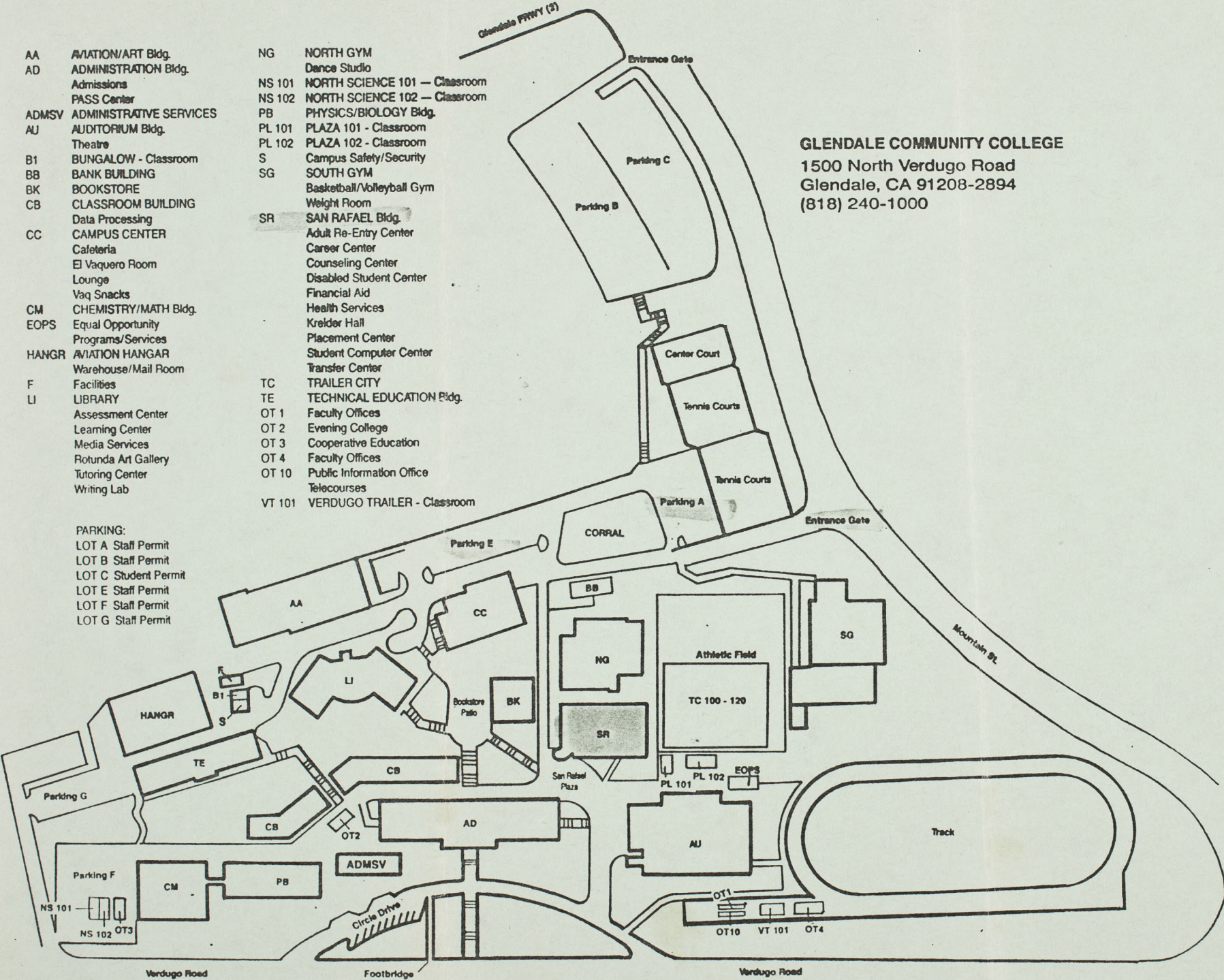


- AA AVIATION/ART Bldg.
- AD ADMINISTRATION Bldg.
Admissions
PASS Center
- ADMSV ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
- AU AUDITORIUM Bldg.
Theatre
- B1 BUNGALOW - Classroom
- BB BANK BUILDING
- BK BOOKSTORE
- CB CLASSROOM BUILDING
Data Processing
- CC CAMPUS CENTER
Cafeteria
El Vaquero Room
Lounge
Vaq Snacks
- CM CHEMISTRY/MATH Bldg.
- EOPS Equal Opportunity
Programs/Services
- HANGR AVIATION HANGAR
Warehouse/Mail Room
- F Facilities
- LI LIBRARY
Assessment Center
Learning Center
Media Services
Rotunda Art Gallery
Tutoring Center
Writing Lab

- NG NORTH GYM
Dance Studio
- NS 101 NORTH SCIENCE 101 - Classroom
- NS 102 NORTH SCIENCE 102 - Classroom
- PB PHYSICS/BIOLOGY Bldg.
- PL 101 PLAZA 101 - Classroom
- PL 102 PLAZA 102 - Classroom
- S Campus Safety/Security
- SG SOUTH GYM
Basketball/Volleyball Gym
Weight Room
- SR SAN RAFAEL Bldg.
Adult Re-Entry Center
Career Center
Counseling Center
Disabled Student Center
Financial Aid
Health Services
Kreider Hall
Placement Center
Student Computer Center
Transfer Center
- TC TRAILER CITY
- TE TECHNICAL EDUCATION Bldg.
OT 1 Faculty Offices
OT 2 Evening College
OT 3 Cooperative Education
OT 4 Faculty Offices
OT 10 Public Information Office
Telecourses
- VT 101 VERDUGO TRAILER - Classroom

GLENDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
 1500 North Verdugo Road
 Glendale, CA 91208-2894
 (818) 240-1000

- PARKING:**
 LOT A Staff Permit
 LOT B Staff Permit
 LOT C Student Permit
 LOT E Staff Permit
 LOT F Staff Permit
 LOT G Staff Permit



CONCIENCIA, LUCHA, Y LIBERACION !

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO LA VERDAD OCT-DEC 1989

SUMMING UP THE LAST PERIOD:

THE CHICANO MOVEMENT 1965 TO 1975

Summing Up The Last Period was originally presented by Union del Barrio as a discussion paper at a "Chicano Mexicano Encuentro (summit) held in San Diego on June 22, 1986. The encuentro was part of a series of juntas initiated in 1983 by La Raza Unida Party in an effort to bring revolutionary nationalists together—to dialogue over issues critical to the Chicano Mexican Liberation Movement and to set the foundation for the unification of those forces who still adhere to the principle of Raza Self-determination. Encuentros were held in San Francisco, Fresno, Irvine-Santa Ana, Los Angeles, Denver, Phoenix, San Diego, and other cities in occupied Mexico (Aztlán). *Summing Up The Last Period* was an attempt by Union del Barrio to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the "Chicano Power" period of our movement, so that we may draw lessons which will enable us to wage more effective struggle in the present, as well in the future. In the June 1989 issue of *La Verdad* we wrote, "...we uphold the original goals of the Chicano Movement of the 60s and 70s. Our organization was formed by veteran activists from the Brown Berets, La Raza Unida Party, United Farmworkers Union, Mecha, Committee On Chicano Rights, and other formations. As an organization, we claim the defeats as well as the victories of these organizations..." The formulation of this document was a result of serious analysis and political struggle within the Union del Barrio, coming during a time of tremendous political growth of the organization. A period in which the Union began the process of consolidating its political ideology base on critical and scientific analysis as outlined in the Union's *Nine Point Political Program*.

Looking back, we can now understand the forces behind this significant leap forward in the political development of Union del Barrio. First and foremost, the intense activism of Union (meetings, forums, conferences, pickets, marches, press conferences—were a daily occurrence!) allowed for contradictions to reveal themselves—which in turn led to open struggle with the neo-colonialists (sell outs) and reformist sectors within the Mexican community, as well as so-called "leftist" multi-national groupings; sectors who since the defeat of the Chicano Power Movement in 1975 had been fronting themselves as "movement activists". This struggle forced us to come to terms—once and for all—to the fact that the road to self-determination must be led by Raza completely independent of gringo colonialism. This led us to re-evaluate our relationship with other forces and to the necessity for building a politically advanced, disciplined, organizationally centralized formation— if Raza liberation is ever to become a reality. Contributing to this understanding, was our first political encuentro with the Partido de la Raza Unida (in 1983). With the objective of bringing political clarity, unity, and organization to the Chicano Mexican Liberation Movement—literally dozens of day-long pláticas and summits were held, in which almost every burning issue facing our struggle was discussed. As a result a deep respect and carnalismo developed between our organizations, which in turn—led to the founding of the "Frente Organizing Committee" with the goal of establishing national Chicano Mexican organization. Necessary to developing "political clarity" is political education; central here was Union's introduction to *The Burning Spear* (in 1983) and subsequently into contact with its authors, the African People's Socialist Party (APSP), —the leading revolutionary organization in what is know as the United States. The articles, pamphlets, and books published by the APSP served as a "political school" for Union membership, a political education we immediately began to share with Raza activists throughout Aztlán

Summing Up The Last Period was well recieved by those attending the June 1986 encuentro. It was Union's immediate goal to publish this document in pamphlet form and disseminate to all the various elements and tendencies found in the "movimiento", thereby sparking critical debate as to the weaknesses and strengths of our struggle and what needs to be done to bring about our people's liberation. But due to organizational shortcomings and material limitations, this document was never published or got the circulation it deserved. With the establishment of our political organ, *La Verdad*, Union del Barrio has committed itself to publishing material that will advance the political ideology of the Chicano Mexican Movement. *Summing Up The Period*, obviously not the last work on this period of our movement, is a small contribution towards this end.



SUMMING UP THE LAST PERIOD OF STRUGGLE: THE CHICANO MOVEMENT 1965 TO 1975

WE MUST FIRST RECOGNIZE THAT THIS PERIOD WAS A MANIFESTATION OF 130 YEARS OF IMPERIAL DOMINATION

A fundamental aspect of a peoples development is a conscious decision to declare their own view of reality, their aspirations, and their intentions. It is not merely happenstance that certain peoples within the borders of capitalist white america have defined their reality in the image of their own particular historical experience. It should not be suprising that the Mexicano Indio descendents of the anglo-american conquest and colonization of Aztlan, who remain a sub-class within the borders of white america, look inward, embraced themselves as a legitimate people, and openly declare their won aspirations and intentions. Moreover, that this organic Chicano view of reality challenge the very economic foundation and philosophical assumptions of white america, should also be of no surprise. The reality is that while the colonial overlords are aware of this history, they deliberately deny this information from the masses of the oppressed Chicano people. Thus along with the experience of other oppressed peoples held in captivity within corporate america, the Chicano Mexicano people symbolize the greatest historical contradiction to american imperialism in the southwest.

Ironically, Chicano Mexicano patriots did not arrive at these conclusions until relatively recently. At the height of the last period, 1965-75, certain historical dynamics forced the question of imperialism to slap white america squarely in the face. In the international arena, i.e. Cuba 1959, Vietnam 1968, Chile 1970, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde 1974, etc. The social upheaval of the 60's and 70's rapidly drove home the political similarities of the colonially oppressed peoples in the third world to the captive descendents of the conquered Mexicano Indios and enslaved Africans in the United States.

The significance of this last period must not be underestimated or overestimated. We must first recognize that this period was a manifestation of 130 years of imperial domination, or what we now recognize as domestic neo-colonialism. More specifically, while this manifestation gave birth to modern Chicano Nationalism, the goal, de-colonization was never won. It is important to also note that most participants in the Chicano Movement did not, unfortunately, identify their struggle against oppression as a struggle against domestic (or internal) colonialism. This incomplete understanding of the objective conditions preempted the outcome of the last period- of which there is many important questions we must ask, and begin to offer productive conclusions. We must sum-up our collective political experiences as a colonized people so that we may advance the struggle for Chicano Mexicano liberation.

There are three general areas of discussion presented here which allow for reflection of the most significant aspects of the last period: one, the problem of ideology; two, the role of organization; and three, the role of the state.

THE PROBLEM OF IDEOLOGY: A COMMON MISCONCEPTION WAS THAT SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS WAS FOR WHITE RADICALS AND ARMCHAIR REVOLUTIONARIES

If we agree, that the basis for oppression lies ultimately in the minds of the oppressors (a thinking

shape by real material conditions), i.e. what they think, then we must agree that a revolutionary ideology is a fundamental prerequisite for political struggle and national liberation. This fundamental idea never truly seemed to find root in most Chicano Nationalist formations of the last period. Indeed, our most respected Chicano intellectuals point to this weakness in the Chicano Movement of the late 60's and early 70's.

More importantly, there were a variety of specific reasons for the ideological underdevelopment. Among the many were lumpen anti-intellectualism, narrow nationalism, parochialism, anti-communism, and not to mention the social and economic oppression of substandard education. Ironically, many Chicanos involved in grass-roots issues of the last period actually expected some gabacho to do their ideological thinking for them. A common misconception was that scientific analysis was for white radicals and armchair revolutionaries. This is not to place undue blame on the barrio, after all- barrio organizing was the most chingon thing you could do. Unfortunately, those Chicanos who were attempting to deal with ideology tended to accept uncritically the ideological direction of one or the other north american left formations. This tendency was actually a natural development in relations between the colonial labor force and the white left. The white left commonly held that the Chicano Mexicano labor force was only an auxillary labor force to white workers, and otherwise did not possess the assimilationist values to appreciate democracy.

Another problem the white left had (and continues to have) was that Raza were preoccupied with their culture and racial oppression which the white left deemed secondary to class struggle. Since capitalism was the the root cause of racism, the argument followed, Chicano nationalism was a counter revolutionary aberration which weakened working class solidarity and therefore objectively supported capitalist oppression. Today we recognize that it was not La Raza who supported capitalism, but rather the ideological eurocentric north american left who sided with "running dogs of imperialism" against the de-colonization struggles of the captive Chicano Mexicano people in Aztlan.

Simply put, the white left automatically assumed that any transformation of society would naturally evolve from the progressive stand of the white working class. What they failed to realize is that the white working class has long been lulled into a class peace with capitalism and actually benefit from the continued oppression of the domestically colonized Mexican and African workers. The stand of the white left in america is ultimately then, rooted in opportunism, since it too thrives on the blood sucking capitalist system.

If we look at the history of similarly oppressed peoples around the world, we must see that no revolution for national liberation ever succeeded with out a cohesive ideology, i.e. an organic understanding of their history, the present, and a vision of the future. This ideology cannot be imposed by the white left or any other external force. Only the power that springs from the day to day political struggle of the Chicano Mexicano nationalist liberation movement can ever lead to a true transformation of social and economic power in Aztlan.

"NO REVOLUTION FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION EVER SUCCEEDED WITHOUT A COHESIVE IDEOLOGY"

THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATION: WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE MOVEMENT THERE EXISTED A DISLIKE FOR DOING CONCRETE ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

An assessment of our last period of struggle finds that a major weakness of the movement was its failure to produce an organization strong enough to weather the onslaught of the police, agent provocateurs; incorporate the various anti-colonial forces; and effectively combat the rampant liberalism found among the leading forces in the movimiento. Our major organizations lacked the organizational structure and experience that would allow for mass membership, material growth, the necessary guidelines and security checks for protection against infiltration by the colonial military and police forces.

Within the ranks of the movement there existed a dislike for doing concrete organizational work, efficient administration, development of a communication network, report writing and documentation, record keeping, fundraising, resource development, etc., in other words the movement lacked a tradition of high level organization which included all the basic elements for a strong organization. These tasks were commonly viewed as "shit work". Combined with the lack of experience, education, and organizational skills, the movement suffered by its inability to ward off overt and covert attacks by the colonial state.

The Chicano struggle, as with most mass movements, suffered from "spontaneity" and "reaction" to oppression, rather than organized well planned action and strategy. Many forces were frustrated youth who possessed no clear understanding of the objective conditions of their reality, and therefore no direction. Thus without an organized and mature formation to pull together, educate, and lead an effective struggle, all most Raza could do was to rebel in isolation, detached from other active liberation forces.

Critically important to the movement, was the absence of the necessary security apparatus to protect against infiltration. Even the most advanced Chicano organizations were plagued with this weakness. Thus not only do we find the infiltration and manipulation from police agents as well as white left formations, but the involvement of lumpen, corrupt, and opportunist elements in some of the most progressive Chicano Movement organizations.

Another major enemy that plagued the last period of struggle to the present, is the preponderance of liberal tendencies in the leading forces, both individuals and organizations, in the movement. This liberalism manifested itself in opportunism, individualism, hero and myth worship, laziness, male chauvinism, failure to work collectively, and personalism. All key factors in that must be eliminated for successful liberation struggle. Many of these elements egotistically placed their personal interest above those of the organization; would not give 100% of their efforts to projects in which they were not the leadership. They also could be seen giving speech after speech on the importance of "unity", yet they themselves did not belong to an organization—the highest expression of unity. Others would jump from coalition to coalition and issue to issue, never committing themselves to one organization or ideology. So when leadership differences developed within the

movement, the absence of a strong organization with mechanisms to deal adequately with personal and political differences led to massive disruptions, divisions, and setbacks.

The absence of a strong organization based on solid political and material foundations also resulted in the movement's failure to reproduce activists and cadre needed for intensive protracted struggle. The failure to develop a sustained movement organization has also caused many forces to have to re-invent the wheel (start from scratch, over and over again), and allowed Chicano petty bourgeois academicians to "re-write" history from their own opportunist interests.

ROLE OF THE STATE: PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE WAS THE COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM OR COINTELPRO

Any analysis of the history of the Chicano Mexicano struggle for liberation must include, as central to its continuing inability to achieved its objectives, the overt and covert role to the colonial state. The relationship of these forces to the movimiento during the last period was their successful destruction of the militant Chicano Power Movement. Thus, it is of critical importance that today's activists thoroughly understand the tactics and strategies, overt and covert, or the CIA, FBI, etc. in order to counter the type of attacks that destroyed the movement in the last period of struggle. Key here is the basic understanding of the various forms of colonial military repression, e.g. frame ups, killings, beatings, intimidations, dis-information, and slander. Particularly effective was the counter intelligence program or COINTELPRO—with its "special" investigation units in police departments in every major city in occupied America (United States).

Among the many examples elsewhere, police agents in San Diego gained membership in Mecha to win "legitimacy" and facilitate their eventual infiltration of community groups. The job of these agents was to disrupt the work of these organizations through provocation, intimidation, character assassination, slander and rumor mongering. The most openly violent and destructive attack against the movement was the vicious police riots perpetrated against the Aug. 29, 1970 Chicano Moratorium in East Los Angeles, leaving 3 dead and hundreds wounded.

Aside from the overt role the U.S. colonial military agencies have played in the destruction of the Chicano movement, we must also consider the covert warfare waged upon the struggle by the state. It is largely due to this mode of attack that we find that the movement was riddled by infighting, disinformation, and intimidation, which resulted in mass confusion and demoralization. The bourgeois print and electric media contributed tremendously to the undermining of the Chicano Movement through its consistent falsification of information and the objectives of the movement forces. At this time we also witnessed the emergence of the Chicano petty bourgeoisie/vendido individuals and "tamed" agencies who quickly became the "legitimate" and "mainstream" representatives of the Chicano movement community. These opportunist perros, on the leash of the neo-colonial white power structure contributed in no small way to the suppression and neutralization of the liberation forces, by their siding

"The 'hispanic' has its roots in the destruction of the Chicano Movement of the last period"

with the colonial bourgeoisie in their attacks against the Chicano Nationalist movement.

It is during this period also that we witness the emergence of the petty bourgeois colonial puppet appointments in a variety of powerless colonial government positions. The recent popularity in the "new" 1990's "hispanic" has its roots in the destruction of the Chicano Movement of the last period. Its purpose is to circumvent the true organic nationalism of the colonized Mexican masses for this pseudo-european nationalism, thereby confusing La Raza into thinking it has a common history and cultural identity in Europe. Those "hispanics" participants in the colonial government are objectively playing the role of traitors to the Chicano Mexicano National Liberation movement by perpetuating colonial domination.

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE LAST PERIOD OF STRUGGLE

1. The Chicano Mexicano people of Aztlan are among the indigenous people de las Americas, not Europeans.
2. The economic condition of the Chicano Mexicano people is best summed up as a domestic colonialism.
3. Domestic (or internal) neo-colonialism is the face of capitalist imperialism in the southwestern part of the United States.

4. The last period of struggle was clearly the defeat of the Chicano Nationalist Movement (though not its total destruction).

5. The absence of a cohesive ideology in the Chicano Movement also contributed to the failure of Chicano Mexicano liberation.

6. An advanced, mature, disciplined, security conscious organization is the solution to Raza oppression.

7. Openness, creativity, and morale, are the fundamental elements for translating theory into practice, practice into critical analysis, and analysis into theory.

READ AND STUDY THE SOURCES OF THIS DOCUMENT

Occupied America (Rodolfo Acuna), *Racial Oppression* (Robert Blauner), *Wretched of the Earth* (Frantz Fanon), *Return To The Source* (Amilcar Cabral), *Race and Class in The Southwest* (Mario Barrera), *Neo-colonialism* (Kwame Nkrumah), *Not One Step Backwards* (Omali Yeshitela) and *The Burning Spear* (published by the African People's Socialist Party).

ONLY THE POWER THAT SPRINGS FROM THE DAY TO DAY POLITICAL STRUGGLE OF THE CHICANO MEXICANO NATIONALIST LIBERATION MOVEMENT CAN EVER LEAD TO A TRUE TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POWER IN AZTLAN



SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE FOR CHICANO MEXICANO LIBERATION

SUBSCRIBE TO LA VERDAD!

SEND \$7.00 TO UNION DEL BARRIO, P.O. BOX 8095, SAN DIEGO CA. 92102

Press Release

February 2, 1990
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Carlos Pelayo
476-0944 Days
422-4520 Evenings

DEMANDAS DE LA COALICION PRO-DERECOS DE LA RAZA SOBRE LA CRISIS EN LA FRONTERA E.U. MEXICO

Los ultimos sucesos accedidos en la frontera entre México y Los Estados Unidos demuestran una vez más que son el producto de los mismos explotadores que en el pasado se apropiaron de nuestro suelo indigena (dominadores y colonizadores) y hoy ponen sercos para separarnos.

Somos un solo pueblo, nos une el lenguaje, las costumbres, la cultura, las tradiciones y la historia, pero ellos pretenden separarnos con barreras de alambre y sobre todo con la violencia ejercida por su fuerza para-militar (represiva y racista) llamada Border Patrol—popularmente conocida como LA MIGRA.

La Patrulla Fronteriza o LA MIGRA (Border Patrol) es una fuerza policiaco para-militar que solo sirve para amedrentar, golpear y asesinar a mexicanos, salvadoreños, guatemaltecos, etc., que aspiran trabajar en lo que siempre ha sido la tierra de nuestros antepasados y son a un propiedad de mexicanos que vienen a vender su fuerza de trabajo para alimentar a sus familias, ya que en sus propios pueblos de origen, por la actitud entregulsta de sus gobiernos al gran capital no les resuelven el problema principal que es la subsistencia. Estos gobiernos dependientes del gran capital explotador solo obedecen ordenes de Intereses mesquinos y se olvidan de atender las necesidades del pueblo.

LA MIGRA a asesinado una ves más, como lo ha hecho contra dos niños mexicanos: Luis Hernández de 14 años fué atropelado el 20 de agosto de 1989 y Pedro García de 15 años fué balacado el 27 de agosto del mismo año. Estos crímenes no tienen otra explicación que en el origen de violencia racista de está corporación (LA MIGRA).

POR LO QUE EXIGIMOS:

1. Repudio de todos los pueblos del mundo a esté crimen perpetrado por LA MIGRA. Declaramos estos incidentes como terrorismo de Estado.
2. Castigo para los ejecutores del crime de los niños Luis Hernández y Pedro García no solo trasladandolos o amonestandolos sino siguiendo un juicio criminal con el correpondiente castigo como demandan las leyes para criminales y terroristas. Tambien demandamos la resignación del Distric Attorney Miller por su continua incompetencia y su incapacidad para encontrar culpables en los varios y continuos actos terroristas de la migra.
3. Destitución para Autoridades de inmigración y en especial para el jefe de la Migra, por ser estos los responsables directos de las ordenes para perpetrar los crímenes.
4. Solución a la situación crítica socio-economica y politica de los países Latinoamericanos que es instigada por los grandes monopolios y el pentagono de E.U.A. Terminar con la intervención de todo tipo en los países de Latinoamérica respetando la autodeterminación de los pueblos. Estimando esto como uno de los grandes y verdadera causa de la "inmigración indocumentada." Incluyendo la moratoria de la deuda externa Latinoamericana la cual produce grandes estragos económicos y contribuye a agudisar este problema.
5. Repudiar cualquier actitud de relacionar el problema de los trabajadores Latinoamericanos con el narco trafico ya que este es un problema social muy diferente y el relacionarlo solo es una actitud racista.
6. Desaparición por completo del Border Patrol (LA MIGRA) y el retiro de las fuerzas armadas de la frontera, por ser una corporación que se ha transformado en criminal y terrorista.
7. Establecer las fronteras abiertas (como la frontera canadience) que garantiza derechos humanos y paso libre para la Raza a sus tierras que fueron robadas como resultado de la guerra contra México en 1848.
8. Denunciamos la campaña racista contra los trabajadores Latinoamericanos en particular en el Condado Norte de San Diego, que refleja la actitud del gobierno de E.U. hacia el pueblo Latinoamericano. Hoy, ejecutado en la persona de Candido Galoso Salas, el cual fué secuestrado, violando con esto sus más minimos derechos humanos. Por lo que exigimos justicia ya.

¡LA AUTODETERMINACION DEL PUEBLO CHICANO-MEXICANO ES NUESTRO DERECHO, EL MODO DE CONSEGUIRO ES HACIENDO TRABAJO COMUNITARIO Y ACRESENTANDO LA CONCIENCIA MEDIANTE LA ACION Y LA ORGANIZACION. CADA UNO DE NOSOTROS TIENE EL COMPROMISO DE TRABAJAR PARA DARLE PODER A NUESTRA RAZA!

Organized By COALICION PRO-DERECOS DE LA RAZA:
UNION DEL BARRIO • PARTIDO NACIONAL LA RAZA UNIDA • CHIE EN LUCHA
UNION DE TRABAJADORES AGRICOLAS FRONTERIZOS • MAPA SOUTH BAY
COMITE CIVICO POPULAR • EAST COUNTY LATINO ASSOCIATION
HISPANIC COUNCIL OF RAMONA

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL CHICANO MORATORIUM COMMITTEE—LOS ANGELES, 8/25/90

Barrio Forum: Chicano Mexicano Movement Heir To The Mexican Revolution



Barrio Forum Nov. 17, 1989. (above) Left: Paul Aceves (Union), right: Juan Castellanos (Union). (bottom) Left: Alicia Lara (Central American Information Center), right: Olga Miranda (Somos Raza) and Marcelino Frias (Union).

The companero concluded by applauding the solidarity with El Salvador and latinoamerica, but stated Union's fundamental position that our struggle is right here for the liberation of Aztlan. "The best way to help the struggle in El Salvador in Latin America is to join organizations, help rebuild the Chicano Movement, and bring the war here to the seat of its power. Bust things wide open right here."

Paul criticized infantile, so-called "left" groups who call Cuba a Soviet sugar plantation and say that it is "selling out" by having diplomatic relations with non-socialist countries in Latin America. Elements that do this are trying to negate the heroic spirit and important

achievements of the Cuban Revolution. These liberal, coffeehouse radicals fail to see the world situation in scientific terms.

The forum closed with good dialogue between panelists and participants on Cuba, El Salvador and the struggle here in Aztlan. The forum was ended by facilitator Juan Castellanos calling on Raza to get more involved in the movement. He said, "There are people who struggle for a day - these people are good. There are those who struggle for a week - these people are also good. There are those who struggle for a year, and these people are even better. But there are those who struggle for a lifetime - these people are invaluable."

BARRIO FORUM: DIA DE LA REVOLUCION

On Friday, November 17, 1989, Union del Barrio hosted one of an ongoing series of Barrio Forums. Union has held barrio forums since its founding in 1981 to politicize both its membership as well as the Chicano Mexicano community in general. The present forum was a commemoration of the heroic Mexican Revolution of 1910 which Union sees itself as a part of in the ongoing struggle for the liberation of Aztlan (occupied Mexico).

The forum—attended by 30 raza activists, community members and supporters—was opened by facilitator, Juan Castellanos. Juan, a veteran organizer for Union del Barrio with a long history in the Chicano Movement, welcomed the gente, and expressed the need for organization in building the Chicano Movement. Afterward, he introduced Paul Aceves of Union del Barrio and Alicia Lara of the Central American Information Center as the principal speakers.

Alicia Lara, coordinator of the San Diego-based Central American Information Center as well as an SDSU mechista, spoke first of the current situation of El Salvador. Conditions in El Salvador have consistently worsened during the ten-year struggle by the Frente Farabundo Marti de Liberacion Nacional for the liberation of that nation from the U.S.-controlled fascist government. Alicia gave facts and figures of torture and genocidal war against the Salvadoran people by these U.S. puppets, which has not cut resistance, but made it stronger. Alicia also spoke of the recent offensive on the country's capital, San Salvador, by the FMLN and said that her organization was beginning a campaign to stop all U.S. military aid to El Salvador.

Just hours before her presentation, the Central American Information Center had organized a demonstration, with 200 participants, against U.S. aid to El Salvador in downtown San Diego. Alicia was clear to connect the struggle of El Salvador to the rest of Latin America as well as the significance of the struggle of Raza in Aztlan saying, "The struggle was, and is, a struggle against fascism, imperialism and oppression on all parts of the continent. Our struggles must unite."

The next speaker, Paul Aceves, has a long history of activity in the Chicano Mexicano movement in San Diego. He was an officer at SDSU MECHA, director of San Diego County MECHA Central, and one of the founders of the MECHA Summit process. Paul is now an organizer for Union del Barrio.

The companero gave an Union analysis of Revolucion Mexicana stating that "the Revolution is not something that happened and remains a static historical fact. It is alive as a testimony of the resistance of our gente to colonialism. The modern Chicano Mexicano movement is the heir to this struggle. We, in Union del Barrio are the heirs." The companero said that Union del Barrio is committed to self-defense, self-reliance, and self-determination for the Chicano Mexicano community and sees this as a critical link to la Revolucion Mexicana.

Paul pointed to Union mass work in the Coalicion Pro Derechos de la Raza and the continuing presence in the community through Centro Aztlan and Libreria Flores Magon as evidence of a concrete struggle at a time in which it is seriously lacking in many activist circles, despite a great deal of rhetoric. He clearly stated that after the defeat of the militant Chicano Mexicano liberation movement of 1965–1975, the presence of a pro-independent Centro Aztlan and an organization pushing self-determination and pro-independent politics is truly a victory—one not to be negated by so-called leftists who call community power incomplete. Just as la Revolucion Mexicana, the first successful anticolonial struggle of the 20th century had its beginning, we as its heirs see what we are building as a continuation of that process.

The companero presented a slide show of a recent trip he took to Cuba with the Venceremos Brigade and gave a Chicano Movement perspective and analysis of the Cuban Revolution. Paul saw Cuba as another part of the Revolutionary process in Latin America connected in no small way with the Mexican Revolution.

The two-week stay included agricultural work side by side with Cuban companeros, extensive talks with everyday Cubans as well as CP members, a look at Cuba's outstanding educational and medical system, its agrarian reform, political education of the masses and recent advances in industry and technology. "Cuba is building the 'new man' Che Guevarra spoke about. While other countries, led by the Soviet Union retreat from revolution, Cuba is a shining star of anti-colonialism. The advances Cuba has made are unequaled anywhere in the Third World and especially in Latin America."

MILITAE
495-8670

DEMONSTRATION

- Stop the Militarization of the Border
- Abolish la migra
- Chicano Mexicano Self-Determination
- US out of Latin America
- Alto a la militarización de la frontera
- Abajo la migra
- Autodeterminación Chicano Mexicano
- EU fuera de latinoamérica



Sábado 3 de febrero, 1990

11:00 a.m.

**Assemble: San Ysidro Pedestrian Border
Crossing into Mexico**

Mitin: Garita peatonal de San Ysidro hacia México

February 2, 1990 marks the 142 anniversary of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the war between Mexico and the United States. The resulting occupation of northern Mexico by the U.S. has led to the abuse and exploitation of the Chicano Mexicano, making us "foreigners" in our own land.

El dos de febrero de 1990, se conmemora el 142 aniversario del Tratado Guadalupe-Hidalgo, que significó el fin de la guerra entre México y Estados Unidos. El resultado fue la ocupación de más de la mitad del territorio mexicano, dando como resultado el abuso y la explotación del Chicano-mexicano, haciendonos "extranjeros" en nuestra propia tierra.

**142 years of occupation, and the struggle continues!
Todos en defensa del pueblo!**

Information: 233-7279 • 422-4520

Organized By **COALICION PRO-DERECHOS DE LA RAZA:**
UNION DEL BARRIO • PARTIDO NACIONAL LA RAZA UNIDA • CHILE EN LUCHA
UNION DE TRABAJADORES AGRICOLAS FRONTERIZOS • MAPA SOUTH BAY
COMITE CIVICO POPULAR • EAST COUNTY LATINO ASSOCIATION
HISPANIC COUNCIL OF RAMONA

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL CHICANO MORATORIUM COMMITTEE-LOS ANGELES, 8/25/90

Labor Donated

Press Release

February 2, 1990
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Carlos Pelayo
476-0944 Days
422-4520 Evenings

DEMANDS OF THE COALICION PRO-DERECHOS DE LA RAZA REGARDING THE CRISIS ON THE U.S. MEXICAN BORDER

The Coalición Pro-Derechos de La Raza (Raza Rights Coalition), in response to the continuing seige of violent terror which is being carried out against our people by the repressive, para-military, racist Border Patrol, Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Customs (collectively known as the migra), hereby issues for public dissemination the series of demands listed below. It is very clear to us that the same ignorant motivations—ruthlessness, greed, racism and arrogance—that resulted in the illegal theft of the southwestern U.S. from Mexico in 1848 continue to guide the present government in Washington. This theft of the southwest resulted in the colonization of the Chicano Mexicano and the separation of our people—who have been on this continent for tens of thousands of years—by an imposed militarized barrier. Chicano Mexicanos are one people who are united by their indigenous background, language, customs, culture, traditions and aspirations. "Hispanic" pretensions will not change this fact.

The migra is a force that was set up to frighten, beat and kill Mexicanos and Latin Americans whose only crime is aspiring to a better economic future. This future is denied them by corrupt, dictatorial governments that are kept in place by the amassing of huge debts to foreign banks and a U.S. foreign policy that is controlled by Big Business. These interests have deemed that Latin American workers should only come to the U.S. as exploited braceros and be used as scapegoats responsible for bringing drugs and crime into the U.S. This tactic is designed to divert attention from the real problems the U.S. is experiencing—discrimination, unemployment, a failing education system, inadequate housing and health care—but refuses to address due to a lack of moral leadership.

On August 20, 1989, agents of the migra ran over and killed 14-year-old Luis Hernandez and on August 27, 1989, shot 15-year-old Pedro Garcia. These crimes, as well as many other killings, beatings and violations of human rights by the migra clearly show a premeditated policy of the U.S. government. Therefore, in defense of our community, we put forth the following demands:

1. The repudiation of these terrorist criminal acts and policies by the World Community and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.
2. The migra agents who ran over Luis Hernandez and shot Pedro Garcia be charged and found guilty of murder and attempted murder. These terrorist acts have for too long resulted in the transfer or assignment to desk duty of the perpetrators. Also, we demand the immediate resignation of District Attorney Miller for his continued incompetence and tacit role of approval illustrated by his continued refusal to indict acts of migra terrorism.
3. The resignation and criminal indictment of the heads of the three arms of the migra—Border Patrol, INS and U.S. Customs—for their accomplice role in the terrorist acts of their employees.
4. An immediate end to U.S. intervention in the political and economic affairs of Latin American countries that result in crushing poverty, revolution and the forced northern emigration of people. This includes a moratorium on the foreign debt owed by these countries which is a prime contributant to these negative conditlons.
5. An end to using so-called undocumented workers as scapegoats responsible for bringing drugs and crime into the U.S. This racist hyping by the government and media is a premeditated tactic to divert attention from the domestic socio-economic ills that no law enforcement "solution" (i.e., prisons, more police, etc.) will cure.
6. The immediate dismantling of the migra and the removal of all military forces from the border. We will not tolerate a police force that has been specifically established to terrorize Chicano Mexicanos using gestapo tactics and mindsets.
7. The establishment of an open border (such as the Canadian border) that will guarantee human rights and free passage of Raza into land that was stolen from them during the war with Mexico in 1848.
8. We denounce the racist campaign against Raza workers in the north county of San Diego which is reflective of the attitude of the U.S. government. We also denounce the kidnapping and beating of Candido Galoso Salas by the owners of The Country Store in Carlsbad and demand immediate and certain justice.

Self-determination is our right and the means to achieve it are through raising community consciousness, organizing, and action. Each of us must make the commitment to work to empower our Gente!

Organized By COALICION PRO-DERECHOS DE LA RAZA:
UNION DEL BARRIO • PARTIDO NACIONAL LA RAZA UNIDA • CHILE EN LUCHA
UNION DE TRABAJADORES AGRICOLAS FRONTERIZOS • MAPA SOUTH BAY
COMITE CIVICO POPULAR • EAST COUNTY LATINO ASSOCIATION
HISPANIC COUNCIL OF RAMONA
ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL CHICANO MORATORIUM COMMITTEE-LOS ANGELES, 8/25/90

April 9, 1990

C.C.R. COMMITTEE on CHICANO RIGHTS
710 E. 3rd. Street
National City, CA.

Dear Sirs;

I, Arnold R. Hellin, am a U.S.A. Citizen, by virtue of birth, in Los Angeles, CA., on June 2, 1931, and am the son of a Mexican Mother, SOY CHICANO, el 100 % !!!!!, and have just received my U.S.A. Passport #033188406/issued by the Los Angeles Passport Agency, on August 9, 1989; this clear undeniable proof, of my U.S.A. Citizenship.

I now wish to bring formal suit against the U.S. Government and/or the Department of State/Sectratary of State, because of the dastardly action taken against me, where discrimination (por que soy Chicano.), intimidation, Malice, and a clear over-ride of my Religious Freedom, a Constitutional Right, which is clearly guaranteed in the BILL of RIGHTS !

I'll explain in a condensed form:

In the year of Our Lord, 1949; due to great Religious differences between my Mother (R.I.P.) and my Father, Our family was split asunder: my Father and Sister (R.I.P.) remaining in the U.S.A., while my Mother (R.I.P.) and myself, came back to Mexico (Her place of Birth)

One day, while crossing the Mexico/U.S.A. Border, I was asked to prove my Nationality, which I did with my Certificate of Birth; I was then told that it was not enough, by the Border Official, a crummy GABACHO from Texas, who wanted to see a Selective Service Board Registration Card, when I told him that I didn't have one, because my Religious Faith forbade these things, he became very angry, and called me a Dirty Mexican S.O.B. Coward, and that all us God D---- F---- Mexicans, should get the H--- out of the States, and stay in that pile of S--- called Mexico! he then said he'd put me in jail, if I didn't go and register for the Draft! he scared me (the crummy GRINGO.) so I did just that, as I didn't want problems, while crossing the Border. Date: June 1950 A.D., I had just turned 18 Yrs. of age.

Since leaving the U.S.A., my Mother and myself moved to San Felipe, B.C. Mexico, arriving there in FEBRUARY 1949.

Time passed, when one day officials from the U.S. Consular office in Mexicali, B.C. Mexico, plus 2 agents from the F.B.I., came to call on me at San Felipe, B.C., where they promptly told me that I had to go to the Consular Office in Mexicali, B.C., and Renounce my U.S. Citizenship 'de inmediato!', because if I didn't, they would, plus if ever I crossed over into U.S. Jurisdiction they would see to it that I would GO to Jail, for no less than 20 Years, because I was a Cowardly Fugative and Traitor to the U.S.A. They then told me that my Mother's Immigration Status, which She (R.I.P.) held since 1929, would be taken from Her, because She helped and protected a FUGITIVE from U.S.A. Law; making NO difference to them that Her husband (my Father was a U.S. Citizen, and my Sister (R.I.P.) was also, a U.S. Citizen and was going to school, in the Los Angeles, CA. Area.

Under great Durrress, I, on OCTOBER 29, 1952, signed a VOLUNTARY RENUNCIATION and EXPATIIATION, Executed under Section 401-J of the Nationality Act as amended in 1940, and so had to give up my U.S.A. Citizenship, before the U.S. Consul in Mexicali, B.C., Mexico.

I have been deprived of my American Rights, by this bunch of GESTAPO +K.G.B. Bums for almost 40 years....JAHWOHL, and see you at the GULAG, TOVARISCH!!!

(2.)

I feel and know, that my CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS have been grownd under, by the boots of that ELITE from the S.S./GESTAPO bunch....the DEPARTMENT OF STATE; so after all these years, they have seen their MISTAKE, ..and NOW they finally gave me back, what was right-fully mine, my U.S. Citizenship

In the year of 1967, my Dearest Grandmother died, in Los Angeles, CA., I asked for PERMISSION to attend Her(R.I.P.) funeral, again I was told that the U.S.A. was the home of HEROS, and NOT DAMMED MEXICAN COWARDS.....Permission Denieghed!!!

In 1964, my poor Sister took very ill, but as Her(R.I.P.) illness became worse, She preffered to be transferrered to Mexicali, B.C. Mexico, so she could be with HER Mother and Brother, just in case something happened,that 'something' happened, on the 29 of April, 1964; when She(R.I.P.) died, here in Mexicali, B.C., Mexico; I've often wondered- had She remained in the U.S.A., under States side attention, maybe She'd be alive today. She stated that She wanted to be with HER MOTHER and Brother, in Mexico....just in case!

In 1973, my dearest Mother took ill with CANSER, Her Doctors here in Mexico: Guadalajara, Jalisco;; Hermosillo, Sonora, and finally in Mexicali, B.C., told Her, that because of the limited facilities here available in Mexico, and because of the very rapid advance of her illness, She'd be better off to seek U.S. Medical Assitance; again when I went to the Border Crossing Immigration Office, in Calexico, CA. I was denieghed permission to take my Mother to San Diego, CA. for treatment, again, they would NOT LET ME into the U.S.A. telling me that I should find a relative to take HER, which, THANK GOD, I did, so from NOVEMBER 1973 until MAY 1974, some relatives of OUR's took HER every 10 days, for CHEMOTHERAPY TREATMENTS at the REESE-STEALY CLINIC, in San Diego, CA. plus, and THANKS TO THEM, they stood by HER side, during the Sergury She underwent at the DONALD M. SHRAP HOSPITAL, during December of 1973.!!

She(R.I.P.), like my poor SISTER (R.I.P) preffered to come back, to MEXICO for treatment, so on MAY 20, 1974 (aproximately) SHE was transferrered to the HOSPITAL DEL PRADO in Tijuana, B.C., Mexico, where SHE passed away (Clinica DEL MAR/Playas de Tijuana.) on the 3 day of JULY, 1974.....As my poor MOTHER(R.I.P.) use to say 'QUIERO ESTAR JUNTO CONTIGO, POR AQUELLO DE LAS MOSCAS', which means.....Just in Case !!!!!

As a CHICANO, I ask YOUR help, in thisYES, I want to go after this bunch of K.G.B./GESTAPO by fileing SUIT against that MAFIA outfit called the DEPARTMENT OF STATE and /or the SECRETARY of STATE, in a SAN DIEGO FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT.

Thanking all of you for any consideration given this important matter(to me)

!!!!MUCHISIMAS GRACIAS!!!!!!!

A.P. Nelson
Arnold P. Hellin
P.O. Box 20038/4109 (c/o/.Mr. Americo Yacopi.)
Calexico, CA. 92231



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

April 9, 1990

Gov. George Deukmejian
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Gov. Deukmejian:

Our organization urges that your office issue an immediate pardon to Pedro J. Gonzales. Persecution and political frame ups have been a historical reality for individuals who have stood up and fought to end the racism and discrimination suffered by persons of Mexican ancestry. Nowhere, is this more clearly manifested than in the trump up charges which were brought against Pedro J. Gonzales in the anti-Mexican climate of the 1930's. We agree with the large number of individuals and organizations that justice for Pedro J. Gonzales is long overdue.

Thank you in advance;

Herman Baca
Herman Baca, President

XEWI

APARTADO POSTAL 12 C.P. 22000 TIJUANA, B.C. TELS.: 84-54-77 84-52-06
P.O. BOX 44K SAN YSIDRO, CA 92073 TEL.: (619) 980-5008
FAX: 84-56-31



JOSE LUIS GUASCH
DIRECTOR GENERAL

XEWI

APARTADO POSTAL 12 C.P. 22000 TIJUANA, B.C.

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TELS: 84-51-85 84-51-86 85-58-12 84-58-17

(619) 540-7897 (619) 235-8951 FAX 84-64-15



SR. GREGORIO MERAZ

GERENTE DE NOTICIEROS/NEWS MANAGER

Mayo 14 de 1990.

José Luis Guasch

DIRECTOR GENERAL

SR. HERMAN BACA
PRESIDENTE DEL COMITE
DE DERECHOS CHICANOS
710 E. 3rd. STREET
NATIONAL CITY, CA. 92050

Apreciable Sr. Baca :

Por medio de la presente me permito enviarle un cordial saludo y expresarle nuestro sincero reconocimiento por la importante labor que usted a través de su organización ha realizado a lo largo del tiempo. en beneficio de los Mexicanos radicados de este lado de la Frontera y de sus descendientes. Lucha que, considero, debe mantenerse viva en los corazones de todos nuestros compatriotas en Los Estados Unidos .

Estamos conscientes de que uno de los elementos que seguramente han impedido la unidad de los Mexicanos en ésta Nación y que ha evitado que su obra trascienda es, indiscutiblemente, la falta de una mayor difusión, la ausencia de medios electrónicos que lleguen a todos los hogares para llevar el mensaje de amistad, de solidaridad a los trabajadores .

Desde que asumí la Dirección General de XEWT CANAL 12, uno de mis principales objetivos como Mexicano ha sido satisfacer, en la medida de lo posible, las crecientes necesidades de información del cada día más importante sector de Mexicanos y Mexicoamericanos que viven en el área de San Diego, Ca.



José Luis Guasch

DIRECTOR GENERAL

Contribuir en la medida de lo posible, a informarlos sobre temas que son de su vital interés, como fases y requerimientos de la Amnistía, Empleos, respeto a sus Derechos Laborales y Humanos, alternativas a sus problemas de vivienda, de atención a la salud, educación, difusión de la Cultura y esparcimiento

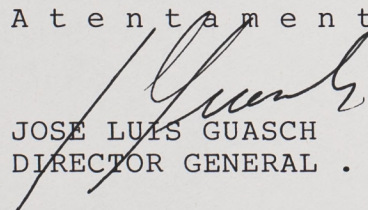
Además participamos de una manera muy activa en las campañas de prevención de drogas y alcoholismo, en beneficio de nuestros compatriotas.

Pero esta labor, podría fortalecerse de una manera muy importante, si usted que ha contribuido a mejorar las condiciones de los trabajadores, participa de nuestro esfuerzo o nosotros del suyo. Si sumamos esfuerzos en beneficio de un amplio número de trabajadores que son aún víctimas de la discriminación, de la explotación y otras vejaciones debido a la poca información con que cuentan para defender sus más elementales derechos .

Por esta razón, deseo invitarle a desayunar, comer o cenar el día que usted me hiciera el honor, ocasión en la que tendremos oportunidad de intercambiar puntos de vista y orientarlos en beneficio de nuestra comunidad

Mucho agradeceré a usted la oportunidad de conocerle y me es grato quedar como su amigo y servidor .

A t e n t a m e n t e ,


JOSE LUIS GUASCH
DIRECTOR GENERAL .

'rbl

LOCAL REGIONS:

**ARIZONA REGIONAL
COMMITTEE**
P. O. BOX 1943
PHOENIX, AZ 85001
602-243-9835

**DENVER REGIONAL
COMMITTEE**
4423 ZUNI ST.
DENVER, CO 80211
303-458-5851

**EL PASO REGIONAL
COMMITTEE**
430 DURANGO STREET
EL PASO, TX 79901
915-533-5931

**FRESNO REGIONAL
COMMITTEE**
1338 NORTH COLLEGE
FRESNO, CA 93728
209-486-5542

**INLAND EMPIRE
REGIONAL COMMITTEE**
5741 MISSION, #18
RIVERSIDE, CA 92509

**LOS ANGELES
REGIONAL
COMMITTEE**
P.O. BOX 33548
LOS ANGELES, CA 90033

**ORANGE COUNTY
REGIONAL COMMITTEE**
P.O. BOX 3247
SANTA ANA, CA 92703
714-892-0335/667-7084

**PUEBLO REGIONAL
COMMITTEE**
921 E. FIRST
PUEBLO, CO 81001

**SAN DIEGO REGIONAL
COMMITTEE**
P.O. BOX 4265
CHULA VISTA, CA 92011
619-422-4520

**SAN FERNANDO
REGIONAL COMMITTEE**
P.O. BOX 13
SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340
818-365-6534

**SAN FRANCISCO
REGIONAL COMMITTEE**
P.O. BOX 2031
BERKELEY, CA 94702-0031

**SANTA BARBARA
REGIONAL COMMITTEE**
6235 MUIRFIELD DRIVE
GOLETA, CA 93117
805-964-4638



1990 NATIONAL CHICANO MORATORIUM COMMITTEE

**P. O. Box 4265 • Chula Vista, CA 92011
619-422-4520 • FAX 619-429-1169**

June 15, 1990

Compañeros y Compañeras:

The San Diego Regional Committee of the 1990 National Chicano Moratorium Committee is organizing locally for a national effort which will bring Raza throughout Aztlan together for a march and rally in East Los Angeles on August 25, 1990 for the 20th commemoration of the August 29th, 1970 Chicano Moratorium. It was on this date that over 20,000 Chicanos marching for their rights and to demand an end to the U.S. imperialist war in Vietnam were brutally attacked by more than 1,000 Los Angeles police and sheriffs leaving 3 Mexicanos dead, countless injured and hundreds arrested. The 1970 Chicano Moratorium was representative of La Raza's long history of struggle for peace, justice and the right to self-determination.

The San Diego Regional Committee is now in the process of organizing efforts toward building consciousness and mobilizing Raza for the upcoming marcha in East Los Angeles on August 25. The committee has held two meetings (April 25 and May 30) to organize a militant effort from San Diego and contribute to the building of a stronger, more unified Chicano Mexicano movement to confront the problems that face our gente. Because the role of organizations is critical for this effort, we are asking for the support of your organization in the following ways:

1. The endorsement and support from your organization (if appropriate) toward our efforts.
2. Your attendance at San Diego Regional Committee's next meeting on Wednesday, June 20, 1990, 6:30 pm at Centro Aztlan, 2803 B Street, San Diego.
3. Mobilizing gente in your organization to support us by signing and committing to our pledge to march.
4. Advising us of your organization's next general meeting so that we may present our campaign and together with you mobilize your membership in this all-important historical event.

We cannot stress enough the importance of this work to the future of La Raza. We have only to look around us to see the 50% pushout rate of our youth from schools, the lack of culturally relevant education, the lack of housing and medical care, the racist attacks our people suffer at the hands of the migra, police, and other U.S. law enforcement agencies, as well as the general economic and political powerlessness suffered by the Chicano Mexicano community in our own land (Aztlan), to see that something has to be done. As a concerned Chicano Mexicano organization with a history of community involvement, we are proud to call upon you to unite with our efforts to continue and strengthen our people's struggle for justice, self-determination and Chicano power.

¡HASTA LA VICTORIA SIEMPRE!
¡LA UNION HACE LA FUERZA!

Paul Aceves
Chair, Outreach Committee
San Diego Regional Committee

PA:esi
Enclosures

1990 NATIONAL CHICANO MORATORIUM

Chicano Mexicano Self-determination

MARCH & RALLY

AUGUST 25, 1990

We will assemble at 9:00 a.m. at Albert Diaz Plaza (Belvedere Park)
in East Los Angeles and march to Salazar Park for a rally

WE DEMAND:

- Union jobs and decent salaries for all.
- Housing and health care is a right.
- An end to police-migra terror—community control of police!
- Quality and relevant education por La Raza!
- Stop US government drug-trafficking!
- Drugs out of our community!
- Raza unite to end barrio violence!
- Social justice and true democracy in Mexico!
- US out of Latin America! Peace in Latin America!
- No Columbus celebration! Oppose 500 years of colonization!



SAN DIEGO COUNTY REGION

- Information: Raza Rights Coalition
619-233-7279, 422-4520
- Carpool Caravan: Depart from Chicano
Park 7:00 a.m., 8/25/90
- Bus transportation also available

ORGANIZED BY: 1990 National Chicano Moratorium Committee
P. O. Box 4265 • Chula Vista, CA 92011 • 619-422-4520

MORATORIO NACIONAL CHICANO 1990

Chicano Mexicano Auto-determinación

MARCHA Y MITIN

25 DE AGOSTO 1990

Registro de contingentes a las 9:00 am en La Plaza Alberto Diaz (Parque Belvedere) en el Este de Los Angeles y partiremos hacia el Parque Salazar donde culminaremos con un mitin.

DEMANDAMOS:

- Trabajos de unión y salario decentes para todos.
- Atención medica adecuada y vivienda son derechos.
- ¡Alto al terror policiaco y de la Migra!
- ¡Por una educación relevante y cualitativa para la Raza!
- ¡Alto al trafico gubernamental de drogas!
- ¡Drogas, fuera de nuestra comunidad!
- ¡Unete Raza! ¡Terminemos con la violencia en el barrio!
- ¡Por la justicia social y democracia verdadera en México!
- ¡EE.UU. fuera de Latinoamerica!
- ¡No a la celebración de Cristobal Colon!
- ¡Abajo con 500 años de colonización!

SAN DIEGO COUNTY REGION

- Information: Raza Rights Coalition
619-233-7279, 422-4520
- Carpool Caravan: Depart from Chicano Park 7:00 a.m.
- Bus transportation also available

PARA MAS INFORMACION: Comité del Moratorio Nacional Chicano 1990

P. O. Box 4265 • Chula Vista, CA 92011 • 619-422-4520



1990 NATIONAL CHICANO MORATORIUM COMMITTEE

AUGUST 25, 1990

EAST LOS ANGELES

PLEDGE TO MARCH

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE (H) _____ (W) _____

ORGANIZATION _____

I commit myself to:

March on August 25, 1990 National Chicano Moratorium

Work in community outreach

Fundraising

Logistics

Security

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE (H) _____ (W) _____

ORGANIZATION _____

I commit myself to:

March on August 25, 1990 National Chicano Moratorium

Work in community outreach

Fundraising

Logistics

Security

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE (H) _____ (W) _____

ORGANIZATION _____

I commit myself to:

March on August 25, 1990 National Chicano Moratorium

Work in community outreach

Fundraising

Logistics

Security

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE (H) _____ (W) _____

ORGANIZATION _____

I commit myself to:

March on August 25, 1990 National Chicano Moratorium

Work in community outreach

Fundraising

Logistics

Security



M.E.Ch.A.

California State University, Chico
Chico, California 95929-0750

July 10, 1990

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

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

My name is Darold Gonzales and I am the new President of M.E.Ch.A. at California State University, Chico (CSUC). We are currently going through a period of much needed transition. I feel a vital part of the transition must include becoming more aware and involved with your organization.

We would enthusiastically like to create a stronger line of communication amongst ourselves, i.e. being kept up-to-date on current issues you are addressing and supporting and any other information you feel we should know. In turn we would do the same.

We are eagerly awaiting the beginning of the Fall '90 semester, with the goal of addressing a variety of important issues on the CSUC campus, i.e. the creation of a Chicano Studies Department, the hiring and promoting of Chicano/Latino faculty and staff, the creation of a Spanish course for native speakers, and the overall RACIST attitude this institution portrays!

Let's begin this decade by becoming more unified. We look forward to hearing from you very soon. If you would like to contact me please do not hesitate to do so, day or night, at (916) 342-3442. Together we can truly make a difference! La Union Hace La Fuerza! VIVA MEChA!

In Solidarity,

Darold D. Gonzales
President of M.E.Ch.A., CSU, Chico
Chico, CA 95929-0750

Aztec Printing Company

QUALITY OFFSET PRINTING

"Since 1969"



710 E. 3rd Street
National City CA 92050
(619) 477-3800

8/22/90

Dirk:

Regarding RBC "Hardball" notice " That if statement is not paid by 8/22/90 your account will be COD". We understand that their are dead beat clients, & that you need your money in order that your business operates smoothly. So enclosed is a check covering the entire balance owed RBC. Since that takes care of our responsibility to RBC, I want you as RBC rep. to look at the other side of the coin and tell us what actions RBC is going to take to correct the following, ~~which~~ complaints caused by RBC that are as damaging to our business running smoothly, as someone not paying their statement.

- 1) RBC not returning phone calls on a timely basis. Example- The reason our bill is over due is because after asking your staff (2 or 3 persons, including yourself) it took your accounting dept. approximately 7 days to answer our questions about your statement.
- 2) Inv. # 9807 & Inv. # 11866 which you & I spoke about, was not taken of or credited on your statement. I do not agree with our last conversation that Inv. # 11866 was to be paid and Inv. # 9807 deleted. You initially agreed that we share the reprinting charge because we gave the customer the card at our cost due to the error & delay caused by RBC.
- 3) Missing art work Inv. # 022391. RBC stated up to today that it can not locate customer artwork. Customer is mad & wants artwork back! That loss as with the above has not done anything to improve customer relations. What is RBC going to do about this?

Herman Baca, Owner

Herman Baca

September 21st, 1990

Herman Baca
Chicano Rights Committee
710 E. 3rd Street
National City, California 92050

Dear Herman:

Thank you for your interest and support of the Hispanic Media Advisory Committee. Our first "Historic" meeting was held this past Wednesday, September 19th, 1990 at the MAAC Project Otay Community Center.

There were over 30 Community Leaders in attendance and we were truly impressed by the strength and positive energy generated at this meeting! All were in agreement that this project should be pursued further and every idea voiced provided valuable input that only enhanced the direction of the HMAC.

Attached, please find the overview of the meeting. Please note that the outline provided is merely just an initial draft. The present members have elected to have a smaller sub-group come up with a more specific agenda that will be presented to the entire group at a later time. At this point, another meeting will be scheduled (on a Wednesday) where the new agenda will be presented, reviewed, adjusted and finally approved for implementation.

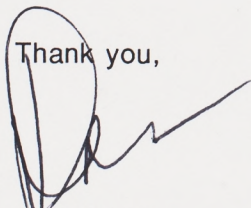
Please make every effort to be at the next Board Meeting because, as you can see, the formation of the HMAC will be discussed.

A special thank you to Jaime Castañeda at Hispanos Unidos for your advice and invaluable help in recruiting Community Leaders and special "Kudos" go out again to Jaime, Peter Moore at Radio Latina and Jose Luis Guasch at XEWT for spearheading this project to fruition.

Again, a sincere "Thank you" to everyone for your involvement. We can't tell you how excited we are about this project and impressed with your support and love for the Community. In stature you have shown us that:

Together, we can make a difference because there is power in unity and strength in personal and cultural pride...

Thank you,



Dan Torres



Ramon "Chunky" Sanchez
Los Alacranes
P.O. Box 14246
San Diego, California 92114
264-8155

Erendira Abel
MAAC Project Headstart
503 Vista Bella, Suite #1
Oceanside, California 92057
439-5606

Nilsa Abreu
San Diego County SER
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Oceanside, California 92054
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Sergio Arbesu
XEWT, Channel 12
1001 "B" Avenue, Suite #203
Coronado, California 92118
437-0101

Rosalia Atilano Harper
Amigos de Valle de Escondido
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Vahac Mardirosian
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Peter Moore
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426-9090

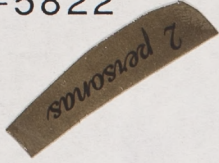
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Elizabeth Freedman
Parent Institute for Quality
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San Diego, California 92120
286-1409 or 285-9905

HISPANIC MEDIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Orientation Meeting -
September 19th, 1990

(This was the original idea for the HMAC which will be altered to fit the needs of the Community as determined by the Committee)

ORIENTATION:

- Welcome
- Introduction to the HMAC
- How the HMAC was created:
 - Dan Torres stated there was a serious problem that hindered the growth of the Community: Lack of Communication resulting in lack of Unity and reduced strength to effect positive changes.
 - XEWT, Hispanos Unidos and Radio Latina united to spearhead the project.

PURPOSE:

- Inform, Educate and Unite the Hispanic Community to improve the quality of their lives.
- Establish the Vision, confidence and belief to create personal success.
- Unify the Media to create one powerful message a month.
- The Largest Public Service Campaign ever undertaken in the Nation.

GOALS:

- Our goal is to immerse the Community in a county-wide Campaign which will serve to inform, educate and instill pride and vision within the Hispanic Community.
- Our goal is to empower the people with confidence and unity so that they will feel the strength to positively take a crucial role in improving the quality of their lives, thereby elevating the entire Hispanic Community to another level of independence and strength.
- Our ultimate goal is to finally unite the tremendous Hispanic Community into one powerful voice to enact positive change...to make a difference...

STRUCTURE:

- *The HMAC committee was formed for the Community and will be run by the Community Leaders who are in daily contact with their needs.*
 - *There will be no media people on the actual Board.*
 - *BUT...there will be volunteer members from each participating medium helping the HMAC implement their public service campaign.*

- *The structure of the HMAC will be determined by the participating Community leaders.*
 - *At the 9/19 meeting, all present agreed to have a smaller sub-group meet and set an agenda which will be reviewed by the entire group at a later time.*

- *Meetings will be scheduled and determined by the HMAC.*
 - *Wednesdays were determined to be the best day.*
 - *Many people would like the meetings to be a 6pm BUT some have expressed their need to have these meetings during the day at lunch time.*
 - *All agreed to have the meetings centrally located like La Jolla and Del Mar.*

- *All interested persons will be encouraged to participate and help disseminate information. There will be a need to maybe:*
 - *Recruit Various Organizations to participate*
 - *Recruit different Mediums to participate*
 - *Help implement each Public Service Campaign at her organization and or company.*
 - *Solicite Corporate Sponsorships to help underwrite this project.*

THE MESSAGE:

- One general message per month will be selected. (e.g. Education, register to vote, health, whatever topics the Committee deems necessary)
- The intent of the HMAc is to implement a large scale Informative Campaign. It was suggested at the meeting that the Board will determine which issues will be covered each month and provide the guidance and information necessary to help the media accurately inform and educate the public.
- The HMAc choose important topics that affect the Community whether they are positive or negative which will
 - Inform the public in a straightforward, professional manner and...
 - Provide solutions or insight into each topic thereby resulting in positive growth or change within the Community.
- Each participating Organization and Mediums will cover these topics in a variety of ways:
 - Each medium will be supplied with the different aspects of the main topic and which will help them provide more extensive coverage for the Community. (For example, Education, A sub-group within this topic may be "Parental Involvement", "Teaching Self-Esteem", etc...
 - Whenever possible, the media will try to tie in a non-profit group that has been instrumental in helping the Hispanic Community. (For example, BECA, Alba '80, etc...)

FINANCING:

- A large Public Service Campaign will take a lot of time, effort and funding to make a real difference.
- Suggestions:
 - Each participating Corporation/Media will pay a fee to help underwrite the costs of this extensive campaign.
 - Corporate sponsors will be sought
 - Try to get all needed work done on a donation basis.

THE NEXT STEP

Everyone present agreed on the following:

1. That this project was a worthwhile and positive project and it will be pursued.
2. A Smaller Sub-Committee was formed, consisting of 8 volunteers which were:
 - Nilsa Abreu
 - Robert Concha
 - Al Ducheny
 - Jose Mireles
 - Jesse Navarro
 - Carrie Poulson
 - Leonardo Kuzov-Trujillo

This group will meet initially to establish a suggested agenda which the entire Committee will review and approve.

Then another meeting will be scheduled on a Wednesday to review the new agenda. (Please note that some people prefer the 6pm time period and others find it necessary to schedule these meetings during the day.)

OTHER SUGGESTIONS INCLUDE:

- Set-up Committees to begin the Process:
- Recruiting of Organizations
- Recruiting of Media
- Recruiting of Corporate Sponsors
- Public Relations Committee - either hire an independent to help us and underwrite the cost with sponsorships or elect someone in house to handle this tremendous position.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Please find attached the entire HMAC Board Member list. We are very excited about the diversity and cross-section of Hispanic Leaders involved and look forward to everyone's input. Many great points and ideas were voiced in this meeting and it is very exciting to see this dream come into fruition with everyone's help and support. Big Thanks to everyone present and to those who will be participating because we are about to make History! See you at the next meeting.



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

September 21, 1990

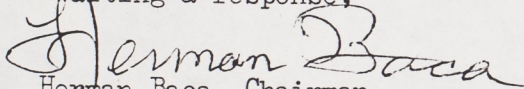
Mr. Robert Meyers
KFMB TV, General Manager
P.O. Box 85888
San Diego, CA 92186

Mr. Meyers:

Question? Has KFMB TV joined the racist Light up the Border "Mexican" bashing movement? Case in point which we make reference to involved the following news cast which was aired on 9/17/90 on your 7:30 a.m. edition. Reporter...A small farmer in San Ysidro (whose livestock was supposedly being stolen by undocumented migrants) does not know if he will be able to continue in business because he does not know if he can deal with the animals...not the 4 legged ones, but the 2 legged ones. Animals? I sincerely doubt that any ethnic group appreciates to be referred to as animals. Further more I doubt that this type of news reporting would qualify as professional, unbiased or responsible journalism.

We bring this matter to your attention to inform you of our organization anger, and to inform you that our organization has communicated with the Federal Communication Commission our concerns in which we are accusing KFMB TV (and other news organizations) of utilizing the public airwaves to promote and incite hysteria, racism and violence against persons of Mexican ancestry in San Diego county.

Awaiting a response;


Herman Baca, Chairman

C.C. FCC
News media



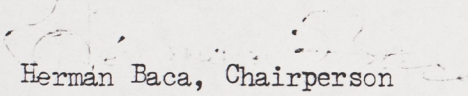
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

September 24, 1990

Hispanic Advisory Media Committee;

This letter is to inform you that we want our organization and my name taken of the Hispanic Advisory media Committee roster. I do not understand how our name got on your roster, but I can personally state that I have never expressed interest or support, or stated to anyone that I or the organization were interested in involving ourselves with this effort. In fact, I thought that I had communicated our position to Mr. Jamie Castaneda in our intial telephone conversation. Regardless, I am now asking that you take our name of your roster.

Thank you in advance;


Herman Baca, Chairperson



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

September 25, 1990

San Diego District Attorney
Ed Miller
101 W. Broadway
San Diego, CA 92101

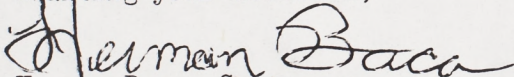
District Attorney Miller:

In the interest of justice our organization urges and calls on your office to re-try convicted felon Roger Hedgecock. Neither money, politics, control of the air waves, nor pressure from Hedgecock's Light up the Border supporters should enter into your judicial decision to once again re-try this convicted felon. It is our organization position that if Nancy Hoover and David J. Dominelli can be made to pay for their crimes (crimes that do not include Hedgecock's more serious violations of violating the trust of the people, and corrupting the political process) that their is no legitimate reason why convicted felon Hedgecock should not pay a similiar penalty of incarceration.

It is also our organization opinion that for your office not to re-try Hedgecock (after the massive expenditures of time and money) would send a message that the Distrist Attorney's office pratices two kinds of justice ... one for poor people who do get prosecuted and send to prison, and another one for the rich and powerful (like Hedgecock) who receive a "slap in the wrist" and make profit from their so called white collar crimes.

In concluding, we exhort your office to press forward with the re-trying of convicted felon Roger Hedgecock. Justice and the community deserve no less.

Awaiting your decision;


Herman Baca, Chairperson

C.C. News Media

MORRIS CAUSTO

YOU ARE QUOTE AS I QUOTE

IN THE EDIT

LET ME GET THIS STRIGHT. S.D. UN 9/28/90

SO ... "APATHY TOWARD BIGOTRY CREATED AN

ATMOSPHERE WHERE EXTREMIST FLOURISH" WELL
IF THIS IS ~~TRUE~~ ^{HATE CRIME} ~~TRUE~~ ^{BLIGHT THE AMERICAN DREAM} ~~TRUE~~ ^{IF TRUE} TELL US ~~WHERE~~

WELL

WAS YOUR VOICE & THAT OF THE ANTI-DEF
LEAGUE ^(APATHY?) WHEN SUP. SUSAN GOLDING (WHO HAD TO

BE JEWISH) WAS "MEXICAN BASHING" (BLIGHTING THE
AMERICAN DREAM AS YOU PUT IT) ACCUSING THAT 61.5%
OF ALL RAPES WE COMMITTED BY 34% OF ALL CAR THEFTS
& 25% OF ALL BURGLARIES WE COMMITTED BY ME ILLEGALS
^{WHEN SHE STATED THAT 61.5% OF ALL RAPES WE COMMITTED BY 34% OF ALL CAR THEFTS & 25% OF ALL BURGLARIES WE COMMITTED BY ME ILLEGALS}

LOOK I HAVE NO PROBLEM WITH ANYONE FIGHTING AGAINST
BIGOTRY, BUT IF YOU EXPECT ANYONE TO TAKE YOU SERIOUS
ABOUT YOUR "APATHY TO

EVEN IF IT MEANS BY FIRST

THEY PEOPLE WHAT YOU PREACH, ~~TO FIRST~~ ^{TO FIRST} ~~EVEN~~
~~THOUGH~~ ^{FIGHTING} ~~ATTACKING~~ BIGOTRY IN YOUR OWN BACKGARD



Herman Baca

MOBES CAUSTO

LET ME GET THIS STRAIGHT

SO "APATHY TOWARD BIGOTRY CREATES AN ATMOSPHERE

WHERE EXTREMIST FLOURISH" WELL, TELL US WHERE

~~WERE~~ WAS YOUR VOICE AND THAT OF ANTI-DEFAMATION
LEAGUE WHEN SUP. SUGAR BOWLING WAS
[TO THIS DAY NOT WE ~~WAS~~ HAVE NOT HEARD I WOULD OF DC. (WHO IS JEWISH)]

IF YOU REALLY ~~WANT~~ ^{SERIOUS} ^{GET} TO GO "APATHY AGAINST BIGOTRY?"

LET NOT BE MY ~~IF YOUR WORDS ARE GOING TO~~

~~CARE AND CARE~~ PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH
EVEN IF IT'S ^{OWN}
+ ^{1ST} ATTACK THAT BIGOTRY IN YOUR BACK YARD
EVEN



Herman Baca

Paul A. Sands
Director of News



October 12, 1990

Mr. Herman Baca, Chairperson
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
710 East 3rd Street
National City, California 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

Ed Quinn forwarded your letter of September 26, 1990 to me.

I understand you're angered by our use of the phrase "Mexican illegal migrants." While I understand that concern, I have to tell you that I was surprised by the overall tone of your letter.

We were the first news station in town to officially discontinue the use of offensive phrases such as "illegal aliens." We are a station sensitive to the needs and concerns of the community. We are a station actively involved in all of our communities. Your seeming ignorance of those facts is disheartening.



Sincerely,

Paul A. Sands
Director of News

PAS/jed

McGraw-Hill
Broadcasting
Company, Inc.

Box 85347
San Diego
California 92138

619•237•6311
FAX 527•0369



Press Release

BORDER SHOOTING SPURS HUMAN RIGHTS VIGIL

In response to the recent shooting of a fifteen year old Mexicali boy by an agent of the U.S. Border Patrol, the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) of Imperial County and other local organizations as well as concerned individuals, will join efforts with Mexican Organizations to protest the escalation of human rights violations along the U.S./Mexico border.

A candle light vigil will take place Sunday, December 9, 1990 at 9:00 PM. The march will take place about 2 miles east of Calexico, at which time a similar march will begin on the Mexico side of the border. The march will procede along the fence dividing the two Countries and terminate at the International Port of Entry about 12:00 midnight, in commemoration of International Human Rights Day, proclaimed by the United Nations.

for more information contact Leticia Jimenez (619) 353-5450

partial list of endorsers :

Center for Employment Training
Centro de Asuntos Migratorios
American Friends Service Committee
Esperanza Para Los Ninos
Cesar Chavez UFW

Ei Centro Asylum Project
Border Commission on Human Rights
Peter Shey, Center for Human Rights
Saint Anthony's Catholic Church, Imperial Ca.
Chicano Federation



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

February 19, 1991

Ms. Stacy Nogy
Producer, Hedgecock Show
Channel 39

Ms. Nogy:

This is a response to your invitation and proposal to appear on the Channel 39 Roger Hedgecock show to debate the Immigration issue. As per your proposal, myself, and another individual (someone with an opposing view i.e. a border patrolman or a light up the border supporter) would debate the immigration issue, with Roger Hedgecock sitting in as the show's moderator. First, let me state that, having Roger Hedgecock as the show moderator (Hedgecock in my opinion is a dye in the wool racist who has made a lucrative career out of "Mexican Bashing") is comparably to having President Bush and President Saddam debate the Persian Gulf war and having Yassar Arafat as the moderator. As you can see, I do not view Roger Hedgecock as either objective nor unbiased, but an active participant in the immigration issue. Due to that, I cannot and will not accept Roger Hedgecock as a moderator in any show in which I appear. Since that is my position, I would like to propose the following alternatives proposals as a solution in order to appear in the proposed show:

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- 3) Have KNSD pay me the same amount as Hedgecock makes for that show. I will donate my share to charity.

As I have stated to you , I have no qualms appearing on the proposed show to debate the immigration issue, but will do so only if the above aforementioned conditions are agreed to. I cannot and will not be a party to anyone portraying Roger Hedgecock as a responsible and objective moderator, or contribute (free of charge) to Hedgecock becoming wealthier with his time tested racist format of "Mexican Bashing".

Awaiting a response;

Herman Baca, Chairperson
710 East 3rd Street • National City, CA 92050 • 619-474-8195
C.C. Media

KGTV-10
NEWS DEPT.



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

February 19, 1991

Ms. Stacy Noggy
Producer, Hedgecock Show
Channel 39

Ms. Noggy:

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C.C. Media

710 East 3rd Street • National City, CA 92050 • 619-474-8195



February 19, 1991

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C.C. Media

TRANSMISSION REPORT

THIS DOCUMENT WAS SENT
(REDUCED SAMPLE ABOVE)

** COUNT **
PAGES SENT : 01

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No	REMOTE STATION	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	MODE	RESULTS
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NOTE:

No = OPERATION NUMBER
S&F = STORE & FORWARD

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EVENING TEL.
JOE STEIN



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

February 19, 1991

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Herman Baca, Chairperson
710 East 3rd Street • National City, CA 92050 • 619-474-8185

C.C. Media

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No	REMOTE STATION	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	MODE	RESULTS
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Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

February 19, 1991

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C.C. Media

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Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

February 19, 1991

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C.C. Media

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No	REMOTE STATION	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	MODE	RESULTS
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KUSI-TV 51
% J. MACIAS 2



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

February 19, 1991

Ms. Stacy Nagy
Producer, Hedgecock Show
Channel 39

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210 East 3rd Street • National City, CA 92050 • 619-474-8195

C.C. Media

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No	REMOTE STATION	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	MODE	RESULTS
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Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

February 19, 1991

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No	REMOTE STATION	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	MODE	RESULTS
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Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

February 19, 1991

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No	REMOTE STATION	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	MODE	RESULTS
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No	REMOTE STATION	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	MODE	RESULTS
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February 19, 1991

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No	REMOTE STATION	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	MODE	RESULTS
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P. KRUGER



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As I have stated to you, I have no qualms appearing on the proposed show to debate the immigration issue, but will do so only if the above aforementioned conditions are agreed to. I cannot and will not be a party to anyone portraying Roger Hedgecock as a responsible and objective moderator, or contribute (free of charge) to Hedgecock becoming wealthier with his time tested racist format of "Mexican Bashing".

Awaiting a response;

Herman Baca

Herman Baca, Chairperson
710 East 3rd Street • National City, CA 92050 • 619-474-8195
C.C. Media

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Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

February 19, 1991

Ms. Stacy Nagy
Producer, Hedgecock Show
Channel 39

Ms. Nagy:

This is a response to your invitation and proposal to appear on the Channel 39 Roger Hedgecock show to debate the Immigration issue. As per your proposal, myself, and another individual (someone with an opposing view i.e. a border patrolman or a light up the border supporter) would debate the immigration issue, with Roger Hedgecock sitting in as the show's moderator. First, let me state that, having Roger Hedgecock as the show moderator (Hedgecock in my opinion is a dye in the wool racist who has made a lucrative career out of "Mexican Bashing") is comparably to having President Bush and President Saddam debate the Persian Gulf war and having Yassar Arafat as the moderator. As you can see, I do not view Roger Hedgecock as either objective nor unbiased, but an active participant in the immigration issue. Due to that, I cannot and will not accept Roger Hedgecock as a moderator in any show in which I appear. Since that is my position, I would like to propose the following alternatives proposals as a solution in order to appear in the proposed show:

- 1) Let Allison Ross be the moderator and Mr. Hedgecock and myself can debate the immigration issue. FREE OF CHARGE. Mr Hedgecock salary which he receives can be donated to a charity agreed to by KNSD, myself and Hedgecock.
- 2) Have KNSS split Hedgecock salary in half. Half for Mr. Hedgecock and half for Mr. Baca. I will donate my half to charity.
- 3) Have KNSD pay me the same amount as Hedgecock makes for that show. I will donate my share to charity.

As I have stated to you, I have no qualms appearing on the proposed show to debate the immigration issue, but will do so only if the above aforementioned conditions are agreed to. I cannot and will not be a party to anyone portraying Roger Hedgecock as a responsible and objective moderator, or contribute (free of charge) to Hedgecock becoming wealthier with his time tested racist format of "Mexican Bashing".

Awaiting a response;

Herman Baca

Herman Baca, Chairperson
C.O. Media 710 East 3rd Street • National City, CA 92050 • 619-474-8195

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Richard Schwein.
representantes de cinco
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que clínicamente no se puede es-
tablecer la relación directa entre la impu-
nidad y el número creciente de agresiones en

de México, por medio de sus consulados,
profundicen la defensa de los trabajadores
mexicanos.

Los Hispanos en la Línea de Fuego

Leticia Singer, corresponsal

SAN DIEGO, Cal. 14 de enero. — Her-
man Baca, presidente del Comité Pro De-
rechos Chicanos, expresó hoy en conferen-
cia de prensa su más enérgica protesta en
contra del presidente George Bush y el
Congreso estadounidense por la probable
guerra en el golfo Pérsico.

El líder chicano dijo que existe gran
preocupación en la comunidad hispana por
la posible muerte de miles de hispanos, que
"serán los primeros en morir como sucedió
en la guerra de Vietnam".

Baca afirmó que en este momento, han
sido enviados 100 mil soldados hispanos al
golfo Pérsico, cifra desproporcionada —
dijo— y la más alta dentro de las minorías
de este país. Señaló que durante la Segunda
Guerra Mundial, la población hispana re-
presentaba sólo el 5 por ciento de la pobla-
ción de EU, y sin embargo, el 10 por ciento

de los muertos, fueron hispanos. Durante la
guerra de Vietnam — afirmó — del número
total de soldados muertos, el 20 por ciento
correspondió a la minoría hispana, y en esa
época, los hispanos sólo representaban el 7
por ciento de la población total. Reiteró que
en este momento son 100 mil los hispanos
destacados en Arabia Saudita, por lo que se
teme que la cifra de muertos en caso de
estallar la guerra, resulte muy elevado;
¿cuántos galones de petróleo vale una vida
humana?, preguntó el líder chicano a la
prensa ahí reunida.

Y hoy por segundo día consecutivo las
protestas en contra de la guerra en el golfo
Pérsico tuvieron lugar en céntricas calles
de esta ciudad. Se calcula que más de mil
personas se reunieron ayer en el Parque
Balboa para protestar en contra del presi-
dente Bush y su política de guerra.

Niños y adultos cargaban hoy pancartas
en las que pedían al presidente seguir inten-
tando negociaciones con Irak. En algunas
pancartas se leía "Talks, no tanks" (plán-
cas, no tanques). En San Francisco fueron
arrestados más de 100 personas que protes-
taban contra la guerra en las cercanías del
Golden Gate. También en Los Angeles hu-
bo manifestaciones y algunos arrestos. Por
su parte, la Cruz Roja Nacional ha hecho
un llamado para que se done sangre de
diferentes tipos a fin de que haya suficiente
existencia en caso de necesitarse durante
las próximas horas.

Por otro lado, ha sido notoria la forma en
que se han reforzado las medidas de seguri-
dad previniendo posibles ataques terroristas
aquí en San Diego en lugares como el aero-
puerto, el Centro de Convenciones, el edifi-
cio de la Corte y la Base Naval.

16/5/91
El Financiero
F. P. J. de la
Cruz

Center for Constitutional Rights

666 Broadway
New York, NY 10012

(212) 614-6464
Fax: (212) 614-6499

Dear Compañeras/os:

You know Rudy Acuña. You may know him through his words, as the author of Occupied America, the seminal text in the field of Chicano studies. You may know him through his deeds, as a tireless political activist on behalf of Chicano rights. I myself was introduced to Rudy Acuña when I read Occupied America as a student, at a time when I was also organizing Chicano migrant workers in Ohio. Through his words and his deeds, Dr. Rodolfo Acuña has directly touched the lives of thousands of other Latinos and Latinas throughout this country.

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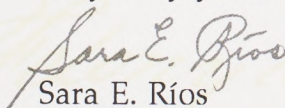
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Today, as a staff attorney at the Center for Constitutional Rights, I am proud to represent Rudy Acuña, who is the plaintiff in a landmark racial and political discrimination suit against a powerful adversary, the University of California. In June 1991, the University of California at Santa Barbara refused to hire Dr. Acuña, despite his stature as the foremost scholar in his field, whose classic text is in use at UCSB and in every other Chicano Studies program in the nation. CCR is representing Dr. Acuña because we share his belief that he was not hired because of his political activism.

The right to political activism is guaranteed in the First Amendment of the US Constitution, as well as the California State Constitution. This right directly informs Dr. Acuña's work as a scholar, because to be a Chicano scholar is to be an activist. The history and contributions of Chicanos -- and of Latinos in general -- has for centuries been omitted from textbooks and classrooms, just as the history of racist and destructive government policy directed at our community has been suppressed. It is largely because of Rudy Acuña's work, and that of other Chicano scholars, that we can now link our history to our present, and to our future. Any attempt to silence these scholars will have a chilling effect upon both scholarship and advocacy, rendering our community less visible and less powerful.

Because we know that you care about these issues, we are asking for your help and support. We are fighting an institution that has tremendous resources, and we need to raise at least \$80,000 to cover our current and projected litigation costs. Please give as generously as you can, and help us to demonstrate that our community is our strength. Thank you.

Very truly yours,



Sara E. Ríos

Center for Constitutional Rights

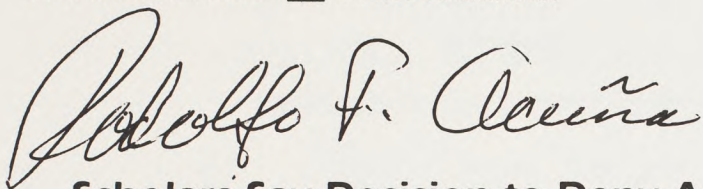
P.S. A personal note from Rudy Acuña is enclosed.

When I learned that UCSB, rejecting the recommendation of its own Chicano Studies Department, refused to hire me on political and racial grounds, my first inclination was to walk away. After 23 years as a full professor at Cal State - Northridge, where I'd founded the nation's largest Chicano Studies program, I simply did not need the aggravation of a lawsuit at this stage in my life. Yet I had no choice but to fight. To say nothing, to do nothing, was to send the chilling message that the only way to succeed in academe was to be apolitical.

The UC system is increasing its Latino faculty at an annual rate of .01 percent, setting a hiring quota that is outrageous in a state where one in every four residents is Latino. It is not surprising that UC has had to spend over \$50 million since 1980 to defend its discriminatory hiring practices -- and it is prepared to spend money to win this case as well.

That is why I appeal to you to join me in my fight by making a contribution to the Center for Constitutional Rights. CCR is a non-profit organization that has been at the forefront of the civil rights struggle for over twenty-five years, and has a deep commitment to protecting the rights of activists.

I have been in the Chicano movement for over thirty years. Win or lose, I will not be silenced. We will not be silenced.



Scholars Say Decision to Deny Acuña Post is Attack on Chicano Studies

"By denying him the position to teach here at UCSB, this institution is also denying us, the students, the opportunity to learn from someone who has not only studied our history but has made history in the Chicano movement. This is absurd! It's like denying Thomas Jefferson a position to teach government."
 -- Naomi Garcia and Elva Sosa, UCSB Daily Nexus, October 11, 1991



Photo by Patti Cardenas

Professor Rodolfo Acuña accused the UCSB administration of racism at a recent campus protest.



JAY FARRMAN

Demonstrating students spoke and listened to speeches for four hours in Storke Plaza.

UCSB Chicano Students Protest Prof's Rejection

The Politics of Brown

Thousands March in Solidarity for Acuña

By Kezia Jauron

A new movement started this weekend as an estimated 2,000 Raza activists began a social revolution.

With marchers and protestors from UCSB, UC San Diego, UC Riverside, UC Davis, University of Southern California, Cal Poly

NEWS ANALYSIS

San Luis Obispo, Cal State Los Angeles, Cal State Northridge, Cal State Long Beach, Cal State Dominguez Hills, Ventura College, Santa Barbara High School, and colleges in Arizona, Texas, and Colorado, Saturday's mobilization of the "Brown Guard" proved that the limits of contemporary white politics do not apply in the Chicano community.

When Cal State Northridge Professor Rodolfo Acuña, known by many as the father of Chicano Studies, was denied a position at UCSB last fall, a wave of protest was sparked across the state that called into question the standards by which Chicano scholarship, and other less mainstream fields of academic study, were measured. Students, community leaders, and other academicians cried institutional racism on the part of UCSB in response to what was considered this affront to the field of Chicano Studies and an insult to one of the nation's most prolific writers and theoreticians.

About CCR

The Center for Constitutional Rights is one of the oldest and most important progressive legal organizations in the United States.

Founded in 1966 as part of the struggle for civil rights in the American South, CCR has maintained a steadfast and singular commitment to the protection and advancement of the rights delineated in the US Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, while providing leadership and training to generations of activists and public interest lawyers. CCR's current docket encompasses litigation, education, and movement support activities with respect to:

Racial Justice
Social and Economic Justice
International Human Rights
Women's Rights
Effective Democracy

CCR, which has offices in New York and in Greenville, Mississippi, is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization. For more information, please call us at (212) 614-6471, or write to:

Center for Constitutional Rights
666 Broadway, 7th Floor
New York, New York 10012

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DONNA SUPPORTERS' TRUE VIEWS EXPOSED

This racist caricature of Mexicans appeared in the latest Bulletin of the Pomona Valley Republican Women's Federation, one of the long list of community organizations Donna proudly says she is a member of.

POMONA VALLEY

REPUBLICAN WOMEN FED

GENERAL MEETING and PROGRAM

Bulletin

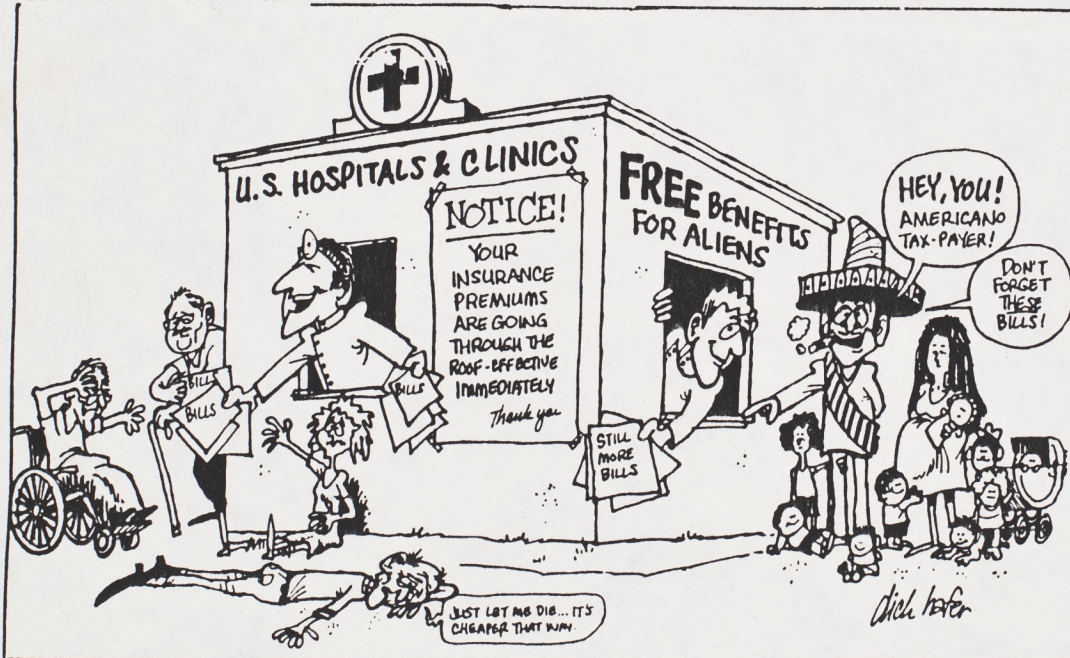
DATE: Thursday, April 11, 1991

Guest Speaker: MAYOR DONNA SMITH, ANNUAL "STATE OF THE CITY" ADDRESS

We are proud to have MAYOR DONNA SMITH and her family as members of PVRWF.

DONNA's "fighting for all of Pomona." Let's support DONNA SMITH

BORDER WATCH — MARCH 1991



It is outrageous that people who associate themselves closely with the candidacy of Donna Smith, who claims to be "fighting for all of Pomona", would reveal such insensitivity and contempt toward an ethnic group that represents 51% of Pomona's population. IT WILL TAKE THE VOTE OF EVERY CONCERNED CITIZEN to keep this type of thinking away from City Hall by defeating Donna Smith on Tuesday, April 16. REGISTERED VOTERS: GET DOWN TO THE POLLS ON ELECTION DAY!

BOB LAWRENCE

FAX - 293-2333

299-7520

E.T. 299-1036

¡Caravana y Protesta!

Saturday, December 7, 1991 11am-1:30pm

Assemble 11AM, Chicano Park

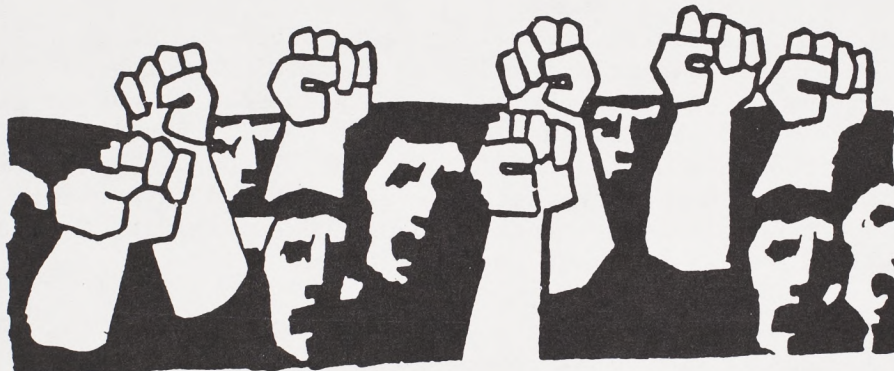
(Corner of Crosby and Logan, San Diego)

**Caravana through the Chicano Mexicano community
Picket at San Diego Police Station at 15th and Broadway**

The Coalicion pro-Derechos de la Raza calls on the Chicano Mexicano community to mobilize against the daily terror and abuse our gente suffers at the hands of the Migra and racist Police. We must organize and defend ourselves!

We Demand:

- 1. An independent community elected police review board**
- 2. Immediate resignation of the toothless, puppet police review boards attached to the City and County of San Diego.**
- 3. Stop joint Migra/police raids against the Chicano Mexicano community**
- 4. Abolition of the Border Patrol**
- 5. Demilitarization of the Border**
- 6. Prosecution of Migra/police who commit crimes against our community**



RECEPTION IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING CARAVANA/PROTESTA

There will a reception immediately following the protest to be held at Centro Aztlan, 2803 B St. San Diego. The reception will include a book and T-shirt sale/display, movement materials, platica, and refreshments.

Oppose 500 years of genocide against our Raza! ¡Chale con Colon!

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL: 233-7279, 422-4520, 534-3616

Organized by Coalicion pro-Derechos de la Raza, San Diego Region of the National Chicano Moratorium Committee: Union del Barrio, Partido de la Raza Unida, Chile en Lucha, Union de Trabajadores Agricolas Fronterizos, Comite Civico Popular Mixteco, Mesa College MEChA, Voz Fronteriza

Coalición Pro-Derechos de La Raza

P. O. Box 4265 • Chula Vista, CA 91911
619-422-4520 • FAX 619-429-1169

November 22, 1991

Estimados Compañeras y Compañeros,

La Coalición, since its inception in July of 1989, has fought to bring about the independent Raza network necessary to defend our Gente from the attacks we face daily from this racist government and its institutions. La Coalición has put together a body of community based work in various issue fields that places it at the forefront of the struggle to empower the Chicano Mexican community.

Through our involvement with the National Chicano Moratorium Committee (NMC) we are also striving to build the national movement essential to our people's advancement and self-determination. On October 10, 1992, in San Diego, NMC is organizing a National March to Commemorate 500 years of Raza Resistance. This Marcha, just as the National Chicano Moratorium of August 26, 1990 which was attended by 7,000 Raza, is a critical opportunity for our Movimiento to build consciousness, participation, organization, and unity on a local and national level. Contingents from across Aztlán are presently being organized to participate in this Marcha which will primarily focus on ending Migra violence against our Gente and ending the militarization of the border.

In San Diego, La Coalición will be responsible for local organizing and outreach. We invite your organization to endorse the October, 1992 action and to attend our meetings (first and third Wednesday of each month, 6:30 pm, Centro Aztlán, 2803 B st. in San Diego) where we will continue our community defence and empowerment work and build for the '92 Marcha. Individuals who are committed to our Raza's struggle are also invited to attend. Every moment that we delay in uniting our forces deepens the conditions of oppression and the human rights abuses that our people suffer.

It is not easy to ask Gente to make a lifelong commitment to defend, educate, and organize our Raza. But when we look at the 50% school push-out rate, the stereotyping of our youth as gangs, our unemployment rate which is four times that of Anglos, Migra terrorism, constant human rights abuses by the P.D. and Sheriffs, our over-crowded housing, lack of health care, continuing barrio violence, the scape-goating of our Gente for crime and bad economic policies, and many other problems, it is clear that this is the time to end our isolation and apathy. This is the time to build unity and to work for real power and change! As Emiliano Zapata said, "It is better to die on your feet, than to live on your knees".

Con Respeto y en el Espíritu de Unidad,

La Coalición Pro-Derechos de la Raza

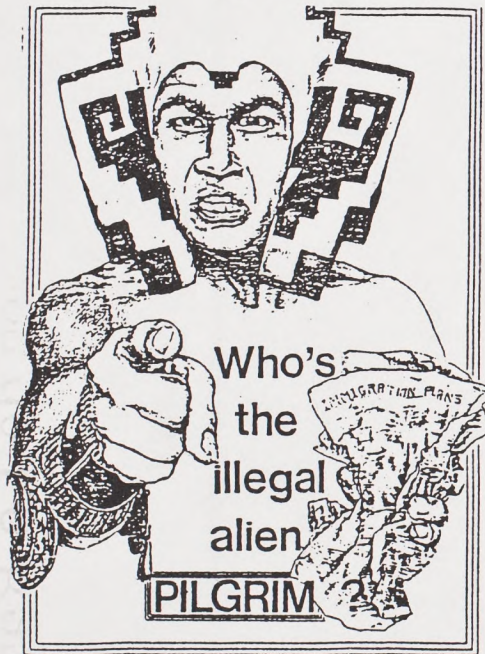
*Donations for the '92 March can be made out to National Chicano Moratorium Committee. Call us for presentations to your group or organization.

MARCHA

JOIN THE CHICANO MOVEMENT

National Commemoration of 500 Years of Raza Resistance SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1992

Assemble: 10:30 a.m.
San Ysidro Park (San Ysidro Blvd. & W. Park Ave.)
2.5-Mile March with Demonstration at Border
Cultural Entertainment • Speakers • Food • Arts & Crafts Booths
SAN DIEGO, CALIFAZTLAN



WE DEMAND:

- Chicano Mexicano self-determination!
- Union jobs and decent salaries for all!
- Housing and health care is a right!
- Community control of police!
- Abolish the terrorist Border Patrol!
- Quality and relevant education for La Raza!
- Stop US government drug-trafficking!
- Drugs out of our community!
- Raza unite to end barrio violence!
- Social justice and true democracy in Mexico!
- US out of Latin America! Peace in Latin America!

**No 1492-1992 Columbus Day Celebration!
Oppose 500 Years of Colonization!**

Evening Program:

7:00 p.m. Forum; 9:00 p.m. Fundraiser at
Centro Cultural de la Raza (co-sponsor),
Balboa Park, San Diego

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:
San Diego:
Raza Rights Coalition
233-7279 • 534-3616 • 422-4520

ORGANIZED BY: National Chicano Moratorium Committee • P.O. Box 4265, Chula Vista, CA 91911
(619) 422-4520 • FAX (619) 422-6782

NOTAS DEL MOVIMIENTO

- * **QUE VIVA MECHA!** Mecha Central is organizing a semi-formal baile con D.J. Izzy Calderon to raise funds for a Chicano Park Mecha Mural. Todos presente Friday, December 6, 1991, 8 pm, University Center Forum, at University of San Diego.
- * **BUILD THE OCTOBER '92 MARCHA!** La Coalición Pro-Derechos de la Raza is hosting a fundraiser at the Gato Loco, corner of 5th st. and G, San Diego, Friday, December 20, 1991, 8 pm to raise fun(d)s for the National Chicano Moratorium Committee Marcha next year. Come dance and listen to firme Raza live tunes and get 20% off your tab for your \$5 donation.
- * **ABAJO CON COLON-IZACION!** The L.A. Chicano Moratorium Committee is organizing, in conjunction with a number of Native American organizations, a protest to the selection of a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus as the grand marshal of the New Years Day Rose Parade. They are requesting that organizations and individuals send letters demanding that the Rose Parade committee rescind the invitation to: Robert Cheney, President of Tournament of Roses, 391 So. Orange Grove Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91105. They are also organizing a New Years Day protest. If you are interested in participating, please call the Raza Rights Coalition. The following letter by Juan Parrino outlines the reasons for their actions (from 11/21/91 L.A. Times)

■ The selection of Rep. Campbell as a second grand marshal does not right the wrong of giving the Rose Parade a quincentennial theme and selecting a descendant of Columbus to be its grand marshal. Would one propose to have a descendant of a Jewish Holocaust victim join in a parade with a descendant of a Nazi, and celebrate the Third Reich?
1492 marked the beginning of a European invasion of this hemisphere, which brought on colonization, physical/cultural genocide and the enslavement of indigenous peoples and Africans. Europeans did not "discover" the hemisphere; that false-

hood negates the presence and major contributions of the original peoples who inhabited these lands for perhaps 47,000 years. In a country that is increasingly made up of peoples of color, do we intend to continue promoting lies about our past and present? In ghettos, on reservations and in barrios, and wherever we come together, black, red and brown people living in the U.S. continue to suffer a war waged against our youths, families and struggles for self-determination. Just ask Rodney King, or Native American political prisoner

Leonard Peltier or the family of Arturo (Smoke) Jimenez.

As a member of the Los Angeles Chicano Moratorium Committee, I know firsthand that La Raza struggles day and night for social justice and empowerment. That is why the moratorium committee and others are calling for a protest of the upcoming Rose Parade should it include Colon and a quincentennial theme. In 1992 the only celebration should be that black, red and brown people of this hemisphere have survived 500 years of mass genocide and continue to struggle.

JUAN PARRINO
Temple City

- * **LA LUCHA CONTINUA!** On Wednesday, January 15, 1991, La Raza Youth Committee will be organizing an all day youth empowerment conference at Southwestern College. Call 422-4520 for more information.
- * **ABAJO CON EL FREE SLAVE AGREEMENT!** Friday, January 17, 1992, at 6 pm, La Coalición Pro-Derechos de la Raza is hosting a panel presentation on the so-called Free Trade Agreement. Join us for a Raza perspective!
- * **SUPPORT CHICANO MEXICANO SELF-DETERMINATION!** CENTRO AZTLAN continues to be a primary focus of independent Raza community power building. Your participation and monthly contribution will help keep the doors open to this vital center for Chicano Power! Donations should be made out to: Union del Barrio, P.O. Box 620095, S.D. 92162.

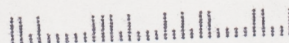


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¡QUE VIVA!

¡POR FIN!

La nueva edición

COMING THIS YEAR

The new edition



450 Years of Chicano History was a bilingual pictorial history of the Chicano people, 176 pages with over 500 images. It quickly became a classic when it first appeared in Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1976, published by the Chicano Communications Center.

This book has been out of print for too long! Now, as a Chicano way of marking the 500th anniversary of Columbus's arrival, a new edition will appear entitled: *500 Years of Chicano History*. This will be an EXPANDED edition, with 64 new pages and 240 new pictures from 1976 to the present. It is edited by Elizabeth Martínez, noted author of books and articles on Latino issues, and published by the SouthWest Organizing Project (SWOP).

For further information about the book, which will be available in November, 1991, please contact Roberto Roibal at SWOP (a project of Southwest Community Resources, Inc.), 211 10th St. S.W., Albuquerque, N.M. 87102; (505) 247-8832, FAX (505) 247-9972.

450 Años del Pueblo Chicano era una historia gráfica y bilingüe del pueblo mexicano en los E.U., en 176 páginas con mas de 500 imágenes. Inmediatamente se volvió clásico cuando apareció por primera vez en 1976, editado por el Centro Chicano de Comunicaciones en Albuquerque, N.M.

Hace mucho que se agotó la edición del libro. Ahora, para celebrar el quicentenario "al estilo Chicano" aparecerá una nueva edición del libro con el título *500 Años del Pueblo Chicano*. Este será una versión nueva con 64 páginas adicionales y 240 fotos nuevas de los años 1976 al presente, editado por Elizabeth Martínez, autora reconocida de libros y artículos en temas latinos. Es publicado por el SouthWest Organizing Project (SWOP).

Para mas información sobre el libro, el cual estará a la venta en noviembre de 1991, contacte a Roberto Roibal en el SWOP (proyecto del Southwest Community Resources, Inc.), 211 10th St. S.W., Albuquerque, N.M. 87102; (505) 247-8832/FAX (505) 247-9972.

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*Offer good for paid orders received by November 30, 1991, 3 book limit per person/Oferita garantizada para pedidos pagados con fecha fijada al 30 de noviembre de 1991, límite 3 libros por persona. ISBN 0-9631123-0-9.

If young people read this book, they will be strong and proud in new ways. It's a real education, in the true sense of that word. I hope 500 YEARS OF CHICANO HISTORY will inspire the youth of America to develop their talents and seek meaningful lives. *Si los jovenes leen este libro, se sentirán fuertes y orgullosos nuevamente. Representa una verdadera educación en todo el sentido de la palabra. Espero que 500 AÑOS DEL PUEBLO CHICANO inspire a la juventud de América a desarrollar sus talentos y vivir vidas significantes.*

Edward James Olmos, actor

What better way than through pictures to learn about the mestizo people in whom Indian blood runs strong? The time for recognition and understanding of our suffering is long overdue. *¿Qué mejor manera de aprender del pueblo mestizo, en quien corre tan fuerte la sangre in-dígena, que por medio de la fotografía? El tiempo debido ya ha pasado para llegar a comprender y reconocer nuestro propio sufrimiento.*

Verna Williamson, Former Governor, Pueblo of Isleta

This new edition of an outstanding classic *protesta y desenmascara los 500 Años de opresión* and the quincentennial celebration that attempts to erase our struggle...*¡Qué vivan todas nuestras culturas!*

Gloria Anzaldúa, Tejana *patlache* writer

One of the most motivating books on the Chicano experience as far as working class people and students are concerned...The visual quality adds a fantastic dimension to the understanding of our past. *Uno de los libros mas conmovedores de la experiencia chicana en relación a la clase obrera y los estudiantes. La calidad visual añade una dimensión tremenda para el entendimiento de nuestro pasado.*

Dr. Rodolfo F. Acuña, Calif. State Univ., Northridge

An important reference work. Essential reading for teachers committed to multicultural education. *Una obra de referencia bastante importante. Deben leerlo todas las maestras que se han comprometido a la educación multicultural.*

Dr. Vicki L. Ruiz, Univ. of Calif., Davis

HERMAN BACA
710 EAST 3RD STREET
NATL CITY CA 91950

South West Organizing Project
1981—1991: A DECADE OF STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE

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Southwest Community Resources, Inc.
211 10th St. S.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

500 Años del Pueblo Chicano 500 Years of Chicano History in Pictures






Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

July 23, 1991

Betita:

Sorry for the lateness on sending you these photos. We have the same problem as everybody else, not enough time, money, or personnel. Hopefully you can use these photos. If not, and if you do decide to use some of them, please send them back as soon as you are finished with them as they are very important to us. If you have any questions or need something else, feel free to call on me.

Juan Acosta 
(619) 477-3800



SAN YSIDRO, CA 1977.... "STOP THE KLAN" CHICANO LEADERS AND 10,000 FROM THRUOUT THE SOUTHWEST MARCH AGANIST THE KKK'S PLANS TO PATROL THE U.S./MEXICO BORDER



THOUSAND'S MARCH AGAINST THE KKK PRESENCE AT THE U.S./MEXICO BORDER, SAN YSIDRO, CA
1977



SAN YSIDRO, CA 1979...!"STOP THE CARTER CURTAIN" CHICANO LEADERS CORKY GONZALES (LEFT) HERMAN BACA (CENTER) AND BERT CORONA (RIGHT) DENOUNCE THE MILITARIZATION OF THE U.S./MEXICO BORDER BY PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER'S ADMINISTRATION.



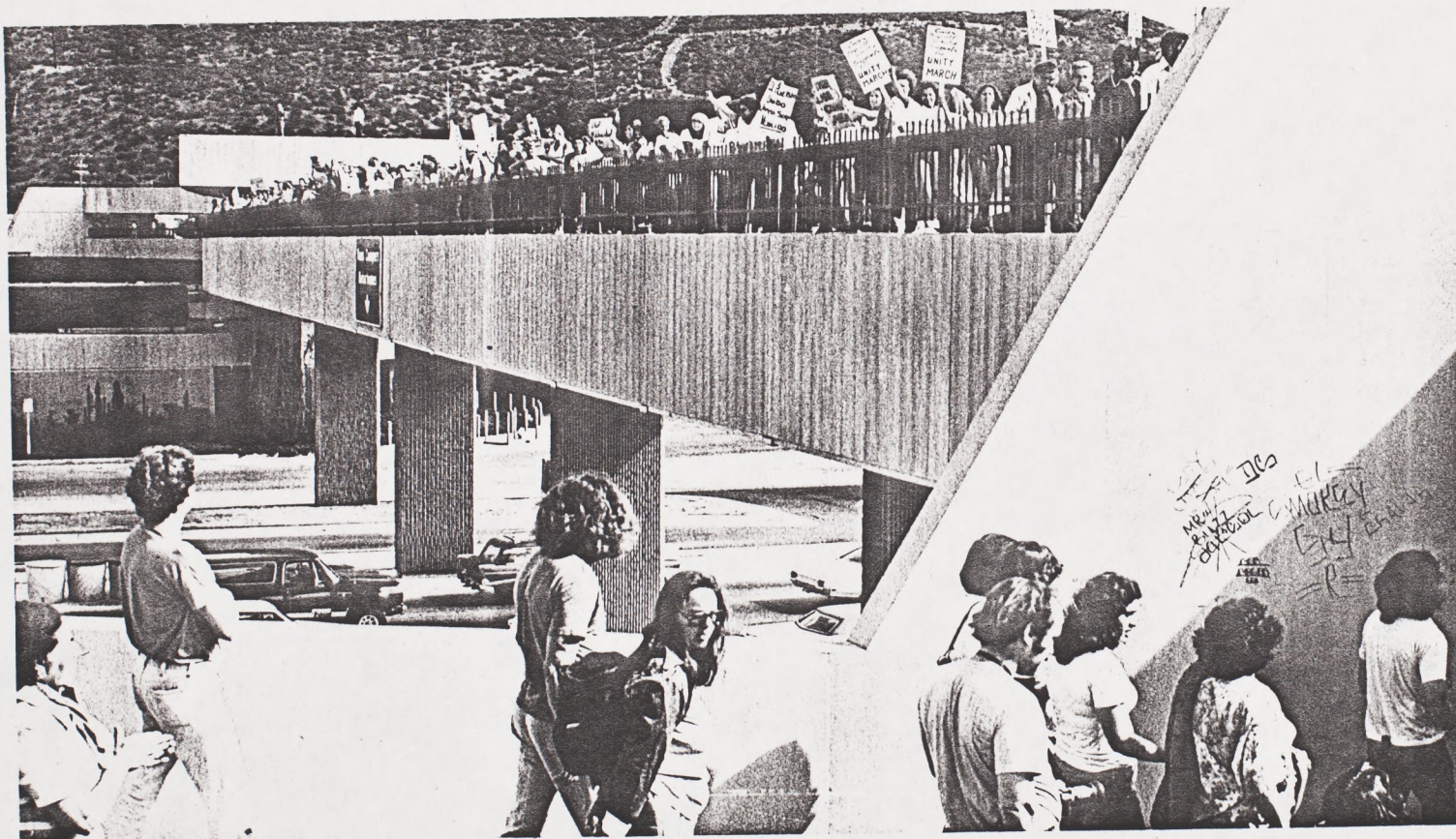
SAN YSIDRO, CA 1980...!"MEMORIAL MARCH" CHICANOS REMEMBER THE THOUSANDS OF VICTIMS WHO SUFFERED VIOLENCE AT THE HANDS OF THE U.S. BORDER PATROL.



SAN YSIDRO, CA 1977... COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS CHAIRPERSON
HERMAN BACA DENOUNCES THE KKK PLANS TO PATROL THE U.S./MEXICO BORDER.



SAN DIEGO, CA 1975...."CHICANOS PICKET JAIL" COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS CHAIR
HERMAN BACA AND 500 PICKETERS PROTEST THE ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION LAWS BY SHERIFF DEPT.



SAN YSIDRO, CA 1977... THOUSANDS OF CHICANOS FROM THRUOUT THE SOUTHWEST JAM THE U.S./MEXICO INTERNATIONAL BORDER TO PROTEST THE KKK'S PRESENCE.



SAN YSIDRO, CA 1980... "A TIME FOR RESISTANCE" THOUSANDS OF CHICANOS MARCH AGAINST VIOLENCE BEING COMMITTED BY THE U.S. BORDER PATROL AGAINST PERSONS OF MEXICAN ANCESTRY.

REGISTRATION FORM
ESCUELA DE LA RAZA UNIDA
TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

NAME: _____ SPOUSE: _____

REPRESENTING: _____

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MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO: ESCUELA RAZA UNIDA, 424 N.CARLTON BLYTHE, CA. 92225. (619) 922-6422. PLEASE RETURN FORM AND CHECK TO SAME ADDRESS.

\$15.00 DONATION PER TICKET

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Prices are in effect only when you identify yourself with ERU's 20th anniversary.

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20TH ANNIVERSARY

Escuela de la Raza Unida

20avo ANIVERSARIO

P.O. Box 910
Blythe, CA 92225
619-922-2582



1992

La tumba de
Cuauhtemoc, Ixcateopan
Guerrero.

1972

La sombra de cada arbol
era una aula escolar.

February 17, 1992

CO CHAIRS

Jairo Rodriguez del Olmo
llavo desendiente de
Cuauhtemoc
Ixcateopan, Guerrero

Estrella Newman,
Dir., Colego Julian Carrillo
Mex., D.F.

Miguel Angel Grijalva
Alcalde de Trincheras, Sonora

Arnoldo Resendez
Peace Corps

Enrique Ramirez
San Francisco

Andres Bustamante
Los Angeles

Chunky Sanchez
San Diego

Bert Corona
Hermandad Mexicana Nacional

Tupac Enrique
Phoenix, AZ

Alfredo Ruben Figueroa
U.C. Riverside

SUPPORTERS

Rudy Acuna
U.C. Northridge

Greg Cervantes
Mayor of Coachella

Lalo Guererro
Palm Springs

Lencho Moreno
Steel Workers Union

Ray Rodriguez
Indio

Gilberto Chavez
Shooting Star Enterprises

William Hensey
Los Angeles

Tomas Rivera
Cal State San Bernardino

Richard Navarro
Long Beach

Raymond Navarro
San Diego

Jose Quintero
U.C.R. Alumin

Armida Banda
U.C.R. Alumni

Joe Grijalva
Blythe

Charlie Chavez
Blythe

Herman Baca
710 E. 3rd St.
National City, CA 92050

Estimado Herman,

We would be greatly honored to have you participate in the celebration of our 20th anniversary. It is our pleasure to invite you and your family to one of the longest awaited occasions in the history of our valley, "La Cuna de Aztlan," and more importantly, in the history of educational progress for all Chicanos: the 20th Anniversary of la Escuela de la Raza Unida!

On April 11 and 12, 1992 we will celebrate this joyous anniversary with a variety of events; open house, alumni reunion, a formal dinner/dance in the evening on Saturday, plus a day filled with music and food on Sunday.

It is our desire that you and your family join us in commemoration of these 20 years, '72-'92, that ERU has been in existence. We hope to see many of our friends as well as members of the founding families present, as we remember the struggle of the past and look to the challenges of the future in which we will continue educating our youth and serving our community.

We look forward to receiving your confirmation and donation by March 11, 1992, at the above address or in care of: ERU 20th Anniversary, 424 N. Carlton, Blythe, CA, so that we can finalize our preparations, and you can look forward to a memorable weekend with many old and new friends! We'll see you there!

Thank you very much,

Alfredo A. Figueroa
ERU 20th Anniversary
Planning Committee

Johnny Rodriguez
Blythe

Theo White
Chuckawalla State Prison

Oscar Soto
Blythe

David Alvarez
Blythe

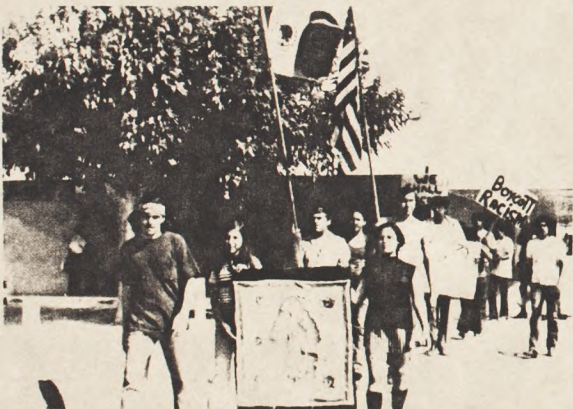
Carlos Garza
Blythe

"Desde La Cuna de Aztlan Hasta la Tumba de Cuauhtemoc"

Press-Enterprise May 14, 1972
 School accused of Racism.
 Chicano discontent has come to surface in Blythe.



Left to right: Demetrio Pecina, Jose Quintero, Manuel, Alfredo Figueroa Jr., Ricardo Davila, Gilbert Castro.



Left to right:
 Alfredo Ruben Figueroa, Sally Vasquez, Manuel Sánchez, José Burrola, Rafaela Bustamante, Salvador García, Raymundo Luna, Lorenzo Ramirez, José Quintero, Carmela Figueroa, Ruperto Garnica, Jorge Guillen, Chano Gaytan, Lupe Cisneros.

E.R.U. obtained its triumphs through great financial burdens and its daily operation became synonymous with these words: SURVIVAL, STRUGGLE AND SACRIFICE. With 20 years of determination and persistence, E.R.U. succeeded in its original demands of 1972, involving through four different stages:

THE BOYCOTT SCHOOL

A temporary situation, boycott tactics to gain leverage support against the Board of Education.

THE FREEDOM SCHOOL

Different ideas and teaching methods implemented by students, teachers, and parents.

THE ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL

Where the public school was used as a scale of progress.

THE ESCUELA DE LA RAZA UNIDA

Finally involved in its own uniqueness, setting its own cultural directions, and its own criteria based on necessity to excel on its own convictions and destiny not on competition.

BERT CORONA:

"E.R.U. is the beacon light of the Chicano Movement."

CESAR CHAVEZ:

"No other group has accomplished what E.R.U. has."

CRUZ REYNOSO:

"Our country is enabled by our people diversity, be it color language or ethnicity, E.R.U. adds a deeper meaning to nobility."

POR ESO!, esta celebración inolvidable en La Cuna de Aztlán, cuenca del Rio Colorado. Para promover el "Nuevo Saber" de la profecía de Cuauhtémoc, de que "Nuestro sol volverá a iluminarnos." Que más que este sitio de donde emprendieron nuestros antepasados su larga caminata hacia Tenochtitlan, para hoy, después de 500 años de obscuridad, volver a reencontrar nuestras raíces.

MECHICA TIAHUI!!!! MEXICANO ADELANTE!!!

Escuela de la Raza Unida

P.O. Box 910
 Blythe, Ca. 92225
 619-922-2582

"Hasta La Tumba De Cuauhtémoc"

20TH ANNIVERSARY
Escuela de la Raza Unida
 20avo. ANIVERSARIO

It is our privilege to invite all of our cherished friends to come and join us in the celebration of our 20th Anniversary of ESCUELA DE LA RAZA UNIDA on APRIL 11 & 12, 1992.

E.R.U. came about as a result of years of neglect and hostile oppression by our local Public School Board, teachers, and administrators, against our Chicano Students.

So began the long struggle to establish our own school, when a 14 year old Chicano Student was manhandled by a Jr. High School Principal. April 6, 1972 was a landmark year for the Chicano Movement, with E.R.U. being first K-12 Chicano Owned Private School in Calif.



One of the E.R.U. Graduates, Carmela F. Garnica and her husband, Rigoberto Garnica are from one of the founding families and are the directors of E.R.U.

"Desde La Cuna De Aztlán"

LEADERSHIP



Alfredo Figueroa, and Mike Zimmerman (1st. Dir. of E.R.U.) at U.C.R. 1972, discussing plans to start E.R.U.

Alfredo Figueroa, founder of E.R.U. stated that the school would be around for a very long time.

The past twenty years are now history, and E.R.U. is now recognized as a model school for its outstanding achievements. Sixty plus students have graduated from E.R.U. and the majority of those students have gone to seek higher education or obtained a career through Vocational Training.

Other graduates are now attorneys, teachers, beauticians radio announcers, secretaries, architects & etc...



Una victoria sin precedentes fue la obtenida por Carmela Figueroa Garnica, Dario Reyes Pérez y Dan León Figueroa, para precedir la Directiva del Distrito Escolar Unificado de Palo Verde el pasado 5 de Noviembre 1991. Figueroa elegida Presidente de la Directiva. Todos del Barrio Cuchillo.

The Birth of a New Educational System Escuela de la Raza Unida a school without walls

There had been dreams of such a school in all the barrios os Aztlán, but it was in symbolic Blythe on the banks of the Colorado River, "La Mera Cuna de Aztlán," where it was destined to become a reality. When E.R.U. began its operation a "Los cuatro vientos" at the Blythe City Park, on May 1, 1972 there was a classroom under the shade of every tree, "Una Aula Escolar En La Sombra De Cada Arbol."



Blythe City Park, Todd Park.

The **U.F.W.O.C. Office** became the administration office. The library, assemblies, folklorico dances, and boxing were all held at the **Blythe Teen Post.**

Like in all struggles, there were the skeptics that said that the new school would fold within a few weeks after the furor died down, because of the Public School Board's adamant stance in not accepting the eight demands that the group was demanding, but the parents didn't budge either, "VOWING THAT THEY WOULD NEVER ALLOW THEIR CHILDREN TO RETURN BACK TO THE HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT OF RACISM."

E.R.U. has had many accomplishments and triumphs. Listed are some of the many:

- 1972 Hundreds of Chicano Students were inspired, assisted and counseled by E.R.U. in seeking a higher education and taking pride in their culture.
- 1972 A Community Service Center had been maintained at E.R.U. and other programs sponsored to help the poor.
- 1973 E.R.U. served as the U.F.W. office until 1980 and its Leadership was responsible for the elections that won all 12 A.L.R.B. elections held at the Palo Verde Valley Farms.
- 1974 E.R.U Leadership was instrumental in organizing opposition against the proposed Sun Desert Nuclear Power Plant.
- 1975 Spearheaded the development of low cost housing, potable water sewer and natural gas to the rural community of Ripley, Ca.
- 1975 Organized VIVIENDAS POPULARES RIPLEY Y BLYTHE, a non-profit Organization, forerunner of the Colorado River Community Action Council, Inc.
- 1979 Incorporated the CLINICA CUNA DE AZTLAN, a satellite of the Clínica Salud del Pueblo of Brawley, Ca., currently Blythe Family Health Clinic.
- 1980 Purchased the Migrant Daycare Center building rented out to Campesinos Unidos Inc.
- 1982 Began operating a 10 watt Bilingual Educational F.M. Radio Station, KERU 88.5.
- 1983 E.R.U.'s Leadership spearheaded the advocating of the Chuckawalla State Prison near Blythe.
- 1987 Organized the International Association of the Descendants of Joaquin Murrieta, and its annual Joaquin Murrieta Days fiestas on October 23, at Trincheras, Sonora, Joaquin Murrietas' place of birth.
- 1992 The electing of three Chicanos to the Palo Verde Unified School District Board of Directors, "CULMINATING A HISTORICAL EVENT IN THE ANNALS OF THE CHICANO MOVEMENT."

Calafia Bulletin

Volume I Issue 2

Newsletter of the Del Norte Institute

Del Norte Elects Board of Directors

At the general meeting of the DEL NORTE INSTITUTE on March 10th, 1992, the following slate of officers was elected:

President: Reymundo Marín
First Vice-president: Norberto Salazar
Second Vice-president: Mary Salas

Secretary: Ricardo Jiménez
Treasurer: Gena Franco
Parliamentarians: Candice and Richard Luarca

Congratulations; Now, let's get to work!!

¡Atención Norteños !

Entre más de medio millón de Latinos viviendo en San Diego, hay quienes nacimos aquí, quienes brincamos la barda y quienes, de una manera u otra, conseguimos papeles. Como sea que hayamos llegado, el caso es que estamos aquí, y ya somos tantos que no se nos puede seguir ignorando. El Instituto DEL NORTE es una organización que tiene como propósito unir a todos los Latinos que radican en San Diego y exigir que los líderes locales nos den el respeto que nos merecemos.

Por medio de este boletín "Calafia" y por medio de nuestras juntas y otras actividades, esperamos dialogar con toda la comunidad latina, educarnos acerca de nuestros problemas y necesidades, buscar soluciones y, en general, mejorar nuestra vida y la de nuestros hijos. La mejor manera que podemos lograr ésto es participando en el proceso electoral, estudiando los candidatos, discutiendo los temas que nos afectan y ejerciendo nuestro derecho de votar.

Quisieramos invitar a todo Latino, ya sea rico ó pobre, hombre ó mujer, en español ó inglés, a que venga a las juntas del Instituto o que nos escriba para hacernos saber de sus quejas, comentarios y sugerencias. Si vino de Chiapas o Jalisco, de San Juan, Managua, San Salvador o Los Angeles, de San Ysidro, Barrio Logan o Escondido, ¡ Aquí todos somos NORTEÑOS !

The President's Page

The newly elected Board of Directors for the DEL NORTE Institute met on March 19, 1992 to go over the agenda for the next membership meeting scheduled for April 28. Among the issues discussed was the affirmation that the Institute is non-partisan and not-for-profit. In the spirit of "Hermanidad" and Latino Empowerment, the second issue of the Calafia Newsletter features additional Latino candidates that have announced for elected positions in various races and were not mentioned in our first edition. Furthermore, a letter of invitation will be sent to all Latino candidates who were not able to attend the last meeting to say a few words about their campaigns.

DEL NORTE will set up working committees to carry out the various activities identified by the membership. Of immediate action, the Institute is in the process of completing its incorporation papers with the able assistance of Licenciados Edward Lopez and Nick Aguilar. The members will be asked to approve the articles of incorporation and a work plan in the near future.

The need was expressed to invite the entire membership for a Saturday morning session on strategic planning to find common ground on a mission statement that will define our philosophy. In addition, the group will assist the Board in setting a list of priorities with measurable goals and objectives.

Please mark your calendars for the next meeting and come prepared to participate actively in the organization.

-Reymundo Marín



South Bay Democrats Elect Nick Aguilar as Their President

In recognition of the growing influence of Latinos in the area's politics, the South Bay Democratic Club elected Nick Aguilar as President and Ralph Inzunza, Jr. as Treasurer.

As Mr. Aguilar said in his acceptance speech, whether one votes Democrat, Republican or any other party, Latinos are a growing political force that needs to be tapped. They need to be encouraged to register and vote so that Latino concerns may be addressed by elected leaders.



Republican Voters Get to Support Latinos in the Primary

For the first time ever, all three Republican candidates running for the 50th Congressional District are Latino.

Luis Acle, Luis Monge and Tony Valencia are competing in the June Primary Election for the right to challenge the Democratic candidate.

In the 79th Assembly District, Raul Silva Martinez is running as a Republican. On the Democratic side, Maria Perman had announced her candidacy for the seat but later withdrew her name.

June 2nd Primary Elections

Make sure to Register Before it is Too Late!
Don't Forget to Vote for your Candidate!

Calendar of Events

The **Mexican American Political Association (MAPA)** will hold its monthly meeting on April 29 at 6 pm. For location, call Yolanda Salcido at 421-3139.

The 5th Annual "**Latino Parent Conference**" will be held at San Diego High School on Saturday May 2nd. Over 500 parents are expected to attend.

Also on May 2nd, the Hermanitas Project sponsored by the **Mexican American National Women Association (MANA)** of San Diego County will hold graduation ceremonies for the latest group of Little Sisters at 2 pm at the Holiday Inn on North Harbor Drive.

The **Chicano Federation** of San Diego will have its 22nd Annual Dinner on May 9th starting at 5:30 pm at the Hyatt Islandia Hotel. Keynote speaker will be Dr. David Hayes-Bautista of UCLA.

Another nationally known Latino will be speaking on May 23rd when the **League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)** begins its State Convention with a dinner-dance at the Hanalei Hotel in Mission Valley. We're looking forward to hearing what Henry Cisneros, former mayor of San Antonio, is doing these days.

On May 30th, the first **Hispanic Community Blood Drive and Fiesta** will be held at the Chula Vista Shopping Center (Broadway and I Streets) starting at 10 am.

*Send all articles or announcements to:
Calafia Newsletter
Ricardo Jiménez
P.O.Box 2756
Chula Vista, CA 91912*

Question to Our Readers:

As Latinos living in America (i.e. the Continent, not the U.S.), Should we celebrate or mourn the 500th Anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus in the Caribbean?

What's your position and why? Write and tell us your thoughts and comments:

Calafia Newsletter
P.O. Box 2756
Chula Vista, CA 91912

We will publish some of your comments in our next edition and, if there is enough interest, we will organize an evening of discussion.



Pregunta Para Nuestros Lectores:

Como Latinos viviendo en el continente americano, ¿Debemos celebrar o ponernos de luto al cumplir 500 Años desde que Cristobal Colón pisó tierra en el Caribe?

¿Qué piensa y por qué? Escribanosa:
Boletín Calafia
P.O. Box 2756
Chula Vista, CA 91912

Publicaremos sus comentarios y, si hay suficiente interés, podríamos organizar una noche de discusión.

Don't Leave Voter Registration To Chance Get Involved!

Victor Resendez, who heads Del Norte's Voter Registration committee, wants all our readers to know that, if we are interested in increasing the Latino voting power, we must find ways to link such an activity into our work and fun worlds. The following is one such attempt going on at Howard Pence School in South San Diego.

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) organized a voter registration drive that was held over a two day period. Parents and the community were notified that anyone who drove on to the campus between 7:35 and 8:00 a.m. would be asked to register. The Parent Teacher Association was also asked to make phone calls and volunteers, some of whom were not even U.S. citizens, were asked to register their neighbors. All forms were checked for accuracy and sent to the registrar of voters.

Since then, any time an event is held at the school, adults are asked to register. This effort so far has enabled us to process over 750 persons. Many permanent residents wishing to become citizens have been identified and a program will be set up to help them pass the citizenship exam.

Many of you who are in a service profession may want to consider your clients as potential registrants. As a teacher perhaps you can contact all the parents of your students. If you work in the health field you could find clients who would be interested in registering. However you can get involved, we need all the help we can get.

THE GOOD NEWS:

In the last 20 years, the number of Latino elected officials in states with large Hispanic populations has more than doubled.

With the exception of the U.S. Senate, Latinos are represented at all levels of government.

Because of accelerated voter registration, the Hispanic vote increased by 30% in the 1980s, while the overall national vote increased by only 2%.

THE BAD NEWS:

Four out of ten adult Latinos are not U.S. Citizens.

Twenty percent of all Hispanics eligible to vote are in the 18 to 24 age group, which is the group with the lowest voting rate.

Although 37% of the Chula Vista population is Hispanic, a Latino has never been elected or appointed to the City Council.

There are no Latinos on the County Board of Supervisors, the San Diego City Council, the area's Congressional delegation and, with the retirement of Pete Chacon, no Latino men or women in the State Assembly.

NEXT MEETING OF DEL NORTE INSTITUTE

When: Tuesday April 28th
6 to 8 pm

Where: Chula Vista Library,
Conference Room #2
Corner of "F" St. and 4th Ave.

SIGUIENTE JUNTA DEL INSTITUTO DEL NORTE

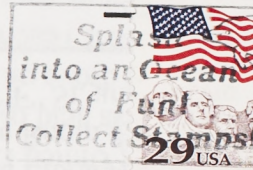
Cuándo: Martes 28 de Abril
6 a 8 pm

Dónde: Biblioteca de Chula Vista
Salón de Conferencias #2
Esquina de Calle "F" y Ave 3a.

Del Norte Institute



The Del Norte Institute
P.O. Box 2756
Chula Vista, CA 91912



ML
Herman Baca
710 E. Third St.
National City, CA 91950



American Spring at the Mexican Border !!!

The greatest outdoor meeting of all time!!!
June 7, 1992 Sunday 10 AM Rain or shine

Free soft drinks and hot dogs for all
Free parking for 14 thousand cars
four live bands to entertain you, free!
absolutely and positively everybody is welcome

Join us while we petition our government to stop
illegal immigration!

Photograph thousands of future illegal aliens lining up on the
border!

SIGN THE PETITION that will demand the removal from public office of all public employees who refuse to carry out their duties. We will demand that the state stop all payments from the public funds to illegal immigrants. The only expense we will authorize the state to pay is a one-way ticket for all illegals to leave the country. No welfare, health care, or public schools for illegals! Our petition, together with the signatures will be hand-delivered to the governor's office in Sacramento. It will be placed into a black wooden casket with "California's Future" written on both sides with white lettering. The casket will travel to Sacramento on an open truck and make twenty-one stops to collect more signatures! We will demand that the governor work out an emergency plan to close the border in five working days and carry out the plan in 30 days or resign from his office. **Join us! Be a member of the delivery team!** You've never travelled to the capital in so much style! Its more productive than sitting in your living room, watching TV, while your children are wiped out of their homeland!

Order our VHS tape which will enlighten you to the devastating problem our society faces today:

"They are coming by the millions and they are all pregnant!"

See the uncensored truth! For the first time in your life you will see the reality and magnitude of this devastating social change caused by illegal immigration! The ultra liberal TV moguls will never play this one on your censored programs. All those who reviewed this video agree: If the present trend is allowed to continue, we will be witnessing the total destruction of our society. Learn the facts and use them.

COPY AND DISTRIBUTE THIS TAPE! To order your tape send \$14.50 check or money order. Order your official American Spring T-Shirt. In small, medium or large for \$12.50 or **both the video and T-shirt for \$24.50.**

We need you! What will happen if we do not get this work done? Join us and let's not find out!

Drive to the border early, take the I-5 to the last exit: DairyMart Road, before the international border. Road signs will be placed for your convenience. Bring your video and photo equipment, portable phone and CB radio. If you have any of these items come early and talk to us at the registration desk. We need your help to secure our children's future!

For information, merchandise, donations or to offer your time, contact:

**American Spring
Box 3356
Dana Point, Ca. 92629**



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LAURENCE KILLEEN
PORT DIRECTOR

DEAR MR KILLEEN

I AM QUITE CONCERNED ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF THE CITIZEN PATROL AT THE AIRPORT. THE PORTS POSITION AS EXPRESSED BY DAN WILKENS, SEEMS TO CONDONE THEIR PRESENCE. LAST, I CHECKED NEITHER THE PORT OR ITS MEMBER CITIES IS AUTHORIZED TO EMPOWER THESE VIGILANTE GROUPS TO CARRY OUT THEIR AGENDA. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, WHO PRESUMABLY, HAVE TRAINING, CANNOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN LEGAL AND ILLEGALS. CITIZEN OR NON-CITIZEN. WHAT ON EARTH MAKES YOU THINK, THESE VIGILANTES CAN OR FOR THAT MATTER WANT TO YOUR INACTION, I BELEIVE EXPOSES THE PORT AND IT S MEMBER CITIES, TO MAJOR LIABILITY EXPOSURE, BECAUSE UNDOUBTEDLY THEY ARE GOING TO ACCOST AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, WHO WILL BE WRONGED BY YOUR FAILURE TO ACT.

SINCE YOUR ARRIVAL, I HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED, BY YOUR APPARENT UNDERSTANDING OF THE ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND BAJA CALIFORNIA, AND YOU SEEM TO UNDERSTAND THE BROADER NECESSITY TO BE PART OF THE WORLD ECONOMY. SAN DIEGO HAS OVER THE YEARS SHOT ITSELF IN THE FOOT, OVER ITS ATTITUDE TOWARDS ABOUT IMMIGRATION. IN THIS INSTANCE, YOU ARE PUTTING AT RISK, THE POSSIBILITY OF INVESTORS FROM SPANISH -SPEAKING COUNTRIES, WHO WILL FEEL THAT THEY CANNOT SAFELY USE OUR AIRPORT, BECAUSE OF THESE VIGILANTES.

I URGE YOU TO STOP THIS MADNESS NOW.

AUGIE BARENO
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE

cc Van de Venter
CRITASAN

Herman,

F. Y. I



Louie

Senator Wadie Deddeh
California Legislature



Assembly California Legislature

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RICHARD POLANCO
ASSISTANT SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
45TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

COMMITTEES
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PRACTICES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 1, 1993

CONTACT: Valerie E. Martinez
(916) 324-5540

LATINOS FLEX MUSCLE TO DEFEAT ANTI-IMMIGRANT BILL

The California Latino Legislative Caucus and members of the Latino community showed political force Wednesday, defeating AB 149, which would have prohibited the State from providing funds for the education of undocumented immigrant students.

The hearing lasted more than three hours and included testimony in opposition of the bill from more than 30 people. In the end, the bill, authored by Richard Mountjoy (R-San Gabriel), failed in the Assembly Education Committee on a 10-4 vote.

"This bill did nothing more than try to create an underclass of uneducated people," said Assemblymember Richard Polanco (D-Los Angeles), who led the opposition. "The Constitution protects the right of children to receive an education, regardless of their residency status. This bill tried to solve the problems of our ailing school system on the backs of our kids."

The day began when Democratic legislators and health and education advocates united to denounce AB 149 and a package of 20 other anti-immigrant bills that unfairly cast the blame for California's economic ills on immigrants.

Members of the California Latino Legislative Caucus were joined by representatives of the Legislative Black Caucus, California State University, California Nurses Association, California Medical Association and the California Association of Hospitals in a demonstration of staunch opposition to the bills.

"They stifle the ability of hard-working people looking to better their lives. And they trample on the ambition of young adults who are simply trying to achieve the American Dream," Polanco said in a packed press conference.

The next bill to come before committee is AB 2171, which will be heard in the Assembly Transportation Committee at 1:30 p.m. Monday, April 12. This bill would prohibit the DMV from issuing drivers' licenses to people who cannot establish proof of legal status. It would also put an expiration on licenses issued to people with limited visas.



Assembly California Legislature

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RICHARD POLANCO
 ASSISTANT SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 45TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
 March 30, 1993

CONTACT: Valerie E. Martinez
 (916) 324-5540

SLATE OF BILLS BASHING IMMIGRANTS SEEN AS SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND

A package of anti-immigrant legislation, introduced mostly by Republicans, will be held up for public scrutiny Wednesday as Assemblymember Richard Polanco (D-Los Angeles) and a group of Democratic legislators will join people from the private sector to discuss the bills and the negative impact they will have on the state of California.

The press conference will be held in the Governor's press conference room, State Capitol, Room 1190, at 10:30 a.m.

"For years we have been talking about the negative social effects immigrant bashing has on society," Polanco said. "It is based in racism and causes the kinds of hate crimes we have recently been reading about. But these bills that are being proposed go beyond the basic social and ethical problems of singling out a segment of the population and bashing them. These are economically unsound."

Polanco said the bills will create mini-INS centers in schools, hospitals and housing units, all in the name of saving the State money.

In fact, with this type of screening, while unconstitutional, it is also questionable how much money it saves. It costs money to do the screening, and in most cases, that fee outweighs the cost of actually allowing immigrants to simply use the services.

Also, immigration is a Federal issue. These bills force private, State and county facilities to screen for residency.

The first of these bills (AB 149-Mountjoy) with wide-ranging effects will go to the Assembly Education Committee at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday (March 31.) This bill would prohibit the allocation of State funds to school districts and public postsecondary institutions for the education of "undocumented alien" students.



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45TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

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ANTI-IMMIGRANT LEGISLATION

EDUCATION-RELATED BILLS

Dead
AB 149 Mountjoy (R - San Gabriel): This bill would prohibit the allocation of state funds to school districts and public postsecondary institutions for the education of "undocumented alien" students.

Status: This bill was heard in the Assembly Education Committee on March 31, 1993 at 1:30 p.m. in room 4202 (FAILED-4/10.)
Reconsideration granted.

Same no date
AB 1801 Mountjoy/AB 2228 Conroy (R - Orange): This bill would prohibit any student "who is not lawfully residing in the United States" from enrolling in any public postsecondary educational institution.

Status: Assembly Higher Education Committee on April 20, 1993 at 1:30 p.m. in room 126.

AB 1968 Morrow (R - Carlsbad): This bill would require the Department of Education to require school districts to report to INS the names of public school pupils who cannot provide proof of citizenship or legal status.

Status: Assembly Education Committee - Re-refer to Ed committee April 21, 1993 at 1:30 p.m.

HEALTH & WELFARE-RELATED BILLS

Dead
AB 150 Mountjoy (R - San Gabriel): This bill would prohibit Medi-Cal reimbursement of state funds for emergency or pregnancy-related services provided to undocumented patients unless the Medi-Cal provider reports his/her patient to the INS.

Status: Assembly Health Committee on April 13, 1993 at 1:30 p.m. in room 4202 (FAILED.) Second reading April 20, 1993 in Assembly Health.

No Date
AB 151 Mountjoy (R - San Gabriel): This bill would deny any employee benefits, including workmen's compensation, to be provided to undocumented workers.

Status: Assembly Committee on Finance & Insurance - April 14: hearing for testimony only.

HEALTH & WELFARE-RELATED BILLS (cont.)

Deal
AB 263 Ferguson (R - Newport Beach): This bill would limit the amount of AFDC to "aliens" who have lived in the state for less than 12 months. The amount of aid a family would receive could not exceed the national average (\$396 per month for a mother and her two children).

Status: This bill died in the Assembly Human Services Committee on March 17, 1993.

Deal
SB 406 Hill (R - Whittier): This bill prohibits worker's compensation for psychiatric injuries for undocumented employees. Status: Senate Committee on Industrial Relations on March 31, 1993 at 9:30 a.m. in room 2040 (FAILED.)

To 3:4 Reading in Senate
SB 733 Russell/Kopp (R - Glendale/I - SF): Would require agencies which provide employment and job training services to verify the legal status of individuals seeking to use these services; would also require that these agencies "post in a prominent location" that only citizens or persons authorized to work in the U.S. may utilize the agency's services.

Status: Senate Committee on Industrial Relations on April 14, 1993 at 9:30 a.m. in room 2040 (PASSED - 4/0, w/ amendments, sent to Appropriations.)

Read 1st Time
SB 1131 Leslie (R - Roseville): This bill would require that in order to be eligible for emergency and/or pregnancy-related medical services under the Medi-Cal program, an individual must first produce a social security number or must declare under penalty of perjury that they are/are not a U.S. citizen or that they do/do not have "satisfactory" immigration status.

Status: Senate Health & Human Services Committee on April 14, 1993 at 1:30 p.m. in Room 4203 (From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to committee.)

HOUSING

AB 299 Hoge (R - Pasadena): Requires housing providers to determine a person's eligibility for housing programs based on proof of documentation to the Dept. of Housing and Community Development for verification with the INS. Two year bill. Status: Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee on April 14, 1993 at 9:00 a.m. in room 126 (Made 2-year bill.)

DMV/IDENTIFICATION-RELATED BILLS

Dead
AB 983 Allen (R - Cypress): This bill would prohibit the the DMV from issuing or renewing drivers' licenses or identification cards to persons who cannot establish proof of citizenship or legal status.

Status: Assembly Transportation Committee on April 12 (FAILED.)
Reconsideration granted for 1:30 p.m. on April 26, 1993.

Dead
AB 2171 Mountjoy (R - San Gabriel): This bill would prohibit the DMV from issuing or renewing drivers' licenses or identification cards to persons who cannot establish proof of citizenship or legal status. Also, for persons who are authorized to be in the U.S. for a limited period, their license/I.D. card will expire at the end of their authorized stay.

Status: Assembly Transportation Committee on April 12, 1993 at 1:30 p.m. in room 4202 (FAILED.) Reconsideration granted.

Hearings set 6-3 in Appropriations
SB 976 Alquist (D - San Jose): Prohibits the DMV from issuing or renewing a driver's license until the person shows proof of citizenship or legal status; also, makes it a misdemeanor for assisting a non-citizen/undocumented person in obtaining a driver's license/I.D. card.

Status: Senate Transportation Committee on April 20, 1993 at 1:30 p.m. in Room 112.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED BILLS

No hearing date
AB 86 Conroy (R - Orange): This bill would make any "alien" residing in California guilty of a misdemeanor; upon a second or subsequent conviction the person will be considered guilty of a felony subject to immediate deportation.
Status: Assembly Public Safety Committee - April 20, 1993, 9 a.m.

↑
AB 87 Conroy (R - Orange): This bill would require the Department of Corrections to conduct a study to determine how much it would cost to construct and maintain a men's prison in Baja California for undocumented felons.

Status: Assembly Public Safety Committee - April 20, 1993 at 9 a.m. (Hearing postponed by committee.)

Dead
AB 1043 Allen (R - Cypress): This probably a "spot" bill that (for now) make only technical changes to provisions requiring the Dept. of Corrections and Dept. of Justice Bureau of Criminal Statistics to identify and refer undocumented felons to the INS.

Status: No Committee/No Hearing date set.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED BILLS (cont'd)

Dead
AB 1525 Nolan (R - Glendale): This bill authorizes the Governor to call into service the National Guard for the purposes of patrolling the U.S. - Mexico border and authorizes the National Guard to detain and arrest persons suspect of violating immigration law.

Status: Assembly Governmental Organization at 9 a.m. on April 20, 1993.

in Assembly
SB 345 Hill (R - Whittier): This bill would require that the Dept. Of Corrections provide prison facilities for use by the INS to conduct deportation hearings of undocumented felons in state prisons.

Status: Senate Judiciary Committee on March 30, 1993 at 1:30 p.m. in room 4203 (Cancelled at request of author.) Reset for April 20, 1993.

3rd Reading
SB 691 Kopp (I - SF): Prohibits local ordinances which seek to prohibit cooperation between local officers and INS; also would allow for local authorities to report to the INS any person arrested for a violation of any offense who may be deportable.

Status: Senate Judiciary Committee on April 20, 1993 at 1:30 p.m. in room 4203.

MISCELLANEOUS

No hearing date
SB 284 Russell (R - Glendale): This bill would provide that a person's citizenship status is available to public inspection under CA Public Records Act.

Status: Senate Judiciary Committee - April 20, 1993 at 1:30 p.m.

ACR 16 Allen (R - Cypress): This resolution would declare that it is the intent of the state legislature to use its authority to ensure that only legal immigrants receive specific employment and public benefits, etc...

Status: Assembly Rules Committee - date not set.

- * Business Week (July 13, 1992) report: "They [immigrants] are invigorating the cities and older suburbs by setting up businesses, buying homes, paying taxes, and shopping at the corner grocery store."

Recently, many anti-immigrant groups have cited the Rea & Parker report on immigration to discount the benefits of California's new immigrants. However, there are flaws in the report that deserve to be noted:

- * Wayne Cornelius, the director of UC San Diego's U.S.-Mexican Studies Center and who has studied the effects of Mexican immigration for the past 12 years criticized the report for using inaccurate Border Patrol and INS estimates as the basis of the report. Cornelius states that the use of these statistics as a basis can easily skew the report from the start.
- * Even the State Department of Finance's estimate of 49,000 undocumented aliens living in San Diego undermines the validity of the report's exaggerated estimate of 200,000 resident undocumented aliens.
- * The report fails to include the beneficial economic impact of immigrant populations through the multiplier effect.

Conclusions:

- * The findings in the Rea & Parker report, based on limited sources and unverifiable data, is contradicted by numerous sources ranging from the State Department of Finance to Business Week magazine.
- * Any effort to blame immigrants for the State's budget problems diverts valuable time and efforts away from addressing the true causes of California's economic problems.
- * Any legislation that attacks the immigrant population undercuts federal jurisdiction and needlessly jeopardizes the rights and safety of visible ethnic minorities.
- * Anti-immigrant legislation threatens to instigate civil unrest and increased crimes of hate against ethnic minority communities.



ACTION ALERT!!

Education Bills Attacking Immigrant Students Up In Committee

TO: NCC Education Committee & Leticia "A" Network
FR: Claudia Martinez C+M
RE: AB 1968, AB 2228/AB 1801 - Upcoming Hearings
DT: April 13, 1993

URGENT! We need opposition letters for AB 1968 and AB 1801/AB 2228 to be sent to members of both the Assembly Education Committee and to the Assembly Higher Education Committee respectively.

AB 1801 Mountjoy (R - San Gabriel/Monrovia) & AB 2228 Conroy (R - Orange) are identical bills which would prohibit any student "who is not lawfully residing in the United States" from enrolling in any public postsecondary institution. This bill goes beyond Bradford in that, regardless of eligibility or ability to pay, undocumented students would be barred from public colleges and universities.

AB 1968 Morrow (R - Carlsbad) would require school districts to report to the INS the names of all public school pupils who cannot provide proof of citizenship or legal status. The Assembly Education Committee will hear this bill on April 21 (Wed) at 1:30 p.m. in Room 4202.

Attached, you will find the names, addresses and phone numbers for the committee members. Please send letters immediately or come to the State Capitol to testify against these bills. If you wish to testify, please call me ASAP. We need the same show of force we had in defeating AB 149! Thanks, again, for all your help!

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ACTION ALERT!!

TO: New California Coalition
FR: Claudia Martinez *cm*
RE: Upcoming Hearings - Request for Letters
DT: April 8, 1993

Attached, please find an updated "Anti-Immigrant Legislation" Bill List. As you can see, most of these bills are set for their first policy committee during the weeks of April 12 and April 19. We are running out of time! Please send (fax) letters of opposition to the Chairs of each committee ASAP. We do not expect you to be able to write letters for all these bills. Just target those that are most appropriate for your organization.

Also, if possible, please distribute the information in this packet to co-workers, affiliates and local organizations you think would be interested. If you have any questions, please call either myself at (916) 443-7531 or Francisco Lobaco (ACLU) at (916) 442-1036. THANK YOU FOR ALL YOUR HELP!

The following is a list of the targeted Committees and Chairs:

Assembly Committee on Health
Assembly Member Burt Margolin (D - Los Angeles)
Phone: (916) 445-1770
FAX: (916) 445-0119

Assembly Committee on Finance & Insurance
Assembly Member Steve Peace (D - Chula Vista)
Phone: (916) 327-3662
FAX: (916) 322-2271

Assembly Committee on Transportation
Assembly Member Richard Katz (D - Panorama City)
Phone: (916) 445-7278
FAX: (916) 445-6392

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Assembly Higher Education Committee
Assembly Member Marguerite Archie-Hudson (D - LA)
Phone: (916) 324-4655
FAX: (916) 323-9640 :

Assembly Public Safety Committee
Assembly Member Bob Epple (D - Norwalk)
Phone: (916) 445-3268
FAX: (916) 327-6830

Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization
Assembly Member Curtis Tucker (D - LA)
Phone: (916) 445-3451
FAX: (916) 327-3517

Senate Industrial Relations Committee
Senator Patrick Johnston (D - Stockton)
Phone: (916) 445-1237
FAX: (916) 327-5703

Senate Health & Human Services Committee
Senator Diane Watson (D - LA)
Phone: (916) 445-5965
FAX: (916) WOULD NOT GIVE OUT NUMBER

Senate Transportation Committee
Senator Quentin Kopp (I - SF)
Phone: (916) 445-3182
FAX: (916) 327-2186

Senate Judiciary Committee
Senator Bill Lockyer (D - Hayward)
Phone: (916) 445-5957
FAX: (916) 447-2559



New California Coalition

The Right of Access to CA Public Schools or Discrimination Against K-12 & College Students *The Case Against AB 149*

Summary of the Bill: AB 149 (Mountjoy) would eliminate the Average Daily Attendance (ADA) for undocumented children in public schools. This bill would prohibit the expenditure of any state funds or funds from any other source for the education of undocumented students in Elementary, Secondary, or Postsecondary schools. AB 149 will destroy the life chances of thousands of innocent children, will trade off very limited short term savings for tremendous long term costs, and is *flatly unconstitutional*.

Reasons for Opposition to AB 149:

- The children who are denied schooling by this bill have no control over their presence in this country. Their parents have come to this country due to desperate economic and political realities in their own countries. The parents and children will remain.
- To deny schooling to children who will remain in the Country is to insure that there is an alienated, uneducated underclass which will add dramatically to the social woes and costs to our society.
- The cost savings promised by this legislation are dramatically overstated. A school district has large numbers of fixed costs that will take years to reduce. Withdrawing ADA from these schools will substantially exacerbate the fiscal problems already facing a number of California school districts.
- It is impractical and inappropriate for school administrators and educators to undertake the role of INS agents. Enforcement of immigration laws falls strictly under the domain of the federal government. School officials and other personnel do not have the expertise nor the training necessary to make determinations about their pupils' immigration status.
- Lends itself to discrimination against all ethnic minority school children. Not only would the assumption of these responsibilities by teachers and school personnel be extremely burdensome and difficult to implement, but it would have a chilling effect on all ethnic minority students' right to access to schools. Such an effect was expressly forbidden by the U.S. Supreme Court.
- Unconstitutional. This bill is virtually identical to the Texas law ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Plyler v. Doe 457 U.S. 202 (1982). That law too barred ADA from undocumented pupils and was declared to violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment. To enact this law would be an act of defiance to the Supreme Court and would subject the state to fees and costs.

The Case Against AB 2228 (MOUNTJOY)/AB 1801 (CONROY)

Summary: AB 2228 and AB 1801 (Identical bills) would prohibit any person who is not lawfully residing in the United States from being enrolled as a student in any public postsecondary educational institutions. For a number of reasons, this measure is unworkable, inappropriate, as well as unconstitutional.

The Bill: AB 2228 and AB 1801 would completely barr many immigrant students from ever attending a public postsecondary educational institution even if he or she is academically qualified and a California resident. Each college would have to determine, during the admissions period, whether a student is lawfully residing in the United States. Each applicant would be required to declare that he or she is a citizen or provide the admissions office with documentation demonstrating that he or she has "satisfactory immigration status" with the federal Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Reasons for Opposition to AB 1801 and AB 2228: These bills are discriminatory, unworkable and costly for several reasons. It is

**Inappropriate* for University of California, California State University and California Community College admissions employees to undertake the role of the INS by attempting to evaluate documents and determine immigration status. There are more than 50 separate immigration categories and many intermediate stages in the immigration process. Many amnesty applicants have been waiting over seven years for the INS to rule on their status. Students who lose their "green card" would have to quit school: the INS frequently takes more than one year to replace a lost alien registration card.

**Impractical* for foreign students, refugees, and amnesty applicants who are struggling to get a response from the INS on their cases to be barred from enrollment while university admissions officers attempt to communicate with INS. (The INS has no mechanism or reliable system for verifying legal status, even for employers.)

**Ineffective* for the State to attempt to deter unlawful immigration by denying basic educational opportunities to long-term residents and tax-payers who are seeking to regularize their legal status.

**Expensive* in a time of fiscal crisis to attempt to train admissions officers, who are already overloaded, to verify legal status, matters which are often difficult for immigration judges to decide. The smaller number of undocumented students in the system will succeed in regularizing their immigration status. Many were at-risk youth of diverse ethnic origins who have overcome poverty to achieve academically. Depriving them of the right to enroll in higher education will deprive our State of their future contributions as taxpayers and community leaders, an incalculable loss.

In addition, AB 1801 and AB 2228 are likely unconstitutional because immigration policy and control is exclusively a federal matter. Also, the bills would violate constitutionally protected rights to privacy and association by forcing university officials to become INS agents. Both the United Nations Charter and the California State Constitution require that basic educational opportunity be provided to all persons. This means the right to enroll in institutions of higher education, especially in today's complex society where a college education is equivalent to a high school education in 1970.

AB 1801 and AB 2228 will be unfair in its application because it will likely be arbitrarily enforced against foreign students and ethnic minority students, and (2) it will lead to discrimination against persons of color who have lawful status but are unable to replace lost documents or obtain verification of their status from INS.

Finally, AB 1801 and AB 2228 will be harmful because untrained admissions officers will inevitably make mistakes in trying to determine immigration status, depriving California's future community leaders of basic educational opportunities.

Fact Sheet:

**PREVENTING MEDI-CAL REIMBURSEMENT HURTS EVERYONE
The Case Against AB 150 (Mountjoy)**

Summary. AB 150 (Mountjoy, R - San Gabriel) would prevent doctors and hospitals from receiving state Medi-Cal funds if they provide services to an undocumented patient and fail to report the patient to the INS. By discouraging undocumented immigrants from applying for Medi-Cal-funded emergency and pregnancy services, and by preventing providers from getting reimbursed for those services, AB 150 will impose an unconscionable financial burden on county hospitals, trauma centers, community clinics, and other medical providers. AB 150 also will undermine California's long-term fiscal and physical health by discouraging mothers from seeking cost-saving care during their pregnancies.

The Bill. AB 150 would prohibit state funds from being spent under the Medi-Cal program to reimburse any Medi-Cal provider who, after providing emergency or pregnancy-related services to undocumented patients, fails to report those patients to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

The Case Against AB 150

The bill would drastically reduce federal funds coming to California under the Medi-Cal program.

- Federal law both prohibits doctors and hospitals from turning away patients with a medical emergency and reimburses them under Medi-Cal for the cost of those services, regardless of the patients' immigration status.
- By discouraging undocumented immigrants from using federally mandated and federally reimbursed Medi-Cal services, AB 150 bill will drastically reduce the federal funds coming to California. The bill jeopardizes the state's receipt of as much as \$300 million annually and undermines Governor Wilson's attempts to persuade the federal government to pay its fair share of the costs of providing care to immigrants.

The bill would impose an unconscionable financial burden on county hospitals, trauma centers, emergency clinics, and other medical providers.

- The proposed law will not prevent low-income, uninsured immigrants from becoming sick or injured or needing prenatal care—it will simply prevent the county hospitals, trauma centers, community clinics, and other medical providers who are obligated to serve them from receiving state and federal reimbursement for their care.
- The bill would prohibit providers who fail to report undocumented patients to the INS from receiving any state Medi-Cal payment, not just payment for services to the undocumented.

Reporting patients to the INS violates confidentiality laws.

- Doctors and hospitals would be guilty of a misdemeanor if they reported undocumented patients to the INS, since federal and state law prohibit disclosure of confidential information about Medi-Cal patients.
- Even if they wanted to violate the doctor-patient relationship, doctors and hospitals are hardly equipped to enforce the federal immigration laws by trying to guess which of their patients have legal status.
- By putting the burden on providers, AB 150 attempts an end-run around federal and state law, both of which prohibit the state itself from checking with the INS about the status of aliens needing emergency care.

All Californians will benefit from encouraging all pregnant women and new mothers in the state to seek care for themselves and their babies.

- Every \$1 spent on prenatal care saves \$3 in a baby's first year of life alone by reducing the likelihood that the baby will need expensive remedial care.
- Whatever their mother's immigration status, today's healthy babies are California's future: they are tomorrow's labor force, wage-earners, tax-payers, and stewards of the public good.

Fact Sheet:

ADDING BARRIERS TO MEDI-CAL WILL HURT CALIFORNIA

The Case Against SB 1131 (Leslie)

Summary. By frightening undocumented immigrants away from applying for emergency and pregnancy care under Medi-Cal, SB 1131 violates federal law and will make it more difficult for doctors and hospitals to get reimbursed for treating their patients. SB 1131 also will undermine California's long-term fiscal and physical health by discouraging mothers from seeking cost-saving care during their pregnancies.

The Bill. SB 1131 (Leslie, R - Roseville) would require that in order to be eligible for emergency and/or pregnancy-related medical services under the Medi-Cal program, an individual must either produce a social security number or declare under penalty of perjury that he/she is not a U.S. citizen and does not have "satisfactory" immigration status; in other words, must declare that he/she is undocumented.

The Case Against SB 1131

The bill would violate federal law, which specifically prohibits states from inquiring into the the immigration status or social security numbers of persons applying for restricted benefits.

- Since 1988, federal law has prohibited states from using inquiries into immigration status or social security numbers as barriers to prevent persons from receiving restricted Medi-Cal.
- Because immigration status is irrelevant to eligibility for restricted Medi-Cal, there is no point—other than deterring people from seeking care—in asking about status. To require social security numbers erects another insurmountable barrier, since undocumented persons are not eligible for social security numbers.
- The bill is not simply a "clean-up" of prior legislation, but is instead an attempt to get around federal law and the injunction in *Crespin v. Coye* (Dec. 16, 1992), both of which prevent these inquiries.

The bill would drastically reduce federal funds coming to California under the Medi-Cal program.

- By discouraging undocumented immigrants from using federally mandated and federally reimbursed Medi-Cal services, SB 1131 bill will drastically reduce the federal funds coming to California. The bill jeopardizes the state's receipt of as much as \$300 million annually and undermines Governor Wilson's attempts to persuade the federal government to pay its fair share of the costs of providing care to immigrants.

The bill would impose an unconscionable financial burden on county hospitals, trauma centers, emergency clinics, and other medical providers.

- The proposed law will not prevent low-income, uninsured immigrants from becoming sick or injured or needing prenatal care—instead, by frightening them away from applying for Medi-Cal, it will simply prevent the county hospitals, trauma centers, community clinics and other medical providers who are obligated to serve them from receiving state and federal reimbursement for their care.

All pregnant women and new mothers should be encouraged—not frightened away—from seeking care for themselves and their babies.

- Every \$1 spent on prenatal care saves \$3 in a baby's first year of life alone by reducing the likelihood that the baby will need expensive remedial care.
- Whatever their mother's immigration status, today's healthy babies are California's future: they are tomorrow's labor force, wage earners, tax-payers, and stewards of the public good.

Fact Sheet

Discrimination Against Applicants for State Housing Assistance

The Case Against AB 299 (Hoge)

February 23, 1992

Summary: AB 299 (Hoge) requires housing sponsors (owners and operators of housing that receives state housing assistance) and the State Department of Housing to ascertain the immigration status of all applicants for state housing assistance and to deny or terminate assistance to those found to not have "satisfactory immigration status." For a number of reasons, the measure is unworkable, inappropriate, as well as unconstitutional.

The Bill: AB 299 (Hoge) would require housing sponsors to collect declarations from each applicant for housing assisted by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). The applicant would be required to declare that he or she is a citizen or provide the sponsors with documentation demonstrating that he or she has "satisfactory immigration status" with the federal Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

The bill requires the sponsor to give HCD any documentation of immigration status which would be required to verify the status of the applicant with the INS. If HCD cannot verify the applicant's status with the INS, HCD would notify the sponsor, who would be required to seek further evidence from the applicant. If the sponsor determines that the applicant's status is not satisfactory, it must deny or terminate the applicant and inform the applicant of the right to a hearing. HCD would be required to provide an adjudicatory hearing on appeal.

Reasons for Opposition to AB 299: AB 299 is deficient in a number of respects. It is:

- *Inappropriate* for housing sponsors and HCD to undertake the role of the INS by evaluating documents and making determinations of immigration status.
- *Inefficient* for the state, in a time of fiscal crisis, to spend millions of dollars collecting, assessing and transmitting thousands of pages of documents for the federal government.
- *Impractical* for migrant farmworkers, and others in desperate need of housing, (and growers who need workers) to wait for housing while the sponsor, HCD and the INS collect, assess and transmit paperwork.
- *Ineffective* for the state to seek to deny housing assistance as a means to stem the tide of immigrants who come to California seeking livable wages.

In addition, AB 299 is likely *unconstitutional*, because immigration control is exclusively the domain of the federal government; and because the bill would violate constitutionally protected rights to privacy and association. The constitutional infirmities of this bill are strikingly similar to those raised in a long-standing federal class action by CRLA which has prevented illegal application of federal immigration law to federal housing programs assisted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

AB 299, is likely to be *unfair* in its application because: 1) It will likely be arbitrarily enforced against some groups and not others, and 2) because it will lead to discrimination against persons of color who are in the state legally.

Finally, AB 299 will be *harmful* because mistakes in determinations of immigration status by untrained housing sponsors and HCD will have severe consequences for those whose only other housing options are cars, fields and parks.



New California Coalition

FACT SHEET IN OPPOSITION TO AB 2171 (MOUNTJOY) AND AB 983 (ALLEN)

SUMMARY OF THE BILLS: AB 2171 (Mountjoy) and AB 983 (Allen) are similar bills which would require all Californians to produce costly and burdensome documentation to establish proof of U.S. citizenship or lawful residence status in order to obtain or renew a California driver's license. No longer could an individual simply fill out a DMV form or mail in their renewal. These bills would instead require all persons to show a passport, an original or certified copy of a birth certificate, or appropriate INS documentation to obtain a license.

Although intended to prohibit undocumented immigrants from driving privileges, this bill will instead result in thousands of new unlicensed, uninsured motorists threatening the safety of all Californians. This bill would do nothing to curtail illegal immigration, and would create heavy financial and administrative burdens on the DMV as well as state and local law enforcement agencies and the courts.

REASONS FOR OPPOSITION TO AB 2171/AB 983

*It is in the best interest of California residents to ensure that all drivers are licensed and have proven their skills and knowledge of the vehicle codes. Californians without the necessary and costly documentation to prove their status and who must drive to care for themselves and their families will be forced to break the law to simply survive. This will result in thousands of new unlicensed, uninsured motorists. Without licensing, registration and insurance there will be no way to protect the public from unsafe drivers.

*Denying drivers' licenses to undocumented persons will not curtail illegal immigration. Immigration status is irrelevant for purposes of obtaining a drivers' license. This bill is another attempt to scapegoat immigrants and refugees for the economic ills of our state. It does not address the root causes of illegal immigration, which can only be addressed by the federal government.

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* State resources should not be used for the enforcement of federal immigration laws. DMV employees should not function as "deputized" INS agents. Reports by the federal General Accounting Office evaluating similar programs have shown that the difficulty of identifying the myriad of INS documents results in widespread national origin discrimination and erroneous denials.

* Requiring proof of citizenship or residence status will create increased spending for state and local governments. This law would reverse the current Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) trend of instituting cost-saving measures such as mail-in renewals and registrations. In addition, the DMV would have to establish a costly appeals procedure where licenses are denied. State and local law enforcement agencies and the courts will be needlessly burdened with countless misdemeanor cases against unlicensed drivers.

* Federal "motor voter" legislation will not automatically register drivers' license applicants to vote. If the federal "motor voter" legislation is signed into law allowing persons to register to vote at the DMV, individuals must still show the same proof of U.S. citizenship that is currently required nationwide. The "motor voter" bill would not eliminate that requirement, it would only increase the number of locations where one could register to vote.



New California Coalition

FACT SHEET IN OPPOSITION TO AB 976 (ALQUIST)

SUMMARY OF THE BILL: AB 976 (Alquist) would require all Californians to produce costly and burdensome documentation to establish proof of U.S. citizenship or lawful residence status in order to obtain or renew a California driver's license. No longer could an individual simply fill out a DMV form or mail in their renewal. AB 976 would instead require all persons to show a passport, an original or certified copy of a birth certificate, or appropriate INS documentation to obtain a license.

Although intended to prohibit undocumented immigrants from driving privileges, this bill will instead result in thousands of new unlicensed, uninsured motorists threatening the safety of all Californians. This bill would do nothing to curtail illegal immigration, and would create heavy financial and administrative burdens on the DMV as well as state and local law enforcement agencies and the courts.

REASONS FOR OPPOSITION TO SB 976

It is in the best interest of California residents to ensure that all drivers are licensed and have proven their skills and knowledge of the vehicle codes. Californians without the necessary and costly documentation to prove their status and who must drive to care for themselves and their families will be forced to break the law to simply survive. This will result in thousands of new unlicensed, uninsured motorists. Without licensing, registration and insurance there will be no way to protect the public from unsafe drivers.

Denying drivers' licenses to undocumented persons will not curtail illegal immigration. Immigration status is irrelevant for purposes of obtaining a drivers' license. This bill is another attempt to scapegoat immigrants and refugees for the economic ills of our state. It does not address the root causes of illegal immigration, which can only be addressed by the federal government.

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Page Two

- * State resources should not be used for the enforcement of federal immigration laws. DMV employees should not function as "deputized" INS agents. Reports by the federal General Accounting Office evaluating similar programs have shown that the difficulty of identifying the myriad of INS documents results in widespread national origin discrimination and erroneous denials.
- * Requiring proof of citizenship or residence status will create increased spending for state and local governments. This law would reverse the current Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) trend of instituting cost-saving measures such as mail-in renewals and registrations. In addition, the DMV would have to establish a costly appeals procedure where licenses are denied. State and local law enforcement agencies and the courts will be needlessly burdened with countless misdemeanor cases against unlicensed drivers.
- * The bill's vague language does not guide DMV as to who is considered a "lawful resident". The term "lawful resident" is confusing and has no definition under State or Federal law. Many immigrants with INS work authorization and/or permission to reside in the U.S. could be prevented from obtaining drivers' licenses. Furthermore, the list of documents used to establish citizenship is incomplete.
- * Federal "motor voter" legislation will not automatically register drivers' license applicants to vote. If the federal "motor voter" legislation is signed into law allowing persons to register to vote at the DMV, individuals must still show the same proof of U.S. citizenship that is currently required nationwide. The "motor voter" bill would not eliminate that requirement, it would only increase the number of locations where one could register to vote.

STATE INTERFERENCE WITH FEDERAL IMMIGRATION LAWS

The Case Against AB 86 (Conroy) March 3, 1993

Summary: AB 86 (Conroy) This bill would make any alien who is unlawfully present in California guilty of a misdemeanor, furthermore upon a second or subsequent conviction the person will be guilty of a felony at which point s/he will be delivered immediately to the INS for immediate deportation. For a number of reasons, this bill is impractical, discriminatory and probably illegal and unconstitutional.

The Bill: AB 86 (Conroy) would require that persons illegally in the country be convicted of a misdemeanor for the first conviction and a felony upon subsequent conviction. The bill requires that immediately after conviction of one of these offenses, the defendant shall be delivered immediately to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Reasons for Opposition to AB 86: AB 86 is flawed in several ways. It is:

***IMPRACTICAL TO ENFORCE** This bill would make simply being an undocumented person a misdemeanor. This contradicts the definition of a misdemeanor as requiring that the local police must witness the violation at the time it takes place. Would also grant local authorities to make determinations regarding a person's immigration status without any probable cause to do so and without any other violation being necessary. Would allow local authorities to cite persons suspected of being undocumented.

***LACK OF EXPERTISE** State authorities lack the expertise to interpret immigration laws and determine whether someone is legally within country.

***WASTE OF STATE RESOURCES** In the current budget crisis, it is irrational to burden local police with performing the responsibilities more appropriately performed by the INS. This bill would additionally burden State judicial resources. Furthermore, the state would also have to pay public defenders for indigent aliens charged with these crimes. Currently, under federal law deportation is a civil proceeding and the alien is not entitled to an attorney at government expense.

***DISCOURAGE CRIME WITNESSES** Would create a chilling effect on witnesses to crimes who do not wish to subject themselves to questions regarding their immigration status.

***UNCONSTITUTIONAL** AB 299 is likely unconstitutional for several different reasons. First, since immigration control is exclusively the domain of the federal government this bill would violate the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution. The case for federal preemption of this bill is especially strong in that Congress has already directly spoken on the issue of illegal entry by enacting 8 U.S.C. 1325 (illegal entry into the United States) and 8 U.S.C. 1325 (reentry within 5 years after deportation). It is already well settled under federal law, that illegal entry is not a continuing offense, but is completed when an individual reaches a point of safety away from any official government restraint. (U.S. V. Rincon-Imenez (9th Cir. 1979) 595

F.2d 1192.

Secondly, AB 86 would likely be unconstitutional because it would result in police officers violating person's Fourth Amendment rights by stopping them on the basis of their Hispanic appearance. Detaining an individual on the basis of Hispanic appearance alone, violates the Fourth Amendment U.S. V. Brignoni-Ponce (1975) 422 U.S. 873, 884, 95 S.Ct. 2574, 45 L.Ed.2d 607.) Furthermore, federal law clearly states that local police officials may not make a criminal arrest based on an assumption that the suspect has illegally entered the United States. Gonzalez v. City of Peoria (9th Cir. 1983) 722 F.2d 468, 476-477.

Thirdly, this law would violate an individual's Fifth Amendment right to due process by classifying someone as being in the United States illegally without first holding a deportation hearing necessary to properly determine the individual's immigration status.

Reclusive George Lucas opens up on his life, hopes and fears. [Image]



went off the air, black sitcoms have reverted to slapstick and buffoonery. [D-1]



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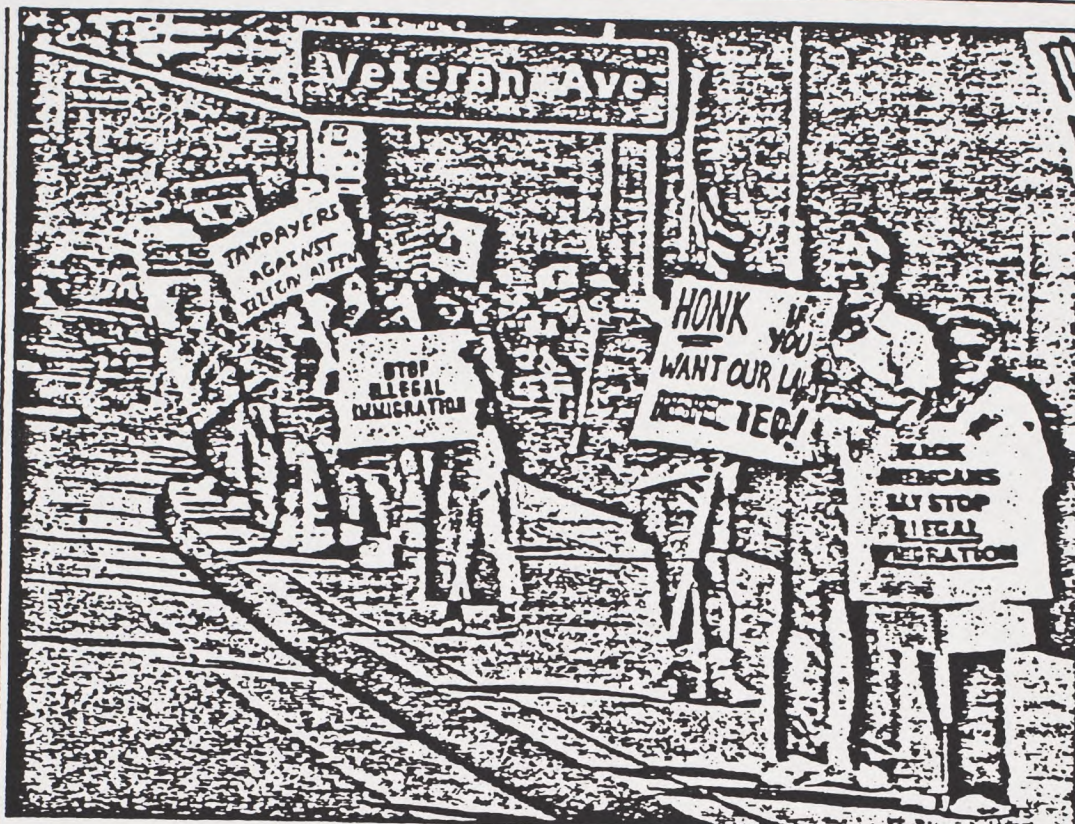
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Demonstrators chanting "We're becoming a Third World! Deport all illegal aliens!" line Wilshire Boulevard near Los Angeles' federal building in Westwood recently to protest illegal immigration.

Racists or realists?

Anti-immigrant sentiment grows in California

By Susan Ferriss
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

LOS ANGELES — The man with the bullhorn began to chant the new anti-immigration mantra as if his life depended on it.

"We're becoming a Third World! Deport all illegal aliens! Close the border!"

Almost on cue, Dennis Zine, candidate for the Los Angeles City Council, joined more than 100 protesters at the curb of Wilshire Avenue in the bustling Westwood District. There, for several hours on a recent Sunday, Zine and fellow demonstrators thrust placards at motorists reading, "Hasta la Vista, Greedy Illegal," "Latino Politicians Only Serve Latino Needs," and "Speak English or Get Out."

Amid honks of approval, a white man snarled back in disgust: "Go back to Europe, ya racista!"

But the candidate, like others in a new breed of anti-immigration activists, was unmoved.

"I am not a racist! I am not a bigot!" Zine shouted, taking over the bullhorn to deride illegal immigrants and promote his candidacy. "They can use any words they want. We all know what it really is: It's dollars and cents. We're paying, and we're not receiving."

This is the new fiscal cry of the anti-immigrationists. It has struck a chord in communities all over recession-mired California, especially where there are visible populations of legal Latino immigrants, their children, and a continuing flow of the undocumented from Mexico and Central America.

Calling California's economy and environment a mess, bilingual education "a failure," and multiculturalism "bunk," anti-immigrant activists are organizing groups of 10 to 100 people throughout the state.

Southern California is ground zero for the tension, but groups have popped up in Marin County, the East

[See IMMIGRANTS, A-12]

Bittersweet
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EXAMINER NEWS SERVICE

MOSCOW — Yeltsin plunged into its deepest 1991 coup by dec rule and setting whether the peop hard-line Congre

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More than a dozen bills have been introduced in Sacramento — among them, deploying the National Guard on the Mexican border and barring undocumented children from public schools.

◆ IMMIGRANTS from A-1

Immigration battle: Racist or realist?

Hay, San Jose and the Central Coast. They are stringing together telephone networks and fax lines, lobbying local governments for crackdowns on illegal immigrants, and trumpeting new and controversial fiscal studies designed to gauge the stress put on public services by immigrants and their "citizen children."

But even many inside the movement say they detect underlying racial and cultural conflicts that betray more than a pure interest in protecting borders.

Glenn Spencer, founder of Voices of Citizens Together — which organized the rally in Westwood — dismissed the charge but said: "We have an importation of an entire culture. It is a poor cul-

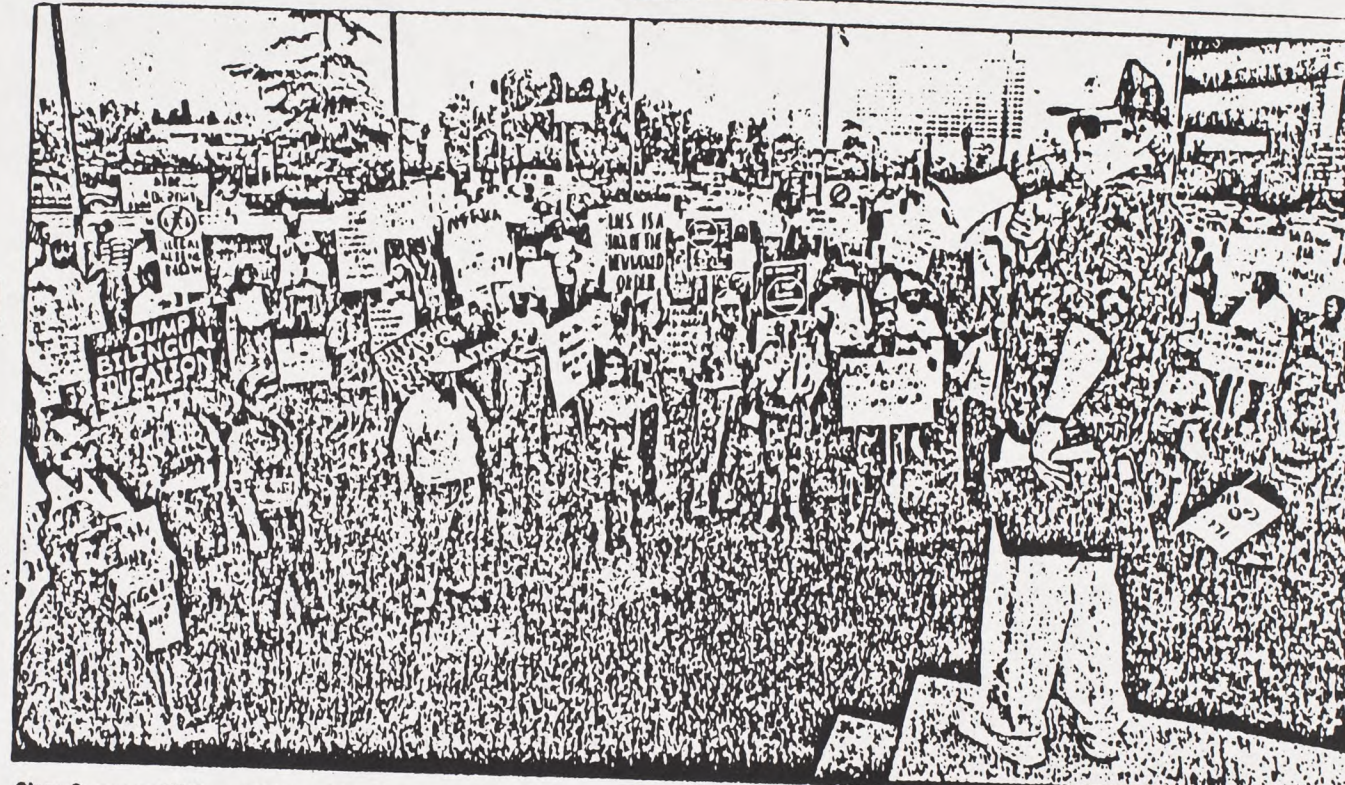
ture, an uneducated culture," whose people are "unwilling to assimilate."

Linking crime, the state deficit and the misfortunes of African Americans and Hispanic citizens to illegal immigration, Spencer's group lobbied against the appointment of Zoe Baird as U.S. attorney general after it was reported that Baird had hired two illegal Peruvian immigrants as household help, and is helping make immigration an issue to be reckoned with in Los Angeles' upcoming elections.

Marin County anti-immigration organizer Bette Hammond said her movement was fueled by "facts and figures" she was gathering to bolster claims that immigrants were "illiterate, unskilled" and "going on welfare."

Like some politicians, she said she sensed a shift in the political winds.

"Now, you can say the immigra-



Glenn Spencer of Voices of Citizens Together uses a bullhorn to address demonstrators at a rally against illegal immigration in Westwood.

tion word and not get shut up," Hammond said triumphantly.

'Criminals'

More than a dozen bills to crack down on illegal immigration — many not likely to pass constitutional tests — have been introduced in Sacramento. Among the suggestions: deploying the National Guard on the Mexican border,

barring undocumented children from public schools and requiring hospitals to report indigent illegals who seek Medi-Cal care.

"You have to take every step you can to protect our tax dollars," said Assemblyman Richard Mountjoy, R-Arcadia, who has proposed bills requiring children to provide proof of legal residency to enroll in public school or obtain health care. "You have to go back to the beginning. ... Illegal aliens are criminals."

Current federal law grants citi-

And he said he agreed with Gov. Wilson that the federal government should reimburse California for absorbing the majority of immigrants who were legalized under the 1986 amnesty laws. (President Clinton has pledged to try to deliver more than \$1 billion in such funds.)

But anti-immigration groups are using the study and other Los Angeles surveys in bits and pieces to shore up their arguments, Polanco charged.

An oft-repeated statistic is that,

documented or "citizen children" of illegals, the study borrows from data on schoolchildren who speak limited English. School authorities do not believe that is an accurate measurement, de la Torre said.

UC-San Diego political scientist Daniel Wolf criticized the study for inflating the numbers of illegal immigrants processed through the criminal justice system by as much as 250 percent. The survey erred, Wolf said, by selecting three months' worth of statistics that were "corrected" in a flawed fash-



Tom Wilson of Canal Community Alliance in San Rafael believes the battle should be fought at the federal level.

Immigration foes focus on job center plan

San Rafael uproar over 'brown people in a white community'

By Susan Ferriss
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

SAN RAFAEL — There are scores of them, standing for hours, hands shoved in pockets, waiting for a patron, a boss, to drive up and invite them to perform a few hours of menial work.

Mount Tamalpais looms majestically behind them, and the Bay gleams nearby. And for many in this Mar-

Opposing the center is the Canal Area Property and Business Owners Association, which fears it will attract more immigrants to San Rafael.

Two anti-immigrant groups, Stop the Out of Control Problems of Immigration Today (STOPIT) and another, are joining the fight. All threaten to recall San Rafael Mayor Albert Boro if the center opens.

"The INS sent us a letter estimating that 90 percent of those guys on the street are illegal," said Janice Harmon, association president.

Rick Oltman of the San Rafael chapter of Citizens Committee on Immigration Policy, a group affiliated with the national Federation for American Immigration Reform, said, "The problem is Latino men standing around on the streets."

Oltman's group has been to Marin General Hospital seeking information on whether illegal immigrant women are giving birth there, he said.

"What we have here is a microcosm of what's going around in the state," he said, accusing immigrants of "not paying their share."

What San Rafael has, according to Tom Wilson, director of the Canal Community Alliance, is an uproar over "brown people in a white community."

The Canal Community Alliance is a private, non-profit group that offers Asian and Latino immigrants classes in English, health and culture, as well as a

are criminals."

Current federal law grants citizenship to anyone born in the United States, but Rep. Elton Gallegly, R-Simi Valley, has a bill pending in Congress that would withhold citizenship from the American-born children of immigrants unless their mothers have been granted permanent residency.

He introduced the bill in reaction to news reports that Mexican women are traveling across the Texas border to deliver children so the kids can be citizens.

State Assemblyman Pat Nolan, R-Glendale, who proposes deployment of the National Guard on the border, spoke to the small but energetic anti-immigration rally in Los Angeles earlier this month. Nolan said he was uncomfortable with some slogans and signs he saw. However, he said, "I believe temperate people should be involved in this so it's not just people angry and shaking fists."

Nolan's Latino colleagues are dismayed by the new movement and politicians who entertain it. They agree illegal immigration is a serious concern but insist the negative fiscal impact of illegal immigrants is being vastly overstated.

"It's so simplistic; it's so reactionary," said Assemblyman Richard Polanco, D-Los Angeles, who fears a squelching of rational, humane debate on California's future and its relations with Mexico and Central America.

"This state has undergone very serious and very troubling transformations in recent years, and these changes occurred not because of immigration, but in spite of it," Polanco said when he convened a hearing last month before the Select Committee on California-Mexico Affairs.

"Clearly," he said, "immigrants did not cause the Cold War to end (resulting in layoffs at defense plants), nor the tragedy of the savings and loan industry."

lanco charged.

An oft-repeated statistic is that, in 1991, 63 percent of the births in Los Angeles public hospitals were to illegal immigrant women, said David Hayes-Bautista, a UCLA demographer.

"There is absolutely no foundation for those numbers," he said. "I was told it was an estimate made in 1987 in an accounting office in Los Angeles County, and ever since then it's been taken as gospel."

The Los Angeles study is an excellent beginning to gauge costs of services, Hayes-Bautista added, but it may have overstated the number of illegals in the county by placing the figure at 700,000 — or 7.8 percent of the total population.

The San Diego study, prepared for the auditor general of California by two public administration professors, is more controversial.

The study estimates San Diego County's resident undocumented at 200,000, about 9 percent of the population, a hugely exaggerated assumption, according to Wayne Cornelius of the Center for U.S.-Mexico Studies at UC-San Diego.

A \$3 billion drain?

Based on that figure, the study tries to tally up everything associated with health, education and criminal justice, concluding that, although the county spends \$208.4 million annually on illegals and their children, illegals contribute tax revenues of only \$60.6 million.

The study then takes a major step by estimating through extrapolation that immigrants drain the state of \$3 billion in services.

Economist Adela de la Torre of the Chicano Studies Department at Cal State Long Beach said the San Diego study was so flawed "it should never be used to make public policy."

To estimate the number of un-

months' worth of statistics that were "corrected" in a flawed fashion.

"Nobody on any side has really done an honest, intellectual job measuring both costs and benefits of immigrants," Wolf said.

Yet the newly released social service statistics are helping define the state and national debate over immigration.

For some Latinos who feel that racism is the real issue driving the new grassroots, anti-immigration movement, reaching out to debate solutions with the other side is becoming harder to stomach.

"I don't talk to anti-immigration groups, and they don't talk to me," Harry Pachon of the National Association of Latino Officials in Los Angeles said icily.

At the Los Angeles rally, there was more than a hint of racial tension in the air.

"White people are fleeing Los Angeles," said George Kadar, a Hungarian immigrant who complained not just about illegal Latin Americans but also about "thousands of illegal Jews" in the San Fernando Valley.

Kadar wore a beige helmet with the familiar red circle-and- slash mark over the silhouette of an immigrant family dashing across a highway. It's the same figure on road signs that warn motorists to watch out for illegals trying to cross Interstate 5 near the Mexican border.

Alex Landi, a member of Voices of Citizens Together, said he was distressed by some of the remarks he had heard at the rally.

"We're getting the one-fingered salute from a lot of people who think we're against anything that's not white," he said. "I just don't want us to look like rednecks, not all of us, at least. ... The melting pot works if you don't overload it."

BILLS AIMED AT ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

toes focus on job center plan

San Rafael uproar over 'brown people in a white community'

By Susan Ferriss
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

SAN RAFAEL — There are scores of them, standing for hours, hands shoved in pockets, waiting for a patron, a bus, to drive up and invite them to perform a few hours of menial work.

Mount Tamalpais looms majestically behind them, and the Bay gleams nearby. And for many in this Marin County city, the dark-skinned laborers from Mexico and Central America who clog the boulevards of San Rafael's Canal District appear terribly out of place.

Both sides, friend and foe of immigrants, agree on this point.

But what to do about it has become one of the most contentious local debates over immigration in California.

The city of San Rafael, seeking a way to clear streets of laborers who perpetually wait, has proposed opening a job center for day laborers in the area. It would shelter them from the weather and bring order to their quest for work. But the proposal, scheduled for review by the Planning Commission April 8, has become a symbol for mounting resentment toward illegal immigrants and counter-charges of racism and insensitivity.

"We're continuing to pursue the job center as the only viable solution to this on a local level," said Sury Golt, San Rafael's assistant city manager. "We're dealing with what is clearly a national problem. . . . This won't make them go away. It relocates them."

A Salvadoran laborer who declined to give his name said the center might help prevent accidents on streets. He pointed at a security guard hired by local merchants and frowned: "We've missed out on thousands of jobs because he won't let the *patrones* park there."

another, are joining the fight. All threaten to recall San Rafael Mayor Albert Boro if the center opens.

"The INS sent us a letter estimating that 90 percent of those guys on the street are illegal," said Janice Harmon, association president.

Rick Oltman of the San Rafael chapter of Citizens Committee on Immigration Policy, a group affiliated with the national Federation for American Immigration Reform, said, "The problem is Latino men standing around on the streets."

Oltman's group has been to Marin General Hospital seeking information on whether illegal immigrant women are giving birth there, he said.

"What we have here is a microcosm of what's going around in the state," he said, accusing immigrants of "not paying their share."

What San Rafael has, according to Tom Wilson, director of the Canal Community Alliance, is an uproar over "brown people in a white community."

The Canal Community Alliance is a private, non-profit group that offers Asian and Latino immigrants classes in English, health and culture, as well as a child-care center and emergency food pantry.

Wilson's agency does not ask for documentation — something that irks the anti-immigration groups.

Oltman and others "have every right to fight their battle," Wilson said. "But the battle needs to be fought with federal legislators or with Immigration (the Immigration and Naturalization Service)."

Many immigrants seeking work in the Canal are from Guatemala and El Salvador, Wilson said, where U.S. money has helped perpetuate political bloodshed and fear.

He said he had thought about moving from San Rafael because he'd heard so many racist remarks from people about the immigrants. After a recent boxing match, young Latino men rioted in the streets, sparking even more animosity among ethnic groups.

"But that's not Latino," Wilson said. "That's macho sports culture. It happened in Dallas after the Super Bowl, it's happened in Great Britain after a soccer match, it's happened in Latin America."

Oltman, however, said "middle-class America is tired of being called racist," and tired of "excuses" from people like Wilson.

He acknowledged, however, that some people attracted to the anti-immigration movement in Marin would speak ill of Latinos, and described how he had parted ways with a woman who used to point at men she thought were illegal and say: "There's one of the little sons of bitches now."

"I don't like that," Oltman said.

"It's so simplistic; it's so reactionary," said Assemblyman Richard Polanco, D-Los Angeles, who fears a squelching of rational, humane debate on California's future and its relations with Mexico and Central America.

"This state has undergone very serious and very troubling transformations in recent years, and these changes occurred not because of immigration, but in spite of it," Polanco said when he convened a hearing last month before the Select Committee on California-Mexico Affairs.

"Clearly," he said, "immigrants did not cause the Cold War to end (resulting in layoffs at defense plants), nor the tragedy of the savings and loan industry."

Polanco chairs the committee, and Nolan is a member of it. The hearing debated the merits of two fiscal-impact studies on immigrants in San Diego County and Los Angeles County, released in August and November 1992.

The Los Angeles study attempts to measure the impact of post-1980 legal and illegal immigrants and their children on health and public education services — which are largely locally funded — in 1991-92. It concludes that immigrants consume more than they contribute to local coffers, but not as much as they pay to both the state and federal government in taxes.

The study found immigrants paid \$4.3 billion in taxes to all levels of government, while they and their children consumed \$947 million in services. Of the \$4.3 billion they paid, however, Los Angeles received only \$136 million, leaving a deficit of more than \$800 million, according to the study.

Polanco said the study underscored the burden the state and county were bearing for all people.

ties to tally up everything associated with health, education and criminal justice, concluding that, although the county spends \$208.4 million annually on illegals and their children, illegals contribute tax revenues of only \$60.5 million.

The study then takes a major step by estimating through extrapolation that immigrants drain the state of \$3 billion in services.

Economist Adela de la Torre of the Chicano Studies Department at Cal State Long Beach said the San Diego study was so flawed "it should never be used to make public policy."

To estimate the number of un-

mark over the silhouette of an immigrant family dashing across a highway. It's the same figure on road signs that warn motorists to watch out for illegals trying to cross Interstate 5 near the Mexican border.

Alex Landi, a member of Voices of Citizens Together, said he was distressed by some of the remarks he had heard at the rally.

"We're getting the one-fingered salute from a lot of people who think we're against anything that's not white," he said. "I just don't want us to look like rednecks, not all of us, at least. . . . The melting pot works if you don't overload it."

BILLS AIMED AT ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Following are proposed laws — and their sponsors — targeting illegal immigrants and introduced in the California Legislature:

▶ AB 86: Requires immediate deportation of any legal alien convicted of misdemeanor or felony (Mickey Conroy, R-Orange)

▶ AB 87: Orders study on steps and costs of building and maintaining men's prison in Bay California, Mexico, for illegals convicted of felonies (Conroy)

▶ AB 148: Prohibits expenditure of state funds for education of illegal immigrants (Richard Mountjoy, R-Arcata)

▶ AB 150: Prohibits return of state Medi-Cal funds to health providers until providers report poor illegals to immigration authorities (Mountjoy)

▶ AB 151: Prohibits workers' compensation benefits to illegal immigrants (Mountjoy)

▶ AB 299: Requires public housing applicants to show proof of legal residency (Bill Hoge, R-Pasadena)

▶ AB 983: Requires proof of legal residency to obtain a driver's license (Doris Allen, R-Cypress)

▶ AB 1525: Authorizes governor to call out National Guard to patrol the in-

ternational border (Pat Nolan, R-Glen Dale)

▶ AB 1801: Prohibits any person who is not a lawful resident from enrolling as public post-secondary education student (Conroy)

▶ AB 1968: Requires state educators to ask legal status of public school pupils, and determine name of each pupil who fails to provide proof of legal residency (Bill Morrow, R-Carlsbad)

▶ ACR 16: Urges city and county governments to take action to ensure that only legal immigrants may use tax-supported programs (Allen)

▶ SB 691: Outlaws "sanctuary ordinances" that bar police and sheriff's deputies from cooperating with immigration authorities (Quentin Kopp, D-San Francisco)

▶ S.F. 5: Urges president and Congress to provide \$1.2 billion in federal funds to offset costs of services to immigrants and refugees, as well as \$250 million for costs of incarcerating felons who are illegal immigrants (Dan McCorquodale, D-Modesto)

The big questions on immigration — and answers by pro-immigrant experts

Do immigrants hurt California?

BY KATHLEEN BARROWS

ALARMED BY the growing flood of anti-immigrant "hysteria and half-truths," both "in the media and in the halls of government," Richard Polanco, head of the state Assembly's Latino Caucus, pulled together a panel of experts to challenge the view that immigrants create major economic and social burdens on California.

Speakers at the Feb 25 hearing of the Assembly Select Committee on California-Mexico Affairs said that recent studies, like the widely publicized reports of immigration costs in L.A. and San Diego counties, are designed in a way that exaggerates costs and ignores major economic contributions of immigrants. The speakers were especially critical of the design and methods of the San Diego study, which is based on what demographer Manuel Garcia y Griego of UC Irvine called an "impossibly high estimate of undocumented workers."

In addition, politicians often cite specific statistics out of context. The L.A. County study, for example, does conclude that immigrants receive more in services from the county than they pay in taxes to the county. But overall, immigrants pay more in taxes than they receive in services. It's just that the tax system benefits most of their taxes to the federal government. In addition, speeches and articles often mix statistics on undocumented immigrants, all immigrants, and those legalized in the amnesty program, leaving misleading impressions.

Information and analysis presented at the hearing provided a basis for answering the questions about immigration that are troubling many Californians:

(1) Do immigrants take away jobs from native workers?
"The facts are that immigrants take jobs and make jobs," said Frank Sherry of the National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum. Numerous studies investigated by the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors in 1990 suggest that the jobs taken by low-wage immigrants complement the skilled jobs typically filled by U.S.-born workers. The recent L.A. County study concluded that immigration "has NOT had a significant impact on the employ-

ment/employment of native workers." The Census for the Continuing Study of the California Economy agrees that "California's labor force challenges cut across all ethnic and age groups and are NOT primarily a result of large minority and immigrant populations."

The L.A. County report reviewed other studies of immigration and reported that most show that immigrants revitalize the economy by opening new businesses, creating new job opportunities, and boosting exports.

Then there are the benefits of immigration for the Southern California middle-class lifestyle. "Who [else] would clean their houses, take care of their children, or move their lawns?" asked UCLA's Dr. David Lopez, acting chair of the Chicano Studies Department.

(2) Do immigrants burden public assistance programs such as welfare and health services?

Speakers at the hearing pointed out that undocumented immigrants are not eligible for welfare, and that even immigrants legalized under the 1986 federal amnesty program must wait five years before receiving welfare.

Even eligible immigrants, as a group, underuse AFDC (Aid for

Families with Dependent Children) and SSI/SSP services (Supplementary Security Income to the Aged, Blind and Disabled), said California Tomorrow researcher Terri Lobdell and Lewis Butler, citing a 1991 State Department of Social Services study. Foreign-born households constituted approximately 13 percent of AFDC recipients, while they make up 15 percent of the total population.

The worrisome area in welfare is the rising use of AFDC by the citizen children born to undocumented workers and by immigrants legalized in the amnesty program. Many experts attribute that increase to the recession and to the overtime effects of the amnesty program.

Undocumented immigrants are, however, eligible for emergency and perinatal services. A 1991 L.A. Times article reported that 65 percent of all births in L.A. County hospitals were to immigrants, both legal and undocumented, and the L.A. study reported that immigrants used public health services at a higher rate than U.S.-born residents.

Health-care specialist Dr. Adela de la Torre, however, said at last week's hearing that other researchers have found just the opposite. She said her own research showed that Latinos have low rates of utilization of health services, adding that some of the differences in results may stem from differences in data collection by the various parts of the L.A. County Health Department.

(3) Are undocumented immigrants putting a huge burden on the criminal justice system?

The San Diego study calculated those costs to the county at \$103 million. Dr. Daniel Wolf of the UC San Diego Center for U.S.-Mexico Studies charged that figure was based on an "overestimate of crimes by undocumented workers and an even more dramatic overestimate of costs." He claimed the study's estimate was about five times the county's actual number of undocumented immigrants who commit crimes. Wolf also added that the crimes undocumented immigrants do commit are usually misdemeanor property crimes, not crimes of violence. "Undocumented migrant workers tend to be the victims of violent crime rather than the perpetrators," he said.

(4) Do immigrants pay their fair share of taxes?

Immigrants are actually subsidizing the financially strained Social Security system, University of Maryland economist Julian Simon points out. Immigrants currently working and paying Social Security taxes usually have parents who are not collecting benefits. The Alexis de Tocqueville Institute calculates that an increase in immigration to 1 million newcomers a year for the next 25 years would "add more than \$70 billion in revenues over expenditures into the Social Security Trust Fund." Other national studies show that working immigrants pay \$90 billion every year in taxes.

On the local level, the L.A. study found that newcomers paid \$4.3 billion in taxes. But the study didn't include revenues from commercial and business property taxes, although these are 37 percent of L.A. County revenues. And many immigrants own businesses — 140,000 businesses in California are owned by ethnic minorities, according to Dr. Larry Shmays of California State University at Sonoma.

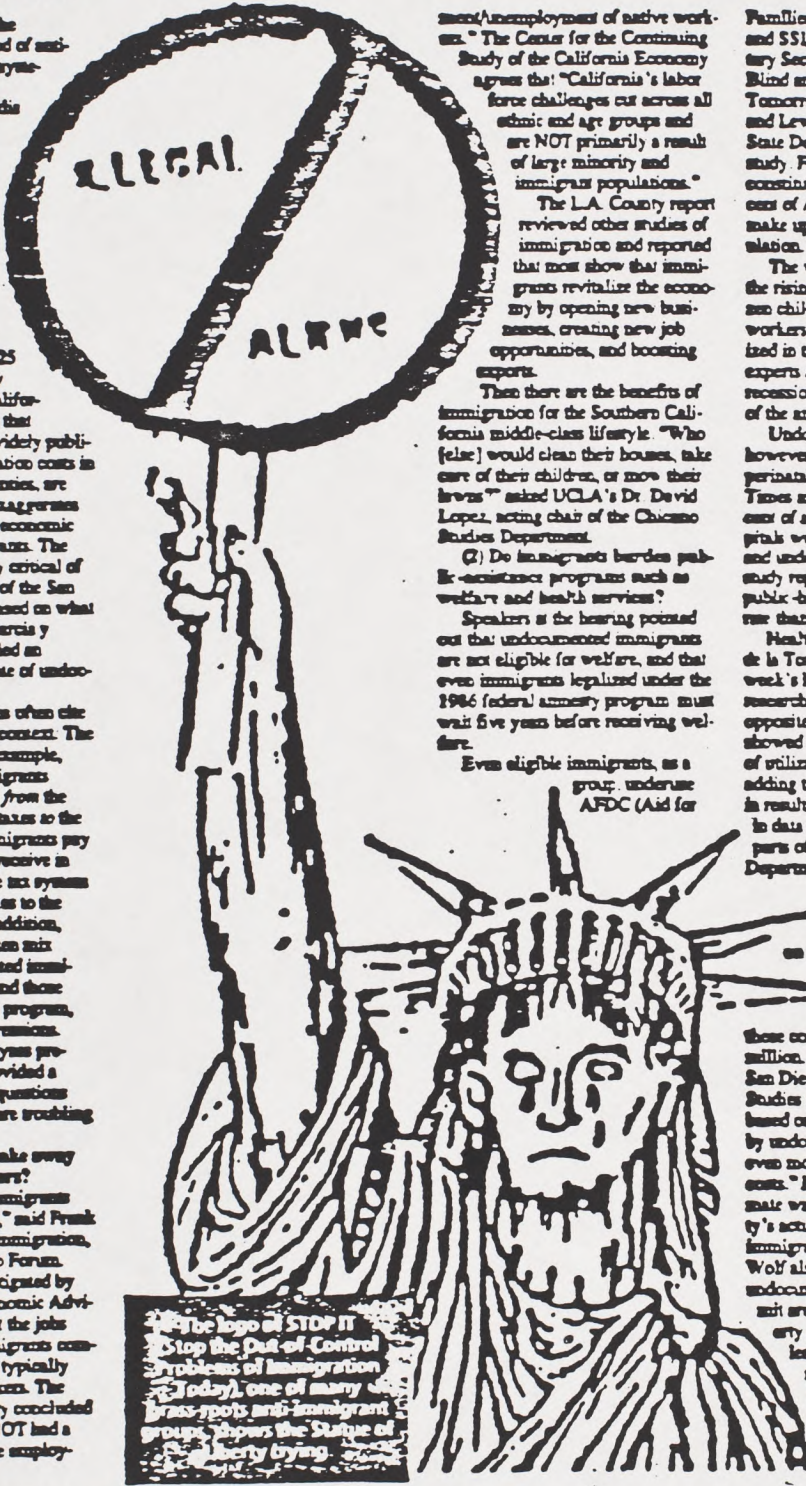
(5) Can we afford to educate immigrant children?

Immigration rights advocates acknowledge that immigration has increased the number of public-school children and added new educational challenges. In the past 10 years, the number of K-12 LEP (Limited English Proficiency) students has doubled, and now includes 1 in 5 Calif. public schoolchildren.

Speakers at the hearing, however, questioned the L.A. and San Diego county studies' specific estimates of the costs of educating undocumented immigrants. Because schools don't record students' immigration status, any figure is only an estimate, they pointed out. In addition, MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund) found that predominantly minority schools spend less per child than the statewide average of \$4,480.

Regardless of the numbers, however, the primary argument about educating immigrant children is philosophical. Cost-benefit analyses, such as the L.A. and San Diego studies, will always "view children as burdens on society, not as investments," argue Lobdell and Butler. Last year Gov. Pete Wilson's finance department issued a manifesto blaming the state's fiscal crisis on the high ratio of "tax receivers" (children, elderly and disabled people, welfare recipients) to "taxpayers" (working adults).

But the 1950s and 1960s witnessed an even greater "taxpayer-tax receiver imbalance" — a higher ratio of public-school children to working adults. Lobdell and Butler point out that today the voters tend to be older whites who live little or no connection to the schools. In other words, when your tax dollars are paying for your own children, those children will not be considered "tax receivers." You are more likely to see their education as an investment in society's future. That appears to change quickly, however, when the children are not your own



The logo of STOP IT Stop the Out-of-Control Problems of Immigration (STOP) is one of many grass-roots anti-immigrant groups whose the Statue of Liberty is trying.

and the color of their skin does not match yours.

(6) Immigrants today are not "Americanizing" like other immigrant groups of the past.

Research in second-language acquisition refutes that argument. A national project conducted by Alejandro Portes of Johns Hopkins University shows that immigrants learning the United States today learn English at the same rate as immigrant groups before them. The waiting list of at least 5,000 for English as a Second Language classes in San Francisco is a simple testimony to the eagerness of immigrants to learn English.

(7) Can California fit all these new immigrants into a state with shrinking water and oil resources?

Though newspaper headlines continue to highlight the "influx" of immigrants threatening to burst the seams of the state, according to recent census data, the rate of California's total population growth has actually slowed in the '80s compared to previous decades. The number of people leaving California has also reached an all-time high.

UCLA professor David Hayes Baurista blames people's sense of overcrowding on lack of planning, beginning with the shrinking tax collections since Proposition 13.

Cathi Tactacuin, of the Oakland-based National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, points out that immigrants generally consume fewer resources because their incomes are generally low.

Americans, she says, must also assume some responsibility for the "push" factors that are bringing immigrants here. It is "a standard of living and abundance of resources from which we benefit, due to the extraction of resources from less-developed countries and peoples that causes the poverty that pushes people to leave their homes," Tactacuin says. ☉

WAGONS From Page 17

get the right to vote, they're going to have a revolution?"

Hammond dismisses the argument that the United States is "a nation of immigrants": "Am I an immigrant? Are you an immigrant?" she asks me. "Is Bill [Hammond, her husband] an immigrant? No. It is not a nation of immigrants, so-called, anymore."

"What is worse this time around," she adds, "is that many of the immigrants today are not wanting to assimilate — they want to keep their roots. They want to keep their language."

In a telephone interview, Ruth Coffey is blunt: "Of course I don't consider an immigrant an American! Do you? No more than a dog can live re-ro master." What about immigrants who become U.S. citizens?

"Legal, stupid!" she says. "It's just a political expedient."

Coffey, who is 67 and says she moved to Long Beach more than 30 years ago, when it was known as "Lows by the Sea," thinks the grassroots anti-immigration movement has come too late to stem "the loss of our national identity."

Hammond, too, speaks of the great sense of loss behind the formation of STOP IT, which has as its logo a weeping Statue of Liberty.

"What's happening in San Francisco now, huh?" she says. "Do you walk the streets at night? When I grew up in the 1950s ... I knew everybody on my street. I could tell you the names of every one of my neighbors. Now you're lucky if you know the person who lives beside you, above you, or whatever."

Unlike Coffey, Hammond is optimistic that the members of her grassroots movement will make a difference in U.S. immigration policy. As a student at the University of Massachusetts in the late 1970s, Hammond admired "people who made change," like consumer advocate Ralph Nader and Madelyn O'Hair, who spearheaded efforts to ban prayer in public schools.

"We're just starting small," she says. "[But] once we get connected and more united, what you're seeing now is just a drop in the bucket."

The only thing in her way, says Hammond, is "the accusation of racism." She refuses that charge by citing a recent Latino National Political Survey, which found around 65 percent of American Latinos are opposed to increased immigration.

She says her movement also represents the interests of Mexican American workers who "don't like" being "displaced by illegals who are coming in and dropping down the wages."

Even the plight of illegal immigrants has her "complete sympathy," she says, because "they're being exploited by big business groups that are using them."

Her ability to reassure others that STOP IT's goals and motives are humane and nonracist is helping the group grow, she says. "When people get over their fears of racism," she says, "they join up." ☉



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How many immigrants?

California, historically, has always been an ethnically diverse state. The projection is that by the year 2000, minority ethnic groups will account for half of California's population.

According to recent data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, immigration between 1979 and 1990 increased sixfold to reach 700,000 in 1990 (130,000 from Asia, and 506,000 from Mexico and Central America). Twenty-two percent of Californians in 1990 were foreign born.

This figure does not include undocumented immigrants, most experts consider the Census Bureau figure of 70,000 to be an underestimate. The California Department of Finance estimates that 100,000 undocumented immigrants enter each year, and it puts the state's current total of undocumented immigrants at approximately 1.3 million.

K.B.

Mike Baron is a San Francisco-based freelance writer who contributes regularly to the Bay Guardian.

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State blames immigrants in hard times

David Bacon writes widely on labor and immigrant rights issues.

By David Bacon

AS CALIFORNIA'S recession deepens, legislators are sponsoring a rash of anti-immigrant bills reminiscent of this state's exclusionist policies of the past. This time the aim isn't just to keep newcomers out, but to keep those already here in their place.

What's striking is that the legislative push is bipartisan. While seven new bills and two resolutions have been authored by Republicans from Orange County, U.S. Rep. Tony Bielensohn, a prominent Los Angeles Democrat, has introduced five more measures into Congress.

The bills in the Assembly would deny undocumented immigrants access to public schools, emergency and prenatal services, workers' compensation benefits, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, public housing and other benefits. One bill would make it a crime to be an undocumented immigrant in the state, another would authorize the building of a prison in Baja California for undocumented Mexicans.

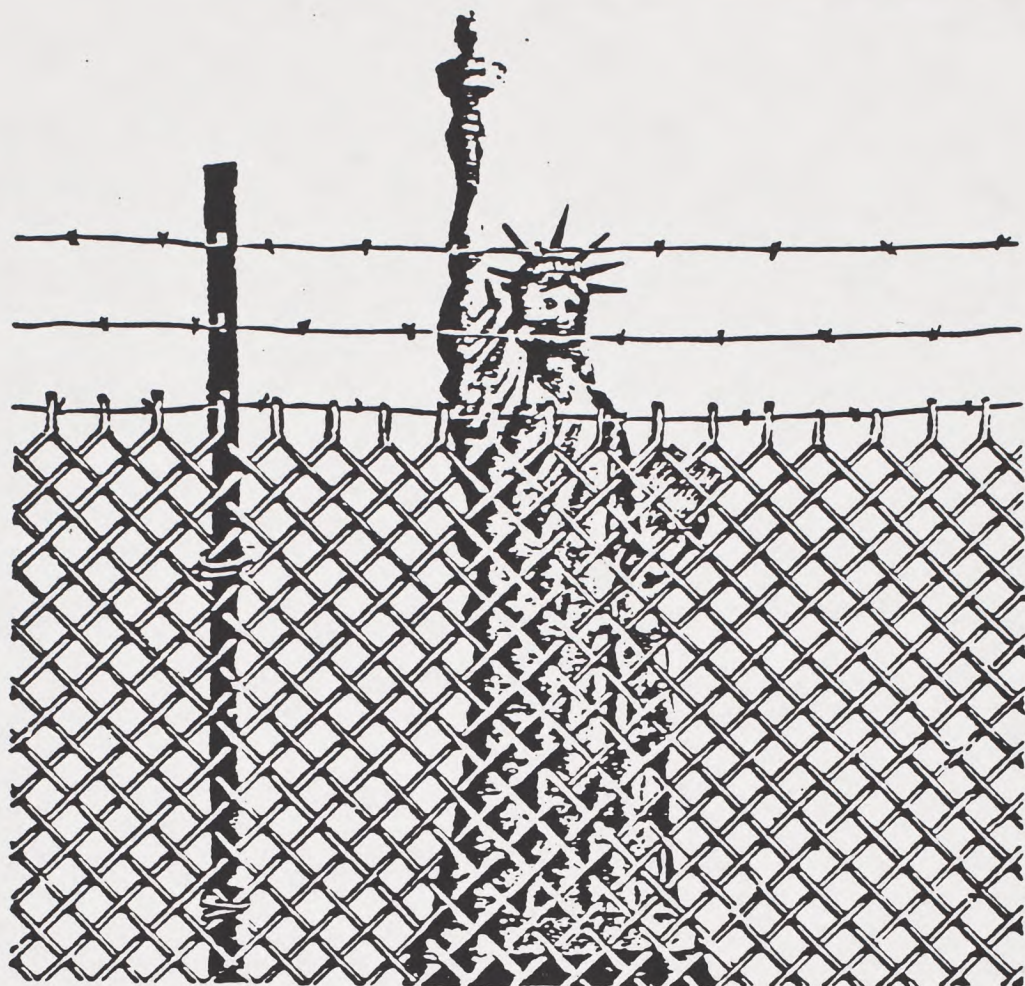
Bielensohn's bills would create a national identification card, deny U.S. citizenship to children of undocumented workers born in the United States, and beef up the Border Patrol, already under rising criticism for brutality and harassment of immigrants.

Immigrant rights advocates fear the proposed legislation will help set a pattern for other states.

"California passed a law last year requiring a Social Security card in order to renew a driver's license, a law clearly intended to deny immigrants the right to drive a car," says Emily Goldfarb, who directs the Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Services. Now there's a legislative push in Illinois and New Jersey to pass similar laws."

Behind the campaign in California is a growing wave of anti-immigrant sentiment fanned by media reports citing the supposed high costs the newcomers pose to the state. Gov. Pete Wilson gave the campaign a jump start last year when he divided the state's population into tax producers and tax receivers, putting immigrants in the second category. While his initiative to drastically cut back welfare costs and restrict newcomers to the state failed in November, the current slate of bills — if passed — would have a similar effect.

Ironically, studies over the last eight years have repeatedly shown that some 90 percent of immigrants in California hold jobs, and 80 percent actually hold two jobs. A recent study in Los Angeles documented that over-



MAGUIRE 'Special' to The Bee

all, the taxes paid by immigrants outweigh many times over the benefits they receive.

Yet with California losing 800,000 jobs in four years, and more job losses in the offing, reports of the diligent work habits of immigrants only intensify the public fear that immigrants pose a threat to individual livelihoods. In fact, the most adamant calls for exclusion right now come from precisely those areas of the state where immigrants are indispensable to the economy. Without immigrant dishwashers and room cleaners in the luxury hotels of Newport Beach or Disneyland in Orange County, for example — let alone immigrant janitors in the office and business parks of Irvine, or electronics workers in the sweatshops of Santa Ana — the economy of Southern California would crumble.

SOME IMMIGRANTS believe the proposed legislation isn't just designed to keep them out but to keep those already here in a permanent second-class status.

"San Francisco, Chicago, New York and Dallas all eat because we work, but we have almost no chance to move upwards into better jobs, to move out of the shadows," argues Jose Samperio, who directs a self-help organization of day laborers in San Francisco and works construction jobs. "These laws will oppress us even more."

Samperio cites the high accident rate

among construction day laborers — almost all of them undocumented immigrants — and the difficulties they already face getting medical attention.

"Already when we have accidents, we're just dropped off at the hospital parking lot," Samperio says. "Now they want a law to make it illegal for us to file a workers' compensation claim so we can get medical care."

"The intent is to keep people down," agrees Jose Medina, director of San Francisco's Instituto Laboral de la Raza. The roots of such legislation, he adds, go way back to the Alien Exclusion Act of the last century, the anti-Chinese riots on the West Coast, and the mass deportations of Mexican workers in the '20s and '30s — all events that coincided with other periods of economic uncertainty.

Even if the new bills pass, however, activists doubt they will have their intended effect. Over the last year, immigrant janitors in Los Angeles struck for union representation despite all-out opposition by owners of Century City skyscrapers. Silicon Valley assembly workers and janitors demonstrated repeatedly against sweatshop conditions, forcing Apple Computer and Hewlett Packard to bargain with them; farm worker strikes brought the first wage increases last year to fields from Delano to New Mexico.

The question really is, "Do these immigrants know their place?" says Medina. With or without the legislation, the answer is no.

Pacific News Service

EDITORIALS of THE TIMES

New Myths and Old Realities About Immigration

Although we're proud to be a "nation of immigrants," Americans have never really been comfortable with foreign newcomers. Even in Revolutionary times, Thomas Jefferson worried that immigrants would undermine the new political culture of the nation. And Benjamin Franklin warned against letting German immigrants settle in Pennsylvania. Even great men underestimated the ability of the new nation, with the freedom it offered, to absorb people from all over the world and turn them into Americans.

Remembering the history of immigration to this country—and the often generous, sometimes mean-spirited response of native-born Americans to it—helps make it easier to remain calm amid the recent near-hysteria over illegal immigration, epitomized by the overreaction to news that two women whom President Clinton considered for attorney general, Zoe Luján and Kimba Wood, once employed illegal immigrants as baby-sitters. In Wood's case, she did nothing illegal, but any association with "illegal aliens" was enough to send the Clinton Administration into a dither.

Wood's case reflects the new Administration's profound ignorance of the complex realities of immigration. It is not harsh criticism, however, because most Americans are in the same situation. And while no sin, this widespread ignorance has allowed the myths about immigration to take hold. For many years this newspaper has tried to take a thoughtful and balanced stance on immigration issues. We remain convinced that there are sane and constructive ways to better regulate the flow of newcomers into this country. But before restating the case, it is important to first refute some of the more egregious myths about immigration.

Myth: Illegal immigration is an out-of-control problem. A gross simplification. It is better to think of illegal immigration simply as a fact of life in Los Angeles and any other city close to the U.S.-Mexico border. Be sure, problems come along with the sheer numbers of overcrowding, border crime and other forms of exploitation of

illegal immigrants, but so do many benefits, such as low-cost labor that helps keep many small U.S. companies in business.

Myth: We are being silently invaded. In fact, the movement of people across our borders goes both ways—in and out. Although some foreigners come to stay, many are migrants who come to work for a time before returning home. This has especially been the case with Mexicans and other Latin Americans, many of whom live here just long enough to build nest eggs in a U.S. economy that, even in bad times, is far more robust than those of their homelands.

Myth: U.S. borders are out of control. Veteran Border Patrol agents say they have never had things under better control. Although controversial in many respects, the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 increased the Border Patrol's size and budget. The construction of a new, sturdier border fence with surplus Navy landing-strip material has reduced illegal border crossing dramatically. In fact, the Border Patrol is actually building new border access roads for its own use because agents are confident that smugglers won't be able to use them even when border guards aren't around.

Myth: The level of immigration today is higher than ever before in U.S. history. Though in some recent years the absolute number of immigrants to this country has reached the level of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the last great era of U.S. immigration from Europe, the actual immigrant percentage, relative to overall U.S. population, is a quarter of what it was a century ago because the population is much larger now.

Myth: Today's immigrants are

willing to accept the insulting premise that today's mostly Asian and Latin American immigrants are not as capable as the immigrants of our great-grandparents' day—and we are not willing to do so—sheer numbers are once again on the side of Americanization. Not only are there more native-born Americans to help the process along but the influence of U.S. mass media—movies, music, et al.—is pervasive. And English is increasingly the world's most popular language.

Myth: Immigrants take jobs. **Myth: Immigrants take welfare.** The contradictory nature of these two is obvious, but that doesn't keep them



The continuing saga: Immigrants of 1910 and today.

from being repeated.

In fact, most foreigners do come here looking for work. But most of the jobs they take are so menial and low-paying that Americans won't take them. Raising the pay to make those jobs more attractive to Americans isn't as easy as it sounds. Research indicates, for example, that if wage scales in light manufacturing in Southern California were not kept low with immigrant labor, the jobs would be not here but in other countries where wage scales are even lower.

The immigrants-on-welfare myth stems from confusion over the benefits extended to refugees under a separate section of U.S. immigration law. Refugees from communist nations, like Vietnam, do get education

both the federal and state governments have been reducing it in recent years. As for illegal immigrants, they do not qualify for welfare. Period. Even the otherwise generous amnesty provisions of IRCA prohibited immigrants who legalized their status from receiving public assistance for five years.

All this is not to downplay in any way the real challenges posed by immigration for American society. As noted above, for all the benefits that immigrants bring, they also bring problems. And when those problems fester they contribute to xenophobia, nativism and other anti-immigrant

sentiments. Among the solutions this newspaper has endorsed in the past to help this country better deal with immigration, and which we urge the Clinton Administration to consider:

—More federal financial aid to local jurisdictions heavily impacted by immigration. Immigration is a federal government responsibility, but immigrants tend to congregate in a handful of states and cities, where they add to the cost of public services such as schools, safety and public health. California, and especially cities like Los Angeles and Santa Ana, needs federal help to pay for those services. President Clinton announced last week that he will consider Gov. Pete Wilson's request for help; Clinton's words are encouraging. But the \$4 billion allocated for local assistance when IRCA was enacted has never been fully paid out—and more money than that is needed.

—The Border Patrol should be separated from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and be consolidated with the Customs Service and other federal agencies into a new, more efficient border management agency. That new agency should then put all its resources at the border

and ports of entry to stop illegal immigration there. Once relieved of its border patrolling duties, the INS should focus its resources on assisting immigrants, particularly encouraging them to become citizens.

—To improve the enforcement of IRCA, and to make sure it is applied in a non-discriminatory fashion, all workers in this country should be required to have counterfeit-proof Social Security cards. And the responsibility for administering IRCA should be transferred from the INS to the Department of Labor, which should combine its enforcement with other workplace laws such as wage and hour standards and worker-safety rules. The Labor Department should be given a sufficient budget to carry out these added responsibilities.

—To deal with the most fundamental cause of immigration, poverty in "sending" countries such as Mexico and Haiti, the United States should encourage development projects abroad and free trade, so that poor countries can prosper and put their people to work at home. The impending North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada must be put into effect as only the first step in this direction. But it will be an important first step because 60% or more of the illegal immigrants to this country come from Mexico. And, as a logical follow-up to NAFTA, the United States and Mexico should negotiate a guest-worker program to allow those migrants who will inevitably keep crossing the border to look for work to at least do so legally.

The Biggest Myth of All. That's just a short list—but with some big, complicated proposals. But then the international migration of human beings is, in itself, a very big and very complex phenomenon—one that responds more to the immutable laws of economics, and the unpredictable vagaries of human behavior, than to laws passed by legislatures. As one Border Patrol veteran once told us, "It can't ever be stopped, just regulated." Like him, we long ago concluded that the biggest immigration myth of all is that this "problem" is somehow amenable to easy, or glib, "solutions."

Immigrants' Medi-Cal limit: False thrift?

Costs of health care that the state refuses to pay are expected to shift to locally funded hospitals

By Susan Ferriss
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

With a controversial policy that starts Monday, Medi-Cal officials claim they will save as much as \$90 million next year by refusing to pay for an array of nonemergency health care for illegal immigrants and other foreigners in the United States.

But many of the costs, say doctors and others attacking the state policy, will simply shift to locally funded county hospitals and clinics, which are unlikely to allow a victim of a traffic accident, cancer or heart attack to go without follow-up care. The additional burden to San Francisco alone: an estimated \$3 million a year.

The Medi-Cal restriction that kicks in Monday was passed last fall by the Legislature as part of a budget package, with the strong support of Gov. Wilson.

Ironically, opponents argue, any savings to the state may be washed away if poor, undocumented patients return to emergency rooms when their known medical problems become critical — and thus eligible again for state reimbursement.

If someone returns to a hospital in an ambulance with untreated leukemia, lung cancer or another affliction, "Is it going to be \$20,000, \$30,000, \$40,000 before that person finally dies?" said Dr. Larry Bedard, emergency-room physician with Marin General Hospital.

"As a physician, I'm somewhat appalled by the mean-spiritedness of this," he added. "It's not going to save money and it's scapegoating these people. ... The attitude is, 'They can wash our toilets, take

care of our babies, and rake our leaves, but by God, don't let them get sick or we'll send them back.'"

Bedard, who also serves on the Marin General Hospital District Board, is testifying Tuesday in Sacramento on behalf of the California Medical Association, which opposes a proposed immigration bill by Assemblyman Richard Mountjoy, R-Arcadia, that would tighten Medi-Cal restrictions even more.

The bill would prevent doctors and hospitals from receiving any Medi-Cal reimbursements if they treat an illegal immigrant and fail to report the patient to the Immi-

[See ALIENS, B-5]

Holy 'oasis' in Oakland all in ruins

By Charles C. Hardy
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

OAKLAND — On Easter Sunday 34 years ago, the Rev. Carl J. Anderson and his parishioners proudly paraded down 19th Street in West Oakland to mark the first service held at St. John's Missionary Baptist Church on Market Street.

The church, with its high domed ceiling, detailed handmade carvings and stucco-and-red-tile exterior, had been a Catholic facility before Anderson purchased it and moved it in sections from 38th and Avalon streets to 1909 Market St.

But this Easter the church is little more than a memory, only the shell of its exterior remaining after a fire devastated the building Friday night. Oakland fire officials say the blaze began accidentally in a

[See CHURCH, B-3]

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Los Angeles Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1993

Nuestro Tiempo

A Bilingual Section / Una Sección Bilingüe

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IMMIGRATION / INMIGRACION

Citizenship Programs Help Ease the Process

By MANUEL JIMENEZ
SPECIAL TO NUESTRO TIEMPO

Daniel Castillo Sr., 78, and his wife, Rubecinda, 76, of El Monte decided it was time for their voices to be heard on issues affecting their adopted country of 16 years. So the two Salvadorans recently completed their application for U.S. citizenship at a community workshop.

Luz María Villalobos, 28, of South Gate echoed similar sentiments at the same workshop at Lincoln High School. But Villalobos, a native of León, México, who works as an assistant manager for

Questions and Answers About Naturalization, Page 3.

Transamerica, also believes that citizenship will ease her climb up the management ladder.

The three future citizens are only droplets in a huge pool of citizenship applications expected to flow into U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service offices this year.

Community organizers believe that a growing awareness of the benefits of naturalization will increase the numbers of eligible Latinos requesting citizenship. And that's not counting an estimated 1 million additional California Latinos who have completed their five-year residency requirement under the 1986 U.S. amnesty program for undocumented immigrants. Nationwide, 3 million amnesty recipients from all over the world will become eligible for naturalization this year.

The National Assn. of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, known as NALEO, and Hermandad Mexicana are two of the

Please see PROGRAMS, Page 4



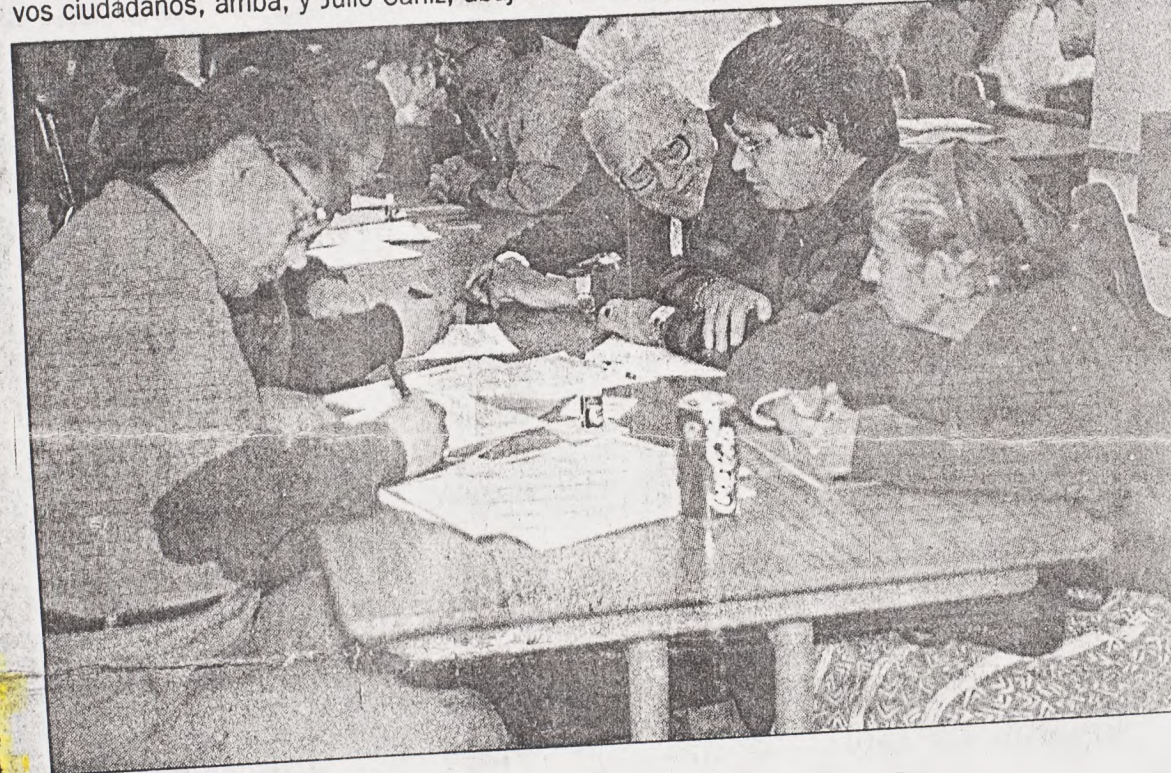
Photos by MARSHA T. GORMAN / Los Angeles Times

■ NALEO's Harry Pachón speaks to citizenship applicants, above, at Lincoln High School as Julio

■ Harry Pachón, de NALEO, charla con prospectivos ciudadanos, arriba, y Julio Caniz, abajo a la

Caniz, below, helps Daniel and Rubecinda Castillo apply. Their son, Daniel, is between them

izquierda, ayuda a Daniel y Rubecinda Castillo con su hijo Daniel, en la secundaria Lincoln



los Trámites de Naturalización

trabaja con un programa de naturalización aprobado por el INS. Ofrece cursos de la historia y el gobierno de Estados Unidos, así como de inglés como segundo idioma. La organización también ofrece exámenes de ciudadanía a los solicitantes como alternativa a que tengan que comparecer ante un examinador del INS.

El examen sobre la historia y el gobierno estadounidense consta de 20 preguntas. A cada pregunta le siguen cuatro respuestas, de las que hay que seleccionar la única que es correcta. Además de aprobar esa prueba, los candidatos también deben demostrar un dominio básico del inglés al escribir correctamente al menos una de dos oraciones que se les dicta.

La Hermandad ofrece los exámenes todos los meses en 15 centros. La organización ha suministrado 12,000 pruebas desde que empezó a

ofrecerlas hace un año. Otros grupos, incluyendo algunos colegios universitarios, también ofrecen exámenes de ciudadanía.

El programa de exámenes de ciudadanía es administrado a nivel nacional por el Servicio de Exámenes Educativos (ETS), en Pasadena. El ETS evalúa cada examen, notifica a los candidatos de los resultados y certifica el puntaje obtenido al INS.

En todo el país, aproximadamente 50,000 aspirantes a ser naturalizados han tomado el examen en el último año, según informó Reynaldo Baca, director del programa en ETS. Baca señaló que esa cifra es ínfima en comparación a lo que se avecina. Agregó que el ETS gestiona el suministro del examen en 300 centros en todo el país, en anticipación de un gran incremento en el número de aspirantes.

Por su parte, Pachón dijo creer

que un alto porcentaje de los beneficiarios de amnistía obtendrán la ciudadanía. "Estas son personas que ya han sido expuestas al INS y a sus papeleos mediante el proceso de amnistía", explicó.

Richard Martínez, director ejecutivo del Proyecto de Inscripción y Educación de los Votantes del Sudoeste (SVRP), aplaudió el que se den a conocer más los programas de naturalización. Como ejemplo, citó el programa de instrucción para adultos que ofrece el Distrito Escolar Unificado de Los Angeles (LAUSD). Este programa, financiado con fondos federales y sin costo alguno para los que se matriculen en el mismo, prepara a los solicitantes para tomar el examen de ciudadanía. Opera en unas 60 instalaciones del distrito escolar.

Patrick J. McDonnell, redactor del diario Los Angeles Times, contribuyó a este artículo.

PROGRAMS: Path to Citizenship

Continued from Page 1

organizations that are operating citizenship programs with the blessing of the INS.

These and other organizations hold regular workshops designed to ease the application process and provide a less intimidating environment than going through the INS.

"You can never reach a person on the telephone at the Immigration Service," said María López, a Mexican native who has two daughters who were born in the United States. She was among would-be citizens who attended a NALEO workshop in South Los Angeles.

María Sevilla, another workshop participant, said: "Here, there are people who help us who speak Spanish." Sevilla, a 69-year-old native of El Salvador, arrived in the United States almost half a century ago but only now is signing up for citizenship.

Latino immigrants, particularly those from Mexico, traditionally are among the newcomers least likely to seek citizenship. The sponsors of the workshops hope to start changing that tradition.

Harry Pachón, executive direc-

tor of NALEO, said he expects the naturalization process for the amnesty recipients to give impetus to the estimated 1.7 million Latinos in Los Angeles County who have been eligible for citizenship but have never sought it.

Pachón, professor of political science at Pitzer College in Claremont, said the voting strength that could result from the groundswell of potential citizens is sizable. "It could alter the political landscape of California," he said, adding that it could be felt most specifically in Southern California and Houston.

NALEO studies of U.S. Census data indicates that in California 37% of all Latino adults who are U.S. citizens turn out at the polls. If only half of California's 1 million newly eligible amnesty recipients gain citizenship, the Latino vote could swell by more than 150,000.

"At the local level, elections are frequently won or lost by narrow margins of 1,000 or 2,000 votes," Pachón noted.

In 1988, NALEO was one of the first organizations to set up citizenship workshops. More than 10,000 people nationwide and 7,000 in California have filed their applications with the INS through NALEO. The Los Angeles-based organization is accelerating its workshop schedule and plans at least one per month in the L.A. area for the rest of the year. Each workshop averages about 300 applications.

Another agency active with an INS-approved naturalization program is Hermandad Mexicana, a Latino social services organization. In addition to offering instruction in U.S. history, civics, and English as a second language, applicants are given citizenship exams as an alternative to taking the tests before INS examiners.

The exam consists of 20 multiple-choice questions on U.S. histo-

ry and government. Along with a passing score on the exam, candidates must also demonstrate a basic command of English by correctly writing at least one of two dictated sentences.

Hermandad offers the exams at 15 centers every month. It has administered 12,000 tests since it started offering them a year ago. Other organizations, including some community colleges, also offer citizenship tests.

The citizenship test program is administered nationwide through the offices of the Educational Testing Service in Pasadena. ETS scores the exam, notifies the candidates of the results and certifies the score to the INS.

About 50,000 naturalization hopefuls have taken the ETS exam nationwide in the last year, said Reynaldo Baca, ETS program director. Baca says that this is a tip-of-the-iceberg figure and that ETS is gearing up for a large increase in volume by arranging for testing through 300 centers nationwide.

Pachón believes that the amnesty recipients will find success in achieving citizenship. "These people have already been exposed to the INS and to its paperwork through the amnesty process," he said.

Richard Martínez, executive director of Southwest Voter Registration and Education Project, applauded the growing visibility of the naturalization programs. He cited as one example the adult instructional program offered by the Los Angeles Unified School District. This program, free to applicants and paid for with federal funds, prepares them for the citizenship test. It is available at about 60 facilities in the Los Angeles Unified School District.

Times staff writer Patrick J. McDonnell contributed to this article.

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LETTER / CARTA

Plastic Surgery Ads Insulting to Reader

Let me first congratulate you on your excellent job. However, the fact that your 10-page section (March 18) carries four advertise-

Avisos Para Cirugía Ofenden a Lectora

Antes que nada, quisiera felicitarles por su excelente labor. Sin embargo, como latina y como mujer, es para mí un insulto el hecho que en

Citizenship Questions and Answers

Many questions arise about the process of applying for U.S. citizenship. Here are some of the most often asked questions and answers:

Q: Who is eligible to apply for citizenship through naturalization?

A: Generally, any person over 18 who has been a legal resident of the United States continuously for at least five years immediately before filing the application. The five-year period begins on the date of permanent residence entered on the green card. That person must be of good moral character and loyal to the United States, as defined by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in its booklet, "Naturalization Requirements and General Information." The booklet also describes exceptions.

Q: What steps are necessary to attain citizenship?

A: An application must be submitted to the INS. Once eligibility is determined, the applicant is required to pass a simple exam on the history and form of the U.S. government. Candidates can elect to fill out the application and take the test through an approved organization. Test questions can be reviewed through books on citizenship at libraries or bookstores. The applicant also must demonstrate ability to speak and understand simple English as well as to read and write a simple sentence in English. The applicant must go through a personal interview with INS and pay a \$90 processing fee. Finally, the applicant must appear before a judge to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, giving up any foreign allegiance.

Q: Are there any exceptions to the above requirements?

A: Only to the English literacy requirement. People over 50 who have lived in the United States for at least 20 years as lawful, permanent residents can become citizens even if they cannot speak, read or write English. The same applies to those who are at least 55 and have lived in the United States for at least 15 years as lawful, permanent residents. Also, people will be exempt from the English language requirements if physically unable to comply. A simple history and government test will be given in an applicant's own language. Test questions are available to study before taking the test.

Q: How long does the naturalization process take?

A: This varies, depending on several factors including individual circumstances and INS caseload. However, the entire process can be completed within one year.

Q: Must the applicant deal directly with the INS?

A: Not for every phase of the process. For example, the



MARSHA T. GORMAN / Los Angeles Times

■ Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-Los Angeles) talks to Aney Tenoro, 11, who is helping her grandmother, Rosa Herrera, apply for citizenship.

■ El congresista Xavier Becerra charla con Aney Tenoro, de 11 años. Ella ayuda a su abuela, Rosa Herrera, con los trámites de ciudadanía.

Test Yourself

The U.S. citizenship test may be taken as an interview with an official from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or as a written exam at an INS-approved test center. The test is on the history and form of government of the United States.

Following are typical questions that might appear on a citizenship test. On the written test, at least 12 correct answers out of 20 questions are required for a passing score.

1. Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death?"
2. What is the Bill of Rights?
3. In what year was the Constitution written?
4. Who wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner"?
5. How many Supreme Court Justices are there?

ANSWERS:

1. Patrick Henry; 2. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution; 3. 1787; 4. Francis Scott Key; 5. Nine

qualified community organizations. The test can be taken either at approved community locations or with an INS examiner.

Q: What are the main benefits of acquiring citizenship?

A: Citizenship qualifies an adult to register to vote in all levels of elections—local, state and federal. Citizenship also qualifies the individual for many jobs, particularly in the federal government and in areas where high security is required. It also qualifies the individual for maximum Social Security benefits upon retirement and moving outside the United States.

Q: What organizations can help qualified individuals in the naturalization process?

A: The National Assn. of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials holds workshops at least monthly at various Southern California locations. These workshops, for which there is a \$25 fee to cover costs, provide help with all facets of filing the naturalization application, including photography, fin-

mandad Mexicana operates approved sites in major Los Angeles population centers for taking the written exam. This represents an alternative to taking the exam with an INS examiner. The tests are given monthly on a Saturday by Hermandad. A fee of \$16, set by the INS, is charged for those who preregister and \$20 for walk-ins when space is available. Other qualified organizations are also available to help.

Q: What does the test consist of?

A: The test given by an approved organization covers history and government and consists of 20 questions, each with four answers, only one of which is correct. A passing score on the exam is 60% or higher. In other words, at least 12 of the 20 answers must be correct. If the test is taken before an INS examiner, it is an oral exam instead of the 20-question written test. Regardless of where the test is taken, one of two sentences, dictated in English, must be successfully copied by the applicant.

Q: How can I contact the INS or one of approved organizations?

A: The English-Spanish INS information line is (213) 894-2119. NALEO's immigration hot line is (800) 34 NALEO (346-2536); Hermandad Mexicana, which administers citizenship tests, can be reached at (213) 745-5222 for the Los Angeles area; (818) 503-6300 in the San Fernando Valley and (714) 541-0250 in Orange County; Educational Testing Service can provide information on other testing centers at (818) 578-1971. The information line for the Los Angeles Unified School District, which provides free civics classes to prepare for citizenship, is (213) 62 LEARN.

Dan Ayuda a Residentes Para Pedir Ciudadanía

Por MANUEL JIMENEZ
ESPECIAL PARA NUESTRO TIEMPO

Daniel Castillo, padre, y su esposa Rubecinda, residentes de El Monte, decidieron a los 78 y 76 años de edad, respectivamente, que ya era tiempo de que su voz fuera escuchada en los asuntos que afectan a su país adoptivo, donde han vivido durante 16 años. Así es que los dos salvadoreños completaron en un reciente taller comunitario sus solicitudes para la ciudadanía de Estados Unidos.

Luz María Villalobos, de 28 años de edad y vecina de South Gate, también expresó conceptos

Preguntas y Respuestas de Naturalización, Página 3.

similares en el mismo taller, que tuvo lugar en la escuela secundaria Lincoln. Pero Villalobos, quien es natural de León, México, y trabaja como gerente auxiliar en la empresa Transamérica, también cree que la ciudadanía facilitará su ascenso en la jerarquía administrativa.

Los tres futuros ciudadanos representan pequeñas gotas en un gran lago de solicitudes para la ciudadanía que se espera que se encauzará este año hacia las oficinas del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) de Estados Unidos.

Líderes comunitarios piensan que una conciencia más amplia de los beneficios que conllevan la naturalización en este país redundará en aumentar el número de latinos elegibles que presentarán sus peticiones de ciudadanía estadounidense. Y ese grupo no incluye a cerca de un millón adicional de hispanos en California que han completado su requerimiento de

Favor ver TALLERES, Página 4

TALLERES: Ofrecen Ayuda con

Continúa de Página 1

cinco años de residencia legal bajo el programa de amnistía de 1986 para inmigrantes indocumentados en Estados Unidos. Calificarán este año para naturalizarse en todo el país un total de tres millones de personas, que son oriundas de todas partes del mundo y que se acogieron a esa amnistía.

La Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos (NALEO) y la Hermandad Mexicana son sólo dos de las organizaciones que ofrecen programas de ciudadanía con el visto bueno del INS.

Esas y otras organizaciones regularmente ofrecen talleres con el propósito de facilitar el proceso de solicitudes y proveer un ambiente menos amedrentador que las oficinas del INS.

"Nunca se puede conseguir por teléfono a alguien en el Servicio de Inmigración", expresó María López, quien es mexicana y tiene dos hijas nacidas en Estados Unidos. Ella formaba parte de un grupo de futuros ciudadanos que asistieron a un taller de NALEO en el Sur de Los Angeles.

María Sevilla, quien también participó en el taller, comentó: "Aquí hay gente que nos ayuda y que habla español". Sevilla, salvadoreña

de 69 años de edad, llegó a este país hace casi medio siglo. Pero apenas ahora ha emprendido los trámites para obtener la ciudadanía.

Los inmigrantes hispanos, especialmente los que provienen de México, han estado tradicionalmente entre los recién llegados con menos probabilidades de gestionar la ciudadanía estadounidense. Los patrocinadores de los talleres de ciudadanía esperan poder empezar a cambiar esa tradición.

Harry Pachón, director ejecutivo de NALEO, abriga la esperanza de que el proceso de naturalización para los beneficiarios de la amnistía servirá para motivar a los 1.7 millones de latinos en el condado de Los Angeles que califican para la ciudadanía pero nunca la han pedido.

Pachón, un profesor de ciencias políticas en Pitzer College en Claremont, pronosticó que sería significativo el efecto electoral que podría resultar si muchos se acogieran a la ciudadanía estadounidense. "Podría alterar el ambiente político de California", afirmó Pachón, y agregó que los resultados pueden ser más palpables en el Sur de California y en Houston, Texas.

NALEO ha preparado estudios

basados en los datos de la Oficina del Censo federal. Los resultados de esos estudios indican que en California acuden a las urnas de votación el 37% de los latinos adultos que son ciudadanos de Estados Unidos. Si tan sólo la mitad del millón de beneficiarios de la amnistía en California deciden acogerse a la ciudadanía, podría aumentar por más de 150,000 el número de votantes hispanos.

"A nivel local, las elecciones muchas veces se ganan o se pierden por un margen estrecho de 1,000 ó 2,000 votos", agregó Pachón.

NALEO se convirtió en 1988 en una de las primeras organizaciones en establecer los talleres de ciudadanía. Más de 10,000 personas en todo el país y 7,000 en California han presentado sus solicitudes con el INS a través de NALEO. La organización, que tiene su sede en Los Angeles, ha incrementado su horario de talleres y planea ofrecer por lo menos uno al mes en el área de Los Angeles durante lo que resta del año. Cada taller genera más de 300 solicitudes.

La Hermandad Mexicana, entidad de servicios sociales en la comunidad latina del Sur de California, es otra organización que

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Dr. Paul J. Brody, DPM

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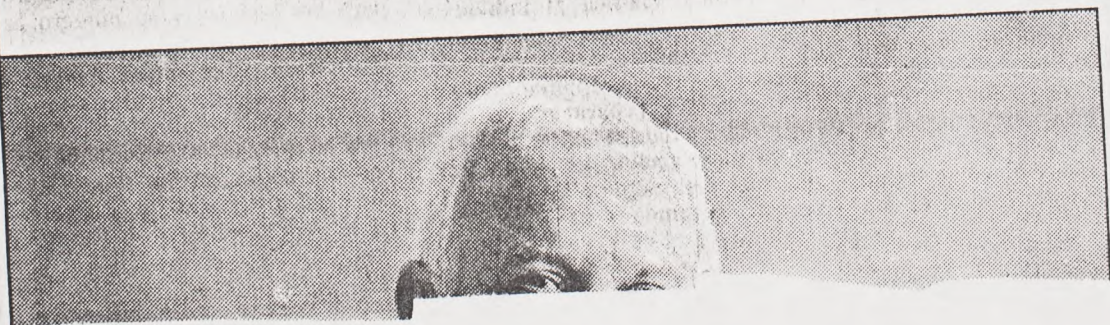
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Respuestas Sobre la Naturalización

Surgen muchas interrogantes acerca del proceso para solicitar la ciudadanía estadounidense. He aquí algunas de las preguntas más comunes con sus respuestas correspondientes:

P: ¿Quiénes califican para solicitar la ciudadanía mediante el proceso de naturalización?

R: Generalmente califica cualquier persona mayor de 18 años que haya residido legalmente en Estados Unidos durante un plazo continuo de al menos cinco años inmediatamente antes de presentar la solicitud. Ese período de cinco años empieza con la fecha de residencia permanente que aparece en la tarjeta verde. También hay que tener "buen carácter moral" y ser leal a Estados Unidos, según define el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) esas dos estipulaciones en su folleto informativo en inglés titulado "Naturalization Requirements and General Information." El folleto incluye además las excepciones permitidas para esos requisitos.

P: ¿Cuáles son los pasos a seguir para obtener la ciudadanía?

R: Hay que presentar una solicitud ante el INS. Una vez que se determina que el solicitante califica para la ciudadanía, tiene que aprobar un examen sencillo sobre la historia y la forma de gobierno de Estados Unidos. Los candidatos tienen la opción de preparar su solicitud y tomar el examen por medio de organizaciones aprobadas por el INS. El tipo de materia cubierto por el examen puede ser repasado por medio de libros sobre la ciudadanía que están disponibles en las bibliotecas y librerías. Los candidatos a la ciudadanía también tienen que mostrar su capacidad para hablar y escribir una oración sencilla en inglés. Cada solicitante tiene que comparecer para una entrevista en persona con un funcionario del INS y tiene que pagar una cuota de \$90. Por último, el solicitante tiene que comparecer ante un juez para jurar su lealtad a Estados Unidos y renunciar la lealtad a cualquier otro país.

P: ¿Existen excepciones a esos requisitos?

R: Solamente al requisito del alfabetismo en inglés. Las personas mayores de 50 años, que hayan sido residentes permanentes legales en Estados Unidos por un mínimo de 20 años, pueden recibir la ciudadanía sin que hablen, lean o escriban en inglés. Lo mismo aplica a personas que tengan por lo menos 55 años de edad y hayan estado en Estados Unidos como residentes permanentes legales durante al menos 15 años. También quedan eximidos del requisito de saber inglés las personas que no pueden cumplirlo por su condición física. Se les suministra a estas personas, en su idioma, una prueba sencilla sobre la historia y el gobierno de este país. Se pueden repasar el tipo

Tome la Prueba

Se puede hacer la prueba para la ciudadanía estadounidense mediante entrevista hablada con un funcionario del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) o por examen escrito en un centro de pruebas aprobado por el INS. El examen versa sobre la historia y la forma de gobierno de Estados Unidos.

He aquí una muestra del tipo de preguntas que podrían salir en la prueba de ciudadanía. Para aprobar el examen escrito, hace falta escoger las respuestas correctas para 12 de las 20 preguntas.

1. ¿Quién dijo, "Dénme la libertad o dénme la muerte?"
2. ¿Qué es la Carta de Derechos?
3. ¿En qué año fue redactada la Constitución?
4. ¿Quién compuso el "Star-Spangled Banner"?
5. ¿Cuántos son los jueces del Tribunal Supremo?

RESPUESTAS:

1. Patrick Henry; 2. Las primeras 10 enmiendas de la Constitución; 3. En 1787; 4. Francis Scott Key; 5. Nueve

de preguntas contenidas en la prueba antes de someterse a la misma.

P: ¿Cuánto tarda el proceso de naturalización?

R: Esto depende de varios factores, incluyendo las circunstancias individuales y la acumulación de casos en el INS. Pero el proceso completo puede concluir en menos de un año.

P: ¿Es preciso tratar directamente con funcionarios del INS?

R: Sólo durante algunas etapas del proceso. Por ejemplo, se puede obtener y llenar la solicitud con la ayuda de una organización comunitaria calificada. La prueba se puede tomar bien sea en las oficinas de entidades comunitarias aprobadas o directamente con un examinador del INS.

P: ¿Cuáles son los beneficios principales de convertirse en ciudadano estadounidense?

R: La ciudadanía califica a los adultos para inscribirse a votar en las elecciones, tanto local y estatal como federal. La ciudadanía también califica al individuo para muchos empleos, especialmente del gobierno federal y en campos que requieren un alto nivel de acreditación para efectos de seguridad. También califica al individuo para recibir los beneficios máximos del Seguro Social si la persona se jubila y va a residir a

otro país.

P: ¿A qué organizaciones pueden recurrir los que califican para la naturalización?

R: La Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos (NALEO) presenta talleres por lo menos una vez al mes en varios sitios del Sur de California. En estos talleres, que cuestan \$25 por persona para cubrir los gastos, se proporciona ayuda en todos los aspectos de la presentación de la solicitud. Esto incluye tomar las fotografías y las huellas digitales y proporcionar la asesoría sobre el proceso. Hermandad Mexicana tiene la autorización debida para ofrecer el examen de ciudadanía en la zona angelina. Esto representa una alternativa a acudir a tomar la prueba directamente con un examinador del INS. La Hermandad ofrece las pruebas un sábado al mes. Se cobran cuotas, establecidas por el INS, de \$16 a los que se inscriben por adelantado para tomar la prueba y de \$20 para los que se presentan a última hora y si hay espacio para ellos. Hay otras organizaciones calificadas para ayudar en este proceso.

P: ¿De qué consiste el examen?

R: La prueba que suministran las organizaciones aprobadas por el INS cubre datos sobre la historia y el gobierno de este país y consiste de 20 preguntas. Le sigue a cada pregunta cuatro respuestas, sólo una de las cuales es la correcta. Para aprobar la prueba se requiere una puntuación correcta de al menos el 60%. Es decir, el solicitante tiene que acertar en por lo menos 12 de las 20 preguntas. Cuando el examen lo suministra un examinador del INS, es hablado, en lugar del examen escrito de 20 preguntas. Sin importar quien ofrece el examen, hay que escribir bien al menos una de las dos oraciones dictadas en inglés como parte del proceso de examinación.

P: ¿Cómo me pongo en contacto con el INS o con una de las organizaciones aprobadas?

R: La línea de información en inglés y español del INS es el (213) 894-2119. La línea sobre inmigración que opera NALEO es (800) 34 NALEO (346-2536). Para la Hermandad Mexicana, sírvase llamar al (213) 745-5222 en el área de Los Angeles; (818) 503-6300 en el Valle de San Fernando, y (714) 541-0250 en el Condado de Orange. Empleados del Servicio de Exámenes Educativos (ETS) le pueden informar sobre centros adicionales para las pruebas y su número es (818) 578-1971. El Distrito Escolar Unificado de Los Angeles (LAUSD) ofrece clases gratuitas sobre el gobierno en preparación para la ciudadanía. Para datos sobre esas clases, sírvase llamar a la línea del distrito al (213) 62 LEARN.

OPINION



Bee file

New wave of immigrants adds tension to the fields

Don Villarejo is executive director of the California Institute for Rural Studies in Davis.

By Don Villarejo

A NEW wave of migrant farm workers has quietly rolled into California fields, virtually unnoticed in the debate on immigration policy. These newcomers are Mixtecs from southern Mexico. The California Institute for Rural Studies recently published a report, "Mixtec Migrants in California Agriculture," that estimates up to 30,000 Mixtecs are currently laboring in California's agricultural industry — and their numbers are increasing.

Most Mixtecs are illiterate. Some do not understand Spanish, much less English. They speak an indigenous, pre-Columbian language that has no written form. But their story says much about California farm-labor policy and immigration in general.

Some Californians — politicians in particular — are quick to blame immigrants for our state's rising unemployment rate and overloaded social services. Conveniently overlooked is the fact that our \$18 billion agricultural industry has been built on generations of immigrants. They are human tools of the trade, providing handsome profits for California agribusiness while serving the world's most abundant food supply to consumers.

At the same time, farm workers have seen their wages fall about 10 percent over the last decade, while unemployment increased and living conditions worsened dramatically. And among migrant farm workers, none fare more poorly than Mixtecs.

Mixtecs in California live under porches and in hand-dug caves. They give birth in the back seats of dilapidated cars, without prenatal or post-natal care. They camp along rivers, washing the pesticides off their skin and clothing after 12-hour days in the field.

Our researchers conducted detailed interviews

with 131 Mixtecs living under these conditions. Those interviewed reported wages that fell below the legal minimum hourly rate in one-quarter of their jobs. More than one in four Mixtecs surveyed was not paid, or was underpaid, by a U.S. employer. Some said they were owed \$500 to \$1,000 or more.

Why do Mixtecs endure such hardship and abuse? For the same reasons they leave homes and families and travel up to 2,000 miles for a string of

jobs that may last only a few days at a time. Mixtecs are the poorest of Mexico's poor. Their homeland, the Mixteca region centered in the southern Mexican state of Oaxaca, has no economic base. For centuries, the Mixteca has relied on exported labor to sustain its remote villages. The Mixtecs who labor in our fields are the descendants of the peasant laborers who built the Aztec empire and Spanish missions.

As the Mixtecs and other poor migrants joined the stream of labor pouring into California fields, a glut developed, creating problems for established

farmers who provide reliable employment and modest improvements in living conditions.

Indeed, Mixtecs seem amazingly resilient in dealing with language, education and cultural barriers. They have shown themselves to be far more adaptable than government regulators and policymakers.

Our Mixtec study showed that California's enforcement of wage and working standards for migrant workers is woefully inadequate. Little wonder, since there are only a handful of Spanish-speaking staffers in the state labor commissioner's office that covers the entire San Joaquin Valley. And our \$350 million social services system does not include a single employee who speaks Mixtec.

NOW THE governor and some legislators want to make government even less responsive to human needs. More than 20 bills were introduced in the state Legislature this year to prohibit assistance — including health care and education — to undocumented immigrants. Politicians insist this will discourage immigration. But the Mixtecs tell us otherwise. They receive the least desirable jobs for substandard wages, and endure living conditions that may be worse here than in rural Mexico. Yet they continue to arrive, and permanent Mixtec settlements are springing up in rural California.

If we deny basic human services to Mixtecs and other minority immigrants, we effectively institutionalize misery and poverty. And that is no substitute for reasonable immigration and labor policies. If Californians, however, want to create a permanent underclass that will be subject to maximum exploitation, then Mixtecs may be the choice of the 1990s, just as African slaves and Native American Indians were in earlier times.

Special to The Bee

Farm workers have seen their wages fall about 10 percent over the last decade, while unemployment increased and living conditions worsened dramatically. And among migrant farm workers, none fare more poorly than Mixtecs.

In the context of California immigration, the Mixtecs are the latest chapter in an old story. For 100 years, California fields have been successively worked by Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and, since the 1940s, by *mestizos* — Mexicans of mixed European and indigenous descent. In the 1960s and '70s, mestizo farm workers achieved substantial gains in wages and working conditions, thanks to unionization and political activism. But the ladder

workers and newcomers alike. As our Mixtec report noted:

"In the case of a citrus farm in Ventura County, the grower purposely pit crews of Mixtec and mestizo workers against each other. The Mixtec crew harvested more bins of oranges per day than the mestizo crews. The grower then threatened to fire the mestizos . . . the mestizos expressed great resentment against the Mixtecs and verbally abused them with racist comments about Indians."

The Mixtecs' distinct physical appearance — dark-skinned and small in stature — makes them an easy target for discrimination. But strong ethnic identity has also helped them organize for self-protection. At least four Mixtec organizations are active across California. And some Mixtec work crews cultivate informal relations with individual

Fight Brewing on Immigration

Jordan won't sign supervisors' resolution condemning xenophobia

By April Lynch and Dan Levy
Chronicle Staff Writers

The fierce national debate over immigration is moving to center stage in San Francisco, as a fight looms between Mayor Frank Jordan and the Board of Supervisors over a new immigration resolution.

The resolution, passed unanimously by the board Monday, denounces "the rise of anti-immigrant sentiment" around the country and calls on the federal government to treat immigrants in a "humane manner."

The measure, which also opposes "pending bills ... that would further restrict the rights of immigrants," represents one of the first official challenges to state and national politicians who want to toughen immigration laws.

But Jordan has not signed the resolution, and sources said yesterday that the mayor will either refuse to put his signature on the measure or veto it outright. That likelihood has infuriated Supervisor Tom Hsieh, author of the resolution and a frequent Jordan supporter.

Hsieh Up in Arms

"I will be the first one to rise and say 'Mayor, you don't belong here,'" said Hsieh, himself an im-

migrant from Taiwan. "If he forgets the principles that brought people like me to this country, then he cannot represent us."

Since first proposing the resolution, Hsieh has received threatening telephone calls and mail. One envelope contained only a newspaper article about the resolution with "You can kiss your political career good-by" scrawled across it. During a visit to Napa last weekend, Hsieh and his wife were spat at and threatened by a group of people in a pickup truck.

"Things are getting pretty bad," Hsieh said. "The resolution asks our powerful politicians not to generate any more hatred."

National and state politicians have a number of immigration proposals on the table. Governor Wilson has called for a constitutional amendment denying citizenship to American-born children of undocumented parents. California Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer have proposed clamping down on U.S. borders.

Concerns of Mayor's Office

If San Francisco's immigration resolution becomes law, city lobbyists in Sacramento and Washington, D.C., would be required to work against such proposals. Opposing all such plans worries the

mayor's office. Jordan, himself the American-born son of an Irish immigrant family, has also opposed any board actions related to national or foreign policy.

"The primary concern is the blanket approach to all these proposals," said Jim Lazarus, Jordan's chief of operations. "A case-by-case analysis would be more effective."

Hsieh and his supporters counter that Jordan's concerns are motivated by political opportunism. Wilson, Feinstein and Boxer have all had favorable ratings in recent polls on their immigration plans.

"Our leaders don't need to check their polls — they need to check their moral compass," said Martha Jimenez, an attorney for the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund and a member of a newly formed Bay Area Latino coalition to fight immigration law changes. "This resolution is a very important statement, and we as a city and county need to stand up."

Other leaders in immigrant communities also said the resolution is needed to counter a rise in anti-immigrant hostility. "This resolution is a call by San Francisco to stop scapegoating immigrants," said Ignatius Bau of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights.

EXCEL *Choice-in-Education League*

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Treasurer

Shawn Steel

Shawn Steel & Associates

Dear Friend:

The campaign to bring true educational reform to California via parental choice in education has begun. As you may know, Governor Pete Wilson has called a special election which will put the Parental Choice in Education Initiative on the November 1993 ballot. EXCEL, the sponsor of the initiative, is now embarking on a statewide program to make all 31 million Californians aware of the need for parental choice in education.

Our task is monumental! Opponents to the initiative have already embarked on raising \$10-15 million to defeat the initiative. They spent more than \$2 million on a television campaign earlier this year. Not only can they raise the money, but they have the troops to help distribute their propaganda. During the signature-gathering effort, public schools, equipment, and children were used to help distribute anti-choice in education information. Make no mistake about it, this is a political machine to be reckoned with.

But we can win! We have four key factors on our side. Number one, the voters believe that many of their schools are dysfunctional. Secondly, there is a great deal of grassroots and business support for parental choice. Thirdly, we are organizing a very effective campaign team. Lastly, we have you.

We need your help to win this November.

We would appreciate a contribution of at least \$29. Why \$29? This will help us buy 100 stamps and reach 100 more people with our information.

Enclosed is a copy of our newsletter. Please feel free to make copies and give them to your friends, or we can provide you extra copies. If you have any questions, please give us a call. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Joe Alibrandi
Chairman

P.S.: If you would like to continue receiving the newsletter, please send a \$25 contribution.



What is the Parental Choice in Education Amendment?

The Amendment gives teachers and parents the right to run their neighborhood schools free of bureaucratic controls. It also gives parents the freedom to choose the best school—public or private—for their children.

California School Board Association (CSBA) Starts PAC to Fight Parental Choice

The CSBA has joined the California Teachers Association (CTA) in raising funds to help defeat the Parental Choice in Education Amendment. An April 14 letter from Charity Webb and Davis Campbell of the CSBA was sent to school board members statewide soliciting funds to support their anti-parental choice political action committee.

This “unprecedented action” by the CSBA is intended to raise “\$100,000 by June 30, 1993” and another “\$300,000 by December 31, 1993.”

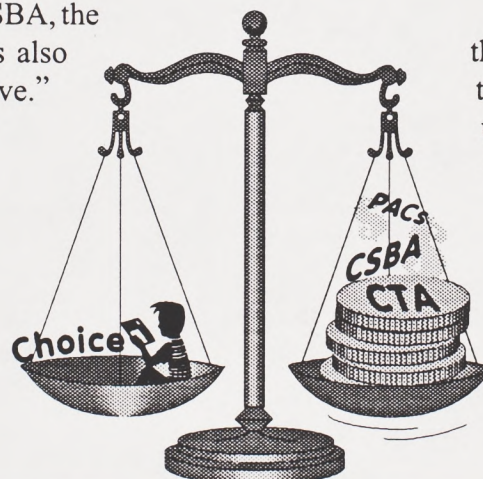
Their goal is to raise \$100 for every board member in each school district and county office throughout the state. “Board members are uniquely capable of reaching out to parents, business people, and community members to oppose the voucher,” Webb and Campbell said. The letter asks school board members to give “five cents per ADA it serves.”

The CTA has already assessed each of its members \$19 per year for three years to fund their anti-parental choice campaign. They will raise more than \$14 million. In addition to the CTA and the CSBA, the California School Employees Association is also collecting funds to “fight the voucher initiative.”

RELATED STORY:

ExCEL Wins Legal Battle

Two school districts (sued last year by ExCEL for using taxpayer funds to campaign against the Amendment) have agreed to settle ExCEL's action.



EDITOR'S NOTE

This is the sixth ExCEL newsletter discussing issues pertaining to the Parental Choice in Education Amendment which is qualified for the next statewide ballot (expected in June 1994).

We encourage you to make as many copies as you wish and distribute them to your friends; or we will be glad to mail them direct if you provide a list of those who you feel would enjoy receiving their own issue. Your suggestions for future issues are welcome.

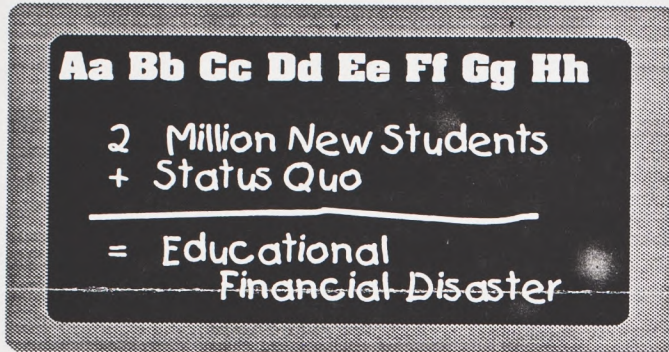
Finally, a contribution of \$25 to help offset the production and distribution costs would be most appreciated.

**KEVIN TEASLEY
FRED RAAB
CO-EDITORS**

The districts have repealed their anti-Amendment resolutions and are prohibited from using any public resources to oppose the Amendment in the future.

If your school or school board has used public funds to campaign against the Amendment, please call ExCEL.

"It takes the tax revenue derived from 22 jobs to pay for 1 elementary school classroom," according to Governor Wilson.



California expects 2 million additional children in its schools by the year 2000—a 40 percent increase in enrollment. Can we afford the status quo? Isn't there a better way?

Yes, if we encourage the private sector to assist in meeting the needs of these new children (as the Amendment does), we may be able to educate our children at *half the cost* (and with high quality to boot).

School Establishment 'Talks' Choice, But No Action

Assemblywoman Delaine Eastin made headlines recently by endorsing a school choice bill in Sacramento sponsored by Assemblyman Charles Quackenbush.

Unfortunately, it is nothing new. Maureen DiMarco, head of the State Education Department, said in a recent *Los Angeles Times* interview that California already has a public school choice program. So why all the talk about school choice? To fool the public into thinking real change is coming and to erode support for the Amendment. We need more than talk, we need *action*.

Additionally, State PTA president-designate Pat Dingsdale has placed defeating the Amendment at the top of her organization's agenda. She wants to develop a manual instructing parents on ways to get their children's needs met. Shouldn't this have been developed long ago?

Such a book already exists, entitled *Grading and Upgrading Schools* by Dr. Martin Nemko. You can get a copy for \$3 by calling the Sequoia Institute at (703) 590-0496.

College Tuition . . . a Problem? The Amendment Can Help

For many high school graduates, college is not an option because they cannot afford it. How does the Amendment help?

The Amendment provides a "head-start" program for college-bound students by allowing students to keep funds left over from the voucher program to assist in paying future educational costs.

According to the latest figures available, the average California private school tuition is \$1,800 per year for grades K-6 and \$2,500 for grades 7-12.

But the voucher will be worth about \$3,000. After paying the tuition, what happens to the money left over? That money goes toward your child's college education fund.

For example, if your child were to attend a private school for \$2,500 per year for 10 years, he or she would have \$5,000 to use toward payment of the college tuition. A nice "head-start"!

Will Private Schools Be Over-Regulated?

To readers of this newsletter, you know this subject has been discussed in almost every issue. However, people are still asking this question. Here is yet another way to answer it.

The public school establishment has an agenda to increase regulations on private schools. The question you have to answer is, "Do you want them to be able to regulate with relative ease, or do you want to erect a 'regulatory firewall' which protects private schools from unnecessary regulations?" If you prefer the latter, then support the Amendment, because that is what it does.

Get Involved

If you would like to have a speaker or become a speaker on parental choice, please call ExCEL. Also, please help us spread the message by making copies of this newsletter and sharing with your friends.

Thank you.



SWEETWATER UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
ADMINISTRATION CENTER

1130 FIFTH AVENUE
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA 91911
(619) 691-5555
FAX: (619) 420-0339

John L. Rindone, Ed.D.
Superintendent

June 1, 1993

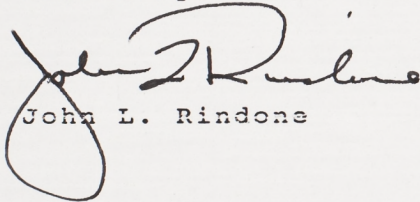
Mr. Herman Baca
105 South Harbison Avenue
National City, CA 91950

Dear Mr. Baca,

In response to your letter of May 19, 1993, I contacted Dr. Phipps immediately to address your concerns regarding your son's academic progress. Dr. Phipps believed that your concerns were resolved because the identified teachers had made contact with you.

Since you have addressed these concerns again, I would suggest that you meet with Dr. Phipps and the respective teachers immediately. Dr. Phipps is aware of this situation and will be contacting you soon to establish the conference appointment.

Sincerely,



John L. Rindone

cc: Dr. Louise Phipps

Sweetwater High School

SWEETWATER UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL
2900 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 91950-7495
Phone: (619) 691-5730

June 11, 1993

Herman Baca
105 S Harbison Avenue
National City, CA 91950

Dear Mr. Baca:

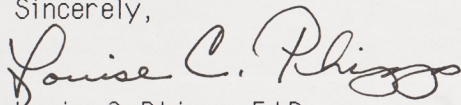
Dr. John Rindone, Superintendent, informed me of your letter and your concerns regarding your son, Andres Baca, who is a sophomore here at Sweetwater High School. I believed that your original concerns about communication with three teachers, Mr. Bokesh (Algebra 4), Mrs. Hall (English 10 Hrs), and Mrs. Rymer (Chemistry 2), had been resolved.

Since your concerns about Sweetwater High and what happens to students here still exist, I - and the teachers - would like the opportunity to meet with you before the end of the school year which for teachers is Friday, June 18. From June 15 - 18, are minimum days for students, so the teachers will be available during the afternoon from 11:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. Additionally, I will be available the following week if that better meets your schedule.

The staff of Sweetwater High School is committed to meeting the needs of all of your students and strive to work cooperatively with parents to this end. I encourage you to become involved in the school, become knowledgeable about the many programs available, and join with us to improve educational opportunities for our students.

Please call me or my secretary, Ms. Liz Garcia, at 691-5734 to schedule an appointment.

Sincerely,



Louise C. Phipps, Ed.D.
Principal

LCP:eg

c: Dr. John Rindone
Mr. Bill Bokesh
Mrs. Ellen Hall
Mrs. Maureen Rymer

ARNULFO HERNANDEZ, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1745 BRIDGECREEK DR.
SACRAMENTO, CA 95833
(916) 924-0147

October 8, 1993

Herman Baca
Aztec Printing
710 E. 3rd St
San Diego, CA 91950

Re: Immigration Issues Forum
El Paso, Texas
November 5, 1993

Dear Mr. Baca:

This letter invites you to take part in the above-entitled forum as one of the three main speakers. You will address the "JUAREZ BLOCKADE" issue. Accordingly, enclosed please find a flyer, letter, Findings Of Facts And Conclusions Of Law (in the INS violations at Bowie High School) and newspaper articles regarding the above-entitled matter.

Judge Cruz Reynoso will address the much broader area of "CIVIL RIGHTS & CITIZENSHIP." We are attempting to get one of the lawyers in the Bowie lawsuit to address "INS VIOLATIONS AT BOWIE HIGH SCHOOL."

The Blockade and INS Violations at Bowie are issue-specific and very much local issues. however, they have national implications for the Mexican American community, especially on border cities such as San Diego. I am sure you want to address the Blockade from that perspective.

In preparation for the forum, This weekend I will mail to you all the El Paso Times and El Paso Herald Post articles regarding the Blockade from September 23 through October 3, 1993. I have requested these back issues. additionally, I will FAX daily the articles I cut out from the El Paso Times.

You will have at least two weeks to prepare for the forum. I, Salvador Balcorta, our lead in El Paso, and others in El Paso will be available to you by phone during this time. I am sure the articles will provide you with much information.

The thrust of the forum is three-fold: 1) the first is taken from the byline of the flyer "preparing responding confronting" the issues facing the Mexican-American community. 2) the second is to provide an avenue (forum) to express the concerns of our community and for them to be heard by our national policy and

ARNULFO HERNANDEZ, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1745 BRIDGECREEK DR.
SACRAMENTO, CA 95833
(916)924-0147

October 8, 1993

Dan Munoz, Publisher
1950-5th Ave, Suite 1-3
San Diego, CA 92101

Re: Immigration Issues Forum
El Paso, Texas
November 5, 1993

Dear Mr. Munoz:

This letter invites you to cover the above-entitled forum for LA PRENSA DE SAN DIEGO. Enclosed please find a flyer, letter, and newspaper articles regarding the above-entitled matter.

We are asking Mr. Herman Baca, a Chicano activist from San Diego, to address "THE JUAREZ BLOCKADE." Judge Cruz Reynoso will address the much broader area of "CIVIL RIGHTS & CITIZENSHIP." We are attempting to get one of the lawyers from San Antonio involved in the Bowie lawsuit to address "INS VIOLATIONS AT BOWIE HIGH SCHOOL."

The Blockade and INS Violations at Bowie are issue-specific and very much local issues. however, they have national implications for the Mexican American community, especially in California and specifically in San Diego. Similar incidents as in the INS violations at Bowie High School have happened in California. Additionally, rumors of a Tijuana Blockade have surfaced. Therefore, coverage of the forum La Prensa De San Diego is highly relevant to your readers and community.

The thrust of the forum is three-fold: 1) the first is taken from the byline of the flyer "preparing responding confronting" the issues facing the Mexican-American community. 2) the second is to provide an avenue (forum) to express the concerns of our community and for them to be heard by national policy and political leaders. 3) The third is the need to identify and set a national agenda, goals and timetables for our community. We hope that this purpose will take form in forums, such as this one, that we hope will take place throughout the Southwest and other areas where our community has a presence.

As you well know, the issues confronting our community are many: NAFTA, health reform, employment, education, Anti-immigration legislation, housing, farmworker issues, appointments, the media (tv, radio and press), role models, state and federal cases impacting our community, English-only rules, reapportionment,

*Hernandez
FYI
Arundel*

voting rights, voter registration, the census, Chicano Studies Departments in our major universities, and so forth. They all cry out to be noticed and addressed. However, none inflame the passion more than civil rights violations. Thus, the selection made of the theme and issues to be discussed at the first El Paso Community Issues Forum. It will be our endeavor to encourage similar forums on these issues in El Paso and other cities in the not too distant future.

As I indicated to you during our telephone conversation last week, we have no sponsors and no money. Everyone participating must bear the cost of travel and lodging during their stay. While the lack of sponsorship money limits us in many ways, it also means we are beholden to no one! We march to the beat of our drum in what we say or don't say!

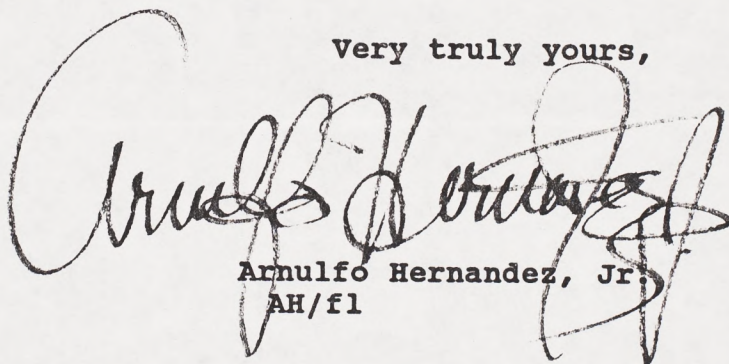
In recognition of your contribution to the success of the forum in getting the information disseminated and the financial burden imposed on you, the organizers of the forum offer you our humble home(s), food and transportation during your stay with us if you or your newspaper will pay the cost of your transportation.

I have one suggestion to make. You and Herman make arrangements to fly on Southwest on their 2x1 special on Thursday, Nov 4th., and split the cost. Our people (not INS!) will pick you and Herman up on your arrival in El Paso and put you up for the night. My wife and I are doing the same thing with relatives- except they don't know it yet!

If this idea is acceptable to you, I suggest you plan to get into El Paso about 3:00 p.m. on Thursday. We will need to have a short meeting on Thursday early in the evening to walk through the logistics and to meet each other.

Please let me know of your decision as soon as reasonably possible.

Very truly yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnulfo Hernandez, Jr.', is written over the typed name and initials below it.

Arnulfo Hernandez, Jr.
AH/fl

Encl. (4)

political leaders. 3) The third is the need to identify and set a national agenda, goals and timetables for our community. We hope that this last purpose will began to take form in forums, such as this one, that we hope will take place held throughout the Southwest and other areas where our community has a presence.

As you and Dan well know, the issues confronting our community are many: NAFTA, health reform, employment, education, Anti-immigration legislation, housing, farmworker issues, appointments, the media (tv, radio and press), role models, state and federal cases impacting our community, English-only rules, reapportionment, voting rights, voter registration, the census, Chicano Studies Departments in our major universities, and so forth. They all cry out to be noticed and addressed. However, none inflame the passion more than civil rights violations. Thus, the selection made of the theme and issues to be discussed at the first El Paso Community Issues Forum. It will be our endeavor to have similar forums on these issues in many of our communities in the not too distant future.

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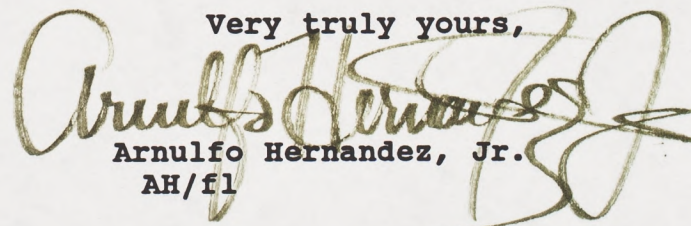
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AH/fl

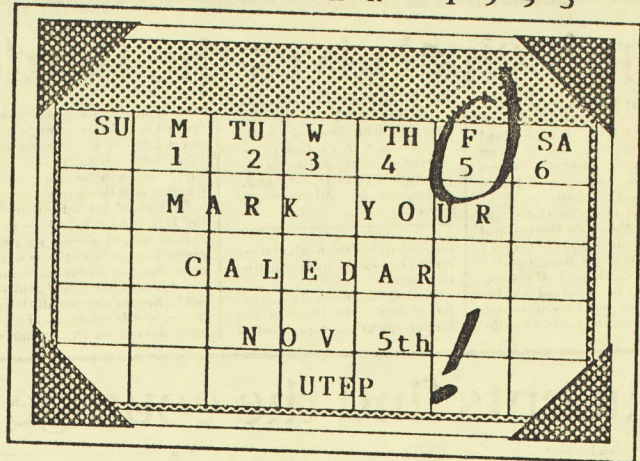
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NOVEMBER 5, 1993
9-5 P.M.
NEILL AUDITORIUM
COLLEGE OF BUS ADM
UNIV OF TEXAS EL PASO

UNIV AVE & HAWTHORNE ST.
EL PASO, TEXAS

(MAP & DIRECTIONS ON BACK)

NOVEMBER 1993



EL PASO COMMUNITY ISSUES FORUM
"PREPARING RESPONDING CONFRONTING"
IMMIGRATION ISSUES

1. THE JUAREZ BLOCKADE
2. CIVIL RIGHTS & CITIZENSHIP
3. INS VIOLATIONS AT BOWIE HIGH SCHOOL

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MEMBER, U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
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FORUM

EDITORIAL
OPINION

A principal gives the Border Patrol a civil rights lesson

By Robert Tomsho

EL PASO, Tex. — Paul Strelzin knew he faced serious problems when he became principal of Bowie High School last July.

Wedged between the hard-scrabble Segundo Barrio and the international boundary fence jutting up from the Rio Grande's north bank, the virtually all Hispanic school was beset by gang problems, a soaring dropout rate and facilities so de-

Robert Tomsho is a reporter for The Wall Street Journal, from which this article is reprinted with permission. Copyright 1993, Dow Jones & Company, Inc. All rights reserved.

teriorated that the football team had to beg for ice from a nearby restaurant.

Vowing to create an "oasis" for students, the blunt-spoken former sports announcer called

rival gangs in for peace talks, opened the library at night and put a jukebox in the cafeteria. Still, he recalls, "it felt like there was a little black cloud hanging over this school."

That cloud turned out to be the U.S. Border Patrol. In pursuit of illegal aliens, its pale green Chevy Suburbans sped down campus access roads and raced across lawns and athletic fields. Agents occasionally burst into school buildings, and used binoculars to watch the march-

ing band.

Strelzin also heard rumors that his students and staff were being interrogated, roughed up and detained. But when he first asked them about it, some shrugged, others wouldn't talk and a few said there was nothing to be done.

THE Brooklyn-born educator quickly decided otherwise. "For my students in El Paso," he says, shaking his fist, "the Declaration of

Independence started in the summer and fall of 1992."

The resulting rebellion triggered a federal lawsuit last October by a group of Bowie students and staff members who accuse the Border Patrol of violating their constitutional rights. In a community where complaining publicly about the Border Patrol has long been seen as futile — and perhaps dangerous — the lawsuit renewed old fears while raising new hopes. It was also a stark

new example of the difficulties of enforcing immigration law along the 2,000-mile line that divides Mexican aspirations and U.S. promise.

Located a few miles east of downtown El Paso, Bowie High has been one of the places where the border fences are the hardest to keep repaired. Built upon a flat, 100-acre strip of land that was once a melon field, its drab stone buildings

Please see STUDENTS, Forum 2

Students find the courage to take back their campus

Continued from Forum 1

look like tiny fortresses huddled around a sprawling concrete plaza.

For students crossing the plaza between classes, the only view is the Rio Grande levee, which rises up a few hundred yards to the south. On the other side, just below the tall steel fence that runs across the levee's ridge, Mexicans wade the shallow river and others pay to be floated across on crude ferries made of old inner tubes and boards.

From the levee fence, would-be immigrants have a clear view of any Border Patrol activity, thanks to the wide-open Bowie campus. Some cross during the confusion of class changes and carry books to blend in with Bowie's 2,200 students.

For those who make it, the maze-like streets of the housing project that abuts the northern edge of the school property inhibit pursuit, and nearby rail yards and bus stops provide a quick exit.



Bee file

THE BORDER Patrol, already harried by thinly stretched resources, high turnover and mounting violence from gangs, bandits and drug smugglers, is expected to hold the line. "I try to be as humanitarian as I can be and still do my job," says veteran agent Javier Nade, "but it's a very unpopular law that we enforce."

Border Patrol commanders bristle at the suggestion that they single anyone out because of skin color. "We don't stop people on mere Hispanic appearance," asserts Stephen L. Williams, deputy chief of the Patrol's 600-agent El Paso contingent, the second largest, after San Diego's, along the border with Mexico.

Agents can legally question people about their immigration status, but can detain them or require them to answer only with reasonable suspicion that they are here illegally. Grounds for such suspicion, says Williams, include: walking down a known route of travel, wearing clothes made of Mexican-made fabric or, given a Third World health and diet, having a generally thin or sickly appearance.

"An American just looks like an American," he says. "If you've traveled abroad, you know what I mean."

Bowie High wrestler David Renteria was wearing a Chicago Bulls shirt and blue jeans when he aroused the suspicion of two agents last June 3, as he walked home from school.

This was the day the Mexican-born 19-year-old, a naturalized citizen who was born par-

tially blind, was to receive his high-school diploma. And so, in English, he proudly told the agents he was a U.S. citizen and kept on walking. He says that one of them then grabbed his arm, pushed him face-first into a fence and kicked his legs to frisk him. The Border Patrol denies that any abuse took place.

THERE WAS no groundswell of outrage or support when Renteria told his story to a few local reporters, and local lawyers weren't eager to pursue the case. Few Hispanic residents of the Segundo Barrio relished the idea of taking on a well-armed federal agency that for generations has been a powerful presence in their community, a place where some parents, fearing an accidental deportation, don't let their children leave home in the morning without their birth certificates.

Legal residents seldom protest, fearing deportation or denial of citizenship. And many U.S. citizens are humiliated to have been mistaken for a criminal or something other than a U.S. citizen. "You wouldn't even tell your friends about it," sighs Bowie High secretary Grace Hernandez, who was once followed home and questioned after agents saw her jogging on campus after school.

Bowie history teacher Juan Sybert Coronado tried to puncture the silence by talking to his classes and Hispanic student groups about their constitutional rights. But while a handful of students told him their stories

privately, few would speak about them publicly, or even to each other. "It was embarrassing to the kids to be identified as anything but All-American," he says. "They were ashamed."

So was Benjamin Murillo, the beely defensive coordinator for the Bowie football team. In November 1991, he and two players were driving to a Saturday morning game when the Border Patrol stopped them in a Dairy Queen parking lot.

One of the agents allegedly pointed a gun at Murillo's head and ordered him out of the car. Even after another Bowie coach drove up and identified the trio, they were frisked and questioned, allegedly because some possible drug dealers matching their descriptions had been spotted crossing the river.

For months afterward, the coach seldom discussed the incident, nor did he file a complaint, since the few that had been made to school administrators had never gone anywhere. "I never did anything about it," the 37-year-old El Paso native admits, shaking his head. "Down here, it's almost another event during the day, like eating lunch."

BUT THAT changed dramatically with the arrival of the feisty Strelzin, a hulking 52-year-old given to strutting around the campus in jeans and a windbreaker and greeting students — male and female — with: "You're dynamite, baby."

Since driving into town for the first time in a Corvette con-

vertible in 1966, "The Strelz" had been a teacher and principal at several local schools. Still, he was better known as the TV pitchman for an auto-parts chain, the master of ceremonies at countless local banquets and the outspoken game announcer for local high school, college and semi-pro teams.

As announcer for the Texas League's El Paso Diablos baseball team, he razed local dignitaries from the press box, coached vendors on peanut-selling techniques and got ejected from the park for challenging an umpire's call by playing a Linda Ronstadt song that begins with the line, "I've been cheated."

While he is a well-off Anglo who lives in a tony neighborhood far from Bowie High, his wife was born in Mexico and his three daughters consider themselves Mexican-Americans.

After getting word of the incidents involving his secretary, Hernandez, and coach Murillo, he invited local Border Patrol commanders to his office to hear their stories. When that meeting failed to produce immediate results, he complained publicly at a school board meeting, notified the local congressman and described incidents he'd heard about in an interview with a local columnist.

During the first week of school, Strelzin met with a Hispanic student group and said he needed to hear all of their stories before he could do anything. "He basically said it was going to stop," recalls Sybert Coronado, the group's faculty adviser. "No one on that level

had ever tried for them before." As his students talked, the principal began telling their stories, without using names, on talk shows and in the press.

The resulting publicity seemed to break some sort of psychic logjam. Eight hundred students and faculty signed a petition asking the Border Patrol to repair fence holes near their campus. Two dozen others came forward with stories of abuse or questionable detentions.

More came forward when a local Hispanic-rights group brought in some San Antonio civil-rights lawyers to take affidavits for a possible lawsuit. "It just kept exploding," recalls lawyer Robert Greenblum. "It was just one after another."

Neiden Susie Diaz, 17 years old, told them a story she had kept secret, even from her mother, for two years. She said a Border Patrol agent stood on her chest with one boot and kicked her with the other, causing deep leg and chest bruises. The Border Patrol has since looked into her complaint, but has not been able to determine the identity of the agent involved.

"It's like a whole mountain drops on you," laments her mother, Josefina Diaz, who, like most parents, didn't find out her child was involved in the resulting lawsuit until the night before the first hearing. At that Oct. 20 session, the plaintiffs asked for an order barring the Border Patrol from unwarranted searches of Bowie students and staff.

At the hearing, the local Border Patrol chief said he would investigate the incidents, but complained that none of the plaintiffs had reported them to his office in a timely manner. The agents involved filed affidavits denying any abuses.

AFTER CONSIDERING the evidence, U.S. District Judge Lucius Buntton granted the plaintiffs' request for a restraining order and gave their lawyers permission to seek other potential victims and pursue a possible class-action suit.

"The government's interest in enforcing immigration laws does not outweigh the protection of the rights of United States citizens and permanent residents to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures," the judge ruled in December, adding that because of their Hispanic appearance, the plaintiffs had been "repeatedly stopped, questioned, detained, frisked, searched and arrested without legal cause, and have

been subjected to verbal and physical abuse."

As word of the ruling spread at Bowie, some classes erupted in applause and stomping. "They were dancing in the aisles," Strelzin admits. "Every body was congratulating every body."

Although some school district officials grumbled about the up-

'Now I have a voice.'

— senior Mike Banvelos

roar, most remained supportive of the principal. "There were forces that tried to stop Paul from speaking out, but it was too late when they tried," says Richard Telles, the school board's vice president. "I support him wholeheartedly. The man has done a tremendous job of defending his students."

Two months later, the lawyers, still seeking a permanent injunction against the Border Patrol and perhaps money damages, are still interviewing potential plaintiffs. The Border Patrol is all but gone from the Bowie campus, and the students who took them on remain heroes among many of their classmates. "Now I have a voice," senior Mike Banvelos says, as classmates sitting around him in the bustling cafeteria nod in agreement.

Situated in a tiny Segundo Barrio living room, Josefina Diaz speaks of her daughter's courage, her voice trembling. "Many of our ancestors got beaten up and they kept quiet. Now, the people are going to speak out."

But after generations of fear such feelings of empowerment and pride remain tenuous. One fearful couple forced their son to withdraw as a plaintiff, and other parents have ordered lawyers not to interview their children. Some of the students involved in the suit say they fully expect their parents' fears of retribution to be realized. "You don't know how it's going to come, says student Albert Vasquez "but it's going to come."

In a deeply conservative city where Mexican-Americans are only now assuming political power, the plaintiffs are still berated on local call-in shows and in letters to area newspapers.

"I got a letter from a man who wanted to know why I was in love with my brown babies down here," Strelzin says.

"But we planted the seed," he adds, defiantly, "and the tree grows."

ARNULFO HERNANDEZ, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1745 BRIDGECREEK DR.
SACRAMENTO, CA 95833
(916) 924-0147

October 8, 1993

Herman Baca
Aztec Printing
710 E. 3rd St
San Diego, CA 91950

Re: Immigration Issues Forum
El Paso, Texas
November 5, 1993

Dear Mr. Baca:

This letter invites you to take part in the above-entitled forum as one of the three main speakers. You will address the "JUAREZ BLOCKADE" issue. Accordingly, enclosed please find a flyer, letter, Findings Of Facts And Conclusions Of Law (in the INS violations at Bowie High School) and newspaper articles regarding the above-entitled matter.

Judge Cruz Reynoso will address the much broader area of "CIVIL RIGHTS & CITIZENSHIP." We are attempting to get one of the lawyers in the Bowie lawsuit to address "INS VIOLATIONS AT BOWIE HIGH SCHOOL."

The Blockade and INS Violations at Bowie are issue-specific and very much local issues. however, they have national implications for the Mexican American community, especially on border cities such as San Diego. I am sure you want to address the Blockade from that perspective.

In preparation for the forum, This weekend I will mail to you all the El Paso Times and El Paso Herald Post articles regarding the Blockade from September 23 through October 3, 1993. I have requested these back issues. additionally, I will FAX daily the articles I cut out from the El Paso Times.

You will have at least two weeks to prepare for the forum. I, Salvador Balcorta, our lead in El Paso, and others in El Paso will be available to you by phone during this time. I am sure the articles will provide you with much information.

The thrust of the forum is three-fold: 1) the first is taken from the byline of the flyer "preparing responding confronting" the issues facing the Mexican-American community. 2) the second is to provide an avenue (forum) to express the concerns of our community and for them to be heard by our national policy and

political leaders. 3) The third is the need to identify and set a national agenda, goals and timetables for our community. We hope that this last purpose will begin to take form in forums, such as this one, that we hope will take place held throughout the Southwest and other areas where our community has a presence.

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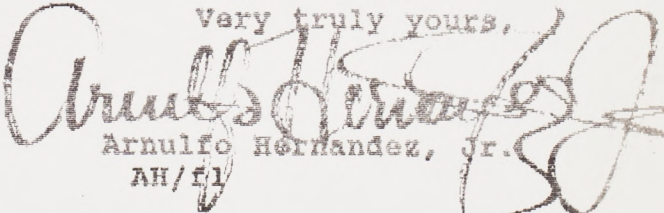
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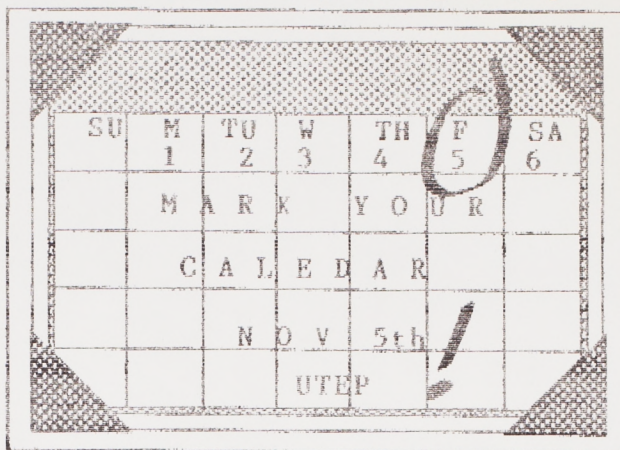
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So was Benjamin Murillo, the beleaguered coordinator for the Bowie football team. In November 1991, he and two players were driving to a Saturday morning game when the Border Patrol stopped them in a Dairy Queen parking lot.

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BUT THAT changed dramatically with the arrival of the newly hired principal, a hulking 42-year-old given to shouting around the campus in jeans and a windbreaker and greeting students — male and female — with "You're dynamic, huh?"

Since driving into town for the first time in a Corvette car

portable in 1986, "The Strelz" had been a teacher and principal at several local schools. Still, he was better known as the TV pushman for an auto-parts chain, the master of ceremonies at countless local banquets and the outspoken game announcer for local high school, college and semi-pro games.

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had ever tried for them before."

More came forward when a local Hispanic-rights group brought in some San Antonio civil-rights lawyers to take affidavits for a possible lawsuit. "It just kept exploding," recalls lawyer Robert Greenblum. "It was just one after another."

Neiden Susie Diaz, 17 years old, told them a story she had kept secret, even from her mother, for two years. She said a Border Patrol agent stood on her chest with one hand and kicked her with the other, causing deep leg and chest bruises. The Border Patrol has since looked into her complaint, but has not been able to determine the identity of the agent involved.

"It's like a whole mountain drops on you," innards her mother, Josefina Diaz, who like most parents, didn't find out her child was involved in the resulting lawsuit until the night before the first hearing. At that Oct. 20 session, the plaintiffs asked for an order barring the Border Patrol from unwarranted searches of Bowie students and staff.

At the hearing, the local Border Patrol chief said he would investigate the incidents, but complained that none of the plaintiffs had reported them to his office in a timely manner. The agents involved filed affidavits denying any abuses.

AFTER CONSIDERING the evidence, U.S. District Judge Lucius Houston granted the plaintiffs' request for a restraining order and gave their lawyers permission to seek other potential victims and pursue a possible class-action suit.
The government's interest in enforcing immigration laws does not outweigh the protection of the rights of United States citizens and permanent residents to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures," the judge ruled in December, noting that because of their Hispanic appearance, the plaintiffs had been "repeatedly stopped, questioned, detained, frisked, searched and arrested without legal cause, and have

roar, most remained supportive of the principal. "There were forces that tried to stop Paul from speaking out, but it was too late when they tried," says Richard Tollos, the school board's vice president. "I support him wholeheartedly. The man has done a tremendous job of defending his students."
Two months later, the lawyers, still seeking a permanent injunction against the Border Patrol and perhaps money damages, are still interviewing potential plaintiffs. The Border Patrol is all but gone from the Bowie campus, and the students who took them on remain heroes among many of their classmates. "Now I have a voice," senior Mike Benavides says, as classmates sitting around him in the bustling cafeteria nod in agreement.

Seated in a tiny Segundo Barrio living room, Josefina Diaz speaks of her daughter's courage, her voice trembling. "Many of our ancestors got beaten up and they kept quiet. Now, the people are going to speak out."
But after generations of fear, such feelings of empowerment and pride remain rare. One fearful couple feared their son to withdraw as a plaintiff, and other parents have ordered lawyers not to interview their children. Some of the students involved in the suit say they fully expect their parents' fears of retribution to be realized. "You don't know how it's going to come," says student Albert Yanez, "but it's going to come."

In a deeply conservative city where Mexican-Americans are only now assuming political power, the plaintiffs are still battered on local radio shows and in letters to area newspapers.

"I got a letter from a man who wanted to know why I was in love with my brown baby down here," Strelzin says.
"But we planted the seed," he adds, defiantly, "and the tree grows."

Juárenses rally against blockade

By Emily Roueget
El Paso Times

Hundreds of protesters marched through downtown Juárez Wednesday, demanding an end to the U.S. blockade of the border and chanting: "¡Dejenos entrar! ¡Queremos trabajar! — Let us in! We want to work!"

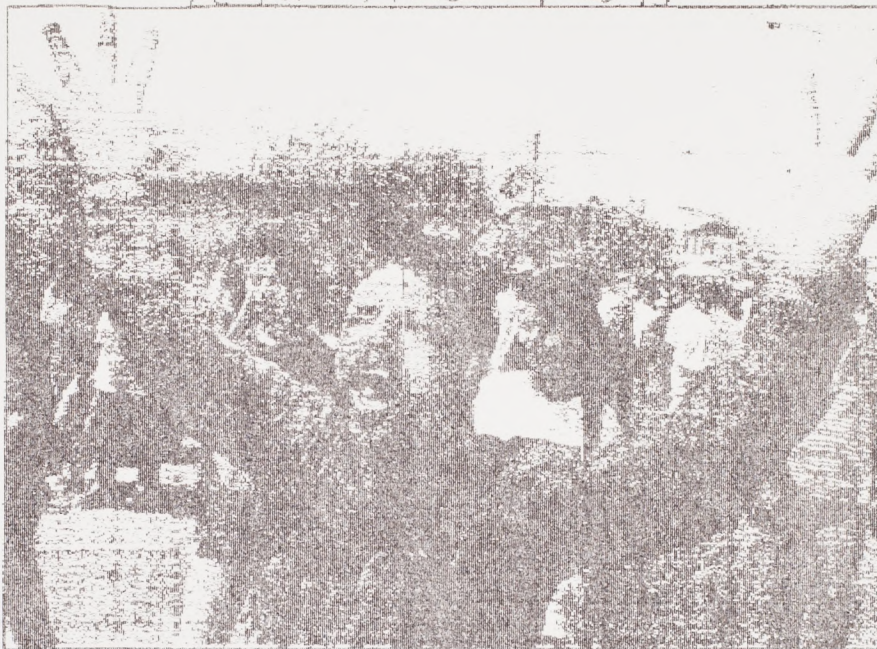
The noisy but peaceful march by about 700 people covered a few blocks along the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Those frustrated by Operation Blockade — the Border Patrol's chain of agents stretched along 20 miles of border to stop the flow of illegal immigration — fell roughly into two groups: —

• Juárenses who cross the border illegally but regularly to earn a living in El Paso or in southern New Mexico farm fields.

• And another group — perhaps just as large — that's just passing through. They arrive at the border from hometowns in Mexico's interior or in Central America and head immediately to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, and other cities far from the Rio Grande.

Please see Blockade / 2A



Jeff Bowles / El Paso Times

Blockade protester Raul Esperza screamed a chant during a march in Juárez Wednesday against the U.S. Border Patrol's continuing effort to seal 20 miles of the border between El Paso and Juárez.

Rock-thrower hits border agent on head

By Sito Negron
El Paso Times

A U.S. Border Patrol agent was hit on the head with a rock thrown from the Juárez side of the Rio Grande Wednesday, the only agent reported injured in the first four days of the patrol's 20-mile-long border blockade.

The agent, whom the Border Patrol would not identify, was not seriously hurt. A few other rock-throwing incidents were reported during the continuing standoff that has more than 400 agents lining the border from Ysleta to Sunland Park.

After the rock-throwing incident began beneath the Paso del Norte Bridge, agents huddled behind a vehicle, "keeping our heads down (because) rocks were flying," Border Patrol agent Michael Leone said.

A rock bounced off the top of the

Border Patrol van and hit the agent.

"This is the first time anyone was injured," supervisor J.M. Hubert said, "but they've been throwing rocks since we started Sunday."

He said the crowd mostly was nonviolent, but some members of Juárez's Pueblo Negro gang — blamed by U.S. and Juárez officials for robberies of illegal border-crossers — were upset because "our blockade has shut down their clandestine operation."

At about 1:40 p.m., protesters briefly blocked access to the Paso del Norte Bridge. They burned a U.S. flag, then dispersed at about 2:10 p.m.

"By and large we're not having any aggressive action by those protesting, just a few individuals who are continuing to stir up problems," said Border Patrol spokesman Doug Mosier.



Operation Blockade is the Border Patrol's campaign to stop illegal immigration by lining the El Paso-Juárez border with about 400 agents. The patrol will assess results after two weeks and decide whether to make it permanent.

CALL US

Has the blockade affected you? If so, how? Call us at 546-6129 before noon today. A sampling of responses will be published Friday.

'THIS IS THE ONLY WAY'

Most of Wednesday's callers support Operation Blockade / 2A.

PATROL CHIEF



Reyes

From an interview with El Paso Border Patrol Chief Sébastien Reyes, who said an outcry for more control of illegal immigration set the stage for Operation Blockade:

Q: What is the justification for doing this now?

A: "I don't think we need justification for doing our job."

More from Reyes / 3A

April 20, 1993

Michael Behnke, Director of Admissions
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Re: Bowie High School Students
Your: 93-94 MIT Applicants

Dear Mr. Behnke:

I am writing at the request of Paul Strelain and Amparo Woo, Principal and Counselor, respectively, Bowie High School, El Paso, Texas, regarding the above-entitled matter. The application process for Bowie High School student applicants for the MIT 93-94 entering class has gone terribly sorry. I want to know why. Equally important, immediate corrective action is requested as outlined below. Finally, recommendations for the future are made.

THE APPLICATION PROCESS: NO INTERVIEW

Briefly stated, six (6) Bowie students initially applied to MIT for the 93-94 academic year. Two (2) students did not complete their applications, were tested and received numerical and non-numerical scores in the tests.

The Numerical Index (NI) is determined by averaging the ratings for performance on standardized exams and high school grades and rank.

The Non-Numeric Rating (NMR) matrix is an average of the ratings in the areas of academic initiative, interpersonal strengths, and personal achievements.

Both the NI and NMR are on a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest rating. A 3 would be a candidate who is average in your applicant pool.

As an additional component of your admission criteria, MIT

MIT-93-94BOWIE

1

uses an MIT alumnus as a recruiter to interview applicants. Your recruiter's observations, evaluations, perceived strengths and weaknesses, and comments about the student obtained during the interview are contained in a confidential, written report regarding the student that is forwarded to MIT to be considered as part of the application.

The interview is used by MIT in recognition that the NI and NMR components do not give you a total picture of the applicant. The applicant's face becomes associated with the application at the interview. Essentially, it is the interview which provides MIT the human element in addition to the abstract NI and NMR scores.

The recruiter's report of the interview gives you the intangibles of the person, such as desire to succeed, background, surroundings, and such more. The interview report is no different than a lawyer's evaluation of his or her client's credibility and believability obtained by interviewing the client, asking questions, and making observations and evaluations based on the manner of and contents of the responses to his questions, eye contact, and body language. All things being equal, the interview may tip the scale, whether it be the lawyer's decision to allow the client to testify or MIT deciding who gets admitted and who gets denied admission. In fact, at a prestigious American institution, such as MIT, where only the best and brightest need apply, and where the NI and NMR scores are clustered together and only decimal points separate the applicants, the interview report becomes an important, critical part of the admission process.

MIT is very wise in its decision to use its graduates as recruiters, for who better to give you a written assessment of the applicant's potential for success at MIT than a recruiter who has successfully lived the rigorous experience and demands of a learning institution or the caliber of MIT?

Your office informs me your interviewer is an MIT graduate who volunteers to be the MIT contact in the area where he or she resides and is not paid for his/her services. The AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY (1982), Second Edition, defines recruit as a verb which means, "to enroll or seek to enroll...to supply with new members or employees..." as in "colleges recruiting minority students..." [emphasis added.] Recruiter is merely the noun form.

Nothing contained in the definition suggests that a recruiter must be "paid" for his or her services. The critical question is whether the individual meets the definition above. The question begs the answer. Clearly, your interviewers, contacts, volunteers, or otherwise, fall within the definition of a "recruiter." They are recruiting students for their alma mater.

MIT-93-94BOWIE

2

In accordance with the above, the four (4) Bowie applicants were asked to contact their recruiter in El Paso. The student called their recruiter, Ms. Woo, called. Their principal, Mr. Strelain, called. All calls were made for the express purpose of scheduling an interview with the El Paso MIT recruiter assigned Bowie applicants before the MIT-imposed application deadline expired.

To the dismay of all four Bowie students, Ms. Woo and Mr. Strelain, the final decision of who was admitted and who was refused admission to MIT was made without the benefit of the interview report on Bowie students for the following reasons:

1. Only two students were able to reach the recruiter to make an appointment to be interviewed. They were interviewed.
2. Two students were not able to make contact with the recruiter and were not interviewed. Their calls were to no avail. Their requests to be interviewed went unanswered. Not even a numerous calls Ms. Woo and Mr. Strelain made were ever returned. Your recruiter was too busy to interview the two students which less return or acknowledge the calls made by the students, their counselor or principal.
3. As it stands now, only one of the four Bowie High School applicants has been admitted to MIT for the 93-94 academic year.

It may not be that the "only" reason three Bowie students were not admitted to MIT for the 93-94 academic year was due solely not being interviewed or no interview report being submitted MIT, nor am I making this assertion. However, this such is true.

All other applicants in the El Paso/Las Cruces area were interviewed and received the benefit of the interview report. Bowie High School students were deprived of this benefit. I don't know what they call it up in your neck of the woods, but we call disparate, unequal treatment where I live. If MIT allows it, the courts will provide a swift remedy for it. Even private institutions, such as MIT, are amenable to the Equal Protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution. A nexus to state action is not difficult to find.

It is the responsibility of the student to contact and make his or her own appointment with the recruiter for an interview at a mutually convenient time and place.

MIT-93-94BOWIE

3

Historically, Mexican-Americans have not received the equal treatment afforded all other Americans in our country. The PRISON is no exception. And, it continues at Bowie High School today. As my point, enclosed please find a copy of a Wall Street Journal article that was reprinted in the Sacramento Bee on March 7, 1993 under the headlines, "A Principal Gives The Border Patrol A Civ Rights Lesson." The article relates the civil rights abuses being committed by U.S. Border Patrol agents against Bowie High School students and teachers in violation of their rights protected by the United States Constitution.

The article gives you an idea of the insurmountable barrier our students must scale just to get an education. Bowie student staff and teachers have been illegally stopped, detained, frisked, searched, questioned, interrogated, and physically and verbally abused in, at, around, and about Bowie High School by outlandish ROYALS IN A MORE APPROPRIATE TERM - masquerading as Border Patrol agents operating under color of (federal) law.

These experiences must surely have a positive impact in the areas of academic initiative, interpersonal strengths, personal achievements, communications skills, presentation, and desire to succeed. They can only come to light in the context of a face-to-face interview. As we now know, Bowie student applicants were deprived of this benefit when being considered for admission to the 93-94 MIT entering class solely on account of the failure of MIT in being diligent that the interviews take place and that the interview reports were submitted in a timely fashion. MIT placed another barrier for these students to climb. It is wrong and unfair, and it is the responsibility of MIT to remedy the wrong by giving them a fair chance to enroll at MIT.

THE REMEDY: IMMEDIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION

Immediate, corrective action is necessary to correct unequal treatment of the four Bowie High School student applicants received by MIT. The unequal treatment, through no fault of their own, and having their applications for admission considered without the benefit of the interview and interview report. As a remedy, they should be given the opportunity to have their application for admission to MIT reconsidered.

LET ME MAKE IT PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT I AM NOT ASKING PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT. I am only asking for the same, equal treatment of which Bowie students were deprived and which all other students received. Bowie students are entitled to equal treatment no more and no less. It is only fair. The law requires it. If they will not be satisfied with anything less!

I urge MIT to take the following corrective action:

1. Immediately have an MIT recruiter interview the Bowie H

school student applicants and recalculate their admission scores with the generic and input of the initial report of the interviewer considered. I request you have a recruiter, other than the initial recruiter, interview the Bowie students. It is not too late. The 92-94 academic year starts in September.

4. Immediately and personally inform the previously assigned MIT recruiter who interviews Bowie students from interviewing any and all prospective student applicants. The four Bowie applicants who applied to MIT are some of the best and brightest students that Bowie High School produces. They relied to their detriment on the representation of MIT that they would be given equal opportunity to compete equally with all other applicants for admission to MIT and, if accepted, receive a college education at one of the best institutions of higher learning in the United States. If this is the disparate, unequal treatment some of the best and brightest Bowie students receive from a prestigious, private, eastern institution of higher learning, such as MIT, I am deeply concerned with the negative message this treatment sends to, and the negative impact it makes on, the more average Bowie students who may want to apply to other, less prestigious colleges and universities throughout the United States. Hopefully, they will not be deterred from applying.

5. Assign the interviews mentioned in #1, above, and all future Bowie student interviews to another MIT recruiter. Mr. Amparo and Mr. Stralain know the names of the other MIT recruiters in the El Paso area. In view of the present problem, their recommendations should be taken into account. I urge you to contact them for this purpose at Bowie High School at (915) 844-0130.

RECOMMENDATIONS & REQUESTS

Please provide me with a copy of the MIT standard application package sent out to all MIT applicants, including the package Bowie High School student applicants received. Please include any and all other information pertaining to students, including Bowie applicants, received subsequent to the application.

I am most interested in discovering the reasons why Bowie students were not interviewed or their interview reports never submitted to MIT, the efforts or inquiries MIT made with respect to such incomplete applications, the name of the recruiter initially assigned to interview the Bowie student applicants, whether Bowie students were the only applicants who were not interviewed or who had no interview report in their file, the gender, racial and geographic composition and size of the 92-94 MIT entering class, and other related information regarding the 92-94 MIT entering class. Therefore, please preserve, keep and safeguard all files, notes, memoranda, telephone logs, applications, correspondence, and any other information in your files or in the possession of your recruiters, in El Paso and elsewhere, regarding the 92-94 entering

NOTES/BOWIE

class or applicants, and do not dispose of, lose, misplace, or destroy any other information that may shed light on my inquiries.

Time is of the essence! therefore, within thirty (30) days of today's date, please communicate in writing to me your responses to my requests and recommendations.

Very truly yours,

Arnulfo Hernandez, Jr.
Arnulfo Hernandez, Jr.
AH/fl

- cc- Paul Stralain, Principal, Bowie High School, El Paso, Texas
- Amparo Moo, Counselor, Bowie High School, El Paso, Texas
- Jose Jasso, Assistant Director of Admissions, MIT
- Norma Cantu, Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

NOTES/BOWIE

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE
DIC, 2nd College Ed. (1985)

1. To raise a number of... 2. To strengthen or... 3. To supply with new... 4. To recruit or seek to enroll... 5. To recruit or seek to enroll... 6. To recruit or seek to enroll... 7. To recruit or seek to enroll... 8. To recruit or seek to enroll... 9. To recruit or seek to enroll... 10. To recruit or seek to enroll...

9-22-93 EP TIMES

Streets are clear of beggars now, motorists say

By Renee Ramirez
El Paso Times

Three days after launching Operation Blockade, the U.S. Border Patrol said Tuesday one immediate effect is a sharp decrease in panhandlers in El Paso.

Motorists already are telling the Border Patrol they're encountering fewer beggars at intersections, spokesman Doug Mosier said.

UTEP student Alicia Jacquez agreed: "I didn't see anyone asking for money or food" while driving to school Tuesday from her South El Paso home.

And she likes the result: "People won't be afraid of them. They won't be asking for money or stopping people and wasting their time."

After the Border Patrol set up its 20-mile net of agents along the Rio Grande, only 175 alleged undocumented immigrants were arrested Monday — compared with the usual 500 to 1,000 a day, Mosier said.

"I wouldn't pretend that nobody got through, but it's certainly a lot more difficult with the operation being conducted," Mosier said. "If the statistics are any indication, we're having some pretty good success."

Some South El Paso stores reported a sharp drop in business since the border operation started Sunday. But few other services that undocumented immigrants are believed to use have seen any change at all.

Sun Metro officials late Tuesday said bus ridership has not decreased measurably since the blockade began.

Thomason Hospital, which says it treats many undocumented immigrants, reported no decrease in its patient load by Tuesday. In fact, the number of babies born at the hospital increased in the last two days, spokeswoman Margaret Althoff-Olivas said.

La Fe clinic in South El Paso is treating as many patients as ever, executive director Sal Bal-



Photos by Rudy Gutierrez / El Paso Times

Border Patrol agents lined the U.S. side of the Paso del Norte Bridge Tuesday during a two-hour standoff with Mexican protesters opposed to the U.S. border blockade. Juárez riot police eventually dispersed the crowd.

- **Blockade:** Francis not sure of the purpose / 2A
- **Crime:** Suspect arrested in Juárez officers' deaths / 1B
- **Bridge of the Americas:** Officials sign pact to rebuild / 8B

corta said.

The goals of the unprecedented border blockade include determining whether it will affect undocumented immigrants using the airport or passing through the Border Patrol's highway checkpoints beyond El Paso. Patrol officials say they don't have the answers yet.

Police spokesman Art Senclair said the department will evaluate the effects at the end of the week.

"At this point, we cannot com-

**BORDER
BLOCKADE
DAY 4**

CALL US
Operation Blockade, the Border Patrol's campaign to stop illegal immigration from Mexico into El Paso, is now in its fourth day. What do you think of it? We'd like to hear your thoughts on any aspect. Call 546-6128 before noon today. A sampling of responses will be published Thursday.

ment because it's (too early in the program)," Senclair said.

The Border Patrol will assess the effects of its blockade at the end of two weeks. The program may continue indefinitely beyond that, Mosier said.



Border Patrol agents carried clubs and gas masks but did not use force against the crowd of protesters on the Paso del Norte Bridge.

Crowd: End U.S. blockade

By Carlos Hamann
and Renee Ramirez
El Paso Times

Hundreds of Juarenses halted traffic on two international bridges Tuesday to protest the U.S. Border Patrol operation aimed at keeping undocumented immigrants from crossing into El Paso.

A throng of about 800 protesters on the Juárez end of the Paso del Norte Bridge chanted, milled about and kept traffic from moving on the bridge for about two hours during the late morning and early afternoon.

"All we want to do is work," said Gerardo Hernandez, one of the protesters. "The money we get from jobs here just isn't enough."

"Queremos trabajar!" the crowd chanted at the bridge. "We want to work!"

About 80 Border Patrol agents — wearing riot helmets, carrying nightsticks and toting gas masks on their belts — formed a cordon three lines deep across the middle of the bridge to keep the protesters from crossing into the United States.

The incident ended quietly, with no arrests or injuries, at about 1:20 p.m. when Juárez city police moved in and politely, but firmly, asked protesters to leave.

A second, much smaller protest at the Bridge of the Americas also ended without incident.

The bridge demonstrations were the first large protests in Juárez against "Operation Blockade," the Border Patrol's effort to deter people from entering the United States illegally.

The operation began Sunday and will continue for two weeks. Highly visible Border Patrol agents and vehicles are deployed along a 20-mile stretch of the

Please see Protest / 2A

Protest

Continued from 1A

Rio Grande from Ysleta to Sunland Park.

About 400 agents are taking part in the \$300,000 operation, Border Patrol officials said.

Demonstrators at the Paso del Norte Bridge Tuesday vowed to continue their protests.

"It's only going to get worse," Armando Diaz Salazar said. "We are going to continue with these protests until the blockade ends."

Neither the protesters nor the Border Patrol agents on the Paso del Norte Bridge crossed the yellow line that marks the international boundary.

A U.S. tourist and a Juárez woman separately tried to make a dash to the U.S. side. The crowd surged forward to the cry of "¡Que no pasen!" (Don't let them by!) — and an-

gry protesters blocked their passage.

"I understand and appreciate the problem," said a trembling Paul Gordon, a visitor from Colorado who was forced to turn back into Juárez and wait for the protest to end.

Juárez Mayor Francisco Villareal Torres came to the Paso del Norte Bridge to help put an end to the protest. The crowd split open, cheering and clapping.

Villareal appeared to be baffled when he did not find a protest leader to talk to.

"There isn't a clear leader here," he said.

The protest at the Bridge of the Americas was sparked by Juárez pedestrians throwing rocks and auto parts at welders who were mending gashes in a chain-link fence on the levee, Border Patrol officers said.

The crowd of about 150 first blocked only southbound lanes at about 11:15 a.m. After dispersing for about half an hour they returned to block the

whole bridge until almost 2 p.m.

"The (protesters) are probably the ones that cross illegally and for them to ask others not to cross is wrong," Georgina Salas of Juárez said.

"They are protesting in vain. If they want to cross, they should get their paperwork and cross legally."

José Luis Holguin, head of the Juárez city police, vowed to increase police patrols to prevent any further disruptions in bridge traffic.

The bridge blockade caused dual problems for El Paso businessman Lorenzo Aguilar.

"My son, Francisco, who's 11, goes to a private school in Juárez," he said. "I found out we couldn't go get him because of the bridge blockade."

"This also kept some of our clients from coming over from Juárez," said Aguilar, of the Perspectiva architectural firm.

rally against blockade

By Emily Jauregui
El Paso Times

Hundreds of protesters marched through downtown Juárez Wednesday, demanding an end to the U.S. blockade of the border and chanting: "¡Déjenos entrar! ¡Queremos trabajar! — Let us in! We want to work!"

The noisy but peaceful march by about 700 people covered a few blocks along the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Those frustrated by Operation Blockade — the Border Patrol's chain of agents stretched along 20 miles of border to stop the flow of illegal immigration — fell roughly into two groups:

● Juarenses who cross the border illegally but regularly to earn a living in El Paso or in southern New Mexico farm fields.

● And another group — perhaps just as large — that's just passing through. They arrive at the border from hometowns in Mexico's interior or in Central America and head immediately to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, and other cities far from the Rio Grande.

Please see **Blockade / 2A**



Jeff Bowen / El Paso Times

Blockade protester Raul Esparza screamed a chant during a march in Juárez Wednesday against the U.S. Border Patrol's continuing effort to seal 20 miles of the border between El Paso and Juárez.

Rock-thrower hits border agent on head

By Sito Negron
El Paso Times

A U.S. Border Patrol agent was hit on the head with a rock thrown from the Juárez side of the Rio Grande Wednesday, the only agent reported injured in the first four days of the patrol's 20-mile-long border blockade.

The agent, whom the Border Patrol would not identify, was not seriously hurt. A few other rock-throwing incidents were reported during the continuing standoff that has more than 400 agents lining the border from Ysleta to Sunland Park.

After the rock-throwing incident began beneath the Paso del Norte Bridge, agents huddled behind a vehicle, "keeping our heads down (because) rocks were flying," Border Patrol agent Michael Boone said.

A rock bounced off the top of the

Border Patrol van and hit the agent.

"This is the first time anyone was injured," supervisor J.M. Hubert said, "but they've been throwing rocks since we started Sunday."

He said the crowd mostly was nonviolent, but some members of Juárez's Puente Negro gang — blamed by U.S. and Juárez officials for robberies of illegal border-crossers — were upset because "our blockade has shut down their clandestine operation."

At about 1:40 p.m., protesters briefly blocked access to the Paso del Norte Bridge. They burned a U.S. flag, then dispersed at about 2:10 p.m.

"By and large we're not having any aggressive action by those protesting, just a few individuals who are continuing to stir up problems," said Border Patrol spokesman Doug Mosier.

**BORDER
BLOCKADE
DAY 5**

Operation Blockade is the Border Patrol's campaign to stop illegal immigration by lining the El Paso-Juárez border with about 450 agents. The patrol will assess results after two weeks and decide whether to make it permanent.

CALL US

Has the blockade affected you? If so, how? Call us at 546-6128 before noon today. A sampling of responses will be published Friday.

'THIS IS THE ONLY WAY'

Most of Wednesday's callers support Operation Blockade / 2A

Continued from 1A

The Gonzalez family was typical. They came to Juárez by bus Wednesday from Oaxaca — more than 1,600 miles south of the border — expecting an easy crossing into the United States and points north.

Penniless and with no luggage, the family of five stood on the river's southern bank, confused by the Border Patrol agents massed less than 50 yards away on the El Paso side.

"Why can't we cross?" Florentino Gonzalez Reyes, 27, asked. Word an und Oaxaca was that entrance into El Paso "was very easy."

Then there's Jose Luis Diaz, a Juárez construction worker who used to cross almost daily into El Paso to hunt for "any kind of job that's too much work for Americans."

Interviews with almost nearly 100 of the workers protesting in Juárez Wednesday showed a roughly even split between Juarenses who work in El Paso and others who come from other Mexican cities with plans to go deep into the United States.

And almost all of them are stuck in Juárez by the Border Patrol blockade designed to dry up the flood of illegal immigration from Juárez. The massive show of force began Sunday. And the Border Patrol says it's already working. So do Mexican nationals who want to get across.

Hundreds of undocumented workers normally are arrested in and around El Paso every day. But now, the Border Patrol said, that daily number is down to a few dozen.

The numbers are even more striking at the El Paso International Airport, where many workers without documents leave for jobs or dreams in other cities.

"I'll give you one dramatic statistic," Border Patrol chief Silvestre Reyes said. "In the airport on any given day, we apprehend anywhere between 800 and 1,000."

"After the first full day of Operation Blockade, they arrested a total of eight undocumented people. I think that's a very good indicator of the impact of the operation."

But airport manager George Perry said airplane boardings have increased in the past few days — although "we attribute it to the recent Dallas Cowboy game people went to."

Wednesday, hundreds of Mexican nationals waited in the hot sun along the border hoping the Border Patrol vans would leave. Their livelihoods, the Juarenses said, depend on getting into El Paso.

Ana Maria Caballero, a 63-year-old maid, said the family that employs her is anxiously waiting for her return to work.

"I want to return, too," she said, cursing the Border Patrol. "They pay me a lot better and treat me a lot nicer" than any job she could get in Juárez.

To make ends meet, she's been cleaning and ironing in homes of wealthy Juarenses. But she still hasn't been paid and says they treat her like a "cucaracha" (cockroach).

"They won't even let you get an apple from the refrigerator. In El Paso, meals are included with your work day."

In El Paso Wednesday, a homeowner who asked not be identified said El Pasoans need Juárez maids — documented or not — as much as the maids need El Pasoans.

"We wouldn't mistreat them. They're valuable to us. Heck, we trust them with our children and our homes," said the woman, who has missed work since Monday while searching for someone to care for her three young children.

The Juarenses who cross the border illegally earn their living in El Paso in a wide range of occupations:

Juárez protester Ricardo Ramirez sells dozens of homemade corn tortillas in El Paso to support his family. Guadalupe Herrera buys used clothing in El Paso to sell in poor Juárez neighborhoods. Others say they build and maintain El Paso homes, erect stone walls, pick farm crops and tend lawns and gardens.

Other Juarenses build their jobs around helping undocumented workers get into El Paso.

Juan Estrada said he's a top coyote, an expert



Jeff Bowen / El Paso Times

Florentino Reyes Gonzalez and his 3-year-old son Victorino of Oaxaca, Mexico, waited at the Rio Grande Wednesday with the rest of their family. They had just arrived in Juárez hoping to cross into the United States for jobs.

in "safe rides across the river." Jose Armandariz sells frozen lemonade to Estrada's clients.

And Lidia Acosta sells bags for Juarenses to carry merchandise that's bought in Downtown El Paso.

Despite the throngs stuck south of the blockade border, thousands of Juarenses enter El Paso legally every day to shop. They've been given *pasaportes locales* — 72-hour shopping passes issued by the United States. Those with the passes are not allowed to work in the United States, and they are difficult to obtain, the protesters said.

"We don't qualify for the pasaportes. You have to prove that you have a good, steady job in Juárez, and we don't," said Jose Luis Solis, who sells fruit on El Paso intersections.

Juan Dominguez, who calls himself a buyer, has the same problem.

"My job is shopping in El Paso. ... I can buy bread at three for \$1 and sell them in Juárez for \$1 each. I can buy American shampoo, cooking oil and cokies and sell them in Juárez — we love American stuff," he said, with a wide grin.

El Paso's Downtown merchants have been reporting a continued steep drop in sales since the blockade started Sunday.

Yet the impact throughout the city remains unclear.

Sun Metro officials have reported no significant changes in passengers. Thomason Hospital and South El Paso's La Fe Clinic — both reportedly used often by undocumented immigrants — said they're seeing about the same number of patients as always.

Salvador Balcorta, director of La Fe, which treated 58,000 patients last year, said he thinks the blockade is having a limited impact on the clinic and other services because El Paso is home to a very large, mostly hidden population of undocumented workers who live here.

"This proves that a lot of us have been saying: That a whole bunch of undocumented (immigrants) in this community live here. (The blockade) is not going to affect them" because they do not go back and forth across the border.

PATROL CHIEF



Reyes

From an interview with El Paso Border Patrol Chief Silvestre Reyes, who said an outcry for more control of illegal immigration set the stage for Operation Blockade:

Q: What is the justification for doing this now?

A: "I don't think we need justification for doing our job."

More from Reyes / 3A

DANIEL E. LUNGREN
Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



1515 K STREET, SUITE 511
P.O. Box 944255
SACRAMENTO, CA 94244-2550
(916) 445-9555

October 27, 1993

Mr. Herman Baca, Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
710 E. 3rd Street
National City, CA 91950

Dear Mr. Baca:

Thank you for the letter you sent to Attorney General Dan Lungren and the California news media regarding Governor Pete Wilson's position on illegal immigration.

Like any other resident, the Governor has a right to express his views and it is not a crime for him to do so. By your reasoning, should you not also be calling for the "indictment" of Senators Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein as well as State Treasurer Kathleen Brown? They have made similar proposals and comments regarding this issue.

Since your letter was addressed to our office, let me say a few words about Attorney General Lungren's approach to this issue:

1) The Attorney General believes that the diversity of our people is one of California's greatest strengths. He believes legal immigration has been and will continue to be a great and positive benefit to our society. He therefore opposes suggestions like those made by Senator Art Torres who has called for a "moratorium" on legal immigration.

2) Attorney General Lungren also believes, however, that in order to keep the front door of legal immigration open, we must control the back-door of illegal immigration. He would like to see a civil debate as to how to achieve this, where one is not branded a "racist" simply for suggesting that the United States, like any other sovereign country, has a right to protect its borders.

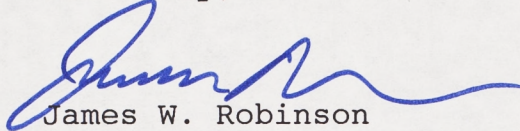
Mr. Herman Baca, Chairman
October 27, 1993
Page 2

3) Dan Lungren is a whole-hearted and enthusiastic supporter of NAFTA. He is convinced it is the key to economic progress and opportunity in Mexico and along both sides of our border.

4) As a member of Congress, Dan Lungren represented a district which contained many newcomers to our society. He fought vigorously for their rights and became one of the leading Congressional experts on the many complexities of the immigration issue. As such, we hope you have noticed that he has not joined any kind of politician's "bandwagon" in terms of coming forward with simplistic proposals to please any segment of the public. He believes this is an important issue that deserves thoughtful debate, not grandstanding from any perspective.

Thank you again for your letter.

Sincerely,



James W. Robinson
Director of Public Affairs
and Communications
Phone: 916/324-5500

CHICANO FEDERATION OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

CENTRAL OFFICE: 610 22ND STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92102
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 620116, SAN DIEGO, CA 92162
(619) 236-1228 FAX (619) 236-8964

November 22, 1993

Mr. Herman Baca
Aztec Printing
710 E 3rd Street
National City, CA 91950

Dear Mr. Baca:

REQUEST FOR BIDS

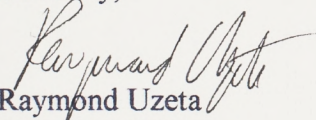
The Chicano Federation of San Diego County is accepting bids for the development and production of its 1994 Annual Dinner Souvenir Program (sample enclosed). Bids should be based upon the production of 600 copies. We are seeking a company which will be responsible for promoting advertising sales, collecting ad fees and the full design and production of the Souvenir Program.

Production and development of the Souvenir program will consist of, but not limited to, the following tasks:

- * Art Direction
- * Layout & Production
- * Program Printing
- * Advertisement Solicitation & Sales
- * Collection of Advertising Fees
- * Final Production & Delivery

Companies may bid on the entire work or on its two separate components: 1) ad sales promotion and fees collection; 2) design and production of the Souvenir Program. Bids can consist of a flat fee, commission, or combination of both. Please submit with your company's bid, a reference list of current clients. Bids should be submitted to my attention by December 8, 1993. No bids will be accepted after this date. Please call me if you need further information regarding this announcement.

Sincerely,


Raymond Uzeta
Executive Director

With
Deepest
Sympathy

9/22/93

HERMAN :

Thinking of you
in your sorrow
and wishing you strength
in the days ahead.

ON YOUR LOSS, OF
YOUR FRIEND

JOHN DUFFY.

Joe & Alice

Our
Thoughts
Are
With You

IN THIS TIME
OF SORROW

3/23/93

Residente Sr. Baca
C.C.R.

May these few words
serve to express
our heartfelt sympathy
to you and your family.

Nota: Le deseo
un pesame por su
intimo Amigo Sheriff

Jic. Jose Luis ^{Duffy} ~~Donagan~~



Rudy Acuña Sues University of California

By Julia E. Curry Rodriguez

As the official celebrations of the quincentenary and its supposed "discovery" of the treasures of this hemisphere were about to collide with the mobilization efforts of resistance organized by many racial/ethnic coalitions in the Bay Area, another important event took place in Alameda, California. On the 25th of September the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) filed a lawsuit on behalf of the esteemed 1989 NACS scholar, Professor Rodolfo (Rudy) Acuña.

There is no need, in this community to say that Rudy is one of the foremost Chicano scholars among us. He is the author of many articles in both popular and academic sources. Regardless of new scholarly advances, *Occupied America*, continues to be a pillar in the field of Chicano Studies two decades after its initial publication in 1972. Given the mission of NACS, one might say that Rudy is the embodiment of the preamble of this association. Rudy has built his academic career by maintaining his feet in community struggles. Fighting for worker's rights, access to educational opportunities, freedom for political prisoners, and against racist policies have been some of the issues in which Rudy has immersed himself throughout his professional life. Most importantly for us at NACS, Rudy has been a source of inspiration to many a Chicana and Chicano student over the past three decades.

To be sure, his inspiration has not lead to idolatry, for Rudy is human and imperfect like the rest of us. He is as subject to the ideological constraints of socialization as any of us because he is part of this society and also an academic.

Rudy is someone whom we can trust to stand up for our issues. Yet, he is also someone with whom we can argue over our strategies or positions. He is someone we can challenge, and who we can count on to challenge us. There have been many of us whose entry into higher education has been supported by Rudy's encouragement. He advocates for our admission, for funding, and for the tenure of Chicana and Chicano scholars. One can count on Rudy's letter being carefully crafted and conscientiously

submitted on our behalf.

I provide this backdrop, not because I must legitimate my support for Rudy Acuña as a scholar within NACS. Rather, because we must always keep sight of the fact that we are not just scholars in academic settings, but that we are members of communities who are often "under siege."

The lawsuit filed on Rudy's behalf is a lawsuit on behalf of Chicana and Chicano scholars and also on behalf of our scholarship. The Center for Constitutional Rights wages this suit against the Regents of the University of California by alleging that "the faculty and administrative reviewing bodies of the University of California at Santa Barbara conspired to deny Dr. Acuña a position in Chicano Studies at the University of California and discriminated against Dr. Acuña for his political work, age and race."

Institutional discrimination is not a new issue to Chicanas and Chicanos in higher education. Certainly we are knowledgeable of discriminatory policies or practices which the University of California has used in admissions, financial support for student, faculty and program development, and tenure cases by some of the founders of Chicano Studies. There are a record number of Chicana and Chicano faculty in the UC system in the present. Some campuses are even seeing Chicanas and Chicanos flourish in terms of program development. However, during the last two decades there have also been those who have experienced a less than favorable life on a UC campus.

The summary documents of the UCSB review committee argue that the basis for Rudy's rejection is that he is an "Inveterate polemicist, pamphleteer and cult professor." This committee also refers to the field of Chicano Studies as "an inchoate field, lacking in firm intellectual identity." It is clear that this case is a "wake up call" to all Chicana and Chicano scholars and to the membership of NACS. It is not Rudy Acuña who is on trial here, but the field and all it encompasses. It is clear that higher education continues to be the domain of a few, within a narrowly defined body of official and acceptable knowledge. We as Chicanas and Chicanos exhibit some of the characteristics of the postmodern thinker. We are conscious of our interests and the politics of our locations, and we develop our

(continued on third page)

Acuña (continued from the first page)

scholarship with an understanding of power, resistance and creativity. We do not develop our analytical frameworks without a consciousness of the politics of knowledge—even if we support the status quo.

It is essential that all of us join in support of Acuña vs. *The Regents of the University of California* by being informed, by contributing to the legal expenses, and by recognizing that Rudy is only the tip of the iceberg. The official celebrations of "conquest and discovery" will continue beyond October 1992. A most vital part of our daily realities—that of critical struggle and challenge—depends upon our continued ability to engage in acts of resistance. For us in NACS, this resistance is found, to a certain degree, in the product of our pedagogy and of our scholarship. Contact: Sara Rios, CCR (212) 614-6439.

January 12, 1993

Dear compañera/compañero:

As a child, what I resented most about Sunday Mass was the offertory. I always wondered whether the usher was pocketing the money. In appealing to you for support, I now know how the usher felt, passing the collection basket, and staring into suspicious faces who resented him for putting them on the spot.

The facts of *Acuña v. the Regents of the University of California* are simple: the Chicano Studies Department at the University of California Santa Barbara nominated me as its sole candidate for a Chicano studies professorship. The University's Committee on Academic Personnel (CAP) and a secret committee panicked, and violated its own procedures by denying me an appointment because of my race, political beliefs, and age.

Although the recipient of a Distinguished Scholar Award by the **National Association for Chicano Studies**, the reviewers who knew nothing about the field of Chicano studies concluded I was not qualified to teach at UCSB. They argued that I was the "solitary intellectual influence" in the Chicano movement, but that this was bad because I am "proactive," and could potentially set up a dictatorship at UCSB. They speculated that I was a poor teacher, contradicting the recommendations of immediate supervisors such as Cal Poly Pomona President Bob Suzuki.

It is evident that members of CAP and the secret committee had an ideological axe to grind: The head of the CAP committee, a religious fundamentalist who specializes on the devil, influenced the selection of a history professor with known biases against ethnic studies to the secret committee. This same CAP committee turned down two women for promotion, using similar political and gender biased arguments.

More disturbing are the reasons given by the UC attorneys in rejecting a settlement. The UC attorneys allege that it is impossible to concede affirmative action demands because the UC would violate EEOC guidelines. They state that the available pool of Chicano Ph.D.'s is 3%, and that the UC only has to meet this quota to stay in compliance, even though the state and local populations range from 25% to 30%. The UC, in other words, has placed a cap on the number of Chicano/Latino professors its going to employ.

In a time of growing public disaffection, all of us in higher education pay the price for the UC's arrogance and abuse of public trust. How can we support giving the UC carte blanche with taxpayers funds when our public schools are being gutted? How can we allow the UC to squander taxpayers money to defend the abuse of the faculty governance system by a handful of ideologues?

This case does not challenge the governance process; it does challenge secret committees and a rule of confidentiality that emplies the worse abuses of McCarthyism. Faculty governance must be fair and open, with the candidate having the basic right to know who her accusers are and the opportunity to answer libelous assumptions.

I am controversial. I promote the interests of my community. I am a stong labor supporter. I opposed U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Central American, and Iraq. I am opposed to the North American Fair Trade Agreement, and actively support the rights of immigrants. At the same time, I have published widely, and the Chicano Studies Department that I founded has twenty-one positions, 18 of which are tenured. I do not wish to change my politics, my race, or my age -- and I refuse to apologize for being proactive -- which is incidentally my constitutional right.

When this controversy began, my wife asked me if I was challenging the system for revenge. After a week's end of meditation I concluded that it is not worth the expenditure of energy or time to merely get revenge. Law suits strain marital relations, take away research time, literally endanger your life, and, worst of all, require an offertory. But, I have no choice. I spent most of my life fighting injustice. To say nothing -- to do nothing -- is to say that the only way to play the game is to conform. More disturbing, it accepts the present U.C. policy that puts a cap on the number of Chicana/o professors in the system.

If you agree with me, please send donations to,

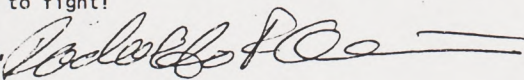
The Center for Constitutional Rights
Attn. Sara Ríos, Esq.
666 Broadway, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10012
(212) 614-6439

Please reproduce this letter -- send it to your friends and organizations. If you can hold a fundraiser, have influence with name entertainers, or attorneys who can help us with depositions, it would greatly help. Remember, it is the small cases that academic freedom is founded on. Whether we like it or not, a political war is raging inside the walls of academe. For some time, extremist such as the National Association of Scholars have targeted me. My office door has been plastered with white supremacist literature, and I have received threats to my life.

We now fighting frivolous motions by the UC. The UC wants to move the venue to Santa Barbara and saddle us with a Simi Valley jury. We are also fighting to send the federal claims back to state court, consolidating the case. It takes money to fight an arrogant institution such as the University of California -- justice ain't cheap.

I leave you with a closing thought. How many times in the past has the UC done this to an assistant professor who has no choice but to keep quiet? It takes power to fight back. That's why as a full professor I have the duty to fight!

In solidarity,



Rodolfo F. Acuña
California State University Northridge
(818) 885-2734



Michael

**ASOCIACION DE JUSTICIA PARA
TODO CIUDADANOS AMERICANOS!**

CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

**P.O. Box 720540
McAllen, Texas 78504**



**Directors: Elizabeth Weaver
Phillip Rustici
Lou Novello
CA. Phone: 619-361-5329
K.C.MO. Phone: 816-753-0057
Kansas Phone: 913-342-3600**

**President: Juan Puga Cedillo
Texas Phone: 512-618-4700
Secretary: Sherril Shinn
Texas Fax No.: 512-618-0017**

October 5, 1992

Dear Friends,

I am writing to ask your support in our quest for justice.

I am sure that you are well aware of the struggles I have faced in search of justice in the courts of the land. More recently, I have been working with congressional leaders to secure the blessings of liberty and justice for all our people, not just the rich.

As you may well see by the enclosed articles, it seems that our government and courts have been bought by corporate interests: that the rich and powerful are preying on the poor and weak.

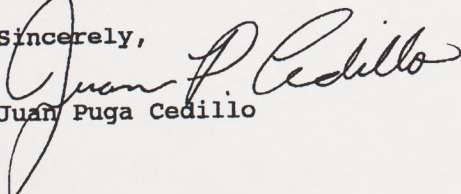
To further the cause of justice and equality, I need your help. Congress is not convinced that my case is not an isolated case. They are asking that I show evidence of widespread abuses of rights by the courts, and that we work to bring the issue to the public eye.

During the next congressional session, the Civil Rights Bill will be re-introduced and the association will be called on to testify on behalf of the abused.

This is where you may be able to help. Regardless of your organization's goals, I am certain that many seek your help with injustices of this type. I am asking that you assist our cause by forwarding to me, information regarding cases in which our people have been denied their constitutional rights by the courts. I am also asking that you help by publicizing the abuses of our people by the courts.

Together, we can.

Sincerely,


Juan Puga Cedillo

August 19, 1992

TO: Senators and Members of Congress
Prospective Leaders of Congress

I am writing again regarding the injustices that Mr. Juan P. Cedillo has suffered and continues to suffer at the hands of the opposition. You have received the booklet on *Juan P. Cedillo's Struggle for Justice*. This booklet tells the story of how the courts have abused their judicial color of law at all levels. It also shows how Pepsi Cola has abused its power, and how our government have abused its authority. We have pleaded with your offices to enact a bill to grant relief for damages as a result of the injustices that have been sustained by Mr. Cedillo and his family.

We are well aware that it is the job of the judicial branch of government to enforce the law which Congress enacted in U.S. Federal Statute 14, Sections 1 and 2. Section 8 calls for the President to act quickly against any violation of this act. Mr. Cedillo, through Certified Registered Mail, has requested to no avail that the President take action against this violation of law. Prior to petitioning the President, Section 10 of U.S. Federal Statute 14 was complied with on behalf of Mr. Cedillo.

The Supreme Court was petitioned and has denied a hearing of this 14th amendment case, U.S. Federal Statute 14, and others that go hand in hand with it. Having complied with Statute 14 and exhausting all remedies, we have petitioned Congress to introduce a bill to grant relief and to interpret the issues at hand. A clear interpretation has not been granted, starting from the U.S. Judicial District Court of Kansas, all the way through the United States Supreme Court and the President of the United States.

But under the Congressional! Court under Article 1 the court ruled lack of jurisdiction. This Article 1 court can only get its jurisdiction from the Article 1 branch under separation of powers, and that is you, the members of Congress. We know enforcement is not your job. But under Article 1 you have the power to grant relief to pay all debts of the United States. We the "Asociacion de Justicia" call upon Congress to act and to serve justice in the Cedillo vs. United States case.

Justice is beyond any color of political parties or affiliations. Not to make this letter any longer, we feel that the newspaper clippings speak for themselves, more than a million words, and can show that this is not just a theory. Will you the Congress not now take action? Mr. Cedillo has called upon those he thought would help him. In return he has found out that his assumptions were realities. See the article dated Wednesday, August 5, 1992, from *The Kansas City Star*, herein enclosed with other articles.

Sincerely,

Phil Rustici
and the Members of The Asociacion de Justicia

P.S. President Bush has called and has gotten the support of Pepsico. Money and power do mix together. We ask Congress to respond to Mr. Cedillo's call and support him in his plea for justice. We all know that not all Americans have the same power or money that Mr. Bush and Pepsico have. Reference Juan P. Cedillo. Will Congress not respond to the Average American Citizen?

ASOCIACION DE JUSTICIA PARA
TODO CIUDADANOS AMERICANOS!



CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
Asociacion de Justicia

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MO. Phone: 816-241-7...
Texas Phone: 512-618-4...
512-318-4702 • 512-618-4761
Voice Pagers
512-318-6436 • 512-318-6633

Michael

December 6, 1991

Dear Mr. President George Herbert Walker Bush,

My case has been in public for three years and is an ongoing struggle and fight for justice these last nine and a half years. My case is a nation-wide issue, but certain individuals have tried to keep me in the dark, to not expose them. However, God has heard my prayers, as have the people of the United States. Hispanic groups, also individuals have endorsed my cause and my plea for justice and equal rights. I didn't believe that you, the President, was a man who also looked upon Abraham Lincoln as a great forefather, and believer in justice and equal rights for all. Until I read an article in the Wall Street Journal dated November 27, 1991, pg. A12, by Michel McQueen. I see that your greatest achievement of U.S. political system in your lifetime is "The great strides we have made on our ongoing pursuit of equal rights for all." The last nine and half years I have been striving to acquire my equal rights, my equal protection under the law, and the right to be heard, guaranteed to me under Our Constitution. Yet, I seem to fall short of acquiring that goal for justice and equal rights for all. So now I come to you as a final plea for justice and equal rights for all, and as a believer in our system. I ask you for just five minutes of your busy schedule to sit and discuss the issues surrounding this case. By your acknowledgement and effort to acquire equal rights for all involved in this case would dramatically gain the national hispanic communities' support. So again I ask you as a humble American citizen born in the United States, and as a family man, for just five minutes of your time. I would be more than grateful to meet with you in Washington D.C., the White House, as I make many trips to our nation's capitol.

Sincerely,

Juan Puga Cedillo



ASOCIACION DE JUSTICIA PARA TODO CIUDADANOS AMERICANOS!

CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

P.O. Box 720540

Asociacion de Justicia

Directors: Elizabeth... Phillip... William Van... CA. 619-36... e19-36... Fax No. 0017

President: Juan Puga Cedillo
10. 11-7795
Texas Phone: 470C
2-618-4702 • 512-4761
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Michael

Received

December 11, 1991

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear George Herbert Walker Bush,

We are still awaiting our chance to meet with you and discuss the issues concerning the Juan P. Cedillo vs. The United States Government case. In my previous letter to you I did not elaborate on my case, as I was making an effort to get your attention. I am attaching a copy of my briefs used in the U.S Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and The United States Supreme Court. I would greatly appreciate if you could look over these briefs as they pertain to violation of the Constitutional Right to be heard, trial by jury, and equal protection of the law. These are some of the issues I would like to sit down and discuss, if you will allow me just five minutes of your time. Once again, I would like to thank you for taking the time and reading this letter, for I know that you are a very busy person.

Sincerely,

Juan P. Cedillo
Juan P. Cedillo

C.C. No. P 896 131 135

Asociacion de Justicia
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KC man pushes 7-year suit through court

Continued from B-1

Fane Britt & Browne, who represents Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers Inc. "And defendants are forced to respond to claims that we think are without merit."

He declined to say how much Pepsi-Cola has spent fighting Cedillo.

Cedillo's struggle turns on a dispute of fact: Did he agree to settle a discrimination lawsuit he filed against Pepsi-Cola after he was fired May 7, 1982?

Pepsi-Cola supervisors found Cedillo and a co-worker at a Shawnee restaurant. Cedillo said that the break was authorized but that the company was looking for a reason to fire him because he is Hispanic, because of his union activities and because he spoke up for other minority workers.

The two delivery drivers had been warned before not to take such breaks on company time, Johnson said. An arbitrator upheld the termination.

Cedillo, then represented by Topeka lawyer Fred W. Phelps Jr., filed a lawsuit July 19, 1983, in U.S. District Court in Topeka alleging discrimination.

Two years later, as lawyers for Cedillo and Pepsi-Cola were preparing for trial, a settlement was reached: the beverage company would pay Cedillo \$4,000 and he would drop the lawsuit.

But Cedillo said he never agreed to the settlement. He has never cashed a check for \$1,931, his share after attorney's fees.

On Sept. 10, 1985, Shirley Phelps-Roper, a member of the Phelps family of lawyers, testified before U.S. District Judge Dale Saffels that Cedillo agreed to the settlement in a telephone conversation, according to a transcript of the hearing.

"That is a complete lie," Cedillo said. He objected and said he wanted to find a new lawyer, but Saffels ordered the settlement enforced.

Cedillo hired another lawyer



Juan Cedillo ... fights 'corrupt' system

but was not satisfied with his efforts either. Cedillo then began representing himself.

On Sept. 10, 1987, he filed a lawsuit in Wyandotte County District Court alleging that the Phelps law firm and his subsequent lawyer, Richard W. Niederhauser, had negligently handled his lawsuit.

Neither Phelps nor Niederhauser could be reached for comment.

District Judge John J. Bukaty threw out the case, ruling the statute of limitations had lapsed.

Niederhauser, however, was disbarred by the Kansas Supreme Court on July 1, 1988, after a disciplinary review committee found probable cause that the lawyer had neglected Cedillo's discrimination lawsuit.

Cedillo appealed Bukaty's dismissal. His claims were rejected by the Kansas Court of Appeals and the Kansas Supreme Court.

Cedillo also tried to have his discrimination case reopened in federal court, alleging that the original settlement was tainted by

"fraud and foul play." Saffels denied the request.

Cedillo did not give up. He filed lengthy briefs with the 10 U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver and with the Supreme Court. Both courts denied his requests for review.

The briefs are thick, bound volumes filled with exhibits and legal citations. But they also contain misspellings, allegations of perjury, bribery and conspiracy.

Reports prepared by the Missouri Department of Family Services, which recommended that Cedillo be stripped of custody of his four daughters, cite his "paranoid" behavior as cause.

"The girls stated they find their father's behavior bordering on paranoid," social workers wrote. "The girls state (their) father claims their house is being watched, they have been shot at, the car is bugged, etc.

Cedillo confirmed those accounts and said he does not know who was after him. He said he was

a drug user, as the court state, but says he is not

Cedillo said he children have been in courts because of power of his opponent

Bukaty, the Wyandotte district judge, said he has such conspiracy. Saffels

to comment. Still, Cedillo persists he has no job and is through the generosity he is preparing a petition to file with the Justice Department of the U.S. Representatives.

"I have asked question why, and I given up hope at time wrote to the U.S. Sup. "But something is going, and then I asked more like me must this path, for the perjury, conspiracy, of justice have destroyed around me.

"But in hope of the where the high court b

This check was handed to Mr. Cedillo by Richard Niederhauser, 4 years later, after the Sept. 10, 1985 hearing. Remember that Phelps Niederhauser, and U.S. District Judge Dale E. Saffels, Mark P. Johnson for Pepsi Cola claimed several times that the case

was settled. Even unto the Supreme Court. Cedillo hereby submits date check was given to him. ???

Man pushes 7-year lawsuit through courts

By MARK BOCCHETTI
Staff Writer

Persistence took Juan Cedillo to the U.S. Supreme Court.

But last week, the nation's highest court denied his request for a \$140 million default judgment or an opportunity to argue in person that he was a victim of fraud in a discrimination complaint he filed seven years ago

against a Kansas City, Kan., beverage company.

Cedillo, 35, who has fought much of the battle without a lawyer, promptly filed a motion for a rehearing.

"I have faith in the justice system," Cedillo said as he sat in his frame house on Kansas City's northeast side, surrounded by pictures of the Virgin of Guadalupe and the Kennedy family.

"I have faith in God above all," Cedillo believes his lawyers,

opposing lawyers and the court system have conspired to block his discrimination case from going to trial. He now believes this conspiracy reaches the Supreme Court.

"I believe no matter where corruption is, there lies a person of true dignity, of justice," Cedillo said. "I have not found that

person. But until I do, I won't stop."

A Supreme Court spokesman said the reconsideration of Cedillo's petition, set for Oct. 26, will be his last chance with the high court.

"I think this is an example of how the civil process can be used and used and used," said Mark P. Johnson, a lawyer with Spencer See KC, B-8, Col. 1

a drug user, as the custody reports state, but says he is now clean.

Cedillo said he believes his children have been taken by the courts, because of the political power of his opponents.

Bukaty, the Wyandotte County district judge, said he knew of no such conspiracy. Saffels declined to comment.

Still, Cedillo persists. Although he has no job and says he lives through the generosity of friends, he is preparing a petition he plans to file with the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

"I have asked myself the question why, and have almost given up hope at times," Cedillo wrote to the U.S. Supreme Court. "But something inside keeps me going, and then I asked how many more like me must come down this path, for the evil fraud, perjury, conspiracy, obstruction of justice have destroyed all that is around me.

"But in hope of the truth I know where the high court belongs."

uit through courts

d and foul play." Saffels d the request.

dillo did not give up. He filed ty briefs with the 10 U.S. it Court of Appeals in er and with the Supreme

. Both courts denied his sts for review.

: briefs are thick, bound ies filled with exhibits and citations. But they also in misspellings, allegations jury, bribery and conspira-

orts prepared by the Mis- Department of Family es, which recommended edillo be stripped of custody four daughters, cite his oid" behavior as cause.

e girls stated they find their s behavior bordering on bid," social workers wrote. girls state (their) father their house is being d, they have been shot at, is bugged, etc.

llo confirmed those ac- and said he does not know is after him. He said he was

Juan P. Cedillo's Struggle for Justice



over 40,000
Booklets have gone
to Congress Media
and over 5,000
Hispanic Groups.
This year alone.
This year a lot of
groups agree that
Constitution Right
as been diened. The U.S.
Federal Cir. Court of
appeals for the Federal
Cir. Also Claim A Right
has been diened.

Mr. Cedillo is upset
with Mr. Bush jobs
over the Courts. And
his friends with peeps.

ASOCIACION DE JUSTICIA PARA
TODO CIUDADANOS AMERICANOS!
Civil and Constitutional Rights
(512) 618-4700

Remember the Booklet on Juan P. Cedillo Struggle for Justice, [Mo. - KANSAS + Pepsi - Bush
 ASOCIACION De Justicia gets No Federal Non State Funds, ASOCIACION De Justicia has Lobby Congress
 more than ANY other group this LAST PAST YEAR, AND has claim Abuse of COLOR OF ANY LAW It 90s

A-14 Wednesday, August 5, 1992
 The Kansas City Star

Campaign '92

to show How big CORP. buy thien Rights,
 Note For the Working MAN.

No money No Rights, No Lawyer No Rights!
 FACT!
 America have No Rights!
 Working Americans
 This shows

Senators give boost to Bush

Republican unity is theme at gathering.

By TOM RAUM
 The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Bush got a pair of boxing gloves from Senate Republicans on Tuesday and later came out swinging at Democrat Bill Clinton.

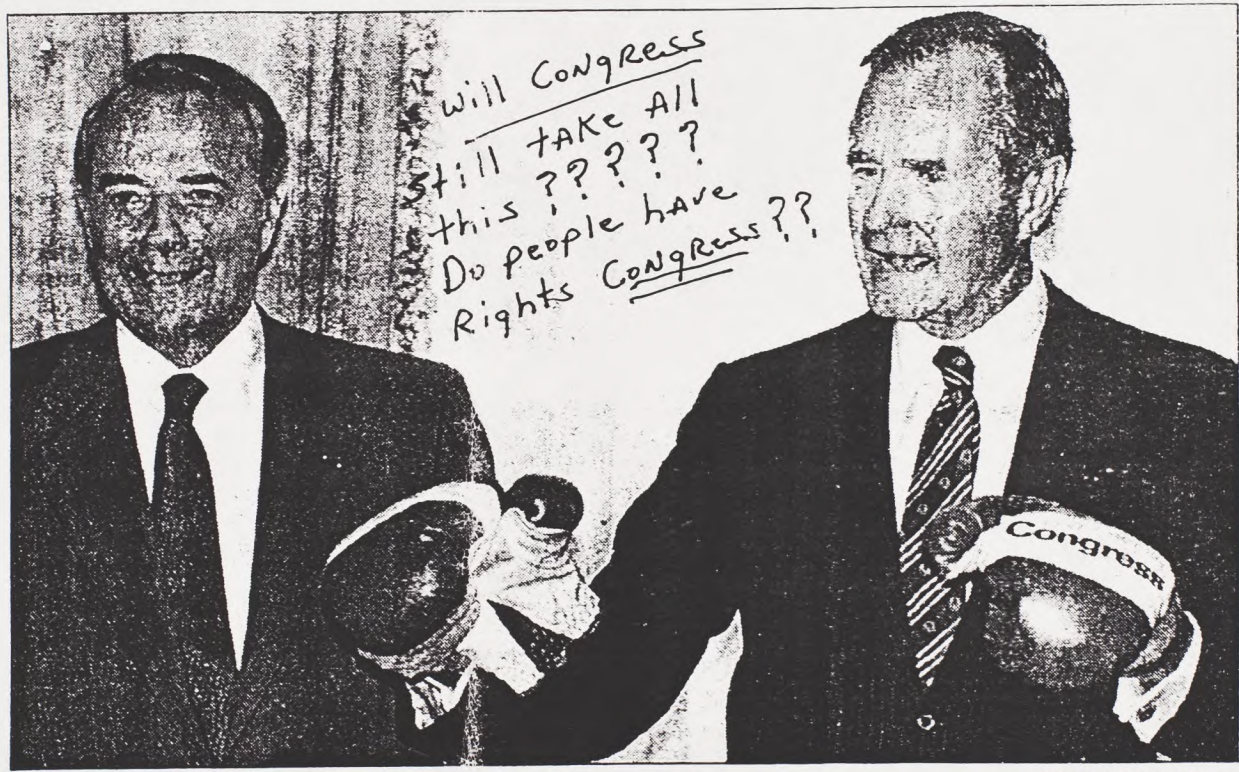
"I like to fight back," Bush said. "I like to take on the odds."

Bush and his top aides worked to regain control of his lagging campaign with a burst of bravado at a time when many GOP insiders are expressing dismay over recent events and Bush's continued slide in the polls.

Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle participated in a meeting with Senate Republicans intended to signal party unity after weeks of bad news on the economy and in the polls.

The senators gave Bush a pair of boxing gloves — one labeled "Democrat" and the other "Congress" — and a plaque with an oversize Olympic gold medal marked "heavyweight champion."

Afterward, Senate Republican whip Alan Simpson of Wyoming said, "George Bush is fully



Boxing gloves — one labeled "Democrat" and the other "Congress" — were the campaign equipment sported by President Bush, a gift from

the Republicans in the Senate. Among those conferring Tuesday with the president was Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate GOP leader.

engaged, ready to let her rip."

Later, Bush said in an interview with editors of *USA Today* that he was "determined to take my case ... to the American people and win."

Calling himself "a fighter," Bush said: "I like to fight back. I like to take on the odds. ... Let the big front-runners coast along. We're going to fight back and win it."

Bush said he found Clinton personable but said: "I have to stop saying nice things and start

doing what he's been doing to me for six months. ..."

"He has had no trouble going after me for six months, challenging about whether I should be paying taxes in Maine, accusing me of being a tax evader."

And in a reference to negative campaigning on both sides, Bush said: "Now, in terms of sleaze, that should be out of the campaign."

Bush also met at the White House with a group of Republican business leaders, who said Bush

gave them the same feisty message.

"The president has the fire in his belly and is ready for the fight," said Pepsico Chairman Donald M. Kendall. At the same time, Kendall conceded, "There's no question that the president wants help. That's why we're here."

The upbeat image the senators and business leaders tried to project masked a growing unease among top Republicans on the status of Bush's campaign.

Health-care issue starts hot debate

Senate Democrats attack. Bush aides cite president's plan.

Cox News Service

WASHINGTON — Stand-ins for President Bush and Bill Clinton continued their slugfest Tuesday over health-care reform in back-to-back press conferences in which each side accused the other of not doing enough.

Senate Democrats struck first, responding to Bush's campaign comments that the Democrats' plan combined "the efficiency of the House post office and the compassion of the KGB. We do not want to go to a nationalized or a socialized plan."

Sen. Jay Rockefeller, a West Virginia Democrat who is one of the prime sponsors of a plan that would require most businesses to provide employees health insurance or pay into a public insurance program, said "the Bush health-care program combines the compassion of his anti-recession policy with the efficiency of his S&L (savings and loan) bailout."

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, said Bush's plan — which calls for tax refunds and credits up to \$3,750 for the purchase of private insurance — protects "the interests of large

insurance companies, drug companies and health care corporations" without guaranteeing coverage to the 35 million uninsured Americans, most of them from families with fulltime workers.

Less than two hours later, at a hastily convened White House news conference, domestic affairs adviser Gail Wilensky reminded reporters that Bush had offered a health-reform plan on Feb. 6.

"There seems to be some confusion about the president's health-care plan and, in fact, whether or not the president has a health-care plan," Wilensky said. "We do, it's here, 94 pages — detailed, comprehensive, health-care reform plan. We want to make sure people know the president released this Feb. 6. This is not a new issue; it is not a new document."

Wilensky and Kevin Moley, deputy secretary of Health and Human Services, blamed Democrats in Congress for not enacting portions of Bush's health program already submitted. But the administration still has not proposed how it would pay for the tax refunds and credits that are the plan's cornerstone.

Without offering specifics, Wilensky said money for Bush's tax plan could come out of other federal health-care programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Philip Rustici
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Kansas City, MO 64141

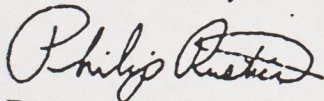
May 1, 1991

Dear Members of the House and Senate:

I am writing to you on concerning two articles I have read. I am wondering about the two articles enclosed. Is Mr. John Sununu, the White House Chief of staff visiting with Mr. Wayne Calloway, the chief executive of Pepsi Co.? Could this be why some cases involving Pepsi Cola Have Been Blocked From the Judicial Courts? Wasn't it Sununu that advised President Bush to appoint Souter to the Supreme Court at the same time there were two cases against Pepsi Cola in the Supreme Court?

I'm concerned where true justice lies with this present administration. Not all Republicans play a part in this, but you Republicans in the legislative Branch should not allow yourselves to be linked to those who have blocked true justice. You should take a firm stand on upholding justice in the judicial branch. I would be interested in hearing your points of view in regards to these two articles

Thank You,



Philip Rustici

Viewpoints



Associated Press

White House chief of staff John Sununu used government airplanes 77 times in the past two years. The flights, which included ski trips to Colorado, cost taxpayers thousands of dollars.

Sununu: tip of the iceberg

Regarding the article (Chronicle, April 26) about White House chief of staff John Sununu using military aircraft for personal trips:

Sununu is a controversial person. His personality, his level of intelligence and the position he holds would almost guarantee that sooner or later he would somehow wind up in the soup.

If in fact he violated his trusts and misused government aircraft, then I hope I can have a front row seat at a hearing and subsequent punishment.

There is a hell of a lot we do not know about the trips Sununu took. Maybe he goofed.

If so, then it's hoped that he will pay

the full price.

Before we charge off swinging at someone and are not really aware of the complete story, let's regroup. Let's back our congressmen and senators in a corner for a chat. Let's get the facts and policies straight before we unjustly ruin a reputation.

Sununu's problem is just a tiny tip of a great big iceberg. He stepped on someone's toes so he is getting the arm put on him.

If Sununu is a bad guy, then I have all the confidence that our president will tend to things.

W.A. Whiddon, Hemphill

PEPSI KEEPS ON GOING AFTER NO. 1

rapping with Coca-Cola has produced a company with an attitude—and record profits. Now it's taking on and shaking up another market leader, McDonald's. ■ by Patricia Sellers

OUR GOAL is simply to be the best consumer products company in the world," says PepsiCo Chief Executive Wayne Calloway. No joking? Doesn't everybody know the Coke vs. Pepsi battles that way runs the world's most renowned brand? And what's this "consumer products company" stuff anyway? If that's your

reaction, consider carefully the following:

■ Coke may win on market share, but Pepsi is emerging as the profitability champ in the U.S. Defying expectations with cost cutting and productivity gains, Pepsi-Cola has increased operating earnings more than 15% annually for the past five years.

■ The Frito-Lay division of PepsiCo is one of the world's most profitable businesses, with

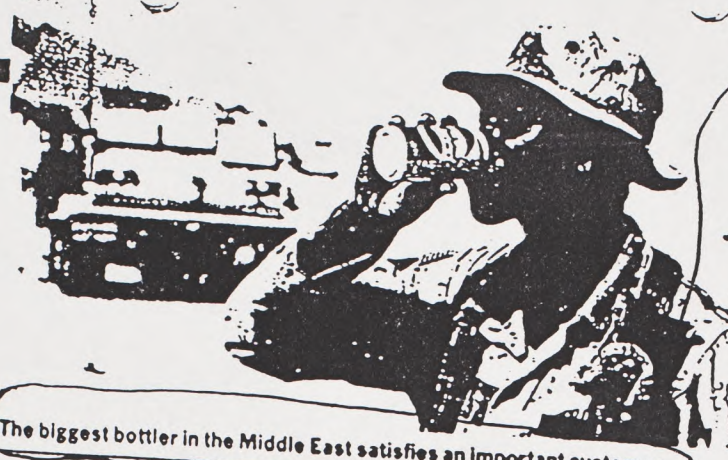
operating margins exceeding 20%. While Borden, Procter & Gamble, Anheuser-Busch, and other salty snack sellers get crunched in price wars, munchies like Ruffles and Doritos ring up year after year of record sales and earnings for Frito-Lay.

■ The three restaurant companies PepsiCo owns—Pizza Hut, Taco Bell, and Kentucky Fried Chicken—are making McDonald's

Wayne Calloway on his yearly pilgrimage to Aspen, Colorado: Since he took charge in 1986 operating profits have climbed at a 31% annual pace.



SEE



The biggest bottler in the Middle East satisfies an important customer.

ering against the expectations of our retail customers.

In January, Weatherup, who now makes a point of calling at least four customers a day, even telephoned a senior McDonald's executive and promised that Pepsi could bring you an awful lot of value if given a chance. Largely because PepsiCo's restaurants are McDonald's worst nightmare, Coke has had a lock on that business. McDonald's response? "They said, 'We'll keep talking.'"

If I've quit, my doctor tells me I'll live forever." Business strength, big marketing ideas and what PepsiCo people call "out-of-the-box thinking"—viewing a business conventionally. He is fomenting change by focusing Frito-Lay more sharply on what customers want. Consumer testing is already persuaded the tectonic maker to redesign its products. Ruffles are getting made with a kind of potato to give them an extra crispier. Says Calloway: "I don't care if Doritos is the best-selling snack brand. The attitude is to say, 'I've got the best. I'd rather not fool with it.'"

he folks in Frito-Lay's 39 production plants are thinking more like customers too. I recently they relied on computers and sophisticated monitors to measure crunchiness, moisture, flavor, and a dozen other things. "But no one actually put the product in his mouth," says Enrico. Now at least every hour one of several manufacturing supervisors in each plant samples the products and compares them against gold-standard Frito-Lay products shipped from a plant at the division's headquarters in Plano, Texas, near Dallas.

BUT CONSUMERS can't sample a new goody unless stores make space for it. With computerized checkout scanners providing instant analysis of what's moving fast on their crowded shelves, winning the stores requires more than simply getting the best quality or running flashy ads. That explains the importance of working closely with big retail customers—Calloway calls "learning to dance."

Frito-Lay does that with what may be the most sophisticated information system in the food-goods business. Its 10,000 employees all carry hand-held computers that zap data nightly to computers in the office. Says Calloway: "In 1980 I could tell you how Doritos were selling in the Mississippi. Today I can tell you they're selling not only in California, but also in Orange County, in the Irvine, in the local Von's, in the promotion at the end of aisle 13, and so on."

When the masses get reeled back to the store, people, who use them to tell retailers how to stock their

shelves most profitably. Now when a rival brings out a hot new product in Seattle, Frito-Lay can respond with a promotion, or even a change in the product mix, in two weeks instead of three months.

Pepsi-Cola too is beginning to trip the light fantastic with retailers. For decades the company focused on supplying syrup and concentrate to independent bottlers. It backed them with mountains of marketing money but rarely dealt directly with the stores. But by the early 1980s Pepsi decided that it could best satisfy retailers' rising demands by serving them itself. After spending several billion dollars to buy out franchisees, Pepsi-Cola today owns bottling and distribution operations that account for half the soda in its system, vs. just 21% ten years ago. Says Craig Weatherup, president of Pepsi-Cola North America: "Now we're a selling company as opposed to a marketing company."

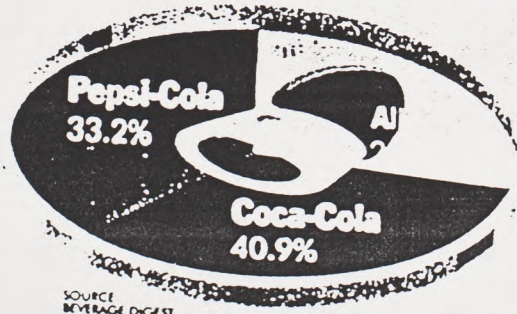
That means 600,000 customers—stores, restaurant chains, schools, stadiums—instead of 600 before. Since last fall Weatherup has been sending his 70 most senior executives on field trips to observe and interview companies renowned for customer service—among them, Federal Express, Nordstrom, Xerox, British Airways, and Walt Disney. These managers also are visiting retailers to find out what they think of Pepsi. Says Weatherup: "We have rooms full of data on consumers, and yet we didn't have a piece of formal research showing how we were deliv-

LEARNING TO DANCE with customers is even more challenging for Michael Jordan, 54, the new international chief. Pepsi-Cola is a weakling outside the U.S., with an estimated 15% market share, vs. Coke's 46%, and the gap grows wider every year. Jordan's job is to hitch a ride for soft drinks on PepsiCo's rapidly expanding international snacks business. PepsiCo's 1989 acquisitions of Britain's leading snack companies, Smiths Crisps and Walkers Crisps, provide distribution strength on the Continent. Says Jordan: "We'll do joint purchasing and marketing programs for snacks and soft drinks in European hypermarkets. Eventually we're looking for ways to put them together in the same vending machine."

Calloway encourages innovation and flexibility by giving his managers a lot of running room. Which brings us back to J. Edgar Hoover. Calloway says that the FBI chief insisted on signing off on every decision, even going so far as to specify how many inches wide margins should be on agency memos. Says he: "One day Hoover received one whose margins were too small. In big red letters he scrawled an angry warning across the top: 'Watch the borders!' The next morning his frightened assistants transferred 200 FBI agents to Canada and Mexico."

By contrast, Calloway limits his job mainly to setting ambitious financial goals. "Most of the time I see the advertising on TV when you do," he says. The catch: He is a relentless performance monitor. "Don't let that country-boy charm fool you," says a former senior executive of his North Carolina-born ex-boss. "Promise him 12% profit growth, and he'll say, 'Well, gee, I'd like another look at that plan, Tom. I sort of think you oughta be coming up with a number in the high teens.'" Then, after you "work your ass off to make that tar-

1990 U.S. MARKET SHARE



SOURCE: BEVERAGE DIGEST

SEE

AWARDS DINNER

A team of employees and managers, joining the local visitors were numerous CEOs and their wives from the food, energy, finance, insurance, transportation and retail industries. Although not present, President Bush sent a congratulatory note. "You have won the admiration and the respect of your colleagues and I join with them in saluting you on receiving this prestigious award," wrote the President. In receiving the honor, Calloway noted



SEPT. OF 1991

THIS DINNER BANQUET WAS TO AWARD CEO OF THE YEAR. THIS ARTICLE WAS IN THE EXECUTIVE MAGAZINE. IF YOU CANNOT READ THIS TO GOOD IT STATES PRESIDENT BUSH SENT A CONGRATULATIONS NOTE TO WAYNE CALLOWAY PEPSCO CEO " YOU HAVE WON THE ADMIRATION AND THE RESPECT OF YOUR COLLEAGUES AND I JOIN WITH THEM IN SALUTING YOU ON RECEIVING THIS PRESTIGIOUS AWARD" WROTE THE PRESIDENT.



CE's Darryl Donaldson, UTAC America's Calloway, H.J. Heinz's Tony O'Reilly (the Year), CE's J.P. Donlon (presenting award to the incoming CE of the Year).



Bozell's David Hill

KC. STAR

6/13/83



PUSH chapter sets Pepsi boycott

By Rhonda Chrissy Lokeman

Staff writer

The Kansas City chapter of Operation PUSH today announced a boycott of the Pepsi-Cola bottling company.

Officials of the civil rights group have taken issue with the company over the firings during the last year of six black company employees and over what they believe are insufficient numbers of minority contractors in the company's operation.

"You may discriminate against me, but I don't have to pay you to do it," the Rev. Wallace S. Hartsfield, president of the Kansas City chapter of People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), said today at a press conference at the Kansas City

Metropolitan Community Center, 2601 Brooklyn Ave.

"An economic weapon as it relates to goods and services is the only weapon we have," he said.

PUSH officials estimate that blacks represent about 27 percent of the consumer market for Pepsi in Kansas City.

Area Pepsi-Cola officials could not be reached for comment.

The Kansas City chapter is the only branch of PUSH to announce a boycott against the company, Mr. Hartsfield said. Local PUSH officials have been involved in talks with Pepsi Cola since October 1982. Their most recent meeting occurred three weeks ago, said Ron Finley, PUSH board member.

"We wanted to talk to them

about purchasing goods and utilization of services," Mr. Finley said. "They (Pepsi) said simply 'we don't do business this way.'"

Mr. Hartsfield reiterated the call by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, national president of PUSH, and said the local branch is looking for "economic reciprocity."

"It makes good business sense to do business with those who do business with you, and who are in a position to determine a company's position in a competitive market place," he said.

PUSH wants Pepsi-Cola to support local black businesses through purchasing and to sustain local employment of blacks through hiring and promotion.

Do Not buy Pepsi-Cola